

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 2000-01. 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 spending request is \$1.44 billion, a \$59.7 million, or 4.3 percent increase over the current year. Of this amount, \$1.33 billion is requested from the State tax dollar supported General Fund. If fully enacted, General Fund support for the Judiciary will increase in fiscal year 2000-01 by \$58.6 million or 4.6 percent over 1999-2000.

While much of the requested increase reflects the cost of continuing current programs, discretionary operating initiatives totaling \$7.2 million (173 new positions) are included.

The General Fund increase includes:

- \$10.7 million for negotiated salary increments;
- \$7.2 million for new initiatives such as specialized court parts, automation and court security;
- \$12.9 million for annualization of current initiatives;
- \$8.5 million for various workload and inflationary increases;
- \$13.3 million for increased fringe benefit costs;
- \$7.8 million for phase one of a project to renovate and expand the Court of Appeals building in Albany;
- \$5.3 million for certificated judges to bring to 94 the total number of judges working beyond retirement age (up from 70 in 1999-2000);
- \$800,000 for costs associated with capital case transcript production; and
- \$500,000 for new judgeships established in 1999.

These increases are partially offset by \$8.2 million in non-recurring costs. The request also proposes a 1999-2000 General Fund deficiency appropriation of \$12 million for unanticipated costs for General State Charges, primarily health insurance costs. In addition, the Judiciary proposes a \$9.6 million deficiency appropriation for the Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund. This fund, which provides interest subsidies for court construction and reimburses localities for operating maintenance and upkeep of court facilities, has incurred higher than anticipated maintenance expenses.

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

JUDICIARY

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, 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.

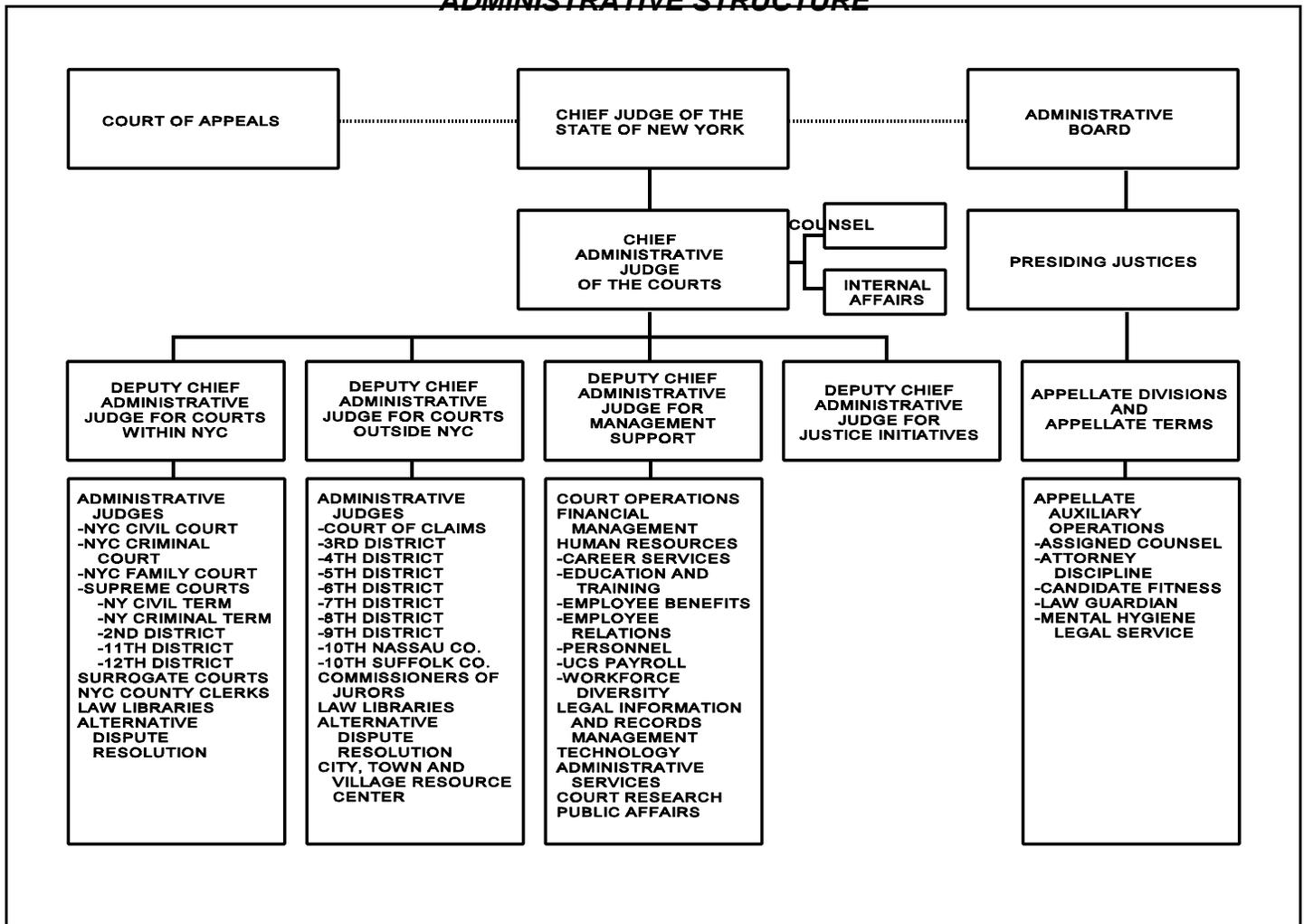
JUDICIARY

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 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 economic position and yet providing the necessary resources to continue the programs which provide the public with efficient and effective case disposition.

THE 2000-2001 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST

The budget request for the Judiciary General Fund Court and Agency Operations for fiscal year 2000-01 is \$1.1 billion, a 3.4 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 (excluding the requested federal funds), is \$1.18 billion, a 3.4 percent increase over the current year fiscal appropriation of \$1.14 billion.

As in the past, all but a small portion of the 2000-01 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; salary increments for eligible nonjudicial employees; 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; judicial hearing officer and other per diem payments; finance payments for prior year COPS automation, furnishings and equipment replacement programs; and other items necessary for the daily operations of the courts and court-related agencies of the New York State Unified Court System.

JUDICIARY

For the 2000-2001 fiscal year, the court system continues its focus on redefining the court process by examining the way courts operate and introducing innovative solutions to the problems brought before the courts. The Judiciary also will seek to promote public access to the courts and enhance trust and confidence in the courts and the legal system.

