



DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

DEPARTMENT OF STATE CIVIL SERVICE

STRATEGIC PLAN

FY 2023-2024 THROUGH FY 2027-2028

L·D·A·L

LOUISIANA DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Vision

The Division of Administrative Law provides Louisiana citizens aggrieved by government actions with one central agency for conducting due process hearings.

Mission

The Division of Administrative Law provides a neutral forum for resolving administrative disputes by conducting accessible, fair, and prompt hearings and rendering thoughtful, well-reasoned decisions and orders.

Philosophy

When disputes arise between government agencies and those they regulate, due process hearings should be fair and impartial, convenient to citizens, and conducted professionally. The Division of Administrative Law is independent from the agencies served, preserving fairness and impartiality in the right to administrative review.

The Division of Administrative Law implements thoughtful processes to ensure matters are scheduled without undue delay, parties are treated with dignity and respect, and decisions are timely rendered and processed. Tasking one agency with docketing and conducting administrative hearings allows the Division of Administrative Law to identify and train multiple qualified individuals to manage cases and conduct hearings for many agencies.

Management Statement

The Division of Administrative Law (DAL) is one agency, one program and one activity. The statutory authority for DAL's goals are supported by the legislation creating and enabling DAL operations, La. R.S. 49:991 through 49:999. Further, DAL's goals and operations are consistent with and protect the rights articulated in Louisiana's Administrative Procedure Act, La. R.S. 49:950, *et seq.*

Employees with DAL were given the opportunity to provide input on the strategic plan, and executive staff members were requested to review the strategic plan and identify any necessary updates or changes. The strategic planning checklist provided by the Division of Administration was utilized in updated DAL's strategic plan.

DAL has policies in place to address the following issues that are helpful and beneficial to women and families, including family and medical leave, attendance and leave, and preventing sexual harassment.

Clients and Users

The primary clients and users of services provided by DAL include executive branch state agencies not exempt by La. R.S. 49:992 or other applicable law and the citizens which those agencies serve. Generally, DAL serves executive branch agencies by providing impartial and unbiased administrative hearings. The largest number of hearings conducted by DAL include appeals of actions taken by Louisiana's Department of Health, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, and Department of Children and Family Services. DAL's jurisdiction has expanded and changed since its creation in 1996.

Any person or entity aggrieved and wishing to challenge an action taken by an executive branch agency subject to administrative review, as well as state agencies, benefit from the objectives identified and services provided by DAL. By consolidating the function of providing administrative hearings for several state agencies in one separate and independent agency, Louisiana as a whole benefits from the efficiencies realized from having one agency with a qualified staff trained in due process procedures that ensure fairness and impartiality in administrative proceedings for several agencies are protected.

Attorneys, party representatives, self-represented litigants and agency representatives presenting a case are also identified as DAL clients and users, and depend on DAL to promptly and professionally docket and adjudicate matters.

External Factors

DAL conducts fair and impartial administrative hearings, as requested by parties aggrieved by actions taken by certain executive branch agencies. DAL does not determine or control the number of parties aggrieved by executive branch actions or the parties authorized to seek an appeal. Further, DAL has no control over the complexity of the cases docketed.

Billing Methodology

Effective July 1, 2013, DAL adopted the statewide cost allocation plan (SWCAP), to ensure that DAL customer agencies pay the same rate for the same services. Agencies that provide services to other agencies

that receive federal funding are required to become part of SWCAP to ensure that charges for allocated or billed services are allowable for federal programs. This is required by federal law, 2 CFR 200 Appendix V. Two of DAL's biggest customer agencies, the Department of Health and the Department of Children and Family Services, receive federal funds. Louisiana's SWCAP is prepared annually by the Division of Administration, Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy, with the help of an approved consultant. The SWCAP must be reviewed and approved by the United States Department of Health & Human Services, Division of Cost Allocation.

Description of program evaluation to develop objectives and strategies

Objectives and strategies have been developed and modified as DAL has evolved since its creation in 1996, which has included managing fluctuating caseloads and jurisdictional changes. Consistent efforts have been made to update the strategic plan and its contents throughout the years.

Additionally, DAL conducts a yearly survey of states with central panels like DAL to identify trends, similarities and differences, to help DAL identify additional efficiencies or ways to improve. The results of this survey are attached to the end of this document.

Duplication of Effort

The legislation creating DAL established one central agency of trained professionals to handle many different types of hearings for the state. A centralized panel of adjudicators and personnel is cost effective, efficient and eliminates duplicative and less efficient services and conflicts of interest that exists when each state agency was conducts its own hearings. In furtherance of these objectives, duplication of effort is and can continue to be further avoided by maintaining DAL's existing jurisdiction and continuing to identify executive branch agencies that perform administrative hearing functions which could be performed by DAL.

