

# **Leon County Commission 2010 Florida Legislative Session Summary**

From the  
**Capitol Alliance Group, Inc.**

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### I. Overview

Last Friday, at 8:47pm officially marked the end of the 2010 Legislative Session, one of the most difficult and controversial sessions in recent memory. The \$3.2 billion shortfall, coupled with a steadily deteriorating relationship between Republican-led legislative leadership in both chambers and the Governor, led to difficult and challenging budget conferences decisions, heated discussions about such items as state agency reform, Senate confirmation of gubernatorial appointments, Medicaid fraud, Indian Gaming, and property insurance. Lawmakers ended their last day with contentious debates on the State's Budget, Abortion Rights and Redistricting.

This year's session was marked by budget deficits and disaster recovery that affected Florida and it's residents. Both the Haiti Earthquake and BP Oil Spill late in the session stole much of the spotlight as legislators pondered ways to mitigate any negative effects these disasters could have on the sunshine state. Looking ahead to next year, with statewide campaigns heating up for Governor, Cabinet officers and the US Senate, the Deep Horizon gulf oil spill having a potentially disastrous impact on the Florida coastline, and a projected \$6 billion shortfall estimated for FY 2011, next year's legislative session could prove challenging once again.

Capitol Alliance Group worked closely with our partner, Strategywise, to ensure that Leon County was effectively represented in the halls of the Capitol this session. We have compiled a review of the legislative issues and outcomes that we worked on directly for Leon County, as well as a summary of statistics and budget figures of the top statewide issues from the 2010 Legislative session.

### II. Key Legislative Battles for Leon County

CAG worked directly with key legislators on behalf of Leon County to accomplish the following:

1. **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Investment Grant** – Preliminary cuts at the Dept of Children and Families led to a proposed \$3 million cut in the final year of funding for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Investment grant. Leon County was one of the recipients of this three year grant for approximately \$800k which is used for a mental health court, case management, and training for law enforcement officers. The elimination of this funding would have reversed two years of hard work put in by court officers, court administration, and county administration. We were successful in getting the Senate to conform to the House proposal to fully fund the last year of the SAMHI grant allowing Leon County to complete it's final year of funding.

2. **Transportation Trust Fund sweeps** –In an effort to balance the budget, the House proposed dramatic cuts - \$445 million - in the State Transportation Trust Fund, used to provide funding for road building projects. Should the trust fund sweep be agreed to, the FDOT would allocate the cuts across various district projects in attempts to minimize the impact on any one district or project, some of which would have impacted Leon and surrounding counties. Through a

coordinated lobbying effort with Senate and House Transportation Appropriations Chairs, we were instrumental in reducing the cuts to only \$160 million in non recurring funds which translates into a more limited impact if any on Leon county road projects.

**3. Pre Trial Diversion Programs Legislation** - CAG worked hard to stop HB 445 and SB 782, relating to pretrial diversion programs, initiated on behalf of the bail bondsmen association. Commissioner Bill Proctor took a leadership role in opposing the bills through committee testimony, communication with bill sponsors, meetings with other legislators, the interviews with the media. The bills would have adversely affect a judges' ability to authorize release at first appearance and carries enormous consequences not only for the defendant but also for public safety, the integrity of the criminal justice system and the utilization of our often overtaxed criminal justice resources. CAG met repeatedly with the bill sponsors and the Governor's office to slow the bill down and because of our relationship with Sen. John Thrasher, the Senate sponsor, were instrumental in getting the bill temporarily postponed in its first committee of reference and ultimately having the sponsor kill the bill for this session.

**4. State Employee Salary and Benefits** - There was significant discussion up until the final days of the budget conference process, particularly in the Senate, of balancing the state budget in part by cutting state worker pay or reducing health care or retirement benefits. The Leon County Legislative delegation, led by Sen. Al Lawson fought long and hard to minimize any cuts to state workers, who had not received a pay increase for over 4 years. We worked hard with the delegation to advocate for holding state workers harmless. In the end, the Senate agreed to only requiring small contributions from employees to pay for health insurance. Employees in the Select Exempt category who are now exempt from paying health insurance premiums will pay \$100 a year for individual coverage and \$360 a year for family coverage. Copayments are increased. There was no additional contribution required for retired state workers to pay into their retirement fund, as was anticipated, No pay raises for state employees, but no pay cuts.

