



To: Florida District School Superintendents
From: Brian T. Moore, FADSS General Counsel
Subject: FADSS Legislative Update – Week of March 8, 2021
Date: Friday, March 12, 2021

The 2021 legislative session continued full speed ahead this week.

Unemployment/Reemployment Claims

The issue of the state’s response to the record-breaking number of unemployment claims filed last year in response to the COVID-19 shutdowns continued to be a topic of discussion this session. Representatives from the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) addressed committees in both the House and Senate last week, and representatives from the company that brought us the CONNECT system, Deloitte, spoke this week to the *Senate Select Committee on Pandemic Preparedness and Response*.

While it has not been a specific topic of discussion in these legislative committees, the number of false or confusing claims filed by or for district employees throughout 2020 and into 2021 continues to be an issue plaguing many districts. Some districts have paid their bills and attempted to log onto the CONNECT system to dispute individual claims, while at least a few others have been pursuing the disputes without paying the astronomical bills from the Department of Revenue (DOR) first.

It does appear that districts are now getting notice of new claims in a more timely fashion instead of all at once months later, but this has revealed a lot of suspicious activity. More than one district saw a surge in claims filed by employees with last names between S and W. In another district, all 90 of the employees contacted about a claim filed in their name this year advised that they had not filed a claim. Right now, the best advice we can give is to dedicate the resources to disputing the claims one-by-one in a timely fashion through the CONNECT system as best you can and reach out to both the DEO and DOR to let them know of any problems or plans you have for disputing claims or withholding payment. With the DOR, a person to contact is Pam Byrd, Tax Specialist. With the DEO, your staff may want to talk to Wendy Sanders, Benefits Program Supervisor/Analyst. With all the confusion and problems that have arisen, I do not want to publish their numbers here, but your staff can email me if they need the contact information for either person.

Finally, for additional information about the Legislature's efforts to provide financial aid to the unemployment system, please see the attached update from Jim Hamilton about two sales tax bills making their way through the House and Senate. Whether this solution will help reimbursable employers like school districts or just contributory employers like most private businesses remains to be seen. In either event, those districts with an additional sales tax levy for capital projects may realize unexpected but welcome gains in their sales tax revenues.

2021 Legislation

Spotlight

Although it is still early in the session and much can still happen, I would like to start this week's discussion with a spotlight on a few bills that may generate local interest due to their focus (e.g., firearms, charter schools, and athletics). Then, in the interest of brevity, I will more briefly summarize the other bills heard in committee this week.

HB 35 (Fine) – Legal Notices -- reported favorably by the *House Judiciary Committee* – The bill would allow most government agencies to publish legal notices on a website rather than in the local newspaper. Currently, school districts must follow the notice provisions in Chapter 120, Florida Statutes, as well as section 1001.372. As originally written the bill did not address either. However, Representative Fine brought forth an amendment to add section 120.81 to the bill, which would allow school districts to publish notices required under Chapter 120 (e.g., rule or policy notices, other meeting notices) on a publicly accessible website. Regular school board meetings probably would need to be published in the newspaper under section 1001.372, Florida Statutes, but all other required notices could be posted on the school board's public website instead. This could create a significant cost savings for districts.

The state's newspapers remain strongly opposed and argue that they already have to make legal notices available online in front of any pay wall the newspaper may have. This was the bill's second and final committee stop and will now move to the House floor. At this time, there is no equivalent bill in the Senate.

HB 51 (McClain) – Charter Schools – reported favorably by the *House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee*.

- This bill would allow state universities or colleges to solicit, accept, and approve charter school applications and then serve as the charter sponsor.
- Unlike school districts which must accept and review all charter school applications, colleges and universities would have complete discretion over whether to even consider an application.
- Any schools approved under this bill would not be part of the local school district. The college or university would be considered the local education agency instead.

Similar to its last committee hearing, questions were raised as to why this is needed and how it would improve anything. There were also concerns about leaving it to colleges and universities to fulfill IDEA obligations normally fulfilled by school districts. Other concerns were raised

about compliance with safe schools requirements and the lack of accountability college and university boards of trustees have to local voters as compared to locally elected school boards.

