

# **JUDICIARY**

## **2010-11 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 (UCS), 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 UCS, 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:

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 SUPERIOR JURISDICTION**

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

\*Locally funded courts

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

The Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, hears cases on appeal from the other appellate courts and, in some instances, from the Courts of Original Jurisdiction. 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> 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 thirteen 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 UCS 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

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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, Chief of Operations and a Chief of Policy and Planning; 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; and a Counsel, who directs the legal and legislative work of the Counsel's Office.

OCA 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 UCS'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 UCS 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

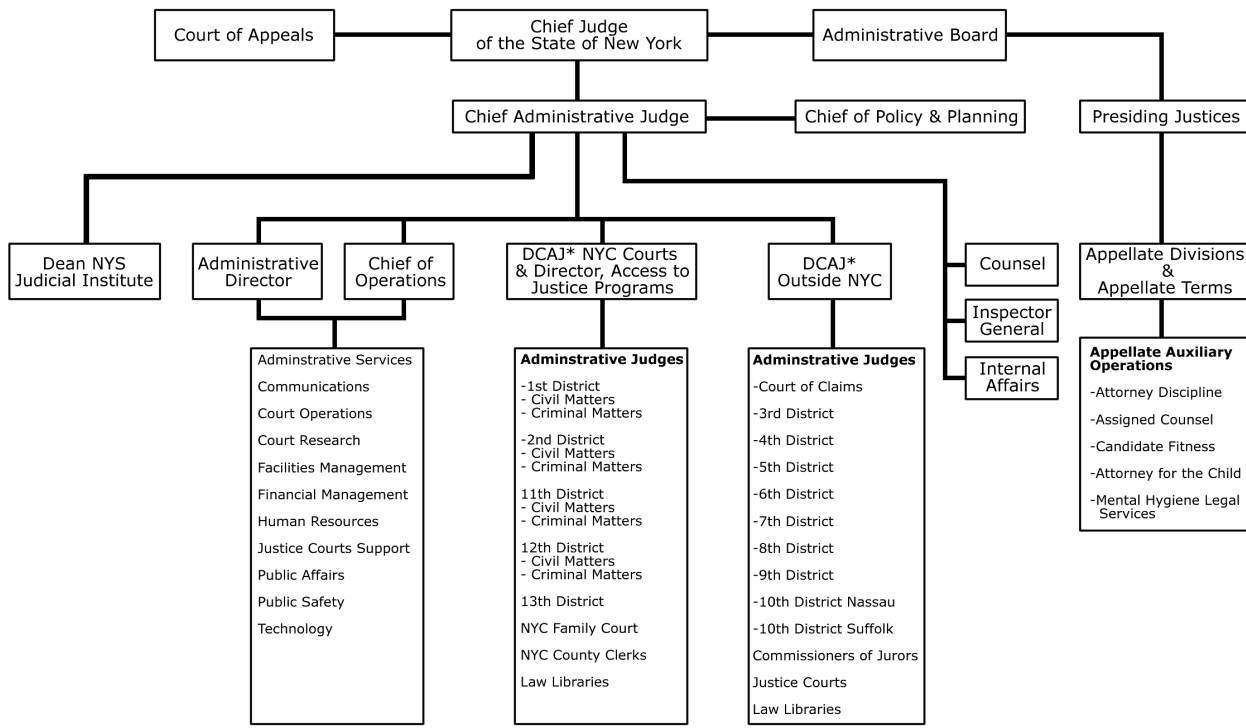
preparedness activities. The Inspector General's Office is responsible for the investigation and elimination of infractions of discipline standards, conflicts of interest, and criminal activities on the part of nonjudicial employees and persons or corporations doing business with the court system. Finally, 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 UCS 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, the day-to-day management of Civil and Criminal Courts has been incorporated into a new county-based system. Each county, except for Richmond, has a separate Administrative Judge for civil and criminal matters. New York City Family Court continues to have a citywide Administrative Judge overseeing supervising judges in each of the five counties. A Deputy Chief Administrative Judge coordinates citywide policies and initiatives for the Civil and Criminal Courts and provides general oversight of all the courts in New York City.

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**

Last year, in response to the events unfolding in the economy and their impact on the State's fiscal condition, the Judiciary submitted a zero-growth budget request. That austere budget required that the Judiciary adopt stringent spending controls, including a freeze on filling administrative vacancies and strict review of vacancies in court operational positions. The court system also undertook a program to encourage targeted nonjudicial employees to leave State service. As a result of these efforts, the court system's nonjudicial workforce will be reduced by more than 200 positions by the end of the fiscal year. Other measures that the Judiciary undertook include a bar on all but essential travel, a sharp reduction in the purchase of equipment, and strict control of overtime.

