

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 2006-07. As required by the Constitution, I am presenting the Judiciary budget as it has been submitted by the Office of Court Administration.

The Judiciary, under the direction of Chief Judge Kaye continues to implement several initiatives designed to make the courts more responsive to the people of New York:

- Problem solving courts that address drugs, alcohol, mental illness, and domestic violence.
- Experimental reorganization of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the Bronx.
- Offices for the Self-Represented that provide legal and procedural information to self-represented litigants.

The Judiciary has requested appropriations totaling nearly \$2.3 billion – an increase of \$228 million, or 11.1 percent over the current year. More than 98 percent of this increase would support Court operations. Included in the increase is \$13.2 million for security equipment, contracts and personnel to ensure the safety of New York’s courts — a priority of the Chief Judge, with which I concur.

Another \$136.2 million is attributed to contractual salary increases, higher costs of employee fringe benefits, the annualized costs of 21 new judgeships, Family Court permanency planning initiatives, Court Facilities Incentive Aid, the impact of inflation, and unavoidable fixed cost increases.

In addition, the request advanced by the Chief Judge also includes an increase in judicial salaries. The increase would be retroactive to April 1, 2005, at an estimated cost of \$69.5 million.

I too support a judicial salary increase. Last year, I proposed a bill that would provide New York State judges with a fair and reasonable compensation package. My proposal would cost the State \$28 million annually and provide that an increase be made on a prospective basis only. I recommend that the Legislature approve my proposal to ensure that the State continue to attract and retain the finest jurists in the country.

Finally, while I recognize that the Office of Court Administration has many worthwhile proposals, in the aggregate, its budget submission provides for a significant funding increase. I urge the Legislature to join me, the Chief Judge and the Office of Court Administration to explore alternative approaches that reduce the impact on the State’s Financial Plan.

THE JUDICIARY

2006-2007 BUDGET REQUEST

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 nearly 1,300 state-paid judges, 2,300 town and village justices and approximately 15,000 nonjudicial employees. 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. The jurisdiction of the Court is established in section 3 of Article VI of the Constitution. 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 from judgements or orders in 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 contested amounts of up to \$25,000.

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

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

The Civil Court of the City of New York tries civil cases involving amounts up to \$25,000 and other civil matters referred to it by the Supreme Court (pursuant to section 325 of the CPLR). It includes a Housing Part for landlord-tenant matters and housing code violations. It also includes a Small Claims Part and a Commercial Small Claims Part for matters not exceeding \$5,000.

The Criminal Court of the City of New York has jurisdiction over all violations, infractions and misdemeanor offenses committed within the City of New York, as well as pre-indictment processing in felony matters. 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.

To address significant delays in the processing and resolution of criminal cases, the Unified Court System has undertaken an experimental reorganization of the courts of criminal jurisdiction within Bronx County. This initiative, commenced during 2004, consolidated the judicial and nonjudicial personnel resources of both the Criminal Court and the Supreme Court, Criminal Term to address both felony and misdemeanor caseloads. This reorganization has significantly reduced the backlog of misdemeanor matters in the Bronx and has shortened the time required to resolve cases. This consolidation of court parts has also resulted in various operating efficiencies with corresponding financial savings.

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 the First Deputy Chief Administrative Judge; 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; a Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives; a Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Court Operations and Planning, and a Counsel, who directs the legal and legislative work of the Counsel's Office.

The Office of Management Support consists of operational divisions, with overall policy guidance and management directed by the Chief Administrative Judge, assisted by the Chief of Operations and the Administrative Director of the Courts. The Division of Human Resources is responsible for the administration of the Unified Court System's workforce diversity programs; labor management relations; 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 responsible for payroll processing as well as 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 Court Operations provides centralized support for day-to-day court operations through its oversight of streamlining initiatives, procedural manual development and training programs, alternative dispute resolution programs and oversight of legal and records management services. The Division of Administrative Services 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, and professional development.

JUDICIARY

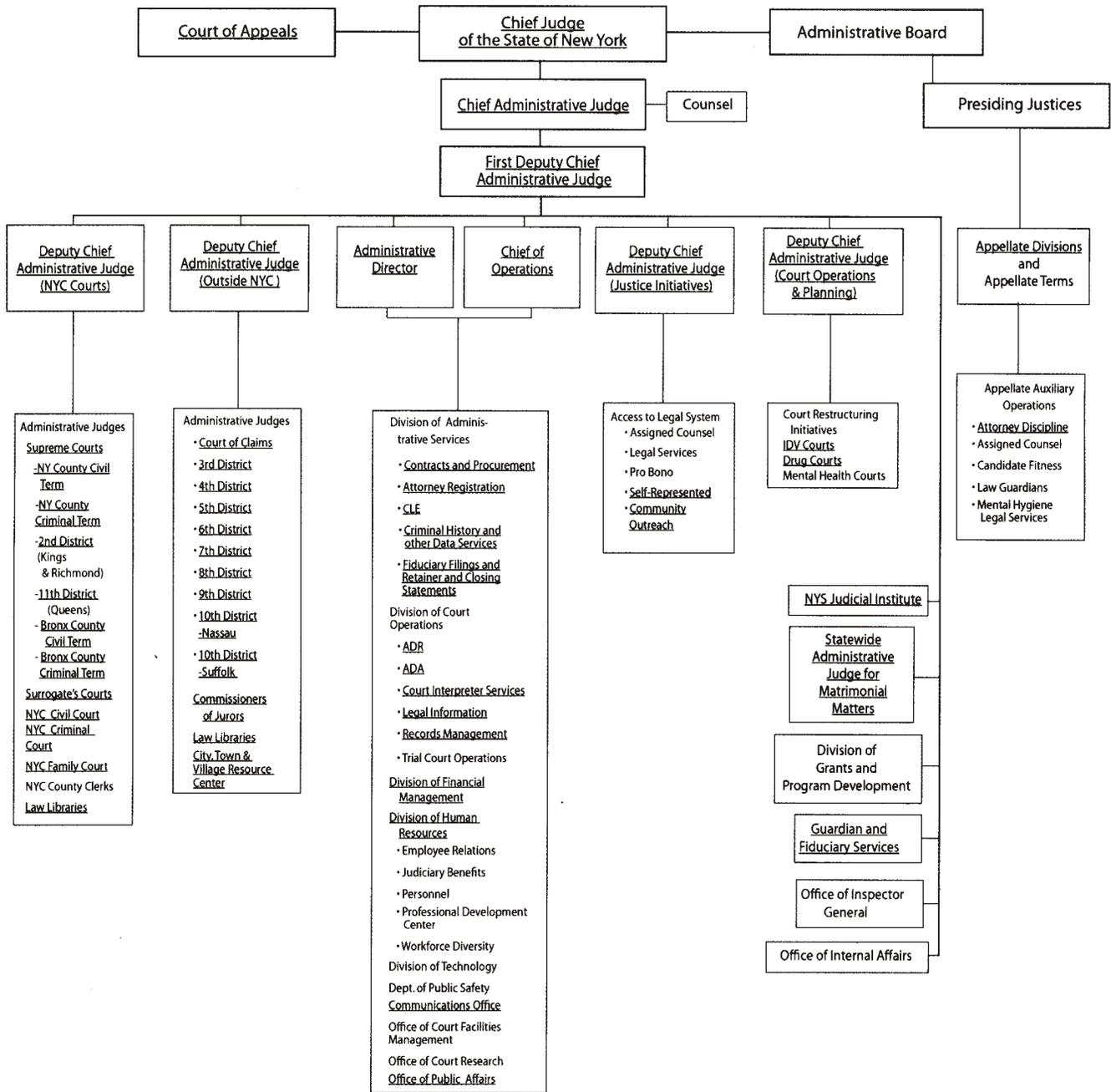
The services provided by these operational divisions are further supplemented by a Public Affairs Office which coordinates communications with other governmental entities, the press, public and bar. The Office of Court Research compiles UCS workload statistics for the courts, management and the public and conducts operational improvement studies. The Education and Training Office administers educational programs and oversees the operation of the Judicial Training Institute at Pace University. The Office of Public Safety administers the Judiciary's court security and disaster preparedness activities. The Inspector General's Office is responsible for the investigation and elimination of infractions of discipline standards, conflicts of interest, and criminal activities on the part of nonjudicial employees and persons or corporations doing business with the court system. Finally, an Office of Internal Affairs, reporting directly to the Chief Administrative Judge, conducts internal audits and investigations to support the attainment of management's long term goals and priorities.

