

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[Second Reprint]

SENATE, No. 2160

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
219th LEGISLATURE

DATED: JANUARY 13, 2022

SUMMARY

- Synopsis:** Creates special education unit within the Office of Administrative Law; requires annual report.
- Type of Impact:** Annual Expenditure Increase to State General Fund.
- Agencies Affected:** Office of Administrative Law and Department of Education.

Office of Legislative Services Estimate

Fiscal Impact	
State Expenditure Increase	Indeterminate

- The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) lacks the informational basis to determine the magnitude of the impact the bill may have on annual State expenditures. The proposed changes regarding the adjudication by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) of contested special education law cases would not alter the office’s special education caseload relative to the current law baseline. Any change in annual OAL expenditures would result from reorganizing the office in accordance with the legislation by appointing an additional 15 new administrative law judges and from developing a public-facing system to track contested special education cases once they are assigned to specific administrative law judges. Absent information from the OAL, the OLS cannot assess the extent to which the bill may result in increased State expenditures.

BILL DESCRIPTION

This bill would establish a unit within the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) dedicated to special education cases. The special education unit would consist of administrative law judges having expertise in special education law. The number of administrative law judges in the unit would be proportional to the number and complexity of special education cases referred to the OAL.

Under the bill, all contested cases concerning special education law referred to the OAL would be assigned to and adjudicated by the administrative law judges in the special education unit.

The bill directs the Director and Chief Administrative Law Judge of the OAL to prepare an annual report to the Governor and to the Legislature regarding specific information about the special education unit as enumerated in the bill.

The bill would take effect on the first day of the ninth month next following the appointment and confirmation of 15 additional administrative law judges but in no case later than the first day of the 25th month following enactment except the director and Chief Administrative Law Judge may take any anticipatory administrative action in advance as necessary for the implementation of the bill.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The OLS lacks the informational basis to determine the magnitude of the impact the bill may have on annual State expenditures. The bill would not change the OAL's special education law caseload relative to the current law baseline. According to the Governor's Conditional Veto, there are approximately 1,200 special education cases each year translating into roughly 30 special education cases per administrative law judge leading to delays in resolution and therefore, an increase in support personnel and the appointment of administrative law judges is recommended. Any change in annual OAL expenditures would result from reorganizing the office in accordance with the legislation by appointing an additional 15 new administrative law judges and from developing a public-facing system to track contested special education cases once they are assigned to specific administrative law judges. Absent information from the OAL, the OLS cannot assess the extent to which the bill may result in increased State expenditures.

The legislation requires the OAL to cease referring contested special education law cases to generalist administrative law judges and instead to refer these cases to a special education unit the OAL would have to establish. The unit would consist of judges having expertise in special education law.

Identifying the bill's effects on annual OAL expenditures is complicated further by recent changes to the special education dispute resolution system. In a letter dated August 6, 2019, the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) informed the Office of Special Education Programs in the United States Department of Education of policy changes it is implementing in response to a corrective action plan issued by that office. The federal Office of Special Education Programs had found several instances of noncompliance by New Jersey's special education dispute resolution system with federal requirements, including that a final decision in contested cases must be reached within 45 calendar days with only limited possible extensions.

Specifically, in its August 6, 2019 letter the NJDOE noted that it would work with the OAL so that special education law hearings are scheduled in compliance with timelines established in federal law; administrative law judges receive regular training and professional development in special education law; and accurate dispute resolution data are collected and reported. In conjunction with the OAL, the NJDOE would also implement an Independent Hearing Officer pilot program in FY 2020 under which contracted independent hearing officers would preside over

special education litigation. The hearing officers would supplement, but not supplant, administrative law judges. In response to FY 2020 OLS Discussion Points, the NJDOE specified that the pilot program would be financed by a \$200,000 set-aside in federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding the State anticipated receiving in FY 2020. Absent information regarding the effects of the NJDOE's announced changes on the OAL's caseload and expenditures, the OLS cannot assess how the bill would alter the new, unknown expenditure baseline. In Proposed Special Education Due Process Hearing Guidelines, jointly issued by the OAL and the NJDOE on January 17, 2020, it was noted that New Jersey remains a high-volume state when it comes to special education disputes. The average number of dispute resolution filings over the last three state fiscal years is 1,752. In state fiscal year 2019, 1,862 special education disputes were filed with the NJDOE.

Furthermore, in response to FY 2020 OLS Discussion Points, the NJDOE also stated that between September 1, 2017 and March 31, 2019, the OAL conducted 1,389 special education due process hearings. Of that total, 720 hearings, or 52 percent, were not resolved within 45 calendar days, as required by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and its implementing regulations.

Lastly, the bill requires the OAL to report annually on the work of the special education unit and to develop a public-facing system to track contested special education cases upon assignment to specific administrative law judges. There would be an indeterminate cost increase to develop and maintain the public-facing system. The bill also directs the Director and Chief Administrative Law Judge of the OAL to prepare an annual report to the Governor and to the Legislature, which may add to its existing administrative expenditures due to increased workload but it is unclear by how much. The NJDOE already reports some of the required OAL data on its webpage and plans to publish additional data according to its August 2019 letter. It is unclear whether the bill's reporting requirements that go beyond the information the NJDOE already intends to compile and publish would increase OAL administrative expenditures considering that the office may be able to use existing resources to achieve compliance.

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This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).