JUDICIARY PRIORITIES

Redefining the Court Process

Funding to support the court system's commitment to critical analysis and innovation is included in the budget request, both in the base budget and the new resource request. The New York courts have demonstrated that courts can and should do more than simply process cases without regard to the underlying problems that bring criminal defendants and families back to court repeatedly. Rather, the State courts have taken a fresh, in-depth look at how they conduct their business, using a problem-solving approach to try to resolve the issues facing the courts — drug-related crime, domestic violence matters, and meeting the justice needs of communities.

Drug Treatment Courts deal with the underlying problem of drug addiction that fuels criminal recidivism. In a 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. New York now has 13 treatment courts within criminal courts, with over 1,200 defendants graduated since 1995 and over 2,400 defendants currently in treatment. Family courts also have successfully adopted the treatment court model for cases involving neglect in which addiction is the underlying problem. The budget request provides support for the institutionalization and expansion of treatment courts, including appropriations for grant funding and State funds for direct support of existing drug treatment courts that have exhausted earlier grants. With the adoption of the treatment court model throughout the State, New York will be the first in the nation to take a comprehensive approach to the rampant problem of drug abuse and the related cases in the courts.

Cases involving domestic violence also have benefitted from the courts' problem-solving approach. Domestic Violence courts, currently in place in New York City, Westchester County and Buffalo, stress offender accountability and victim safety. The court intensively monitors defendants and provides services for victims of domestic violence within the court setting. New courts are planned throughout the State, with funding for expansion included in the budget request.

Community Courts address another justice problem — meeting the needs of communities affected by crime on the local level. The Midtown Community Court, which provides on-site opportunities for community service and resources for defendants to end the cycle of criminal behavior, was independently evaluated and found to provide speedy and responsive justice to the local community. New community-based programs include a community court in Hempstead; the Red Hook Justice Center, a multi-jurisdictional court handling criminal, family and housing matters; and the Harlem Community Justice Center, which will offer a coordinated response to youth crime and housing issues. Funding for the community court program is included in the budget request.

Access to Justice

Improving access to justice for all New Yorkers is another of the court system's priorities. To fulfill this commitment, Hon. Juanita Bing Newton has been appointed to the newly created position of Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives. Key policy and program development areas that will be overseen by the new position include: working with the bar to increase pro bono participation; facilitating the establishment of court-based and pro bono

programs to assist self-represented litigants; and recommending and implementing measures to broaden and diversify funding sources for legal services organizations.

Specific public access initiatives that are underway include the placement of informational kiosks in Family Courts, improved signage in Family, Criminal, and Housing Courts, and establishment of public access libraries. Also, since June of 1997, the Office for the Self-Represented has been available to the public in New York County Supreme Court Civil Term and similar offices are planned for the other boroughs in New York City in the coming year.

Public Trust and Confidence

The Judiciary, in conjunction with Judiciaries throughout the country, established a representative commission to recommend ways to foster trust and confidence in the justice system. The commission, which completed the first phase of its work earlier this year, developed a wide-ranging program for an ongoing dialog with schools and communities to achieve the goal of enhanced public trust. Working with the committee, the court system will implement a Year 2000 Education and Outreach Program, designed to expand and improve statewide outreach and education efforts of the Judiciary.

Ongoing reform of the jury system remains a high priority, as the court system continues to build on the progress made in developing a more representative, efficient and less burdensome jury system in New York. New initiatives underway include the Grand Jury Project, which made recommendations to improve the grand jury experience for jurors; technology advancements such as automated juror status call-in systems, bar coded summonses, attendance scanning systems and one-step summoning; and public awareness efforts, including a new juror handbook, an orientation video produced for petit jurors and grand jurors, and a toll-free telephone line to assist with questions and complaints.

Court Technology

Technology continues to play a key role in allowing the Judiciary to deal effectively with increasing caseloads. Significant progress has been made in implementing the court system's CourtNet program. As of the Fall of 1999, over 8,700 court system judges and staff have electronic access to CourtNet, which provides each user with e-mail for exchange of messages and documents, and an intranet site that provides extensive on-line access to administrative information, operations manuals, UCS rules, procedures and documents. The delivery of over 9,600 desktop computers to court employees and 1,300 laptops to judges has also provided the benefits of system-wide access to the same software products and on-line access to legal research materials and services. In addition to CourtNet, the UCS is expanding the availability of Courtroom 2000 sites, which feature realtime transcription for presiding judges and participating attorneys, courtroom access to computerized case information, and technology to provide animated evidentiary presentations. Also, a filing by electronic means pilot will be instituted at specific court locations.

New Positions

The General Fund budget request includes the establishment of 173 new nonjudicial positions in key areas, including the Civil Justice Program, Family Justice programs, City and District Courts and court security. In addition, the court system requests authorization to establish 12 interpreter lines where services are now provided using per diem funds and to convert 74 long-term temporary service lines to permanent positions.

ONGOING INITIATIVES

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 priorities described above — institutionalization of the Drug Treatment Courts, expansion of the Domestic Violence Courts and the Community Courts, expanding public access to the courts and enhancing public trust and confidence in the justice system — the court system is proceeding with many initiatives designed to improve the court system for New Yorkers. These initiatives are briefly described below.

Civil Case Management

Reducing delays and backlogs in the civil caseload is the goal of the Unified Court System's Comprehensive Civil Justice Program, designed to enhance the quality and efficiency of the civil litigation system in New York. The program will be implemented with the term that begins on Monday, January 31, 2000. The key to the success of this program is an innovative civil case management system in which cases are screened from the onset and assigned to a specific track. This new system incorporates Differentiated Case Management (DCM) procedures requiring the tracking of each case based on its complexity, followed by rigorous judicial monitoring to ensure compliance with key milestones. Case tracking has been tested in Kings County Supreme Court parts, which use DCM tracking coordinators to support judges in scheduling, monitoring and follow-up. As this method of case processing is expanded throughout the Supreme Civil terms and into other downstate metropolitan counties, additional DCM coordinators and support staffing are being sought to ensure the success of this program.

The Commercial Division of the Supreme Court has been operating in New York County since 1995. The Division, which has five parts and a separate support office, was the nation's first general trial part devoted exclusively to business litigation, and is able to provide greater efficiency, skill and speed in the disposition of these complex matters. A Commercial Division Part has also been established in each of the Supreme Courts in Monroe, Erie, Nassau, and Westchester Counties. The Commercial Divisions include an Alternative Dispute Resolution Program, using volunteer neutrals, to offer litigants a choice of process.

