



The Power of Title 59 NJ Tort Claims Act and the Management of Claims Against Boards of Education



Agenda

WELCOME | Sub-fund Administrator Report | Jim Ridgeway | CAIP Sub-fund Administrator

NJSIG EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT

Joe Semptimphelter, Senior Business Development Specialist | NJSIG
(on behalf of Jill Deitch, Esq.)

PRESENTATION:

The Power of Title 59 New Jersey Tort Claims Act and the Management of Claims Against Boards of Education

DLGS course #16434

- Stephen Tucker, Esq. | NJSIG General Counsel

Topics:

- Property and casualty insurance coverage basics
- Evolution of the legal landscape for school district tort liability

QUESTION & ANSWERS

Joe Semptimphelter, Senior Business Development Specialist | NJSIG

OLD BUSINESS | NEW BUSINESS | ADJOURNMENT

**CAIP Sub-fund
Meeting
February 7, 2023**



Jim Ridgway

J. Byrne

CAIP Sub-fund Administrator

Sub-fund Administrator Report



Sub-fund Administrator Report

Jim Ridgway

J. Byrne | CAIP Sub-fund Admin

2023 In-Person Training Luncheon Save the Date:

Tuesday, May 16, 2023

- **Location and Time: TBD**



Sub-fund Administrator Report

Jim Ridgway

J. Byrne | CAIP Sub-fund Admin

- Property Casualty Overview - NJSIG 2023-24
- Budget Development: Experience Modification Factors and Sub-fund Deviation Calculations
 - Target: Mid-February for release
 - Business Administrators should review their workers' compensation claims data to see if there are any open claims that should be reviewed for accuracy prior to their modification factor being calculated.
 - Business Administrators should review payroll classification to ensure the accuracy of their calculations.

2023 NJ State Rates

Class Code	22-23	23-24	Change
8868 Prof	\$1.36	\$1.35	-1%
9106 Non-Professional	\$12.44	\$11.60	-6.8%



Sub-fund Administrator Report

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New Jersey Workers Compensation Payroll Reporting Guide

Please consider the following when estimating your payroll classification for the purposes of Workers Compensation;

Professional (8868)

Administrators (even those associated with Transportation/Maintenance)
Cafeteria Aides
Clerical (even those associated with Transportation/Maintenance)
Nurses
Supervisors
Playground Aides
Secretarial
Substitute Teachers
Stipends Paid to Teachers (unless a reimbursement or expense)
Teachers
Teacher Aides

Non Professional (9106)

Bus Drivers
Security Officers/SRO's
Maintenance/Custodial
Bus Mechanics
Bus Aides/Monitors
Cafeteria (not aides)
Custodial

- If you are estimating overtime into your payrolls, remember that overtime paid in excess of normal rate of pay, should be deducted.
- Estimated payroll does not need to include salary paid to any employee out on workers compensation
- Estimated payroll does not need to include severance pay unless for vacation.
- Estimated payroll does not need to include pay for unused sick time if under a formal plan.
- Estimated payrolls should include; all salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation, holiday, and sick time paid. The guideline here is that whatever is reported to the IRS on Schedule B (Form 941) needs to be included within



Sub-fund Administrator Report

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How Workers' Compensation Costs are Calculated:

- **Modification Factors:** calculated by NJSIG (factors three-year window of experience- not included in current year)
- **Deviation:** Based on sub-fund performance and provides a discount against the state rates
- **State Rates:** Promulgated by the State of New Jersey
- **Salary:** Professional/Non-Professional



Sub-fund Administrator Report

Jim Ridgway

J. Byrne | CAIP Sub-fund Admin

General Market Outlook:

- **Property Insurance**
 - NJSIG tools to manage costs
 - Review the total pool aggregate limit
 - Assess the pool retention
 - Emphasize the historic good results
 - Create competition for the reinsurance business



Sub-fund Administrator Report

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J. Byrne | CAIP Sub-fund Admin

General Market Outlook:

- **Cyber Insurance**
 - Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
 - Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR)
 - Segregation of Backups from Network
 - Patching
 - Virtual Private Network
 - Employee Training



Sub-fund Administrator Report

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General Market Outlook:

- **General Liability and Excess Liability**
 - Sexual Abuse and Molestation (SAM) claims
 - Recent state legislation has public entities being drawn into claims from as far back as the 1970s and 1980s
 - Average Daily Attendance (ADA or student enrollment) and loss history for specific to the district will also impact pricing for General Liability.



Sub-fund Administrator Report

Jim Ridgway

J. Byrne | CAIP Sub-fund Admin

General Market Outlook:

- **Auto Liability & Physical Damage**
 - NJSIG had an uptick in auto claims last year which is consistent with industry trends



Sub-fund Administrator Report

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General Market Outlook:

- **School Board Legal Liability**
 - Based on previous multiple year rate increases and loss control efforts – the industry has begun to see stabilization in this line of coverage.



Sub-fund Administrator Report

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J. Byrne | CAIP Sub-fund Admin

General Market Outlook:

- **Closing**

- NJSIG remains committed to a fiscally responsible approach in developing both a coverage and pricing strategy for members.
- NJSIG maintains a strong surplus position necessary in providing a cushion against unexpected risk or loss development and can help offset future premium increases.



Joe Semptimphelter

Sr. Business Development Specialist
NJSIG

**on behalf of Jill Deitch, Esq.*

NJSIG Executive Report



Claims Process Handouts

Joe Semptimphelter
Sr. Business Development Specialist
NJSIG

For meeting materials, visit:
<https://www.njsig.org/events/309/>



Plan of Risk Management

Reporting Claims | Districts | Brokers | Resources | About | Contracting | Contact

Log In

CAIP Sub-fund Meeting

Date:
Tuesday, February 7th, 2023

Time:
10:00 AM
Ends At: 12:00 PM

February 2023						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
		7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

Description:
The Board of Title 59 New Jersey Tort Claims Management of Claims Against
on
invitation for a Zoom link.

Contact:
Joe Semptimphelter
jsemptimphelter@njsig.org
(609) 386-6060 x3044

Key:
General (orange square) ERIC North (red square) CAIP (purple square)
Trustee (blue square) ERIC West (magenta square) ERIC South (green square)
BACCEIC (light green square) NJEIF (cyan square) MOCSSIF (brown square)

Meeting Resources

Business Administrator / Insurance Specialists:


- Coverages at a Glance
- Sample Reservation of Rights Letter
- Title 59: Personal Property Damage
- Title 59: Personal Auto Damage



Claims Process Handouts

Joe Semptimphelter
Sr. Business Development Specialist
NJSIG

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<https://www.njsig.org/events/309/>



Did personal property of a non-district employee get damaged by school property?


Disclaimer: This document has been prepared for school officials only as information and guidance. Every claim is handled on it's own individual merit and circumstance.

NJ Title 59 - Claims Against Public Entities

In event that a personal item or property was damaged on / from school owned property, the owner of the damaged property must file a claim through their own insurance provider, even if the district may be at fault.