The bill sponsor asserted that this bill was needed so that regional colleges and universities could serve students from multiple school districts. However, there is nothing that would prevent that from happening now. A college or university could apply to open a charter school and seek approval from the district in which the school would reside. If it decided to serve students from other districts as well, it would not need to get charter applications approved by all the neighboring districts too.

Other than creating a separate charter authorizing process outside of the school districts, it is not clear why the stated goals of this bill could not be reached by inviting colleges and universities to establish additional laboratory schools or simply apply to open their own charter school. The bill has two more committee stops remaining. Its Senate companion, [SB 1028 \(Hutson\)](#), still has not been set for a committee hearing.

[CS/SB 200 \(Berman\)](#) / [HB 1025 \(Skidmore\)](#) – Student Retention – reported favorably after significant amendment by the *Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education*. There has not been any movement on the House side yet.

This bill started with the idea that a parent could elect to have any K-12 student retained this year no matter the circumstance. This raised concerns about athletic eligibility, graduation rates, and more. At its first committee stop, it was amended to limit the reach to K-8 students. This week, it was further amended to provide more collaboration with the principal and teachers, and it explicitly states that the decision to retain your child has to be based on academic reasons. The amendment also prohibits a middle school student from repeating a high school level course for grade forgiveness unless the student received a C or lower.

Unfortunately, the amended bill still leaves the final decision to the parent: “The parent or guardian’s decision to promote or retain his or her student after discussing the retention request with the principal shall control.” So, the school can meet with the parent to explain why they might disagree, or they can agree to come up with a one-year plan to help the student return to grade level. However, the parent can reject both efforts and decide to retain their child. FADSS will continue to look at this bill and its possible unintended consequences, like successful students repeating a grade or parents unofficially withdrawing their child from school this year knowing that they can choose to retain them.

Superintendents need to be prepared for these requests, as the deadline for a parent to make them is June 30, 2021. If this does become law, it may not be until well into May or later before it does so, which will not give principals a lot of time to examine and respond to the requests.

[HB 259 \(Williamson and Byrd\)](#) / [CS/SB 498 \(Gruters\)](#) – Safety of Religious Institutions – reported favorably in both the *House Education and Employment Committee* and the *Senate Criminal Justice Committee*. These bills are designed to fix what is called a loophole when someone cannot carry a concealed weapon at church on the weekend if that church has its own school on site due to the prohibition on firearms at all school properties. However, the language

is very broad and will require every school to examine its use of facilities agreements, as many schools lease parts of their campuses to churches, other religious entities, and other groups on the weekends and outside of school hours.

The bill says, “**Notwithstanding any other law**, . . . a person licensed under this section to carry a concealed weapon or firearm may carry a firearm on property owned, **rented, leased,** borrowed, or lawfully used by a church, a synagogue, or any other religious institution **unless the church, synagogue, or other religious institution has a policy** specifically prohibiting persons who are lawfully licensed under this section from carrying a firearm on such property.” On its face, this says that it is up to the religious institution to decide whether its members can carry firearms, even if the institution is leasing someone else’s property, including a public school. The bill would take effect immediately upon becoming law.

An attempt was made to amend the bill in the Senate to put the landlord at the top of the decision-tree so that no religious institution leasing all or part of a property would have the power to authorize firearms on school property unless the district/landlord authorized it. The amendment failed.

When this same issue was raised in the House, it was argued that this law would do nothing to prevent a school and the religious institution from entering into a contract that says no firearms will be allowed. In other words, a school could refuse to lease its property to any entity that does not agree to abide by the no firearms on campus requirement of the district. However, if there is currently a lease in place that may not expire until after this law would take effect, the district/landlord may be out of luck. Neither the House nor the Senate sponsors would address the question directly and instead simply deferred to it being a “contract issue.”

I would urge all Superintendents to take this opportunity to review their current use of facilities forms, policies, and procedures, and also review all current leases in place – not just for the issue of firearms on campus but for general, good practices. Do you lease land to people to live on campus for security reasons, do you lease school property to large groups (churches, scouts, community groups, community classes, etc.), or do you have any long-term leases of property in place? Are the terms of your leases comprehensive and up-to-date?

