

PART III

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED BY THE JUDICIARY AND THE LEGISLATURE

COMMENTARY OF THE GOVERNOR ON THE JUDICIARY

In accordance with Article VII, Section One of the State Constitution, I am transmitting herewith the appropriations requested by the Judiciary for fiscal year 2001-02. As required by the Constitution, I am presenting the Judiciary budget as it has been submitted by the Office of Court Administration.

The Judiciary's All Funds appropriation request is \$1.68 billion, a \$119.6 million, or 7.7 percent increase over the current year. Of this amount, \$1.53 billion is requested from the State tax dollar supported General Fund, an increase of \$90.6 million or 6.3 percent over 2000-01.

The General Fund increase includes:

- \$49.4 million for negotiated salary increments and base level increases;
- \$28 million for the renovation and expansion of the Court of Appeals and Justice buildings in Albany;
- \$17.5 million for annualization of current year initiatives, including \$4.1 million for drug courts;
- \$15 million for increased fringe benefit costs;
- \$7.9 million for new initiatives or expansion of the Chief Judge's priority areas such as the Civil Justice, Family Justice, Domestic Violence and Court Security Programs (156 new positions);
- \$6.2 million for various inflationary increases;
- \$2 million for 14 certificated judges;
- \$1.6 million for increased costs for the Law Guardian Program; and
- \$800,000 for new judgeships established in 2000.

These increases are partially offset by a \$34.7 million decrease in non-recurring collective bargaining costs, a \$2.2 million decrease due to early retirement and attrition and \$900,000 in miscellaneous savings.

The All Funds appropriation growth also reflects a \$25.5 million increase in the Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund which provides financial assistance to cities and counties for the construction, renovation, operation and maintenance of court facilities. Major new costs for the Fund include interest payments associated with the ongoing construction of court facilities in New York City and the scheduled increase — per existing legislation — of the State's share of local court operating and maintenance costs from 75 percent in 2000-01 to 100 percent in 2001-02.

THE JUDICIARY

INTRODUCTION

THE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM

The Judiciary is one of the three branches of New York State Government. Article VI of the State Constitution establishes a Unified Court System, defines the organization and jurisdiction of the courts and provides for the administrative supervision of the courts by a Chief Administrator on behalf of the Chief Judge of the State of New York.

The objectives of the Judiciary are to: (1) provide a forum for the peaceful, fair and prompt resolution of civil claims and family disputes, criminal charges and charges of juvenile delinquency, disputes between citizens and their government, and challenges to government actions; (2) supervise the administration of estates of decedents, consider adoption petitions, and preside over matters involving the dissolution of marriages; (3) provide legal protection for children, mentally ill persons and others entitled by law to the special protection of the courts; and (4) regulate the admission of lawyers to the Bar and their conduct and discipline.

The New York State court system is one of the largest and busiest in the Western World. It consists of over 1,200 state-paid judges, 2,400 town and village justices and over 15,000 nonjudicial positions. Pursuant to the Unified Court Budget Act, the cost of operating the Unified Court System, excluding town and village courts, is borne by the State.

STRUCTURE AND JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS

The Unified Court System is structured as follows:

APPELLATE COURTS

Court of Appeals
Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court
Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court
County Courts (acting as appellate courts)

TRIAL COURTS OF SUPERIOR JURISDICTION

Statewide:
Supreme Court
Court of Claims
Family Court
Surrogate's Court
Outside New York City:
County Court

TRIAL COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION

New York City:
Criminal Court
Civil Court
Outside New York City:
City Courts
District Courts
Town Courts*
Village Courts*

*Locally funded courts

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The jurisdiction of each court is established by Article VI of the Constitution or by statute. The courts of original jurisdiction, or trial courts, hear cases in the first instance, and the appellate courts hear and determine appeals from the decisions of the trial courts.

The Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, hears cases on appeal from the other appellate courts and, in some instances, from the courts of original jurisdiction. In most cases, its review is limited to questions of law. The Court also reviews determinations of the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

There are four Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court, one in each of the State's four judicial departments. The Appellate Divisions hear appeals concerning civil and criminal cases. In the First and Second Departments, Appellate Terms have been established to hear appeals in criminal and civil cases determined in the Criminal and Civil Courts of the City of New York and civil and criminal cases determined in district, city, town, and village courts outside the City. In the Third and Fourth Departments, appeals from city, town and village courts are heard initially in the appropriate County Court.

The Supreme Court, which functions in each of the State's 12 judicial districts, is a trial court of unlimited, original jurisdiction, but it generally hears cases outside the jurisdiction of other courts. It exercises its civil jurisdiction statewide; in the City of New York and some other parts of the State, it also exercises jurisdiction over felony charges.

The Court of Claims is a statewide court having jurisdiction over claims for money damages against the State. Certain Judges of the Court of Claims; i.e., Judges appointed pursuant to paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) of subdivision 2 of section 2 of the Court of Claims Act, are assigned temporarily to the Supreme Court, primarily as trial justices in the criminal terms.

There are three county-level superior courts. The County Court is established in each county outside the City of New York. It is authorized to handle the prosecution of crimes committed within the county, although in practice, arraignments and other preliminary proceedings on felonies, misdemeanors and minor offenses are handled by courts of limited jurisdiction while the County Court presides over felony trials and supervises the Grand Jury. The County Court also has limited jurisdiction in civil cases, with authority to entertain those involving amounts up to \$25,000.

The Family Court is established in each county and in the City of New York. It has jurisdiction over matters involving children and families. Its caseload consists largely of proceedings involving support of dependent relatives, juvenile delinquency, child protection, persons in need of supervision, review and approval of foster-care placements, paternity determinations, and family offenses.

The Surrogate's Court is established in every county and hears cases involving the affairs of decedents, including the probate of wills and the administration of estates. Family Court and Surrogate's Court have concurrent jurisdiction in adoption proceedings.

The Civil Court of the City of New York tries civil cases involving amounts up to \$25,000 and other civil matters referred to it by the Supreme Court (pursuant to section 325 of the CPLR). It includes a Housing Part for landlord-tenant matters and housing code violations. The Criminal Court of the City of New York has jurisdiction over misdemeanors and violations. Judges of the Criminal Court also act as arraigning magistrates and conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases.

There are four kinds of courts of limited jurisdiction outside the City of New York: District (established in Nassau County and in the five western towns of Suffolk County), City, Town and Village Courts. All have jurisdiction over minor criminal matters. They also have jurisdiction over minor civil matters, including small claims and summary proceedings, although their monetary ceilings vary: \$15,000 in District and City Courts, and \$3,000 in Town and Village Courts.

The civil courts of limited jurisdiction in 31 counties are making use of compulsory arbitration with lawyer arbitrators to resolve minor civil disputes, that is, civil actions where the amount sought is \$6,000 or less in courts outside the City of New York and \$10,000 or less in courts in the City.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM

Section 28 of Article VI of the State Constitution provides that the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is the Chief Judge of the State and its chief judicial officer. The Chief Judge appoints a Chief Administrator of the Courts (who is called the Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts if the appointee is a judge) with the advice and consent of the Administrative Board of the Courts. The Administrative Board consists of the Chief Judge, as chair, and the Presiding Justices of the four Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Judge establishes statewide standards and administrative policies after consultation with the Administrative Board of the Courts and promulgates them after approval by the Court of Appeals.

The Chief Administrative Judge, on behalf of the Chief Judge, is responsible for supervising the administration and operation of the trial courts and for establishing and directing an administrative office for the courts, called the Office of Court Administration (OCA). In this task, the Chief Administrative Judge is assisted by two Deputy Chief Administrative Judges, who supervise the day-to-day operations of the trial courts in New York City and in the rest of the State, respectively; Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives, a Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Management Support, who supervises the operations of the units that compose the Office of Management Support; and a Counsel, who directs the legal and legislative work of the Counsel's Office.

The Office of Management Support consists of eight operational divisions, with overall policy guidance and management directed by the Chief Administrative Judge, assisted by the Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Management Support. The Division of Human Resources is responsible for conducting educational programs for judges and nonjudicial personnel; the administration of the Unified Court System's workforce diversity programs; labor management relations; payroll processing; career development services; employee benefits administration; and a broad range of personnel services dealing with job classification, compensation and examination issues. The Division of Financial Management coordinates the preparation and implementation of the Judiciary budget and is also responsible for promulgation of fiscal policies and procedures; revenue and expenditure monitoring, control and reporting; and the coordination of the fiscal aspects of the Court Facilities Aid Program. The Division of Technology is responsible for the development, implementation and oversight of all central and local automation and telecommunication services which support court operations and administrative functions. The Division of Legal Information and Records Management is responsible for overseeing all of the Judiciary's automated and printed media legal reference services and for coordination of records retention and management programs. The Division of Court Operations provides centralized support for day-to-day court operations through its oversight of streamlining initiatives, procedural manual development and training programs, as well as for court security, and alternative dispute resolution programs.

