

Comparison: Special Education Bills

(rev. 1/28/2023)

Bill Number	Lifts/Removes 13.5% Cap	Increases Multiplier in K-12 schools	Addresses PD for inclusionary practices	Other	Comments
HB 1109	No	No	No	Provides funding for school districts to do special education eligibility determinations and develop IEPs in the summers of 2023, 2024, and 2025 and to expand the safety net for these purposes for the 2026-27 school year.	Provides \$3,000 for initial evaluations and \$3,000 for developing IEPs including assistive technology devices and services for eligible students. Applies to activities conducted July – September.
HB 1211	Yes – 15%	No	No	Increases the multiplier for 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten who are eligible for and receiving special education.	
HB 1305	No	No	No	Focused on improving access to and provision of services for students with disabilities. Appropriates \$10 million a biennium to ESDs to make school psychologists and other providers with expertise to be available to conduct initial special education evaluations and reevaluations for special education.	Allows a parent to request a student be evaluated and requires that evaluation within a certain time period; includes language about referrals, including providing information to parents in languages for limited English proficient parent groups.

Bill Number	Lifts/Removes 13.5% Cap	Increases Multiplier in K-12 schools	Addresses PD for inclusionary practices	Other	Comments
SB 5031	No	No	No	Requires OSPI to provide quarterly payments from the safety net when certain conditions are met.	For residential schools only.
SB 5064	Increased to 14.5%	No	No	Increases cap to 14.5%	
SSB 5311 (As adopted January 26 at Senate Early Learning & K-12 Education Committee public hearing, Vote: 9-0)	Increased to 15%	Yes Multiplier for special education K-12 students in GenEd setting for 80% or more of the school day: <i>Change from 0.995 to:</i> 2023-24 SY: 1.0742 2024-25 SY: 1.1408 2025-26 SY: 1.2074 2026-27 SY and beyond: 1.2740		Allows the Safety Net Oversight Committee to consider differences in program costs that are attributable to service delivery choices. Creates a separate tier for districts with salary regionalization: the average per-pupil expenditure used to determine safety net aware eligibility for high need students is the lesser of the statewide average or the average among districts in the same regionalization tier (Begins 2023-24 School Year)	Also increases the multiplier for preK (ages 3-5) and for K-12 students in general education setting for less than 80% of the school day over a 4-year period.
SB 5315	No	No	No	Oversight bill for nonpublic agencies operating special education programs. Includes an emergency clause	Applies to private or out-of-state agency that contracts with a school district to provide special education services to a student with disabilities.