

General Assembly Considers Record Number of Bills

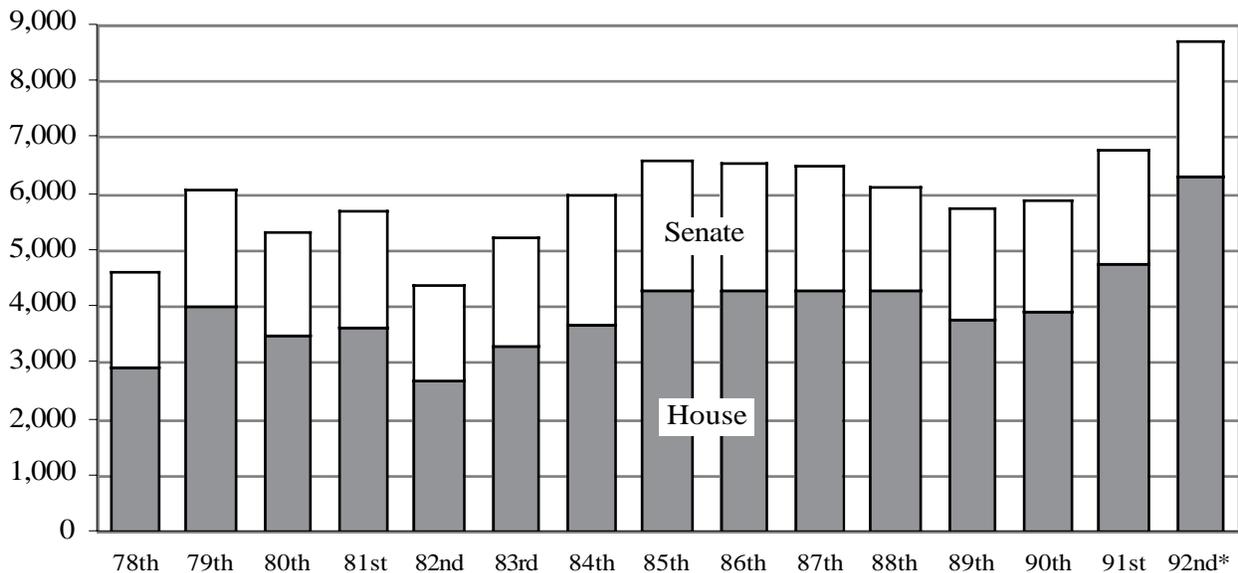
The 92nd General Assembly so far has considered more bills than any other in living memory, and probably in Illinois history. By the June 2 adjournment of the regular spring session, 8,717 bills had been introduced—6,295 in the House and 2,422 in the Senate. That was almost 2,000 over the next highest number for the past 30 years—6,748 bills in the 91st General Assembly through final adjournment.

The surge in total bills does not seem to have increased the number passing both houses. By adjournment of the spring 2002 session, only 912 bills had passed both houses—

versus 1,015 that went to the Governor by the end of the 91st General Assembly. A table on page 4 gives data on legislative workloads in the last 11 General Assemblies.

The numbers of bills introduced in each General Assembly show a somewhat cyclical pattern (see Figure 1 below). This may be partly related to changes in partisan control of each house—although that explains only some of the variation. Other factors, including increased concern about the Illinois Constitution’s single-subject rule, probably also increased bill introductions in recent General Assemblies.

Figure 1: Bills Introduced in Each General Assembly, 1973-2002



* Bills in the 92nd General Assembly are through the spring 2002 session, which ended June 2.

Sources: Compiled by Legislative Research Unit from *Laws of Illinois; Legislative Synopsis and Digest*; Legislative Information System reports; and General Assembly Internet site.