The services provided by these operational divisions are further supplemented by a Public Affairs Office which coordinates communications with other governmental entities, the press, public and bar. The Office of Court Research compiles UCS workload statistics for the courts, management and the public and conducts operational improvement studies. The Administrative Services Office provides a broad range of general support services to the courts including, but not limited to, central accounting and revenue management; attorney registration administration, centralized procurement, supply and printing. Finally,

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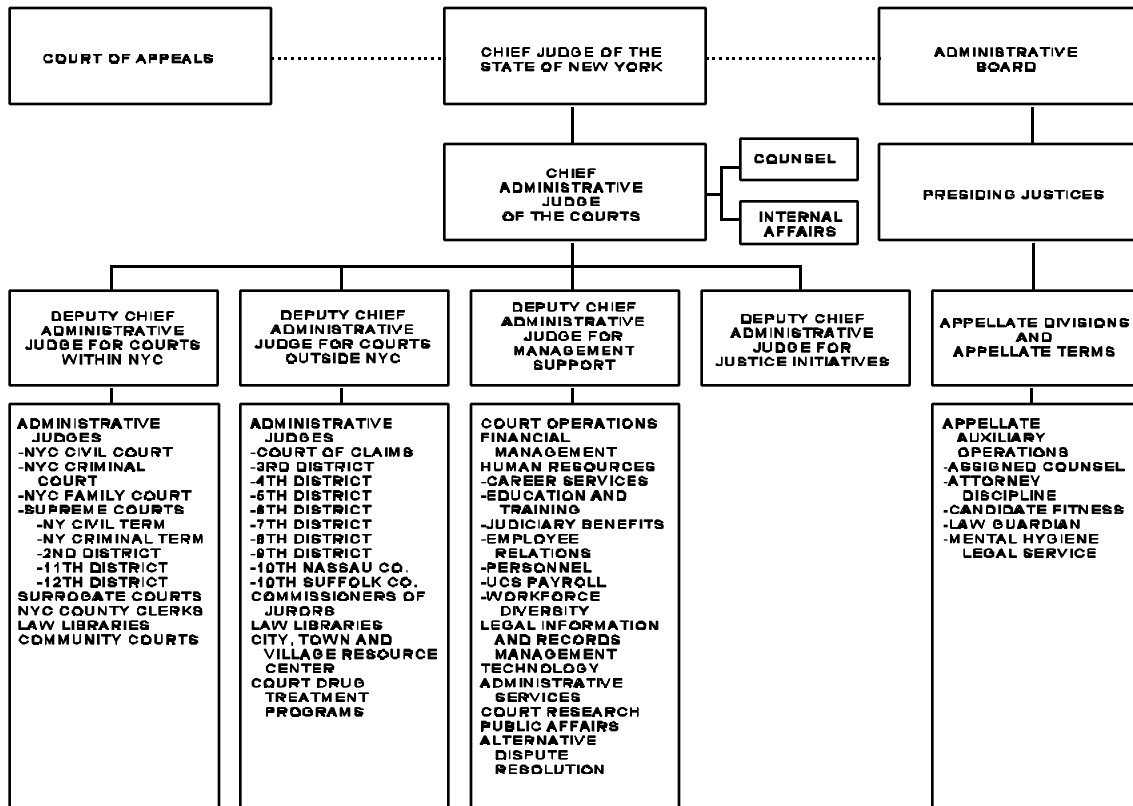
an Office of Internal Affairs, reporting directly to the Chief Administrative Judge, conducts internal audits and investigations to support the attainment of management's long term goals and priorities.

Counsel's Office prepares and analyzes legislation, represents the Unified Court System in litigation, and provides various other forms of legal assistance to the Chief Administrative Judge.

Responsibility for on-site management of the trial courts and agencies is vested with the Administrative Judges. Upstate, in each of the eight judicial districts established outside the City of New York, there is a District Administrative Judge who is responsible for all courts and agencies operating within the judicial district. In the City of New York, Administrative Judges supervise each of the major trial courts, and the Deputy Chief Administrative Judge provides for management of the complex of courts and court agencies within the City. The Administrative Judges manage not only court caseload, but are responsible as well for general administrative functions including personnel and budget administration and all fiscal procedures.

The Appellate Divisions are responsible for the administration and management of their respective courts, and of the several Appellate Auxiliary Operations: Candidate Fitness, Attorney Discipline, Assigned Counsel, Law Guardians, and Mental Hygiene Legal Service.

UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The New York State Judiciary is an independent branch of government, established pursuant to Article VI of the State Constitution.

The mission of the Unified Court System is to promote the rule of law and to provide just and timely resolution of matters before the courts. The New York State Judiciary carries out its mission through 11 different trial courts, as well as through its intermediate appellate courts and its highest court, the Court of Appeals. The Judiciary provides a forum for the fair and prompt resolution of civil claims, family disputes, criminal charges and charges of juvenile delinquency, disputes between citizens and their government, and challenges to government actions; supervises the administration of estates; considers adoption petitions and presides over matters involving the dissolution of marriages; provides legal protection for children, mentally ill persons, and others entitled by law to the special protection of the courts; and regulates the admission of lawyers to the Bar and their conduct.

Since 1977, the costs of operating the courts (excluding town and village courts) have been borne by the State pursuant to the Unified Court Budget Act. Accordingly, funding for the operating costs for all New York State county-level, District and City Courts and related court agencies is a State responsibility. The costs of providing facilities for these trial courts have remained a local government obligation. The State does, however, provide aid to subsidize the cost of borrowing money for court construction and improvements. The State also reimburses local governments for a portion of facilities maintenance and operation costs. In 1996, legislation was enacted to gradually raise this reimbursement level to 100 percent of expenses for cleaning and minor repairs to ensure compliance with maintenance and operation standards.

The Judiciary's budget submission is formulated through an open and decentralized process that includes input from trial court judges, judicial and nonjudicial administrators, court personnel, bar leaders, and interested citizens. This budget reflects a rigorous review and analysis, culminating with a recommended budget amount that is fiscally prudent, yet providing the necessary resources to continue the programs that enhance efficient and effective case disposition and foster public trust and confidence in the courts.

THE 2001-02 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST

The budget request for the Judiciary General Fund Court and Agency Operations for fiscal year 2001-02 is \$1.28 billion. This amount will support a cash disbursement spending plan that exceeds the current year plan by 2.5 percent, less than the projected rate of inflation. The All Funds Court and Agency portion of the request, including the General Fund as well as Special Revenue Funds, is \$1.33 billion, which will support a cash disbursement increase of 2.7 percent, also less than the projected rate of inflation.

As in the past, the vast majority of the 2001-02 Judiciary General Fund Court and Agency Operations budget request is dedicated to the funding necessary to continue current court operations. This base budget includes funding for currently authorized judicial and nonjudicial positions, including general nonjudicial salary increases and other legislatively authorized collective bargaining enhancements. Adjustments are also reflected for certificated justices and staff net changes; annualization of new initiatives partially funded in the current year; overtime and temporary service; jury per diem payments; legal reference materials; contractual security increases for ongoing locally provided security, judicial hearing officer and other per diem payments; Certificates of Participation (COPS)

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finance payments for prior year automation, furnishings, and equipment replacement programs; and other items necessary for the daily operations of the courts and court-related agencies in the New York State Unified Court System.

JUDICIARY PRIORITY INITIATIVES

With this budget request, the New York State Judiciary continues its commitment to reforming court processes to deliver effective justice. Thus, funding is included to allow the courts to address the ongoing societal issues that bring families and defendants back to court repeatedly — issues such as substance abuse, domestic abuse, and the temporary placement of children in foster care — and to continue to provide tailored case processing to meet the needs of each case type.

The Judiciary's budget requests focus on innovation and problem solving, not simply processing cases. Problem-solving initiatives recognize that courts are in a unique position to use their authority to improve case outcomes for victims, defendants, litigants and communities. Problem-solving court programs feature intensive judicial supervision and the integration of treatment and other services into case resolution as a means of addressing the underlying social issues that return criminal defendants and families to court.

Included in this budget request are funds for targeted programs to address specific underlying social issues that contribute to crime and family distress. Among these are the Court Drug Treatment Programs, a comprehensive approach to provide court-mandated substance abuse treatment State-wide to non-violent offenders. Other problem-solving initiatives include programs addressing family justice, domestic violence, and community justice.

The courts' civil caseload, including matrimonial and commercial matters as well as personal injury cases, also is the focus of a targeted approach, with specialized parts, increased use of technology and specific case management initiatives used to resolve cases efficiently and appropriately.

Court Drug Treatment Programs

Chief Judge Kaye and Chief Administrative Judge Lippman recently announced a comprehensive initiative to address the dramatic increase in the number of narcotics cases confronting New York's courts. In October 2000, Judge Joseph J. Traficanti, Jr., Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Courts Outside of New York City, was named as the court system's first Statewide Director of Court Drug Treatment Programs.

The Programs' key features reflect recommendations made to Chief Judge Kaye by The Commission on Drugs and the Courts. The Commission studied the impact of drug cases on the courts, issuing a report in June 2000. In the report, the Commission called for a targeted, rigorous, and comprehensive substance abuse initiative to be used throughout the courts, including drug screening for criminal cases, court-mandated treatment for non-violent defendants and parents charged in Family Court child neglect cases, and the creation of specialized courts to target persistent misdemeanor offenders. As adopted by the Chief Judge and Chief Administrative Judge, this treatment-based approach will be integrated into all of the courts throughout the State over a three-year implementation period.

This budget request provides funding in the amount of \$13.1 million to support the ongoing and expanded services to establish the Drug Treatment Programs. Funds requested also support continuation and expansion of the 39 existing criminal and family treatment courts that will be in operation by the end of the current fiscal year. In a criminal drug treatment court, non-violent, drug-addicted offenders are required to complete intensive drug treatment under the rigorous supervision of the courts as an alternative to jail. Family Courts also have successfully adopted the treatment court model for cases

involving neglect in which addiction is the underlying problem. Family Treatment Courts provide screening and assessment of parents with substance abuse problems, access to appropriate treatment and services and a system of sanctions to motivate compliance with court mandates. The budget seeks funds for new criminal and family treatment court programs and for new Criminal Court parts to provide enhanced screening and assessment of non-violent felony offenders and a program to address substance abuse problems of misdemeanants with a history of repeated arrests.

With the adoption of these groundbreaking programs for the assessment, screening and treatment of non-violent offenders and family treatment services throughout the State, New York will be the first State in the nation to take a system-wide approach to addressing the critical problem of drug abuse and its impact on the courts.

Family Justice Program

In the forefront of the court system's problem-solving programs are family justice initiatives intended to improve the delivery of services by focusing on specialized treatment and improved access to the courts. A total of \$9.2 million is included in the Judiciary's budget request for this purpose.

During the coming fiscal year, the court system will build upon its successful Family Court pilot initiatives, including model courts, which are designed to promote and expedite permanency for children, and the use of non-traditional hours of operation to ensure maximum access to the courts by the public. Funding is included in the Judiciary budget request to support expansion of these family-related initiatives to appropriate courts throughout the State.

Additionally, case management and technology improvements have been introduced to enhance the effectiveness of Family Courts including: a Special Victims Safety Check Unit with dedicated staff assigned to provide domestic violence and criminal history information in custody and visitation cases, child neglect and abuse cases, child guardianship cases, and family offense cases; and the development of a single Family Court case management system, which is currently being designed and implemented to take full advantage of the court system's State-wide CourtNet.