As a result of evaluating and making improvements to the manner in which DAL processes cases and conducts hearings, DAL is able to effectively and efficiently expand its services to accommodate additional agencies, as well as new case types for existing clients.

Goals of the Division of Administrative Law

1. Protect due process rights afforded to Louisiana citizens by promptly docketing and conducting hearings subject to DAL's jurisdiction.
2. Maintain the independence and integrity of DAL and protect the role of the administrative law judge as an impartial adjudicator.
3. Continue to develop more efficient processes that do not compromise accessibility or fairness in proceedings.

As one agency, conducting one program and one service, the following objectives and strategies support all of DAL's articulated goals.

Objective 1

Manage communications and docket cases submitted to DAL within its jurisdiction. Assign cases to qualified administrative law judges, promptly process documents related to docketed cases, including disseminating decisions and orders to affected parties.

Strategy 1.1 Broaden DAL's jurisdiction in areas where doing so will save the state time and money. Granting DAL, an independent agency, the authority to perform the adjudication and render administrative decisions promotes and strengthens public confidence in the right to administrative review.

Strategy 1.2 Hire quality administrative law judges and clerical personnel who are equipped to provide professional services to the public.

Strategy 1.3 DAL recently relaunched its website and will utilize this updated platform to increase accessibility to DAL services and provide better resources for hearings at DAL, including information for self-represented litigants.

Strategy 1.4 Provide effective training to ensure existing and long-term employees of DAL remain qualified and knowledgeable in administrative adjudications.

Strategy 1.5 Identify and implement effective mechanisms to improve operations, to assist the Administrative Hearings Clerk, who serves as DAL's records custodian, and whose office is responsible for processing hearing requests and other case-related filings and communications, scheduling hearings, and submitting decisions and orders to parties.

Strategy 1.6 Continue to identify methods and procedures to allow for better sharing, storing and utilization of electronic records.

Strategy 1.7 Continue to be available to agencies and the Legislature to provide hearings and provide information about how Louisiana can best serve its citizens by providing fair hearings and adjudicatory processes.

Performance Indicators

INPUT	Number of cases docketed	(Key)
OUTPUT	Number of hearings conducted	(Key)
	Number of pre-hearing conferences conducted	(Supporting)
	Average length of administrative hearings in hours	(Supporting)
	Hearings held less than 30 minutes	(Supporting)
OUTCOME	Number of settlements	(Supporting)
	Total dollar amount of penalties assessed	(General)
EFFICIENCY	Percentage of cases docketed of those properly filed and received	(Key)
	Average number of days from date docketed to case closed	(Supporting)

Objective 2

Skilled and qualified administrative law judges conduct necessary pre-hearing conferences, issue orders, ensure the prompt and timely adjudication of administrative matters by conducting professional hearings and rendering well-written administrative decisions and orders that are promptly transmitted by DAL clerical personnel to affected parties.

Strategy 2.1 Provide clear performance expectations to administrative law judges and other staff to ensure timely processing and adjudication of cases.

Strategy 2.2 Provide resources to DAL staff to allow them to better perform their jobs.

Strategy 2.3 Effect internal quality assurance program for improved readability and quality of decisions and orders.

Strategy 2.4 Research and seek funding to obtain an armed security guard at DAL offices and when performing hearings at locations across the state.

Performance Indicators

OUTPUT	Number of decisions or orders issued	(Key)
EFFICIENCY	Average number of days from record closed to decision signed	(Supporting)

Performance Indicator Documentation Sheets and Descriptions

Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Number of cases docketed
LaPAS PI Code: 4240

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Input/Key
2. **Rationale:** This indicator counts the number of cases or appeals properly sent to DAL. It measures the number of times DAL's service is being requested.
3. **Use:** Determines personnel and budgetary needs of DAL by measuring the volume of cases docketed. Assists with determining cases assigned to administrative law judges and assists management in evaluating future personnel needs.
4. **Clarity:** The indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited; the validity is dependent upon the accuracy of reports from DAL's case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** As each case is received, it is docketed, which means it is given a matter identification number and entered into DAL's case management database. The information is reportable in real time. DAL reports this information quarterly in LaPAS.
7. **Calculation methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated.
9. **Caveats:** This indicator is dependent upon number of aggrieved parties that seek a hearing to challenge an action by an agency subject to DAL's jurisdiction.
10. **Responsible Person:**
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Percentage of cases docketed that are properly filed and received by DAL
LaPAS PI Code: 4239