Implementation of matrimonial case reforms will also continue as a component of the civil justice program. These reforms include specialized parts and streamlined case management procedures to reduce delay in matrimonial proceedings, certification of law guardians, guardians ad litem and mental health professionals, assisted resolution of custody and visitation issues, parental education programs and expanded neutral evaluation programs.

Specialized matrimonial parts, dedicated to early judicial intervention and ongoing management throughout the life of a case, have been used successfully to expedite case resolution in New York City since 1993. These dedicated parts allow for intensive case management efforts. Early neutral evaluation has been introduced as a tool for resolution of matrimonial matters. This technique is being supplemented by the use of full time social workers who assist the judges and all parties to reach agreement on custody and visitation proceedings. Courts outside of the New York City metropolitan area also have programs to expedite the resolution of matrimonial cases. The Erie County Expedited Matrimonial System was established in 1996 to screen contested matrimonial cases at an early date, eliminate unnecessary and costly motion practice and provide a mechanism to facilitate the early resolution of non-complex matrimonial cases. The Monroe County Matrimonial Screening Part was established in December 1997. This successful Seventh Judicial District Program is being expanded to additional counties in the District and to the Fifth Judicial District.

In response to recommendations from members of the bench and bar, the court system introduced legislation to authorize experiments in filing and service of papers in civil proceedings by fax, by e-mail and other electronic means. This legislation was enacted as Chapter 367, Laws of 1999, which amended the CPLR to authorize experiments in the filing and exchange of legal documents by fax machines and other electronic means. These pilot projects will run from 1999 to 2002. The filing by fax pilot projects have already commenced and electronic filing pilots will begin in 2000. The legislation also provides for payment of fees by credit card. Regulatory changes required to implement the new legislation were recently approved.

Family Justice

A record number of new cases (654,602) were filed with the Family Courts in New York in 1998. To deal with this massive caseload and the complex issues involved, the court system has improved the management of cases in Family Courts in a number of vital areas. Specialized Foster Care Review Parts have been established to review the status of children who have been freed for adoption yet remain in foster care, and an Adoption Fast-Track Program has been put into place to achieve prompt permanency planning for these children and ensure speedy completion of adoption proceedings. In addition, special victims' safety checks are completed 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.

Access to Family Court has been increased through a night court now operating in Kings County. The Court is open two nights each week to hear family offense, child support, paternity, and custody and visitation matters. In Suffolk County Family Court in Central Islip, a Night Hearing Examiner Part has also been established. These two initiatives will provide a much needed service to the public who, in many instances, experience a financial loss when required to make a daytime appearance in court. The Queens County Family Court has opened a satellite office where litigants without counsel can obtain temporary orders of protection and other immediate relief, as well as initiate paternity, support, custody and visitation, and family offense proceedings within their own community via a computer-video link to the main courthouse.

Automated kiosks have also been installed to improve service to Family Court's clients. Kiosks are now operating in Bronx, Monroe, New York, and Westchester County Family Courts providing information in both English and Spanish. The kiosks also direct litigants to the appropriate court for other related proceedings, such as divorces, which cannot be brought in Family Court.

While Family Justice Program initiatives have made it possible for the Court to address the growth and complexity of its caseload, recent legislative changes will have an enormous impact on the number of cases filed, the processing of cases and the hearings that must be held. Perhaps the most significant legislation affecting the Family Courts in recent years has been the passage of Chapter 7, Laws of 1999, which brings New York State into compliance with the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997. This legislation went into effect on February 11, 1999 and applies retroactively to all children currently in voluntary foster care, those involved in child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency and PINS proceedings, as well as children who are the subjects of termination of parental rights proceedings. Each of these categories of cases will require increased judicial review, broadened criminal records screening, more extensive judicial monitoring and documentation of children's progress toward permanence and expanded, expedited filings of proceedings to terminate parental rights. ASFA also mandates more frequent reviews of foster care proceedings in order to achieve permanency for children in shorter time frames.

The creation of a single Family Court Case Management System is underway. This system will take full advantage of the court system's statewide CourtNet and the new technology

now available to judges and court personnel. The new system will provide standardized on-line documents, statistical reporting, automatic electronic transfer of case information between court jurisdictions and other agencies concerned with family matters, including the Child Support Management System operated by the New York State Division of Temporary and Disability Assistance.

Center for Court Innovation

The Center for Court Innovation is a unique public-private partnership created by the Unified Court System to foster innovation within its ranks. Through the Center, the court system continues 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 to rethink the administration of justice, the U.S. Justice Department has asked the Center for Court Innovation to provide technical assistance to other states interested in court reform. The Center's assistance takes several forms: workshops, site visits, how-to manuals and an innovative website, www.communitycourts.org. Over the last year, the Center hosted more than 400 out-of-town visitors, representing 51 U.S. jurisdictions and 14 countries. Currently, 18 other jurisdictions are at work on replications of New York's community courts.

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; and enhanced judicial and nonjudicial resources to adequately address the tremendous volume of matters brought before the Court.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The court system's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) programs encompass a wide variety of processes and initiatives, including voluntary community and family dispute mediation, civil case early neutral evaluation and mandatory arbitration for minor civil matters with binding settlements. Tailored to local needs and conditions, these 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.

Jury System

Following the report of the Jury Project — which advocated reforms to ensure the representativeness of juries, improve the efficiency of the jury system and provide a positive experience for jurors — the court system has made significant strides in reducing the burdens of jury service and in improving diversity and the size of juror pools in New York State. In the current fiscal year, the Unified Court System will seek to maintain this momentum for reform through several continuing initiatives, as well as a major new effort to reform the Grand Jury process.

The Grand Jury Project, commissioned by Chief Judge Kaye and Chief Administrative Judge Lippman in December 1997, was charged with strengthening and enhancing the existing grand jury system and improving the experience of the individual grand juror. The Grand Jury Project issued its comprehensive study in the Spring of 1999 and the Project's recommendations are serving as the basis for introducing needed changes in the operation and administration of New York's grand jury system. Key proposals include reduction in the terms of service; new procedures to ensure a selection process that promotes diversity; use of an early and more informative notification and summoning process; elimination of pre-screening sessions; and making certain that all deferrals, exemptions and excusals are made by the Commissioner of Jurors Offices. Other measures include ensuring the adequacy of grand juror facilities and access to necessary amenities such as on-site vending machines, telephones, waiting room reading materials and, to the extent possible, free parking. The Project also recommended improved orientation procedures, including the availability of a Grand Juror's Handbook to explain the responsibilities of grand jurors and the use of a standard grand juror orientation film.