Domestic Violence Program

The court system's focus during the new fiscal year will include a comprehensive approach to domestic violence, with \$8.4 million included in the budget request for that purpose. Resolving domestic violence matters effectively often requires intensive court oversight to ensure that defendants comply with court mandates (orders of protection, conditions of bail, terms of probation) and that victims are protected. To accomplish this, specialized courts and court parts have been created to coordinate and monitor the responses of all the criminal justice and social service agencies involved in domestic violence matters.

The State's first Domestic Violence Court opened in Kings County Supreme Court in 1996. This felony domestic violence court expanded to two parts in October 1998. Specialized domestic violence parts also operate in the New York City Criminal Court city-wide. These parts combine the resources of all-purpose parts, trial parts and compliance parts devoted to misdemeanor domestic violence offenses and pre-indicted felony contempt cases based on the violation of orders of protection.

Model domestic violence court programs funded through federal Violence Against Women grants have been established, including the Bronx Domestic Violence Court (handling misdemeanors since June 1998 and felonies since October 1999), the Buffalo City Court (handling misdemeanors, opened March 1999), and the Westchester County

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Domestic Violence Court, which handles both felonies and misdemeanors in one courtroom (opened in March 1999). Successful Domestic Violence Courts also have opened in the Monroe County Family Court and the Suffolk County District Court.

During the coming fiscal year the court system will expand and enhance domestic violence case processing and services, including exploration of consolidating related domestic violence matters for a comprehensive approach by the courts.

Community Justice Program

The Judiciary's Community Courts have proven successful in addressing another justice problem — meeting the needs of communities affected by crime on the local level. The budget request includes \$5.5 million to support existing and expanded Community Court Programs. There currently are three community courts operating in New York City and a fourth community court is in Hempstead, Nassau County. The Midtown Community Court, the first community court in the State, provides on-site opportunities for community service and resources for defendants to end the cycle of criminal behavior. This court, which was independently evaluated and found to provide speedy and responsive justice to the local community, serves as a national model. The community-based court in the Red Hook Justice Center is an expansion of the initial court, which handles criminal matters only. Red Hook, in contrast, is a multi-jurisdictional court hearing criminal, family and housing matters and providing an array of services to restore community safety and quality of life. The Harlem Community Justice Center, which was developed to meet the unique needs of that community, offers a coordinated response to youth crime and housing issues. This budget supports these existing Community Court programs and seeks funds to develop new community courts in the New York City metropolitan area and upstate.

Civil Justice

The Judiciary's problem-solving approach to the millions of cases brought before the State courts includes the civil caseload. This approach — targeting case treatment to the specific needs of the case type — has led to new initiatives designed to resolve civil cases in a fair and expeditious manner, giving each case the attention it needs. The amount of \$12.7 million is included in the Judiciary's budget request to support the civil justice initiatives.

Specialized parts for specific case types have proven successful, including commercial parts, matrimonial parts, motor vehicle parts, and City parts for cases in which New York City is a defendant. The use of specialized parts will continue, with appropriate support. In matrimonial parts, for example, the addition of social workers to assist families in addressing related custody and visitation disputes has improved the quality and the timeliness of the case resolution. For commercial cases, the Commercial Division operates in New York, Erie, Monroe, Nassau and Westchester County Supreme Courts.

Personal injury and other civil cases have benefitted from the introduction of differentiated case management. This initiative allows the courts to categorize cases based on their complexity and establish appropriate time frames for completion of key events in the case process. Nonjudicial Case Managers oversee case tracking for Judges, allowing Judges to devote their time to case resolution.

The civil caseload also has felt the impact of automation, with the introduction of "e-courts." The e-courts program provides both the bench and the Bar with internet access to Supreme Court calendars, decisions, and future court appearances. It also allows for the filing of court papers over the internet — all electronically — in New York, Monroe and Westchester Counties.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

The Judiciary continues to focus on efforts to improve public trust and confidence and has developed a statewide strategy to improve access to justice, including community outreach and education programs.

Community outreach has involved a series of outreach initiatives and educational efforts designed to inform the public about courts and foster partnerships between courts and local governments, communities and civic groups. These efforts have included media seminars conducted in New York City and each Judicial District outside New York City. Work is also underway on an education video that will be made available to schools and community groups and development of a curriculum package of educational tools to distribute to school districts throughout New York State. The outreach program has also included local actions including many successful community events that were held throughout the State at the Judicial District and County level. Such events, including Law Day ceremonies and Local Court Open House Days, are providing important opportunities to introduce the public to the courts and to build relationships with local officials. The court system also provides important facts and information to the public through its internet Website, www.courts.state.ny.us. Website information includes background on the structure and operation of the New York State Courts and court forms, directories, publications and press releases.

Access to Justice and Community Outreach Initiatives will continue in the coming fiscal year and will be enhanced by additional services to self-represented litigants. Also, a two-day conference to provide a forum for facilitating development of collaborative approaches to the delivery of justice services is planned. The budget request also seeks seed funding for the Justice Access Board.

OTHER INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS

New York's court system is the national leader in developing innovative approaches to justice to broaden the public's access to justice and to increase the effectiveness of court services. In addition to the priority initiatives described above — proposals for the Court Drug Treatment Programs, Family Court initiatives, expansion of the Domestic Violence Courts, Community Courts, Civil Justice, and strategies to improve public trust and confidence and access to the justice system — justice services continues other programs and initiatives designed to improve the court system for New Yorkers. These initiatives are briefly described below.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs

Among the Judiciary's priorities is the continuation and expansion of appropriate alternative methods of dispute resolution. The court system's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) programs encompass a wide variety of processes and programs, including voluntary community and family dispute mediation, civil case early neutral evaluation, and neutral evaluation for matrimonial matters. Tailored to local needs and conditions, the various initiatives continue the court system's ongoing efforts to explore the expanded use of ADR in ways that complement New York's many different legal environments. This budget supports continuation of ADR initiatives and seeks funds to increase these services and to initiate new mini-grant programs.

Center for Court Innovation

The Center for Court Innovation is a unique public-private partnership created by the Unified Court System to foster innovation. Through the Center, the court system continues

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research to identify new methods of improving the delivery of justice services. The Center's focus is on collaborative solutions and identification of community-based resources and partnerships that will enhance the effectiveness of court programs and services. In recognition of the court system's pioneering work in the administration of justice, the Unified Court System was the recipient of an Innovations in Government award from the Ford Foundation and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. The Center's first project, the Midtown Community Court, is the model for over 20 community courts currently being established nationwide. Because of its many accomplishments, the Center is often called upon to provide technical assistance to other States interested in court reform.

Jury System Reforms

Ongoing reforms to make jury duty as meaningful and productive as possible remain a high priority of the court system. In early 2001, the Unified Court System and the National Center for State Courts will host a ground-breaking jury summit in New York City. The jury summit is intended to bring together Judges, attorneys, court administrators, scholars and former jurors to help develop a better understanding of the jury system and plan for its continued improvement.

Other initiatives underway to enhance juror service include implementation of recommendations to improve the grand juror experience. The first step has been the undertaking of a series of voluntary pilot projects across the state to test the feasibility of reducing the grand jury term of service. Pilot projects for reduced terms of service are currently under way in cooperation with the District Attorneys of Albany, Kings, Monroe, Onondaga and Saratoga Counties. Also, to ensure that grand jurors understand their responsibilities, a grand jury handbook and orientation film are being developed and grand juror questionnaires are being produced.

Jury administration also continues to benefit from technology advancements such as automated juror status call-in systems, bar coded summonses, attendance scanning systems and one-step summoning. Public awareness efforts, including a new juror handbook and the availability of a toll-free telephone line to assist with questions and complaints regarding jury duty are another feature of New York's jury improvement effort.

The budget request of the Unified Court System seeks to maintain the momentum for reform through several continuing initiatives, as well as new efforts to reform the Grand Jury process.

Housing Court

The New York City Housing Court is undergoing a dramatic change, pursuant to the court system's Housing Court Program. This Court's role has changed since 1972, when it was established to enforce housing regulations. The Court now handles large numbers of eviction proceedings, often involving self-represented litigants. The Housing Court has focused on operational changes designed to replace a system of triage with orderly, efficient procedures. The reform effort has focused on establishing an effective process for case assignment and resolution through the creation of specialized resolution and trial ready parts; improved public access through the opening of Resource Centers; and, night parts. As a result of the program, the Court has dramatically increased its trial readiness, with cases being disposed of more quickly and with fewer court appearances.

Court Technology

Technology plays a key role in allowing the Judiciary to deal effectively and efficiently with its high-volume and complex caseload and enhances the court system's capacity to be accessible and responsive to the public. The court system relies on computer technology to perform a wide range of case management functions and for reporting case

disposition information to the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). Case management applications that are supported by centralized computer operations include the Criminal Records and Information Management System, Civil Case Information System, Jury Management System, and systems to support New York City Family and Housing Courts and the New York City County Clerks.

New applications and systems are also being developed by using CourtNet, the court system's internal intranet, which electronically connects Judges, court personnel and court system administrators across the State. CourtNet has over 11,000 users who can send and receive electronic mail and related documents and access the intranet web site and other network applications. As part of the CourtNet initiative, connectivity has been provided to 270 court locations throughout the State.

The court system's automation program also incorporates a number of multi-year projects to upgrade and modernize centralized computer operations and to develop a new universal case management application. The budget request reflects ongoing funding for these projects and seeks new COPS funding authorization to finance automation improvements for the court system to ensure the reliability and efficiency of operations statewide.

The key automation initiatives include expansion and maintenance of CourtNet; continued development of the court system's Universal Case Management System to replace existing separate case processing applications; additional state-of-the-art technology courtroom sites, which feature realtime transcription and courtroom access to computerized case information, and technology to provide animated evidentiary presentations; ongoing replacement of desktop and laptop computers and file servers; expansion of remote access for the 2,300 town and village courts; and specialized applications and technology for drug treatment courts, domestic violence courts and community courts. Funds are included for replacement of the antiquated court telephone system in the New York City Courts with modern equipment. New equipment funding is also proposed to provide the New York City Supreme and Criminal Courts with time-saving video arraignment capacity, including central office connections for video technology and equipment set ups for courtrooms and appearance rooms.

Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children

The Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children was created in 1988 to address the need for systematic change in the way Family Courts and the entire juvenile justice system affect children. The Commission seeks to draw together representatives of the Judiciary, the Legislature, State and local government agencies, voluntary agencies, public service organizations, bar associations and existing task forces, commissions and advisory groups. The New York Court of Appeals has designated the Commission to spearhead New York's implementation of the federal Court Improvement Project. One of the Court Improvement Project's reform efforts was the implementation of Model Family Courts in New York and Erie Counties as pilots designed to promote and expedite permanency for children who are subjects of neglect and abuse proceedings. Such a focus is mandated by New York's enabling legislation for the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act.

The proposed budget continues funding for the Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children. The budget request provides for staff support to the Commission and related expenses. The Commission's staff also oversees the administration of the courts' child care center grants and projects funded through Federal grants, including the expansion of child care services to additional court locations. The Commission has also secured a Federal grant award to assess foster care and adoption proceedings and to develop and implement improvements.

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Judicial Commission on Minorities

The Franklin H. Williams Judicial Commission on Minorities was established in 1991 to examine the treatment accorded minority lawyers, court personnel, judges and litigants within the justice system. The Commission is focusing on several issues, including the participation of minorities in the jury process, the number of minority Judges in the State courts, the awareness of the bench and Bar of alternatives to incarceration, and access to the courts by non-English speaking persons.

Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts

The New York Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts has continued to develop system-wide solutions to assure fair treatment for female litigants, attorneys and court personnel to eliminate gender bias in the justice system. The Committee has adopted various strategies for reaching and changing ingrained biases. Education remains an important tool—education for Judges, nonjudicial personnel and the public. Increasingly important are local gender bias committees under the auspices of Administrative Judges that can address the particular issues in their courts and draw on local institutions for solutions.

Court Facilities Program

The courthouse has historically been a center of the community as well as a physical home for court functions. Unfortunately, financial and social stresses led many local governments to neglect these once-proud symbols of self-government and others to defer, delay and postpone needed facilities improvements. As a result, by the 1980s, the State faced a major facilities crisis. Across the state, court buildings were dilapidated, neglected and simply inadequate.

In 1987, the State responded by enacting the Court Facilities Act, which reaffirmed the principle that providing, maintaining and improving court facilities remained a local responsibility, while creating a capital planning process to ensure that needed improvements were made. The Act also provided technical assistance from the Office of Court Administration and the State Dormitory Authority and, for the first time, provided some State financial aid to local governments to meet this need.

The result has been a renaissance of court facilities across the State, involving 119 different local governments, and a total capital construction program of over \$3.5 billion. Across the State, dilapidated court buildings have been replaced with new court complexes, fully renovated historic court structures, and adaptive and imaginative efforts to reuse historic structures of various kinds to meet new court needs. Fifty-two cities and thirty-eight counties have substantially completed court renovation programs, while others are in the final stages of planning, design or construction of new and renovated facilities. In New York City, real progress is being made. A number of new buildings have already opened, including the award-winning new Queens Civil Courthouse, and more are in planning or about to begin construction, including two of the largest court complexes in North America: the new Bronx Criminal Court Complex and the new Brooklyn Criminal and Family Court Complex—two buildings which together will cost over one billion dollars.

The State's share of this massive \$3.5 billion effort is relatively small. Under the Act, as it has been amended over the last thirteen years, the State provides an interest subsidy, ranging from 33 percent to 25 percent of interest costs, to defray the cost of borrowing; 100 percent of the cost of cleaning court facilities and making minor repairs to them, and 100 percent of the costs of providing and maintaining facilities for the Appellate Division. As local governments have made the financial commitment needed to renew court facilities across the State, the State's contribution has risen from less than \$10 million in the first year of the program to over \$84 million in the coming year.

Justice Court Assistance Program

The Justice Court Assistance Program, enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 session, provides financial assistance to Town and Village Courts for various purposes, including automation, training for Judges and court staff, purchasing law books, and improving court access and the courtroom environment. Magistrates' Associations, which represent town and village Justices, are also eligible to apply for funds from this grant program to be used toward judicial training programs. In the current fiscal year, the Unified Court System will disburse \$500,000 in grants to these local courts across the state. The grants being made under the program will supplement local funding to address specific needs, such as automation equipment and training of court personnel. This initiative is intended to increase the efficiency of town and village court operations and enhance the administration of justice on a local level. The budget request for the Judiciary continues funding for this program of grant assistance at the current year level.

Criminal History Intensive Reconciliation Project

The Criminal History Intensive Reconciliation Project is a comprehensive effort undertaken by the Unified Court System in conjunction with the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to reconcile more than 1,000,000 unmatched criminal cases. As of Fall 2000, over 200,000 of these open arrests have been resolved using resources provided for this program in the current year. The court system currently maintains Criminal Record and Information System to record reportable criminal activities. This system receives automated arrest information from and provides disposition information to DCJS. The Town and Village Courts submit disposition information directly to DCJS.

Significant work still remains to be done to address unmatched cases. The court system seeks to increase the funds committed to this project and will support the efforts of DCJS to enhance resources to address these cases as well. The most intensive part of the project that remains to be completed involves data collection necessary at the individual court level. For 2001-02, funds are being requested to allow the UCS to hire full-time temporary staff to resolve remaining open cases.

COURT SYSTEM WORKLOAD

The court system is handling record level caseloads. In 1999, there were 3,324,595 new cases filed in the trial courts of the Unified Court System, excluding traffic and parking cases, an increase of over 621,950 cases or 23 percent since 1993. Based on data from the first three quarters of 2000, projections indicate continued caseload growth over the 1999 level.

Filings and dispositions in 1999, by case type, were as follows:

Criminal Cases

Criminal Term of Supreme and County Courts

- Filings - 55,425
- Dispositions - 59,899

JUDICIARY

Criminal Court of the City of New York

- Filings (arrest cases) - 363,080
- Dispositions (arrest cases) - 368,324
- Filings (summons cases) - 467,591
- Dispositions (summons cases) - 324,591

City and District Courts Outside New York City

- Filings - 286,583
- Dispositions - 276,658

Civil Cases

Civil Term of Supreme Court

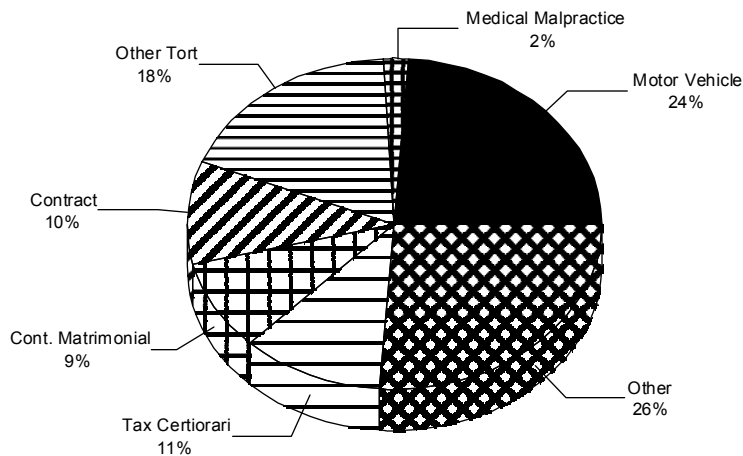
Civil Actions

- Filings - 399,827
- Dispositions - 428,516

Small Claims Assessment Review Program (SCAR)

- Filings - 53,276
- Dispositions - 53,268

**Supreme Civil New Case Filings
By Case Type - 1999**



Civil Court of the City of New York

Civil Actions

- Filings - 208,008
- Dispositions - 117,636

Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 50,250
- Dispositions - 52,169

Housing Court

- Filings - 327,513
- Dispositions - 284,425

City and District Courts Outside New York City

Civil Actions

- Filings - 109,612
- Dispositions - 96,249

Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 54,212
- Dispositions - 55,717

Landlord/Tenant

- Filings - 71,511
- Dispositions - 72,228

County Courts

- Filings - 22,191
- Dispositions - 22,506

Court of Claims

- Filings - 2,297
- Dispositions - 2,637

Arbitration Program

- Filings - 8,214¹
- Dispositions - 8,411

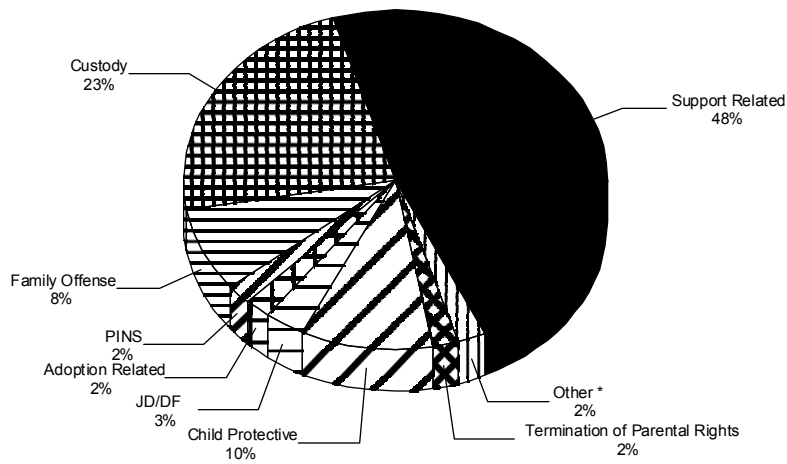
¹ Arbitration cases are shown for reference only and are not included in the total filings. Arbitration cases are included as part of the civil court caseload listed above.