**5. Clerk of Courts funding** - The Senate had proposed radical cuts and reorganization to the Clerk of Courts budget, based on a rather complicated formula that will adversely affect the Leon County Clerk's office. We discussed the issue with Bob Inzer and offered to assist in finding a solution to the Senate position. Based on their estimates, the cuts would have take them back to 2001-2002 funding levels. We assisted in lobbying for the final outcome that softened the Senate approach and found a more balanced approach to cost managements for the Clerks. The conforming bill reorganizes how the clerks are funded, allows them to retain all filing fee income, requires them to remit all funds in excess of their budget to DOR, provides that their budgets not exceed 105% f the prior year's budget, and grants them until September 2010 to adopt all new budget and cost revisions outlined in the bill.

### III. State Budget by the Numbers

Here is a snapshot of the state budget as it affects Leon County, state agencies and programs:

**BUDGET TOTAL: \$70.4 billion**

- Reserves: **\$1.4 billion**, with another **\$730 million** added if Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP) money is approved by Congress.

- Total sweep of trust fund money into general revenue: **\$506.9 million**
- Biggest trust funds tapped: State transportation trust fund, **\$160 million**; Local Govt. – Housing, **\$148.4 million**

## LEON COUNTY

- Restore Direct Services Funding for Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Appalachee Center benefits) - **\$10,944,764**
- Restore Revenue for The Homeless Program - **\$250,000**
- Adult Community Mental Health – MH/SA Reinvestment Grants - **\$3,000,000**

## EDUCATION

### Public Schools

- Average per-pupil spending: **\$6,843.51**, a **\$1.22 boost over last year**
- Schools' required local effort: **5.29 mills**, unchanged from last year
- Total RLE: **\$7.2 billion**, a **\$604 million reduction**
- Total state school funding: **\$8.9 billion**, a **\$849 million increase**
- .25 millage increase must be approved by voters in November to continue
- School board salaries can be no greater than beginning teacher salaries
- Voluntary Pre-K: **\$404.4 million**, a **\$40.9 million increase**
- Excellent Teaching program: **\$21.2 million**, covering 12,700 teachers

### Colleges and Universities

- Tuition increased 8 percent – both rise 8 percent, but universities can add as much as **7 percent more through differential tuition**
- University system budget: **\$3.6 billion, including tuition**, a 5.8 percent increase
- State college system budget: **\$1.9 billion, including tuition**, a 7.1 percent increase
- Construction dollars: **\$339.4 million for universities and \$261.2 million for colleges**
- FRAG and ABLE grant programs: **reduced 4 percent**, to \$104 and \$945 awards
- Bright Futures: **\$437.3 million, including \$25 million** if FMAP funds approved

## HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Hospitals lose 7 percent of their state payments for indigent patients
- Rural hospitals and two children's hospitals, Miami's Children's Hospital and St. – Petersburg's All Children's Hospitals are spared the rate reduction.
- Nursing homes also face a **7 percent rate cut, or \$199.4 million**, but FMAP money would reduce that to a 5 percent reduction.
- Hospice rates **lose 7 percent, dropping to 5 percent** if FMAP arrives
- Community-based mental health/substance abuse programs - **\$14.4 million** in state funding
- The Department of Health: A reorganization set in motion, with its oversight of drugs, cosmetics and household products moved to the Department of Business Regulation. DOH also must compile report on its divisions and get legislative approval for new programs or major grants.

- Medicaid failed to undergo a major rewrite. Instead, the five-county pilot project, which relies heavily on managed care, will likely be extended through a renewed request for a federal waiver
- Medically Needy and MEDS AD: **\$1.4 billion funding covers current 39,684 beneficiaries**
- Fully funds pregnant women between 150 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level
- Kid Care: **\$37.1 million**, allows for a 9 percent expansion of 22,374 children
- **\$20 million** for the King Biomedical Research Program, **\$20 million** for the Bankhead Coley program and **\$10 million** for the Moffitt Cancer Center.
- Establishes a \$150,000 annual cap on tier one waiver services at the Agency for Persons With Disabilities that reduces state spending by \$1.4 million. Reduces tiers two, three, and four annual caps by 2.5 percent for waiver services. Tier 2 goes from \$55,000 to \$53,625; tier 3 goes from \$35,000 to \$34,125 and tier 4 goes from \$14,792 to \$14,422.

### AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- A sweep of the State Housing trust fund and the local government trust fund totaled **\$174.3 million**, which in combination with the down payment assistance program will substantially clean out the State and Local Government trust funds.
- Florida Housing Finance Corporation received an appropriation of **\$37.5 million** to be used for down payment assistance for single family home purchases.
- **HB 665**, the major affordable housing bill for the session which included the "Scrap the Cap" language eliminating the cap on the housing trust funds, died the last day of session.

### ENVIRONMENT

- Everglades restoration: **\$10 million, which can rise to \$50 million if FMAP is approved**
- Florida Forever: **\$15 million**
- Beach restoration: **\$15.5 million**
- Petroleum tank cleanup: **\$120 million**
- Caloosahatchee/St. Lucie River clean-up, **\$40 million.**

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT

- Department of Management Services will no longer report just to governor, but rather to governor and Cabinet.
- The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) and Auditor General's Office dodged a House-proposed merger. Instead, OPPAGA will lose one-third of its budget.
- A **\$50 million** "jobs bill," built mostly around tax incentives and credits for businesses could climb to **\$70 million**, if FMAP money is approved.
- Legislature: **Budget reduced by \$1.8 million**; legislators pay kept at current level
- Lottery: 250 instant ticket vending machines approved, with another 750 authorized if estimators endorse
- Cut of **10 jobs** at the Office of Insurance Regulation for savings of **\$479,000.**

### EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

- Employees now exempt from paying health insurance premiums will pay \$100 a year for individual coverage and \$360 a year for family coverage.
- Copayments are increased.
- No pay raises for state employees, but no pay cuts.

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- Includes \$25 million in funds and tax credits for Space and commercial space infrastructure.
- Provides \$75 million in various incentives for Film and Entertainment
- Significant Jobs bill passed SB 1792 (see write up below)
- Jackson Laboratories: Though unnamed, a **\$50 million installment of \$130 million**, three-year effort to lure the non-profit, Maine-based genetic research center to expand operation in Florida.

### **TRANSPORTATION**

- Dept. of Highway Safety Budget is **\$387 million**, most from trust funds.
- No trooper layoffs, but reducing **20 vacant non-trooper jobs** at Highway Patrol and cutting the Highway Patrol trooper overtime budget by **\$2 million**.
- Ten drivers license offices folded into other nearby officers.
- Department of Transportation budget is **\$7 billion**, **\$5.8 billion** of which is for the first year of the 5-year work program.
- Requires the Tampa Hillsborough Expressway Authority to pay **\$19 million** to the Department of Transportation to reduce the authority's operation and maintenance liability DOT says it is owed.
- Non-recurring sweep of **\$160 million from state Transportation Trust Fund** to general revenue. If FMAP comes through, **\$40 million** of that would go back to trust fund.

## **III. Substantive Legislation being Monitored**

CAG monitored and tracked the following legislation on behalf of Leon County. The bill reports include bill number, title, sponsor name, short description, most recent committee actions and companion bills in other chamber. The bills that passed and died include the following:

### **A. Bills that Passed:**

#### **SB 370 - Relating to Community Corrections Assistance by Sen. Joyner**

##### **Community Corrections Assistance**

Section 948.51, F.S., provides for community corrections assistance to counties and consortiums of counties through the distribution of funds administered by the Department of Corrections (department or DOC). It creates a framework for effectively disbursing funds to counties for the purpose of building and operating corrections and public safety programs. Generally, the stated legislative intent is to:

- Provide for more community-based sanctions in order to preserve the state prison system for the most dangerous offenders;
- Promote offender accountability to the community by requiring restitution and public service;
- Provide substance abuse prevention and treatment programs;

Provide for alternative sanctions and pretrial intervention; and Require non-violent offenders to maintain employment.

