

# **JUDICIARY**

## **2009-10 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 17,000 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)  
Statewide:

##### **TRIAL COURTS OF SUPERIOR JURISDICTION**

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

County Court

New York City:

Criminal Court

Civil Court

Outside New York City:

City Courts

District Courts

Town Courts\*

Village Courts\*

##### **TRIAL COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION**

\*Locally funded courts

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 judgments 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 twelve 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. In practice, however, 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.

Over the past decade, the court system has been incorporating a variety of problem-solving strategies into mainstream court operations in the areas of Drug Treatment Courts, Integrated Domestic Violence Courts, Community Courts, Mental Health Courts and Sex Offense Courts. These problem-solving courts feature the active involvement of judges in collaboration with criminal justice, treatment and social services agencies. By addressing, and seeking to resolve the underlying problems that bring people into the justice system, the courts have demonstrated that they can provide significant savings to state and local governments with regard to incarceration, public assistance and other societal costs.

## **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 an Administrative Director and Chief of Operations; a Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Matrimonial Matters; 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 Court Administration 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. The Division of Grants and Program Development supports the Unified Court System in the design, development, funding and evaluation of innovative, collaborative justice initiatives.

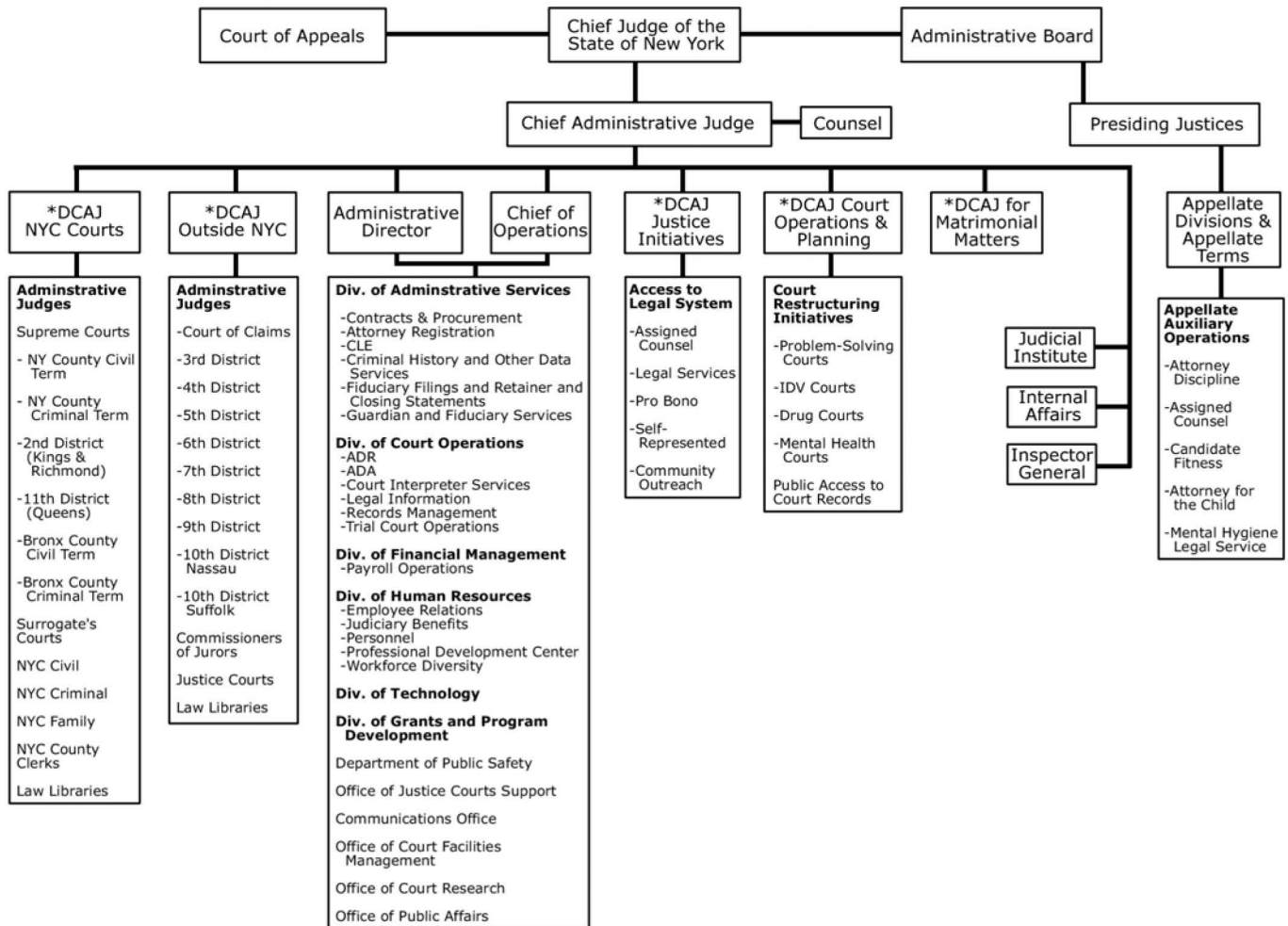
The services provided by these operational divisions are further supplemented by a Public Affairs Office which coordinates communications with other governmental entities, the press, public and bar. The Office of Court Research compiles UCS workload statistics for the courts, management and the public and conducts operational improvement studies. The Office of Justice Courts Support provides oversight of local Town and Village Courts. 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, Attorney for the Child, and Mental Hygiene Legal Service.

