

6th Week of the Legislative Session – Report for April 8-12, 2019

General Information

This report contains pertinent information presented and discussed during the 6th week of the regular 2019 legislative session. Both the House and Senate held meetings in both chambers, which consisted of legislative bills and budget.

The Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission met this week. During the meeting, Damien Kelly, Executive Director of the Office of Safe Schools within the Florida Department of Education gave an update on SB 7026.

Please click the highlighted web link to view Damien Kelly's [Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission powerpoint](#).

During the meeting, a panel of School Safety Specialists from various districts addressed the concerns that were raised by the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission.

The panelists were:

- David Crawford, Security Director, Baker County School District
- Captain Rick Francis, Seminole County Sheriff's Office
- Daniel Hahn, Director of Safety, Santa Rosa County School District
- Chief John Newman, Hillsborough County Public Schools

On April 10th, presentations were made on SESIR reporting and data.

Please click the highlighted web link to view the following:

- [Review of SESIR Data](#)
- [School Safety & Discipline Data Reporting](#)

Side-by-Side Comparisons

Please find attached the side-by-side comparisons which have been updated to reflect the latest committee action. The language in bold type reflects the changes made this week in committee.

The attached side-by-side bills (School Safety bills) and currently status are the following below:

- SB 7030 related to School Safety passed the full Senate Appropriations Committee this week
- HB 7093 related to School Safety has been retained on the House Calendar

The attached side-by-side bills (School Choice bills) and currently status are the following below:

- SB 7070 re to School Choice remains in Senate Appropriations
- HB 7075 re to School Choice has been retained on the House Calendar
- HB 7095 re to School Choice passed the House Education Committee this week

House

House Education Committee - Chair Representative Jennifer Sullivan

HB 189 by Rep. Zika related to Postsecondary Education for Secondary Students

The bill renames “collegiate high school programs” as “early college acceleration programs” and expands the programs from 1 to 2 years.

The bill requires the programs be made available to students in grades 11 and 12 and specifies that they must include an option for a student to graduate from high school with an associate degree. District school boards and Florida College System (FCS) institutions are prohibited from limiting the number of eligible students who may enroll in dual enrollment programs, including early college programs, unless a 1-year waiver is granted by the Commissioner of Education.

The bill deletes the requirement for a separate early college program contract and requires each dual enrollment articulation agreement between a FCS institution and a school district to establish an early college program.

The bill authorizes district school boards to establish an early college program with a state university or an eligible institution and authorizes charter and private schools to establish an early college program with a state college, state university, or other eligible postsecondary institution.

The bill requires each district school board, by September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to post on its website information regarding earning college credit through the early college program and the associated cost savings.

By November 30, 2020, and annually thereafter, the Department of Education (DOE) must post on its website information regarding the status of early college programs.

Beginning September 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, each postsecondary institution must report information regarding each dual enrollment articulation agreement it has entered into during the previous year to the Commissioner of Education.

The bill requires dual enrollment instructional materials be provided to home education and private school students at no cost. An articulation agreement between a public postsecondary institution and a private school must express that costs associated with tuition and fees, including registration and laboratory fees, and instructional materials will not be passed along to the student’s private school of enrollment.

The bill requires the dual enrollment transfer guarantees statement developed by DOE to include English and mathematics courses that require a grade of C or higher to measure student achievement in college-level communication and computation skills, pursuant to state board rule.

The bill has been amended in the House Education Committee.

The amendments:

- Authorize private schools, in addition to charter schools, to establish an early college program with a state college, state university, or other eligible postsecondary institution.
- Require instructional materials be made available to private school dual enrollment students, in addition to public school and home education dual enrollment students, free of charge.
- Require the dual enrollment articulation agreement between a public postsecondary institution and a private school to include a provision expressing that costs associated

with instructional materials will not be passed along to the student's private school of enrollment.

- Require each postsecondary institution to report to the Commissioner of Education the total and average number of career dual enrollment clock hours and certificates earned for each dual enrollment articulation agreement it entered into during the previous year.
- Authorize district school boards and FCS institutions to request a 1-year waiver from the prohibition on limiting student participation in dual enrollment programs, subject to approval by the Commissioner of Education.
- Require the waiver request to describe the existing capacity issues, and specific courses or programs impacted by such issues; and include suggested solutions and a timeline for achieving capacity to accommodate student demand.
- Require the statement developed by DOE regarding dual enrollment transfer guarantees to include the English and mathematics courses that require a grade of C or higher to measure student achievement in college-level communication and computation skills, pursuant to state board rule.