Contents

Summary of Appropriations Vetoed and Vetoes Overridden	2	Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed with General Assembly	6
Revenues and Spending, FYs 1997-2001	3	Veto Session Schedule for 2002	8
General Assembly Workloads, 1981 to 2002	4		
Special Sessions in Last 11 General Assemblies	5		

Summary of Appropriations Vetoed and Vetoes Overriden (000 omitted)

<i>Article</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Items vetoed</i>	<i>Item vetoes overridden</i>	<i>Reduced</i>	<i>Reductions restored</i>
36	Corrections Dept.	\$102,635.3	0	\$ 2,390.6	0
40	Human Services Dept.	85,658.2	0	9,291.8	0
47	Public Aid Dept.	62,000.0	\$2,000.0	420.9	0
1	State Board of Education	47,043.0	0	50,549.3	\$46,815.9
15	Ill. Student Assistance Comm.	35,000.0	0	3,329.5	0
34	Commerce & Comm. Affairs	18,966.9	0	3,500.0	0
78	Violence Prevention Authority	13,900.0	0	0	0
31	Agriculture Dept.	13,152.3	0	2,250.0	0
14	Ill. Comm. College Board	12,068.0	0	2,711.9	0
90	Ill. Emerg. Mgt. Agency	9,889.2	0	0	0
4	Board of Higher Education	6,080.4	0	0	0
48	Public Health Dept.	4,500.0	0	0	0
84	PrairieState 2000	3,460.0	0	0	0
33	Children & Family Svcs.	2,000.0	0	5,471.7	0
51	Transportation Dept.	1,250.0	0	0	0
5	Chicago State University	800.0	0	1,198.5	34.4
68	EPA	542.8	0	0	0
25	Lieutenant Governor	150.0	0	0	0
26	Attorney General	150.0	0	0	0
27	Secretary of State	150.0	0	590.7	495.5
28	Comptroller	150.0	0	0	0
29	Treasurer	150.0	0	0	0
4	Math & Science Academy	0	0	2,500.0	0
6	EIU	0	0	1,737.1	172.0
7	Governors State University	0	0	875.4	102.3
8	Northeastern Ill. University	0	0	1,417.9	158.4
9	WIU	0	0	2,033.2	232.1
10	ISU	0	0	3,050.9	486.7
11	NIU	0	0	3,060.1	618.1
12	SIU	0	0	8,175.7	1,075.0
13	U of I	0	0	26,311.6	2,956.3
20	Supreme Court	0	0	292.3	0
23	State's Attys. App. Prosecutor	0	0	66.0	0
32	Central Management Svcs.	0	0	7,764.5	0
49	Revenue Dept.	0	0	841.9	0
50	State Police Dept.	0	0	1,012.4	0
Totals		\$419,696.1	\$2,000.0	\$140,843.9	\$53,146.7
Total amount vetoed		\$560,540.0			
Total overridden		55,146.7			
Net reduction		505,393.3			

Sources: S.B. 2393; Governor's veto message; veto override motions as recorded by LRU staff.

