

Department of Legislative Services  
 Maryland General Assembly  
 2018 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
 First Reader

House Bill 966 (Delegate Ebersole, *et al.*)  
 Ways and Means

**Education – Voluntary Ethical Special Education Advocate Certificate Program**

This bill requires the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) to establish and administer a Voluntary Ethical Special Education Advocate Certificate Program by July 1, 2019. Applicants must apply to MSDE on a form that it requires and must pay an application fee as set by MSDE. The bill specifies qualifications that applicants must meet for certification and a process and requirements for renewal of certification. An individual who receives certification is authorized to represent to the public that the individual is a certified ethical special education advocate, while the certificate is effective. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2018.**

**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** General fund expenditures increase by \$94,000 in FY 2019, which includes one-time program development costs. Beginning in FY 2020, general fund revenues increase due to certification fees, which are assumed to cover ongoing program costs annually.

(in dollars)	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
GF Revenue	\$0	\$55,600	\$57,100	\$59,300	\$61,400
GF Expenditure	\$94,000	\$55,600	\$57,100	\$59,300	\$61,400
Net Effect	(\$94,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease*

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** Minimal.

## Analysis

**Bill Summary:** To qualify for a certificate as an ethical special education advocate, an applicant must be of good moral character and at least 21 years old. The applicant must also have completed an online training module or webinar approved by MSDE. In addition, the applicant must pass a related online examination approved by the State Board of Education.

MSDE must issue a certificate to any applicant who meets the requirements of the bill and must renew the certificate of each special education advocate who meets requirements of the bill. An applicant may petition a decision for judicial review. MSDE must adopt regulations to implement the bill. The bill is not intended to prevent parents from choosing a noncertified advocate to act on their behalf.

**Current Law/Background:** The Family Support and Dispute Resolution Branch within MSDE seeks to foster family engagement and positive family/system partnerships through the provision of technical assistance and support to a statewide network of family support specialists serving families of children with disabilities. Each local school system employs family support specialists.

### *Individualized Education Program*

The federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires that a child with disabilities be provided a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment from birth through the end of the school year in which the student turns 21 years old, in accordance with an individualized education program (IEP) specific to the individual needs of the student. Local school systems are required to make a free appropriate public education available to students with an IEP. However, the State, under its supervisory authority required by IDEA, has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that this obligation is met.

An IEP is a written statement for each child with a disability that, among other things, must indicate the present levels of academic achievement and functional performance of a child, measurable academic and functional goals for the child, how the child's progress toward meeting these goals will be measured, and the special education and related services that are to be provided for the child. The parent of a child with a disability is a member of the IEP team that is responsible for developing and reviewing a child's IEP and for revisions to the IEP.

At the initial evaluation meeting, the parents of a child with a disability must be provided, in plain language, a verbal and written explanation of the parents' rights and

responsibilities in the IEP process and a program procedural safeguards notice. The parents may request this information at any subsequent meeting.

### *Dispute Resolution*

Chapter 233 of 2006 established a Maryland process for resolution sessions that can be used to settle disputes about the identification, evaluation, and educational placements of children with disabilities, consistent with IDEA provisions for dispute resolution. Before conducting a due process hearing, the parent must have an opportunity to resolve a due process complaint at a resolution session.

A parent of a child with a disability or a public agency may request mediation to resolve any disagreement regarding the child’s special education services or program, including mediation to resolve a due process complaint filed by a parent against a public agency. A parent of a child with disabilities may file a due process complaint with the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) and the public agency. Similarly, the public agency may file a due process complaint with OAH and the parent. OAH appoints an administrative law judge to conduct a due process hearing. The decision of the administrative law judge must be made on substantive grounds based on whether a child has received a free appropriate public education.

**State Fiscal Effect:** It is assumed that MSDE will set a fee that is sufficient to cover its administrative costs (described below) under the bill. However, MSDE will incur expenses to establish the voluntary certification program in the first year, which will not be offset by fee revenues. Therefore, general fund expenditures increase in fiscal 2019 to start up the program, with revenues increasing beginning in fiscal 2020 to cover the annual costs thereafter.

The Department of Legislative Services estimates that one half-time position will be sufficient for MSDE to administer the certificate program. General fund expenditures increase by \$46,200 in fiscal 2019. This estimate accounts for a 90-day start-up delay after the bill’s July 1, 2018 effective date and includes a salary, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses. MSDE will incur one-time costs of \$47,800 to develop the online training module, including the tracking of examination results. Out-year expenditures, amounting to \$61,400 by fiscal 2023, reflect annualization and the elimination of one-time costs.

Regular Position	0.5
Salary and Fringe Benefits	\$41,033
Online Module Development	47,800
Other Operating Expenses	<u>5,125</u>
<b>Total FY 2019 State Expenditures</b>	<b>\$93,958</b>

MSDE advises that it anticipates charging a \$100 application fee for certification, as well as a \$100 fee for certificate renewal. MSDE estimates up to 500 advocates may voluntarily apply for certification in the first year, with about 250 applying annually thereafter.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** HB 1310 of 2017, a similar bill, received a hearing in the House Ways and Means Committee, but no further action was taken.

**Cross File:** SB 1103 (Senator Nathan-Pulliam) - Rules.

**Information Source(s):** Maryland State Department of Education; Department of Legislative Services

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