Court Technology

The creation and management of information and records are one of the principal activities performed in the trial courts of the Unified Court System in support of case disposition and administrative processes. Information and records management functions include the review of case initiation papers and the opening of case files; case indexing, docketing and scheduling; the production of court calendars; case inquiries; the processing of case-related notices, orders, applications and motions; the collection of fees, fines, bail and other costs; the transmission of case records from place to place in courthouses; the processing of records on appeal; the storage and retrieval of case records and exhibits; the creation of reports on caseload activity and the status of case inventories; the production and processing of juror qualification questionnaires and summonses; the maintenance of juror service records; the payment of jurors; and the reporting of criminal case disposition information to the Executive Branch.

The court system's automation program will focus on continuation of a number of multi-year projects to upgrade and modernize centralized computer operations. The budget request also 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 completion of CourtNet, the court system's wide area network; continued development of the court system's Universal Case Management System to replace existing automated systems in the Family Courts, Criminal Courts, Civil Courts and Surrogates Courts; additional state-of-the-art technology courtrooms; replacement of some computers; 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. In addition, the budget request seeks funding for SONET (Synchronous Optical Network), a communication technology that integrates data, voice and video signals. SONET not only provides better reliability via a fiber ring, but also provides higher bandwidth at a lower cost. The seven-node SONET will encompass major courts in New York, Kings, Bronx and Queens.

Libraries and Legal Reference Information

In recent years, access to legal reference materials via on-line electronic sources has been the tool most widely used by librarians to provide up-to-date legal reference resources at a manageable cost. In addition to traditional print and microform resources, materials are now accessed using automated database systems and CD-ROM technology. These automated legal reference systems allow users electronic access via personal computer to materials not otherwise available in chambers or library collections. Another electronic

JUDICIARY

legal reference tool is the On-line Computer Library Center (OCLC), an international library and research service which improves legal reference access by providing participants on-line listings of the collections of other libraries in the system. The court system will seek to convert all library and combined chambers collections to OCLC format. Once complete, a central database of all library holdings will be made available to law libraries to facilitate the sharing of limited resources.

Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children

The proposed budget continues funding for the Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children. The Commission was established to achieve a consensus regarding the need for systematic change in the Family Courts and the entire juvenile justice system. 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 budget request provides for staff support to the Commission and related expenses. The Commission's staff oversees the administration of the courts' child care centers 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.

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 court system. The Commission is focusing on several issues, including the participation of minorities in the jury process, the number of minority judges and justices in the State courts, the awareness of the bench and bar of alternatives to incarceration, and improved 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 Court Facilities Act, Chapter 825 of the Laws of 1987, was enacted as a comprehensive solution to the State's court facilities needs. Under the Act, the provision and maintenance of adequate court facilities remains a responsibility of local government, but technical and financial assistance is provided to help local governments meet those needs. The Act required that cities and counties develop capital plans and submit the plans for approval to a Court Facilities Capital Review Board, whose members are designated by the Judiciary, the Executive and both houses of the Legislature. Under the Act, financial aid is available in the form of a subsidy to reduce the cost of borrowing money to finance court

improvements. The subsidy ranges from 33 percent to 25 percent of interest costs, depending on the locality's relative taxing capacity.

To promote better maintenance of courtrooms and buildings, the Act established a second aid program to reimburse cities and counties for a portion of the operations and maintenance costs associated with court facilities. In 1996, new legislation replaced this broad, partial subsidy with a contractual arrangement whereby the State would reimburse local governments 100 percent of the cost of court cleaning and minor repairs. The new subsidy program began to take effect in April 1998 on a phased-in basis. In SFY 2000-01, the subsidy rate rises to 75 percent and in SFY 2001-02, it reaches 100 percent. This new program is providing more aid to local governments and provides the aid more rapidly; in return, local governments will be held to more rigorous standards for cleaning court facilities and providing needed interior improvements.

In 1995, the Court Facilities Act was amended to provide 100 percent State reimbursement to local governments for all capital and maintenance and operations costs associated with providing facilities for the Appellate Divisions. This extension of the aid program is enabling local governments that host appellate facilities, particularly Monroe County and New York City, to plan and implement needed facilities expansions without incurring a financial burden for facilities used by residents of surrounding counties, as well as their own.

Town and Village Courts

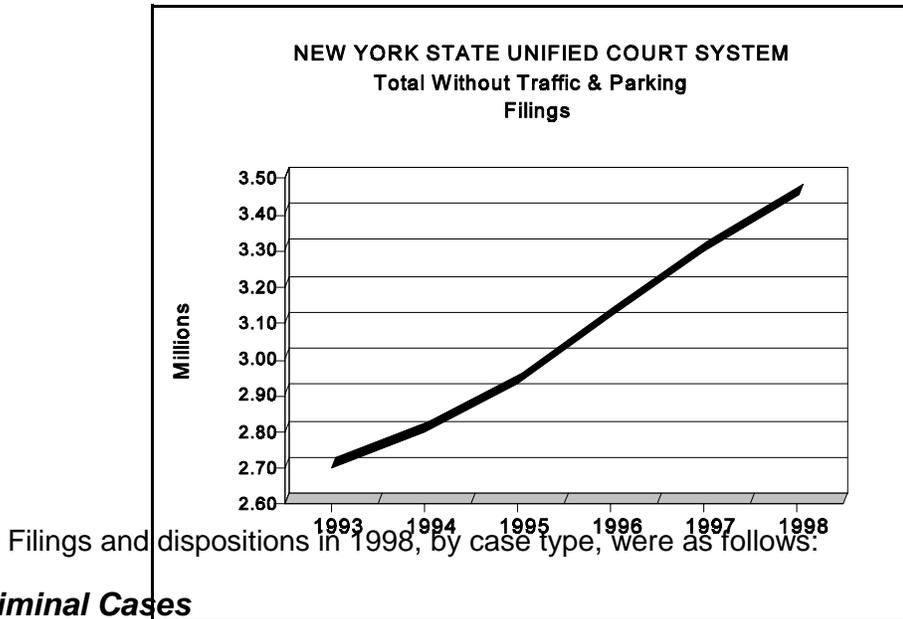
The Justice Court Assistance Program, enacted by the Legislature during the 1999 session, provides financial assistance for various purposes, including automation, training for judges and court staff, purchasing law books, and improving court facilities. Magistrates Associations, which represent town and village justices, also will be allowed to 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 2000-01 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 issues that have resulted in unmatched criminal cases and dispositions. A current list of arrest events for the period 1990-1998, for which arrests were reported to DCJS but not matched to dispositions, indicates over 500,000 unmatched arrests. A recent analysis of this data suggests that a significant portion of these "unmatched" arrests result from programming and other systems definition differences between the UCS and DCJS, including situations where dispositions have in fact been submitted to DCJS but not "accepted". A UCS/DCJS task force has been working to address these systems and programming problems. To resolve the unmatched arrests that remain once programming changes are completed, this budget requests temporary service funds for backup staff that would be hired in order to allow a short-term assignment of court staff to conduct field reviews. The UCS Director of Internal Affairs will supervise the project and the project team would be drawn from existing city and district court staff.