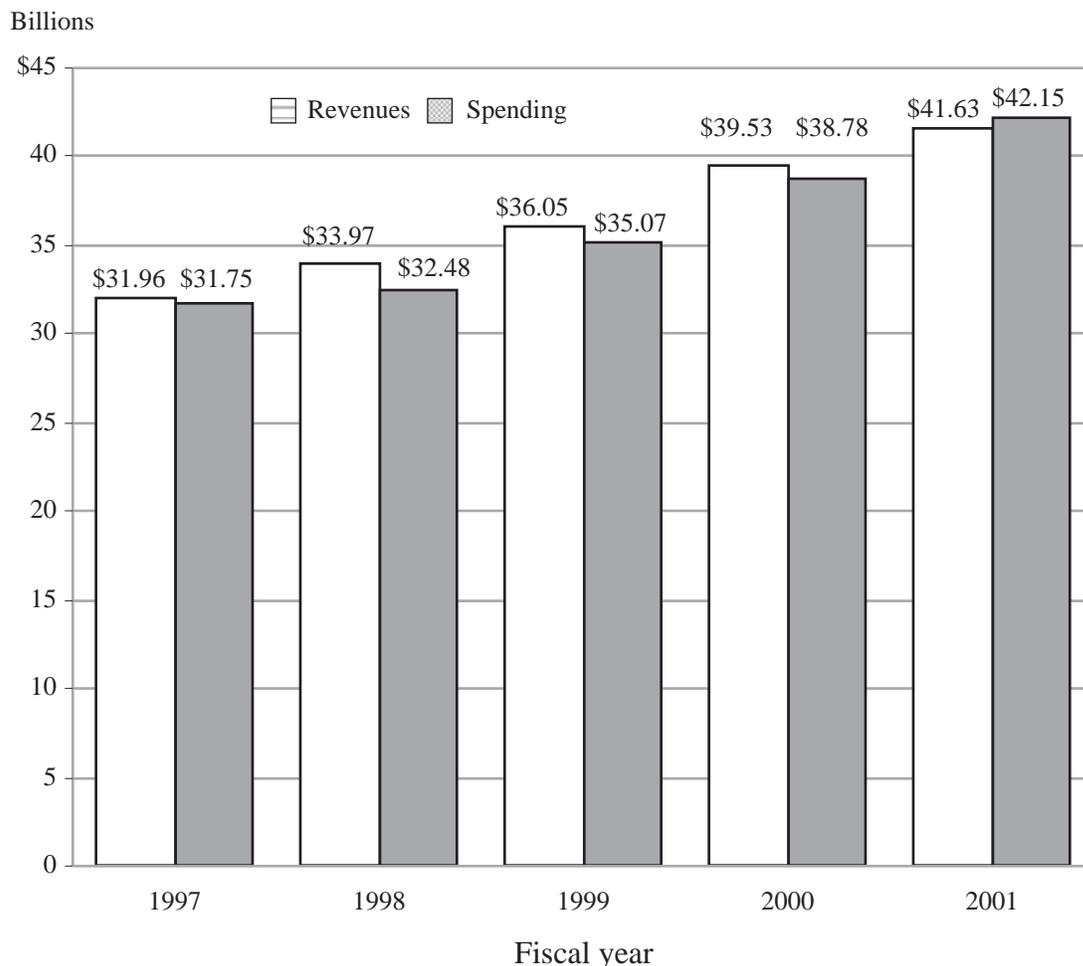
Revenues and Spending, FYs 1997-2001

Financial data from the past five fiscal years (shown in Figure 2 below) shed light on the state's current budgetary problems. Revenues exceeded spending in each of the first four of those years (1997-2000). But after fiscal year 1998, the excess of revenues over spending gradually declined as spending rose faster than revenue. In fiscal year 2001, revenue growth slowed more than spending, causing spending to exceed revenues by \$518 million—a trend that clearly has continued in fiscal year 2002. (Spending shown here is less than appropriations because not all money appropriated is spent in the first fiscal year for

which it is appropriated. In multiyear capital projects, the same money is often appropriated several times before being spent.)

The Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission on May 8 released revenue projections for fiscal years 2002 and 2003. It projected General Revenue Fund (GRF) revenues for fiscal year 2002 (now ending) at \$23.65 billion, down 1.9% from fiscal year 2001. It projected GRF revenues for FY 2003 at \$23.95 billion, up 1.27% from the FY 2002 projection.

Figure 2: Revenue and Spending Trends, FYs 1997-2001



Source: Comptroller's "Traditional Budgetary Financial Report" for fiscal year 2001 (December 2001), pp. 13-16.