This is derived from NJ Title 59 - Claims Against Public Entities. Title 59 is the NJ Tort Claims Act passed in 1972 which provides uniform principles and provisions for protection of schools and municipalities. Simply stated, a municipality / school district in the state of New Jersey is protected if a third party attempts to recover money for damages or file a tort claim.

There is potential that the property owner can recover damages, **however, there are many factors to be considered!**



FILE A CLAIM:

Upon receipt of this information, the district will present it to New Jersey Schools Insurance Group (NJSIG) for further coverage determination. At that time, NJSIG adjuster will be assigned and will contact the owner of the property directly.

If you have any questions about a claim that has been filed, please contact NJSIG at 609-386-6060 or visit www.njsig.org for more information.

FILE A CLAIM:

- Owner's name, contact number, email, date of incident, description of damage, cause of damage, etc.
- Provide any photographs
- Copy of owner's "Damaged Insurance" declaration page showing deductibles and limits
- Estimate to repair
- Police report



Did a school district employee's automobile get damaged during the scope of their employment?

Disclaimer: This document has been prepared for school officials only as information and guidance. Every claim is handled on it's own individual merit and circumstance.

NJ Title 59 - Claims Against Public Entities

In event that a "personal auto" is damaged on district property, the owner of the automobile must file a claim through their own insurance provider, even if the district may be at fault. This is derived from NJ Title 59 - Claims Against Public Entities. Title 59 is the NJ Tort Claims Act passed in 1972 which provides uniform principles and provisions for protection of schools and municipalities. Simply stated, a municipality / school district in the state of New Jersey is protected if a third party attempts to recover money for damages or file a tort claim.

There is a potential that the owner of the automobile can recover their deductible if the district's insurance carrier deems that the district is at fault or if the vehicle was being used at the direction of the board of education.

FILING A CLAIM:

Upon receipt of this information, the district will present their findings to New Jersey Schools Insurance Group (NJSIG) for further coverage determination. At that time, an NJSIG adjuster will be assigned, and will contact the owner of the auto directly.

Examples of an automobile damage during the scope of their employment include, but are not limited to:

- An accident involving a district owned vehicle
- A tree/tree branch falling on vehicle
- An icicle falling from a building or object onto vehicle

If you have any questions about a claim that has been filed, please contact NJSIG at 609-386-6060 or visit www.njsig.org for more information.

FILING A CLAIM:

- Provide the following incident details:
 - Owner's name, contact number, email, date of incident, description of damage, cause of damage, etc.
- Provide any photographs
- Copy of owner's "Damaged Insurance" declaration page showing deductibles and limits
- Estimate to repair
- Police report



Coverages at a Glance

Joe Semptimphelter

Sr. Business Development Specialist
NJSIG

For meeting materials, visit:
<https://www.njsig.org/events/309/>



Coverages at a Glance

Coverage	Overview	Key Information / Examples
AUTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto insurance provides for bodily injury and property damage for the named insured's legal liability as per the policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to collision, comprehensive, theft, vandalism, and more Covers vehicle damage for owned, non-owned, hired
CRIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime coverage protects the named insured for monetary theft, employee dishonesty and forgery that aren't covered under the property policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft of money inside the premises and outside of the premises in the custody of a messenger Check forgery and alteration Dishonest acts committed by employees with intent to cause loss and obtain improper financial benefits
COMPUTER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides coverage for computer network related breaches, ransomware and third party liability to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification costs after a breach of private data Restoration after a covered cyber event Insurers have minimum requirements including MFA, training and back-ups/test recovery Computer forensic costs to determine extent of the breach
ENVIRONMENTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impairment / Pollution Liability fills the coverage gaps created by pollution exclusions in liability and property insurance policies Policies can vary greatly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage is provided for losses arising from the release or escape of pollutants Can include bodily injury, property damage, cleanup expenses, defense costs

Developed for ERIC NORTH and MOCSSIF's sub-fund training session on January 12, 2023.

* This document is to be used as a reference guide only. Please refer to your district's policies for terms and conditions.



Coverage	Overview	Key Information / Examples	Form
GENERAL LIABILITY / 18A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Liability insurance protects the named insured for bodily injury and property damage for which the named insured is legally obligated to pay, subject to policy terms and conditions 18A Statutory Coverage/ Defense Only Coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to slips, trips and falls, physical attacks, sexual abuse cases, HIB, and more. 18A includes ethics complaints, quasi criminal complaints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Report Investigate
PROPERTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property insurance protects buildings and personal property Damages to school property that may be caused by a covered peril 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered for all perils unless specifically excluded Includes flood (higher deductible/Flood Zone Cert) Statement of Value: All scheduled property Property should be reported timely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Include pictures Report
SCHOOL BOARD LEGAL LIABILITY / ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Board Legal Liability protects the named insured on the job Specialized liability coverage (includes defense costs) for teachers, school leaders, district officers, and board members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For acts, errors, and omissions arising from services provided by the named insured while acting in the scope of their duties Covers hostile workplace, discrimination, sexual harassment, wrongful termination and more. If Coverage B is selected: Covered for Due Process/ Individual Education Plan (IEP). <i>(This is a defense only coverage)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically Claims Made – must be reported within policy period <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Report immediately
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employer Responsibility/ Risk Management Provide Safe Place Safe Tools Qualified Workers Create Safety Rules Enforce Safety Rules Warn of any Dangers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required for workers with work-related injuries or illnesses Pays up to 70% of the injured employee's salary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Call QualLynx at 800.425.3222 to trigger process Investigate
SUPPLEMENTAL INDEMNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplemental Indemnity is optional! 18A: must pay 100% of annual salary for one year Applies to full-salary employees Injured in the course and scope of employment, less wage loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pays the remaining 30% of the injured employee's salary Max benefit period: 52 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A



Stephen Tucker, Esq.

NJSIG General Counsel

**The Power of
Title 59 NJ Tort
Claims Act and
the Management
of Claims
Against Boards
of Education**



Introduction

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

This presentation is intended as a summary of law only, and is not meant as legal advice. Please consult your attorney to obtain legal advice.



Stephen Tucker, Esq.

NJSIG General Counsel

Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Transportation

- **P.L. 2018, c.118:** Requires certain school buses to be equipped with lap and shoulder seat belts

CHAPTER 118

AN ACT concerning school buses and amending P.L.1992, c.92.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section 1 of P.L.1992, c.92 (C.39:3B-10) is amended to read as follows:

C.39:3B-10 School bus safety equipment required.

1. In addition to the requirements in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 222 (49 C.F.R. s.571.222) concerning school bus passenger seating and crash protection, each school bus as defined in R.S.39:1-1 shall be equipped with seats of a minimum seat back height of 28 inches, or 24 inches as measured from the seating reference point, and three-point lap and shoulder seat belts for each seating position on the bus or other child restraint systems that are in conformity with applicable federal standards. The design and installation of seat belts or other child restraint systems that are in conformity with applicable federal standards shall conform to the regulations promulgated by the State Board of Education, in consultation with the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission. The State board shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), for the design and installation of seat belts or other child restraint systems that are in conformity with applicable federal standards.

As used in this section "seating reference point" shall be defined as the term is defined in 49 C.F.R.s.571.3.