In preparing the budget request for the next fiscal year, the Judiciary is acutely aware that the State's fiscal crisis persists, and the Judiciary remains committed to working with the Executive and Legislative Branches to address the serious challenges facing New York State. Toward that end, the Judiciary will continue its cost-containment programs and carefully manage its resources. However, the Judiciary cannot submit another zero-growth budget request.

Next year, the Judiciary budget must accommodate extraordinary mandatory cost increases, none of which will provide enhanced support or resources for court operations. At the same time, the workload of the Judiciary has reached historic levels. In light of these twin forces – the magnitude of the mandatory cost increases and the growing press of the courts' work – the Judiciary cannot do as it did this year and absorb these increases within existing resources.

The only discretionary increase the Judiciary seeks is \$6.3 million for the Judicial Supplemental Support Fund, which provides judges assistance with certain work-related expenses. With the approaching eleventh anniversary of the last cost-of-living adjustment received by New York's judges, this request is appropriate and necessary. This additional funding represents only a one-quarter of one percent increase in the Judiciary budget.

With the exception of this modest amount, all other cost increases facing the Judiciary are mandatory, and exceed a total of \$160 million. The single largest such increase that the Judiciary faces in the coming fiscal year is due entirely to the recent historic decline in the stock market. Because of those market losses, next fiscal year, the Judiciary will be required to increase its contribution to the pension fund by \$84.6 million. An increase of another \$7.5 million is required to cover mandatory increases in health insurance and other fringe benefit costs. These increases must be included in the Judiciary budget request, but are not included in Executive agency requests, because these so-called "General State Charges" are handled centrally for Executive agencies, rather than in each agency budget.

These mandatory increases thus uniquely inflate the Judiciary budget request, without providing any additional resources to support court operations. Other looming mandatory increases that provide no additional resources for the courts include \$58.4 million for

nonjudicial salary increases required by collective bargaining agreements. The budget request also includes significant increases in response to statutory mandates. Pursuant to chapter 56 of the Laws of 2009, the request includes \$10 million for implementation of caseload standards for criminal defense attorneys in New York City. Another \$4.1 million covers increased costs of legal representation for children, including full-year funding to implement the attorney for the child caseload caps established pursuant to chapter 626 of the Laws of 2007.

At the same time that these large mandatory cost increases are being imposed on the Judiciary, the courts' work has increased to record levels. Over the past four years, the work of the courts statewide has increased by more than 10 percent. For the current calendar year, the total caseload of the New York courts will, for the first time, exceed 4.7 million filings. It is expected that the economic downturn, and the resulting social dislocations, will continue to bring additional work to the courts.

As it has year after year, the work of the Family Court continues to grow. Statewide, the Family Court caseload has increased 16 percent since 2005. In the current calendar year, the Family Court caseload is expected to reach a record level of nearly 800,000 filings. Family offense cases are up sharply, with a 27 percent increase over 2008. More than 10,000 individuals have sought orders of protection under the "intimate relationship" legislation enacted (L.2008, c. 326). Over the first six months of 2009, there was a 17 percent increase in the number of orders of protection issued over the comparable period in 2008. The filing statistics alone do not tell the full story of the crushing work of the Family Courts. For example, since the enactment of the record-checking legislation (L. 2008, c. 595), court staff have conducted more than 1.5 million background checks, and the courts have reviewed the search results before issuing orders in custody and visitation cases.

Civil filings in Supreme Court are up more than 14 percent since 2005, with the sharpest increase coming, not surprisingly, in foreclosure cases, where filings have doubled since 2005. In five downstate counties alone, the courts have already scheduled more than 10,000 settlement conferences in subprime foreclosure cases. The work of the lower civil courts also continues its steady increase. The caseload of the New York City Civil Court has risen 13 percent since 2005, and the civil caseload of the city courts outside of New York City has risen by 17 percent over the same period. The Judiciary expects that conditions in the broader economy will lead to increased civil filings across the State, particularly in such areas as consumer debt and evictions.

The criminal caseload is also growing, with felony filings climbing back to 2006 peak levels and the workload of the New York City Criminal Court up 20 percent over 2005.