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Efficiency/Key
2. **Rationale:** This indicator measures productivity of DAL’s docketing services.
3. **Use:** This indicator allows DAL to measure the efficiency of processes used to process, docket, and adjudicate cases.
4. **Clarity:** Historic records indicate that DAL has tracked this pursuant to the request of a legislative committee.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited. DAL consistently docketed all cases properly filed and received.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** All correspondence is reviewed, and if a case subject to DAL’s jurisdiction, is docketed and included in DAL’s case management database. This information is available in real time and reports are prepared quarterly for LaPAS.
7. **Calculation methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated.
9. **Caveats:** N/A
10. **Responsible Person:**
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Number of hearings conducted
LaPAS PI Code: 4241

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Input, Output/Key
2. **Rationale:** As an input, this number measures the demand for administrative hearings. As an output, this measures the quantity of administrative adjudications conducted.
3. **Use:** Determines staffing needs for DAL, which includes administrative law judges and clerical staff. It is also useful in demonstrating equipment needs, scheduling concerns, travel schedules and budgets.
4. **Clarity:** The indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability, Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent on accuracy of reports from DAL's case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** Judicial and clerical staff record events in the docketed matters on the case management database daily. This information is reported quarterly in LaPAS.
7. **Calculation methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated but can be subdivided into more qualified categories.
9. **Caveats:** Hearings are not conducted in all docketed cases; some are withdrawn, dismissed, or settled by the parties prior to hearing. This is beyond DAL's control.
10. **Responsible Person:**
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Number of pre-hearing conferences conducted
LaPAS PI Code: 7145

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Output/Supporting
2. **Rationale:** This indicator measures the quantity of pre-hearing conferences conducted.
3. **Use:** Determines personnel allocations and case assignments in complex cases.
4. **Clarity:** The indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent on accuracy of reports from DAL's case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** Judicial and clerical staff record these events in the case management database daily or as conferences are held. This information is reported in LaPAS on a semi-annual basis.
7. **Calculation methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated but can be subdivided into more qualified categories.
9. **Caveats:** Pre-hearing conferences are not held in all types of cases. It depends upon the nature and complexity of the case and the area of law.
10. **Responsible Person:**
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Number of settlements
LaPAS PI Code: 7146

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Outcome/Supporting
2. **Rationale:** This indicator measures the frequency of cases settling without the need for an administrative hearing.
3. **Use:** Settlements speed the resolution of cases, and, when appropriate, are a cost-effective way to resolve the dispute between parties.
4. **Clarity:** This indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent on accuracy of reports from DAL's case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** Judicial and clerical staff record these events in the case management database daily. This information is reported semi-annually in LaPAS.
7. **Calculation methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated but can be subdivided into more qualified categories.
9. **Caveats:** Settlements occur for many reasons, all of which are out of DAL's control.
10. **Responsible Person:**
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Average length of administrative hearings (hours)
LaPAS PI Code: 20331

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Output/Supporting
2. **Rationale:** This indicator measures the length of time spent conducting hearings.
3. **Use:** Helps determine the average amount of time required for administrative law judges to conduct DAL hearings in various areas of law; useful for scheduling purposes.
4. **Clarity:** This indicator clearly describes what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability, Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent on accuracy of reports from DAL's case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** Administrative law judges record hearings and document the length of time it takes to conduct the hearings by inputting that information into DAL's case management database. The information is reported to LaPAS semi-annually.
7. **Calculation methodology:** Addition and division.
8. **Scope:** Disaggregated. The indicator can be subdivided to determine how much time each administrative law judge spends in hearings and how much time hearings in certain types of cases require.
9. **Caveats:** This indicator only shows the average time it takes to conduct a hearing. It does not accurately predict or represent the scope of all cases heard by DAL, and does not account for the time required to dispose of pre-hearing matters or decision writing.
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Hearings Held (less than 30 minutes)
LaPAS PI Code: 20332

1. **Type and Level:** Output/Supporting
2. **Rationale:** Measures the percentage of cases, usually of low complexity, which are held in less than thirty minutes.
3. **Use:** Helps determine the amount of time required to conduct hearings for agencies. This information helps the clerical staff provide more efficient scheduling.
4. **Clarity:** This indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent on accuracy of reports from case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** Administrative law judges record the actual time of the hearings in DAL's case management database after hearings are held. The information is reported semi-annually in LaPAS.
7. **Calculation Methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated. This indicator can be subdivided to determine how many high-volume, low complexity hearings each judge has conducted.
9. **Caveats:** This indicator depends upon how many hearings are capable of resolving in a hearing less than thirty minutes.
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings
Indicator Name: Average number of days from date docketed to case closed
LaPAS PI Code: 20333

