

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Education

BILL: SB 1804

INTRODUCER: Senator Stargel

SUBJECT: School District Accountability

DATE: February 19, 2018

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Olenick, Bouck	Graf	ED	Pre-meeting
2.	_____	_____	AP	_____
3.	_____	_____	RC	_____

I. Summary:

SB 1804 increases fiscal accountability and expands fiscal transparency requirements for district school boards. Specifically, the bill:

- Increases fiscal accountability requirements by:
 - Adding to the Auditor General’s duties, the requirement to perform appropriate follow-up procedures to determine a district school board’s progress in addressing findings and recommendations that require corrective action.
 - Requiring the Department of Education’s (DOE’s) Inspector General to investigate allegations and reports of possible fraud or abuse against a district school board made by specified entities.
 - Requiring school districts receiving annual federal, state, and local funds in excess of over \$500 million to employ an internal auditor.
- Expands fiscal transparency by:
 - Requiring district school boards to provide a full explanation of any budget amendments at the boards’ next scheduled public meeting.
 - Modifying the information that each district school board must post on its website to add graphical representations, for each public school within the district and for the school district, of financial efficiency data and 3-year fiscal trend information.
 - Specifying additional information that each school district must report to the DOE including the total operating costs and expenditures for classroom instruction.
 - Requiring the DOE to calculate specified expenditure information for each public school, school district, and the state; and develop a web-based fiscal transparency tool that identifies public schools and districts that produce high academic achievement based on the ratio of classroom instruction expenditures to total expenditures.
 - Requiring the DOE to contract with an independent third party to conduct a forensic audit of all accounts and records which must include a financial solvency analysis that encompasses techniques to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

- Requiring the withholding of each district school board member's and district school superintendent's salaries if any of the financial conditions specified in law exist, until such conditions are corrected.

Additionally, the bill applies the restriction on lobbying for 2 years after vacating office to appointed school district superintendents, which currently applies to locally elected school district officers; and prohibits a district superintendent from appointing or employing a relative to work under his or her direct supervision.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2018.

II. Present Situation:

The present situation for the relevant portions of the bill is discussed in the Effect of Proposed Changes section of this bill analysis.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Florida law specifies audit and oversight requirements for district school boards.

Fiscal Accountability

Auditor General

Present Situation

The Auditor General (AG) or a Certificated Public Accountant (CPA) is required to perform annual financial audits of district school boards.¹ If the AG does not perform a financial audit of a district school board, the school board must have a financial audit completed within nine months of its fiscal year end by an independent CPA.² The scope of financial audits includes an examination of the financial statements, the issuance of a report on compliance and internal control in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, and the issuance of a report on compliance and internal control for each major Federal program.³

The AG also conducts operational audits of district school boards in accordance with Government Auditing Standards at least every 3 years.⁴ Operational audits must include an evaluation of management's performance in establishing and maintaining internal controls, including controls designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse, and in administering assigned responsibilities.⁵

¹ State of Florida Auditor General, *Summary of Significant Findings and Financial Trends Identified in District School Board Audit Reports for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016*, (June, 2016), at 1, available at https://flauditor.gov/pages/pdf_files/2018-030.pdf. Section 11.45(2), F.S. and s. 218.39(1), F.S.

² Section 218.39(1), F.S.

³ State of Florida Auditor General, *Summary of Significant Findings and Financial Trends Identified in District School Board Audit Reports for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016*, (June 2016), at 1, available at https://flauditor.gov/pages/pdf_files/2018-030.pdf. Section 11.45(1)(c), F.S.

⁴ *Id.* Section 11.45(2)(f), F.S.

⁵ *Id.* at (1)(g).

The AG is required to report material weaknesses in internal control and significant control deficiencies that are disclosed during the course of a financial audit.⁶ A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements would not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.⁷ A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention.⁸ The AG must report material noncompliance or abuse that has a material effect on a financial statement audit.⁹

The AG must annually compile and transmit a summary of significant findings and financial trends to the Senate President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Legislative Auditing Committee (LAC).¹⁰ If an audit contains any significant findings, district school boards must conduct an audit overview during a public meeting.¹¹

The AG has authority to perform follow-up procedures necessary to determine a district school board's progress in addressing the findings and recommendations in the previous audit report.¹² The AG must also notify the LAC of any financial or operational audit report which indicates that a district school board failed to take full corrective action in response to a finding included in the two preceding financial or operational audits.¹³