2. This act shall take effect immediately and shall be applicable to school buses manufactured on or after the 180th day following enactment.

Approved August 25, 2018.



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Transportation

- **P.L.2018, c.151:** Requires bus drivers 70 and older for the BOE to submit proof of physical fitness every year, requires bus drivers 75 and older for the BOE to submit proof of physical fitness twice a year

CHAPTER 151 (CORRECTED COPY)

AN ACT concerning medical examinations for certain special licenses and amending R.S.39:3-10.1 and P.L.1975, c.284.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. R.S.39:3-10.1 is amended to read as follows:

Licensing of bus drivers, exceptions.

39:3-10.1. No person shall drive any motor vehicle or trackless trolley with a capacity of more than six passengers used for the transportation of passengers for hire or for the transportation of passengers to or from summer day camps or summer residence camps or any bus as defined by the chief administrator used for the transportation of passengers, or any bus used to transport children to and from school pursuant to N.J.S.18A:39-1 et seq. or when being used by a private school to transport children to and from school, unless specially licensed so to do by the chief administrator or in the case of a nonresident, licensed pursuant to the laws of the nonresident's state of residence with respect to the licensing of bus drivers, except that this provision shall not apply to the operators of vehicles used in ride-sharing arrangements, taxicabs, motor vehicles with a capacity of more than six passengers, which are owned and operated directly by businesses engaged in the practice of mortuary science when those vehicles are used exclusively for providing transportation related to the provision of funeral services and which shall not be used in that capacity at any time to pick up or discharge passengers to any airline terminal, train station, or other transportation center, or for any purpose not directly related to the provision of funeral services.

Such license shall not be granted by the chief administrator until the applicant therefor is at least 18 years of age and has passed a satisfactory examination in ascertainment of the applicant's driving ability and familiarity with the mechanism of said vehicle and has presented evidence, satisfactory to the chief administrator of the applicant's previous experience (including proof that the applicant has had at least three years of driving experience), good character, and physical fitness in the form of a medical examination and accompanying medical certificate completed by a medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners maintained by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. The accompanying medical certificate shall contain the medical examiner's National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners number. Said license shall be effective until suspended or revoked by the chief administrator; provided, the special licensee is also the holder of a license as provided for in R.S.39:3-10.

Every holder of a special license issued pursuant to this section shall furnish to the chief administrator satisfactory evidence of continuing physical fitness in the form of a medical examination and accompanying medical certificate completed by a medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners maintained by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, good character, and experience at the time of application renewal or such other time as the chief administrator may require, and in such form as the chief administrator may require.

In addition to the medical examination required of every holder of a special license issued pursuant to this section, every holder of a special license issued pursuant to this section for the transporting of children to and from schools, pursuant to N.J.S.18A:39-1 et seq.:

- a. who is 70 years of age or older shall annually furnish to the holder's employer for review by the commission at the commission's biannual inspection satisfactory evidence of



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Transportation

- **P.L.2018, c.152:** Requires BOE to verify bus driver that has their license suspended is no longer driving for the BOE within one day

CHAPTER 152

AN ACT concerning school bus drivers and supplementing chapter 39 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

C.18A:39-19.6 Suspended, revoked school bus driver license; notification required.

1. If a board of education or a contractor that provides pupil transportation services under contract with a board of education is notified by the Department of Education that a school bus driver employed by the board or contractor has had his bus driver's license suspended or revoked, the employing board of education or contractor, within one business day of the notification, shall provide a statement to the department verifying that the school bus driver no longer operates a school bus for the board or contractor.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved December 17, 2018.



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Transportation

- **P.L.2018, c.159:** Compliance with federal regulations

CHAPTER 159

AN ACT concerning the regulation of school bus operations and supplementing Title 39 of the Revised Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

C.39:3B-27 Compliance with certain federal regulations required for school bus operations.

1. In addition to the provisions of any State law, rule, or regulation containing more stringent requirements, provided that those requirements are compatible with federal law, and notwithstanding the provisions of any State law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, school bus operations in this State shall comply with the requirements of Part 40 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Chapter III of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended and supplemented, including, but not limited to: Part 303, Part 325, Part 350, Part 365, Part 366, Part 369, Part 373, Part 374, Part 376, Part 379, Part 380, Part 381, Part 382, Part 385, Part 386, Part 387, Part 389, Part 390, Part 391, Part 392, Part 393, Part 395, Part 396, Part 399, and any other part of Chapter III of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations that the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, in consultation with the Commissioner of Education, determines is in the public interest to be applicable to school bus operations.

2. This act shall take effect 180 days following the date of enactment.

Approved December 17, 2018.



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Transportation Safety & Training:
[Click here](#) for more information.

Student Transportation

- **P.L.2018, c.160:** Training required for school bus drivers, aides twice per year.

CHAPTER 160

AN ACT concerning the training of school bus drivers and school bus aides and supplementing chapter 39 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

C.18A:39-19.1a Training required for school bus drivers, aides.

1. a. As used in this section, "employer" means a board of education that provides pupil transportation services under contract with a board of education.

b. An employer shall ensure that all school bus drivers and school bus aides are trained for the functions of their positions.

c. An employer shall administer a safety education program for school bus drivers and school bus aides that it employs. The training shall include:

- (1) student management and discipline;
- (2) school bus accident and emergency procedures;
- (3) conducting school bus emergency exit drills;
- (4) loading and unloading procedures;
- (5) school bus stop loading zone safety;
- (6) inspecting the school vehicle for students left on board at the end of the school day;
- (7) the use of a student's education records, including the employer's responsibility to ensure the privacy of the student and the student's records, if applicable.

d. In addition to the training requirements in subsection c. of this section, the employer shall administer to school bus drivers a safety education program that includes driving techniques and railroad crossing procedures.

e. The employer shall administer the safety education program set forth in subsections b., c., d. and e. of this section twice per calendar year.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved December 17, 2018.

The screenshot shows the State of New Jersey Department of Education website. At the top right, it says "Governor Phil Murphy • Lt. Governor Sheila Oliver" and "NJ Home | Services A to Z | Departments/Agencies | FAQs". Below that is a search bar and a "Select Language" dropdown. A navigation bar contains links for Home, About Us, Educators, Families, Administrators, News, and Contact Us. A "DOEA to Z" alphabetical index is also present. A sidebar menu lists various topics, with "Student Transportation" highlighted. The main content area shows a "Student Transportation" section with a "Safety & Training" sub-section containing several links:

- [School Bus Driver and Aide Training for Interacting with Students with Special Needs](#) - Updated 9/27/16
- [Training Requirements for School Bus Drivers and School Bus Aides](#) - Updated 7/25/18
- [School Bus Safety Brochure](#) - Updated 3/16/12
- [School Bus Safety Manual](#) - Updated 9/5/13
- [National School Transportation Specifications and Procedures](#)



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Transportation

Transportation of students in private passenger autos, in particular for after school sports is lawful as long as the requirements of N.J.S.A. 18A:39-20.1

< Prev Next >

To Regulation

Search District Policies

District Policies TOC

District Policy

8660 - TRANSPORTATION BY PRIVATE VEHICLE (M)

Section: Operations
Date Created: December 2013
Date Edited: December 2013

M

Student transportation to and from school related student activities normally will be provided in Board owned vehicles and by Board employees who are licensed bus drivers. However, volunteers may transport students to and from school related student activities in unusual circumstances or when a group is too small in number to make economical use of Type I or Type II (school bus or van) vehicles.