COURT SYSTEM WORKLOAD

The court system is handling record level caseloads. In 1998, there were 3,360,631 new cases filed in the trial courts of the Unified Court System, excluding traffic and parking cases, an increase of over 650,000 cases or 22 percent in just five years.¹



Criminal Term of Supreme and County Courts

- Filings - 63,329
- Dispositions - 66,835

Criminal Court of the City of New York

- Filings (arrest cases) - 394,428
- Dispositions (arrest cases) - 403,005
- Filings (summons cases) - 488,651
- Dispositions (summons cases) - 273,009

City and District Courts Outside New York City

- Filings - 302,754
- Dispositions - 287,929

¹There were, in addition, 312,735 filings in traffic cases and 276,325 filings in parking cases.

Civil Cases

Civil Term of Supreme Court

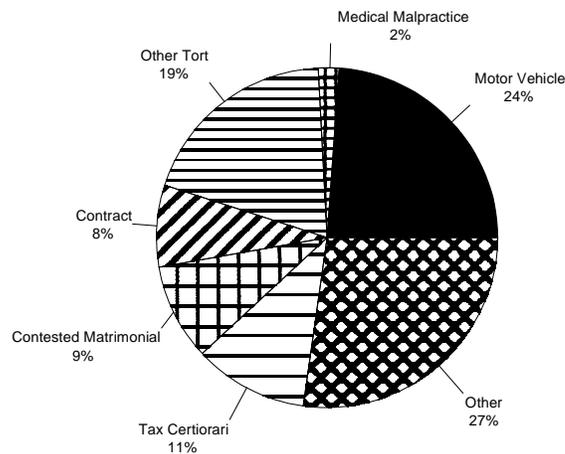
Civil Actions

- Filings - 385,797
- Dispositions - 409,710

Small Claims Assessment Review Program (SCAR)

- Filings - 50,284
- Dispositions - 65,269

**Supreme Civil New Case Filings
By Case Type — 1998**



Civil Court of the City of New York

Civil Actions

- Filings - 214,920
- Dispositions - 120,795

Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 51,191
- Dispositions - 59,398

Housing Court

- Filings - 326,212
- Dispositions - 260,121

JUDICIARY

City and District Courts Outside New York City

Civil Actions

- Filings - 115,437
- Dispositions - 110,548

Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 56,483
- Dispositions - 57,152

Landlord/Tenant

- Filings - 68,997
- Dispositions - 70,038

County Courts

- Filings - 18,131
- Dispositions - 18,469

Court of Claims

- Filings - 2,143
- Dispositions - 2,341

Arbitration Program

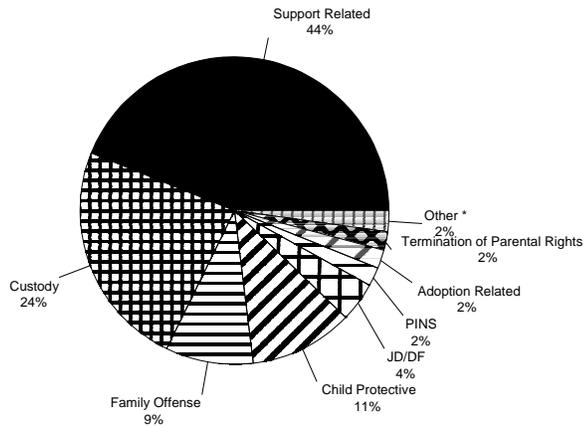
- Filings - 9,377²
- Dispositions - 9,811

Family Courts

- Filings - 654,602
- Dispositions - 653,812

²Arbitration 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.

**Family Court Filings
By Case Type — 1998**



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

Surrogate's Courts

- Filings - 167,272
- Dispositions - 142,292

2000-01 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST

ANALYSIS OF CHANGE

The Judiciary's 2000-01 Court and Agency Operations - General Fund base budget increase totals \$30.5 million. The chief components of the base change in the Court and Agency Operations - General Fund budget are:

- salary increments to eligible nonjudicial employees as provided by collective bargaining contracts; \$10.7 million
- overtime and temporary service increases to support current usage; \$1.4 million
- funding to meet the full annual cost of new judgeships established during the 1999 legislative session and made effective on January 1, 2000; \$5.5 million
- a net increase of 24 certificated justices pursuant to section 115 of the Judiciary Law; \$5.3 million
- funding for the full annual cost of 268 new nonjudicial positions approved by the Legislature in the current fiscal year; \$7.4 million
- personal service savings adjustments, including annualized savings from the Early Retirement Incentive program and normal attrition; \$-4.8 million
- Law Guardian Program increases in Legal Aid contracts (\$3.2 million), and Law Guardian vouchers (\$.7 million) to address increases in law guardian assignments; \$3.9 million
- costs beyond normal trial costs that are associated with capital case transcript production and appeal printing expenses; \$.8 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 reference (CALR) usage; \$1.7 million
- contractual security increases necessary for annualization of contract staffing levels approved in 1999-2000 and to pay for collective bargaining increases approved or anticipated to be approved by local governments; \$1.1 million.
- education and training costs to support current judicial education, nonjudicial training and career services programs, including modest expansion of the Judicial Management Education Programs; \$.3 million
- contractual services increases for the Community Dispute Resolution Program grants to existing centers; \$.1 million
- an increase in jury per diem fees to reflect projected juror days; \$.5 million
- payment for Judicial Hearing Officers, including funds for the increase in Judicial Hearing Officer per diem fees to \$300, effective September, 1999; \$.5 million
- increased costs for Certificates of Participation (COPS) installment payments related to the 1999-2000 COPS refurbishing initiative; \$.6 million
- costs associated with the contractual services operations of Community Courts; \$.3 million
- costs associated with the State share of Drug Treatment Court funding for both personnel and contractual services; \$1.8 million
- ongoing equipment costs; \$-3.4 million
- workload and inflation increases; \$1.8 million