Upon notification, the LAC may direct a school board to provide a written statement explaining the reason the school board failed to take corrective action or, if the school board intends to take full corrective action, describing the corrective action and state when it will occur.¹⁴ If the LAC determines that the written statement is not sufficient, it may require the chair of the school board to appear before the committee.¹⁵ If the LAC determines that the school board has failed to take full corrective action for which there is no justifiable reason or has failed to comply with committee requests, the committee must refer the matter to the State Board of Education (state board) to proceed in accordance with its oversight enforcement authority.¹⁶

On February 2, 2014, the LAC conducted a workshop on Financial Oversight for District School Boards.¹⁷ As part of its presentation, the AG's office recommended that operational audits include testing for previous operational audit findings with questionable costs.¹⁸

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ State of Florida Auditor General, *Summary of Significant Findings and Financial Trends Identified in District School Board Audit Reports for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016*, at 2, available at https://flauditor.gov/pages/pdf_files/2018-030.pdf.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Section 11.45(7)(f), F.S. *See also* s. 11.40, F.S.

¹¹ Section 1010.30(2), F.S.

¹² Section 11.45(2)(j), F.S.

¹³ *Id.* at (7)(j)1.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.* at (7)(j)2.

¹⁶ Sections 11.45(7)(j)3, and 1008.32, F.S.

¹⁷ Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, *Meeting Packet*, (Feb. 10, 2014), at 1, available at <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Data/Committees/Joint/JCLA/Meetingpackets/021014.pdf>.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 111 of 159.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill adds to the AG's duties, the requirement to perform appropriate follow-up procedures to determine a district school board's progress in addressing findings and recommendations that require corrective action contained within the AG's previous report, and requires notification to the Commissioner of Education (commissioner) of the district school board's progress.

The bill also modifies the requirement for district school boards, the Florida College System institution board of trustees, and the university board of trustees to conduct an audit overview during a public meeting to provide that such audit overview must be conducted by the specified entities if an audit contains a finding classified as a significant deficiency or material weakness, rather than a significant finding. The bill requires the audit overview to describe the corrective action to be taken and a timeline for the completion of such action.

Accordingly, the bill may assist with the identification of significant deficiencies and material weaknesses, which may facilitate appropriate corrective action to remedy the identified deficiencies by the district school boards, and enhance the school districts' internal controls.

Inspector General

Present Situation

Each state agency is required to have an Inspector General (IG),¹⁹ including the DOE, to provide a central point for the coordination of activities that promote accountability, integrity, and efficiency in government.²⁰ The Office of the Chief Inspector General (CIG) is within the Executive Office of the Governor.²¹ The CIG monitors the activities of the agency inspectors general under the Governor's jurisdiction.²²

The DOE's IG is responsible for promoting accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness and detecting fraud and abuse within school districts.²³ If the commissioner determines that the district school board is unwilling or unable to address substantiated allegations made by any person relating to waste, fraud, or financial mismanagement, the office must conduct, coordinate, or request investigations into such substantiated allegations.²⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires the DOE's IG to investigate allegations and reports of possible fraud or abuse against a district school board made by:

- Any member of the Cabinet;
- Any presiding officer of the Senate or the House;
- A chair of a substantive or appropriations committee with appropriate jurisdiction; or
- A member of the board for which investigation is sought.

¹⁹ Section 20.055(2), F.S.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Section 14.32(1), F.S.

²² *Id.*

²³ Section 1001.20(4)(e), F.S.

²⁴ Section 1001.20(4)(e), F.S.

Internal Auditor

Present Situation

Currently, district school boards may employ an internal auditor to perform ongoing financial verification of the financial records of the school district.²⁵ The internal auditor must report directly to the district school board or its designee.²⁶

Bay, Brevard, Broward, Clay, Duval, Escambia, Hillsborough, Lake, Lee, Leon, Marion, Martin, Miami Dade, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, and Polk district school boards employ internal auditors.²⁷

On February 2, 2014, as part of its presentation to the LAC, the AG's office recommended that school districts of a specified size employ internal auditors to periodically report on the effectiveness of budgetary control procedures.²⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires school districts receiving annual federal, state, and local funds in excess of over \$500 million to employ an internal auditor. The bill specifies that the duties of the internal auditor must include oversight of every functional and program area of the school system.