One other point worth noting with respect to the leasing of school board property to outside groups is the possible impact on a school’s SESIR reporting. Any SESIR-level event that occurs on school property must be reported, regardless of who committed the act or when it was committed. For example, if something were to happen on campus with a firearm on Sunday, the school will have to report a SESIR-level offense. You may want to look at amending your use of facilities and lease agreements to require the tenant to notify the principal or site administrator if any SESIR-level event occurs while they are using the property. You do not want a review of police reports revealing that SESIR incidents happened on campus but were not reported.

SB 760 (Burgess) / **HB 355 (Beltran)** – Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) – reported favorably by the *Senate Community Affairs Committee*. This bill would allow schools to join an athletic association by sport without losing any status within the FHSAA. The primary issue offered during this bill’s first committee stop involved beach volleyball, but the discussion

reached a little further this week. According to supporters of the bill, schools that do not join the FHSAA for all the sports the school offers are not eligible to play for any FHSAA championships. For example, if a school had its baseball team play under a different athletic association but all of its other sports play under the FHSAA, they claimed that none of those other sports could compete for FHSAA championships. The FHSAA has countered that this is either a misunderstanding or mischaracterization of FHSAA rules. The FHSAA does limit postseason eligibility for new member schools through what is essentially a provisional period. After the third year, the provisional period ends, and the school is eligible for postseason activities. However, this other athletic conference already requires its members to be FHSAA members, so this should not be an issue. Instead, it appears to be a small, unregulated athletic association seeking to protect its beach volleyball market and gain a competitive advantage over the FHSAA through legislation.

Numerous questions were raised about potential issues with recruiting, schools with violations being able to shop different associations to escape penalties, and more. It is not clear whether this bill will allow small, private schools to join the FHSAA by sport and immediately compete for championships without having to undergo any sort of review or provisional period, which probably explains why so many senators started asking questions about potential recruiting issues and other potential problems that might arise without the FHSAA having the ability to review new members before they are eligible to compete in a state championship.

Ultimately, just as we saw at its first committee stop, some senators voted favorably for this bill now but said they did not think they could support it as is further down the line. In the House, there has been no activity on HB 355 yet, but it has only been referred to two committees, so there is still plenty of time for it to move.

[HB 1507 \(Yarborough\)](#) – Workforce Related Programs and Services – reported favorably by the *House Post-Secondary Education and Lifelong Learning Subcommittee*. This bill, which is entitled the Reimagining Education and Career Help Act, was discussed at greater length in last week’s update and will receive more attention as it moves forward, but there are some provisions that will affect all of the districts that offer post-secondary education options:

- Creates a Money-Back Guarantee Program, whereby school districts would have to refund the cost of tuition to students who cannot find a job within six months of completing certain programs.
 - Modeled after program that has been in Texas for the last six years or so. According to Representative Yarborough, only one refund has been issued in six years.
 - Beginning in the 2022-23 school year, districts would need to designate at least four programs that prepare students to enter “in-demand, high-skill, high wage occupations” and offer a money-back guarantee for those designated programs.
 - Districts would have to adopt eligibility criteria for the guarantee, which would include attendance, student performance in the program, attendance at a Career Service or Career Day event, participation in an internship or work-study

- program, documented job search efforts, and development of a career plan within the career service department.
 - The burden is on the former student to demonstrate eligibility for the refund.
 - Workforce performance funding would require that one-third of the funding be based on student job placement and two-thirds be based on the student’s earnings.
 - This contrasts with the current provision of \$1,000 per industry certification earned.
 - Questions about how the student earnings will be calculated remain. Many schools know whether their graduates obtained employment, but they do not know the former student’s wages. Who will determine how much graduates are earning and what sort of performance bonus the technical centers will receive as a result?

The bill will now move to the *House Appropriations Committee*. While there are several bills addressing workforce education in both the House and Senate, the Senate does not have a companion to HB 1507 at this time.

Previously Discussed Bills

[**HB 5 \(Zika\)**](#) / [**SB 1450 \(Rodriguez\)**](#) – Civic Education Curriculum – reported favorably by both the *House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee* and the *Senate Education Committee*. This bill would require that the U.S. Government class required for high school graduation include comparative discussions of political ideologies that conflict with the freedom and democracy established in the United States. It also requires the DOE to develop oral history resources that can be used in the curriculum. This oral history program would be called the “Portraits in Patriotism Act.”