Volunteer drivers must be school district employees or parent(s) or legal guardian(s) who are willing to provide transportation to and from school related activities.

Qualifications for volunteer drivers shall include:

1. A valid driver's license with no convictions for moving violations during the last two years;
2. A private passenger vehicle of eight or fewer capacity with a current inspection sticker; and
3. Statutorily required insurance of at least the minimum coverage.

The Superintendent, or in an emergency, the Building Principal, must give advance approval to the activity and to the volunteer driver. To be approved, drivers must provide evidence of compliance with the qualifications listed above.

Other factors to be considered are:

1. Students will be picked up and/or dropped off in a safe area;
2. Adequate supervision will be provided to ensure safety;
3. Parent(s) or legal guardian(s) will be notified in advance that a volunteer driver will be providing transportation and must give written approval; and
4. Volunteer drivers shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred including the Board approved mileage rate per mile.

In the event of an accident in which a student is riding in a volunteer's private passenger automobile, the first respondent would be the student's parent(s) or legal guardian(s)' automobile insurance carrier. The New Jersey No Fault Law provides unlimited medical expenses, and further provides that these expenses will be paid by the parent(s) or legal guardian(s)' automobile insurer regardless of the ownership of the vehicle in which a student is injured and regardless of fault.

If the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) do not have automobile insurance or if litigation results, then the insurer or the owner of the car involved in the accident will respond first. The Board of Education's insurance coverage will be in effect when claims are larger than the insurance carried by the owner of the vehicle.

Expenses incurred by school Board personnel as a result of injuries suffered while operating private passenger vehicles on school business will be covered by workers' compensation benefits.

N.J.S.A. 18A:16-6; 18A:25-2; 18A:39-20.1
N.J.A.C. 6A:27-7.6; 6A:27-7.7

Adopted: 17 December 2013



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Transportation Contracts Procedures and Forms:
[Click here](#) for more information.

Student Transportation

The screenshot shows the State of New Jersey Department of Education website. At the top, it features the state seal and the text "STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION". To the right, it lists "Governor Phil Murphy • Lt. Governor Sheila Oliver" and provides links for "NJ Home", "Services A to Z", "Departments/Agencies", and "FAQs". Below this is a search bar with "NJ DOE" selected and a "Search" button. A language selection dropdown is also present. A navigation menu includes "Home", "About Us", "Educators", "Families", "Administrators", "News", and "Contact Us". The main content area is titled "School Finance" and "Student Transportation". Under "Student Transportation", there is a section for "Transportation Contracts Procedures and Forms" which contains a list of bullet points and links to various documents.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Governor Phil Murphy • Lt. Governor Sheila Oliver
NJ Home | Services A to Z | Departments/Agencies | FAQs

NJ DOE Search Search

Select Language

DOEA to Z: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z #

Home About Us Educators Families Administrators News Contact Us

School Finance

- School Finance Home
- Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Accounting and Fiscal Guidance
- Annual School District Budget
- Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) Information
- Data Submission and Information
- Indirect Cost Rate
- Nonpublic School Services
- Private Schools for Students with Disabilities
- State Aid, Funding Formula & Payments
- Student Transportation
- Taxpayers' Guide to Education Spending (TGES)
- About School Finance/Contact Us

Student Transportation

Transportation Contracts Procedures and Forms

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for student transportation contract renewals for the 2022-2023 school year is 1.91%.
- The bid threshold for quoted (unanticipated) and parental student transportation contracts is \$20,200.00, effective July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2023.

- [Contracting Transportation Services](#) - Updated 7/18/13 (2148 kb PDF)
- [Sample Bid Specifications for Transportation To and From School](#) - Updated 2/20 (37 kb Microsoft Word)
- [Sample Bid Forms for Transportation To and From School](#) - Updated 8/22/19 (319 kb Microsoft Word)
- [Sample Bid Specifications for School Related Activities Transportation](#) - Updated 4/16/19 (70 kb Microsoft Word)
- [Sample Bid Forms for School Related Activities Transportation](#) - Updated 6/18/19 (288 kb Microsoft Word)
- [Sample School Related Activities Transportation Bid Sheet](#) - Updated 6/18/19 (43 kb Microsoft Excel)
- [Student Transportation Contract Forms](#)



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Supervision

- L.E. v. Plainfield Pub. Sch. Dist., 456 N.J. Super. 336 (Super. Ct. App. Div. 2018)

“Consistent with this authority, we conclude that school personnel’s supervisory responsibilities may extend to the prevention of unwanted sexual encounters between students.”



DOCKET NO. A-3638-16T1
SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY APPELLATE DIVISION

L.E. v. Plainfield Pub. Sch. Dist.

456 N.J. Super. 336 (App. Div. 2018) · 194 A.3d 105
Decided Oct 5, 2018

DOCKET NO. A-3638-16T1

10-05-2018

L.E. and P.T., Plaintiffs-Appellants, v. The PLAINFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT, Plainfield Board of Education, Ann Nettingham, Angela Bento and Anna Belin-Pyles, Defendants/Third Party Plaintiffs-Respondents, v. A.D. and R.B., Third Party Defendants.

Matthew Van Natten, attorney for appellants. Nirenberg & Varano, LLP, attorneys for respondents (Howard M. Nirenberg, Hackensack, of counsel; Sandra N. Varano, on the brief).

OSTRER, J.A.D.

Matthew Van Natten, attorney for appellants.

Nirenberg & Varano, LLP, attorneys for respondents (Howard M. Nirenberg, Hackensack, of counsel; Sandra N. Varano, on the brief).

Before Judges Sabatino, Ostrer and Rose.

The opinion of the court was delivered by

³³⁹ OSTRER, J.A.D.*339 Plaintiffs L.E. and her mother, P.T., allege that defendants, a school district and several of its employees, negligently supervised L.E. and two teenage male students on school grounds; failed to protect L.E. from a sexual assault; and failed to undertake an adequate investigation after L.E.'s delayed report. Plaintiffs allege that L.E. suffered psychological injury as a result. They appeal from the summary judgment dismissal of their complaint.

We conclude defendants owed L.E. a duty to exercise reasonable care in supervising her and fellow students during the school day; and plaintiffs' expert provided sufficient evidence for a jury to reasonably conclude that defendants failed to fulfill that duty. The court erred in determining that two provisions of the Tort Claims Act (TCA or Act) – *N.J.S.A. 59:5-4*, governing the failure to provide police protection services, and *N.J.S.A. 59:3-5*, governing the failure to enforce laws – shield defendants from liability for the negligent supervision of the students preceding the assault. However, we agree with the trial court that plaintiffs failed to establish a reasonable standard of care governing the appropriate response to L.E.'s report of the assault, or that she suffered any harm from the alleged shortcomings in the post-assault investigation.