Additionally, the bill requires the internal auditor to perform a comprehensive risk assessment of all areas of the school system every 5 years, and conduct other audits and reviews as the district school board directs to determine:

- The adequacy of internal controls designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.
- Compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, district school board-approved policies, and best practices.
- The efficiency of operations.
- The reliability of financial records and reports.
- The safeguarding of assets.
- Financial solvency.
- Projected revenues and expenditures.
- The rate of change in the general fund balance.

The bill also requires the internal auditor to prepare audit reports of his or her findings and establishes penalties for a failure to produce financial records to the internal auditor.²⁹

²⁵ Section 1001.42(12)(l), F.S.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Phone Interview with the Florida Office of Auditor General staff (Feb. 19, 2018).

²⁸ Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, *Meeting Packet, February 10, 2014 (Feb. 2014)*, at 110 and 114, available at <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Data/Committees/Joint/JCLA/Meetingpackets/021014.pdf>.

²⁹ Section 11.47(3), F.S. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to furnish or produce any book, record, paper, document, data, or sufficient information necessary to a proper audit or examination which the Auditor General or the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability is by law authorized to perform is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. Section 11.47(4), F.S.

Cost Accounting and Reporting

Present Situation

Each school district must account for expenditures of all state, local, and federal funds on a school-by-school and a district-aggregate basis in accordance with the manual developed by the DOE or as provided by law.³⁰ Each district must report on a district-aggregate basis expenditures for inservice training and categorical programs; and on a school-by school basis and aggregate district basis for each program funded by the state for the operation of schools.³¹ Additionally, the commissioner must present to the Legislature a district-by-district report of the expenditures reported.³²

Each district must expend at least the percent of the funds generated by each of the programs listed on the aggregate total school costs for such programs:³³

- Ninety percent for kindergarten and grades 1, 2, and 3.
- Eighty percent for grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
- Eighty percent for grades 9, 10, 11, and 12.
- Ninety percent for programs for exceptional students, on an aggregate program basis.
- Eighty percent for grades 7 through 12 career education programs, on an aggregate program basis.
- Eighty percent for students-at-risk programs, on an aggregate program basis.
- Ninety-percent for juvenile justice programs, on an aggregate program basis.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill modifies the expenditure reporting requirements for the school districts to specify that such expenditures must be reported to the DOE. The bill also specifies additional information that each school district must report to the DOE including the total operating costs and expenditures for classroom instruction.

The bill requires the DOE to:

- Categorize all public schools and districts into appropriate groups based primarily on average full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment as reported on the most recent student membership survey and in the state board rule to determine groups of peer schools and districts.
- Annually calculate for each public school, district, and for the entire state, the percentage of classroom expenditures to total operating expenditures.
- Annually calculate for all public schools, districts, and the state, the average percentage of classroom expenditures to total operating expenditures.
- Develop a web-based fiscal transparency tool that identifies public schools and districts that produce high academic achievement based on the ratio of classroom instruction expenditures to total expenditures. The fiscal transparency tool must combine this data with the student performance measurements to determine the financial efficiency of each public school and

³⁰ Section 1010.20(1), F.S.

³¹ *Id* at (2)(a)-(b).

³² *Id.* at (2)(c), F.S.

³³ Section 1010.20(1)-(3), F.S.

district. The results must be displayed in an easy to use format that enables the user to compare performance among public schools and districts.

Fiscal Transparency

School districts are required to account for expenditures for all state, local, and federal funds on a school-by-school and a district aggregate basis.³⁴

District School Board Budget Transparency

Present Situation

Each district school board must prepare, adopt, and submit an annual operating budget to the commissioner.³⁵ Estimated expenditures in a school district's tentative budget cannot exceed estimated income.³⁶ District expenditures must be limited to amount budgeted under the classification of accounts provided for each fund and to the total amount of the budget after the same have been amended as prescribed by law and rules of the state board.³⁷ However, a district school board may establish policies that allow expenditures to exceed the amount budgeted by function and object, provided that the district school board approves the expenditure and amends the budget within timelines established by school board policies.³⁸

Each district school board must post on its website a plain language version of each proposed, tentative, and official budget which describes each budget item in terms that are easily understandable to the public.³⁹ This information must be prominently posted on the school district's website in a manner that is readily accessible to the public.⁴⁰

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires district budget amendments to occur at the district school board's next scheduled public meeting. Additionally, the bill requires district school boards to provide a full explanation of any budget amendments at the public meeting.