General Assembly Workloads, 1981 to 2002

	82nd 1981-82	83rd 1983-84	84th 1985-86	85th 1987-88	86th 1989-90	87th 1991-92	88th 1993-94	89th 1995-96	90th 1997-98	91st 1999-2000	92nd* 2001-02
Introduced	4,383	5,251	5,990	6,591	6,569	6,505	6,128	5,734	5,863	6,748	8,717
Senate	1,693	1,960	2,317	2,280	2,321	2,247	1,854	1,958	1,952	1,979	2,422
House	2,690	3,291	3,673	4,311	4,248	4,258	4,274	3,776	3,911	4,769	6,295
Sent to Gov.	1,159	1,722	1,606	1,659	1,687	1,528	775	746	887	1,015	664
Senate	568	713	734	686	655	623	325	354	409	487	342
House	591	1,009	872	973	1,032	905	450	392	478	528	322
% of all introduced	26.4%	32.7%	26.8%	25.2%	25.7%	23.5%	12.6%	13.0%	15.1%	15.0%	7.6%
Approved[†]	958	1,335	1,365	1,331	1,393	1,264	671	679	830	925	517
Senate	473	537	635	568	527	527	286	325	384	445	272
House	485	798	730	763	866	737	385	354	446	480	245
% of sent to Gov.	82.6%	77.5%	84.9%	80.2%	82.6%	82.7%	86.6%	91.0%	93.6%	91.1%	78.2%
Reduction or item-vetoed	131	68	135	107	40	26	0	0	0	1	0
Senate	80	37	78	56	22	14	0	0	0	0	0
House	51	31	57	51	18	12	0	0	0	1	0
% of sent to Gov.	11.3%	3.9%	8.4%	6.4%	2.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Totally vetoed	99	200	126	195	154	174	54	21	68	50	28
Senate	48	90	61	62	79	64	18	12	30	24	14
House	51	110	65	133	75	110	36	9	38	26	14
% of sent to Gov.	8.5%	11.6%	7.8%	11.8%	9.1%	11.4%	7.0%	2.9%	7.7%	4.9%	4.2%
<i>Overridden</i>	6	30	19	19	19	14	4	2	16	2	3
Senate	3	13	9	7	8	8	3	2	8	2	2
House	3	17	10	12	11	6	1	0	8	0	1
% of total vetoes	6.0%	15.0%	15.0%	9.7%	12.3%	8.0%	7.4%	9.5%	23.5%	4.0%	7.1%
Amend. vetoed	102	187	115	133	140	90	50	46	53	40	19
Senate	47	86	38	58	49	32	21	17	26	18	6
House	55	101	77	75	91	58	29	29	27	22	13
% of sent to Gov.	8.8%	10.8%	7.1%	8.0%	8.3%	5.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	3.9%	2.9%
Accepted	89	151	92	87	70	64	16	36	32	27	15
Senate	41	70	35	39	24	23	9	9	20	12	5
House	48	81	57	48	46	41	7	27	12	15	10
% of amend. vet.	87.2%	80.7%	80.0%	65.4%	50.0%	71.1%	32.0%	78.3%	60.4%	67.5%	78.9%
<i>Overridden</i>	6	20	6	14	8	2	1	1	2	0	0
Senate	4	8	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
House	2	12	6	10	7	2	1	0	2	0	0
% of amend. vet.	5.8%	10.6%	5.2%	10.5%	5.7%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>No action (died)</i>	7	16	17	32	62	21	33	9	16	13	4
Senate	2	8	3	14	24	8	12	7	5	6	1
House	5	8	14	18	38	13	21	2	11	7	3
% of amend. vet.	6.8%	8.5%	14.7%	24.1%	44.3%	23.3%	66.0%	19.6%	30.2%	32.5%	21.1%
Laws enacted	1,059	1,536	1,482	1,451	1,490	1,280	692	718	819	954	535
% of introduced	24.1%	29.2%	24.7%	22.0%	22.7%	19.7%	11.3%	12.5%	14.0%	14.1%	6.1%
% of sent to Gov.	91.3%	89.1%	92.2%	87.5%	88.3%	83.8%	89.3%	92.2%	92.3%	94.0%	80.9%

* Data for 92nd General Assembly are through June 5, 2002.

† Includes appropriation bills reduction or item-vetoed, and bills that became law without the Governor's signature.

Sources: Compiled by Legislative Research Unit from *Laws of Illinois; Legislative Synopsis and Digest*; Legislative Information System reports; and General Assembly Internet site.