JUDICIARY

Family Courts

- Filings - 689,749
- Dispositions - 681,650

**Family Court Filings
By Case Type - 1999**



* Includes Guardianship, Foster Care, Physically Handicapped, Consent to Marry, Other

Surrogate's Courts

- Filings - 163,470
- Dispositions - 137,864

2001-02 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST

ANALYSIS OF CHANGE

The Judiciary's 2001-02 Court and Agency Operations - General Fund base budget increase totals \$43.1 million. The chief components of the base change in the Court and Agency Operations- General Fund budget are:

- salary increases, increments and other collective bargaining increases to eligible nonjudicial employees as provided by collective bargaining contracts; \$48.3 million
- temporary service increases to support current usage; \$2.9 million
- funding to meet the full annual cost of new judgeships established during prior legislative sessions and made effective on January 1, 2001; \$.8 million
- a net increase of 14 certificated justices pursuant to section 115 of the Judiciary Law; \$2.0 million
- funding for the full annual cost of new nonjudicial positions approved by the Legislature in the current fiscal year; \$5.1 million
- funding associated with a study of the Unified Court System's nonjudicial classification structure; \$2.5 million
- personal service savings and other miscellaneous adjustments including annualized savings from the Early Retirement Incentive program and normal attrition; \$-2.2 million
- Law Guardian Program increases in Legal Aid contracts; \$1.6 million
- cost increases specific to legal reference (based on inflation and major law changes) purchases and updates required to keep collections current; and computer assisted legal research (CALR) usage; \$2.9 million
- contract security increase amounts necessary for annualization of contract staffing levels approved in 2000-01 and to pay for collective bargaining increases approved or anticipated to be approved by local governments; \$2.7 million
- license fees and related costs for new Universal Case Management System; \$1.5 million
- education and training costs to support current judicial education, nonjudicial training and Town and Village Courts Programs; \$.6 million
- expansion of the Criminal History Intensive Reconciliation Project; \$.3 million
- contractual services increases for the Community Dispute Resolution Program grants and court-based mediation programs to existing centers; \$.6 million
- costs related to conduct a new Court Security Title Examination including required physical and psychological testing; \$1.1 million
- an increase in jury meal and lodging costs and other jury initiatives; \$.6 million
- increased costs for Certificates of Participation (COPS) installment payments related to the COPS Automation initiatives; \$3.0 million
- costs associated with the contractual services operations of Community Courts; \$.3 million
- costs associated with Drug Treatment Program Courts for both personnel and contractual services; \$4.1 million
- cost savings and other miscellaneous adjustments; \$-.9 million
- non-recurring collective bargaining costs; \$-34.7 million

The Judiciary General Fund - Court and Agency Operations Budget includes \$4.8 million in resource requests to continue key Judiciary initiatives. The proposals are directed to meeting specific objectives in priority areas including the court system's Family Justice Program, Domestic Violence Program, Civil Justice Program, and the expansion and improvement of court security services. Funds requested in the Judiciary budget include:

Additional Personnel: Funds for 156 new personnel related to family justice and other court system initiatives and workload related staffing needs: \$1.9 million

JUDICIARY

Automation: The request includes \$0.7 million in COPS financing for the continuation of Court System Automation Initiatives, and \$.4 million for Appellate Court and Auxiliary agency initiatives; \$1.1 million

Court Security Enhancements: A request is made for additional contractual security personnel \$.6 million; state-paid court officer positions (52; \$.5 million) are included in the 156 "additional personnel"

Furnishing and Equipment: A request is made for COPS financing to upgrade and replace badly deteriorated and new furnishings; \$.3 million

Records Management: Funding for records management projects in the trial courts; \$.5 million

Access to Justice Board: Funding for administrative expenses; \$.3 million

Move from the AESOB : Expenses associated with the move from the Alfred E. Smith Building; \$.1 million

THE JUDICIARY BUDGET - 2001-02

Following is the Summary of the 2001-02 fiscal requirements of the Judiciary as approved by the Court of Appeals and certified by Chief Judge Judith S. Kaye. Also included is a legislative bill copy and financial plan in support of the Judiciary's budget request.

JUDICIARY

**Unified Court System
2001-02 Budget Request
All Funds Appropriation Requirements
Major Purpose / Fund Summary**

| <u>Catagory/Fund/Major Purpose</u> | <u>2000-2001 Available</u> | <u>2001-02 Requested</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Court & Agency Operations:</u> | | | |
| <i>Courts of Original Jurisdiction</i> | 1,038,603,820 | 1,109,684,769 | 71,080,949 |
| <i>Court of Appeals</i> | 11,740,625 | 12,725,244 | 984,619 |
| <i>Appellate Court Operations</i> | 53,829,279 | 56,399,653 | 2,570,374 |
| <i>Appellate Auxiliary Operations</i> | 69,771,837 | 72,790,540 | 3,018,703 |
| <i>Administration & General Support</i> | 17,634,063 | 18,335,138 | 701,075 |
| <i>Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed</i> | 40,790,736 | 10,262,685 | (30,528,051) |
| <i>CT. & AG. Operations-General Fund-Total</i> | 1,232,370,360 | 1,280,198,029 | 47,827,669 |
| <u>Special Revenue Fund-Federal</u> | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous Federal Grants</i> | 6,000,000 | 4,000,000 | (2,000,000) |
| <u>Special Revenue Fund-Other</u> | | | |
| <i>New York City County Clerks Offset Fund</i> | 16,422,401 | 16,906,225 | 483,824 |
| <i>Data Processing Offset Fund</i> | 9,547,555 | 10,243,971 | 696,416 |
| <i>Miscellaneous Special Revenue Grants</i> | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| <i>Attorney Licensing Fund</i> | 16,566,234 | 18,596,815 | 2,030,581 |
| <i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund</i> | 1,514,246 | 2,405,105 | 890,859 |
| <i>Court & Agency-All Funds-Total</i> | 1,283,420,796 | 1,334,350,145 | 50,929,349 |
| <u>General State Charges</u> | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 196,782,322 | 211,788,132 | 15,005,810 |
| <i>Lawyer's Fund-Client Protection</i> | 98,000 | 98,000 | 0 |
| <i>Attorney Licensing Fund</i> | 1,939,244 | 2,086,627 | 147,383 |
| <i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund</i> | 199,362 | 214,514 | 15,152 |
| <i>Data Processing Offset Fund</i> | 1,667,387 | 1,794,108 | 126,721 |
| <i>New York City County Clerks Offset Fund</i> | 2,374,214 | 2,554,654 | 180,440 |
| <i>General State Charges - All Funds Total</i> | 203,060,529 | 218,536,035 | 15,475,506 |
| <u>Lawyer's Fund-Client Protection</u> | | | |
| <i>Lawyer's Fund Client Protection</i> | 9,007,616 | 8,988,637 | (18,979) |
| <i>Lawyer's Fund All Funds -Total</i> | 9,007,616 | 8,988,637 | (18,979) |
| <u>Aid to Localities</u> | | | |
| <i>General Fund-Courts of Original Jurisdiction</i> | 775,000 | 500,000 | (275,000) |
| <i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund</i> | 59,318,556 | 84,768,898 | 25,450,342 |
| <i>Aid to Localities - All Funds -Total</i> | 60,093,556 | 85,268,898 | 25,175,342 |
| <u>Capital Projects</u> | | | |
| <i>Capital Construction - All Funds - Total</i> | 7,775,000 | 35,825,000 | 28,050,000 |
| <i>Capital Construction - All Funds - Total</i> | 7,775,000 | 35,825,000 | 28,050,000 |

**Unified Court System
2001-02 Budget Request
All Funds Appropriation Requirements
(Fund Detail)**

| <u>Catagory/Fund/Major Purpose</u> | <u>2000-2001 Available</u> | <u>2001-02 Requested</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Court and Agency Operations:</u> | | | |
| Courts of Original Jurisdiction | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 1,038,603,820 | 1,109,684,769 | 71,080,949 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 33,076,921 | 33,581,122 | 504,201 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 1,071,680,741 | 1,143,265,891 | 71,585,150 |
| Court of Appeals | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 11,740,625 | 12,725,244 | 984,619 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 11,740,625 | 12,725,244 | 984,619 |
| Appellate Court Operations | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 53,829,279 | 56,399,653 | 2,570,374 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 53,829,279 | 56,399,653 | 2,570,374 |
| Appellate Auxiliary Operations | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 69,771,837 | 72,790,540 | 3,018,703 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 14,870,714 | 15,662,359 | 791,645 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 84,642,551 | 88,452,899 | 3,810,348 |
| Administration and General Support | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 17,634,063 | 18,335,138 | 701,075 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 2,161,453 | 2,741,318 | 579,865 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 19,795,516 | 21,076,456 | 1,280,940 |
| Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 40,790,736 | 10,262,685 | (30,528,051) |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 941,348 | 2,167,317 | 1,225,969 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 41,732,084 | 12,430,002 | (29,302,082) |
| Court & Agency Operations -Total | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 1,232,370,360 | 1,280,198,029 | 47,827,669 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 51,050,436 | 54,152,116 | 3,101,680 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 1,283,420,796 | 1,334,350,145 | 50,929,349 |
| <u>General State Charges</u> | | | |
| <u>Employee Fringe Benefits</u> | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 196,782,322 | 211,788,132 | 15,005,810 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 6,278,207 | 6,747,903 | 469,696 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 203,060,529 | 218,536,035 | 15,475,506 |
| <u>Lawyer's Fund for Client Protection</u> | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 9,007,616 | 8,988,637 | (18,979) |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 9,007,616 | 8,988,637 | (18,979) |
| <u>Aid to Localities</u> | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 775,000 | 500,000 | (275,000) |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 59,318,556 | 84,768,898 | 25,450,342 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 60,093,556 | 85,268,898 | 25,175,342 |
| <u>Capital Projects</u> | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 7,775,000 | 35,825,000 | 28,050,000 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Total - All Funds</i> | 7,775,000 | 35,825,000 | 28,050,000 |