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

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 the courts and agencies operating within their respective districts except in the Tenth Judicial District, where a separate Administrative Judge is appointed for Nassau and Suffolk Counties. 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.

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

The mission of the New York State Judiciary is to resolve all disputes that are brought before it in a fair and timely manner. The challenge is to achieve this mission in the face of a vast and ever-growing caseload – in 2004, 4.1 million new cases were filed in the State’s trial courts, an increase of over one-half million filings since 1993.

The budget request seeks the funds necessary to fulfill the Judiciary’s constitutional mandate in a fiscally prudent manner. Even as caseloads rise to record levels, the court system will continue to limit spending through a variety of measures, including continuation of a vacancy control program, purchasing and travel restrictions, and the use of enhanced technology to make operations more efficient and cost effective.

The request for the Judiciary General Fund Court and Agency Operations for fiscal year 2006-2007 is \$1.54 billion, a 6.95% increase over the current year. The vast majority of the increase requested for 2006-2007 covers costs over which the Judiciary has little or no control. Over \$53 million is needed just to fund salary and related increases for nonjudicial employees provided for in collective bargaining contracts. Fixed expenses, including these collective bargaining increases, as well as costs associated with new judgeships created in the 2005 legislative session, and resources needed to fulfill new legislative mandates, constitute more than 99% of the total General Fund Operating request.

The proposed budget strikes the right balance: it calls for the Judiciary, as a full partner with the Executive and Legislative Branches, to carefully manage scarce public funds at the same time that it requests the resources necessary to meet the justice needs of New Yorkers.

JUDICIAL SALARY REFORM

No state in the nation has gone longer than New York without a pay increase for Judges. As of January 2006, it will be seven years since the last increase. The prior salary adjustment was five years before that one – with the result that New York State Judges have received only one pay raise in 12 years. A judge serving since 1988 would have received only two pay increases in 18 years of service.

In 2005, the Chief Judge proposed comprehensive reform of New York’s system for the compensation of its Judges, including: (i) pay parity between Justices of the Supreme Court and Federal District Court Judges, along with proportionate adjustment in the rates of pay for appellate-level Judges, (ii) corresponding pay adjustment for Judges of trial courts of limited jurisdiction, marked by significant reduction of salary disparities both within the same level of court and between court levels, and (iii) provision for continuing adjustment of judicial pay to maintain pay relationships between New York State Judges and their Federal counterparts.

Enactment of this reform remains the court system’s highest priority. In anticipation of legislative action on judicial compensation, the Judiciary’s proposed budget includes \$69.5 million to fund the salary increase, including \$32.6 million to fund the increase retroactive to April 1, 2005.

NEW JUDGESHIP LEGISLATION

Chapter 240 of the Laws of 2005, established 21 new Judgeships effective August 1, 2005. This legislation created five Part A Court of Claims Judgeships, nine Part D Court of Claims Judgeships, two Ninth District Supreme Court Judgeships, one new Supreme Court Judgeship for Queens County, one new Supreme Court Judgeship for Bronx County, a new Family Court Judgeship for Orange County, a new Surrogate for Kings County and a new County Court Judgeship in Rensselaer County. The elected Judgeships created are to be filled in the November 2005 general election, and the individuals elected to those positions will take office on January 1, 2006. The 14 Court of Claims Judgeships will be appointed by the Governor.

The 2006-2007 Judiciary Budget includes funding for these Judgeships and for the associated nonjudicial positions to be created pursuant to this legislation, with the appointed Court of Claims Judgeships and staff to be phased-in on a half-year basis. In addition to these personal service costs, significant start-up, fringe benefit and ongoing nonpersonal service overhead costs will be incurred and are included in this budget. When fully annualized in fiscal 2007-2008, these additional Judgeships will add more than \$16 million per annum to the Judiciary budget.

PERMANENCY PLANNING LEGISLATION

The 2006-2007 budget seeks funding necessary for the Judiciary to implement the Permanency Planning legislation enacted in the last legislative session (chapter 3 of the Laws of 2005). This comprehensive legislation substantially changes Family Court processes for children in out-of-home care, both in foster care and direct placements. The legislation provides courts with continuing jurisdiction over children in foster care, reforms the laws that govern permanency planning, and establishes court scheduling, rather than agency petitioning, as the mechanism for ensuring that all children have on-time permanency hearings.

This legislation is expected to improve outcomes for children in foster care. However, it also imposes significant additional burdens on the already greatly-burdened Family Courts across the State, primarily as a result of additional monitoring and the increased number and frequency of permanency hearings. Accordingly, the 2006-2007 budget seeks legislative approval for a modest number of new positions and funding to fill several vacant positions in the Family Courts to address the operational impact of this legislation. This legislation will also have a significant impact on agencies such as the Juvenile Rights Division of the New York Legal Aid Society which contract with the UCS for Family Court representation. This legislation will require additional hearings as well as longer and more comprehensive interaction between the Family Courts and their clients. Accordingly, this budget includes partial year funding for additional contractual law guardian staff to address these new legislative mandates.

LOCAL COURTS WORKLOAD

The budget also seeks funding to fill vacant lines to address the impact of significant workload growth in the local City and District Courts and in the New York City Civil Court. Local court operations have been impacted by the requirements of chapter 452 of the Laws of 2005. This legislation, which took effect on September 8, 2005, requires that all civil cases be commenced in the NYC Civil Court, the District Courts and the upstate City Courts by filing with the court the summons and complaint/notice of petition and petition/order to show cause and petition together with payment of the associated filing fee. These procedural changes will further challenge local courts, which already operate with the highest caseload to staffing ratios in the state. Relief is especially important in the New York City Civil Court, where new filings, primarily no-fault insurance filings, exceeded 400,000 cases in 2004, an increase of more than 40 percent in the past five years. To address these needs, this budget includes partial year funding to permit the filling of several existing vacancies in the most burdened City and District Courts and in the New York City Civil Court.

PROBLEM-SOLVING JUSTICE

The 2006-07 budget request also continues funding to integrate problem-solving justice principles, practices and innovations within the court system. Problem-solving courts feature the active involvement of Judges, and collaboration with criminal justice, treatment and social service agencies, to address the underlying issues that bring many people into court over and over again. These problem-solving case management techniques, and the use of treatment diversion as an alternative to incarceration, have proven a highly effective means

JUDICIARY

of providing justice. By addressing, and seeking to solve the underlying problems that bring people into the justice system, the problem-solving courts have also demonstrated that they can provide significant savings to state and local governments with regard to incarceration, public assistance, and other costs.

The court system has begun incorporating problem-solving strategies into the mainstream of court operations in the areas of Drug Treatment Courts, Integrated Domestic Violence Courts and Community Courts. It also is expanding the problem-solving approach to address the underlying problems of individuals whose court cases arise due to mental health disorders and for specialized court parts that deal with sex offender matters.

DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

In the more than ten years since the first drug treatment courts were established in Brooklyn, Buffalo and Rochester, more than 200 drug treatment court parts have opened or are in the planning stages throughout New York State. These court parts are in place in both felony and local criminal courts, and in Family Courts. They provide non-violent criminal offenders and parents charged with child neglect due to their substance abuse problems with the opportunity to participate in treatment and social service programs. Referrals to treatment and intensive judicial monitoring of compliance with court mandates is used as an alternative to incarceration for criminal defendants with the goal of breaking the recurring cycle of arrest and incarceration.

As of September 2005, the number of offenders and family court litigants diverted to drug treatment court programs across the state reached 25,722. An evaluative study of six of the longest running programs in New York State Courts found evidence supporting the effectiveness of drug treatment courts as an alternative sentencing option. That research study, conducted by the Center for Court Innovation, found an average 29 percent reduction in re-arrests for participants over a three-year period as compared to offenders who did not participate in the drug court program. This evaluation also found that drug court participants in each of the six programs had lower rates of recidivism as compared to offenders subject to conventional case processing.