Therefore, we reverse in part, and affirm in part, the trial court's order granting summary judgment.

340 *340 I.

We view the facts in the light most favorable to plaintiffs. *Brill v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 142 N.J. 520, 536, 666 A.2d 146 (1995). June 23, 2011, was the last day of L.E.'s high school freshman year. She was on the playground for a scheduled gym class, but most students had "skipped" that day. The boys' and girls' gym classes were combined, but there was no real instruction. L.E. testified, "We didn't really have a class. Nobody came. We're just, it was like a free day." She said no teachers or security guards were present on the playground.

Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Supervision

P.L. 2019, c. 239: Extended the statute of limitations for sexual assault claims, and eliminated immunities for public entities in most claims alleging sexual assault.

CHAPTER 239

AN ACT concerning civil actions against public entities and public employees arising from acts of sexual abuse and amending P.L.2019, c.120.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section 7 of P.L.2019, c.120 (C.59:2-1.3) is amended to read as follows:

C.59:2-1.3 Liability for public entity, employee.

7. a. Notwithstanding any provision of the "New Jersey Tort Claims Act," N.J.S.59:1-1 et seq., to the contrary:

(1) immunity from civil liability granted by that act to a public entity or public employee shall not apply to an action at law for damages as a result of a sexual assault, any other crime of a sexual nature, a prohibited sexual act as defined in section 2 of P.L.1992, c.7 (C.2A:30B-2), or sexual abuse as defined in section 1 of P.L.1992, c.109 (C.2A:61B-1) being committed against a person, which was caused by a willful, wanton or grossly negligent act of the public entity or public employee ; and

(2) immunity from civil liability granted by that act to a public entity shall not apply to an action at law for damages as a result of a sexual assault, any other crime of a sexual nature, a prohibited sexual act as defined in section 2 of P.L.1992, c.7 (C.2A:30B-2), or sexual abuse as defined in section 1 of P.L.1992, c.109 (C.2A:61B-1) being committed against a minor under the age of 18, which was caused by the negligent hiring, supervision or retention of any public employee.

b. Every action at law involving a public entity or public employee as described in subsection a. of this section shall be subject to the statute of limitations set forth in section 2 of P.L.2019, c.120 (C.2A:14-2a), and may be brought during the two-year period set forth in subsection a. of section 9 of P.L.2019, c.120 (C.2A:14-2b), notwithstanding that the action would otherwise be barred through application of the statute of limitations.

2. This act shall take effect on December 1, 2019, the same day that P.L.2019, c.120 (C.2A:14-2a et al.) takes effect, and shall apply to any cause of action filed on or after that date, as well as any cause of action filed prior to that effective date that has not yet been finally adjudicated or dismissed by a court as of that effective date.

Approved August 9, 2019.



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

[Click here](#) more information for your Human Resources Directors and Supervisors



Hiring of School Personnel

P.L. 2018, c. 5

January 5, 2023 | COVID-19 Information

OFFICIAL SITE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY NJ.gov | Services | Agencies

Department of Education

Office of Student Protection

Office of Student Protection | Instructions | Forms | Chief School Administrator Letters | Pre-Employment Resources 5

Home / Office of Student Protection / Pre-Employment Resources P.L. 2018, c. 5

Pre-Employment Resources P.L. 2018, c. 5

Effective June 1, 2018, [P.L. 2018, c. 5](#) requires that all school districts, charter schools, nonpublic schools, and contracted service providers regarding child abuse and sexual misconduct of prospective employees who will have regular contact with students. Consideration of the information on the forms provided below, the hiring entity is still required to comply with the terms of the statute. Please note that this employer must comply with the history review requirements.

The resources below include two forms and a list of frequently asked questions regarding the implementation of P.L. 2018, c. 5:

- [Sexual Misconduct/Child Abuse Disclosure Release](#)
- [Sexual Misconduct/Child Abuse Disclosure Information Request](#) (follow-up form)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

CHAPTER 5

AN ACT concerning school employees and supplementing chapter 6 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

C.18A:6-7.6 Definitions relative to certain school employees.

1. As used in this act:

“Child abuse” means any conduct that falls under the purview and reporting requirements of P.L.1971, c.437 (C.9:6-8.8 et seq.) and is directed toward or against a child or student, regardless of the age of the child or student.

“Sexual misconduct” means any verbal, nonverbal, written, or electronic communication, or any other act directed toward or with a student that is designed to establish a sexual relationship with the student, including a sexual invitation, dating or soliciting a date, engaging in sexual dialogue, making sexually suggestive comments, self-disclosure or physical exposure of a sexual or erotic nature, and any other sexual, indecent or erotic contact with a student.

C.18A:6-7.7 Requirements for certain school employees.

2. A school district, charter school, nonpublic school, or contracted service provider holding a contract with a school district, charter school, or nonpublic school shall not employ for pay or contract for the paid services of any person serving in a position which involves regular contact with students unless the school district, charter school, nonpublic school, or contracted service provider:

a. Requires the applicant to provide:

(1) A list, including name, address, telephone number and other relevant contact information of the applicant’s:

- (a) current employer;
- (b) all former employers within the last 20 years that were schools; and
- (c) all former employers within the last 20 years where the applicant was employed in a position that involved direct contact with children; and

(2) A written authorization that consents to and authorizes disclosure of the information requested under subsection b. of this section and the release of related records by the applicant’s employers listed under paragraph (1) of this subsection, and that releases those employers from liability that may arise from the disclosure or release of records;

(3) A written statement as to whether the applicant:

(a) has been the subject of any child abuse or sexual misconduct investigation by any employer, State licensing agency, law enforcement agency, or the Department of Children and Families, unless the investigation resulted in a finding that the allegations were false or the alleged incident of child abuse or sexual misconduct was not substantiated;

(b) has ever been disciplined, discharged, nonrenewed, asked to resign from employment, resigned from or otherwise separated from any employment while allegations of child abuse or sexual misconduct were pending or under investigation, or due to an adjudication or finding of child abuse or sexual misconduct; or

(c) has ever had a license, professional license, or certificate suspended, surrendered, or revoked while allegations of child abuse or sexual misconduct were pending or under investigation, or due to an adjudication or finding of child abuse or sexual misconduct; and

Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Armed School Personnel

P.L. 2016, c. 68; P.L. 2019, c. 51

New Jersey School Boards Association

About NJSBA Our Services

Home > News & Information > School Leader > MAY/JUNE • 2017 • VOLUME 47 • 6 > Law Enforcement in Schools: A New Option is Available for New Jersey

Law Enforcement in Schools: A New Option is Available for New Jersey

By Jonathan Pushman

As New Jersey's school boards seek to make their schools safer and more secure, one step many have considered is whether to place a law enforcement presence in schools. Boards of education making that decision now have a new option.

Beginning June 1, school boards across New Jersey will have a new alternative as the result of a recent law that creates a type of law enforcement personnel specifically trained and hired to provide security in and around schools. This new category of officer will be known as a Class Three Special Law Enforcement Officer (SLEO), and it has the potential to serve as a safety-enhancing, cost-beneficial resource for districts.