JUDICIARY

**Unified Court System
2001-2002 Budget Request
All Funds Disbursement Requirements**

| <u>Category / Fund</u> | <u>2000 - 2001 Projected</u> | <u>2001 - 2002 Projected</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|---|---|----------------------|
| Court & Agency Operations: | | | |
| <i>General Fund</i> | 1,233,387,831 | 1,264,657,484 | 31,269,653 |
| <i>Special Revenue Federal</i> | | | |
| Miscellaneous Federal Grants | 3,643,344 | 3,820,000 | 176,656 |
| <i>Special Revenue Funds - Other</i> | | | |
| NYC County Clerks' Operations Offset Fund | 16,379,104 | 16,912,301 | 533,197 |
| Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund | 9,285,405 | 9,798,493 | 513,088 |
| Miscellaneous Special Revenue | 110,940 | 110,940 | 0 |
| Attorney Licensing Fund | 17,494,148 | 19,320,839 | 1,826,691 |
| Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund | 1,499,000 | 1,994,312 | 495,312 |
| <i>Court & Agency Operations - All Funds Total</i> | 1,281,799,772 | 1,316,614,369 | 34,814,597 |
| <u>General State Charges</u> | | | |
| General Fund | 193,205,423 | 211,488,015 | 18,282,593 |
| Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection | 98,000 | 98,000 | 0 |
| Attorney Licensing Fund | 1,939,244 | 2,086,627 | 147,383 |
| Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund | 199,362 | 214,514 | 15,152 |
| Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund | 1,543,877 | 1,667,387 | 123,510 |
| NYC County Clerks' Operations Offset Fund | 2,374,214 | 2,554,654 | 180,440 |
| <i>General State Charges - All Funds Total</i> | 199,360,120 | 218,109,197 | 18,749,078 |
| <u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u> | | | |
| Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection | 9,708,453 | 8,828,000 | (880,453) |
| <i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection - Total</i> | 9,708,453 | 8,828,000 | (880,453) |
| <u>Aid to Localities</u> | | | |
| General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction | 775,000 | 500,000 | (275,000) |
| Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund | 61,715,000 | 82,200,000 | 20,485,000 |
| <i>Aid to Localities - All Funds Total</i> | 62,490,000 | 82,700,000 | 20,210,000 |
| <u>Capital Projects</u> | | | |
| Courthouse Improvements | 1,778,274 | 17,928,685 | 16,150,411 |
| <i>Capital Construction - All Funds Total</i> | 1,778,274 | 17,928,685 | 16,150,411 |

THE LEGISLATURE

The New York State Constitution vests the State's law-making power in a two-house Legislature composed of a 61-member Senate and a 150-member Assembly. Each representative is elected for two-year terms, with all 211 being elected every two years. The Legislature convenes annually on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January and remains in session until it concludes its business.

The Legislature has many powers set by the State Constitution. These responsibilities include:

- the ability to propose laws;
- the power to override a gubernatorial veto if two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly vote to do so;
- the reapportionment of legislative and congressional districts every ten years after the national census;
- the confirmation by the Senate of gubernatorial appointments of non-elected state officials and court judges;
- the proposition of amendments to the State Constitution;
- voting on ratification of proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution; and
- the creation, regulation and, in some limited cases, abolition of local governments.

Subject to the limitations and prohibitions imposed by the Federal Constitution, certain Federal statutes and treaties, and the State Constitution, the law-making powers of the Legislature are practically unlimited. The principal purposes of bills considered by the Legislature are to:

- enact or amend laws relating to the government of the State and its various subdivisions;
- appropriate funds for the operation of the various agencies and functions of State government and for State aid to local governments, and to provide adequate revenue-producing sources for these purposes;
- provide for and regulate the operation of a judicial system, including the practices and procedures for the system;
- define acts or omissions that constitute crimes, and to provide penalties for these crimes;
- promote the public welfare, including the care of the State's indigent, mentally ill, unemployed, etc.; and
- correct, clarify, amend or repeal obsolete, conflicting, uncertain or invalidated statutes.

In addition to the Senate and Assembly, the Legislature's Budget authorizes funding for several other components, which support the operations of the two houses, including:

- part of the Lieutenant Governor's office;
- fiscal committees operating in each house; and
- joint entities, including the Legislative Ethics Committee, Legislative Library, Legislative Health Services, Legislative Messenger Service, Legislative Bill Drafting Commission and the Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment.

Each of these Legislative components will be discussed in separate sections below.

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended General Fund appropriation of \$206,735,159 for fiscal year 2001-02 for the Legislature represents a modest increase of \$8,065,314 or 4.06 percent above the amount appropriated for FY 2000-2001. The Legislature's budget request for FY 2001-02 represents an overall increase of 12.72 percent over the past eleven years. Over this same period, the Consumer Price Index will have increased by 35.7 percent.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Budget Summary General Fund Appropriations

| <u>Entity</u> | <u>Available FY 00-01</u> | <u>Recommended FY 01-02</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Lt. Governor | \$285,989 | \$285,989 | \$0 |
| Senate | \$78,666,501 | \$81,813,161 | +\$3,146,660 |
| Assembly | \$93,492,920 | \$97,232,637 | +\$3,739,717 |
| Fiscal Committees | \$10,337,164 | \$10,750,652 | +\$413,488 |
| Joint Legislative Entities | \$15,887,271 | \$16,652,720 | +\$765,449 |
| LEGISLATURE TOTAL | \$198,669,845 | \$206,735,159 | +\$8,065,314 |

Legislative Budget History Fiscal Year 1990-91 to 2001-02 General Fund Appropriations

| <u>FY 90-91 Approp.</u> | <u>FY 00-01 Approp.</u> | <u>FY 01-02 Recommended</u> | <u>Change from FY 00-01 Approp. (%)</u> | <u>Change from FY 90-91 Approp. (%)</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| \$183,405,313 | \$198,669,845 | \$206,735,159 | +\$8,065,314 (+4.06%) | +\$23,329,846 (+12.72%) |

Legislative Budget General Fund Appropriations Comparison to Consumer Price Index Fiscal Year 1990-91 through Fiscal Year 2001-2002

| | <u>FY 1990-91</u> | <u>FY 2000-01</u> | <u>FY 2001-02</u> | <u>% Change 90-91 to 01-02</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Legislative Budget | \$183,405,313 | \$198,669,845 | \$206,735,159 | 12.72% |
| Consumer Price Index | 138.5 | 182.6* | 187.9* | 35.7% |

* estimated

The recommended Special Revenue Fund-Other appropriation of \$1,600,000 for FY 2001-02 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01. No tax revenues are required for Special Revenue Funds.

The recommended Grants and Bequests Fund appropriation of \$500,000 for FY 2001-02 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01. No tax revenues are required for Grants and Bequests Funds.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The Lieutenant Governor serves as the Senate's President and has a casting vote. The Lieutenant Governor's salary of \$151,500 appears as part of the Legislative Budget. The Legislature also funds a part of the Lieutenant Governor's Office.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$285,989 for fiscal year 2001-02 for the Lieutenant Governor represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01.

SENATE

The Senate is composed of 61 Members elected for two-year terms from districts around the state. Each Senator represents approximately 295,000 constituents. The Senate conducts its legislative business through the operation of 34 Standing Committees.

The Senate elects from among its Members for a two-year term a Temporary President who directs and guides the business of the Senate, appoints Members to Senate Standing Committees, and appoints the Senate's staff. The Temporary President serves as the presiding officer in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor or may delegate this duty to another Member. In addition, the Temporary President serves as the Majority Leader of the majority party, while the minority party of the Senate chooses a Minority Leader from among its membership.

Senate Members have staff to assist them in carrying out their legislative duties, delivering constituent services and, where applicable, in fulfilling their responsibilities as committee chairs or leaders of the Senate. Members are also provided with office space both in Albany and the district, as well as office equipment, furnishings and supplies, in order to serve their constituents. Travel expenses for approved official Senate business are reimbursable. The Majority and Minority Leaders each have staff to provide counsel, policy analysis, program development and Washington, D.C. representation. The Temporary President, through the Secretary of the Senate, employs staff to operate the Senate Chamber during session and to handle the legislative process during the remainder of the year, furnish research and computer services, and provide administrative services such as personnel, fiscal and maintenance services for the Senate. The Temporary President also has staff to deliver communications and printing services for the Senate. Finally, the Senate operates a program for college students which includes a Session Assistant program for undergraduates and a Student Fellows program for post-graduates who wish to learn about and experience the legislative process by working with Senate Members.

In addition to the Senate's General Fund appropriation, a Special Revenue Fund (Senate Recyclable Materials, Information Services and Conference Fund) has been established to collect revenues from the sale of recyclable materials, distribution of documents, materials and computerized information, and fees charged for conferences sponsored by the Senate. These revenues may be used to pay for waste disposal, production and distribution of Senate documents, materials and computerized information, and expenses related to conferences sponsored by the Senate. A Grants and Bequests Fund has also been established to receive non-state grants which may be used to pay for services and expenses related to the restoration of the Senate Chamber.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation for the Senate of \$81,813,161 for FY 2001-02 represents a modest 4.0 percent increase. The \$3,146,660 increase is needed to fund anticipated cost of living raises for Senate staff and to offset anticipated increases in the nonpersonal service sector due primarily to inflationary pressure on the cost of the district office leases and supplies, the expected postal rate increases and the multi-year installation of a new telecommunications network.

As detailed in the Table below, the Senate (including the Legislative Commissions for which funding was eliminated in the FY 1995-96 budget) has seen its budget increase by \$10,948,694 or 15.45 percent from the \$70,864,467 appropriated in FY 1990-91. Over the same eleven year period, the consumer price index has increased by 35.7 percent.

In the past six years, the Senate has reduced its staff by 336 employees or 18.4 percent, eliminated its Washington, D.C. and New York City office leases, closed approximately 20 district offices, and reduced the number of district-wide mailings allowed

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each Member. The Senate has also granted an across-the-board cost-of-living increase for its staff in only six of the past eleven years. The Senate continued to tightly control its nonpersonal service expenses by restraining the purchasing of office supplies and furnishings, severely restricting travel, delaying essential equipment upgrades and reducing expenditures in other ways while the costs of these have continued to rise, often above the rate of inflation.

**Senate Budget History
Fiscal Year 1990-91 to 2001-02
General Fund Appropriations**

| | FY 90-91 <u>Approp.</u> | FY 00-01 <u>Available</u> | FY 01-02 <u>Recommended</u> | Change from FY 00-01 (%) | Change from FY 90-91 (%) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Senate Budget | \$67,238,167 | \$78,666,501 | \$81,813,161 | | |
| Senate Commissions | \$3,626,300 | \$0 | \$0 | | |
| TOTAL | \$70,864,467 | \$78,666,501 | \$81,813,161 | +\$3,146,660 (+4.0%) | +\$10,948,694 (+15.45%) |

ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is composed of 150 members elected for two-year terms from districts around the state. Each Member of Assembly represents approximately 120,000 constituents. The Assembly conducts its legislative business through the operation of 36 standing committees.

The Assembly elects from among its members a Speaker who directs and guides the business of the Assembly, and appoints members to Assembly Standing Committees and Assembly leadership positions. The Speaker serves as the presiding officer of the Assembly. The minority party of the Assembly chooses a Minority Leader from their membership.