Numerous studies of drug treatment courts in other states have reached the same conclusion, demonstrating that judicially-mandated and court-supervised treatment reduces both levels of substance abuse and rates of recidivism for participants as compared to control groups. Drug court programs will soon be readily accessible in every county of the state, in both criminal and family courts, to address offenders and litigants with underlying substance abuse and addiction problems. This statewide expansion meets a key goal set by Chief Judge Kaye's blue-ribbon *Commission on Drugs and the Courts*, which urged that drug courts be institutionalized as a standard method for case processing throughout the State.

INTEGRATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (IDV) COURTS

The court system is also applying the problem-solving strategy to matters involving domestic violence. Integrated Domestic Violence (IDV) courts follow the "One Family, One Judge" model, in which a single judge presides over all Criminal, Family and Supreme Court matters involving the same parties where domestic violence is present. This approach to case management overcomes the artificial jurisdictional barriers of New York's complex trial court structure, thereby simplifying the process for litigants. It also improves judicial decision-making, by ensuring that a single Judge is familiar with all aspects of a family's problems. The IDV courts use intensive judicial monitoring of offenders and coordination of community services for victims in order to enhance victim safety and assure offender accountability.

Statewide, there are 18 IDV courts currently in operation, with 20 more in the planning stage. By early 2007, we will have at least one IDV court in each judicial district of the State, realizing the goal set forth in 2003 by Chief Judge Kaye in her Comprehensive Plan for expansion of IDV Courts.

MENTAL HEALTH COURTS

The problem-solving approach to justice is also being used in cases that involve persons suffering from mental illness and dual substance abuse and mental health disorders. As an alternative to incarceration, Mental Health Courts divert criminal defendants with a diagnosis of mental illness into supervised treatment and service programs. Like other problem solving courts, specialized court parts and trained Judges provide intensive court monitoring of defendants. The focus in these parts is on ensuring participant adherence to medical treatment plans and other program mandates. The goal is to provide participants with the structure and support needed to minimize the potential for future criminal behavior, and to help them improve their ability to function in the community. There currently are five mental health courts in operation, and six additional specialized mental health court parts are now in the planning stage.

COMMUNITY COURTS

Community Courts focus on quality of life issues and work closely with communities affected by crime. These courts feature restitution and treatment programs that seek to address the needs of victims, offenders and the community. Community Courts use a variety of mechanisms to involve the community in the criminal justice process, including public restitution projects, community mediation, victim-offender panels, and treatment and social service interventions. They also seek input from neighborhood leaders through advisory panels and other participatory processes. Key elements of the community court model are the use of community service sanctions to make justice more visible in neighborhoods, and the referral of offenders to services that will address the underlying problems that gave rise to the criminal conduct.

Currently, four community courts have been established in New York City. Outside of New York City, community court programs operate in the Nassau District Court and Syracuse City Court. The court system's latest problem solving court initiative is Bronx Community Solutions (BCS), which began taking case referrals in January 2005. BCS is a community court project that provides community service sentencing options and referral to social services to those who plead guilty to non-violent lesser criminal offenses. The project's design and operation has been a collaborative effort of the Center for Court Innovation, the Bronx Criminal Court and the Office of the Bronx District Attorney. When fully implemented, BCS will be a resource that will provide sentencing options for the majority of people arrested in Bronx County for non-violent misdemeanor offenses.

As a community court, BCS has similar goals to those of the Midtown Community Court, Red Hook Community Justice Center and Harlem Community Justice Center which operate within New York City. The program seeks to improve public safety by promoting accountability and addressing underlying offender problems. These projects also seek to engage community stakeholder agencies and concerned citizens in the justice process. What is different about BCS, as compared to other community courts in New York City, is that it is not a neighborhood court with a limited geographic coverage area, but rather serves as a major resource to address the underlying problems of all people charged with minor offenses in Bronx County. As of the fall of 2005, BCS program staff were supporting two high-volume arraignment parts and the conference part of the Bronx Criminal Court. By 2006, BCS will expand its services to support all criminal court Judges in Bronx County. The BCS project recently was awarded \$200,000 by the U.S. Justice Department as one of ten sites selected to receive a "Community-Based Problem-Solving Justice Initiatives" grant to test ways to bring the successful elements of the approach to all offenders.

JUDICIARY

CRIMINAL DIVISION BRONX COUNTY

To address significant delays in the processing and resolution of criminal cases in Bronx County, the court system has undertaken an experimental reorganization of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the Bronx. For many years and for various reasons, there have been significant backlogs in the processing of both felonies and misdemeanors in this jurisdiction.

In this new program, the resources of both the Criminal Court and the Supreme Court, Criminal Term, including the Judges and the nonjudicial staff, have been merged and are available to handle both felony and misdemeanor caseloads. This reorganization has allowed the Criminal Courts in Bronx County to greatly reduce persistent misdemeanor backlogs and to shorten the time to case resolution, as well as reduce costs by allowing for a more flexible, efficient, and effective deployment of resources. In its first year of operation, this reorganization has produced significant savings through the consolidation of court parts, and these savings are expected to be ongoing.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Recognizing the critical importance of meeting the public's safety and security needs, the court system's Task Force on Court Security was convened in March 2005. The Task Force was composed of uniformed security personnel, court system operational personnel and senior managers, in collaboration with administrative Judges, judicial and nonjudicial associations, State and local bar associations, police organizations, the New York State and New York City emergency management officials, and the National Center for State Courts, among others. The Task Force's mandate was to examine the operational, administrative and legal aspects of properly protecting the New York Courts and the public. The Task Force recently issued its report and made 47 specific recommendations for enhancing the security of the New York Courts. The recommendations are intended to ensure that security personnel are effectively and efficiently trained, equipped and deployed throughout the State, that appropriate and standardized public safety procedures are implemented, that courthouses and other justice system facilities are designed and maintained to protect against foreseeable risk, and to improve the court system's capabilities to quickly and flexibly respond to emergencies.

The court system continues to ensure public safety at court facilities by providing well-trained professional security officers in sufficient numbers throughout the state. Efforts continue to systematically improve court security through the use of enhanced equipment and technology. This budget seeks funds for replacement and upgrading of magnetometer and x-ray scanning systems and other electronic security systems at many court sites. Staffing and equipment improvements are also funded for new and expanded court facilities.

Additionally, each court has developed a comprehensive emergency preparedness and recovery plan that is essential for the protection of the public and the courts and assures continuation of crucial functions in times of crisis. Foremost among these initiatives is funding for additional improvements necessary to ensure that court system facilities are safe and secure for Judges, lawyers, litigants, court personnel and the general public. New security officer positions are being sought to provide adequate coverage for new court facilities such as the Bronx Criminal Court Complex. This budget includes new security lines (mostly associated with new facilities), additional security vacancy fills and enhancement of local government security contracts, all of which are proposed to address deficiencies in coverage in courtrooms and court facilities identified via local analysis and a statewide review of existing security staffing.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE INITIATIVES

The right of access to the courts is fundamental. The Office of the Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives oversees various initiatives designed to improve access to justice for all New Yorkers.

Offices for the Self-Represented have been opened to provide legal and procedural information to self-represented litigants. These offices currently exist in New York City and Westchester County, with additional offices to be created during the current year in the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Judicial Districts, in Bronx and Nassau Counties and at the Red Hook Community Court. The fiscal 2006-2007 budget continues funding for this initiative.

This budget also seeks funding for continued development of the court system's statewide pro bono program. This initiative is intended to encourage attorneys and bar associations to volunteer their services to litigants who are the most needy financially. Funding is included in this budget for a number of local pro bono action committees and for increased operational support for volunteer activities provided through service contracts with local legal service providers.

COURT TECHNOLOGY

Technology plays a central and expanding role in allowing the Judiciary to effectively manage and process its high-volume caseloads and provide public access to court information. The Statewide intranet (CourtNet) is now used throughout the court system for internal communications through e-mail and video-conferencing and for document distribution. Over 15,000 users in all court locations are part of the UCS statewide e-mail system. This system has become the court system's primary method of communication, carrying an average of 70,000 messages daily.

A major effort is currently underway to implement an Internet-based phone service (Voice over IP) in all of the major courthouses of the State with CourtNet serving as the backbone. This would provide the UCS with a more dependable and adaptable communications system, which merges computer and telephone technologies, provide benefits such as free long distance calls within the CourtNet network, and transmit phone messages via e-mail. By the end of 2006, the UCS hopes to have over 11,000 voice-over IP phone lines in service.

