1 AN ACT Relating to the use of career and technical education
resources; amending RCW 28A.150.265; and creating a new section.

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

3 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. It is the intent of the legislature that
dedicated funds for the enhancement of career and technical education
be used for those expenditures specific to the implementation of
career and technical education above and beyond general education
requirements and allocations.

4 Sec. 2. RCW 28A.150.265 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 13 s 409 are each
amended to read as follows:

5 (1) To the extent that career and technical education funding
allocations under RCW 28A.150.260 (4)(c) and (9) exceed general
education funding allocations under RCW 28A.150.260, school districts
must use the difference only for the career and technical
education purposes, defined as follows:

6 (a) Staff salaries and benefits associated with direct
career and technical education extended learning activities to meet
career and technical education standards established by the office of
the superintendent of public instruction under RCW 28A.700.010.

7 Extended learning is defined as learning activities that extend beyond
the scheduled school day and school year.

8
(b) Materials, supplies, and operating costs;
(c) Smaller class sizes;
(d) Work-based learning programs such as internships and pre-apprenticeship programs, including coordination tied to career and technical education coursework;
(e) Establishing new career and technical education programs that meet CTE program standards;
(f) Certificated work-based learning coordinators, career guidance advisors and certificated career and technical education administrators;
(g) School expenses associated with career and technical Education community partnerships with a career discovery focus including research or evidence-based mentoring programs and expanded learning opportunities in school, before or after school, and during the summer, and career-focused education programs with private and public K-12 schools and colleges, community-based organizations and nonprofit organizations, industry partners, tribal governments, and workforce development entities;
(h) Student fees for national and state industry-recognized certifications; and
(i) Course equivalency development to integrate core learning standards into career and technical education courses.

(2) A school district's maximum allowable indirect cost charges for approved career and technical education programs funded by the state may not exceed the lower of five percent or the cap established in federal law for federal career and technical education funding provided to school districts, as the federal law existed on September 27, 2017.

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