Each Member of Assembly is entitled to employ staff to assist them in carrying out their legislative duties and, where applicable, their responsibilities as Committee Chairs or leadership. Members are also provided with office space both in Albany and the district, as well as office equipment, furnishings and supplies, in order to serve their constituents. The State Constitution provides for reimbursement to Assembly Members for travel to the Capitol from their district, and Members and staff are also eligible for reimbursement of other travel related to legislative business. The Speaker of the Assembly and the Assembly Minority Leader employ staff to provide counsel, legislative program development and policy analysis. The Assembly also employs staff to serve the needs of the house, including the operation of the Assembly Chamber during session, the management of the legislative process, and research, communications and administrative services. The Assembly also administers an Intern Program to provide opportunities to undergraduate and graduate college students to learn about the legislative process while utilizing their skills to assist the Assembly Members in fulfilling their constitutional responsibilities.

In addition to the Assembly's General Fund appropriation, a Special Revenue Fund (Assembly Recyclable Materials, Information Services and Conference Fund) has been established to collect revenues from the sale of recyclable materials, distribution of documents, materials and computerized information, and fees charged for conferences sponsored by the Assembly. These revenues may be used to pay for waste disposal, production and distribution of Assembly documents, materials and computerized information, and expenses related to conferences sponsored by the Assembly. A Grants

and Bequests Fund has also been established to receive non-state grants which may be used to pay for services and expenses related to the restoration of the Assembly Chamber.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation for FY 2001-02 of \$97,232,637 represents an increase of \$3,739,717 above the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01. This increase of 4.0 percent is required to fund anticipated increases in staff salaries and for other anticipated increases in nonpersonal services expenditures.

Over the past eleven years, as detailed below, the Assembly's budget (including Assembly Commissions for which funding was eliminated in FY 1995-96) has increased by 15.3 percent, while over the same period, the Consumer Price Index has increased by 35.7 percent. The Assembly has been able to keep its spending over the past eleven years well below inflation by reducing the payroll for Assembly controlled entities by over 300 positions, the elimination of regional offices, and other operational savings.

**Assembly Budget History
Fiscal Year 1990-91 to 2001-2002
General Fund Appropriations**

| | <u>FY 90-91 Approp.</u> | <u>FY 00-01 Available</u> | <u>FY 01-02 Recommended</u> | <u>Change from FY 00-01 (%)</u> | <u>Change from FY 90-91 (%)</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Assembly Budget | \$80,732,868 | \$93,492,920 | \$97,232,637 | | |
| Assembly Commissions | \$3,569,700 | \$0 | \$0 | | |
| TOTAL | \$84,302,568 | \$93,492,920 | \$97,232,637 | +\$3,739,717 (+4.0%) | +\$12,930,069 (+15.3%) |

FISCAL COMMITTEES

The Governor's annual budget bills and the budgetary proposals for the Legislature and Judiciary are referred to these committees when introduced and are reported by them, with recommendations, to the Legislature. Designated representatives of the committees are entitled, by constitutional provisions, to attend the required hearings for the preparation of the budget and to make inquiry concerning any part thereof. These committees also consider all bills introduced in the Legislature carrying appropriations or providing for the expenditures of public money.

In addition, pursuant to the provisions of section 122-a of the State Finance Law, the Chairmen and ranking Minority Members of the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee function as an Audit Committee. The responsibilities of the Audit Committee include the selection of an independent certified public accountant to conduct an independent audit of the state's annual financial statements, receiving the results of such independent audit, and submitting the certification received from the independent certified public accountant to the State Comptroller for inclusion in the annual financial report required pursuant to section 8 of the State Finance Law.

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BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$5,375,326 for fiscal year 2001-02 for both the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee represents an increase of \$206,744 above the amount appropriated for FY 2000-2001.

JOINT ENTITIES AND DUES PAYMENTS

LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE

The Legislative Ethics Committee was created by Chapter 813 of the laws of 1987 and is a joint bipartisan committee authorized by law to act on matters arising out of Public Officers Law Sections 73, 73-a and 74, as applied to the legislative branch, and Legislative Law Section 80. The Committee is authorized by law to distribute, collect and review financial disclosure statements from legislators, employees and candidates for legislative office. The Committee renders formal advice on the law and investigates violations of the law, which are subject to civil and criminal penalties. The Legislative Ethics Committee is also required to adopt policies, guidelines, rules, and regulations to interpret and administer the legislative ethics laws. The eight-member committee is comprised of two members each from the Senate and Assembly majority and minority parties.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$370,000 for FY 2001-02 for the Legislative Ethics Committee represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01.

LEGISLATIVE HEALTH SERVICE

Section 7-b of the Legislative Law provides for a legislative emergency health station for the use of members and employees of the Legislature and legislative correspondents. This station is to be under the direction of a registered nurse and suitably and adequately equipped to administer first aid whenever needed.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$184,369 for FY 2001-02 for the Legislative Health Service represents an increase of \$7,092 above the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Section 7-a of the Legislative Law provides for a Legislative Library to be located in the State Capitol, conveniently accessible to the members of both houses of the Legislature. The Legislative Library is the Library of Record for the Legislature. The Legislative Library is open throughout the year and all hours that the Legislature is actively in session, and provides general information services to legislators and their staffs with a collection emphasis on legal materials.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$763,375 for FY 2001-02 for the Legislative Library represents an increase of \$29,361 from the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01.

LEGISLATIVE MESSENGER SERVICE

The Legislative Messenger Service provides a communications network throughout the Empire State Plaza and neighboring state buildings for Senate and Assembly legislators and their staffs. The service employs and trains individuals with disabilities as office personnel and messengers, and is located in the Legislative Office Building.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$709,819 for FY 2001-02 represents an increase of \$27,301 above the amount appropriated for FY 2000-2001.

LEGISLATIVE BILL DRAFTING COMMISSION

The Legislative Bill Drafting Commission is composed of two commissioners jointly appointed by the Temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly. The Commission is mandated to draft or aid in the drafting of legislative bills and resolutions at the request of members or committees of either house of the Legislature. The Commission, upon research and examination, may advise as to the constitutionality, consistency or effect of proposed legislation upon request of a member or committee of either house of the Legislature. The Commissioners direct a legal staff of attorneys and are supported by a data processing and technical staff.

The Commission also maintains and operates centralized data processing systems, programs and equipment for the operation of a bill status and statutory and other miscellaneous information retrieval system for the Legislature, including the creation of a databank containing the official statutes of the state and the text of the rules and regulations of state agencies as filed with the Secretary of State. The Commission's budget is used to pay for the cost of the Legislature's printing contract for the printing of bills, session laws, the classification of appropriations book (Black Book), Senate and Assembly Journals, and other miscellaneous legislative documents, and the printing, publication and distribution of the Legislative Digest.

The Commission receives revenues from the private sale of subscriptions to the Legislative Digest and to the Legislative Retrieval Service (LRS), which are deposited in a Special Revenue Fund known as the Legislative Computer Services Fund. These revenues are used to offset the costs of operating the Commission's data processing systems.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$12,157,549 for fiscal year 2001-02 for the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission represents an increase of \$467,598 above the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01, which is required for anticipated increases in funding requirements.

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 for FY 2001-02 is recommended for the Legislative Computer Services Fund. This recommended appropriation represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01. No tax revenues are required for this Fund.

LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE ON DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND REAPPORTIONMENT

The Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment was established by Chapter 45 of the laws of 1978 to research and study the techniques and methodologies used by the U.S. Commerce Departments' Bureau of the Census in carrying out the

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decennial federal census. The Task Force aids the Legislature by providing technical plans for meeting the requirements of legislative timetables for the reapportionment of Senate, Assembly and Congressional districts. Using its Geographic Information System database, it also conducts research projects relating to the collection and use of census data and other statistical information.

The Task Force is also authorized to receive revenues from the sale of computer-generated data and services for deposit in the Special Revenue Fund known as the Legislative Computer Services Fund. These funds may be used to offset the Task Force's cost of operating its data processing systems.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The total recommended appropriation of \$2,183,166 for fiscal year 2001-02 for the Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment represents an increase of \$226,276 above the amount available for FY 2000-01. This increase is required for the acquisition of computer equipment, additional staffing and other costs associated with the analysis of the decennial Federal census and redistricting of congressional and legislative seats.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES DUES

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) is a bi-partisan organization created to serve the legislators and staff of each State Legislature. NCSL provides research, technical assistance and the opportunity for policy makers to exchange ideas on the most pressing state issues.

New York's involvement with the NCSL is through the Assembly on the Legislature (AOL) and State-Federal Assembly (SFA). The AOL promotes the exchange of ideas and information on state issues among state legislatures. SFA informs legislators of developments in state-federal relations, identifies issues of critical concern and serves as a forum for discussion among its 50 state membership. All state legislators and their staff members are eligible to participate in the Conference and are entitled to the full use of its services.

NCSL is supported from dues assessed to each State Legislature, on the basis of state population totals.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$284,442 for fiscal year 2001-02 for the National Conference of State Legislatures dues represents an increase of \$7,821 above the amount appropriated for FY 2000-01.