The Judiciary is closely monitoring these caseload trends, shifting resources and implementing targeted programs, such as the mortgage foreclosure initiative, to more effectively manage and resolve cases. In addition, special attention is being given to the needs of self-represented litigants, whose cases comprise a large percentage of those matters that are particularly affected by the economy, such as consumer debt, evictions, and foreclosures.



The Judiciary will continue these efforts into the next fiscal year. However, in the face of this ever-mounting workload, the Judiciary cannot absorb the looming mandatory increases within existing resources. There are no discretionary programs to cut and no nonessential initiatives to defer. The Judiciary budget is overwhelmingly dedicated to the salaries and other direct expenses of the nonjudicial personnel who manage and the Judges who decide the cases brought before the courts. Reducing the budget request to accommodate the mandatory cost increases facing the Judiciary would deprive the courts of the resources essential to meet their constitutional duty to the people of New York.

The Judiciary recognizes its duty to work with the Executive and Legislative branches to address the fiscal crisis that confronts the State. For that reason, last year, the Judiciary submitted a zero-growth budget, requiring that unavoidable cost increases be absorbed within stagnant fiscal resources. With this budget, the Judiciary is again seeking no additional operational resources, despite the ever-growing workload of the courts, much of it driven by the economy itself. However, this budget reflects the Judiciary's judgment that its constitutional obligation to hear and decide all cases brought before the courts precludes a reduction in support for core court operations to accommodate the extraordinary increases that will be imposed on the Judiciary next year, all of which are beyond the Judiciary's control and none of which support court operations.

The General Fund State Operations and Aid to Localities portion of the fiscal year 2010-11 request totals \$2.44 billion, which represents a \$168 million, or 7.4 percent increase over the prior year. With the single, modest exception of the increase for the Judicial Supplemental Support Fund, this entire increase is mandatory, and beyond the control of the Judiciary.

As with recent past budget requests, this request addresses the critical matter of judicial compensation. The budget bill includes a reappropriation for that purpose and language that would raise judicial compensation, retroactive to April 1, 2005.

Finally, at the request of legislative leaders, the Judiciary budget request addresses the shortfall in IOLA funding for civil legal services. The Judiciary experiences, first-hand, on a daily basis, the growing need for these vital services. The same forces in the economy that are propelling litigants into the courts are making legal services for the poor more critical than ever before. As a result of a decline in interest rates, as well as, to a lesser extent, a diminution in the total amount of funds that lawyers have deposited in escrow accounts, there has been a sharp drop in funding available to support indigent civil legal services, with the shortfall next year anticipated to be \$15 million. A supplemental appropriation for that amount is included in the Judiciary budget bill, separate from the funding requested to support court operations, and would be transferred to the IOLA Board for distribution to civil legal services providers.

### ***THE 2010-11 JUDICIARY BUDGET REQUEST***

The budget request for the Judiciary General Fund State Operations and Aid to Localities for fiscal year 2010-11 totals \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$168.2 million, or 7.4%, over the current year appropriation. The All Funds request totals \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$183.5 million, or 7.2% over the current year.

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### **KEY ELEMENTS OF CHANGE**

Significant elements of change in the Judiciary's 2010-11 General Fund State Operations and Aid to Localities budget request include the following:

- \$58.5 million in net increases for increments, salary increases, longevity bonuses and other mandated collective bargaining costs.
- \$4.9 million to annualize the costs of current year line adjustments, including approved temporary service conversions and changes in certificated justice staffing.
- (\$2.0) million in miscellaneous personal service reductions.
- (\$2.8) million in baseline overtime savings resulting from administrative controls in this object.
- (\$3.6) million in temporary service reductions attributable to approved temporary service conversions.
- \$10.0 million for implementation of caseload standards for attorneys assigned to represent indigent criminal defendants in New York City pursuant to chapter 56 of the Laws of 2009.
- \$4.1 million in child legal representation costs, including full-year funding to fully implement attorney for the child caseload caps established pursuant to chapter 626 of the Laws of 2007.
- \$4.9 million in nonpersonal service increases related to inflation; real estate rental costs for additional court support office space; contractual increases for nondiscretionary obligations such as security, telecommunications charges, information technology services and computer assisted legal research; and workload-based increases for transcripts, judicial hearing officers and per diem interpreting services.
- (\$4.6) million in nonpersonal service savings attributable to a variety of cost savings measures including, but not limited to, reductions in travel and elimination of discretionary contractual obligations and services.
- \$92.1 million attributable to increased employee fringe benefit costs, including projected health insurance premium increases.
- \$6.3 million to increase the Judicial Supplemental Support Fund payments to judges.