## Unified Court System Administrative Structure



\*DCAJ - Deputy Chief Administrative Judge

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In preparing this budget request, the Judiciary has been mindful of the extraordinary events unfolding in the broader economy and of their impact on the State's fiscal health. The Judiciary is committed to working with the Executive and Legislative Branches to address the grave situation facing New York State government. At the same time the Judiciary must continue to fulfill its constitutional duties, especially now, as the economic downturn itself brings more and more New Yorkers into the courts.

The Judiciary's fiscal year 2009-2010 budget request seeks to balance these competing obligations. It is an austere request that provides the minimum resources essential to meeting the Judiciary's core mission. The General Fund State Operations and Aid to Localities portion of the request totals \$2.27 billion. This represents no increase over the current year. The Judiciary's All Funds budget request totals \$2.5 billion, an increase of just \$2.3 million, or one-tenth of one percent over the current year appropriation. This small increase comes not from the General Fund but from fees paid by attorneys and others who utilize court services.

The Judiciary's zero-growth General Fund budget request will require that the Judiciary continue the spending controls instituted earlier this year in response to the State's worsening fiscal condition. Because so much of the Judiciary budget is for personnel-related expenses, meaningful spending controls must focus there. For this reason, the centerpiece of the Judiciary's spending control program is a freeze on filling administrative vacancies and a strict review of vacancies in court operational positions. The Judiciary has also imposed restrictions on travel and purchases, and will continue to rely on technology, including expanded use of video-conferencing, remote court appearances, and electronic filing, to make court operations more efficient and cost-effective.

The Judiciary submits this austere budget request at a time when the courts' workload continues at record levels, with more than four million new cases having been filed in both 2006 and 2007.

It is expected that the economic downturn will bring additional work to the courts. Like court systems around the nation, New York's courts are experiencing a surge in residential mortgage foreclosure filings. In some counties, filings have risen more than 200% in the past few years. In response, the Judiciary announced a program to facilitate settlement of these cases and to ensure that homeowners are aware of available legal services and mortgage counselors. To date, over 25,000 notices have been sent to homeowners informing them of available services and inviting them to attend an early court conference to explore settlement possibilities. These early settlement conferences, which in many counties across the State will be held in dedicated parts presided over by specially-trained referees and staff, will soon be mandatory under recently-enacted legislation (chapter 472 of the Laws of 2008).

Other areas in which the courts anticipate increased filings include consumer debt, evictions, and family-related matters. The Judiciary is closely monitoring caseload trends in these and other areas, and is preparing to handle increased filings by shifting existing resources and implementing targeted programs, such as our mortgage foreclosure program, to more effectively manage and resolve particular case types. The needs of self-represented litigants are receiving special attention, as they comprise a large percentage of the litigants in housing, consumer debt and other case types that are particularly affected by the broader economic conditions.

The Family Court caseload continues its steady growth, particularly in the areas of child protection, custody and visitation, and child support. The increase in child protective proceedings has been dramatic, with neglect cases in New York City doubling over the past five years, and abuse cases increasing by more than 35% over that period. The Judiciary has initiated a new collaboration, bringing together foster care agencies, counsel for parents and children, and various city and state government agencies, to develop a comprehensive plan for improving how these cases are handled and resolved, with continuous trials, and fewer and shorter adjournments, toward the goal of speeding permanent placement.

