

# ***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 2002-03. 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 \$1.74 billion, a \$55 million, or 3.3 percent increase over the current year. Of this amount, \$1.57 billion is requested from the State tax dollar supported General Fund, an increase of \$42.5 million or 2.8 percent over 2001-02.

While the Office of Court Administration in its budget submission cites a number of steps being taken to constrain budget growth in 2002-03, the requested increase nevertheless exceeds that of the Executive branch and the Legislature. Given the State's difficult financial condition, I call upon the Chief Judge to assiduously monitor expenditures and to take all possible management actions to further reduce spending.

The General Fund increase currently called for includes:

- \$48.9 million for negotiated salary increments and base level increases;
- \$32.9 million for increased fringe benefit costs;
- \$7.4 million for annualization of current year initiatives, including \$5 million for new nonjudicial positions and for contractual security enhancements;
- \$3.2 million for 19 certificated judges and salary increases for Housing Court Judges established in the 2001 Legislative session;
- \$1.5 million for additional resources for city courts as a result of a bill passed in the Legislative session; and
- \$9.2 million for new needs including increased security (\$5.4 million), a new jury initiative and continued expansion of the Drug Treatment Court Program (\$1.7 million) and increased costs for the Law Guardian Program (\$2.1 million).

These increases are partially offset by recurring savings initiatives totaling \$24.7 million, including a hiring freeze to begin January 1, 2002, and savings from early retirement incentives (\$11 million); reductions in overtime and temporary service (\$3.8 million); a decrease in equipment purchases for 2002-03 (\$1.8 million); other nonpersonal service savings for legal reference and jury per diems (\$4.1 million); and a transfer of Information Technology Services to special revenue fund support (\$4 million). Further, since the Judiciary is not requesting any new capital projects for 2002-03, there is a year-to-year appropriation reduction of \$35.8 million for capital projects.

The All Funds appropriation growth reflects an increase of \$6.1 million for the Data Processing Offset Fund to provide case information services to attorneys for a small fee, \$4.2 million to support the Manhattan Felony Treatment Court, and \$800,000 for the Lawyer's Fund for Client Protection.



# **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, 2,300 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

## **JUDICIARY**

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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. It also includes a Small Claims Part and a Commercial Small Claims Part for matters not exceeding \$3,000. 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.

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**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, 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.

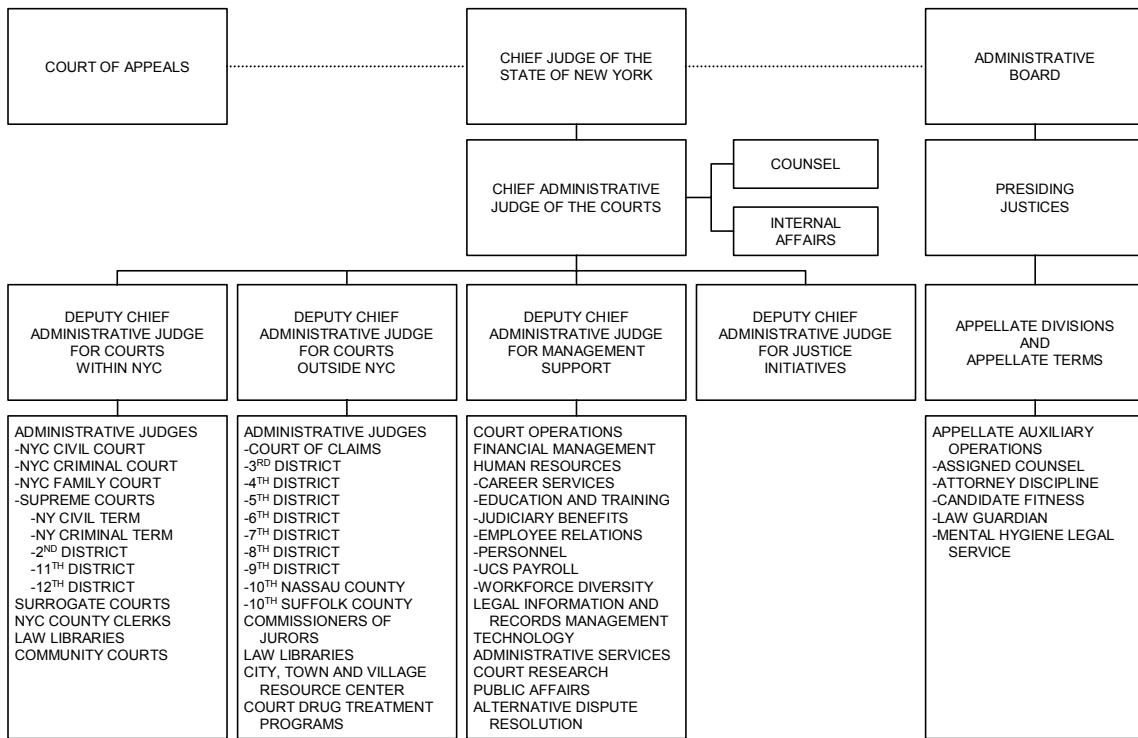
Counsel's Office prepares and analyzes legislation, represents the Unified Court System in litigation, and provides various other forms of legal assistance to the Chief Administrative Judge.

# JUDICIARY

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 Courts are established and administered as an independent branch of government 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 all matters before the courts. In so doing, 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. The New York State Judiciary carries out its mission through 11 different trial courts, or courts of original jurisdiction, as well as through its intermediate appellate courts and its highest court, the Court of Appeals.

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 clerks, local bar leaders, and citizens concerned with the future of justice services in New York State. This budget reflects a rigorous review and analysis process, culminating with a recommended budget amount that is fiscally prudent, recognizing the State's uncertain economic climate while ensuring the necessary resources to continue the programs which provide the public with fair and efficient case resolution.

### **THE 2002-03 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST**

The budget request for the Judiciary General Fund Court and Agency Operations for fiscal year 2002-03 is \$1.33 billion, a 3.5 percent increase over the current year. The State Funds Court and Agency portion of the request, including the General Fund as well as Special Revenue Funds, is \$1.39 billion, a 4.2 percent increase over the current year fiscal appropriation of \$1.33 billion.

### **SEPTEMBER 11, 2001**

Words cannot sufficiently describe the depth of the impact that the terrorist attacks of September 11 had on New York and the entire nation. Like so many, the New York Judiciary faced daunting challenges in the first days following the events. And as the courts re-open to business as usual, the court system grieves the loss of three of its own officers — Captain Harry Thompson, Senior Court Officer Mitch Wallace and Senior Court Officer Tommy Jurgens — as well as the loss of members of over 60 Judiciary families. Under the leadership of Chief Judge Judith Kaye, the Judiciary is rebounding, recognizing that, of all institutions, it must be strong and unwavering in the face of such a brutal attack on our nation, and making clear that the justice system is more vital to New Yorkers today than ever.