Choices in Law Enforcement It is almost universally accepted that a school resource officer (SRO) is the ideal choice when placing a law enforcement presence in a school. An SRO is a specially-trained sworn police officer who is assigned full-time to protect the children, staff, and property in New Jersey's public schools. The mandatory training they receive ensures they are adequately prepared to face challenges that are unique to the school climate, and handle them appropriately.

The NJSBA School Security Task Force, a group convened in March 2013 as a part of the NJSBA's Safe and Secure Schools Project, in response to the deadly December 2012 shootings at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Connecticut, studied all aspects of school security. In its 2014 final report, the task



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Anti-bullying Requirements

P.L. 2022., c. 338;

This law specifically requires a district to amend its anti-bullying policy to conform with the model policy available from the Department of Education.

The screenshot shows a webpage from the New Jersey Department of Education. The main heading is "Keeping Our Students Safe, Healthy & In School". Below it is a navigation menu with items: "OSSS Home", "School Health Services", "Safe & Positive Learning Environments" (highlighted), "Student Wellness", "Afterschool Programs", and "NJSS". A breadcrumb trail reads: "Home / Keeping Our Students Safe, Healthy & In School / Safe & Positive Learning Environments / Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying (HIB) / 2022 Amendments to New Jersey's Anti-Bullying Bill of Rights Act (ABR): FAQs & Resources". The main content area has a sub-heading "2022 Amendments to New Jersey's Anti-Bullying Bill of Rights Act (ABR): FAQs & Resources". The text below explains that New Jersey has been a leader in establishing a strong statutory, regulatory policy and program framework to support the prevention, remediation and reporting of HIB in schools. It provides links to the "Model Policy for Preventing HIB" and a list of frequently asked questions concerning the 2022 amendments to New Jersey's "Anti-Bullying Bill of Rights Act (ABR)" and "N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7 and 7.8". A section titled "Addressing Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying in Schools: Frequently Asked Questions" states that the "Anti-Bullying Bill of Rights Act (ABR)" was authorized in January, 2011 and amended in January 2022. The Frequently Asked Questions pertain to the amendments enacted in January 2022, and have been updated as of August 2022. A right-hand sidebar titled "Resources" lists: "Model Policy for Prohibiting HIB (August 2022)", "HIB Incident Form for Families (PDF)", "HIB Incident Form for Families (Word)", "HIB Incident Form for LEAs", and "School Climate State Coordinator Contact Information: HIB@doe.nj.gov". At the bottom, a teal box contains the question: "Are there new requirements for the way that local educational agencies (LEAs) address harassment, intimidation, and bullying (HIB) in schools?" with a dropdown arrow.



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel



Anti-bullying Requirements

Model policy:



Model Policy and Guidance for Prohibiting Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying on School Property, at School Sponsored Functions and on School Buses (Revised August 2022)

Introduction

This document is designed to provide guidance to local educational agencies (LEAs) in the development, establishment and implementation of policies, procedures and programs for the prevention, intervention and remediation of harassment, intimidation and bullying (HIB) behavior in schools, in accordance with the *Anti-Bullying Bill of Rights Act (ABR) (N.J.S.A. 18A:37-13 et seq.)* and *N.J.A.C. 6A:16-7.7, Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying*.

The language used in this document aligns to the language included in the ABR and the New Jersey Administrative Code. LEAs may choose to use terms like “families and caregivers” in place of “parents or guardians” in their local policies if determined that those terms are more inclusive of the local community. Similarly, an LEA may choose to utilize terms like “aggressor” and “harmed community member” instead of “offender and victim” if the LEA determines that language is more responsive to local community circumstances.

The document is divided into three parts, as described below:

- **Part 1: Background** includes information on the legal context and key points for HIB policies and procedures.
- **Part 2: Use of the Model Policy and Guidance** includes an explanation of this document and guidance for appropriate uses of the document.
- **Part 3: Model Policy Development: Issues for Consideration, Sample Policy Language and Requirements** contains 10 specific sections, each providing statutory and regulatory requirements, sample or suggested model policy language where appropriate, and issues for district boards of education to consider in the development of their locally determined HIB policies and procedures.

Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Student Restraint/Seclusion

P.L. 2017. C. 291

CHAPTER 291

AN ACT concerning the use of physical restraint and seclusion techniques on students with disabilities and supplementing chapter 46 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

C.18A:46-13.4 Definitions relative to use of physical restraint, seclusion techniques on students with disabilities.

1. As used in this act:

“Physical restraint” means the use of a personal restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to move all or a portion of his or her body.

“Seclusion technique” means the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a room or area from which the student is physically prevented from leaving, but does not include a timeout.

“Timeout” means a behavior management technique that involves the monitored separation of a student in a non-locked setting, and is implemented for the purpose of calming.

C.18A:46-13.5 Use of physical restraint on students with disabilities.

2. a. A school district, an educational services commission, or an approved private school for students with disabilities that utilizes physical restraint on students with disabilities shall ensure that:

(1) physical restraint is used only in an emergency in which the student is exhibiting behavior that places the student or others in immediate physical danger;

(2) a student is not restrained in the prone position, unless the student’s primary care physician authorizes, in writing, the use of this restraint technique;

(3) staff members who are involved in the restraint of a student receive training in safe techniques for physical restraint from an entity determined by the board of education to be qualified to provide such training, and that the training is updated at least annually;

(4) the parent or guardian of a student is immediately notified when physical restraint is used on that student, which notification may be by telephone or electronic communication. A full written report of the incident of physical restraint shall be provided to the parent or guardian within 48 hours of the occurrence of the incident;

(5) each incident in which a physical restraint is used is carefully and continuously visually monitored to ensure that it was used in accordance with established procedures set forth in a board policy developed in conjunction with the entity that trains staff in safe techniques for physical restraint, in order to protect the safety of the child and others; and

(6) each incident in which physical restraint is used is documented in writing in sufficient detail to enable the staff to use this information to develop or improve the behavior intervention plan at the next individualized education plan meeting.

b. A school district, an educational services commission, and an approved private school for students with disabilities shall attempt to minimize the use of physical restraints through inclusion of positive behavior supports in the student’s behavior intervention plans developed by the individualized education plan team.

C.18A:46-13.6 Use of seclusion techniques on students with disabilities.

3. a. A school district, an educational services commission, or an approved private school for students with disabilities that utilizes seclusion techniques on students with disabilities shall ensure that :



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

[Click here](#) for Proposed Amendment

Student Restraint/Seclusion

P.L. 2017. C. 291

For State House Complex access information as of March 22, 2022, [click here](#) for details. For State House tours, call 609-847-3150.

The screenshot shows the New Jersey Legislature website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'The Legislature', 'Members', 'Legislative Process', and 'Bills'. Below this is a search bar with 'Home', 'Bill Search', and 'S3027' selected. The main content area displays 'Bill S3027' for 'Session 2022 - 2023'. A description states: 'Requires parental notification when seclusion technique is utilized on student with disabilities; requires DOE to collect data on students disabilities regarding exclusion from school pending psychiatric clearance and utilization of restraints and seclusion.' A 'Budget and Appropriations' section notes 'Identical Bill Number: A4675' and 'This bill has been certified by OLS for a fiscal note.'