The courts are also beginning to see a new category of filings pursuant to chapter 326 of the Laws of 2008, which authorized family and criminal courts to issue orders of protection to persons involved in an “intimate relationship,” enabling domestic violence victims who are not married or related to their abusers, such as dating partners and unmarried couples, to seek civil orders of protection. Since it took effect in July 2008, this legislation has resulted in a 12% increase in family offense matters Statewide, including a 16% increase in the New York City Family Court. As appropriate, based on local needs, Family Courts are responding to this increased workload by shifting existing resources and implementing new procedures, including the creation of dedicated parts for family offense cases in those counties with a large number of such new filings.

Family and Supreme Courts are also preparing to implement chapter 595 of the Laws of 2008, which, effective January 23, 2009, requires that prior to issuing a temporary, permanent or successive custody or visitation order, the court review various databases for information, including the statewide domestic violence registry, the sex offender registry, and the court system’s family court case management system for “related decisions” in child abuse and neglect proceedings. Within the parameters of the zero-growth budget, the Judiciary is preparing to absorb this work with existing resources using technology changes to expedite the searches.

The Judiciary’s proposed budget continues funding to implement the Action Plan for the Justice Courts. The local Town and Village Courts, which each year handle more than two million cases, including arraignment of serious felonies, trials of other crimes, and a broad range of civil matters, have historically operated with limited support and assistance from the State Judiciary. Recognizing the critical role of these courts in the State’s overall justice system, the Action Plan set forth a range of State Judiciary initiatives to support these locally-administered courts and ensure that they are equipped to fulfill their important duties. In the two years since its release in November 2006, the Action Plan has improved the Justice Courts in concrete ways that can be felt by the justices who serve in these courts as well as the public they serve. Key achievements include expansion and strengthening of training for local justices, enhanced automation support, acceptance of credit card payments of fees and fines, and the requirement, for the first time, that Justice Court proceedings be on the record.

While the function of the Judiciary is to adjudicate cases rather than generate funds for the State, the courts do in fact collect significant revenues. In fiscal year 2007-2008, the courts collected more than \$102 million in various administrative fees, principally attorney registration fees, bar examination fees and charges for criminal history searches. These fees fund a very small part of court operations, as well as a variety of criminal justice initiatives, including indigent defense, civil legal services, and the Lawyers’ Fund for Client Protection. The Judiciary also collected nearly \$230 million in court filing fees during fiscal 2007-2008, \$155 million of which was credited to the State’s General Fund and \$75 million of which funded an aid to localities program. In addition, the courts



collected more than \$228 million in fines and surcharges, \$43 million of which went to the State and \$186 million was remitted to local governments. (In addition to these revenues collected by the state-paid courts, more than \$215 million in additional fines and surcharges are collected by the local Town and Village Courts.) The Judiciary is implementing new procedures to enhance collection of fines and surcharges imposed to ensure that the State and its localities receive the funds to which they are entitled.

The recently announced Green Justice initiative represents another effort by the Judiciary to carefully manage its resources. The primary focus of Green Justice is reducing the environmental impact of the judicial system, through such measures as a greater reliance on electronic filing, video appearances and conferences, remote learning, and acceptance of online credit card payments for fees and fines. Experience has shown that environmental responsibility and economic responsibility go hand in hand, and Green Justice will therefore not only lighten the court system's environmental footprint, but also enhance the efficiency of court operations and the prudent use of limited resources.

Finally, it is once again necessary to address the need for a salary increase for the judges of the Unified Court System. Within two months it will be the tenth anniversary of the last cost-of-living adjustment received by New York's judges. The Judiciary budget bill includes language that would raise judicial compensation in New York, retroactive to April 1, 2005, and the budget provides for appropriate funding. Equally important is reform of the way in which the salaries of judges are set. New York State needs an open and accountable process for adjusting salaries of its judges on a regular basis. The Judiciary has submitted a proposal to establish a mechanism for the regular review of judicial salaries and will continue to urge enactment of this much-needed reform.

This budget reflects the Judiciary's commitment to working with the Executive and Legislative branches to address the grave challenges facing the State. The budget is the product of difficult choices that were made to fulfill that commitment while also meeting the Judiciary's constitutional obligations.