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The toll that the World Trade Center attack took on the State courts was dramatic. The New York City location of the Court of Claims, located at 5 World Trade Center, was destroyed. The courts in lower Manhattan, including the Civil and Criminal Divisions of the New York County Supreme Court, the New York County Surrogate's Court and the Manhattan locations of the New York City Criminal, Civil and Family Courts, were in the midst of the congestion and debris and could not immediately reopen, although none of the courts was damaged. At the same time, many courts lost essential services. Telephone service for the Manhattan courthouses was, and continues to be, disrupted. Data lines were interrupted for the entire southern portion of the State, with the effect that the courts temporarily lost all access to computers and the information on the court system's databases. In addition, those who come to the courts — attorneys, litigants and jurors — felt the impact of the terrorist attack. Thousands of lawyers, including the New York City Corporation Counsel, the Port Authority, and the Legal Aid Society, had offices in or near the World Trade Center and were simply unable to access lost or destroyed case files.

The Judiciary responded, establishing alternative sites for court procedures, attending to the needs of Judges and employees, and providing telephone and computer services to the courts. Immediately following the attack, emergency applications were heard by Supreme Court Justices sitting in the Appellate Division, First Department, as well as courts in other boroughs. In Kings County, for example, a Family Court Judge handled applications for orders of protection and other requests for emergency relief from Manhattan residents. Criminal cases for New York County were arraigned in the Midtown Community Court, which is not located in lower Manhattan.

At the same time, the Judiciary's Technology Division undertook the herculean effort of restoring essential telephone and data communications to the courts. The Department used the most up-to-date technology, including wireless and fiber-optic, to resume high-speed transmission of data. In the days following the attack, court personnel were literally on the rooftops of court buildings installing line-of-sight wireless transmitters to successfully link the courts. The Division also installed 640 internet telephones in a single weekend, replacing the over 2,000 telephone lines that were destroyed, to allow communication with the courts.

A Liaison Office for the courts was established at the Office of Court Administration to assist attorneys and litigants in reconstructing missing files by obtaining and copying court documents at no cost. This service, as well as daily updated information on the status of court operations, was publicized on the court system's web site and toll-free hotline. The Chief Judge and Chief Administrative Judge met regularly with bar leaders and, in an open letter to the Bar, appealed to all attorneys to cooperate with each other so that justice could be served.

Jurors reported in record numbers, staying even when they were advised that they did not have to serve. Information on the court system's web site and hotline advised jurors of the status of their service. As a result of the overwhelming response by jurors who wanted to perform their civic duty, a telephone call-in system was introduced throughout New York City so that prospective jurors could find out if they would be needed without having to report at the courthouse.

As vital as it was to return court operations to as close to normal as possible, the most important response made was on behalf of the people affected. A new procedure was developed to assist the families of the victims in streamlining the process of obtaining death certificates. Under the auspices of the New York County Surrogate's Court, the court process is being completed within 24 hours of application. The New York State Bar generously responded by offering the pro bono services of specially trained attorneys to represent families in this process. Thousands of attorney volunteers trained at the NYC Family Assistance Center to meet with families. Court personnel also staffed the Family Assistance Center, providing information on Family Court and Housing Court procedures.

For the court families directly affected by the tragedy, a Court Families Assistance Fund was established, in cooperation with the Fund for the City of New York, to address the financial needs of those court employees. Support services, including professional critical incident counseling, continue to be offered to those in need.

**POST-SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 PRIORITY — SECURITY IN THE COURTS**

Among the greatest challenges facing the court system since September 11 are the security issues that arose. Security is continually being updated and reviewed in light of the ever-changing incidents that include the identification of hazardous materials in so many locations. In response to the attack, at the request of New York City, security for the courts in the City was enhanced to provide coverage 24 hours every day. Also at the request of New York City, trained uniformed officers of the court system provide perimeter patrols for the Office of Emergency Management on a 24-hour basis. Other security measures recently instituted to meet the new security challenges include the installation of barricades around the most vulnerable court facilities; the addition of new and enhanced magnetometers for all court locations, including courthouses outside of New York City that needed improved coverage; the requiring of magnetometer screening for all court visitors; and the requirement that court employees display their court identification cards at all times and that Judges display theirs upon request.

The proposed 2002-03 budget provides support only for ongoing essential court services and requests a targeted program of security improvement and emergency preparedness. As the nation has been forced to recognize, an adequate uniformed presence is essential to ensure the safety and security of the public, the Bar, jurors, Judges and nonjudicial personnel.

The 2002-03 Judiciary General Fund Court and Agency Operations budget request is essentially limited to the funding necessary to continue current court operations. This baseline budget level includes funding for authorized judicial and nonjudicial positions and legislatively authorized collective bargaining agreements and administrative provisions, including salary increments and geographic pay differentials for eligible nonjudicial employees. Adjustments are also reflected for certificated justices and staff changes; annualization of costs for programs and services partially funded in the current year; a legislatively authorized salary adjustment for Housing Court judges; overtime and temporary service sufficient to maintain current operations; jury per diem payments consistent with projected workload levels; legal reference materials and services at contractually agreed to rates; contractual security services with increases related to collective bargaining agreements for locally provided security; judicial hearing officer support, and other requisite per diem payments for trial-related services; finance payments for prior year COPS automation and furnishings and equipment replacement programs; and other necessary support for basic costs such as telephones, space and equipment rentals and office supplies for the daily operations of the courts and court-related agencies.

Beyond these ongoing and fundamental needs, a modest funding proposal is included to ensure the safety and security of the courts. Resources are sought in this budget request to improve the screening of those entering court facilities and authorization for staffing to provide adequate building and part coverage and enhanced emergency preparedness. The enhancements include:

- the conversion of up to 100 existing Unified Court System vacant positions to security titles to provide additional and enhanced coverage in those courts where State-paid uniformed court officers now provide court security;
- the conversion of up to 150 full-time equivalent security positions partially from funding currently being expended for overtime to ensure that there are sufficient numbers of officers for enhanced security coverage. This will alleviate the physical and mental burden of providing mandated additional security on an overtime basis;
- the creation of up to 104 additional new security lines for enhanced security in the courts, primarily in the New York City metropolitan area, in which security is provided by State- paid uniformed court officers; and
- an increase in contractual security to provide up to 60 additional deputy sheriff and police officer positions in those courts outside of the New York City metropolitan area where security is provided via contract with the local government.