The Judiciary General Fund - Court and Agency Operations Budget includes \$7.2 million for 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, City Courts and the expansion and improvement of court security services. Funds requested in the Judiciary budget include:

Additional Personnel: Funds for 173 new personnel related to civil justice and other court system initiatives and workload related staffing needs: \$1.8 million

ADR Initiatives: Funds for contracts to expand civil case ADR programs and Family Court Mediation Programs; \$.4 million

Jury: Funds for personnel and jury improvements including technology to enhance the juror qualification, summoning and attendance process; \$.4 million

Appellate Workload: Funds for personnel and other costs to address the Mental Hygiene Legal Service workload needs related to the "Kendra's Law" legislation; \$.5 million

Automation: The request includes \$1.0 million in Certificates of Participation (COPS) financing for Court System automation initiatives, and \$.5 million for Appellate Court and Auxiliary agency initiatives; \$1.5 million

Court Security Enhancements: A request is made for additional contractual security personnel (\$.9 million); state-paid court officer positions (82; \$.7 million). These additional new security positions are included in the 173 "additional personnel"

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

Criminal Dispositions Reconciliation Project: Funding for temporary service and travel for a joint project with DCJS to resolve unmatched criminal cases and dispositions: \$.5 million

Records Management: Funding for records management projects in the trial courts; \$.7 million

Appellate Division Renovations: Funding for renovations to the Appellate Division, Third Department facility; \$.2 million

THE JUDICIARY BUDGET — 2000-01

Following is the Summary of the 2000-01 fiscal requirements of the Judiciary as approved by the Court of Appeals and certified by Chief Judge Judith S. Kaye.

**UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM
2000-01 BUDGET REQUEST
ALL FUNDS FISCAL REQUIREMENTS
Major Purpose / Fund Summary**

CATEGORY/FUND/MAJOR PURPOSE	1999-2000 AVAILABLE	2000-01 REQUESTED	CHANGE
COURT & AGENCY OPERATIONS:			
<i>COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION</i>	953,586,949	981,836,561	28,249,612
<i>COURT OF APPEALS</i>	10,598,410	11,035,609	437,199
<i>APPELLATE COURT OPERATIONS</i>	49,601,187	50,872,033	1,270,846
<i>APPELLATE AUXILIARY OPERATIONS</i>	64,246,741	69,418,286	5,171,545
<i>ADMINISTRATION & GENERAL SUPPORT</i>	15,751,526	15,749,240	(2,286)
<i>JUDICIARY WIDE MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED</i>	3,448,966	6,093,398	2,644,432
CT. & AG. OPERATIONS-GENERAL FUND TOTAL	1,097,233,779	1,135,005,127	37,771,348
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND-FEDERAL			
<i>MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL GRANTS</i>	6,900,000	6,000,000	(900,000)
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND-OTHER			
<i>COUNTY CLERKS OFFSET FUND</i>	14,809,771	15,392,839	583,068
<i>DATA PROCESSING OFFSET FUND</i>	8,155,982	8,836,400	680,418
<i>TAX PROCESSING FEE ACCOUNT</i>	1,000,000	0	(1,000,000)
<i>MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL REVENUE GRANTS</i>	1,402,500	1,000,000	(402,500)
<i>ATTORNEY LICENSING FUND</i>	14,636,680	15,789,792	1,153,112
<i>COURT FACILITIES INCENTIVE AID FUND</i>	1,164,636	1,417,754	253,118
COURT & AGENCY-ALL FUNDS-TOTAL	1,145,303,348	1,183,441,912	38,138,564
GENERAL STATE CHARGES			
<i>GENERAL FUND</i>	171,492,261	184,782,322	13,290,061
<i>LAWYERS' FUND-CLIENT PROTECTION</i>	98,000	98,000	0
<i>ATTORNEY LICENSING FUND</i>	1,795,596	1,939,244	143,648
<i>COURT FACILITIES INCENTIVE AID FUND</i>	184,594	199,362	14,768
<i>DATA PROCESSING OFFSET</i>	1,543,877	1,667,387	123,510
<i>NYC COUNTY CLERKS OFFSET FUND</i>	2,198,346	2,374,214	175,868
GENERAL STATE CHARGES-ALL FUNDS TOTAL	177,312,674	191,060,529	13,747,855
LAWYERS' FUND-CLIENT PROTECTION			
<i>LAWYERS' FUND-CLIENT PROTECTION</i>	8,966,000	8,986,500	20,500
LAWYERS' FUND-ALL FUNDS TOTAL	8,966,000	8,986,500	20,500
AID TO LOCALITIES			
<i>GENERAL FUND-COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION</i>	500,000	500,000	0
<i>COURT FACILITIES INCENTIVE AID FUND</i>	49,659,095	49,696,461	37,366
AID TO LOCALITIES-ALL FUNDS TOTAL	50,159,095	50,196,461	37,366
CAPITAL PROJECTS			
	0	7,775,000	7,775,000
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION-ALL FUNDS TOTAL	0	7,775,000	7,775,000

JUDICIARY

CATEGORY/FUND/MAJOR PURPOSE	1999-2000 AVAILABLE	2000-01 REQUESTED	CHANGE
COURT & AGENCY OPERATIONS:			
COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION			
<i>General Fund</i>	953,586,949	981,836,561	28,249,612
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	32,268,253	31,314,608	(953,645)
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	985,855,202	1,013,151,169	27,295,967
COURT OF APPEALS			
<i>General Fund</i>	10,598,410	11,035,609	437,199
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	10,598,410	11,035,609	437,199
APPELLATE COURT OPERATIONS			
<i>General Fund</i>	49,601,187	50,872,033	1,270,846
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	49,601,187	50,872,033	1,270,846
APPELLATE AUXILIARY OPERATIONS			
<i>General Fund</i>	64,246,741	69,418,286	5,171,545
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	13,510,641	14,193,147	682,506
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	77,757,382	83,611,433	5,854,051
ADMINISTRATION & GENERAL SUPPORT			
<i>General Fund</i>	15,751,526	15,749,240	(2,286)
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	1,890,675	2,025,902	135,227
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	17,642,201	17,775,142	132,941
JUDICIARY WIDE MAINTENANCE UNDISTRIBUTED			
<i>General Fund</i>	3,448,966	6,093,398	2,644,432
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	400,000	903,128	503,128
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	3,848,966	6,996,526	3,147,560
COURT & AGENCY OPERATIONS-TOTAL			
<i>General Fund</i>	1,097,233,779	1,135,005,127	37,771,348
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	48,069,569	48,436,785	367,216
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	1,145,303,348	1,183,441,912	38,138,564
GENERAL STATE CHARGES			
EMPLOYEE FRINGE BENEFITS			
<i>General Fund</i>	171,492,261	184,782,322	13,290,061
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	5,820,413	6,278,207	457,794
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	177,312,674	191,060,529	13,747,855
LAWYERS' FUND-CLIENT PROTECTION			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	0	0
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	8,966,000	8,986,500	20,500
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	8,966,000	8,986,500	20,500
AID TO LOCALITIES			
<i>General Fund</i>	500,000	500,000	0
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	49,659,095	49,696,461	37,366
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	50,159,095	50,196,461	37,366
CAPITAL PROJECTS			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	7,775,000	7,775,000
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	0	7,775,000	7,775,000

