



Rules & Calendar Council

**Wednesday, April 23, 2008
6:00 PM – 6:30 PM
404H**

MEETING PACKET

Rules & Calendar Council Meeting

Wednesday, April 23, 2008

AGENDA

Welcome

Consideration of the following bills:

HM 1131- Indian River Lagoon South Restoration Project by Rep. Harrell

HM 439 - Federal 2010 Census in Creole by Rep. Roberson

SM 1742 - Educator Ethics by Sen. Carlton (*Rep. Pickens*)

Adopt Special Order for Friday, April 25, 2008

Announcements

The Rules & Calendar Council is scheduled to meet
Monday, April 28, 2008. Time: TBA in room 404H.

Adjournment

HM 1131

2008

1 House Memorial

2 A memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging
 3 Congress to fully fund the implementation of the Indian
 4 River Lagoon South Restoration Project as authorized in
 5 the Water Resources Development Act of 2007.

6
 7 WHEREAS, the Indian River Lagoon and the St. Lucie Estuary
 8 encompass the most biologically diverse estuary in North
 9 America, which is recognized for national significance in the
 10 National Estuary Program, and

11 WHEREAS, the State of Florida has a long history of
 12 supporting local, state, and federal programs to improve the
 13 environmental health of the Indian River Lagoon and the St.
 14 Lucie Estuary, the health of which is critical to the economic
 15 and social environment of the State of Florida and the nation,
 16 and

17 WHEREAS, the support of the State of Florida includes
 18 forming and funding the St. Lucie River Issues Team and the
 19 Indian River Lagoon Restoration Task Force and fully funding the
 20 state's share of the cost of the Comprehensive Everglades
 21 Restoration Plan projects, and

22 WHEREAS, local government partners, including the Ten
 23 County Coalition for the Responsible Management of Lake
 24 Okeechobee and St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Estuaries, are
 25 implementing urban stormwater quality retrofit projects, funding
 26 over \$100 million to restore the Indian River Lagoon and the St.
 27 Lucie Estuary, and

HM 1131

2008

28 WHEREAS, local voters in Martin County approved a special
 29 sales tax referendum for healthy rivers that raised over \$50
 30 million to assist in the purchase of the land necessary to
 31 implement the Indian River Lagoon Restoration Project, and

32 WHEREAS, the Indian River Lagoon South Restoration Project
 33 was authorized by Congress in the Water Resources Development
 34 Act of 2007, and

35 WHEREAS, the people of the United States, and the
 36 generations of Americans to follow, deserve the environmental
 37 and economic benefits of the restoration of America's Everglades
 38 that will be derived from the implementation of the entire
 39 Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, NOW, THEREFORE,

40

41 Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

42

43 That the United States Congress is urged to fully fund the
 44 implementation of the Indian River Lagoon South Restoration
 45 Project as authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of
 46 2007.

47 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be
 48 dispatched to the President of the United States, to the
 49 President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the
 50 United States House of Representatives, and to each member of
 51 the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HM 1131

Indian River Lagoon South Restoration Project

SPONSOR(S): Harrell

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS:

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Environment & Natural Resources Council</u>	<u>16 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Palmer / Perkins</u>	<u>Dixon / Hamby</u>
2) <u>Rules & Calendar Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
3) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The memorial urges the United States Congress to fully fund the implementation of the Indian River Lagoon – South Restoration Project as authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007.

As a House Memorial, HM 1131 has no fiscal impact.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

The bill does not appear to implicate any of the House Principles.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

On October 10, 2005, Governor Bush announced the Lake Okeechobee and Estuary Recovery Plan. The Plan is designed to reduce pollution and better manage the flow of water from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie River, thence to the Indian River Lagoon, while meeting South Florida's flood control and water supply needs.

The Indian River Lagoon is not a river but a type of estuary called a lagoon. A lagoon is a body of water separated from the ocean by barrier islands which has limited exchange of water with the ocean through inlets. The Indian River Lagoon (lagoon) is located along Florida's Atlantic coast – from Ponce De Leon Inlet to Jupiter Inlet – extending about 150 miles through five coastal counties. The lagoon varies in width from one-half mile to five miles and averages only three feet in depth. It straddles the climate divide between the subtropical zone to the south and the temperate zone to the north.¹

The Indian River Lagoon is recognized as North America's most diverse estuary with more than 2,200 different species of animals and 2,100 species of plants. It serves as a spawning and nursery ground for many different species of oceanic and lagoon fish and shellfish and has one of the most diverse bird populations in United States. Nearly one-third of the nation's manatee population lives in or migrates through the lagoon. The ocean side of the barrier islands provides one of the densest sea turtle nesting areas found in the Western Hemisphere.²

Environmental degradation in the south lagoon, resulting from human settlement and the construction of canals in the lagoon watershed over the past 100 years, threatens the fragile balance of lagoon life. The problems are complex, ranging from changing water flow patterns to excessive nutrient loading that has affected the number and types of plants, fish and wildlife found in the lagoon. The complexities of this lagoon system are what cause it to be a valuable resource. However, it is in peril of losing its unique character and wealth. Work is ongoing to achieve a scientific understanding of the lagoon's ecosystems and dynamics in the hope that the lagoon might be restored and maintained in a healthy state.