The bill passed the House Education Committee favorably as a committee substitute.

HB 259 by Rep. Williams related to Comprehensive Health Education

The bill revises the required comprehensive health education curriculum for K-12 public schools to include instruction on the dangers and signs of human trafficking and techniques to recognize and respond to child abuse.

The bill passed the full Education Committee and is now on the House Calendar.

HB 401 by Rep. DiCeglie related to Master-based Education

This bill has been summarized in a previous report. Basically, the bill allows any school district to submit an application to DOE to participate in the Mastery-Based Education Pilot Program formerly known as the Competency-Based Education Pilot Program.

The bill passed the full Education committee and is now on the House Calendar.

HB 839 by Rep. Rodrigues (R) related to Higher Education

This bill has been summarized in a previous report. The bill amends duties to the Board of Governors and revises requirements for preeminent institutions. The bill requires district school boards to notify students about credit-by-examination and dual enrollment equivalency lists.

The bill passed the House Education Committee and is now on the House Calendar.

HB 1127 by Rep. Duggan re to Educational Employees

The bill requires education personnel who have direct contract with children, excluding certified teachers, to undergo background screening for criminal history related to felony convictions under s. 1012.315, F.S. The bill deletes the appeal rights of probationary education personnel terminated due to the results of the backgrounds screening.

For certified teachers under s. 1012.56, F.S., the bill requires the DOE to screen teachers under s. 435.04, F.S. The bill authorizes DOE to grant an exemption from disqualification according s. 435.07, F.S., with the exception of those persons registered as sex offenders under federal law and felony offenses currently prohibited by law.

The bill authorizes DOE to participate in the AHCA Care Provider Background Screening Clearinghouse for purposes of retention of fingerprints for arrest notification and rescreening every five years. The effect of which is to avoid duplication at initial screening for those teachers employed in multiple counties.

The bill specifies a rescreening implementation schedule and clarifies that the DOE is solely responsible for all rescreening going forward, even for those teachers whose screening was initiated by a school district.

The bill passed the House Education Committee favorably as a committee substitute.

House Appropriations Committee - Chair Representative Travis Cummings HB 7123 by Ways & Means Committee related to Taxation

The bill provides for several tax reductions and other tax-related modifications designed to directly impact both families and businesses.

The bill includes the following provisions related to sales tax:

- A reduction in the tax rate for commercial property rentals from 5.7% to 5.35%;
- A three-day sales tax holiday would be authorized from August 2, 2019, through August 4, 2019. During the holiday, the following items that cost \$60 or less are exempt from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtaxes:
 - Clothing (defined as an “article of wearing apparel intended to be worn on or about the human body,” but excluding watches, watchbands, jewelry, umbrellas, and handkerchiefs);
 - Footwear (excluding skis, swim fins, roller blades, and skates);
 - Wallets; and
 - Bags (including handbags, backpacks, fanny packs, and diaper bags, but excluding briefcases, suitcases, and other garment bags).
 - The bill also exempts various “school supplies” that cost \$15 or less per item during the holiday.
 - Exempted would be the first \$1,000 of the sales price of personal computers and related accessories purchased for noncommercial home or personal use. This would include tablets, laptops, monitors, input devices, and non-recreational software. Cell phones, furniture and devices or software intended primarily for recreational use are not exempted. Also not exempt would be monitors that include a television tuner.
- A seven-day sales tax holiday from May 31, 2019, through June 6, 2019 for specified items related to disaster preparedness. During the holiday, the following items are exempt from the state sales tax and county discretionary sales surtaxes:
 - A portable self-powered light source selling for \$20 or less;
 - A portable self-powered radio, two-way radio, or weather band radio selling for \$50 or less;
 - A tarpaulin or other flexible waterproof sheeting selling for \$50 or less;
 - A ground anchor system or tie-down kit selling for \$50 or less;
 - A gas or diesel fuel tank selling for \$25 or less;
 - A package of AA-cell, AAA-cell, C-cell, D-cell, 6-volt, or 9-volt batteries, excluding automobile and boat batteries, selling for \$30 or less;
 - A nonelectric food storage cooler selling for \$30 or less;

- A portable generator that is used to provide light or communications or preserve food in the event of a power outage selling for \$750 or less; and
- Reusable ice selling for \$10 or less.