The bill changes the school district budget transparency requirements to school district fiscal transparency requirements. The bill also modifies the information that each district school board must post on its website to add graphical representations, for each public school within the district and for the school district, of the following:

- Summary of financial efficiency data.
- Three-year fiscal trend information on:
 - The ratio of FTE students to FTE instructional personnel.
 - The ratio of FTE students to FTE administrative personnel.
 - The total operating expenditures per FTE student.
 - The total instructional expenditures per FTE student.

³⁴ Section 1010.20(1), F.S.

³⁵ Section 1011.01(3)(a), F.S.

³⁶ Section 1011.02(4), F.S.

³⁷ Section 1011.06(1), F.S.

³⁸ *Id.* at (2).

³⁹ Section 1011.035(2), F.S.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

- The general administrative expenditures as a percentage of total budget.
- The rate of change in the general fund's ending fund balance not classified as restricted.

Accordingly, the bill may provide the public with information on district school board budget and financial information on each public school.

General Funds Guidelines

Present Situation

The district school board must maintain a general fund ending fund balance that is sufficient to address normal contingencies.⁴¹ If at any time the portion of the general fund's ending fund balance not classified as restricted, committed, or nonspendable in the district's approved operating budget is projected to fall below 3 percent of projected general fund revenues during the current fiscal year, the district school superintendent must provide written notification to the district school board and the Commissioner of Education.⁴²

Effect of Proposed Changes

For a district school board that has an ending fund balance that falls below the 3 percent threshold for 2 consecutive years, the bill requires district school superintendent to reduce the district school board's administration expenditures in proportion to the reduction in the general fund's ending balance or the reduction in student enrollment, whichever is greater. The bill also prohibits any district school board with an ending fund balance below the 3 percent threshold from making expenditures for travel outside of the district and other expenses enumerated in law, while the specified financial conditions exist.

Financial Emergency

Present Situation

District school boards are subject to review and oversight by the commissioner when the district is unable to timely pay current debts and liabilities.⁴³ A district school board is in a state of financial emergency when the district is unable to timely pay current debts and liabilities and state assistance is needed for corrective action.⁴⁴ While in a state of financial emergency, the Governor or the commissioner may implement measures which:⁴⁵

- Requires commissioner approval of the district school board's budget;
- Prohibits a district school board from issuing debt;
- Requires inspections and reviews of district school board records, reports and information;
- Establishes a financial emergency board to oversee the activities of the district school board; and
- Requires a plan of action that will cause the district school board to no longer be in a financial emergency.

⁴¹ Section 1011.051, F.S.

⁴² *Id.* at (1).

⁴³ Section 218.503(1), F.S.

⁴⁴ *Id.* at (1) and (3).

⁴⁵ *Id.* at (3)(a)-(h)1.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires the DOE to contract with an independent third party to conduct a forensic audit of all accounts and records which must include a financial solvency analysis that encompasses techniques to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse. The forensic audit must also collect evidence to determine the occurrence of specified conditions. The bill requires the results of the forensic audit to be provided to the district school board, the DOE, the LAC, and the district's financial emergency board, if applicable. Accordingly, the bill may increase the specified entities' knowledge of the district school boards' financial solvency status.

The bill also requires the withholding of each district school board member's and district school superintendent's salaries if any of the financial conditions specified in law exist, until such conditions are corrected.

School District Minimum Classroom Expenditur Requirements

Present Situation

The Legislature may require any school district that fails to meet minimum academic performance standards to increase emphasis on classroom instruction activities from operating funds, including, but not limited to, those provided for the operation of schools.⁴⁶ In determining the classroom expenditure requirement, the DOE is required to calculate the total K-12 operating and classroom instruction expenditures for each district and the percentage of classroom expenditures to total operating expenditures for each district and the state.⁴⁷ School districts required to increase emphasis on classroom activities must submit a final report to the DOE explaining proposed budget actions and the district's level of compliance with spending requirements.⁴⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill repeals s. 1011.64, F.S., regarding school district minimum classroom expenditure requirements. However, the bill specifies additional requirements for the reporting of classroom expenditures.

Ethical and Other Fiscal Issues

Lobbying

Present Situation

A person who has been elected to any county, municipal, special district, or school district office may not personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the person was an officer for a period of 2 years after vacating that office.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Section 1011.64(1), F.S.

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 3(b)1.

⁴⁸ *Id.* at (4).

⁴⁹ Section 112.313(14), F.S.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill applies the restriction on lobbying for 2 years after vacating office to appointed school district superintendents,⁵⁰ which currently applies to locally elected school district officers.

