Update on the NYC Impartial Hearing System

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Introduction

- Eligible children with disabilities have a right to FAPE
- When a dispute arises, parent/school district can request hearing
- State educational agency must ensure impartial, timely hearings, ability to exercise hearing rights, and qualified hearing officers (HO)
- In NYS, SED certifies who is qualified to serve as HO, but each school district is responsible for administration of hearings
- NYC created an impartial hearing office to administer hearings

7-PAK States - Comparisons

Figure 1
2017-18 Comparisons with Similar Size States – Most Recent Data Available

	NY	CA	FL	IL	NJ	PA	TX
DPCs FILED	7601	4670	207	283	1271	897	341
% MORE		63%	3572%	2586%	498%	747%	2129%

Source: The Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE)



Number of Complaints

Figure 2

NYC Trend – Complaints Filed

	SY 2014-15	SY 2015-16	SY 2016-17	SY 2017-18	SY 2018-19	SY 2019-20
STATEWIDE	5200	5464	6282	7635	10189	8156 (as of 01/10/20)
NYC	4734 (91%)	5026 (92%)	5779 (92%)	7144 (94%)	9694 (95%)	7887 (97%)
ROS	466 (9%)	438 (8%)	503 (8%)	491 (6%)	495 (5%)	269 (3%)



Figure 3
Calendared Matters - NYC

SCHOOL YEAR	AVG. PER DAY
2014-15	55
2015-16	69
2016-17	89
2017-18	106
2018-19	133
2019-20	99 (as of 01/10/20)

- NYC hearing office has 13 hearing rooms
- A hearing/conference can last a few minutes to a full day
- On average, there are more than 100 matters per day on the calendar

Figure 4
Number of Granted Extensions

	SY 2014-15	SY 2015-16	SY 2016-17	SY 2017-18	SY 2018-19	SY 2019-20
STATEWIDE	15067	17447	24778	36369	53562	25326 (as of 01/10/20)
NYC	14111 (94%)	16599 (95%)	23768 (96%)	35157 (97%)	52226 (98%)	24561 (97%)
ROS	956 (6%)	848 (5%)	1010 (4%)	1212 (3%)	1335 (2%)	765 (3%)



Figure 5
Average Case Length

	SY 2014-15	SY 2015-16	SY 2016-17	SY 2017-18	SY 2018-19	SY 2019-20
STATEWIDE	146	155	175	196	220	251 (as of 01/10/20)
NYC	149	159	181	202	225	259
ROS	115	114	114	120	139	135



Figure 6 Open/Late Cases	NYC	ROS
OPEN CASES	10181	211
LATE CASES	6803	25

Source: New York State Education Department (as of 01/10/20)

"[T]he brevity of the 45-day requirement indicates Congress's intent that children not be left indefinitely in an administrative limbo while adults maneuver over the aspect of their lives that would, in large measure, dictate their ability to function in a complex world."

Engwiller v. Pine Plains Cent. Sch. Dist. (S.D.N.Y.)



Figure 7

Amount Paid in Settlements and Judgments (Millions) – NYC Only Percentage of Law Claim Settlements and Judgments Paid

FISCAL YEAR	AMOUNT PAID	% OF LAW CLAIMS PAID OUT
2017	\$279.7M	82%
2018	\$303.0M	76%

Source: Office of the Comptroller of the City of New York

Final Federal Appropriations, FY 2020 – New York State

\$800M



It's fixable ...

- Though the numbers confirm the magnitude of the problem that confronts the NYC hearing system, it's fixable
- It's not something that can be done overnight, but doable within a reasonable time
- It will require our collective involvement; cooperative purpose, and some heavy lifting
- SED is committed to improving NYC's hearing system's efficiency, timeliness, and overall operation

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Multiple Solutions Needed

- Eliminate requiring orders for uncontested pendencies
- Promote, increase use of, other dispute resolution processes
- Eliminate 30-day cap on extending 45-day timeline
- Require adequate compensation for IHOs
- Establish minimum/maximum number of cases IHOs may accept
- Consider alternative options to hearing participation



Expand Pool of Qualified IHOs

- Currently, 69 IHOs are signed up to serve in NYC but, in the past year, only a few (and often none) are available to accept cases on a per day basis
- As a result, as of early January 2020, there are over 1300 complaints (of the 10,181 open cases) awaiting an appointment of an IHO
- NYS law is more prescriptive than federal law on who can serve, and consideration should be given to aligning NYS law with federal law
- Use of attorneys admitted in other states, as well as non-attorneys, and relaxing the required minimum experience, are options to consider to expand the pool of qualified candidates

Use of Non-Attorneys as IHOs

- IDEA does not require IHOs to be licensed attorneys
- Most states, however, favor attorneys
 - IHOs must possess knowledge of, and ability to understand, federal and state special education law and legal interpretations of the law by courts
 - IDEA requires IHOs to be able to conduct hearings and write decisions in accordance with appropriate, standard legal practice
- Use of non-attorneys is an option to consider among others



Questions

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