Regarding property taxes, the bill includes the following:

- The requirements for hospitals to qualify for a charitable tax exemption are amended. These are the provisions of CS/HB 1295. Non-profit hospitals would be required to document the value of charitable services they provide, and their current charitable tax exemption would be limited to the value of that charity care.
- The timing of payments to local governments in fiscally constrained counties and Monroe County to offset property tax refunds granted to homeowners due to hurricanes in 2016 and 2017 would be slightly delayed in fiscal year 2019-20 to allow for the related state appropriation to be based on actual data, instead of an estimate.
- Additional flexibility is granted to the Department of Revenue in conducting in-depth reviews of property assessment rolls in counties affected by natural disasters.
- The bill would amend s. 1011.71(9), F.S. to clarify that the term “school operational purposes” includes charter schools sponsored by a school district, for the purpose of distributing taxes collected under the additional, voted operational millage. The funds levied by this voted millage would be shared proportionately with charter schools as provided under s. 1002.33(17), F.S.
 - Additionally, the bill would amend ss. 1002.33(17) and (20), F.S. to clarify that a “school district’s current operating discretionary levy” includes the voted levies authorized pursuant to section 1011.71, F.S., as part of the charter school funding calculations. It would also provide that if a voted operating levy is not shared proportionately with the charter schools in the school district, then the amount that is being withheld by the sponsor would be reduced by the amount that otherwise would have been shared pursuant to s. 1011.71(9).

Further changes include additional flexibility in the use of tax credits by insurance premium tax payers under the Florida Scholarship Tax Credit Program:

- The bill revises the timing provisions for certain contributions so that an insurer can apply for an allocation and/or make a contribution for a given taxable year up until the date the insurer is required to file a return for that year, which is no later than the following March 1. When a taxpayer makes a contribution and earns a credit, the taxpayer will also be able to apply the credit against any installment payment for the taxable year against which the credit is being taken, rather than only the installment payment following the contribution. This retroactive application against installment payments may reduce or eliminate penalties that would otherwise apply.

The bill is currently in the House Appropriation Committee.

House Floor Action

HB 349 by Rep. DuBose related to Students with Disabilities in Public Schools

The bill prohibits the use of seclusion on students and revises provisions relating to the use of restraint on certain students; provides DOE, school district, school, and personnel requirements; requires continuing education and inservice training for teaching students with emotional or behavioral disabilities.

The bill passed the full House.

HB 1027 by Rep. Aloupis related to Office of Early Learning

The bill requires the Office of Early Learning to develop certain training and course standards for school readiness program providers; provides requirements for such training and standards; requires such training and standards to be integrated into certain preservice and inservice training requirements.

The bill passed the full House.

SB 7014 by Governmental Oversight related to Government Accountability

The bill specifies that the Governor, Commissioner of Education, or the designee of the Governor or of the commissioner, may notify the Legislative Auditing Committee of the entity's failure to comply with certain auditing and financial reporting requirements, etc.

The bill has passed the full House and Senate.

HB 5 by Rep. DiCeglie related to Discretionary Sales Surtax

The bill requires any referendum to levy a discretionary sales surtax be held at a general election, requires approval by two-thirds of the electors voting on the ballot measure and imposes other requirements.

The bill passed the full House.

HB 741 by Rep. Fine related to Anti-Semitism

The bill defines "anti-Semitism" and prohibits discrimination in Florida K-20 public education system based on religion; requires public K-20 educational institution to consider anti-Semitism under certain instances of discrimination.

The bill passed the full House.

Senate

Senate Education Committee – Chair Senator Manny Diaz

SB 274 by Sen. Baxley related to School Board Member Term Limits

This bill was previously summarized and requires school board members to be subject to 8-year consecutive term limits.