1. **Indicator type and Level:** Efficiency/ Supporting
2. **Rationale:** This indicator measures the amount of time a case is pending in DAL system from the day it is docketed to the day a final decision is issued and the matter is closed. The fewer number of days DAL takes to close a case, the more efficient the system.
3. **Use:** Some DAL cases have legal deadlines in which a decision must be issued. DAL maintains internal monitoring strategies to ensure timely issuance of decisions.
4. **Clarity:** This indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent upon the accuracy of reports from DAL's case management database.
6. **Data Source Collection and Reporting:** DAL's case management database tracks the number of days from the day a case is docketed to the date the decision is transmitted and the case is closed. The case management database calculates this information and DAL reports this information semi-annually to LaPAS.
7. **Calculation Methodology:** Addition and division.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated.
9. **Caveats:** The database calculates the time between two dates (events). Therefore, if only one date falls within the search period; i.e., the case was docketed during the time period being measured, but not closed in the same timeframe, that case will not be included.

It is not uncommon for parties to request continuances or to request additional time for settlement negotiations. These requests are often unopposed by either party and are granted. By granting continuances when appropriate and allowing parties time to negotiate settlements, the amount of time that elapses between a case being docketed and a decision rendered may be extended.

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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Issue Decisions and Orders in all Unresolved Cases
Indicator Name: Number of decisions and orders issued
LaPAS PI Code: 4242

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Output/Key
2. **Rationale:** Measures the quantity of decisions and orders issued. Cases are closed after a written decision or order is transmitted to all parties.
3. **Use:** Determines personnel needs by measuring the work required of DAL.
4. **Clarity:** This indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not Audited.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** DAL employees record an event titled "Decision Signed" into the case management database after decisions are issued on a docketed matter. The information is available in real time. This information is reported quarterly in LaPAS.
7. **Calculation Methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated but can be subdivided to show the number of decisions or orders issued agency-wide, by each administrative law judge or within each area of law.
9. **Caveats:** N/A
10. **Responsible Person:**
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Issue Decisions and Orders in all Unresolved Cases
Indicator Name: Average number of days from record closed to decision signed
LaPAS PI Code: 20334

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Efficiency/Supporting
2. **Rationale:** This indicator measures the amount of time it takes an administrative law judge to write a decision after the hearing has been held and the record has closed. The rationale is to provide information on the amount of time it takes for decisions to be written and issued, and to ensure that decisions are issued promptly.
3. **Use:** This indicator allows DAL to ensure that all decisions are issued in accordance with legal deadlines and in compliance with DAL’s internal decision timeliness deadlines by which the case must be heard or a decision is rendered.
4. **Clarity:** This indicator provides information on the amount of time it takes to DAL to issue a decision, measuring from the time the record is closed in a matter. The administrative law judge enters an event titled “Record Closed” when all relevant evidence and documents to a case have been provided to the administrative law judge.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent on accuracy of reports from DAL’s case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** DAL’s case management database can calculate information from any time period. This information is reported semi-annually in LaPAS.
7. **Calculation methodology:** Addition and division.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated.
9. **Caveats:** The database calculates the time between two dates (events). Therefore, if only one date falls within the search period; i.e., the record closed during the time period being measured, but the decision was not rendered in the same timeframe, that case will not be included.
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Program: Division of Administrative Law—Administration
Objective: Docket Cases and Conduct Hearings as Required by the Parties
Indicator Name: Total dollar amount of penalties assessed
LaPAS PI Code: 12321

1. **Indicator Type and Level:** Outcome/General
2. **Rationale:** This indicator shows the total dollar amount of penalties assessed by administrative law judges in DAL decisions and orders, as permitted by law or rule and as requested by the acting agency.
3. **Use:** Provides information required by the Legislature and the Office of Planning and Budget for budgetary purposes.
4. **Clarity:** This indicator clearly identifies what is being measured.
5. **Validity, Reliability and Accuracy:** Not audited; validity is dependent on accuracy of reports from DAL's case management database.
6. **Data Source, Collection and Reporting:** DAL staff inputs the amount of penalties assessed in each case, and it is reported annually.
7. **Calculation Methodology:** Addition.
8. **Scope:** Aggregated.
9. **Caveats:** Penalties are not available in all case types DAL hears.
10. **Responsible Person:**
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EXTERNAL COMPARISONS

The following chart shows how the consolidation of the administrative hearings function from various state agencies into one centralized agency is highly efficient and saves money. Each year a survey is taken by DAL, sent to administrative hearings central panels from various states, to compare the caseloads, operating costs, and personnel needs, and a chart developed from that data.