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 \$198,669,846 for fiscal year 2000-01 for the Legislature represents a modest increase of \$6,054,919 or 3.14 percent above the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000. The Legislature's budget request for FY 2000-01 represents an overall increase of 8.32 percent over the past ten years. Over this same period, the Consumer Price Index will have increased by 30.8 percent.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Budget Summary General Fund Appropriations

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Available FY 1999-2000</u>	<u>Recommended FY 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>
Lt. Governor	\$285,989	\$285,989	\$0
Senate	\$76,375,244	\$78,666,501	+\$2,291,257
Assembly	\$90,769,825	\$93,492,920	+2,723,095
Fiscal Committees	\$10,036,082	\$10,337,164	+\$301,082
Joint Legislative Entities	\$15,147,787	\$15,887,271	+\$739,485
LEGISLATURE TOTAL	\$192,614,927	\$198,669,846	+\$6,054,919

Legislative Budget History Fiscal Year 1990-91 to 2000-01 General Fund Appropriations

<u>FY 1990-91 Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 1999-2000 Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2000-01 Recommended</u>	<u>Change from FY 1999-2000 Appropriations (%)</u>	<u>Change from FY 1990-91 Appropriations (%)</u>
\$183,405,313	\$192,614,927	\$198,669,847	+\$6,054,919 (+3.14%)	+\$15,264,533 (+8.32%)

Legislative Budget General Fund Appropriations Comparison to Consumer Price Index Fiscal Year 1990-91 through Fiscal Year 2000-2001

	<u>FY 1990-91</u>	<u>FY 1999-2000</u>	<u>FY 2000-01</u>	<u>% Change 1990-91 to 2000-01</u>
Legislative Budget	\$183,405,313	\$192,614,927	\$198,669,846	+8.32%
Consumer Price Index	138.5	177.0*	181.2*	+30.8%

* estimated

The recommended Special Revenue Fund-Other appropriation of \$1,600,000 for FY 2000-01 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000. No tax revenues are required for Special Revenue Funds.

The recommended Grants and Bequests Fund appropriation of \$500,000 for FY 2000-01 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000. 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 2000-01 for the Lieutenant Governor represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000.

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 \$78,666,501 for FY 2000-01 represents a modest 3.0 percent increase. The \$2,291,257 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, 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 \$7,802,034 or 11.01 percent from the \$70,864,467 appropriated in FY 1990-91. Over the same ten year period, the consumer price index has increased by 30.8 percent.

In the past five years, the Senate has reduced its staff by 350 employees or 19.1 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

LEGISLATURE

Senate has also granted an across-the-board cost-of-living increase for its staff in only five of the past ten 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 2000-01 General Fund Appropriations

	<u>FY 1990-91 Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 1999-2000 Available</u>	<u>FY 2000-01 Recommended</u>	<u>Change from FY 1999-2000 (%)</u>	<u>Change from FY 1990-91 (%)</u>
Senate Budget	\$67,238,167	\$76,375,244	\$78,666,501		
Senate Commissions	\$3,626,300	\$0	\$0		
TOTAL	\$70,864,467	\$76,375,244	\$78,666,501	+\$2,291,257 (+3.0%)	+\$7,802,034 (+11.01%)

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 2000-01 of \$93,492,920 represents an increase of \$2,723,095 above the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000. This increase of 3.0 percent is required to fund anticipated increases in staff salaries and for other anticipated increases in nonpersonal services expenditures.

Over the past ten years, as detailed below, the Assembly's budget (including Assembly Commissions for which funding was eliminated in FY 1995-96) has increased by 10.9 percent, while over the same period, the Consumer Price Index has increased by 30.8 percent. The Assembly has been able to keep its spending over the past ten 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 2000-2001
General Fund Appropriations**

	<u>FY 1990-91 Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 1999-2000 Available</u>	<u>FY 2000-01 Recommended</u>	<u>Change from FY 1999-2000 (%)</u>	<u>Change from FY 1990-91 (%)</u>
Assembly Budget	\$80,732,868	\$90,769,825	\$93,492,920		
Assembly Commissions	\$3,569,700	\$0	\$0		
TOTAL	\$84,302,568	\$90,769,825	\$93,492,920	+\$2,723,095 (+3.0%)	+\$9,190,352 (+10.9%)

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.

LEGISLATURE

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$5,168,582 for fiscal year 2000-01 for both the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee represents an increase of \$150,541 above the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000.

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 2000-01 for the Legislative Ethics Committee represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000.

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 \$177,277 for FY 2000-01 for the Legislative Health Service represents an increase of \$5,163 above the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000.

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 \$734,014 for FY 2000-01 for the Legislative Library represents an increase of \$21,379 from the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000.

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 \$682,518 for FY 2000-01 represents an increase of \$19,879 above the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000.

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 \$11,689,951 for fiscal year 2000-01 for the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission represents an increase of \$340,484 above the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000, which is required for anticipated increases in funding requirements.

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 for FY 2000-01 is recommended for the Legislative Computer Services Fund. This recommended appropriation represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000. 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

LEGISLATURE

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 \$1,956,891 for fiscal year 2000-01 for the Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment represents an increase of \$343,697 above the amount available for FY 1999-2000. This increase is required for the acquisition of computer equipment and additional staffing for 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 \$276,621 for fiscal year 2000-01 for the National Conference of State Legislatures dues represents an increase of \$8,883 above the amount appropriated for FY 1999-2000.