Special Sessions in Last 11 General Assemblies

G.A. & s.s.	Convened		Adjourned		Legislative days		Called by	Subject(s)
	Year	Date	Year	Date	Senate	House		
82nd	No special sessions							
83rd	No special sessions							
84th								
1	1985	July 8	1985	July 8	1(1)	1(1)	Gov.	Build Illinois appropriations
2	1985	Oct. 2	1985	Nov. 14	11	16	Gov.	Metropolitan Fair and Expositio Auth. reorganization & McCormick expansion
3	1986	Nov. 18	1987	Jan. 13	8	8	Gov.	Insurance and tort reform
85th								
1	1987	July 1	1987	July 1	1(1)	1(1)	Gov.	Mental Health & Supreme Court approp.
86th	No special sessions							
87th								
1	1991	Feb. 13	1991 1991	July 19(S) July 18(H)	72	86(11)	Gov.	Property tax relief
2	1992	Nov. 17	1992	Dec. 2	5 (1)	5	Legis.	Land-based casinos in Chicago
88th								
1	1993	Sept. 2	1993	Nov. 14	29(15)(6)	29(16)(5)	Gov.	Chicago school crisis
2	1994	July 1	1994	July 12	10(6)(2)	10(3)(4)	Gov.	Budgets of state departments, authorities, and public agencies; Medicaid reform; refund of outstanding state bonds
3	1994	July 1	1994	July 2	2(2)	2(2)	Gov.	“Baby Richard” law
89th	No special sessions							
90th								
1	1997	Dec. 2	1997	Dec. 2	1(1)	1(1)	Gov.	School funding reform
91st								
1	1999	Dec. 13	2000	Apr. 11	57(48)(8)	59(31)(9)	Gov.	Safe Neighborhoods Law
2	1999	Dec. 16	2000	Apr. 11	54(48)(5)	56(31)(5)	Gov.	Safe Neighborhoods Law
3	1999	Dec. 29	1999	Dec. 29	1(1)	0	Gov.	Safe Neighborhoods Law
4	2000	June 28	2000	June 29	2(2)	2(2)	Gov.	Motor fuel tax repeal
92nd								
1	2002	June 10	2002	June 12	3	3	Gov.	State budget shortfall

Note: Includes perfunctory sessions (in parentheses) for which members did not receive per diem. The Senate did not officially have perfunctory sessions until 1993. Numbers in parentheses reflect perfunctory days; bold numbers in parentheses reflect non-concurrent, non-perfunctory special session days. For example, “19(3)(1)” means that a special session lasted a total of 19 session days; three were perfunctory; and one was neither perfunctory nor concurrent with a regular session.

Source: Compiled by Legislative Research Unit from Illinois House and Senate Journals for various years.

Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed with General Assembly

The Legislative Research Unit staff is required to prepare abstracts of reports required to be filed with the General Assembly. Legislators may receive copies of entire reports by sending the enclosed form to the State Government Report Distribution Center at the Illinois State Library. Abstracts are published quarterly. Legislators who wish to receive them more often may contact the executive director.

Agriculture Dept.

Farmland conversion annual report, 2001

State agencies reported 61,842 acres of land converted for nonfarm use (including 7 acres of permanent easements bought). (The EPA does not specify what type of land it affects, and some activities converting farmland are exempt from Department of Agriculture review, so this figure does not reflect total farm acres converted.) EPA converted most land (32,108 acres) due to Facility Planning Area boundary changes in 11 counties. Other major conversions: Departments of Natural Resources (15,035 acres) and Commerce and Community Affairs (6,988 acres); and Commerce Commission (5,451 acres). Lists conversions by county. (505 ILCS 75/6; March 2002, 20 pp.)