District School Board Member Salary

Present Situation

Each member of the district school board must receive a base salary, the amounts indicated in law, based on the population of the county the district school board member serves.⁵¹ In addition, compensation must be made for population increments over the minimum for each population group, which shall be determined by multiplying the population in excess of the minimum for the group times the group rate.⁵²

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill aligns school board member salaries with the beginning teacher salaries or the amount calculated by statute, whichever is less. In fiscal year 2016-17, the average salary for district school board member exceeded the beginning average salary for teachers in the following 12 of the 67 school districts in the state: Alachua (\$782), Broward (\$739), Dade (\$850), Duval (\$1,810), Hillsborough (\$3,554), Lee (\$1,525), Leon (\$434), Marion (\$528), Orange (\$1,091), Palm Beach (\$747), Pinellas (\$544), and Volusia (\$416).⁵³

District School Board Member Travel Expenses

Present Situation

Each district school board member is reimbursed for authorized travel expenses. Any travel outside the district must also be governed by the rules of the state board.⁵⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill requires prior approval by the district school board for reimbursement of out-of-district travel expenses. Additionally, the bill requires the district school board to confirm that such travel is for official business of the school district and complies with the rules of the state board.

Financial Disclosure Fines

Present Situation

Currently, the Commission on Ethics (COE) determines whether a person owing a public financial disclosure fine is a public officer or public employee.⁵⁵ If the COE determines that the

⁵⁰ Currently, there are 26 appointed district school superintendents and 41 elected district school superintendents. Florida Department of Education, *Florida Public School Superintendents*, <http://www.fldoe.org/accountability/data-sys/school-dis-data/superintendents.stml> (last visited Feb. 18, 2018).

⁵¹ Section 1001.395(1), F.S.

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ Email, Florida Department of Education (Feb. 19, 2018).

⁵⁴ Section 1001.39, F.S.

⁵⁵ Sections 112.3144(5) and (7), and 112.3145(7), F.S.

person is a current public officer or public employee, the commission may notify the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) or governing body of the amount owed.⁵⁶

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill:

- Adds district school boards to the entities whom the COE may contact regarding owed fines.
- Modifies collection methods for fines for failure to timely file disclosure of financial interest to require district school boards to withhold a specified amount of funding from employee salaries.
- Authorizes district school boards to retain a portion of the withheld funds to cover administrative costs.

School District Personnel Policies

Present Situation

Except as otherwise provided by law or the State Constitution, district school boards may adopt rules governing personnel matters, including the assignment of duties and responsibilities for all district employees.⁵⁷ However, a district school board member may not employ or appoint a relative to work under the direct supervision of the district school board member.⁵⁸

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill provides that a district superintendent is also prohibited from appointing or employing a relative, as specified in law, to work under his or her direct supervision. The bill clarifies that this prohibition does not apply to employees appointed or employed before the election or appointment of a school board member or district school superintendent.

Additionally, the bill requires the COE to accept and investigate any alleged violations of the specified prohibition against appointing or employing a relative.

Standards of Ethical Conduct

Present Situation

District school boards are required to adopt policies establishing standards of ethical conduct for instructional personnel and school administrators.⁵⁹ The policies must require all instructional personnel and school administrators to complete specific training, establish the duty of instructional personnel and school administrators to report, and procedures for reporting misconduct which affects the health, safety, or welfare of a student.⁶⁰ Current law prohibits district school boards, instructors, and administrators from entering into confidentiality

⁵⁶ Section 112.31455(1), F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 1012.23(1), F.S.

⁵⁸ *Id.* at (2). The term “relative” includes father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, or half-sister. Section 112.3135(1)(d), F.S.

⁵⁹ Section 1001.42(6), F.S.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

agreements regarding termination, dismissal, or resignation based on specified misconduct.⁶¹ District school boards are prohibited from providing employment references or discussing the performance of instructors or administrators with prospective employers in another educational setting without disclosing misconduct.⁶² Any part of an agreement that conceals instructor or administrator misconduct is void.⁶³

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill extends the standards of ethical conduct to apply to administrative personnel and school officers. Accordingly, the bill clarifies that such personnel and officers are subject to ethics standards, including training, reporting procedures, reference requirements and contract requirements.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *Id.*

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 11.45, 112.313, 112.31455, 1001.20, 1001.39, 1001.395, 1001.42, 1010.20, 1010.30, 1011.01, 1011.03, 1011.035, 1011.051, 1011.06, 1011.09, 1011.10, 1011.60, and 1012.23.

This bill repeals section 1011.64 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.