Both the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have stated³ that the southern Indian River Lagoon ecosystem is in imminent danger of an ecological collapse. The estuary system has been degraded by large and frequently occurring discharges of freshwater, and by excessive accumulation of muck in estuary and lagoon bottoms. This has resulted in a reduction in water clarity and salinities reduced below the tolerances of submerged vegetation and benthic animals. Because so much of the income of Martin and St. Lucie Counties relies on recreational and commercial fishing and other marine-related activities, further degradation of the lagoon ecosystem may have a direct adverse impact on the regional economy.

¹ Florida Oceanographic Society, 2007. http://www.floridaoceanographic.org/environ/Indian_River.htm.

² Id.

³ USACE, 2004. *Final Integrated Project Implementation Report*.

To avert this eminent environmental disaster, the SFWMD has developed the Indian River Lagoon – South (IRL-S) Restoration Plan as one of the highly interrelated components of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). CERP is a joint federal-state effort to restore and preserve the Everglades and associated areas. The IRL-S Restoration Plan provides for restoration of physically and biologically degraded areas in the southern Indian River Lagoon area, while allowing for other water-related needs of the region, including a sustainable agricultural water supply and maintenance of existing flood protection. The IRL-S Restoration Plan seeks to improve water quality within the St. Lucie Estuary and the Indian River Lagoon by reducing the damaging effects of watershed runoff, reducing high peak freshwater discharges to control salinity levels, reducing nutrient loads, pesticides and other pollutants. The project will provide a water supply for agriculture to offset reliance on the Floridan aquifer by building and operating approximately 12,600 acres of new reservoirs and approximately 8,700 acres of new stormwater treatment areas, restoring natural hydrology on approximately 92,000 acres in the watershed, restoring approximately 3,100 acres of floodplain wetlands in the North Fork of the St. Lucie River, and muck removal and habitat restoration actions inside the estuaries. This effort will involve Martin, St. Lucie, and Okeechobee Counties.²

The Plan includes building pumps, levees, canals and other water control structures to interconnect the new reservoirs as a means to redirect stormwater discharges. As a result, there will be a significant reduction in harmful discharges into the estuaries, water quality improvement will be achieved, native wetland and upland habitat in the watershed will be restored, and there will be improved habitat for natural populations of flora and fauna, including threatened and endangered species.⁴

The Indian River Lagoon South Restoration Project was authorized by Congress in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007.

Effect of Proposed Memorial

The memorial urges the United States Congress to fully fund the implementation of the Indian River Lagoon South Restoration Project as authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. The memorial is to be dispatched to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

N/A

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

⁴ SFWMD, 2007. <http://www.evergladesplan.org/index.aspx>.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The United States Congress authorized the IRL-S Restoration Plan in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. However, the implementation of the IRL-S Restoration Plan is contingent on the appropriation of funds by the United States Congress.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to require cities or counties to spend funds or take actions requiring the expenditure of funds, nor does it appear to reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate, nor does it appear to reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

This memorial urges the Congress of the United States to fully fund the implementation of the Indian River Lagoon South Restoration Project as authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. The state of Florida has a long history of supporting restoration of ecosystems and with last year's Northern Everglades legislation, continues that support with water quality improvements to the St. Lucie River thereby, enhancing the water quality of the Indian River Lagoon.

Since the passage of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, the Florida Legislature and the South Florida Water Management District have contributed a combined total of over \$2.37 billion compared to the federal contribution of \$363 million. It is time for the federal government to begin to make the same level of commitment that the Florida Legislature, Water Management District and Martin County have made to this important project.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

None

House Memorial

A memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to make forms for the United States Decennial Census of 2010 available in the Creole language for the Haitian population of Florida.