CourtNet also serves as the backbone for a video-conferencing system which connects all UCS administrative offices, fourteen courtrooms within New York City and one or more locations in each county of the State outside New York City. Video conferencing, which is being used for inmate appearances and for administration and training throughout the State, has been integral to our efforts to control employee travel expenses.

This budget supports the ongoing development of a statewide case management system - the Universal Case Management System (UCMS). The system has already been completed for the Family Courts and a version for Surrogate's Courts is currently being implemented. UCMS versions for courts of criminal jurisdiction, for supreme civil and for local civil will start being implemented during 2006. A statewide cashiering component is also under development. The UCS Division of Technology has created an Internet-based system which allows courts to electronically transmit court decisions and is in the process of implementing a system to make court records available to the public via the Internet. Ultimately, it will be possible for litigants and the public to do business with the courts remotely via the Internet. All these systems leverage the statewide CourtNet network and will help make UCS operations more efficient.

The technology budget also funds implementation of systems to streamline and enhance access to automated human resource information. Funds will support the human resource and timekeeping applications recommended as part of the comprehensive human resource business process analysis. The uniform automated timekeeping system, to be completed during the current fiscal year, has substantially streamlined time and leave record keeping and control. Funding will also support work to design and implement new automated systems to support various other personnel functions including position management, employee histories, leave management and regulatory records requirements.

This budget request provides annual funding for these ongoing operations and projects and seeks State-supported bond funding authorization to finance essential hardware replacements and upgrades. The court system's automation budget also continues

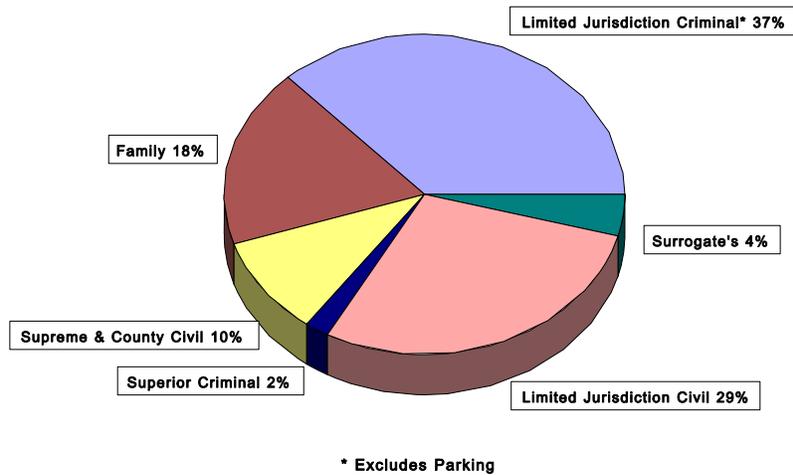
JUDICIARY

investments in a number of ongoing projects and will support replacement and upgrading of mainframe, office and courtroom technology such as servers, desktop computers, network devices, storage systems and printers on a scheduled basis.

COURT SYSTEM WORKLOAD

The court system is handling record level caseloads. In 2004, there were 4.1 million new cases filed in the trial courts of the Unified Court System, excluding parking cases, an increase of one-half million cases or 13.5% since 1993. Filings and dispositions in 2004, by case type, were as follows:

Trial Court Filings by Case Type - 2004

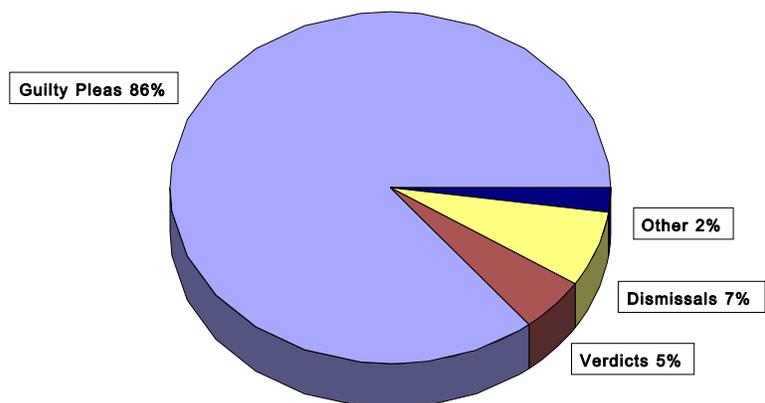


CRIMINAL CASES

Criminal Term of Supreme and County Courts

- Felony Filings – 51,983
- Felony Dispositions – 53,819

Felony Dispositions by Type of Disposition - 2004



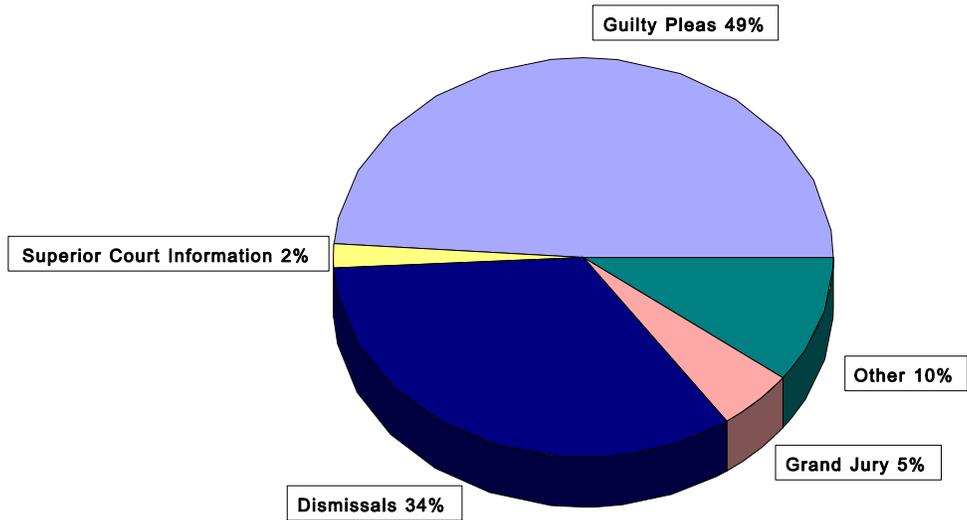
Criminal Court of the City of New York

- Filings (arrest cases) - 318,248
- Dispositions (arrest cases) - 330,521
- Filings (summons cases) - 468,292
- Dispositions (summons cases) - 356,029

City and District Courts Outside New York City (Arrest, Traffic)

- Filings - 702,079
- Dispositions - 606,921

NYC Criminal Court Dispositions by Case Type - 2004



* Only 0.2% of dispositions were by verdict

JUDICIARY

CIVIL CASES

Civil Term of Supreme Court

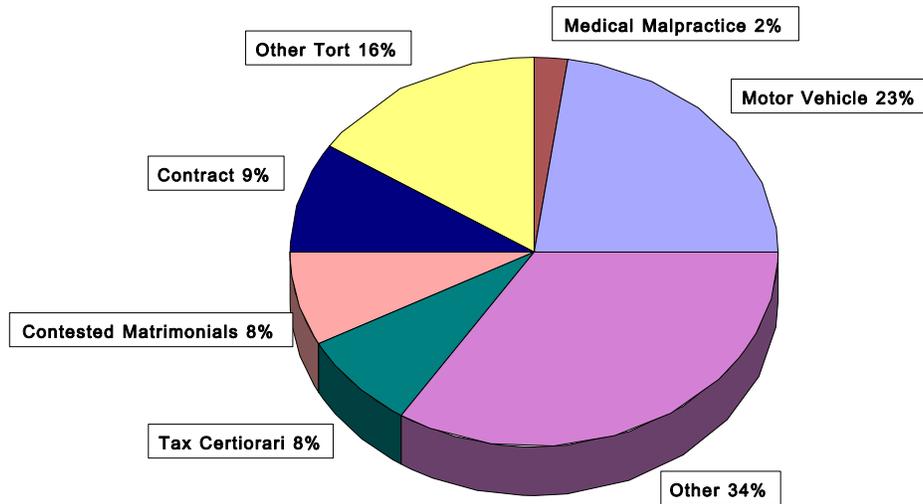
Civil Actions

- Filings - 415,132
- Dispositions - 434,675

Small Claims Assessment Review Program (SCAR)