The chart compares DAL with other states' centralized administrative hearings tribunals. Each state's jurisdiction is different, and the balance of high and low complexity cases and the types of cases handled varies widely. However, the chart offers a comparison of the operating costs and personnel needs of a statewide centralized administrative hearings court. The information for the nationwide comparison was gathered from responses to a survey conducted during October 2021.

DAL's judges handle their caseload with no individualized secretarial staff. The administrative support staff under the supervision of the Administrative Hearings Clerk receive and docket cases, process case-related documents, and transmit decisions. DAL has effectively utilized technology and required staff to easily utilize electronic means to minimize the amount of clerical support needed.

ANNUAL SURVEY QUESTIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Please respond for your most recent fiscal year or calendar year.

1. This information is from the state of, Name, Title, Email address, and phone number?
2. What is your current annual budget? Exclude any non-hearings function.
3. How many cases were filed or docketed with your agency in the last year?
4. How many hearings were conducted in the last year?
5. How many decisions and orders were issued in the last year?
6. How many employees do you have? (ALJs and other staff)
For the ALJ number, only include those who are employed on a full-time basis and who perform hearings as a substantial portion of their job duties. For any employees who are responsible for significant functions other than serving as an ALJ, please include those employees in the "Other staff" number.

2021 COMPARISON OF STATES WITH CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS PANELS¹

State	Annual budget amount	Number of cases filed yearly	Number of hearings conducted yearly*	Number of ALJs	Number of decisions/orders yearly*	Number of staff excluding ALJs
Alaska*	\$2,722,200	1,816	1,816	9	620	5
Arizona	\$1,693,985	4,955	1,324	7	1,324	5
California	\$48,260,000	11,252	4,934	100	4,487	80
District of Columbia ²	\$12,000,000	19,879	14,607	32	38,971	56
Florida	\$28,000,702	34,286	8,918	65	38,034	175
Georgia	\$5,203,786	27,971	27,971	10	27,971	16
Indiana ³	\$0	14,747	2,120	31	2,180	11
Illinois (Cook County) ⁴	\$1,404,832	12,794	12,794	14	12,794	8
Iowa*	\$650,000	10,203	4,952	15	10,203	4
Kansas	\$1,146,088	1,855	1,094	4	1,967	8
Louisiana	\$8,475,791	7,466	5,606	32	17,514	25
Maryland	\$16,349,421	29,587	13,510	58	14,615	59
Massachusetts	\$4,800,000	636	58	16	430	5
North Carolina ⁵	\$3,260,906	5,847	124	11	5,757	11
North Dakota	\$1,415,332	381	262	3	249	2
Oregon	\$14,840,661	29,796	8,217	49	15,764	26
South Carolina*	\$3,157,701	6,891	6,891	6	7,116	38
South Dakota	\$364,221	463	330	2	463	1
Texas	\$10,195,106	32,726	1,008	55	27,823	54
Washington	\$32,485,000	100,179	36,676	123	70,180	128
Wisconsin	\$11,600,000	12,834	6,460	54	8,997	33
Wyoming*	\$2,081,141	990	274	6	990	5
SOUTHERN REGIONAL AVERAGE**	\$10,663,345	20,682	9,147	33.9	19,833	54
NATIONAL AVERAGE	\$9,550,312	16,707	7,270	31.9	14,020	34

* If a number was not provided for the number of hearings conducted or the number of decisions/orders issued, the number of cases filed was used.

** Southern regional states that reported include Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

¹ Survey of central panel offices made by the Louisiana Division of Administrative Law in September 2021. Unless otherwise noted, the data provided reflects information for either Calendar Year 2020 or Fiscal Year 2020-2021 (July 1 – June 30). The data reported on this survey reflects operations conducted by each state during a renewed public health emergency declaration as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services as a result of the continued consequences of the Coronavirus Disease 2019, which exists today and has existed nationwide since January 27, 2020. The ongoing public health emergency has caused a depression in the number of cases filed for many state central panels.

² The numbers provided are for FY 2020. The information for FY 2021 is not yet complete because their fiscal year does not end until September 30, 2021.

³ The numbers provided are for FY 2020. The information for FY 2021 is not yet complete because their fiscal year does not end until November 30, 2021.

⁴ Indiana's central panel began operations on July 1, 2020, without a budget, using memorandums of understanding to fund the first year of operations. Due to the use of separate software programs for tracking data, the data provided for the number of hearings held and decisions issued is incomplete.

⁵ The budget and statistics are prorated to reflect only the Hearing Division of the North Carolina Office of Administrative Hearings, and does not include the budget or work performed by the Civil Rights or the Rules divisions.