These measures are necessary to ensure that the Judiciary is in a position to meet the security challenges facing the courts and that the public, employees and Judges have open access to New York's justice system.

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### **ONGOING PRIORITIES**

The court system remains committed to innovative, problem-solving approaches to resolving disputes and improving the public's understanding of and access to justice. The Judiciary continues to recognize its responsibility to address pressing societal issues, such as domestic violence, drug addiction, juvenile crime and mental health, in an effort to break the cycle of recidivism that brings defendants back into the justice system time and time again. In the coming fiscal year, base budget resources will be directed to achieve this goal.

Included in the base budget are resources to fund specialized courts that seek to resolve the underlying problems that contribute to crime and family distress and that result in matters being repeatedly brought before the New York courts. The Judiciary also continues its focus on access to justice through efforts to remove barriers to legal representation for the poor, generating new ideas for assuring needed civil legal services to the low and moderate income New Yorkers, providing information and support to self-represented litigants, and community outreach to better inform the public about justice services and the role of the Judiciary.

### ***Problem Solving Courts***

Judiciary problem-solving court programs include court drug treatment programs, family justice services, integrated domestic violence courts and community justice centers. This budget request provides support for the continuation and expansion of criminal and family treatment courts, although the pace of expansion will be slowed in view of the State's fiscal condition. With broad-based cooperation, the court system is working with its state and local partners in law enforcement and in the treatment community to ensure that drug courts link non-violent addicts to court-mandated treatment programs. Through these programs, 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. Through assessment, screening and treatment of non-violent offenders and families, New York is the first court system in the nation to take a comprehensive approach to addressing the critical problem of drug abuse and the related court cases.

The court systems' commitment to a problem-solving court includes a wide range of family justice initiatives intended to improve the delivery of family justice services by focusing on the specialized treatment of cases and greater access to the courts. A key element of the court system's response to the challenge of domestic violence has been the creation of Integrated Domestic Violence (IDV) Courts within the existing trial court structure. These integrated courts focus both on domestic violence cases and also handle all family court and matrimonial matters involving families in which physical abuse is alleged. The IDV courts build on the successful model of the specialized domestic violence courts, enlarging them to encompass all possible related issues in a domestic violence case. This initiative is being implemented in courts in each of the four judicial departments of the state in Westchester, Bronx, Rensselaer and Monroe counties.

Another major Family Court reform effort now underway is the Model Courts Initiative. Model Courts are designed to promote and expedite permanency for children who come before the court as the subjects of neglect and abuse proceedings. The Model Court projects successfully expedited proceedings by setting strict time standards for court hearings and by employing a team concept that emphasizes speedy delivery of needed services for the child and the family from the first day the case comes into court.

Other Family Court initiatives, developed to assist the many thousands of self-represented litigants served by the court include night court, satellite court locations, and case management and technology improvements introduced to enhance the effectiveness of Family Courts including: a Special Victims Safety Check Unit with dedicated staff assigned to provide judges with domestic violence and criminal history information in custody and

visitation cases, child neglect and abuse cases, child guardianship cases, and family offense cases; and development of a single Family Court case management system, which is currently being implemented to take full advantage of the court system's statewide CourtNet and the new technology now available to judges and court personnel.

Community Courts address another justice problem — meeting the needs of communities affected by crime on the local level. New York's court system now operates community courts in several locations including The Midtown Community Court, the Red Hook Community Justice Center, the Harlem Community Justice Center and Hempstead, Nassau County. Planning is also underway for a community court program in Queens County. These courts work to find lasting solutions to recurring problems that affect the quality of life in the community and to take advantage of community service sentencing options in order to make justice visible in the community. Additionally, the Harlem Community Justice Center features a Youth Court; a mediation program to help resolve neighborhood interpersonal disputes with a focus on landlord-tenant conflicts; and a Juvenile Drug Treatment Court.

### ***Access to Justice***

The Unified Court System has developed a statewide strategy to improve access to justice which includes increasing services to self-represented litigants, greater availability of civil legal services, and community education and outreach programs to promote trust and confidence in the Judiciary.

As part of the Access to Justice program, the Judiciary recently announced the new Access to Justice Center, which will function as the vehicle for securing long-term funding sources for civil legal services for New Yorkers who need, but cannot afford, such services. This Center will be charged with eliminating barriers to legal representation for the poor, increasing support for self-represented litigants, promoting the use of alternative dispute resolution and developing permanent funding sources. The Center will be overseen by an Access to Justice Board, charged with identifying funds for the support of civil legal services programs, serving as a clearinghouse for civil legal services issues, and recommending laws, regulations and programs to improve funding for delivery of civil legal services.

Community education and outreach is also a central component of the Judiciary's access to justice efforts. Outreach to the public has involved a variety of programs and educational efforts, including a Public Affairs website (found at [www.courts.state.ny.us](http://www.courts.state.ny.us)) that features information about the courts' community initiatives, court system publications, and educational pages directed toward students of all grade level. The statewide strategy for eliminating barriers to justice in New York has also been bolstered by publication of Justiceworks, a brochure which outlines the various resources and services available to court users.

### ***Civil Justice***

The Comprehensive Civil Justice Plan was initiated to move civil cases through the system at a more efficient pace by encouraging the court to take a more active role in managing cases. This program has been instrumental in reducing the pending inventory of trial-ready cases to the lowest level in many years. Efforts are now underway to focus greater attention on pre-trial ready cases, ensuring that case milestones are met in a timely fashion, thus readying the cases for trial. The program also features technological innovations, including pilot locations for the electronic filing of court papers, case management and statistical analysis. The future court appearance application is available for public inquiry into the status of active civil cases in Supreme Court. Information is available on open cases in 33 of the State's counties. The application also links information on over 40,000 Supreme Court decisions in Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, and Suffolk Counties.

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### ***Court Technology***

Technology continues to play a central role in allowing the Judiciary to deal effectively with its high-volume caseloads and in improving public access to court information. Significant progress has been made in implementing the Statewide intranet (CourtNet) and in providing the technology and applications that support automated case management capability and internal communications through e-mail and video-conferencing. The court system has also made important strides in facilitating access by the public to case and court system information. In addition to CourtNet, the Unified Court System is expanding the availability of courtroom technology enhancements including real-time transcription, courtroom access to computerized case information and technology to provide animated evidentiary presentations.