## ***THE 2009-2010 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST***

The budget request for the Judiciary General Fund State Operations and Aid to Localities for fiscal year 2009-2010 totals \$2.3 billion, no change from the current appropriation. The All Funds request totals \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$2.3 million, or .1% over the current year.

### ***KEY ELEMENTS OF CHANGE***

Significant elements of change in the Judiciary's 2009-2010 General Fund State Operations and Aid to Localities budget request include the following:

- \$40.7 million in net increases for increments, salary increases, longevity bonuses and other mandated collective bargaining costs.
- \$9.0 million to annualize the costs of current year line adjustments, including approved temporary service conversions and transfers from local to state-paid public safety services.
- \$6.3 million in baseline overtime personal service increases, primarily attributable to public safety-related staffing.

- (\$20.1) million in personal service savings attributable to a vacancy control program.
- \$1.8 million in real estate rental costs, including costs for additional court support office space, chambers and courtroom space for Court of Claims Judges, and space for Mental Hygiene Legal Service staff needed to implement chapter 7 of the Laws of 2007 (civil confinement of sex offenders).
- \$6.6 million in child legal representation costs, including full-year funding to implement law guardian caseload caps established pursuant to chapter 626 of the Laws of 2007.
- \$12.4 million attributable to increased employee fringe benefit costs, including projected health insurance premium increases.
- (\$4.1) million in nonpersonal service savings attributable to the elimination of planned public safety enhancements, including conversions from local to state-paid security in various upstate localities.
- (\$4.6) million in nonpersonal service savings attributable to a variety of cost savings measures, including, but not limited to, reductions in legal reference materials, business-related travel and equipment.

**Unified Court System  
2009-10 Budget Request  
All Funds Appropriation Requirements  
Major Purpose/Fund Summary**

<b>Category / Fund / Major Purpose</b>	<b>2008-2009 Available</b>	<b>2009-2010 Requested</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations:</u></b>			
<i>Courts of Original Jurisdiction</i>	1,517,587,227	1,540,679,957	23,092,730
<i>Court of Appeals</i>	16,043,599	16,308,446	264,847
<i>Appellate Court Operations</i>	73,270,318	76,936,614	3,666,296
<i>Appellate Auxiliary Operations</i>	112,549,703	119,593,807	7,044,104
<i>Administration &amp; General Support</i>	24,837,266	24,670,698	(166,568)
<i>Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed</i>	53,146,675	6,816,964	(46,329,711)
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations - General Fund Total</u></b>	<b>1,797,434,788</b>	<b>1,785,006,486</b>	<b>(12,428,302)</b>
<b><u>Special Revenue Fund - Federal</u></b>			
	9,100,000	9,100,000	0
<b><u>Special Revenue Fund - Other</u></b>			
<i>NYC County Clerks Operations Offset Fund</i>	23,763,203	24,094,357	331,154
<i>Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund</i>	17,537,374	18,064,995	527,621
<i>Miscellaneous Special Revenue</i>	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
<i>Attorney Licensing Fund</i>	24,730,413	25,615,035	884,622
<i>Indigent Legal Services Fund</i>	25,000,000	25,000,000	0
<i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund</i>	2,152,022	2,351,976	199,954
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b>1,901,217,800</b>	<b>1,890,732,849</b>	<b>(10,484,951)</b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
<i>General Fund</i>	466,904,283	479,332,585	12,428,302
<i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</i>	98,000	98,000	0
<i>Attorney Licensing Fund</i>	4,407,721	4,525,020	117,299
<i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund</i>	453,134	465,192	12,058
<i>New York City County Clerks' Offset Fund</i>	5,396,366	5,539,579	143,213
<i>Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund</i>	3,789,816	3,890,675	100,859
<b><u>General State Charges - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b>481,049,320</b>	<b>493,851,051</b>	<b>12,801,731</b>
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
<i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</i>	12,888,555	12,901,577	13,022
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection - Total</u></b>	<b>12,888,555</b>	<b>12,901,577</b>	<b>13,022</b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
<i>General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction</i>	4,718,700	4,718,700	0
<i>Court Facilities Incentive Aid</i>	123,553,284	123,553,284	0
<b><u>Aid to Localities - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b>128,271,984</b>	<b>128,271,984</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
<i>General Fund</i>	0	0	0
<i>Special Revenue Funds</i>	0	0	0
<b><u>Capital Construction - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Grand Total All Funds</u></b>	<b>2,523,427,659</b>	<b>2,525,757,461</b>	<b>2,329,802</b>
<b><u>Retroactive Collective Bargaining</u></b>	<b>65,000,000</b>		
<b><u>Black Book Total</u></b>	<b>2,588,427,659</b>		