[**CS/HB 7 \(McClure\)**](#); [**CS/SB 72 \(Brandes\)**](#) – Civil Liability for Damages Relating to COVID-19 – the House voted 83-31 to approve CS/HB 7 on third reading on March 5, 2021. In the Senate, the *Rules Committee* reported SB 72 favorably after amending it to include health care providers in the COVID-19 liability protections instead of addressing the issue in a separate bill, and it will now move to the Senate floor as well. As previously discussed, these bills would extend liability protection to school districts facing potential civil lawsuits for COVID-19-related claims.

[**CS/SB 52 \(Rodrigues\)**](#) / [**HB 281 \(Duggan and Zika\)**](#) – Postsecondary Education – reported favorably both by the *Senate Appropriations Committee* and the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. This was the third and final committee stop for the Senate version of the bill, while it was the first time the bill was heard in the House. These bills would provide dual enrollment scholarships for private and home school students, as well as public school students enrolled in summer courses.

[**SB 78 \(Rodrigues\)**](#) / [**HB 947 \(Plakon\)**](#) – Dues and Uniform Assessments -- reported favorably by the *House Government Operations Subcommittee*. On the Senate side, the bill was temporarily postponed in *Senate Rules Committee* last week and was not placed back on the agenda this week.

The bills, which are identical, require union members to sign up for dues deductions after every new contract negotiation. They also require the employer to verify this request with the employee. One of the issues that has been discussed during debate is the potential increase in staff time and paperwork if the district's payroll department must verify, whether by email or some other process, hundreds or thousands of dues deduction requests every year.

[SB 146 \(Brandes\)](#) – Civic Education – reported favorably by the *Senate Appropriations Committee*. The bill establishes a nonpartisan civic literacy practicum, which high schools could choose to incorporate into their US Government courses. Those schools that successfully implement this practicum could then be eligible for designation as a Freedom School. The bill will now move to the Senate floor. **[HB 611 \(Diamond\)](#)**, which is very similar but would also establish a citizen scholar program at the University of South Florida, made its first appearance and was reported favorably by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*.

[CS/HB 149 \(Dubose and Palsencia\)](#) / **[SB 192 \(Book\)](#)** – reported favorably by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. The bill would prohibit the use of seclusion in a school and impose greater restrictions on the use of restraints. It has one more committee stop to make. The Senate companion has not been heard in committee yet.

[CS/HB 383 \(Plasencia\)](#) / **[SB 590 \(Harrell\)](#)** – Involuntary Examination of Minors -- reported favorably after significant amendment by the *House Early Learning and Elementary Education Subcommittee*. This bill addresses the involuntary examination of minors (Baker Act). After the House subcommittee adopted a committee substitute for the original bill, the amended bill would require a school to notify a parent before a child is removed from school unless the principal believes that delaying the removal would harm the student. All of the other provisions that were in the original bill, which remain in the Senate version, were removed, including several district mandates. SB 590 was heard in one committee in February but still has two more committee stops to go.

[HB 529 \(Fine\)](#) / **[SB 282 \(Baxley\)](#)** – Moments of Silence in Public Schools – reported favorably by the *House Education and Employment Committee*. The bill requires a one to two-minute moment of silence at the start of each school day for public school students. This was the bill's third and final committee stop in the House and will now move to the House floor. The Senate version is still in the *Judiciary Committee*.

[CS/SB 598 \(Perry\)](#) – Back to School Sales Tax Holiday – reported favorably by the *Senate Finance and Tax Committee*. This bill would set the annual back to school tax holiday from July 30 to August 8, 2021.

[CS/HB 1505 \(Melo\)](#) – Workforce Programs and Services – reported favorably by the *Post-Secondary Education and Lifelong Learning Subcommittee*. This bill seeks to create a “consumer-first,” “performance-based” workforce system with the DEO collaborating with both DCF and DOE in this effort. This bill has been reported favorably in two of its four assigned committees and now moves to the *Appropriations Committee*. Although there are several bills

dealing with workforce programs, apprenticeships, and other similar topics, this bill does not have a direct companion in the Senate.