The court system's automation program incorporates a number of multi-year projects to upgrade and modernize centralized computer operations. The base 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 maintenance of CourtNet; continued development of the court system's Universal Case Management System to replace existing automated case processing applications; additional state-of-the-art technology courtrooms; ongoing replacement of desktop and laptop computers and file servers; expansion of remote access to CourtNet for the 2,300 Town and Village Courts; and specialized applications and technology for drug treatment courts, domestic violence courts and community courts. Replacement of the antiquated and inoperable NYC court telephone system with modern equipment and systems is also a high priority, especially in light of the recent communication systems disruption caused by the World Trade Center attack. To reduce security risks, additional equipment is being acquired to provide the NYC Criminal Courts with timesaving video arraignment capabilities, including central office connections for video technology and equipment set-ups for criminal courtrooms and appearance rooms at courthouses throughout NYC. New projects that would be undertaken if additional COPS financing become available include digital imaging systems to ensure that court records can be recovered in case of a disaster and a human resources application that will allow the court system's back office technology to more effectively interface with the State Comptroller's PAYSR payroll system.

The court system provides extensive, detailed case information to attorneys, press, and the public on its internet site ([www.courts.state.ny.us](http://www.courts.state.ny.us)) free of charge and will continue to do so. As a revenue enhancement measure, the Unified Court System budget reflects a proposal to provide certain electronically-generated information on a fee-for-service basis. The E-subscription services will provide value-added services for which the UCS will charge a small fee. These value-added services include: e-mail notification of change to case information; the Case Watch service; attorney-only secure e-mail services; wireless device services; and individualized case calendars for subscribers. At a later stage, the E-subscription service will be expanded to include other items such as a case management system for the small practitioner. A Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund increase reflecting the proposed establishment of these fee-based services, is reflected in the 2002-03 budget.

### ***Diversity Programs***

Two important initiatives for the coming fiscal year are included in the Judiciary's budget request. The court system plans to offer year long fellowships to law school graduates and technology program graduates interested in pursuing careers in court system public service. The court system also plans to create a Legal Education Opportunity Program to enhance the diversity of the New York State Bar. The Legal Education Opportunity program would be modeled upon similar programs that have been created in other States, most notably Indiana University's "Conference on Legal Education Opportunity" (CLEO) program which is aimed at increasing the number of minority, low-income and disadvantaged students who attend the law school in the State.

***Town and Village Courts***

The Justice Court Assistance Program, enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 session, provides financial assistance for various purposes, including automation, training for judges and court staff, purchasing of law books, and improvement of court facilities. Magistrates Associations, which represent town and village justices, also may apply for funds 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. Funding for grants will be capped at a maximum of \$20,000 for any one court or association. The grants being made available under the program will supplement local funding to address specific needs, such as automation and training of court personnel. The new initiative is intended to increase the efficiency of Town and Village Court operations and enhance the administration of justice on a local level. The proposed budget for the Judiciary continues funding for this program of grant assistance at the current year level.

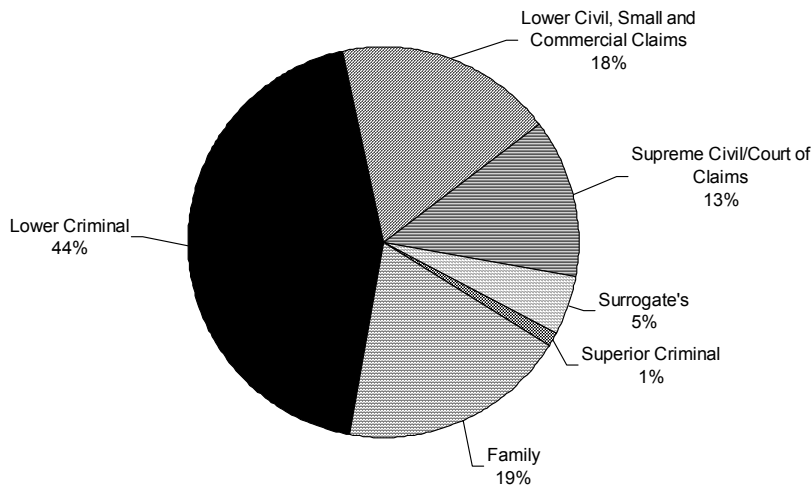
***Criminal Disposition Reconciliation Project***

The court system has been working with the Division of Criminal Justice Services to resolve the long-standing problem of unmatched criminal cases and dispositions. The court system maintains an automated Criminal Record and Information System to record reportable criminal activities. The system receives automated arrest information from and provides disposition information to the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The Town and Village Courts submit disposition information directly to DCJS. 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 to reconcile more than 1,000,000 open arrests. As of July 2001, there were approximately 500,000 remaining open cases. This budget continues temporary service funds to allow a short-term assignment of court staff to conduct field reviews. The Director of Internal Affairs supervises the project and oversees teams of temporary staff who are assigned to research and resolve open arrest cases.

***COURT SYSTEM WORKLOAD***

The court system is handling record level caseloads. In 2000, there were 3,507,626 new cases filed in the trial courts of the Unified Court System, excluding traffic and parking cases, an increase of over 800,000, or 30 percent, since 1993.

### Trial Court Filings by Case Type - 2000



Filings and dispositions in 2000, by case type, were as follows:

#### ***Criminal Cases***

##### **Criminal Term of Supreme and County Courts**

- Filings - 53,932
- Dispositions - 58,138

##### **Criminal Court of the City of New York**

- Filings (arrest cases) - 384,668
- Dispositions (arrest cases) - 388,042
- Filings (summons cases) - 604,406
- Dispositions (summons cases) - 423,422

##### **City and District Courts Outside New York City**

- Filings - 284,519
- Dispositions - 277,741



**Civil Cases**

**Civil Term of Supreme Court**

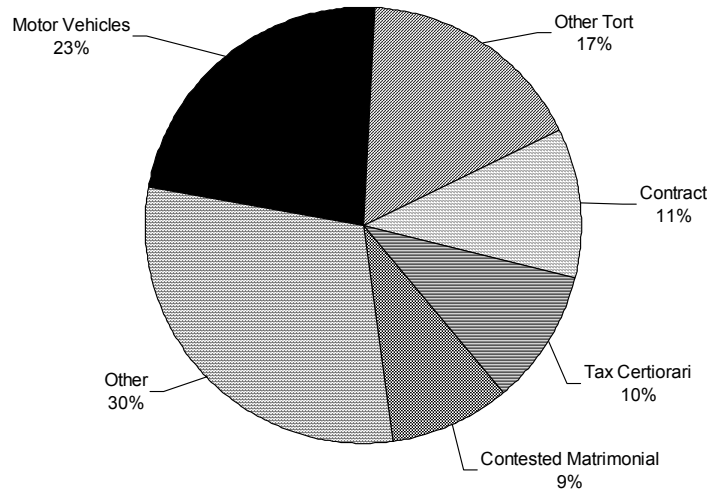
Civil Actions

- Filings - 412,296
- Dispositions - 453,997

Small Claims Assessment Review Program (SCAR)