ALL FUNDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

<u>Fund/Entity/Major Purpose</u>	<u>Available 1999-2000</u>	<u>Recommended 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>
Lt. Governor	\$285,989	\$285,989	\$0
Senate	76,375,244	78,666,501	2,291,257
Assembly	90,769,825	93,492,920	2,723,095
Senate Finance Committee	5,018,041	5,168,582	150,541
Assembly Ways and Means Committee	5,018,041	5,168,582	150,541
Joint Entities:			
Legislative Ethics Commission	370,000	370,000	0
National Conference of State Legislatures Dues	267,738	276,621	8,883
Legislative Health Service	172,114	177,277	5,163
Legislative Library	712,635	734,014	21,379
Legislative Messenger Service	662,639	682,518	19,879
Legislative Bill Drafting Commission	11,349,467	11,689,951	340,484
Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment	1,613,194	1,956,890	343,696
Joint Entities Total	<u>\$15,147,787</u>	<u>\$15,887,271</u>	<u>\$739,484</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$192,614,927	\$198,669,846	\$6,054,919
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

SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 1999-2000</u>	<u>Requested for 2000-01</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, 2000)	<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	\$8,820,703	\$9,041,221	\$220,518
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services of members' offices and of standing committees	\$26,774,228	\$27,443,584	\$669,356
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative support operations	\$13,072,607	\$13,399,422	\$326,815
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate student program office	\$438,568	\$449,532	\$10,964
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	\$55,519,222	\$56,746,875	\$1,227,653

Title of Appropriation	Appropriated for 1999-2000	Requested for 2000-01	Change
Nonpersonal Service			
For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2000)			
Non-employee services	\$351,022	\$354,626	\$3,604
Supplies and Materials	\$2,150,000	\$2,250,000	\$100,000
Travel	\$1,300,000	\$1,350,000	\$50,000
Rentals	\$1,450,000	\$1,450,000	\$0
Equipment maintenance and repairs	\$1,400,000	\$1,500,000	\$100,000
Office and space leases	\$3,000,000	\$3,200,000	\$200,000
Utilities	\$800,000	\$900,000	\$100,000
Postage and shipping	\$3,600,000	\$3,600,000	\$0
Printing	\$300,000	\$310,000	\$10,000
Telephone and telegraph	\$2,480,000	\$2,580,000	\$100,000
Miscellaneous contractual services	\$425,000	\$425,000	\$0
Equipment	<u>\$2,800,000</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>
Total Nonpersonal Service	\$20,056,022	\$20,919,626	\$863,604
Maintenance Undistributed			
For services and expenses, including travel outside the state	<u>\$800,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>
Grand Total — The Senate	<u>\$76,375,244</u>	<u>\$78,666,501</u>	<u>\$2,291,257</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	\$25,897,850	\$26,545,296	\$647,446
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative and program support operations	\$29,438,194	\$30,174,148	\$735,954
For the Assembly Intern and Youth Participation Program for personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services	<u>\$729,733</u>	<u>\$747,976</u>	<u>\$18,243</u>
Total Personal Service	\$69,583,277	\$70,984,920	\$1,401,643
Nonpersonal Service			
For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2000)			
Non-employee services	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
Supplies and Materials	\$2,232,000	\$2,312,000	\$80,000
Travel	\$2,376,000	\$2,526,000	\$150,000
Rentals	\$1,235,000	\$1,255,000	\$20,000

LEGISLATURE

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 1999-2000</u>	<u>Requested for 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>
Equipment maintenance and repairs	\$1,440,000	\$1,470,000	\$30,000
Office and space leases	\$4,532,000	\$4,632,000	\$100,000
Utilities	\$654,000	\$670,000	\$16,000
Postage and shipping	\$3,400,000	\$3,500,000	\$100,000
Printing	\$108,000	\$113,000	\$5,000
Telephone and telegraph	\$2,440,000	\$2,490,000	\$50,000
Miscellaneous contractual services	\$653,000	\$673,000	\$20,000
Equipment	<u>\$990,000</u>	<u>\$1,400,000</u>	<u>\$410,000</u>
Total Nonpersonal Service	\$20,125,000	\$21,106,000	\$981,000
Maintenance Undistributed			
For services and expenses, including travel outside the state	<u>\$1,061,548</u>	<u>\$1,402,000</u>	<u>\$340,452</u>
Grand Total — The Assembly	<u>\$90,769,825</u>	<u>\$93,492,920</u>	<u>\$2,723,095</u>

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2000).	\$5,018,041	\$5,168,582	\$150,541
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ASSEMBLY WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2000).	\$5,018,041	\$5,168,582	\$150,541
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SENATE AND ASSEMBLY JOINT ENTITIES

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
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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

For a contribution to the National Conference of State Legislatures	\$267,738	\$276,621	\$8,883
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LEGISLATIVE HEALTH SERVICE

For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative health service	\$172,114	\$177,277	\$5,163
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LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

For services and expenses and for temporary and special services for the operation of the legislative library	\$712,635	\$734,014	\$21,379
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LEGISLATIVE MESSENGER SERVICE

For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative messenger service	\$662,639	\$682,518	\$19,879
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Title of Appropriation	Appropriated for 1999-2000	Requested for 2000-01	Change
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LEGISLATIVE BILL DRAFTING COMMISSION

For services and expenses, temporary and special services, and for expenses of maintenance and operation

Schedule

Personal Service-Regular and Temporary	\$7,512,883	\$7,720,879	\$207,996
Nonpersonal Service	\$3,766,584	\$3,870,818	\$104,234
Legislative Digest Contract Administration	\$238,000	\$244,593	\$6,593
Legislative Printing Contract Administration	<u>\$782,000</u>	<u>\$803,661</u>	<u>\$21,661</u>
Total	\$12,299,467	\$12,639,951	\$340,484
Less Transfer from Legislative Computer Services Fund	<u>(\$950,000)</u>	<u>(\$950,000)</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total available	<u>\$11,349,467</u>	<u>\$11,689,951</u>	<u>\$340,484</u>

LEG. TASK FORCE ON DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Maintenance Undistributed

For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2000) of the task force for senate purposes	\$318,879	\$328,445	\$9,566
For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2000) of the task force for assembly purposes	\$318,879	\$328,445	\$9,566
For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2000) of the task force for joint operations	<u>\$975,436</u>	<u>\$1,300,000</u>	<u>\$324,564</u>
Amount available	<u>\$1,613,194</u>	<u>\$1,956,890</u>	<u>\$343,696</u>
Grand Total — Senate and Assembly Joint Entities	<u><u>\$15,147,787</u></u>	<u><u>\$15,887,271</u></u>	<u><u>\$739,484</u></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
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**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
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**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
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LEGISLATURE

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 1999-2000</u>	<u>Requested for 2000-01</u>	<u>Change</u>
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**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
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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
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