Auditor General

Annual report, 2001

The Auditor General conducts at least biennial financial and compliance audits of each state agency. Major findings: Department of Natural Resources did not maintain necessary records to monitor unemployment

benefits; Prisoner Review Board did not always provide required notices to victims; and Department on Aging disbursed over \$35 million before validation of services. Performance audits at legislative direction looked at EPA's Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program; use of funds paid to regional offices of education; Health Facilities Planning Board justification for decisions; Village of Robbins' use of Municipal Economic Development Funds; and agencies' use of Internet user tracking technology. Performance audits underway address KidCare; Chicago airports; Department of Human Services; Early Intervention Program; Teachers' Academy for Math and Science; and Capital Development Board.

Information system audits were done on the security and accuracy of 15 agencies' computer systems. Computer security problems were found at several agencies including the University of Illinois; Southern Illinois University; Department on Aging; and Comptroller. (30 ILCS 5/3-15; March 2002, 29 pp.)

Management audit on agencies' use of Internet user-tracking technologies

A survey found 114 state agencies that reported having Web sites open to the public. At least 52 used "cookies" and/or user logs to collect information on visitors. Of 42 agencies that used cookies, only 7 disclosed that fact in privacy policies. Legislative recommendations include establishing basic requirements for state Web sites. (H. Res. 263 [2001]; Jan. 2002, 35 pp. + 11 appendices)

Central Management Services Dept.

Flex-time annual report, 2001

Among eligible employees, 15,191 (23.4%, up from 22.5% in 2000) used flexible work hours: 12,308 on non-standard hours, 2,109 on compressed workweeks, 756 part-time over 20

hours a week, and 18 sharing jobs. (20 ILCS 415/9(13); undated, rec'd March 2002, 4 pp.)

State report printing summary, 2001

Lists state agencies' annual reports done by outside printers through CMS Division of Printing. There were 13,150 copies costing \$38,222 (average \$2.90). (30 ILCS 500/25-55; Jan. 2002, 2 pp.)

Commerce and Community Affairs Dept.

First Stop Business Information Center annual report, 2000

The Center is a statewide resource for new and existing businesses with questions about state and federal requirements, regulatory processes, and business assistance. In 2000 it helped 14,981 clients; issued 7,588 startup kits; and answered questions for 2,682 clients on licensing and registration, 2,530 on financing, 197 on government contracting, 139 on market research, and 57 on international trade. First Stop examines all proposed state regulations and sends a weekly newsletter summarizing them to businesses and trade associations. (20 ILCS 608/15(q); Mar. 2001, 6 pp.)

High-Impact Business designations

American Trans Air plans to invest over \$104 million and create over 2,500 jobs in Chicago. Champion Laboratories intends to invest over \$30 million and keep over 1,500 jobs in Albion and West Salem. Both companies qualify for Illinois High Impact Business tax credits and exemptions for up to 20 years, provided they fulfill the minimums for investments and jobs. (20 ILCS 655/5.5(h); March 2002, 4 pp.)

Comptroller

Receivables report, 2001

At 2001 yearend, over \$10.1 billion was owed to the state. After subtracting long-term loans, the total was

\$5.15 billion (down \$314 million from 2000). Nearly \$3.9 billion was considered uncollectible (up \$291 million). The largest increases in gross receivables occurred at the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (\$261 million) and EPA (\$122 million). Lists receivables by agency and age. (30 ILCS 210/4(d); March 2002, 30 pp.)

Economic and Fiscal Commission

State Employees' Group Insurance Program costs, FY 2003

Department of Central Management Services projects that the program will cost the state \$1.411 billion; IEFC projects \$1.435 billion. The program has 350,172 participants; so the projected average cost per participant is about \$4,070. About 95% of that goes for medical, dental, and vision coverage. CMS continues to encourage switching to less-costly managed care. However, employee participants in the Quality Care Health Plan pay only about 8% of its monthly premiums (and 11% in managed care). (25 ILCS 155/4(b)(2); March 2002, 13 pp. + 2 appendices)

Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Mobile Team Training Units annual report, FY 2001

The 16 units statewide trained 59,736 police officers and criminal justice professionals at an average cost of \$117. The units offered 42 mandatory firearms courses to 584 officers. Total cost of \$6.6 million came from state, federal, and local funds. Local officers trained rose 36% since 1992; cost per trainee rose 130%. (50 ILCS 760/6; Jan. 2002; 12 pp.)