- Filings - 50,523
- Dispositions - 35,246

**Supreme Civil New Case Filings  
by Case Type - 2000**



**Civil Court of the City of New York**

Civil Actions

- Filings - 212,645
- Dispositions - 108,351

Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 48,783
- Dispositions - 52,102

Housing Court

- Filings - 330,155
- Dispositions - 293,824

# JUDICIARY

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## City and District Courts Outside New York City

### Civil Actions

- Filings - 109,220
- Dispositions - 100,809

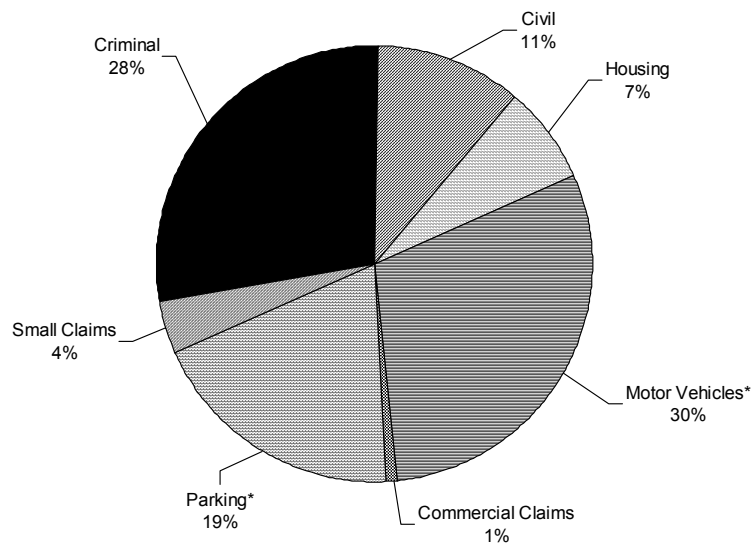
### Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 54,010
- Dispositions - 55,377

### Landlord/Tenant

- Filings - 75,441
- Dispositions - 75,362

City and District Court Filings  
by Case Type - 2000



\* Does not include cases in which defendants did not respond

## County Courts

- Filings - 28,584
- Dispositions - 29,009

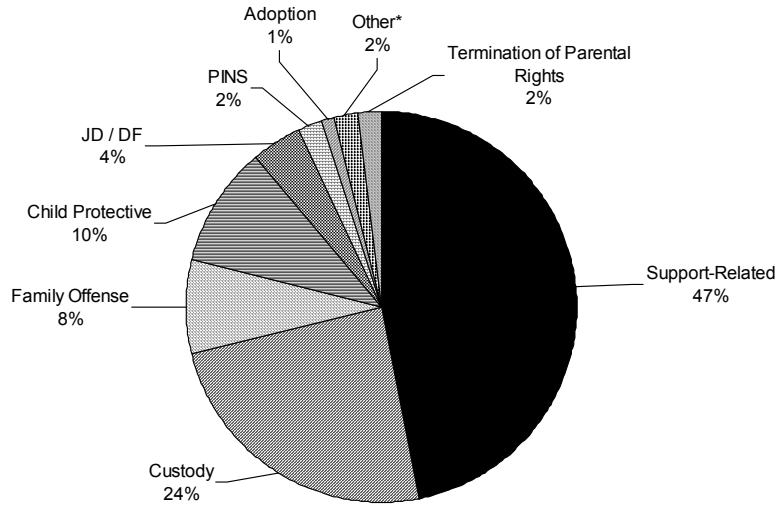
## Court of Claims

- Filings - 2,092
- Dispositions - 2,344

## Arbitration Program

- Filings - 23,969
- Dispositions - 18,569

### Family Court Filings by Case Type - 2000



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

#### **Family Courts**

- Filings - 691,489
- Dispositions - 695,431

#### **Surrogate's Courts**

- Filings - 164,863
- Dispositions - 135,475

# 2002-03 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST

## ANALYSIS OF CHANGE

The Judiciary's 2002-03 Court and Agency Operations - General Fund budget increase totals \$45.4 million. Baseline increases of almost \$70 million required to continue 2001-02 operations in fiscal 2002-03 are funded through reductions in virtually all components of the request. The mandatory nonjudicial salary increases alone will cost approximately \$47.5 million, more than the entire \$45.4 million increase being sought in this budget. The major components of the General Fund Operations change include:

- \$48.9 million for salary increases (\$47.5 million) and location pay increases (\$1.4 million) for nonjudicial employees in accordance with collective bargaining contracts and administrative provision.
- \$5 million for the annualization of 156 new nonjudicial positions approved for the current year.
- \$2.9 million for certificated justices and staff on 1/1/2002 and 1/1/2003 — a net increase of 19 justices pursuant to section 115 of the Judiciary Law.
- \$.3 million for a salary increase approved in the current year for Housing Court Judges.
- \$3.0 million for up to 150 full-time equivalent security positions partially funded from the conversion of current overtime expenses.
- \$-3.8 million reduction in overtime and temporary service costs.
- \$-11.0 million reduction in personal service costs to be implemented through a combination of vacancy control and anticipated retirement incentive.
- \$2.4 million for the annualization of contractual security enhancements approved in the current year and for collective bargaining changes that will take effect in the coming year.
- \$1.6 million for costs associated with Drug Treatment Court Program funding for both personnel and contractual services.
- \$2.0 million for Law Guardian Program increases including Legal Aid contracts (\$1.6 million) and Law Guardian vouchers (\$.4 million) to address increases in law guardian assignments and contractual obligations.
- \$0.7 million associated with lease costs including new space in lower Manhattan due to the destruction of the Court of Claims World Trade Center offices and courtrooms.
- \$-4 million reduction attributable to the transfer of Information Technology funding to the Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund.
- \$.1 million for jury initiatives.
- \$-1.8 million reduction in equipment, eliminating virtually all equipment funding for fiscal 2002-03.
- \$-4.1 million reduction in all general nonpersonal service categories including legal reference, Judicial Hearing Officers and jury per diems.

The Judiciary General Fund - Court and Agency Operations Budget includes \$3.2 million for resource requests beyond the baseline budget for the Judiciary Security Initiative and for the City Court Structure and Operations enhancement legislation.

**Additional Security Personnel:** Funds for 104 new personnel (\$1.1 million) and enhanced contractual services (\$.6 million) related to the court system's security initiative; \$1.7 million

**City Court Resources:** Funds for vitally needed city court resources to address workload growth including funds for an increase to the city court judicial and nonjudicial complement and judicial salary adjustments in certain cities; \$1.5 million

***THE JUDICIARY BUDGET - 2002-2003***

The following is a summary of the 2002-2003 fiscal requirements of the Judiciary including the legislative appropriation bill and financial plan in support of the budget proposals.