According to the department, no funds have been distributed through this funding mechanism in recent years.

In order to enter into a community corrections partnership contract with the department, a county or consortium of counties must have established a public safety coordinating council pursuant to the provisions of s. 951.26, F.S. In turn, the public safety coordinating council must develop and implement a public safety plan that is approved by the governing board of the county or counties and by the Secretary of Corrections in order to be eligible for community corrections funds. The plan must cover at least a five-year program and include specific information about the programs to be offered, the target population for the programs, measurable goals and objectives, and projected costs and sources of funds.<sup>4</sup>

Section 948.51(4), F.S., lists 10 types of programs, services, or facilities for which the secretary of the department may contract for the issuance of community corrections assistance funds to the counties if funds are appropriated by the Legislature. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Programs providing pretrial services.
2. Specialized divisions within the circuit or county court established for the purpose of hearing specific types of cases, such as drug cases or domestic violence cases.
3. Work camps.
4. Programs providing intensive probation supervision.
5. Military-style boot camps.
6. Work-release facilities.
7. Centers to which offenders report during the day.
8. Restitution centers.
9. Inpatient or outpatient programs for substance abuse treatment and counseling.
10. Vocational and educational programs.

Funds may not be used for fixed capital outlay to construct, add to, renovate, or operate a secure juvenile detention facility; for the construction, addition, renovation, or operation of any state facility; or for state probation officer salaries

This bill adds "rehabilitative community reentry programs" to the list of programs that are eligible for community corrections funds if the Legislature makes such an appropriation. The bill also removes "military-style boot camps" from the list of eligible programs.

This bill substantially amends section 948.51, Florida Statutes.

**HB 551 - Relating to Public Rec. & Meetings/County/ Disclosure - by Rep. Eisnaugle**

Current law provides a public record exemption for a complaint or any records relating to the complaint or to any preliminary investigation by the Commission on Ethics or a Commission on Ethics and Public Trust established by a county or a municipality. In addition, any proceedings regarding a complaint or preliminary investigation are exempt from public meetings requirements.

The bill expands those exemptions for the Commission on Ethics and the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust established by a county or municipality by extending its application to any county or municipality that has established a more stringent local investigatory process. It provides for repeal of the exemptions on October 2, 2015, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature. The bill also provides a public necessity statement as required by the State Constitution.

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution, requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a newly created public record or public meeting exemption. The bill expands the current exemptions; thus, it appears to require a two-thirds vote for final passage.

**SB 1004 - Relating to Local Government - by Sen. Gelber**

This bill authorizes the board of county commissioners to negotiate the lease of real property for a term not to exceed five years, rather than having to go through the competitive bidding process. The bill also allows government entities to transfer title to a road by recording a deed with the county or counties in which the right-of-way is located.

This bill substantially amends sections 125.35 and 337.29, Florida Statutes.

Present Situation: County Leasing Authority

Article VIII, section 1 of the Florida Constitution provides, in part, that counties have the power to carry on local government to the extent provided by, or not inconsistent with, general or special law. This constitutional provision is codified in s. 125.01, F.S.1 Counties are specifically authorized "to employ personnel, expend funds, enter into contractual obligations, and purchase or *lease* and sell or exchange any *real* or personal *property*."

Section 125.35(1)(a), F.S., specifically authorizes the board of county commissioners (board) to "lease real property, belonging to the county."

To lease property, the board of county commissioners must determine that it is in the best interest of the county to do so and must use the competitive bidding process. The board may use its discretion when setting the terms and conditions of the lease.

The board is authorized to negotiate the lease of an airport or seaport facility under such terms and conditions as negotiated by the board. This provision authorizes the board of

county commissioners to negotiate a lease of an airport or seaport facility without having to go through the competitive bidding process.

Alternatively, a local government may by ordinance prescribe disposition standards and procedures to be used by the county in leasing real property owned by the county. The standards and procedures must:

- Establish competition and qualification standards upon which disposition will be determined.
- Provide reasonable public notice.
- Identify how an interested person may acquire county property.
- Set the types of negotiation procedures.
- Set the manner in which interested persons will be notified of the board's intent to consider final action and the time and manner for making objections.
- Adhere to the governing comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances

Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill amends s. 125.35, F.S., to authorize the board of county commissioners to negotiate the lease of real property for a term not to exceed five years, without having to go through the competitive bidding process.