Legislative Audit Commission

Annual report, 2001

The Commission acted on 154 compliance audit reports, finding numerous problems. Examples: Department of Children and Family Services

adoption and foster care programs could not be audited properly due to poor records; and auditors gave a qualified opinion on the Department of Public Aid due to incomplete financial statements. Several state prisons; the departments just named and those of Transportation and Central Management Services; and the State Board of Education (among other agencies) did not keep adequate control over property and protect assets. The Department on Aging, DCFS, Department of Natural Resources, Southern Illinois University, and State Board of Education (among other agencies) lacked proper computer system security.

Among performance audits, a management audit of the Department of Public Aid's Child Support State Disbursement Unit found numerous problems almost from the start of operations—some still unresolved when the audit was done. An audit of EPA's Vehicle Emission Testing Program found several problems in compliance with state law or the EPA's contract with its contractor. Also lists Commission proposals that became law. (25 ILCS 150/3; April 2002, 35 pp.)

State Board of Education

Teacher supply and demand report, 2001

Population data foretells continuing increases in students until 2003 in elementary and 2008 in high schools. In 1999 and 2000, undergraduate enrollment in teacher training programs dropped 10%. The State Board projects that 53,000 to 76,000 additional teachers and administrators will be needed through 2005. Many of those are in administrative, support, and special or bilingual education positions (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11c; undated, rec'd March 2002, 17 pp.)

State Fire Marshal

Annual report, 2001

State fire-related deaths were 190 by preliminary count, including 6 firefighters. There were 1,057 arson investigations and 170 arrests. The Fire Marshal did 43,161 boiler and pressure vessel inspections; inspected 22,654 facilities such as day-care centers or homes, nursing homes, and hotels; issued 3,865 permits for self-service fuel stations; and surveyed hospitals after July 4 on fireworks injuries. (50 ILCS 740/13; March 2002, 25 pp.)

Transportation Dept.

Proposed highway improvement program, FYs 2003-2007

The \$8.45 billion, 5-year plan includes \$3.63 billion federal, \$4.55 billion state, and \$268 million local funds. It proposes to repair 3,300 miles of roads, and rehabilitate 750 bridges. Main tentative projects are improving U.S. 67 from Alton to Rock Island (\$835 million); reconstructing Interstate 90/94 from 31st Street to Interstate 57 (\$536 million); adding lanes on Interstate 80 from Interstate 94 to Indiana line (\$342.2 million); reconstructing and modernizing Interstate 74 in East Peoria (\$321.2 million); building U.S. 136/ Illinois 336 from Quincy to Macomb (\$152.8 million); reconstructing the Interstate 55-64-70 Interchange in East St. Louis (\$76.8 million); reconstructing Interstate 290 from Higgins Road to Devon Avenue (\$46.7 million); and repairing Interstate 55 at Arsenal Road (\$30 million). Includes program summary and maps, and state and local project lists for each state highway district. (20 ILCS 2705/49.16; April 2002, 17 pp. + 9 appendices). □

November 2002

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4	5 General Election	6	7 S & H Perfunctory	8	9
10	11 Veterans' Day	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19 S & H Session	20 S & H Session	21 S & H Session	22	23
24	25	26	27	28 Thanksgiving	29 State holiday	30 1st day of Hanukkah

Veto Session Schedule for 2002

December 2002

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3 S & H Session	4 S & H Session	5 S & H Session	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 Christmas day	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FIRST READING

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Patrick D. O'Grady
Executive Director

David R. Miller
Editor

Marilyn Flynn
Composition & Layout



LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH UNIT

222 South College, Suite 301
Springfield, Illinois 62704