WHEREAS, results from the United States Decennial Census of 2000 show that there were 419,317 foreign-born persons from Haiti in the United States when the census was taken, and

WHEREAS, the state with the largest population of foreign-born persons from Haiti in 2000 was Florida with 182,224, which represented 6.8 percent of Florida's total foreign-born population of 2.7 million, and

WHEREAS, in conducting the federal decennial statewide census in 2000, the United States Census Bureau used a variety of methods to communicate with people who could not speak English, and

WHEREAS, households that received the census form in the mail had the option of requesting the form in Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean, and

WHEREAS, individuals who believed that they were not included on a form or did not receive a form could use the "Be Counted" questionnaires that were available in public areas and printed in English, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean, and

WHEREAS, the Census Bureau also published a short-form and a long-form language assistance guide in 49 different languages, one of which was Creole, to assist respondents, and

HM 439

2008

29 WHEREAS, however, given the considerable size of Florida's
 30 Haitian population, in the interest of equity and obtaining the
 31 most accurate information possible from the next federal
 32 decennial statewide census, the United States Census Bureau
 33 should make forms for the United States Decennial Census of 2010
 34 more accessible to the Haitian population of Florida by making
 35 the census forms available in the Creole language, and

36 WHEREAS, in addition, the census forms for the United
 37 States Decennial Census of 2010 should be prepared in a manner
 38 that will allow a respondent to indicate whether he or she is a
 39 Haitian national or of Haitian descent, NOW, THEREFORE,

40
 41 Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

42
 43 That the Congress of the United States is urged to require
 44 the United States Census Bureau to make census forms for the
 45 United States Decennial Census of 2010 available in the Creole
 46 language to provide for optimal accessibility by the Haitian
 47 population of Florida and to prepare the census forms in a
 48 manner that will allow a respondent to indicate whether he or
 49 she is a Haitian national or of Haitian descent.

50 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be
 51 dispatched to the President of the United States, to the
 52 President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the
 53 United States House of Representatives, and to each member of
 54 the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HM 439 Federal 2010 Census in Creole

SPONSOR(S): Roberson and others

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SM 1454

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Committee on Ethics & Elections</u>	<u>8 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Suarez</u>	<u>Mitchell</u>
2) <u>Economic Expansion & Infrastructure Council</u>	<u>13 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Suarez</u>	<u>Tinker</u>
3) <u>Rules & Calendar Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A memorial expresses the opinion of the Legislature to the Federal Government. HM 439 is a memorial that urges Congress to adopt legislation that would require the U.S. Census Bureau to make census forms for the 2010 Decennial Census available in the Creole language. HM 439 further encourages Congress to adopt legislation that will require the U.S. Census Bureau to allow census respondents to indicate whether they are a Haitian national or of Haitian descent.

The memorial does not specify a particular bill or legislative proposal it intends to support.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

This memorial does not appear to implicate any of the house principles.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

During the 2000 Decennial Census, the U.S. Census Bureau ("Bureau") provided households receiving the census form in the mail the option of requesting the questionnaire in Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, or Korean. Additionally, people who believed that they were not included on a form or did not receive a form could use the "Be Counted" questionnaire that was available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean.

The Bureau provided Language Assistance Guides in 49 languages. Each language assistance guide was provided in long form and short form to assist respondents in completing the census questionnaire.¹

Albanian	German	Samoan
Amharic	Greek	Serbian (Serbo-Croatian)
Arabic	Hebrew	Slovak
Armenian	Hindi	Somali
Bengali	Hmong	Spanish
Burmese	Hungarian	Swahili
Cambodian	Ilocano	Tagalog
Chamorro	Italian	Thai
Chinese	Japanese	Tibetan
Creole	Korean	Tigrinya
Croatian (Serbo-Croatian)	Kurdish	Tongan
Czech	Lao	Ukrainian
Dari	Polish	Urdu
Dinka	Portuguese	Vietnamese
Dutch	Romani	Yiddish
Farsi	Romanian	
French	Russian	

Since the 2000 Decennial Survey, the U.S. Census Bureau has enacted changes in the manner it collects demographic and socioeconomic data. The 2010 Decennial Survey will only ask for name, sex, age, date of birth, race, ethnicity, relationship and housing tenure. The new short-form survey is anticipated to take only minutes to complete.

More detailed socioeconomic data (previously collected through the decennial census' "long-form" questionnaire), including ancestry and national origin, is now collected through the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a large, sample-size survey that is conducted annually. The survey is accomplished through mail, telephone, and personal visits. The Bureau presently provides for the ACS surveys to be published in English and Spanish.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau

The Bureau reports that preparation for the 2010 Decennial Survey is still at an early stage. The Bureau expects to distribute census questionnaires in Chinese, Spanish, Korean, Russian and Vietnamese. The Bureau anticipates that it will publish Language Assistance Guides in over 50 languages for the 2010 Decennial Survey.²

Effect of Proposed Changes

The memorial expresses the opinion of the Legislature to the Federal Government.³ HM 439 adopts the position that, given the considerable size of Florida's Haitian population, it is in the interest of equity and obtaining the most accurate information possible from the next census, that forms for the 2010 Decennial Survey should be made more accessible to the Haitian population of Florida.

HM 439 urges Congress to adopt legislation that would require the U.S. Census Bureau to make census forms for the 2010 Decennial Census available in the Creole language. HM 439 further encourages Congress to adopt legislation that will require the U.S. Census Bureau to allow census respondents to indicate whether they are a Haitian national or of Haitian descent.