The bill passed the House Education Committee favorably and is now in the Rules Committee.

SB 382 by Sen. Montford related to Teacher Scholarship Program

The bill creates the Teacher Scholarship Program to encourage students interested in education careers. An eligible undergraduate student may be awarded a scholarship of up to \$5,000 per semester, not to exceed \$10,000 per year, for 2 undergraduate years or for a maximum of 3 years for a program that requires a fifth year of instruction to obtain an initial teaching certification. An eligible graduate student may be awarded a scholarship of up to \$5,000 per semester, not to exceed \$10,000 per year, for up to 2 years.

The bill passed the Senate Education Committee and is now in the Appropriation Subcommittee on Education.

SB 1726 by Sen. Gruters related to Parental Rights

The bill establishes the “Parents’ Bill of Rights” and declares that it is a fundamental right of parents to direct the upbringing, education, and care of their children. To safeguard parental rights, the bill:

- Reserves certain rights to a parent of a minor child and prohibits any person or entity from infringing upon those rights without demonstrating that the infringement is reasonable and necessary to achieve a compelling state interest, is narrowly tailored to achieve the interest, and is not otherwise served by a less restrictive means.
- Requires each school district to adopt a policy to promote parental notification and involvement in the public school system and provides requirements for the policy.
- Establishes parental consent requirements for health care purposes and provides for disciplinary action against health care practitioners who violate parental consent requirements.

The bill authorizes a district school board to provide the required information electronically or on its website. The bill authorizes a parent to make a written request for the required information from the district school superintendent and requires the district school superintendent to provide the information within 10 days. A parent may appeal to the district school board if the district school superintendent denies a parent’s request for information or fails to respond to the parent’s request within 10 days. The bill requires a district school board to place a parent’s appeal on the agenda for its next public meeting in which the deadline for filing the agenda has not passed.

The bill passed the Senate Education Committee favorably as a committee substitute.

SB 7106 by Education related to Risk Protection Orders

The bill expands the definition of a petitioner for purposes of seeking a risk protection order from a court. In addition to law enforcement officers and agencies, the bill specifies that a petitioner may include certain family members of the respondent or a person who is the respondent’s legal guardian. The bill provides these persons the ability to file a petition seeking a risk protection order without the assistance of law enforcement.

The bill passed the Senate Education Committee favorably.

Senate Education Appropriations Committee – Chair Senator Kelli Stargel

SB 934 by Sen. Diaz related to High-performing Charter Schools

This bill was summarized in a previous report. The bill modifies high-performing charter school eligibility criteria and related provisions regarding student enrollment and replicating charter schools.

The bill passed the Senate Education Appropriations Subcommittee favorably.

SB 1132 by Sen. Simmons related to Funds for Operation of Schools

The bill was summarized in an earlier report and provides that school districts will receive additional funding through the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) for each student who receives an Advanced Placement Capstone Diploma in addition to a standard high school diploma.

The bill passed the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Education favorably and is now in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 1342 by Sen. Stargel related to Postsecondary Education for Secondary Students

The bill was summarized in an earlier report; it expands secondary student access to advanced coursework through dual enrollment and early college programs.

The bill passed the Senate Education Appropriations Subcommittee on Education favorably and is now in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 1444 by Sen. Diaz related to Education

This bill was summarized in an earlier report and requires the DOE to create a disqualification list of educators and private school owners and/or operators.

The bill passed the Senate Education Appropriations Subcommittee favorably.

SB 1456 by Sen. Perry related to Office of Early Learning

This bill was summarized in an earlier report and establishes professional development standards and career pathways for early childhood teachers and school readiness program providers.

The bill passed the Senate Education Appropriations Subcommittee favorably.

Senate Criminal Justice Committee – Chair Senator Keith Perry

SB 982 by Sen. Thurston, Jr. related to Human Trafficking Education in Schools

The bill requires that information regarding the dangers and signs of human trafficking be included in the comprehensive health education instruction that is required to be administered in the public school system. The bill permits a student to opt out of such human trafficking educational instruction by providing the school with a written note from his or her parent.

The bill passed the Senate Criminal Justice Committee favorably.

Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee – Chair Senator Ed Hooper

SB 1224 by Sen. Farmer, Jr., related to Charter Schools

The bill was summarized in an earlier report and requires each charter school principal, charter school governing board member, and charter school chief financial officer to hold a credential, which must certify the individual's core competence in the administration of a charter school; it also requires DOE to approve one or more third-party credentialing entities to establish and administer the credentialing process.

The Committee Substitute by Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee made the following substantial changes:

- Removes fees for charter school administrators' credentials, which were subject to Article VII, s. 19 of the State Constitution and therefore require separate legislation.
- Removes the section providing that charter school administrators' fingerprints will remain valid for 3 years, and adds language providing that the background check and fingerprinting applicants to open charter schools are required to obtain will be valid across the state and in perpetuity.

The bill passed the Senate Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee favorably.

Senate Appropriations Committee – Chair Senator Rob Bradley

SB 7030 by Senate Education Committee related to School Safety and Security

Senator Passidomo had an amendment relating to the Mental Health Assistance Allocation. The amendment would require school districts to provide mental health programs that increase awareness of mental health issues among children and school-age youth; train educators and other school staff in detecting and responding to mental health issues; and connect children, youth and families who may experience behavioral health issues with appropriate services.

Charter schools may submit a separate plan, and if not, the plan submitted by the school district must include charter schools.

The plan provisions are changed and must be focused on a multi-tiered system of supports to deliver evidence-based mental health care assessment, diagnosis, intervention, treatment, and recovery services to students with one or more mental health or co-occurring substance abuse diagnoses and to students at high risk of such diagnoses. The provision of these services must be coordinated with a student's primary mental health care provider and with other mental health providers involved in the student's care. At a minimum, the plans must include the following elements:

- Direct employment of school-based mental health services providers to expand and enhance school-based student services and to reduce the ratio of students to staff in order to better align with nationally recommended ratio models. These providers include, but are not limited to, school counselors, school health staff, school psychologists, school social workers, and other licensed mental health professionals. The plan also must identify strategies to increase the amount of time that school-based student services personnel spend providing direct services to students, which may include the review and revision of district staffing resource allocations based on school or student mental health assistance needs.
- Contracts or interagency agreements with one or more nationally accredited local community behavioral health providers or providers of Community Action Team services to provide a behavioral health staff presence and services at district schools. Services may include, but are not limited to, mental health screenings and assessments, individual counseling, family counseling, group counseling, psychiatric or psychological services, trauma-informed care, mobile crisis services, and behavior modification. These behavioral health services may be provided on or off the school campus and may be supplemented by telehealth.
- Policies and procedures, including contracts with service providers, which will ensure that students who are referred to a school-based or community-based mental health service provider for mental health screening for the identification of mental health concerns and ensure that the 86 assessment of students at risk for mental health disorders occurs within 15 days of referral. School-based mental health services must be initiated within 15 days after identification and assessment, and support by community-based mental health 90 service providers for students who are referred for community based mental health services must be initiated within 30 days after the school or district makes a referral.
- Programs to assist students in dealing with anxiety, depression, bullying, trauma, and violence.
- Strategies or programs to reduce the likelihood of at risk students developing social, emotional, or behavioral health problems, suicidal tendencies, or substance use disorders.
- Strategies to improve the early identification of social, emotional, or behavioral problems or substance use disorders and to improve the provision of early intervention services.

- Information and data on the following:
 - The number and types of school-based student services personnel employed from the funds provided through the allocation;
 - The number of students who received school-based mental health interventions during the prior school year; and
 - The number of students referred to community-based mental health care providers for services during the prior school year.

The language requiring an annual report to DOE on program outcomes and expenditures is repealed.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed the Senate Appropriations Committee favorably.