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ALL FUNDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

| <u>FUND/ENTITY/MAJOR PURPOSE</u> | <u>AVAILABLE 2000-01</u> | <u>RECOMMENDED 2001-02</u> | <u>CHANGE</u> |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lt. Governor | \$285,989 | \$285,989 | \$0 |
| Senate | 78,666,501 | 81,813,161 | 3,146,660 |
| Assembly | 93,492,920 | 97,232,637 | 3,739,717 |
| Senate Finance Committee | 5,168,582 | 5,375,326 | 206,744 |
| Assembly Ways and Means Committee | 5,168,582 | 5,375,326 | 206,744 |
| Joint Entities: | | | |
| Legislative Ethics Commission | 370,000 | 370,000 | 0 |
| National Conference of State Legislatures Dues | 276,621 | 284,442 | 7,821 |
| Legislative Health Service | 177,277 | 184,369 | 7,092 |
| Legislative Library | 734,014 | 763,375 | 29,361 |
| Legislative Messenger Service | 682,518 | 709,819 | 27,301 |
| Legislative Bill Drafting Commission | 11,689,951 | 12,157,549 | 467,598 |
| Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment | 1,956,890 | 2,183,166 | 226,276 |
| Joint Entities Total | <u>\$15,887,271</u> | <u>\$16,652,720</u> | <u>\$765,449</u> |
| GENERAL FUND TOTAL | \$198,669,846 | \$206,735,159 | \$8,065,314 |
| Special Revenue Fund - Other: | | | |
| Legislative Computer Services Fund | \$1,500,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$0 |
| Senate Recyclable Materials, Information Services and Conference Fund | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0 |
| Assembly Recyclable Materials, Information Services and Conference Fund | <u>50,000</u> | <u>50,000</u> | <u>0</u> |
| SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TOTAL | \$1,600,000 | \$1,600,000 | \$0 |
| Grants and Bequests Fund: | | | |
| Restoration of Senate Chamber | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Restoration of Assembly Chamber | <u>250,000</u> | <u>250,000</u> | <u>0</u> |
| GRANTS AND BEQUESTS FUND TOTAL | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$0 |

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SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

| <u>Title of Appropriation</u> | <u>Appropriated for 2000-01</u> | <u>Requested for 2001-2002</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | | | |
| Lieutenant Governor | \$151,500 | \$151,500 | \$0 |
| Administration | | | |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services | \$117,547 | \$117,547 | \$0 |
| Maintenance and Operation | | | |
| For services and expenses of maintenance and operation (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) . . . | <u>\$16,942</u> | <u>\$16,942</u> | <u>\$0</u> |
| Total--Office of Lieutenant Governor | \$285,989 | \$285,989 | \$0 |
| THE SENATE | | | |
| Personal Service | | | |
| For payment of salaries to Members, 61, pursuant to section five of the Legislative Law | \$4,849,500 | \$4,849,500 | \$0 |
| For payment of allowances to members designated by the temporary president, pursuant to the schedule of such allowances set forth in section 5-a of the legislative law | \$1,289,500 | \$1,289,500 | \$0 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services of majority leader and minority leader operations | \$9,041,221 | \$9,357,564 | \$316,343 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services of members' offices and of standing committees | \$27,443,584 | \$28,403,909 | \$960,325 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative support operations . | \$13,399,422 | \$13,868,306 | \$468,884 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate student program office . | \$449,532 | \$465,266 | \$15,734 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate select committee on interstate cooperation | \$78,983 | \$78,983 | \$0 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate special committee on the culture industry | \$78,983 | \$78,983 | \$0 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate select committee on the disabled | <u>\$116,150</u> | <u>\$116,150</u> | <u>\$0</u> |
| Total Personal Service | \$56,746,875 | \$58,508,161 | \$1,761,286 |

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| <u>Title of Appropriation</u> | <u>Appropriated for 2000-01</u> | <u>Requested for 2001-2002</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Nonpersonal Service | | | |
| For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) | | | |
| Non-employee services | \$354,626 | \$375,000 | \$20,374 |
| Supplies and Materials | \$2,250,000 | \$2,400,000 | \$150,000 |
| Travel | \$1,350,000 | \$1,425,000 | \$75,000 |
| Rentals | \$1,450,000 | \$1,550,000 | \$100,000 |
| Equipment maintenance and repairs | \$1,500,000 | \$1,600,000 | \$100,000 |
| Office and space leases | \$3,200,000 | \$3,400,000 | \$200,000 |
| Utilities | \$900,000 | \$950,000 | \$50,000 |
| Postage and shipping | \$3,600,000 | \$4,000,000 | \$400,000 |
| Printing | \$310,000 | \$330,000 | \$20,000 |
| Telephone and telegraph | \$2,580,000 | \$2,625,000 | \$45,000 |
| Miscellaneous contractual services | \$425,000 | \$450,000 | \$25,000 |
| Equipment | <u>\$3,000,000</u> | <u>\$3,200,000</u> | <u>\$200,000</u> |
| Total Nonpersonal Service | \$20,919,626 | \$22,305,000 | \$1,385,374 |
| Maintenance Undistributed | | | |
| For services and expenses, including travel outside the state | <u>\$1,000,000</u> | <u>\$1,000,000</u> | <u>\$0</u> |
| Grand Total--The Senate | <u>\$78,666,501</u> | <u>\$81,813,161</u> | <u>\$3,146,660</u> |

THE ASSEMBLY

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Personal Service | | | |
| Members, 150, payment of salaries pursuant to section five of the legislative law | \$11,925,000 | \$11,925,000 | \$0 |
| For payment of allowances to members designated by the speaker | \$1,592,500 | \$1,592,500 | \$0 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services of members' offices and of standing committees and subcommittees | \$26,545,296 | \$27,474,381 | \$929,085 |
| For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative and program support operations | \$30,174,148 | \$31,230,243 | \$1,056,095 |

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| <u>Title of Appropriation</u> | <u>Appropriated for 2000-01</u> | <u>Requested for 2001-2002</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| For the Assembly Intern and Youth Participation Program for personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services | <u>\$747,976</u> | <u>\$777,976</u> | <u>\$30,000</u> |
| Total Personal Service | \$70,984,920 | \$73,000,100 | \$2,015,180 |
| Nonpersonal Service | | | |
| For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) | | | |
| Non-employee services | \$65,000 | \$65,000 | \$0 |
| Supplies and Materials | \$2,312,000 | \$2,400,000 | \$88,000 |
| Travel | \$2,526,000 | \$2,630,000 | \$104,000 |
| Rentals | \$1,255,000 | \$1,255,000 | \$0 |
| Equipment maintenance and repairs | \$1,470,000 | \$1,470,000 | \$0 |
| Office and space leases | \$4,632,000 | \$4,850,000 | \$218,000 |
| Utilities | \$670,000 | \$700,000 | \$30,000 |
| Postage and shipping | \$3,500,000 | \$4,200,000 | \$700,000 |
| Printing | \$113,000 | \$113,000 | \$0 |
| Telephone and telegraph | \$2,490,000 | \$2,600,000 | \$110,000 |
| Miscellaneous contractual services | \$673,000 | \$673,000 | \$0 |
| Equipment | <u>\$1,400,000</u> | <u>\$1,800,000</u> | <u>\$400,000</u> |
| Total Nonpersonal Service | \$21,106,000 | \$22,756,000 | \$1,650,000 |
| Maintenance Undistributed | | | |
| For services and expenses, including travel outside the state | <u>\$1,402,000</u> | <u>\$1,476,537</u> | <u>\$74,537</u> |
| Grand Total--The Assembly | <u>\$93,492,920</u> | <u>\$97,232,637</u> | <u>\$3,739,717</u> |

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) . . . | \$5,168,582 | \$5,375,326 | \$206,744 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|

ASSEMBLY WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) . . . | \$5,168,582 | \$5,375,326 | \$206,744 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------|

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| <u>Title of Appropriation</u> | <u>Appropriated for 2000-01</u> | <u>Requested for 2001-2002</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>SENATE AND ASSEMBLY JOINT ENTITIES</u> | | | |
| LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE | | | |
| For services and expenses of the legislative ethics committee pursuant to section 80 of the legislative law | \$370,000 | \$370,000 | \$0 |
| NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES | | | |
| For a contribution to the National Conference of State Legislatures | \$276,621 | \$284,442 | \$7,821 |
| LEGISLATIVE HEALTH SERVICE | | | |
| For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative health service | \$177,277 | \$184,369 | \$7,092 |
| LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY | | | |
| For services and expenses and for temporary and special services for the operation of the legislative library ... | \$734,014 | \$763,375 | \$29,361 |
| LEGISLATIVE MESSENGER SERVICE | | | |
| For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative messenger service | \$682,518 | \$709,819 | \$27,301 |
| LEGISLATIVE BILL DRAFTING COMMISSION | | | |
| For services and expenses, temporary and special services, and for expenses of maintenance and operation | | | |
| Schedule | | | |
| Personal Service-Regular & Temporary | \$7,720,879 | \$8,006,500 | \$285,621 |
| Nonpersonal Service | \$3,870,818 | \$4,014,018 | \$143,200 |
| Legislative Digest Contract Administration | \$244,593 | \$253,642 | \$9,049 |
| Legislative Printing Contract Administration | <u>\$803,661</u> | <u>\$833,389</u> | <u>\$29,728</u> |
| Total | \$12,639,951 | \$13,107,549 | \$467,598 |
| Less Transfer from Legislative Computer Services Fund | <u>(\$950,000)</u> | <u>(\$950,000)</u> | <u>\$0</u> |
| Total available | <u>\$11,689,951</u> | <u>\$12,157,549</u> | <u>\$467,598</u> |
| LEG. TASK FORCE ON DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND REAPPORTIONMENT | | | |
| Maintenance Undistributed | | | |
| For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) of the task force for senate purposes | \$328,445 | \$341,583 | \$13,138 |

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| <u>Title of Appropriation</u> | <u>Appropriated for 2000-01</u> | <u>Requested for 2001-2002</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) of the task force for assembly purposes | \$328,445 | \$341,583 | \$13,138 |
| For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2001) of the task force for joint operations | <u>\$1,300,000</u> | <u>\$1,500,000</u> | <u>\$200,000</u> |
| Amount available | <u>\$1,956,890</u> | <u>\$2,183,166</u> | <u>\$226,276</u> |
| Grand Total--Senate and Assembly Joint Entities | <u>\$15,887,271</u> | <u>\$16,652,720</u> | <u>\$765,449</u> |

**SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - OTHER
LEGISLATIVE COMPUTER SERVICES FUND**

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----|
| For services and expenses of the legislative computer services fund | \$1,500,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$0 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----|

**SENATE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS,
INFORMATION SERVICES AND CONFERENCE FUND**

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-----|
| For services and expenses of the senate recyclable materials, information services and conference fund . | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$0 |
|--|----------|----------|-----|

**ASSEMBLY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS,
INFORMATION SERVICES AND CONFERENCE FUND**

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-----|
| For services and expenses of the assembly recyclable materials, information services and conference fund . | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$0 |
|--|----------|----------|-----|

**GRANTS AND BEQUESTS FUND
LEGISLATURE**

THE SENATE

Maintenance Undistributed

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----|
| For services and expenses relative to restoration of the Senate Chamber and other purposes as funded by non-state grants | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$0 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----|

THE ASSEMBLY

Maintenance Undistributed

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----|
| For services and expenses relative to restoration of the Assembly Chamber and other purposes as funded by non-state grants | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$0 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----|