The bill also amends s. 337.29, F.S., to allow government entities to transfer title to a road by recording a deed with the county or counties in which the right-of-way is located. This change may decrease the length of time that the transfer-of-title process requires under current law. The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

**HB 1301 - Relating to Violations of County Ordinances - by Rep. Rader**

Part III of Chapter 112, F.S., contains various statutes that set forth standards of conduct for state and local government employees. These statutes also contain various disclosure requirements for state and local government employees.

Section 112.326, F.S., authorizes the governing body of any political subdivision to impose upon its own officers and employees, by ordinance, additional or more stringent standards of conduct and disclosure requirements than those specified in Part III of ch. 112, F.S., provided that those standards of conduct and disclosure requirements do not otherwise conflict with the provisions of Part III of ch. 112, F.S. Generally, violations of county ordinances are prosecuted in the same manner as misdemeanors and are punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 and/or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 60 days.

The bill authorizes counties to specify, by ordinance, that a violation of any provision of an ordinance imposing standards of conduct and disclosure requirements pursuant to s. 112.326, F.S., is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or a term of imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact and is effective July 1, 2010.

**SB 1752 – Relating to Economic Development by Sen. Gaetz**

**Section 1** amends s. 125.045, F.S., (applicable to counties) and **section 3** amends s. 166.021, F.S., (applicable to municipalities) to:

- Require local government contracts with private Economic Development Organizations (EDOs) and Economic Development Agencies (EDAs) to include a requirement for an annual report on how public contract funds were spent and what outcomes were achieved. This report will be included as an addendum to the local government's annual financial audits.
- Report annually to the Legislative Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (LCIR) the local economic development incentives granted during the previous fiscal year.

All counties and only those municipalities with either annual revenues or expenditures in excess of \$25,000 must report to the LCIR, regardless of the level of incentives granted. The LCIR is directed to compile the data submitted by the local governments.

**Section 24** amends s. 373.441, F.S., to create a permit-delegation appeals process before the Governor and Cabinet. Specifically, the bill:

- Provides for a local government to petition the Governor and Cabinet for the review of a request for a delegation of authority which DEP has not acted on within 1 year of the local government's submission, or which DEP has denied.
- Requires DEP to provide specific detail of why it denied a local government's request for a delegation of authority, including the statutory or rule provisions that the local government's submission did not satisfy.
- Specifies that the Governor and Cabinet may reverse DEP's decision.
- Provides that a county having a population of more than 75,000 or a municipality serving populations of more than 50,000 must apply for delegation of authority on or before June 1, 2011. A county, municipality, or local pollution control program that fails to apply for delegation of authority may not require permits that in part or in full are substantially similar to the requirements needed to obtain an environmental resource permit.

**HB7179 - Relating to Qualifying Improvements to Real Property by Energy and Utilities Committee**

The bill creates s. 163.08, F.S., providing supplemental authority to local governments (counties and municipalities) regarding qualified improvements to real property. The bill provides that if a local government passes an ordinance or adopts a resolution to create a program to provide up-front financing for energy conservation and efficiency, renewable energy, or wind resistance improvements, a property owner within the jurisdiction of that

local government may apply to the local government for funding to finance a qualifying improvement and voluntarily enter into a financing agreement with the local government.

The bill authorizes a local government to: partner with one or more local governments for the purpose of providing and financing qualifying improvements; levy a non-ad valorem assessment to fund a qualifying improvement; incur debt to provide financing for qualifying improvements; and collect costs incurred from financing qualifying improvements through a non-ad valorem assessment. The bill provides that no provision in any agreement between a local government and an energy, power, or utility provider shall limit or prohibit any local government from exercising its authority under the section and that the section is additional and supplemental to county and municipal home rule authority.

The bill provides authority for a local government to adopt a program, but does not mandate participation. The bill has no direct fiscal impact on state or local governments.