# JUDICIARY

Unified Court System  
2009-10 Budget Request  
All Funds Appropriation Requirements  
Major Purpose/Fund Summary  
(Fund Detail)

Category/Fund/Major Purpose	2008-2009 Available	2009-2010 Requested	Change
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations:</u></b>			
Courts of Original Jurisdiction			
General Fund	1,517,587,227	1,540,679,957	23,092,730
Special Revenue Funds	52,568,569	53,472,023	903,454
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>1,570,155,796</b>	<b>1,594,151,980</b>	<b>23,996,184</b>
Court of Appeals			
General Fund	16,043,599	16,308,446	264,847
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>16,043,599</b>	<b>16,308,446</b>	<b>264,847</b>
Appellate Court Operations			
General Fund	73,270,318	76,936,614	3,666,296
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>73,270,318</b>	<b>76,936,614</b>	<b>3,666,296</b>
Appellate Auxiliary Operations			
General Fund	112,549,703	119,593,807	7,044,104
Special Revenue Funds	46,406,048	47,427,221	1,021,173
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>158,955,751</b>	<b>167,021,028</b>	<b>8,065,277</b>
Administration & General Support			
General Fund	24,837,266	24,670,698	(166,568)
Special Revenue Funds	2,882,601	2,966,339	83,738
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>27,719,867</b>	<b>27,637,037</b>	<b>(82,830)</b>
Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed			
General Fund	53,146,675	6,816,964	(46,329,711)
Special Revenue Funds	1,925,794	1,860,780	(65,014)
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>55,072,469</b>	<b>8,677,744</b>	<b>(46,394,725)</b>
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations - Total</u></b>			
General Fund	1,797,434,788	1,785,006,486	(12,428,302)
Special Revenue Funds	103,783,012	105,726,363	1,943,351
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>1,901,217,800</b>	<b>1,890,732,849</b>	<b>(10,484,951)</b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
General Fund	466,904,283	479,332,585	12,428,302
Special Revenue Funds	14,145,037	14,518,466	373,429
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>481,049,320</b>	<b>493,851,051</b>	<b>12,801,731</b>
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
General Fund	0	0	0
Special Revenue Funds	12,888,555	12,901,577	13,022
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>12,888,555</b>	<b>12,901,577</b>	<b>13,022</b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund	4,718,700	4,718,700	0
Special Revenue Funds	123,553,284	123,553,284	0
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>128,271,984</b>	<b>128,271,984</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
General Fund	0	0	0
Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total - All Funds</b>	<b>2,523,427,659</b>	<b>2,525,757,461</b>	<b>2,329,802</b>

**Unified Court System  
2009-10 Budget Request  
All Funds Disbursement Requirements  
(Millions \$)**

<b>Category / Fund</b>	<b>2008 - 2009 Projected</b>	<b>2009 - 2010 Projected</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations:</u></b>			
<b>General Fund</b>	1,725.3	1,765.1	39.8
<b>Special Revenue Federal</b>	6.1	6.3	0.2
<b>Special Revenue Funds - Other</b>			
NYC County Clerks Operations Offset Fund	24.1	24.8	0.7
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	17.0	17.8	0.8
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	25.6	26.3	0.7
Indigent Legal Services Fund	25.0	25.0	0.0
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	1.7	1.8	0.1
<b><i>Court &amp; Agency Operations - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>1,824.8</b>	<b>1,867.1</b>	<b>42.3</b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
General Fund	467.1	475.5	8.4
NYC County Clerks' Operations Offset Fund	5.3	5.5	0.2
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	3.7	3.8	0.1
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	0.0	4.5	4.5
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	0.4	0.5	0.1
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b><i>General State Charges - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>489.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	7.9	8.0	0.1
<b><i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection - Total</i></b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction	6.9	4.8	(2.1)
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	113.7	117.5	3.8
<b><i>Aid to Localities - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
Courthouse Improvements	3.0	16.5	13.5
<b><i>Capital Construction - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b><i>All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>2,432.9</b>	<b>2,503.8</b>	<b>70.9</b>