- Filings - 85,324
- Dispositions - 42,933

Supreme Civil New Case Filings by Case Type - 2004



Civil Court of the City of New York

Civil Actions

- Filings - 400,931
- Dispositions - 245,822

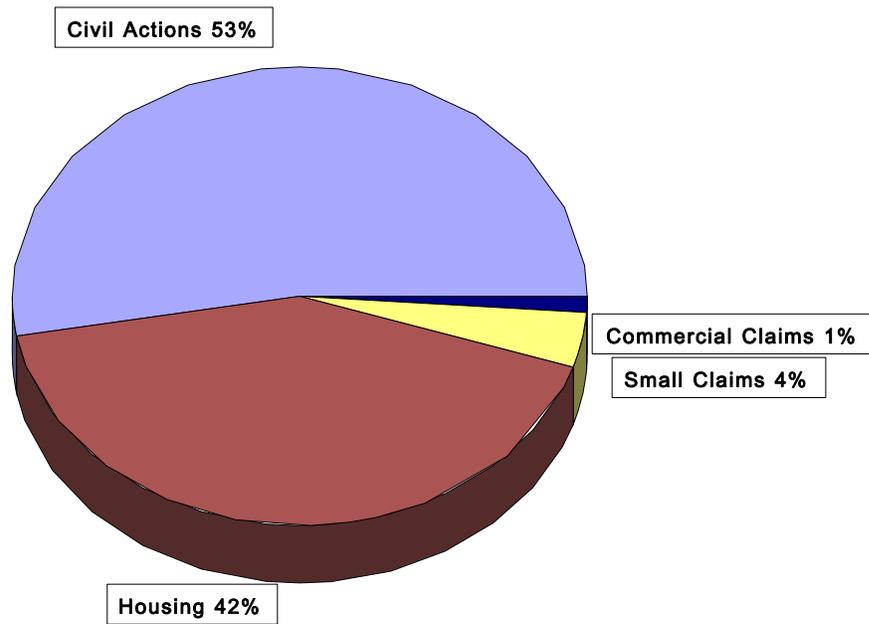
Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 41,554
- Dispositions - 47,081

Housing Court

- Filings - 314,367
- Dispositions - 268,812

NYC Civil Court Filings by Case Type - 2004



CITY AND DISTRICT COURTS OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

Civil Actions

- Filings - 171,140
- Dispositions - 156,927

Small Claims/Commercial Claims

- Filings - 46,788
- Dispositions - 46,671

JUDICIARY

Landlord/Tenant

- Filings - 74,997
- Dispositions - 75,887

County Courts

- Filings - 30,333
- Dispositions - 30,416

Court of Claims

- Filings - 1,694
- Dispositions - 1,729

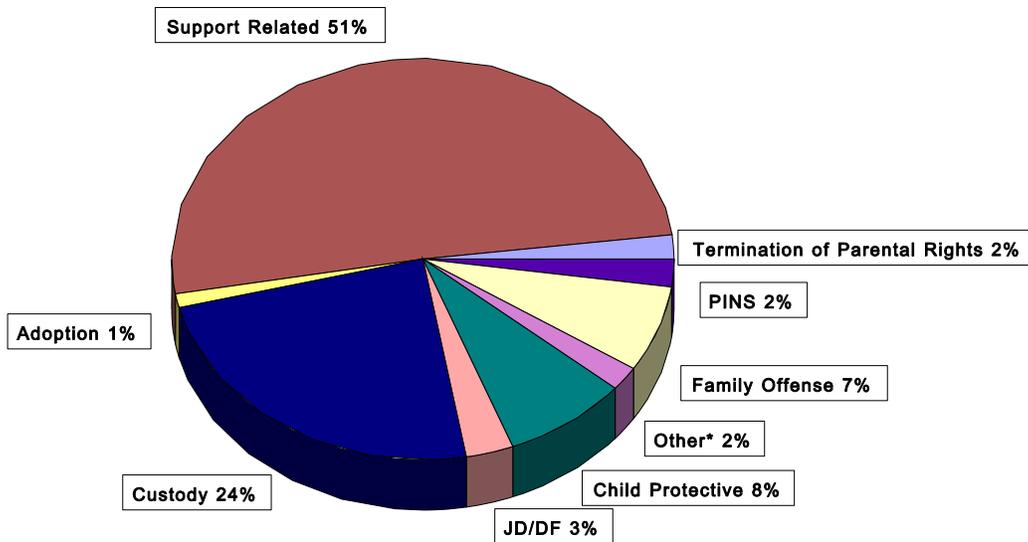
Arbitration Program

- Filings - 21,387
- Dispositions - 17,499

Family Courts

- Filings - 695,842
- Dispositions - 704,348

Family Court Filings by Case Type - 2004

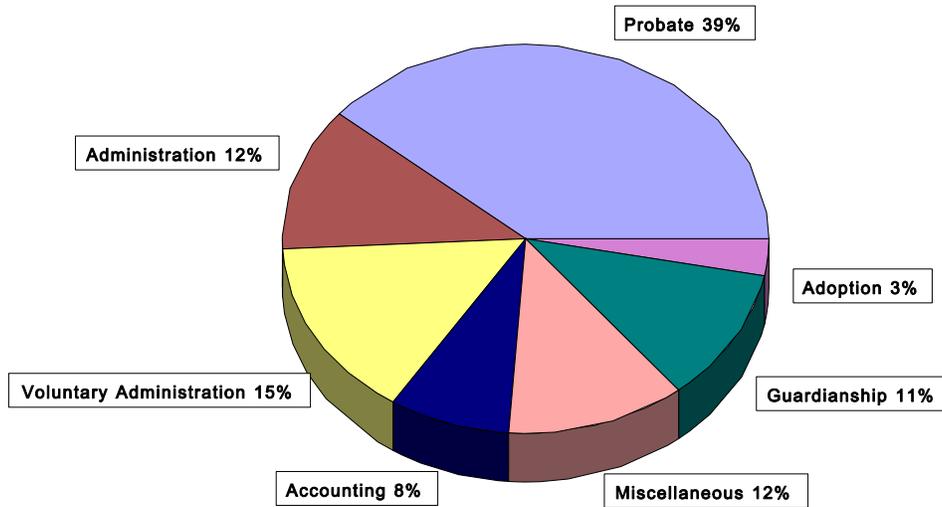


* Includes guardianship, foster care, physically handicapped, consent to marry and other.

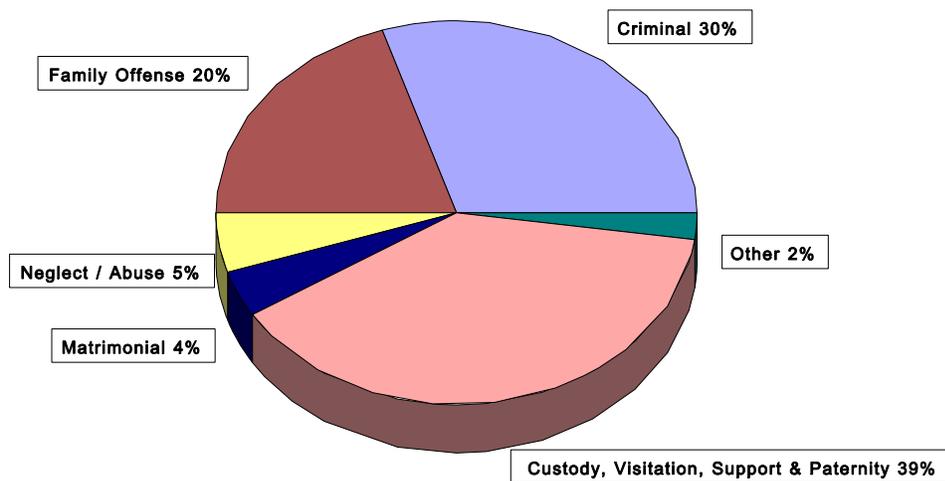
Surrogate's Courts

- Filings - 145,749
- Dispositions - 119,702

Surrogate's Court Dispositions by Case Type - 2004



Integrated Domestic Violence Filings by Case Type - 2004



THE 2006-07 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST

The budget request for the Judiciary General Fund Court and Agency Operations for fiscal year 2006-2007 is \$1.54 billion, a 6.4% base and 6.9% overall increase over the current year. The All Funds Court and Agency portion of the request, including the General Fund as well as Special Revenue and Federal Funds, is \$1.63 billion, a 6.8% increase over the current year fiscal appropriation of \$1.53 billion.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGE

The Judiciary's 2006-07 Court and Agency Operations - General Fund budget totals \$1.54 billion, an increase of \$99.7 million. The major components of the General Fund Court & Agency Operations change include:

- \$53.4 million for salary and related increases for eligible nonjudicial employees in accordance with collective bargaining contracts and administrative provision.
- \$13.2 million for security-related expenses including funding to annualize security positions created in the current year; to annualize current year local government contract security costs; for necessary security enhancements to these same agreements for next year; for security cameras, scanners and other equipment for the new Bronx Courthouse; for security improvements recommended by the Task Force on Court Security; for court officer medical screening expenses; for security-related overtime expenses; and, partial year funding for 100 new security positions and targeted security position fills.
- \$10.9 million for 21 new Judgeships created pursuant to the provisions of chapter 240 of the Laws of 2005, including related nonjudicial positions and nonpersonal service support.
- \$4.8 million for inflation-driven baseline nonpersonal service costs, including expenses for business-related travel, records management projects, print and computer-aided legal reference materials, Small Claims Assessment Review hearing officers, Alternative Dispute Resolution services and information technology consulting services.
- \$3.6 million for equipment and furnishings for new courthouse facilities.
- \$5.4 million to annualize the cost of essential employment target increases and other minor adjustments made in the current year.
- \$2.6 million for Law Guardian voucher and contract increases.
- \$2.2 million for Family Court permanency planning initiatives required pursuant to chapter 3 of the Laws of 2005, including partial-year funding for 25 new positions, vacancy fills and additional Law Guardian positions for the legal aid agencies with which the UCS contracts for Family Court representation.
- \$1.9 million for employment target increases in fiscal 2006-2007 for City & District Courts, Supreme Court Civil Justice initiatives and other specific workload issues.
- \$1.5 million for progress payments on equipment financed via State-supported bonds.
- \$.2 million in miscellaneous adjustments.

THE JUDICIARY BUDGET - 2006-2007

The following is a Summary of the 2006-2007 fiscal requirements of the Judiciary including the legislative appropriation bill and financial plan in support of the budget proposals.

JUDICIARY

Unified Court System
2006-2007 Budget Request
All Funds Appropriation Requirements
Major Purpose/Fund Summary

<u>Category / Fund / Major Purpose</u>	<u>2005-2006</u>	<u>2006-2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Court & Agency Operations:</u>			
<i>Courts of Original Jurisdiction</i>	1,245,264,814	1,336,431,881	91,167,067
<i>Court of Appeals</i>	14,184,554	14,681,024	496,470
<i>Appellate Court Operations</i>	64,159,899	65,944,946	1,785,047
<i>Appellate Auxiliary Operations</i>	87,504,726	92,997,612	5,492,886
<i>Administration & General Support</i>	20,830,012	22,143,618	1,313,606
<i>Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed</i>	3,828,018	3,307,228	(520,790)
<u>Court & Agency Operations - General Fund Total</u>	<u>1,435,772,023</u>	<u>1,535,506,309</u>	<u>99,734,286</u>
<u>Special Revenue Fund - Federal</u>			
	7,500,000	7,500,000	0
<u>Special Revenue Fund - Other</u>			
<i>NYC County Clerks Operations Offset Fund</i>	19,796,687	22,061,575	2,264,888
<i>Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund</i>	14,062,512	15,394,089	1,331,577
<i>Miscellaneous Special Revenue</i>	2,500,000	1,500,000	(1,000,000)
<i>Attorney Licensing Fund</i>	21,095,853	22,455,420	1,359,567
<i>Indigent Legal Services Fund</i>	25,000,000	25,000,000	0
<i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund</i>	2,072,925	2,178,490	105,565
<u>Court & Agency Operations - All Funds Total</u>	<u>1,527,800,000</u>	<u>1,631,595,883</u>	<u>103,795,883</u>
<u>General State Charges</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	395,969,672	426,411,511	30,441,839
<i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</i>	98,000	98,000	0
<i>Attorney Licensing Fund</i>	3,779,780	4,070,823	291,043
<i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund</i>	388,578	418,499	29,921
<i>Data Processing Offset Fund</i>	3,249,904	3,500,147	250,243
<i>New York City County Clerks' Offset Fund</i>	4,627,579	4,983,903	356,324
<u>General State Charges - All Funds Total</u>	<u>408,113,513</u>	<u>439,482,883</u>	<u>31,369,370</u>
<u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u>			
<i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</i>	9,840,258	10,868,729	1,028,471
<u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection - Total</u>	<u>9,840,258</u>	<u>10,868,729</u>	<u>1,028,471</u>
<u>Aid to Localities</u>			
<i>General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction</i>	500,000	1,000,000	500,000
<i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid</i>	104,542,662	123,553,284	19,010,622
<u>Aid to Localities - All Funds Total</u>	<u>105,042,662</u>	<u>124,553,284</u>	<u>19,510,622</u>
<u>Capital Projects</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<u>Capital Construction - All Funds Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
<u>Judicial Salary Reform</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	69,500,000	69,500,000
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<u>Judicial Salary Reform - All Funds</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>69,500,000</u>	<u>69,500,000</u>

**Unified Court System
2006-2007 Budget Request
All Funds Appropriation Requirements
Major Purpose/Fund Summary
(Fund Detail)**

<u>Category/Fund/Major Purpose</u>	<u>2005-2006 Available</u>	<u>2006-2007 Requested</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Court & Agency Operations:</u>			
Courts of Original Jurisdiction			
<i>General Fund</i>	1,245,264,814	1,336,431,881	91,167,067
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	44,451,380	47,117,724	2,666,344
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	1,289,716,194	1,383,549,605	93,833,411
Court of Appeals			
<i>General Fund</i>	14,184,554	14,681,024	496,470
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	14,184,554	14,681,024	496,470
Appellate Court Operations			
<i>General Fund</i>	64,159,899	65,944,946	1,785,047
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	64,159,899	65,944,946	1,785,047
Appellate Auxiliary Operations			
<i>General Fund</i>	87,504,726	92,997,612	5,492,886
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	43,304,689	44,320,681	1,015,992
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	130,809,415	137,318,293	6,508,878
Administration & General Support			
<i>General Fund</i>	20,830,012	22,143,618	1,313,606
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	2,640,338	2,812,111	171,773
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	23,470,350	24,955,729	1,485,379
Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed			
<i>General Fund</i>	3,828,018	3,307,228	(520,790)
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	1,631,570	1,839,058	207,488
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	5,459,588	5,146,286	(313,302)
<u>Court & Agency Operations - Total</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	1,435,772,023	1,535,506,309	99,734,286
<i>Special Revenue</i>	92,027,977	96,089,574	4,061,597
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	1,527,800,000	1,631,595,883	103,795,883
<u>General State Charges</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	395,969,672	426,411,511	30,441,839
<i>Special Revenue</i>	12,143,841	13,071,372	927,531
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	408,113,513	439,482,883	31,369,370
<u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	0	0
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	9,840,258	10,868,729	1,028,471
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	408,113,513	439,482,883	1,028,471
<u>Aid to Localities</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	500,000	1,000,000	500,000
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	104,542,662	123,553,284	19,010,622
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	9,840,258	10,868,729	19,510,622
<u>Capital Projects</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
<i>Special Revenue Fund</i>	0	0	0
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
<u>Judicial Salary Reform</u>			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	69,500,000	69,500,000
<i>Special Revenue Fund</i>	0	0	0
<i>Total - All Funds</i>	0	69,500,000	69,500,000

JUDICIARY

Unified Court System
2006-2007 Budget Request
All Funds Disbursement Requirements
(Millions \$)