# JUDICIARY

**UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM  
2002-03 BUDGET REQUEST  
ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENTS  
MAJOR PURPOSE/FUND SUMMARY  
(dollars)**

<b>Category/Fund/Major Purpose</b>	<b>2001-2002 Available</b>	<b>2002-2003 Requested</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b><u>Court and Agency Operations:</u></b>			
Courts of Original Jurisdiction	1,112,107,430	1,158,127,953	46,020,523
Court of Appeals	12,725,244	13,138,335	413,091
Appellate Court Operations	56,399,653	58,407,721	2,008,068
Appellate Auxiliary Operations	72,790,540	75,871,772	3,081,232
Administration and General Support	18,412,477	19,063,271	650,794
Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed	7,762,685	968,231	(6,794,454)
<b>Court and Agency Operations – General Fund – Total</b>	<b>1,280,198,029</b>	<b>1,325,577,283</b>	<b>45,379,254</b>
<b><u>Special Revenue Fund-Federal</u></b>			
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	4,000,000	4,000,000	0
<b><u>Special Revenue Fund-Other</u></b>			
New York City County Clerks Offset Fund	16,906,225	17,778,921	872,696
Data Processing Offset Fund	10,243,971	15,817,362	5,573,391
Miscellaneous Special Revenue Grants	2,000,000	6,250,000	4,250,000
Attorney Licensing Fund	18,596,815	18,870,575	273,760
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	2,405,105	2,420,203	15,098
<b>Court and Agency – All Funds – Total</b>	<b>1,334,350,145</b>	<b>1,390,714,344</b>	<b>56,364,199</b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
General Fund	211,788,132	244,698,811	32,910,679
Lawyer's Fund-Client Protection	98,000	98,000	0
Attorney Licensing Fund	2,086,627	2,410,054	323,427
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	214,514	247,764	33,250
Data Processing Offset Fund	1,794,108	2,072,195	278,087
New York City County Clerks Offset Fund	2,554,654	2,950,625	395,971
<b>General State Charges – All Funds – Total</b>	<b>218,536,035</b>	<b>252,477,449</b>	<b>33,941,414</b>
<b><u>Lawyer's Fund-Client Protection</u></b>			
Lawyer's Fund Client Protection	8,988,637	9,770,949	782,312
<b>Lawyer's Fund – All Funds – Total</b>	<b>8,988,637</b>	<b>9,770,949</b>	<b>782,312</b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund-Courts of Original Jurisdiction	500,000	500,000	0
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	84,768,898	84,779,000	10,102
<b>Aid to Localities – All Funds – Total</b>	<b>85,268,898</b>	<b>85,279,000</b>	<b>10,102</b>
<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
	35,825,000	0	(35,825,000)
<b>Capital Construction – All Funds – Total</b>	<b>35,825,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(35,825,000)</b>

**UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM  
2002-03 BUDGET REQUEST  
ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENTS  
(FUND DETAIL)  
(dollars)**

<b>Category/Fund/Major Purpose</b>	<b>2001-2002 Available</b>	<b>2002-2003 Requested</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b><u>Court and Agency Operations:</u></b>			
<b>Courts of Original Jurisdiction</b>			
General Fund	1,112,107,430	1,158,127,953	46,020,523
Special Revenue Funds	33,581,122	44,383,630	10,802,508
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>1,145,688,552</b>	<b>1,202,511,583</b>	<b>56,823,031</b>
<b>Court of Appeals</b>			
General Fund	12,725,244	13,138,335	413,091
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>12,725,244</b>	<b>13,138,335</b>	<b>413,091</b>
<b>Appellate Court Operations</b>			
General Fund	56,399,653	58,407,721	2,008,068
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>56,399,653</b>	<b>58,407,721</b>	<b>2,008,068</b>
<b>Appellate Auxiliary Operations</b>			
General Fund	72,790,540	75,871,772	3,081,232
Special Revenue Funds	15,662,359	16,482,737	820,378
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>88,452,899</b>	<b>92,354,509</b>	<b>3,901,610</b>
<b>Administration and General Support</b>			
General Fund	18,412,477	19,063,271	650,794
Special Revenue Funds	2,741,318	2,954,224	212,906
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>21,153,795</b>	<b>22,017,495</b>	<b>863,700</b>
<b>Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed</b>			
General Fund	7,762,685	968,231	(6,794,454)
Special Revenue Funds	2,167,317	1,316,470	(850,847)
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>9,930,002</b>	<b>2,284,701</b>	<b>(7,645,301)</b>
<b>Court and Agency Operations – Total</b>			
General Fund	1,280,198,029	1,325,577,283	45,379,254
Special Revenue Funds	54,152,116	65,137,061	10,984,945
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>1,334,350,145</b>	<b>1,390,714,344</b>	<b>56,364,199</b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
<b><u>Employee Fringe Benefits</u></b>			
General Fund	211,788,132	244,698,811	32,910,679
Special Revenue Funds	6,747,903	7,778,638	1,030,735
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>218,536,035</b>	<b>252,477,449</b>	<b>33,941,414</b>
<b><u>Lawyer's Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
General Fund	0	0	0
Special Revenue Funds	8,988,637	9,770,949	782,312
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>8,988,637</b>	<b>9,770,949</b>	<b>782,312</b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Funds	500,000	500,000	0
Special Revenue Funds	84,768,898	84,779,000	10,102
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>85,268,898</b>	<b>85,279,000</b>	<b>10,102</b>
<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
General Fund	35,825,000	0	(35,825,000)
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total – All Funds</b>	<b>35,825,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(35,825,000)</b>

# JUDICIARY

UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM  
2002-03 BUDGET REQUEST  
ALL FUNDS DISBURSEMENT REQUIREMENTS  
(millions of dollars)

Category / Fund	2001-2002 Projected	2002-2003 Projected	Change
<b><u>Court and Agency Operations:</u></b>			
<i>General Fund</i>	1,267.1	1,305.1	38.0
<b><u>Special Revenue Funds-Federal</u></b>			
Miscellaneous Federal Grants	4.9	3.2	(1.7)
<b><u>Special Revenue Funds-Other</u></b>			
NYC County Clerks' Operations Offset Fund	17.0	17.0	0.0
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	10.1	14.3	4.2
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	20.3	23.6	3.3
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	1.6	1.7	0.1
<b><i>Court and Agency Operations – All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>1,321.0</b>	<b>1,364.8</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
General Fund	209.0	241.6	32.6
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	0.1	0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	2.1	2.4	0.3
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	0.2	0.2	0.0
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	1.2	2.1	0.8
NYC County Clerks' Operations Offset Fund	2.6	3.0	0.4
<b><i>General State Charges – All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>34.1</b>
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	7.6	10.3	2.7
<b><i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection – Total</i></b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction	0.8	0.5	(0.3)
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	96.5	85.7	(10.7)
<b><i>Aid to Localities – All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>(11.0)</b>
<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
Courthouse Improvements	5.0	20.8	15.9
<b><i>Capital Construction – All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>



# ***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 2002-03 for the Legislature represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02. The Legislature's budget request for FY 2002-03 represents an overall increase of 12.72 percent over the past 12 years. Over this same period, the Consumer Price Index will have increased by 37.9 percent.