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
A Memo from the New Jersey Department of Education

Date: July 10, 2018
To: Chief School Administrators, Charter School and Renaissance School Project Leads
Route To: Directors of Special Education
From: John Worthington, Director
Office of Special Education Policy and Procedure

Restraint and Seclusion Guidance for Students with Disabilities

In January 2018, Public Law 2017, Chapter 291 was signed into law, establishing certain requirements for the use of restraint and seclusion with students with disabilities in school districts, educational services commissions (ESCs), and approved private schools for students with disabilities (APSSDs). The law sets forth criteria to which schools must adhere when employing the use of physical restraints and seclusion techniques on students with disabilities. Further, the law requires the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) to establish guidelines for school districts, ESCs and APSSDs to ensure that a review process is in place to examine the use of physical restraints or seclusion techniques in certain circumstances.

In response to this law, the NJDOE's Office of Special Education Policy and Procedure met with stakeholders to elicit feedback on key provisions and elements that should be included in the guidance document. The Office of Special Education Policy and Procedure invited representatives from school districts, ESCs, APSSDs, attorneys representing parents and districts, and representatives from statewide advocacy groups. In addition to reflecting stakeholder input, the guidance incorporates the 15 principles set forth in the May 2012 document, [Restraint and Seclusion: Resource Document](#), published by the U.S. Department of Education (USDOE).

Definitions

The definitions listed below in Table 1 include language from P.L. 2017. C. 291, as well as information provided by the USDOE's Office for Civil Rights in the [Civil Rights Data Collection \(CRDC\) document](#).¹

Table 1: Definitions

Term	Definition
Physical Restraint	State law defines physical restraint as the use of a personal restriction that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to move all or a portion of his or her body.
Mechanical Restraint	State law does not define mechanical restraint. However, the USDOE has defined it as, "The use of any device or equipment to restrict a student's freedom of movement. This term does not include devices implemented by trained school personnel, or utilized by a student that have been prescribed by an appropriate medical or related services professional and are used for the specific and approved purposes for which such devices were designed, such as:

¹ Beginning with the 2009-10 school year, the USDOE's Office for Civil Rights revised the Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC) to require the reporting of the total number of students subjected to restraint or seclusion by sub-groups, as well as the total number of instances restraint or seclusion occurred. The CRDC also defined key terms concerning restraint and seclusion.



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel



Infectious Disease

N.J.S.A. 59:6-3

“Neither a public entity nor a public employee is liable for an injury resulting from the decision to perform or not to perform any act to promote the public health of the community by preventing disease or controlling the communication of disease within the community.”

A screenshot of the JUSTIA US Law website. The page displays the text of N.J.S.A. 59:6-3. The header includes the JUSTIA logo and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for "Find a Lawyer", "Ask a Lawyer", "Research the Law", "Law Schools", "Laws & Regs", "Newsletters", and "Marketing Solutions". The main content area shows the breadcrumb trail: "Justia > US Law > US Codes and Statutes > New Jersey Revised Statutes > 2013 New Jersey Revised Statutes > Title 59 - CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC ENTITIES > disease or controlling communication of disease". Below this is a link to "View the 2021 New Jersey Revised Statutes" and another link to "View Previous Versions of the New Jersey Revised Statutes". The main heading is "2013 New Jersey Revised Statutes Title 59 - CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC ENTITIES Section 59:6-3 - Prevention of disease or controlling communication of disease". The "Universal Citation" is "NJ Rev Stat § 59:6-3 (2013)". The text of the statute is: "59:6-3. Prevention of disease or controlling communication of disease Neither a public entity nor a public employee is liable for an injury resulting from the decision to perform or not to perform any act to promote the public health of the community by preventing disease or controlling the communication of disease within the community." The citation at the bottom is "L.1972, c. 45, s. 59:6-3."

Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel



Infectious Disease

N.J.S.A. 59:6-4

“Failure to make physical or mental examination or to make adequate physical or mental examination...”

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Justia › US Law › US Codes and Statutes › New Jersey Revised Statutes › 2013 New Jersey Revised Statutes › Title 59 - CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC ENTITIES › physical or mental examination or to make adequate physical or mental examination

[View the 2021 New Jersey Revised Statutes](#) | [View Previous Versions of the New Jersey Revised Statutes](#)

2013 New Jersey Revised Statutes Title 59 - CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC ENTITIES Section 59:6-4 - Failure to make physical or mental examination or to make adequate physical or mental examination

Universal Citation: NJ Rev Stat § 59:6-4 (2013)

59:6-4. Failure to make physical or mental examination or to make adequate physical or mental examination
Failure to make physical or mental examination or to make adequate physical or mental examination. Except for an examination or diagnosis for the purpose of treatment, neither a public entity nor a public employee is liable for injury caused by the failure to make a physical or mental examination, or to make an adequate physical or mental examination, of any person for the purpose of determining whether such person has a disease or physical or mental condition that would constitute a hazard to the health or safety of himself or others. For the purposes of this section, "public employee" includes a private physician while actually performing professional services for a public entity as a volunteer without compensation.

L.1972, c. 45, s. 59:6-4. Amended by L.1983, c. 184, s. 1, eff. May 11, 1983.

Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.

NJSIG General Counsel

Existing Tort Issues Collateral Source Rule:

Under the Tort Claims Act, though, when an individual is privately insured, their private insurance will be the primary source of recovery by law under the collateral source rule, N.J.S.A. 59:9-2(e).



Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Existing Tort Issues Collateral Source Rule:

Deductible discussion:
Brooks v. Odom; Fiscal burden discussion.

JUSTIA US Law Search

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Justia > US Law > US Codes and Statutes > New Jersey Revised Statutes > 2013 New Jersey Revised Statutes > Title 59 - CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC ENTITIES > interest, limitations.

[View the 2021 New Jersey Revised Statutes](#) | [View Previous Versions of the New Jersey Revised Statutes](#)

2013 New Jersey Revised Statutes Title 59 - CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC ENTITIES Section 59:9-2 - Judgments, interest, limitations.

Universal Citation: NJ Rev Stat § 59:9-2 (2013)

59:9-2 Judgments, interest, limitations.

59:9-2. a. No interest shall accrue prior to the entry of judgment against a public entity or public employee on the basis of products liability.

b.No judgment shall be granted against a public entity or public employee on the basis of products liability.

c.No punitive or exemplary damages shall be awarded against a public entity.

d.No damages shall be awarded against a public entity or public employee for pain and suffering; provided, however, that this limitation on the recovery of damages for pain and suffering shall not apply to a claim for permanent loss of a bodily function, permanent disfigurement or dismemberment or to a claim for medical treatment expenses in excess of \$3,600.00. For purposes of this section medical treatment expenses shall include the reasonable value of services rendered for necessary surgical, medical and dental treatment, including prosthetic devices and ambulance, hospital or other medical care.

e.If a claimant receives or is entitled to receive benefits for the injuries allegedly incurred from an insurance or any other source other than a joint tortfeasor, such benefits shall be deducted from the amount of any award recovered by such claimant; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a beneficiary under a life insurance policy. No insurer or other person shall be liable under a subrogation provision in an insurance contract against a public entity or public employee.