<u>Category/Fund</u>	<u>2005-2006 Projected</u>	<u>2006-2007 Projected</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Court & Agency Operations:</u>			
General Fund	1,437.6	1,528.0	90.4
Special Revenue Federal	4.4	5.4	1.0
Special Revenue Funds - Other			
NYC County Clerks Operations Offset Fund	19.8	20.8	1.0
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	14.0	15.0	1.0
Indigent Legal Services Fund	22.1	23.5	1.4
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	1.8	1.9	0.1
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	25.0	25.0	0.0
<i>Court & Agency Operations - All Funds Total</i>	1,524.7	1,619.6	94.9
<u>General State Charges</u>			
General Fund	392.1	426.0	33.9
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	3.3	3.8	0.5
Court Facilities Incentive Aid	0.4	0.4	0.0
Judiciary Data Processing	0.0	4.5	4.5
NYC County Clerks' Offset Fund	0.0	3.2	3.2
<i>General State Charges - All Funds Total</i>	395.8	437.9	42.1
<u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u>			
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	7.4	8.9	1.5
<i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection - Total</i>	7.4	8.9	1.5
<u>Aid to Localities</u>			
General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction	0.6	0.8	0.2
Court Facilities Incentive Aid	113.2	120.0	6.8
<i>Aid to Localities - All Funds Total</i>	113.8	120.8	7.0
<u>Capital Projects</u>			
Courthouse Improvements	0.5	1.0	0.5
<i>Capital Construction - All Funds Total</i>	0.5	1.0	0.5
<u>Judicial Salary Reform</u>			
General Fund	0	69.5	69.5
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<i>Judicial Salary Reform - All Funds Total</i>	0	69.5	69.5

THE LEGISLATURE

The New York State Constitution vests the State's law-making power in a two-house Legislature composed of a 62-member Senate and a 150-member Assembly. Each representative is elected for two-year terms, with all 212 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 \$212,912,661 for fiscal year 2006-07 for the Legislature represents an increase of \$6,240,466 (3.0%) above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-2006, and follows an overall decrease of \$62,964 over the prior four fiscal years. The Legislature's budget request for FY 2006-07 represents an overall increase of 7.2 percent over the past six years. Over this same period, the Consumer Price Index will have increased by 21.2 percent. Over the past sixteen years, the Legislative Budget has grown at less than one-third of the rate of inflation.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Budget Summary General Fund Appropriations

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Available FY 05-06</u>	<u>Recommended FY 06-07</u>	<u>Change</u>
Lt. Governor	\$277,409	\$277,409	\$0
Senate	\$82,025,584	\$84,486,352	2,460,768
Assembly	\$97,485,974	\$100,410,553	2,924,579
Fiscal Committees	\$10,779,178	\$11,102,554	323,376
Joint Legislative Entities	\$16,164,050	\$16,635,793	531,743
LEGISLATURE TOTAL	\$206,672,195	\$212,912,661	\$6,240,466

Legislative Budget History Fiscal Year 2000-01 to 2006-07 General Fund Appropriations

<u>FY 2000-01 Approp.</u>	<u>FY 05-06 Approp.</u>	<u>FY 06-07 Recommended</u>	<u>Change from FY 05-06 Approp. (%)</u>	<u>Change from FY2000-01 Approp. (%)</u>
\$198,669,846	\$206,672,195	\$212,912,661	\$6,240,466 (+3.0%)	+\$14,242,815 (+7.2%)

Legislative Budget General Fund Appropriations Comparison to Consumer Price Index Fiscal Year 2000-01 through Fiscal Year 2006-2007

	<u>FY 2000-01</u>	<u>FY 2005-06</u>	<u>FY 2006-07</u>	<u>% Change 00-01 to 06-07</u>
Legislative Budget	\$198,664,846	\$206,672,195	\$212,912,661	+7.2%
Consumer Price Index	182.5	213.3*	221.1*	+21.2%

* estimated

The recommended Special Revenue Fund-Other appropriation of \$1,600,000 for FY 2006-07 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06. No tax revenues are required for Special Revenue Funds.

The recommended Grants and Bequests Fund appropriation of \$500,000 for FY 2006-07 represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06. 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 \$277,409 for fiscal year 2006-07 for the Lieutenant Governor represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06.

SENATE

The Senate is composed of 62 Members elected for two-year terms from districts around the state. Each Senator represents approximately 306,000 constituents. The Senate conducts its legislative business through the operation of 31 Standing Committees.

The Senate elects from among its Members for a two-year term a Temporary President who directs and guides the business of the Senate, appoints Members to Senate Standing Committees, and appoints the Senate's staff. The Temporary President serves as the presiding officer in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor or may delegate this duty to

another Member. In addition, the Temporary President serves as the Majority Leader of the majority party, while the minority party of the Senate chooses a Minority Leader from among its membership.

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

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

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation for the Senate of \$84,486,352 for FY 2006-07 represents an increase of \$2,460,768 (3.0%) above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06. This modest budget increase follows an overall increase of \$212,423 (0.3%) over the prior four fiscal years.

As detailed in the Table below, the Senate has seen its budget increase by \$5,819,851 or 7.4 percent from the \$78,666,501 appropriated in FY 2000-01. Over the same six year period, the consumer price index has increased by 21.2 percent. This is consistent with a sixteen year trend that has seen the Senate's budget grow at less than one-third of the overall rate of inflation.

In the past ten years, the Senate has reduced its staff by 424 employees or 23.2 percent, eliminated its Washington, D.C. and New York City office leases, closed many district offices, and reduced the number of district-wide mailings allowed each Member. The Senate continued to tightly control its non-personal 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 2000-01 to 2006-07
General Fund Appropriations

	FY 00-01	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	Change from FY 05-06	Change from FY 00-01
	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Recommended</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Senate Budget	78,666,501	82,025,584	84,486,352	2,460,768 (+3.0%)	5,819,851 (+7.4%)

ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is composed of 150 members elected for two-year terms from districts around the state. Each Member of Assembly represents approximately 127,000 constituents. The Assembly conducts its legislative business through the operation of 38 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 2006-07 of \$100,410,553 represents an increase of \$2,924,579 (3.0%) above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06. This modest budget increase follows an overall increase of \$253,337 (0.3%) over the previous four fiscal years.

Over the past six years, as detailed below, the Assembly's budget has increased by 7.4 percent while over the same period; the Consumer Price Index has increased by 21.2 percent. Over the past sixteen years, the growth of the Assembly's budget has been less than one-third of the overall rate of inflation. During this period, the Assembly has controlled its spending by reducing the payroll for Assembly controlled entities by over 450 positions and implementing other operational savings.

Assembly Budget History
Fiscal Year 2000-01 to 2006-2007
General Fund Appropriations

	<u>FY 00-01</u> <u>Approp.</u>	<u>FY 05-06</u> <u>Available</u>	<u>FY 06-07</u> <u>Recommended</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>FY 05-06</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>FY 00-01</u> <u>(%)</u>
Assembly Budget	\$93,492,920	\$97,485,974	\$100,410,553	2,924,579 (+3.0%)	6,917,633 (+7.4%)

FISCAL COMMITTEES

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

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

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$5,551,277 for fiscal year 2006-07 for both the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee represents an increase of \$161,688 above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-2006.

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 \$358,900 for FY 2006-07 for the Legislative Ethics Committee represents no increase from the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06.

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.

LEGISLATURE

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$189,729 for FY 2006-07 for the Legislative Health Service represents an increase of \$5,526 above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06.

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 \$760,000 for FY 2006-07 for the Legislative Library represents an increase of \$76,724 above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06.

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 \$841,850 for FY 2006-07 represents an increase of \$24,520 above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-2006.

LEGISLATIVE BILL DRAFTING COMMISSION

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

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

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

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$12,386,550 for fiscal year 2006-07 for the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission represents an increase of \$360,773 above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06.

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 for FY 2006-07 is recommended for the Legislative Computer Services Fund. This recommended appropriation represents no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06. No tax revenues are required for this Fund.

LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE ON DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND REAPPORTIONMENT

The Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment was established by Chapter 45 of the laws of 1978 to research and study the techniques and methodologies used by the U.S. Commerce Departments' Bureau of the Census in carrying out the decennial federal census. The Task Force aids the Legislature by providing technical plans for meeting the requirements of legislative timetables for the reapportionment of Senate, Assembly and Congressional districts. Using its Geographic Information System database, it also conducts research projects relating to the collection and use of census data and other statistical information.

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

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The total recommended appropriation of \$1,769,756 for fiscal year 2006-07 for the Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment represents an increase of \$51,546 above the amount available for FY 2005-06.

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.