# LEGISLATURE

## LEGISLATIVE BUDGET SUMMARY GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Entity	Available FY 01-02	Recommended FY 02-03	Change
Lt. Governor	\$285,989	\$285,989	\$0
Senate	\$81,813,161	\$81,808,505	(4,656)
Assembly	\$97,232,637	\$97,227,980	(4,657)
Fiscal Committees	\$10,750,652	\$10,750,652	0
Joint Legislative Entities	\$16,652,720	\$16,662,033	+9,313
<b>LEGISLATURE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$206,735,159</b>	<b>\$206,735,159</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## LEGISLATIVE BUDGET HISTORY FISCAL YEAR 1990-91 TO 2002-03 GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

FY 90-91 Approp.	FY 01-02 Approp.	FY 02-03 Recommended	Change from FY 01-02 Approp. (%)	Change from FY 90-91 Approp. (%)
\$183,405,313	\$206,735,159	\$206,735,159	0 (0%)	+\$23,329,846 (+12.72%)

## LEGISLATIVE BUDGET GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS COMPARISON TO CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FISCAL YEAR 1990-91 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002-2003

	FY 1990-91	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	% Change 90-91 to 02-03
Legislative Budget	\$183,405,313	\$206,735,159	\$206,735,159	+12.72%
Consumer Price Index	138.5	187.5*	191.0*	+37.9%

\* estimated

The recommended Special Revenue Fund-Other appropriation of \$1,600,000 for FY 2002-03 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02. No tax revenues are required for Special Revenue Funds.

The recommended Grants and Bequests Fund appropriation of \$500,000 for FY 2002-03 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02. 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 2002-03 for the Lieutenant Governor represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02.

## 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, maintenance, and printing services for the Senate. The Temporary President also has staff to deliver communications 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 \$81,808,505 for FY 2002-03 represents a small decrease of \$4,656 from FY 2001-02. The Senate intends to absorb anticipated cost of living raises for Senate staff as well as any anticipated increases in the nonpersonal service sector due primarily to inflationary pressure on the cost of the district office leases and supplies, and the expected postal rate increases.

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 15.44 percent from the \$70,864,467 appropriated in FY 1990-91. Over the same 12-year period, the consumer price index has increased by 37.9 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 each Member. The Senate has also granted an across-the-board cost-of-living increase for its staff in only seven of the past twelve 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.

# LEGISLATURE

## SENATE BUDGET HISTORY FISCAL YEAR 1990-92 TO 2001-03 GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 90-91 Approp.	FY 01-02 Available	FY 02-03 Recommended	Change from FY 01-02 (%)	Change from FY 90-91 (%)
Senate Budget	67,238,167	81,813,161	81,808,505		
Senate Commissions	3,626,300	0	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70,864,467</b>	<b>81,813,161</b>	<b>81,808,505</b>	<b>-4,656 (-0.01%)</b>	<b>+10,944,038 (+15.44%)</b>

## 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 2002-03 of \$97,227,980 represents a decrease of \$4,657 below the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02. Any cost-of-living increases for Assembly staff and other non-personal service cost increases will be absorbed in this "no growth" budget.

Over the past twelve 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 37.9

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 2002-2003  
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

	<b>FY 90-91 Approp.</b>	<b>FY 01-02 Available</b>	<b>FY 02-03 Recommended</b>	<b>Change from FY 01-02 (%)</b>	<b>Change from FY 90-91 (%)</b>
Assembly Budget	\$80,732,868	\$97,232,637	\$97,227,980		
Assembly Commissions	\$3,569,700	0	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$84,302,568</b>	<b>\$97,232,637</b>	<b>\$97,227,980</b>	<b>(\$4,657) (-0.01%)</b>	<b>+12,925,412 (+15.3%)</b>

**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.

**BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS**

The recommended appropriation of \$5,375,326 for fiscal year 2002-03 for both the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee represents no increase from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-2002.

**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.

## ***LEGISLATURE***

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### ***BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS***

The recommended appropriation of \$370,000 for FY 2002-03 for the Legislative Ethics Committee represents no increase from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02.

### ***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 2002-03 for the Legislative Health Service represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02.

### ***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 2002-03 for the Legislative Library represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02.

### ***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 2002-03 represents no change from 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 2002-03 for the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02.

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 for FY 2002-03 is recommended for the Legislative Computer Services Fund. This recommended appropriation represents no change from the amount appropriated for

FY 2001-02. 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 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 2002-03 for the Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment represents no change from the amount available for FY 2001-02.

## ***LEGISLATURE***

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### ***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 \$293,755 for fiscal year 2002-03 for the National Conference of State Legislatures dues represents an increase of \$9,313 above the amount appropriated for FY 2001-02.



**ALL FUNDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE**

<b>Fund/Entity/Major Purpose</b>	<b>Available 2001-02</b>	<b>Recommended 2002-03</b>	<b>Change</b>
Lt. Governor	\$285,989	\$285,989	\$0
Senate	81,813,161	81,808,505	(4,656)
Assembly	97,232,637	97,227,980	(4,657)
Senate Finance Committee	5,375,326	5,375,326	0
Assembly Ways and Means Committee	5,375,326	5,375,326	0
Joint Entities:			
Legislative Ethics Commission	370,000	370,000	0
National Conference of State Legislatures Dues	284,442	293,755	9,313
Legislative Health Service	184,369	184,369	0
Legislative Library	763,375	763,375	0
Legislative Messenger Service	709,819	709,819	0
Legislative Bill Drafting Commission	12,157,549	12,157,549	0
Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment	2,183,166	2,183,166	0
<b>Joint Entities Total</b>	<b>\$16,652,720</b>	<b>\$16,662,033</b>	<b>\$9,313</b>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$206,735,159</b>	<b>\$206,735,159</b>	<b>\$0</b>
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	50,000	50,000	0
<b>SPECIAL REVENUE FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,600,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Grants and Bequests Fund:			
Restoration of Senate Chamber	250,000	250,000	0
Restoration of Assembly Chamber	250,000	250,000	0
<b>GRANTS AND BEQUESTS FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