Senate Innovation, Industry, and Technology Committee - Senator Wilton Simpson SB 770 by Sen. Hutson related to Workforce Education

The bill was substantially amended in the Senate Innovation, Industry and Technology Committee. Major provisions include:

- Requiring DOE to publish an annual report by September 1 on apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Modifies criteria for apprenticeship occupations.
- Requires the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, in consultation with the applicable board and DOE, to outline potential apprenticeship programs or review existing programs to determine which programs could substitute for the required educational and experience training otherwise required for licensure.
- Renames the Higher Education Coordinating Council to the Florida Talen Development Council and modifies membership and duties. Requires a strategic plans to be submitted by December 31, 2019 to the Governor and Legislature.
- Establishes a “College and Career Decision Day.”
- Authorizes the use of credits in work-based learning and career and technical education resulting in program completion and an industry certification to be applied towards the award of a standard high school diploma.
- Requires one course in career and education planning to be completed in middle school. The course must be internet-based.
- Authorizes a student to earn two mathematics credits by completing Algebra I through two full-year courses.
- Authorizes a student who earns a computer science credit to substitute the credit for up to one credit of mathematics with the exception of Algebra I and Geometry if the commissioner identifies the computer science credit as being equivalent in rigor to the mathematics credit. An identified computer science credit may not be used to substitute for both a mathematics and a science credit. A student who earns an industry certification in 3D rapid prototype printing may satisfy up to two credits of the mathematics requirement, with the exception of Algebra I, if the commissioner identifies the certification as being equivalent in rigor to the mathematics credit or credits.
- Authorizes a student who earns a computer science credit may substitute the credit for up to one credit of the science requirement, with the exception of Biology I, if the commissioner identifies the computer science credit as being equivalent in rigor to the science credit. An identified computer science credit may not be used to substitute for both a mathematics and a science credit.

- Provides that a student who earns any industry certification and the required 24 credits, or the required 18 credits under s. 1002.3105(5), but fails to pass the assessments required under s. 1008.22(3) or achieve a 2.0 GPA shall be awarded a certificate of completion in a form prescribed by the department. The certificate of completion must specify that the student is workforce ready in any field in which he or she has earned an industry certification. A student who is otherwise entitled to a certificate of completion under this paragraph may elect to remain in high school either as a full-time student or a part-time student for up to 1 additional year and receive special instruction designed to remedy his or her identified deficiencies. DOE must adopt rules to administer this paragraph.
- Requires the SBE to determine at least biennially if sufficient academic standards are covered to warrant the award of academic credit, including satisfaction of assessment requirements for career education programs that satisfy high school credit requirements.
- Establishes a Career and Technical Education Graduation Pathway Option.
- Amends the Florida Career and Professional Education Act to enroll students in career-themes courses or academies whose GPA is below a 2.0.
- Requires the Commissioner of Education to conduct an annual review of K-12 and postsecondary career and technical education offerings in consultation with multiple agencies and stakeholders. Using the findings, career and technical education offerings not aligned with the needs of employers, etc. must be phased out.
- Establishes SAIL to 60 Initiatives to increase to 60 percent the percentage of working age adults with a high-value postsecondary certificate, degree, or training experience.
- Authorizes the use of motor vehicles other than school buses for transportation to and from school sites to allow students to participate in certain career education programs.
- Requires the statewide articulation agreement to provide for a reverse transfer agreement.
- Requires a regional career pathways agreement on or before May 1 submitted to DOE.
- Requires that high school students must be provided opportunities to earn technology-related industry certifications.
- Requires each career center to enter into an agreement with each high school in any district it serves.
- Modifies the school grading system to account for the percentage of students who take AICE exams, career clock-hour dual enrollment courses totaling 450 or more hours, and students who completed registered pre-apprenticeship program with a minimum length of 300 hours.
- Increases CAPE Digital Tool certificates from 15 to 30.
- Requires each district and Florida College receiving workforce appropriations to maintain adequate and accurate records. State funds shall be calculated based on a weighted enrollment and program cost minus fee revenues generated to offset program operational costs, including any supplemental cost factors recommended by the District Workforce Education Funding Steering Committee.
- Establishes the FLAG or Florida Apprenticeship Grant, subject to appropriations.
- Authorizes an adjunct teaching certificate to be used for full-time teaching position. However, such certificate is valid for no more than 3 years and is nonrenewable. Require an annual report on the number of adjunct teaching certificate.

The bill passed the Senate Innovation, Industry, and Technology Committee favorably.

The 7th week of the 2019 regular legislative session reconvenes on Monday, April 15th

I hope you find the information above helpful. If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at (407) 317-3200 ext. 2002966 or Eileen Fernandez, Associate General Counsel at (407) 317-3411 ext. 2002945.