## **B. Bills That Died:**

### **HB 445 - Relating to Pretrial Detention and Release - by Rep. Dorworth**

There are currently no pretrial release program eligibility criteria in the Florida Statutes – each county develops its own. The bill creates s. 907.041(5), F.S., to establish eligibility criteria that will apply to all pretrial release programs. The bill specifies that a defendant is eligible to participate in a pretrial release program by order of the court only if the court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay or arrange for the posting of a surety appearance bond, and if the defendant:

- Is not charged with a capital, life, or first degree felony;
- Subject to the limitations of s. 903.046(2)(d), F.S., has not failed to appear at any court proceedings within the preceding 12 months of the current arrest;
- Is not, at the time of the arrest, on probation for another charge and is not facing charges for another crime in this state;
- Has no prior convictions involving violence; and
- Satisfies any other limitation upon eligibility for release which is in addition to those above, whether established by the board of county commissioners or the court.

The bill requires pretrial release programs to provide the first appearance court all pertinent information about the defendant, including the defendant's ability to pay a surety appearance bond, and certify in writing that the defendant satisfies each of the above requirements. The bill requires the court to determine whether a defendant is eligible to participate in a pretrial release program. The bill also requires pretrial release programs to notify every defendant released to the program of the times and places at which the defendant is required to appear before the court.

The bill also specifies that if a defendant seeks to post a surety bond pursuant to a bond schedule established by administrative order, the defendant must do so without any interaction with, or restriction by, a pretrial release program.

The bill prohibits pretrial release programs from charging defendants any fees other than those authorized by state law, but permits such programs to charge defendants for services that have been ordered by the court.

The bill specifies that a court may order a defendant who does not meet the above-described eligibility requirements to participate in a pretrial release program if the defendant is eligible under state law to participate in a drug court program, mental health court program, or a prison diversion program.

**HB 929 - Relating to Local Government Officers and Employees - by Rep. Hooper**

Local Government Officers and Employees: Expands eligibility for participation in state group health insurance program & prescription drug coverage program to include all counties, municipalities, special taxing districts, & district school boards rather than only small counties & municipalities & certain school boards; specifies prerequisites & conditions for participation; provides minimum period of enrollment; requires that participating county, municipality, special taxing district, or school board reimburse DMS for its costs, including administrative costs; prohibits county, municipality, special taxing district, or school board from participating in state's cafeteria plan that allows for pretax treatment of premium contributions; authorizes DMS to adopt rules.

**SB 1254 - Relating to Property/Annual Assessment/Exemption - by Sen. Fasano**

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to sections 4 and 6, Article VII, of the State Constitution, to create an additional homestead exemption for first-time homebuyers and to reduce from ten percent to five percent, the limitation on annual assessment increases applicable to non-homestead property. This joint resolution will require approval by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

**SB 1500 - Relating to Capital City Aviation Fuel Tax Act - by Sen. Bennett**

This bill provides for commercial airline companies to receive a refund for aviation fuel taxes if certain criteria are met.

A commercial airline purchasing aviation fuel and placing it into an aircraft owned by the airline while the aircraft is in the state capital may obtain a refund of the aviation fuel tax if:

- The commercial airline has a ticket counter presence in the state capital.
- The aircraft is refueled in connection with a flight that embarks or disembarks passengers in the state capital.

The Revenue Estimating Conference determined that the bill will have a negative revenue impact on the Fuel Tax Collection Trust Fund. The negative cash impact is \$200,000 in FY 2010-11 and the negative recurring impact is \$300,000. The associated reduction in service charge revenue transferred to the General Revenue Fund based on the reduction in amounts being deposited into the Fuel Tax Collection Trust Fund is insignificant.

This bill substantially amends s. 206.9825, F.S.

**Total Number of Bills in 2010 Legislative Session:**

<b>SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS</b>	<b>Filed</b>	<b>Passed First Chamber</b>	<b>Passed both Chambers</b>
<b>CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS</b>	6	3	2
<b>RESOLUTIONS(ONE CHAMBER)</b>	140	129	0
<b>GENERAL BILLS</b>	2113	457	253
<b>LOCAL BILLS</b>	112	44	39
<b>JOINT RESOLUTIONS</b>	60	5	3
<b>MEMORIALS</b>	46	13	4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2477</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>301</b>