L.1972, c.45, s.59:9-2; amended 2000, c.126, s.32.

JUSTIA US Law Search

Brooks v. Odom

[Annotate this Case](#)

SYLLABUS

(This syllabus is not part of the opinion of the Court. It has been prepared by the Office of the Clerk for the convenience of the reader. It has been neither reviewed nor approved by the Supreme Court. Please note that, in the interests of brevity, portions of any opinion may not have been summarized).

Bertha Brooks, et al. v. Willie Mae Odom, et al. (A-132-96)

Argued April 28, 1997 -- Decided July 15, 1997

POLLOCK, J., writing for a unanimous Court.

There are two issues raised in this appeal; 1) what constitutes a "permanent loss of bodily function" under the New Jersey Tort Claims Act (the Act); and 2) whether Bertha Brooks may recover from Willie Mae Odom and New Jersey Transit Corporation (NJT) her co-payments and deductible amounts under her health insurance policy.

On November 18, 1991, as Bertha Brooks (plaintiff) was entering her parked car, an NJT bus driven by Willie Mae Odom struck the car door, knocking plaintiff into the car. Plaintiff was taken to the emergency room at Newark Beth Israel Hospital, where she complained of pain in her neck, back, and head. The hospital took x-rays, prescribed medication, fitted plaintiff with a cervical collar, and released her.







Evolution of the Legal Landscape for School District Tort Liability

Stephen Tucker, Esq.
NJSIG General Counsel

Existing Tort Issues Collateral Source Rule:

Example:

When a tree branch on school property falls and damages a private party's property. Under the collateral source rule, their insurance must respond first. If something like this happens, you should simply direct them to file a claim with NJSIG.



Did a school district employee's automobile get damaged during the scope of their employment?

Disclaimer: This document has been prepared for school officials only as information and guidance. Every claim is handled on its own individual merit and circumstance.

NJ Title 59 - Claims Against Public Entities

In event that a "personal auto" is damaged on district property, the owner of the automobile must file a claim through their own insurance provider, even if the district may be at fault. This is derived from NJ Title 59 - Claims Against Public Entities. Title 59 is the NJ Tort Claims Act passed in 1972 which provides uniform principles and provisions for protection of schools and municipalities. Simply stated, a municipality / school district in the state of New Jersey is protected if a third party attempts to recover money for damages or file a tort claim.

There is a potential that the owner of the automobile can recover their deductible if the district's insurance carrier deems that the district is at fault or if the vehicle was being used at the direction of the board of education.

FILING A CLAIM:

In order for the district to file a claim, the following information needs to be collected from the district employee to be sent to the School Business Office. The district will need all of this documentation order to file a claim.

- Provide the following incident details:
 - Owner's name, contact number, email, date of incident, description of damage, cause of damage, etc.
- Provide any photographs
- Copy of owner's "Damaged Insurance" declaration page showing deductibles and limits
- Estimate to repair
- Police report

Upon receipt of this information, the district will present their findings to New Jersey Schools Insurance Group (NJSIG) for further coverage determination. At that time, an NJSIG adjuster will be assigned, and will contact the owner of the auto directly.

Examples of an automobile damage during the scope of their employment include, but are not limited to:

- An accident involving a district owned vehicle
- A tree/tree branch falling on vehicle
- An icicle falling from a building or object onto vehicle

If you have any questions about a claim that has been filed, please contact NJSIG at 609-386-6060 or visit www.njsig.org for more information.



Joe Semptimphelter
Sr. Client Relations Rep.

Q & A

**Please type your questions in
the chat feature!**



Jim Ridgway

J. Byrne

CAIP Sub-fund Administrator

Closing Remarks



Coverages at a Glance

Jim Ridgway

J. Byrne
CAIP Sub-fund Administrator



Coverages at a Gl

Coverage	Overview	Key Information / Examples
AUTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto insurance provides for bodily injury and property damage for the named insured's legal liability as per the policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to collision, comprehensive, theft, vandalism, and more Covers vehicle damage for owned, non-owned, hired
CRIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime coverage protects the named insured for monetary theft, employee dishonesty and forgery that aren't covered under the property policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft of money inside the premises and outside of the premises in the custody of a messenger Check forgery and alteration Dishonest acts committed by employees with intent to cause loss and obtain improper financial benefits
CYBER LIABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides coverage for computer network related intrusions, ransomware and 3rd party liability to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification costs after a breach of private data Restoration after a covered cyber event Insurers have minimum requirements including MFA training and back-ups/test recovery Computer forensic costs to determine extent of the breach
ENVIRONMENTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impairment / Pollution Liability fills the coverage gaps created by pollution exclusions in liability and property insurance policies Policies can vary greatly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage is provided for losses arising from the release or escape of pollutants Can include bodily injury, property damage, cleanup expenses, defense costs

Developed for ERIC NORTH and MOCSSIF's sub-fund training session on January 12, 2023.

* This document is to be used as a reference guide only. Please refer to your district's policies for terms and conditions.



Coverage	Overview	Key Information / Examples	Form
GENERAL LIABILITY / 18A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Liability insurance protects the named insured for bodily injury and property damage for which the named insured is legally obligated to pay, subject to policy terms and conditions 18A Statutory Coverage/ Defense Only Coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to slips, trips and falls, physical attacks, sexual abuse cases, HIB, and more. 18A includes ethics complaints, quasi criminal complaints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Report Investigate
PROPERTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property insurance protects buildings and personal property Damages to school property that may be caused by a covered peril 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covered for all perils unless specifically excluded Includes flood (higher deductible/Flood Zone Cert) Statement of Value: All scheduled property Property should be reported timely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Include pictures Report
SCHOOL BOARD LEGAL LIABILITY / ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Board Legal Liability protects the named insured on the job Specialized liability coverage (includes defense costs) for teachers, school leaders, district officers, and board members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For acts, errors, and omissions arising from services provided by the named insured while acting in the scope of their duties Covers hostile workplace, discrimination, sexual harassment, wrongful termination and more. If Coverage B is selected: Covered for Due Process/ Individual Education Plan (IEP). <i>(This is a defense only coverage)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically Claims Made – must be reported within policy period <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Report immediately
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employer Responsibility/ Risk Management Provide Safe Place Safe Tools Qualified Workers Create Safety Rules Enforce Safety Rules Warn of any Dangers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required for workers with work-related injuries or illnesses Pays up to 70% of the injured employee's salary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document incident Call QualLynx at 800.425.3222 to trigger process Investigate
SUPPLEMENTAL INDEMNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Supplemental Indemnity is optional!</u> 18A: must pay 100% of annual salary for one year Applies to full-salary employees Injured in the course and scope of employment, less wage loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pays the remaining 30% of the injured employee's salary Max benefit period: 52 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A



Thank
You!