New to the Discussion

[HB 15 \(Clemons and LaMarca\)](#) / **[CS/CS/SB 50 \(Gruters\)](#) – Sales and Use Tax. Please see the attached from Jim Hamilton.**

[SB 98 \(Albritton\)](#) – Workforce Related Programs and Services – reported favorably by the *Senate Commerce and Tourism Committee*. Among other things, the bill would:

- Require DOE to address the accountability of apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Look to match the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List with the courses offered throughout Florida under the Career and Professional Education Act, as well as align the list to the future employment projections that will be made by a new Labor Market Estimating Conference; and
- Review the funding weights assigned to the courses and certifications listed in the CAPE Industry Certification Funding List.

The bill will now move to the *Senate Education Committee*. It does not have a direct companion in the House.

[HB 131 \(Duggan\)](#) – Educator Misconduct -- reported favorably by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. This bill has made its way through the House the last couple of years and attempts to address school employees being accused of sexual misconduct with students and then resigning before an investigation can be completed only to wind up working a different district. The bill was amended to clarify that a person who cannot work for a school district due to a conviction for one of the offenses listed in section 1012.315, Florida Statutes, includes those who entered pleas or had adjudication withheld.

The bill will now move to the *House Early Learning and Elementary Education Subcommittee* for its second of three committee stops. **[SB 1864 \(Perry\)](#)** is very similar but not identical, as many of its provisions would address district employees who resign prior to the completion of an investigation or in lieu of termination for anything that affect the health, safety, or welfare of students, not just sexual misconduct. It has yet to be heard in a committee.

[HB 135 \(Robinson, W.\)](#) / **[CS/SB 532 \(Burgess\)](#) – School District Career Center Workforce Education Programs – reported favorably by the *Senate Education Committee*. The House version has yet to be heard by a committee. The bill would allow district career centers to offer students an associate in applied science or associate in science degree program in nursing, but only students who had obtained an LPN from the center first would be eligible to participate in the program. The Senate Health Policy Committee will next consider the bill. Its House counterpart has not been heard yet.**

[CS/HB 311 \(Silvers\)](#) / **[SB 1456 \(Rodrigues\)](#) – Public Records / Examination and Assessment Instruments – reported favorably by the *House Post-Secondary Education and Lifelong Learning***

Subcommittee. This bill would expand the scope of the public records exemptions for certain examination and assessment instruments. The Senate version has not been scheduled for a committee hearing yet.

HB 507 (Rizo) – Education – reported favorably by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. The main provisions of the bill include:

- Authorizing the DOE to hold patents, copyrights, trademarks etc., and to sell or license any materials for which they control the rights.
- Requiring students to take a civic literacy assessment after their U.S. Government class. Students who pass the assessment would then be exempt from this bill’s newly required civic literacy course requirement for Florida college and university students.
- Requiring school districts to administer either the SAT or ACT for all 11th grade, public school students.

There is a similar bill in the Senate, **SB 1108 (Diaz)**, but it has not been heard by any committee yet. HB 507 still has three more committee stops to make as well.

CS/HB 519 (Yarborough) / **SB 1094 (Bean)** – Required Health Education Instruction – reported favorably by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. The bill would require that required sexual education curriculum include age- and developmentally appropriate information on the prevention of child sexual abuse, exploitation, and human trafficking. The Senate version has not been scheduled for a committee hearing yet.

CS/HB 545 (Chaney) / **SB 410 (Rodriguez)** – Materials Harmful to Minors – reported favorably by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. As originally drafted, these bills would seek to ban “obscene” materials from the public schools and require districts to obtain written consent from parents before teaching any sexual education curriculum. The House version was amended to include only the “opt-in” clause concerning sexual education. Numerous members of the public and victims of child sexual abuse spoke against the bill, with many focusing on the change from opt-out to opt-in, as an easy way to hide sexual abuse in the home is to refuse to give consent to have your child learn about it. The Senate version still has the language that could label certain literary works as obscene if someone thought they were not appropriate for minors, but it has not been heard in committee yet. If these bills progress this session, there will be much more discussion on the implications of the change from opt-out to opt-in.