LEGISLATURE

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The recommended appropriation of \$329,008 for fiscal year 2006-07 for the National Conference of State Legislatures dues represents an increase of \$12,654 above the amount appropriated for FY 2005-06.

LEGISLATURE

ALL FUNDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

<u>FUND/ENTITY/MAJOR PURPOSE</u>	<u>AVAILABLE</u> <u>2005-2006</u>	<u>REQUESTED</u> <u>2006-2007</u>	<u>CHANGE FROM</u> <u>2005-2006</u>
General Fund:			
Lt. Governor	\$277,409	\$277,409	\$0
Senate	82,025,584	84,486,352	2,460,768
Assembly	97,485,974	100,410,553	2,924,579
Senate Finance Committee	5,389,589	5,551,277	161,688
Assembly Ways and Means Committee	5,389,589	5,551,277	161,688
Joint Entities:			
Legislative Ethics Commission	358,900	358,900	0
National Conference of State Legislatures Dues	316,354	329,008	12,654
Legislative Health Service	184,203	189,729	5,526
Legislative Library	683,276	760,000	76,724
Legislative Messenger Service	817,330	841,850	24,520
Legislative Bill Drafting Commission	12,025,777	12,386,550	360,773
Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment	<u>1,718,210</u>	<u>1,769,756</u>	<u>51,546</u>
Joint Entities Total	<u>\$16,104,050</u>	<u>\$16,635,793</u>	<u>\$531,743</u>
GENERAL FUND TOTAL	\$206,672,195	\$212,912,661	\$6,240,466
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

LEGISLATURE

SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 2005-06</u>	<u>Requested for 2006-07</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	\$111,000	\$111,000	\$0
Maintenance and Operation			
For other expenses of maintenance and operation (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006)	<u>\$14,909</u>	<u>\$14,909</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total--Office of Lieutenant Governor	\$277,409	\$277,409	\$0
THE SENATE			
Personal Service			
For payment of salaries to members, 62, pursuant to section five of the legislative law	\$4,929,000	\$4,929,000	\$0
For payment of allowances to members designated by the temporary president, pursuant to the schedule of such allowances set forth in section 5-a of the legislative law	\$1,289,500	\$1,289,500	\$0
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services of majority leader and minority leader operations	\$9,469,621	\$9,755,645	\$286,024
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services of members' offices and of standing committees	\$28,744,340	\$29,610,670	\$866,330
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative support operations	\$14,034,579	\$14,458,616	\$424,037
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate student program office	\$479,225	\$493,602	\$14,377
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate select committee on interstate cooperation	\$77,601	\$77,601	\$0
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate special committee on the culture industry	\$77,601	\$77,601	\$0
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for the senate select committee on the disabled	<u>\$114,117</u>	<u>\$114,117</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Personal Service	\$59,215,584	\$60,806,352	\$1,590,768
Nonpersonal Service			
For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006)			
Non-employee services	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0
Supplies and materials	\$2,200,000	\$2,250,000	\$50,000
Travel	\$1,400,000	\$1,500,000	\$100,000

LEGISLATURE

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 2005-06</u>	<u>Requested for 2006-07</u>	<u>Change</u>
Rentals	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$0
Equipment maintenance and repairs	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$0
Office and space leases	\$3,600,000	\$3,700,000	\$100,000
Utilities	\$1,000,000	\$1,200,000	\$200,000
Postage and shipping	\$4,800,000	\$5,100,000	\$300,000
Printing	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
Telephone and telegraph	\$2,310,000	\$2,330,000	\$20,000
Miscellaneous contractual services	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0
Equipment	<u>\$2,900,000</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>
Total Nonpersonal Service	\$21,810,000	\$22,680,000	\$870,000
Maintenance Undistributed			
For services and expenses, including travel outside the state	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Grand Total--The Senate	\$82,025,584	\$84,486,352	\$2,460,768

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	\$28,100,316	\$28,943,325	\$843,009
For personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services for administrative and program support operations	\$31,942,350	\$32,900,621	\$958,271
For the Assembly Intern and Youth Participation Program for personal service of employees and for temporary and expert services	<u>\$880,000</u>	<u>\$920,000</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>
Total Personal Service	\$74,440,166	\$76,281,446	\$1,841,280

Nonpersonal Service

For services and expenses of maintenance and operations (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006)			
Non-employee services	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
Supplies and materials	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$0
Travel	\$2,550,000	\$2,700,000	\$150,000
Rentals	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000	\$0
Equipment maintenance and repairs	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$0
Office and space leases	\$5,450,000	\$5,800,000	\$350,000
Utilities	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$0

LEGISLATURE

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 2005-06</u>	<u>Requested for 2006-07</u>	<u>Change</u>
Postage and shipping	\$4,300,000	\$4,600,000	\$300,000
Printing	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0
Telephone and telegraph	\$2,270,000	\$2,270,000	\$0
Miscellaneous contractual services	\$550,000	\$600,000	\$50,000
Equipment	<u>\$1,100,000</u>	<u>\$1,200,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>
Total Nonpersonal Service	\$21,600,000	\$22,550,000	\$950,000
Maintenance Undistributed			
For services and expenses, including travel outside the state	<u>\$1,445,808</u>	<u>\$1,579,107</u>	<u>\$133,299</u>
Grand Total--The Assembly	\$97,485,974	\$100,410,553	\$2,924,579
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE			
For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006)	\$5,389,589	\$5,551,277	\$161,688
ASSEMBLY WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE			
For personal service, temporary and special services (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006)	\$5,389,589	\$5,551,277	\$161,688
<u>SENATE AND ASSEMBLY JOINT ENTITIES</u>			
LEGISLATIVE ETHICS COMMITTEE			
For services and expenses of the legislative ethics committee pursuant to section 80 of the legislative law	\$358,900	\$358,900	\$0
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS			
For a contribution to the National Conference of State Legislatures	\$316,354	\$329,008	\$12,654
LEGISLATIVE HEALTH SERVICE			
For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative health service	\$184,203	\$189,729	\$5,526
LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY			
For services and expenses and for temporary and special services for the operation of the legislative library	\$683,276	\$760,000	\$76,724
LEGISLATIVE MESSENGER SERVICE			
For services and expenses for the operation of the legislative messenger service	\$817,330	\$841,850	\$24,520
LEGISLATIVE BILL DRAFTING COMMISSION			
For services and expenses, temporary and special services, and for expenses of maintenance and operation			

LEGISLATURE

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 2005-06</u>	<u>Requested for 2006-07</u>	<u>Change</u>
Schedule			
Personal Service--Regular & Temporary	\$8,040,695	\$8,282,916	\$242,221
Nonpersonal Service	\$3,928,440	\$4,046,492	\$118,052
Legislative Digest Contract Administration	\$261,251	\$269,089	\$7,838
Legislative Printing Contract Administration	<u>\$755,391</u>	<u>\$778,053</u>	<u>\$22,662</u>
Total	\$12,985,777	\$13,376,550	\$390,773
Less Transfer from Leg. Computer Services Fund	<u>-\$960,000</u>	<u>-\$990,000</u>	<u>-\$30,000</u>
Total available	\$12,025,777	\$12,386,550	\$360,773

LEG. TASK FORCE ON DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Maintenance Undistributed

For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006) of the task force for senate purposes	\$331,230	\$341,167	\$9,937
For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006) of the task force for assembly purposes	\$331,230	\$341,167	\$9,937
For services and expenses (including liabilities incurred prior to April 1, 2006) of the task force for joint operations	<u>\$1,055,750</u>	<u>\$1,087,422</u>	<u>\$31,672</u>
Total available	<u>\$1,718,210</u>	<u>\$1,769,756</u>	<u>\$51,546</u>
Grand Total--Senate and Assembly Joint Entities	\$16,104,050	\$16,635,793	\$531,743

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - OTHER

LEGISLATIVE COMPUTER SERVICES FUND

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

SENATE RECYCLABLE MATERIALS, INFORMATION SERVICES AND CONFERENCE FUND

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

ASSEMBLY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS, INFORMATION SERVICES AND CONFERENCE FUND

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

GRANTS AND BEQUESTS FUND - LEGISLATURE

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
--	-----------	-----------	-----

LEGISLATURE

<u>Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriated for 2005-06</u>	<u>Requested for 2006-07</u>	<u>Change</u>
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