# LEGISLATURE

## SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 2001-02</u>	<u>Requested for 2002-03</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</b>			
Lieutenant Governor.....	\$151,500	\$151,500	\$0
<b>Administration</b>			
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services.....	\$117,547	\$117,547	\$0
<b>Maintenance and Operation</b>			
For services and expenses of maintenance and operation (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002).....	\$16,942	\$16,942	\$0
Total—Office of Lieutenant Governor.....	\$285,989	\$285,989	\$0
<b>THE SENATE</b>			
<b>Personal Service</b>			
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 ...	\$9,357,564	\$9,357,564	\$0
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services of members' offices and of standing committees....	\$28,403,909	\$28,403,909	\$0
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative support operations.....	\$13,868,306	\$13,868,306	\$0
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate student program office.....	\$465,266	\$465,266	\$0
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.....	\$116,150	\$116,150	\$0
Total Personal Service.....	\$58,508,161	\$58,508,161	\$0
<b>Nonpersonal Service</b>			
For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002)			
Non-employee services.....	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$0
Supplies and Materials.....	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$0
Travel.....	\$1,425,000	\$1,425,000	\$0
Rentals.....	\$1,550,000	\$1,550,000	\$0
Equipment maintenance and repairs.....	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$0
Office and space leases.....	\$3,400,000	\$3,400,000	\$0
Utilities.....	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$0
Postage and shipping.....	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
Printing.....	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$0
Telephone and telegraph.....	\$2,625,000	\$2,625,000	\$0
Miscellaneous contractual services.....	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
Equipment.....	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000	\$0
Total Nonpersonal Service.....	\$22,305,000	\$22,305,000	\$0

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 2001-02</u>	<u>Requested for 2002-03</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>Maintenance Undistributed</b>			
For services and expenses, including travel outside the state....	\$1,000,000	\$995,344	(\$4,656)
Grand Total—The Senate .....	<u>\$81,813,161</u>	<u>\$81,808,505</u>	<u>(\$4,656)</u>
<b>THE ASSEMBLY</b>			
<b>Personal Service</b>			
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 .....	\$27,474,381	\$27,474,381	\$0
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative and program support operations .....	\$31,230,243	\$31,230,243	\$0
For the Assembly Intern and Youth Participation Program for personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services .....	\$777,976	\$777,976	\$0
Total Personal Service .....	\$73,000,100	\$73,000,100	\$0
<b>Nonpersonal Service</b>			
For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002)			
Non-employee services.....	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
Supplies and Materials .....	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$0
Travel .....	\$2,630,000	\$2,630,000	\$0
Rentals .....	\$1,255,000	\$1,255,000	\$0
Equipment maintenance and repairs .....	\$1,470,000	\$1,470,000	\$0
Office and space leases .....	\$4,850,000	\$4,850,000	\$0
Utilities.....	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$0
Postage and shipping .....	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$0
Printing.....	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$0
Telephone and telegraph .....	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$0
Miscellaneous contractual services.....	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$0
Equipment.....	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$0
Total Nonpersonal Service .....	\$22,756,000	\$22,756,000	\$0
<b>Maintenance Undistributed</b>			
For services and expenses, including travel outside the state....	\$1,476,537	\$1,471,880	(\$4,657)
Grand Total—The Assembly.....	<u>\$97,232,637</u>	<u>\$97,227,980</u>	<u>(\$4,657)</u>
<b>SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE</b>			
For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002).....	\$5,375,326	\$5,375,326	\$0
<b>ASSEMBLY WAYS &amp; MEANS COMMITTEE</b>			
For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002).....	\$5,375,326	\$5,375,326	\$0
<b>SENATE AND ASSEMBLY JOINT ENTITIES</b>			
<b>LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE</b>			
For services and expenses of the legislative ethics committee pursuant to section 80 of the legislative law.....	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$0

# LEGISLATURE

Title of Appropriation	Appropriated for 2001-02	Requested for 2002-03	Change
<b>NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES</b>			
For a contribution to the National Conference of State Legislatures .....	\$284,442	\$293,755	\$9,313
<b>LEGISLATIVE HEALTH SERVICE</b>			
For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative health service .....	\$184,369	\$184,369	\$0
<b>LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY</b>			
For services and expenses and for temporary and special services for the operation of the legislative library .....	\$763,375	\$763,375	\$0
<b>LEGISLATIVE MESSENGER SERVICE</b>			
For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative messenger service .....	\$709,819	\$709,819	\$0
<b>LEGISLATIVE BILL DRAFTING COMMISSION</b>			
For services and expenses, temporary and special services, and for expenses of maintenance and operation			
<b>Schedule</b>			
Personal Service-Regular & Temporary .....	\$8,006,500	\$8,006,500	\$0
Nonpersonal Service .....	\$4,014,018	\$4,014,018	\$0
Legislative Digest Contract Administration .....	\$253,642	\$253,642	\$0
Legislative Printing Contract Administration .....	\$833,389	\$833,389	\$0
Total .....	\$13,107,549	\$13,107,549	\$0
Less Transfer from Legislative Computer Services Fund .....	(\$950,000)	(\$950,000)	\$0
Total available .....	\$12,157,549	\$12,157,549	\$0
<b>LEG. TASK FORCE ON DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND REAPPORTIONMENT</b>			
<b>Maintenance Undistributed</b>			
For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002) of the task force for senate purposes .....	\$341,583	\$341,583	\$0
For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002) of the task force for assembly purposes .....	\$341,583	\$341,583	\$0
For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2002) of the task force for joint operations .....	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
Amount available .....	\$2,183,166	\$2,183,166	\$0
Grand Total—Senate and Assembly Joint Entities .....	\$16,652,720	\$16,662,033	\$9,313
<b>SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - OTHER LEGISLATIVE COMPUTER SERVICES FUND</b>			
For services and expenses of the legislative computer services fund .....	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
<b>SENATE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS, INFORMATION SERVICES AND CONFERENCE FUND</b>			
For services and expenses of the senate recyclable materials, information services and conference fund .....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
<b>ASSEMBLY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS, INFORMATION SERVICES AND CONFERENCE FUND</b>			
For services and expenses of the assembly recyclable materials, information services and conference fund .....	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0

**LEGISLATURE**

<b>Title of Appropriation</b>	<b>Appropriated for 2001-02</b>	<b>Requested for 2002-03</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>GRANTS AND BEQUESTS FUND LEGISLATURE</b>			
<b>THE SENATE</b>			
<b>Maintenance Undistributed</b>			
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
<b>THE ASSEMBLY</b>			
<b>Maintenance Undistributed</b>			
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