SENATE, No. 1851 STATE OF NEW JERSEY 219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 13, 2020

Sponsored by: Senator M. TERESA RUIZ District 29 (Essex)

SYNOPSIS

Eliminates eligibility of postsecondary students and other individuals for State student assistance, training, and employment services if school or training provider requires student to consent to arbitration agreement or proceeding or to waive certain rights.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



AN ACT concerning eligibility for State student assistance or other
 employment and training services and supplementing chapter
 71B of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes and P.L.1989,
 c.293.

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

8 9 1. The Legislature finds and declares that the State spends 10 considerable funds on educational institutions, including proprietary schools, training providers, and other postsecondary schools. It is in 11 12 the State's interests to ensure that State funds going to schools, 13 training providers, or their students, are funding consistently high-14 quality educational experiences, but the State does not have the 15 resources to monitor these programs daily. Instead, to ensure that 16 limited State funds are expended on high-quality programs, the 17 State depends on students' ability to effectively vindicate their 18 rights under State and federal law in litigation against educational 19 institutions that are or may receive funds. Lawsuits like these deter 20 the misuse of State funds without the expenditure of State resources 21 on enforcement, and public filings resulting from such litigation 22 may be monitored by the State to assess whether it is spending its 23 limited funds appropriately.

24 The Legislature further finds and declares that such educational 25 institutions frequently require their students to sign enrollment 26 contracts that include forced arbitration and other restrictive 27 clauses, including clauses that require students to waive their right 28 to participate in a class action against the company. These clauses 29 impede students from being able to sue to enforce State and federal 30 law against their educational institutions, and the few private and 31 individual arbitrations that students are able to file against 32 educational institutions are not publicly filed and available for 33 monitoring by the State.

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2. a. A student enrolled in a public or independent institution of
higher education or a proprietary institution licensed to offer
academic degrees shall be ineligible to receive any form of student
assistance from the State, including grants, scholarships, and loans,
in the event that the institution or school requires the student to:

40 (1) submit to an agreement to arbitrate or to an arbitration
41 proceeding to resolve any matter thereafter relating to the student's
42 enrollment prior to the commencement of any legal action;

43 (2) resolve a complaint relating to the student's enrollment44 through an internal dispute process;

(3) waive any right, forum, or procedure afforded to the student,
including any right to file and pursue a civil action, class action or a
complaint with, or otherwise notify, any State agency, other public
prosecutor, law enforcement agency, or any court or other

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governmental entity of any alleged violation of the student's rights;
 or
 (4) be prohibited from disclosing discussing describing or

3 (4) be prohibited from disclosing, discussing, describing, or
4 commenting upon the terms of the student's enrollment agreement
5 or any violation thereof.

6 b. A public or independent institution of higher education or a 7 proprietary institution licensed to offer academic degrees shall not 8 threaten, retaliate, or discriminate against any student because of 9 the refusal by the student to: consent to an agreement to arbitrate or 10 to an arbitration proceeding; resolve a complaint through an internal 11 dispute process; waive any right, forum, or procedure; or consent to 12 a prohibition to disclose, discuss, describe or comment upon any 13 enrollment agreement terms or violations thereof.

c. A public or independent institution of higher education or a
proprietary institution licensed to offer academic degrees shall not
require a student to opt out of a waiver or take any affirmative
action in order to preserve his rights pursuant to this section.

d. In the event that a public or independent institution of higher
education or a proprietary institution licensed to offer academic
degrees requires a student to enter into an enrollment contract or
similar agreement, the institution shall annually submit such
contracts or agreements to the Secretary of Higher Education.

e. Nothing in this act shall be construed to invalidate a written
arbitration agreement that is otherwise enforceable under the
Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C.s.1 et seq.).