HB 559 (Hawkins) – Computer Science Instruction in Elementary Schools – reported favorably by the *House Early Learning and Elementary Education Subcommittee*. This bill would require, as opposed to allow, computer programming instruction in grades K-12, including “computational thinking and foundational computer science skills.” There is no Senate companion.

CS/SB 726 (Taddeo) / **HB 173 (Tant)** – Individual Education Plan Requirements for Students with Disabilities – reported favorably by the *Senate Education Committee* and favorably by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. These bills would require

IEP teams to start the transition process in 7th grade instead of at age 14 with an operational plan in place on the first day of high school. The transition process must include information about deferring graduation and all courses and programs available to students. SB 726 is now in the *Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education*, and HB 173 moves on to the *House PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee*.

HB 793 (Bell) / SB 1644 (Jones) – Measurement of Student Performance – reported favorably by the *House Early Learning and Elementary Education Subcommittee*. These bills would require the Commissioner and DOE to release student learning gains (VAM) by July 31 of each year. The goal is to allow decisions to be made prior to the start of the school year, as sometimes the results require reassigning teachers after they have already started the new year, which can be very disruptive to the students, teachers, and schools involved. The House version now moves to the *Education and Employment Committee*, while the Senate version has not been scheduled for a committee hearing yet.

CS/HB 835 (Byrd) – Employee Organizations – reported favorably as a committee substitute by the *House Government Operations Subcommittee*. Among other things, the bill would prohibit school districts from deducting union dues for instructional personnel. Instead, teachers would be required to pay their union dues directly. It also requires the union to obtain from members a signed statement in 14-point type that acknowledges that membership in the union is not mandatory. No reason was provided for the need to single out teachers as being unable to have their union dues deducted from their paychecks. There is no Senate counterpart with respect to the dues deduction prohibition, but there are several bills aimed at education unions in both the House and Senate, including SB 78 and HB 947, which are discussed above.

CS/SB 938 (Wright) – Purple Star Campuses -- reported favorably by the *Senate Education Committee*. The bill is designed to recognize schools that support children of military members and veterans. Schools would need to designate a staff member as their military liaison, put information on the school website specific for military families, create a transition program for military students, and offer professional development opportunities to staff members addressing issues related to military students. **HB 429 (Learned and Maney)** would create a nearly identical program but has not been heard in any of its four assigned committees yet.

HJR 1461 (Garrison) – Prohibition on Compensation for Members of a District School Board -- reported favorably along party lines by the *House Secondary Education and Career Development Subcommittee*. This joint resolution would ask Florida voters to approve an amendment to the Florida Constitution whereby school board members would serve without compensation, like members of college and university boards of trustees.

HB 7033 – Task Force on Closing the Achievement Gap for Boys – reported favorably by the *House Early Learning and Elementary Education Subcommittee*. This bill would create a task force to examine the problem of the large achievement gap for boys (test scores, discipline rates, disability rates, etc.) and make recommendation to close that gap. One Superintendent who has implemented programs and strategies to close the achievement gap for boys with the assistance of a local non-profit will be a member of the task force.

The Week Ahead

SB 86 (Baxley) – Student Financial Aid. This bill, which would make significant changes to the Bright Futures program, was originally scheduled to be heard in the *Senate Education Committee* this week but was temporarily postponed. As filed, the bill would limit eligibility for the scholarship only to majors on an approved list. This list can include only majors which are deemed to “lead directly to employment.” The bill is back on the agenda for March 16, 2021. It does not have a House companion at this time.

In other news, March 18, 2021, is the deadline for publishers to submit new bids for the English Language Arts (ELA) instructional materials adoption. Last week, Commissioner Corcoran notified all of the publishers who submitted bids that he wanted them to resubmit their bids. He noted that the originally submitted bids represent an unsustainable increase in costs that would drain school resources and exceed budgetary constraints. He went on to request that publishers offer the major tool of instruction at a price not to exceed \$50, and if publishers are unable to meet that target price he asked they provide an explanation of the higher pricing.

I tried to shorten this update compared to last week but managed to trim less than a page. Hopefully, these updates will start getting shorter as more bills are heard for the second or third time, or not at all, instead of the first. If you would like for me to go into greater detail about any of these bills in future weeks (spotlight), please let me know.