The memorial does not specify a particular bill or legislative proposal it intends to support.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Not Applicable.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

There appears to be no appreciable economic impact to the private sector.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

² Telephone conference with Jennifer Marks, U.S. Census Bureau. March 7, 2008

³ A memorial is a special form of concurrent resolution addressed to an executive agency or another legislative body, usually Congress, that expresses the sentiment of the Florida Legislature on a matter outside its legislative jurisdiction.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because the memorial does not appear to: require counties or cities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

No additional rule making authority is required to implement the intent of this memorial.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

None provided.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

By Senator Carlton

23-03549A-08

20081742__

Senate Memorial

A memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to support national standards for educator ethics and a national clearinghouse to strengthen state efforts in the reporting, screening, and sharing of critical information relative to educator misconduct.

WHEREAS, teachers are entrusted with the care and supervision of minor children away from the direct observation of parents, and

WHEREAS, the student-teacher relationship is necessarily built on a child's trust and respect for an adult in authority, and

WHEREAS, parents and the community rely upon school district officials and individual educators to protect the integrity of that relationship, and

WHEREAS, educators rely upon the state and school districts to promote respect for the teaching profession through the timely investigation and disposition of allegations of misconduct, assurance of due process, and elimination from the teaching ranks of those who bring discredit to the profession, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the Congress of the United States is urged to support the passage of laws establishing ethical standards for professional educators and to support a national clearinghouse to provide for the reporting of data concerning educator misconduct. A national database is necessary to promote the timely sharing of

23-03549A-08

20081742__

30 | critical information among states and to provide for the safety
31 | and welfare of students.

32 | BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be
33 | dispatched to the President of the United States, to the
34 | President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the
35 | United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the
36 | Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: SM 1742 Educator Ethics

SPONSOR(S): Carlton and others

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** None

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Schools & Learning Council	15 Y, 0 N	Kutasi	Cobb
2) Rules & Calendar Council			
3)			
4)			
5)			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Senate Memorial urges the Congress of the United States to support the passage of laws that would establish ethical standards for professional educators and develop a national clearinghouse to strengthen state efforts in the reporting, screening, and sharing of critical information relative to educator misconduct.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Does not appear to implicate House Principles.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation:

Current Federal Law

Currently, federal law does not provide a mechanism for systematically reporting and sharing of data relating to educator misconduct. Florida recruits and employs a large percentage of its teachers from other states¹ and its ability to effectively screen out-of-state applicants depends largely on the disclosure of information provided by other states and entities.

Current Practice

The Florida Department of Education (DOE) is an active member of the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification (NASDTEC).² This professional organization administers the NASDTEC clearinghouse, a searchable database restricted to registered users and administered by the education departments of NASDTEC members. Although a valuable screening tool for state-level administrators, the clearinghouse is only as effective as the educator ethics laws enacted in other states and the accuracy of the reporting of educator misconduct. Its value is also diminished when Florida school districts fail to avail themselves of the information provided through the DOE.

Proposed Federal Legislation

The Student Protection Act - 2007 House Resolution 1829, has been introduced in Congress to develop a national system of oversight of States for sexual misconduct in the elementary and secondary school system.³ Under the resolution, the Secretary of Education would be required to maintain a national database of incidents in which an educator has committed an act of sexual misconduct against a student. This federal legislation has been filed by Florida Representative Adam Putnam and now has fifteen co-sponsors representing nine states.

The resolution also requires that for fiscal year 2010 and each fiscal year thereafter, each state must have in effect laws and policies that ensure efficient reporting policies and procedures, investigative training protocols, and financial penalties for non-compliance.

Proposed Changes:

Fifteen states are currently considering legislation to strengthen laws related to screening for and reporting of misconduct by educators, primarily as it relates to unethical conduct with students.⁴

¹ According to the DOE, approximately 29 percent of new teaching certificates are issued to teachers from other states.

² See <http://www.nasdtec.org/>

³ 2007 H.R. 1829, 110th Congress.

⁴ California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, South Carolina,

These efforts by individual states are commendable; however, without adopting systematic policies and procedures at the national level, all states will remain vulnerable when hiring educators from states with substandard educator ethics laws and reporting procedures. Florida has been cited in recent news reports as having the most comprehensive and far reaching legislation currently proposed.⁵ By urging Congress to pass federal legislation and to support the development and implementation of a national clearinghouse to reflect and support the stringent requirements outlined in Florida legislation, Florida would be poised to provide a leadership role at the national level, and unfit educators would be much less likely to have access to students.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Not applicable.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia – See <http://www.cnn.com/2008/US/01/27/teacher.sex.abuse.ap/>

⁵ <http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20080207/NEWS/802070468>

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

Not applicable.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

Not applicable.