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3. a. An individual receiving or seeking employment and
training services from a training provider shall be ineligible to receive
the services or any form of funding for the services, including grants,
scholarships, loans, or other State job training funds or federal job
training funds, if the training provider requires the individual to:

(1) submit to an agreement to arbitrate or to an arbitration
proceeding, prior to the commencement of any legal action, to
resolve any matter thereafter relating to the individual's receiving
the services;

36 (2) resolve, through an internal dispute process, a complaint
37 relating to the individual's receiving the services;

(3) waive any right, forum, or procedure afforded to the
individual, including any right to file and pursue a civil action, class
action or a complaint with, or otherwise notify, any State agency,
other public prosecutor, law enforcement agency, or any court or
other governmental entity of any alleged violation of the
individual's rights; or

(4) be prohibited from disclosing, discussing, describing, or
commenting upon the terms of the individual's receiving the
services or any violation thereof.

b. A training provider shall not threaten, retaliate, ordiscriminate against any individual because of the refusal by the

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individual to: consent to an agreement to arbitrate or to an
arbitration proceeding; resolve a complaint through an internal
dispute process; waive any right, forum, or procedure; or consent to
a prohibition to disclose, discuss, describe or comment upon any
enrollment agreement terms or violations thereof.

c. A training provider shall not require an individual to opt out
of a waiver or take any affirmative action in order to preserve his
rights pursuant to this section.

9 d. If a training provider requires an individual to take actions 10 which make the individual ineligible to receive employment and training services pursuant to subsection a. of this section, or the 11 12 training provider violates the provisions of subsection b. of this 13 section, the training provider shall not be placed or retained on the 14 State Eligible Training Provider List maintained pursuant to section 15 14 of P.L.2005, c.354 (C.34:15C-10.2), and shall not receive any 16 federal job training funds or State job training funds.

e. In the event that a training provider requires an individual to
enter into an enrollment contract or similar agreement, the provider
shall annually submit such contracts or agreements to the
Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development.

f. Nothing in this act shall be construed to invalidate a written
arbitration agreement that is otherwise enforceable under the
Federal Arbitration Act (9 U.S.C.s.1 et seq.)

g. For the purposes of this section, "federal job training funds",
"State job training funds", "training provider" shall have the
meanings set forth in section 4 of P.L.1989, c.293 (C.34:15C-1),
and "employment and training services" shall have the meanings set
forth in section 1 of P.L.1992, c.48 (C.34:15B-35) and section 3 of
P.L.1992, c.43 (C.34:15D-3).

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31 4. This act shall take effect in the next full academic year32 beginning after the date of enactment.

STATEMENT

37 This bill provides that a student enrolled in a public or independent institution of higher education or a proprietary 38 39 institution licensed to offer academic degrees, or an individual 40 receiving or seeking employment and training services from a training 41 provider, will be ineligible to receive any form of student assistance 42 from the State, including grants, scholarships, and loans, or receive 43 any other employment and training services, if the institution, school, 44 or training provider requires the student or individual to:

(1) submit to an agreement to arbitrate or to an arbitration
proceeding, prior to the commencement of any legal action, to
resolve any matter thereafter relating to the student's enrollment or
the individual's receiving the services;

1 (2) resolve a complaint relating to the student's enrollment or 2 the individual's receiving the services through an internal dispute 3 process;

4 (3) waive any right, forum, or procedure afforded to the student
5 or individual, including any right to file and pursue a civil action,
6 class action or a complaint with, or otherwise notify, any State
7 agency, public prosecutor, law enforcement agency, or any court or
8 other governmental entity of any alleged violation of the rights of
9 the student or individual; or

(4) be prohibited from disclosing, discussing, describing, or
commenting upon the terms of the student's or individual's
enrollment agreement or any violation thereof.

13 The bill also provides that such school, institution, or training 14 provider cannot threaten, retaliate, or discriminate against any 15 student or individual because of the refusal by the student to: 16 consent to an agreement to arbitrate or to an arbitration proceeding; 17 resolve a complaint through an internal dispute process; waive any 18 right, forum, or procedure; or consent to a prohibition to disclose, 19 discuss, describe or comment upon any enrollment agreement terms 20 or violations thereof. Additionally, the bill provides that a school, 21 proprietary school, or training provider cannot require a student to 22 opt out of a waiver or take any affirmative action in order to 23 preserve his rights.

Finally, the bill provides that if a training provider requires an individual to take actions which make the individual ineligible to receive employment and training services under the bill or takes retaliatory actions against an individual prohibited by the bill, the training provider shall not be placed or retained on the State Eligible Training Provider List and shall not receive any federal job training funds or State job training funds.