**Unified Court System  
2010-11 Budget Request  
All Funds Appropriation Requirements  
Major Purpose/Fund Summary**

<b><u>Category/Fund/Major Purpose</u></b>	<b><u>2009-10 Available</u></b>	<b><u>2010-11 Requested</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations:</u></b>			
Courts of Original Jurisdiction	1,543,829,911	1,599,844,300	56,014,389
Court of Appeals	16,064,636	16,269,002	204,366
Appellate Court Operations	74,735,935	77,634,262	2,898,327
Appellate Auxiliary Operations	119,327,309	134,859,209	15,531,900
Administration & General Support	24,231,731	18,025,478	(6,206,253)
Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed	6,816,964	7,942,766	1,125,802
<b><i>Court &amp; Agency Operations - General Fund Total</i></b>	<b>1,785,006,486</b>	<b>1,854,575,017</b>	<b>69,568,531</b>
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<b><u>Special Revenue Fund - Federal</u></b>	<b>9,100,000</b>	<b>9,100,000</b>	<b>0</b>
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<b><u>Special Revenue Fund - Other</u></b>			
NYC County Clerks Operations Offset Fund	24,094,357	25,309,351	1,214,994
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	18,064,995	19,167,697	1,102,702
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Attorney Licensing Fund	25,615,035	26,315,696	700,661
Indigent Legal Services Fund	25,000,000	25,000,000	0
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	2,351,976	2,520,877	168,901
<b><i>Court &amp; Agency Operations - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>1,890,732,849</b>	<b>1,963,488,638</b>	<b>72,755,789</b>
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<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
General Fund	479,332,585	577,720,268	98,387,683
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	98,000	98,000	0
Attorney Licensing Fund	4,525,020	7,198,294	2,673,274
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	465,192	744,651	279,459
New York City County Clerks' Offset Fund	5,539,579	11,386,957	5,847,378
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	3,890,675	7,167,267	3,276,592
<b><i>General State Charges - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>493,851,051</b>	<b>604,315,437</b>	<b>110,464,386</b>
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<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	12,901,577	12,944,281	42,704
<b><i>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection - Total</i></b>	<b>12,901,577</b>	<b>12,944,281</b>	<b>42,704</b>
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<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction	4,718,700	5,000,000	281,300
Court Facilities Incentive Aid	123,553,284	123,553,284	0
<b><i>Aid to Localities - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>128,271,984</b>	<b>128,553,284</b>	<b>281,300</b>
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<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
General Fund	0	0	0
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b><i>Capital Construction - All Funds Total</i></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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<b><i>Grand Total All Funds</i></b>	<b>2,525,757,461</b>	<b>2,709,301,640</b>	<b>183,544,179</b>

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Unified Court System  
2010-11 Budget Request  
All Funds Appropriation Requirements  
Major Purpose/Fund Summary  
(Fund Detail)

<u>Category/Fund/Major Purpose</u>	<u>2009-10 Available</u>	<u>2010-11 Requested</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations:</u></b>			
Courts of Original Jurisdiction			
General Fund	1,543,829,911	1,599,844,300	56,014,389
Special Revenue Funds	53,472,023	55,850,341	2,378,318
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>1,597,301,934</b>	<b>1,655,694,641</b>	<b>58,392,707</b>
Court of Appeals			
General Fund	16,064,636	16,269,002	204,366
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>16,064,636</b>	<b>16,269,002</b>	<b>204,366</b>
Appellate Court Operations			
General Fund	74,735,935	77,634,262	2,898,327
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>74,735,935</b>	<b>77,634,262</b>	<b>2,898,327</b>
Appellate Auxiliary Operations			
General Fund	119,327,309	134,859,209	15,531,900
Special Revenue Funds	47,427,221	47,963,344	536,123
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>166,754,530</b>	<b>182,822,553</b>	<b>16,068,023</b>
Administration & General Support			
General Fund	24,231,731	18,025,478	(6,206,253)
Special Revenue Funds	2,966,339	3,167,697	201,358
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>27,198,070</b>	<b>21,193,175</b>	<b>(6,004,895)</b>
Judiciary Wide Maintenance Undistributed			
General Fund	6,816,964	7,942,766	1,125,802
Special Revenue Funds	1,860,780	1,932,239	71,459
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>8,677,744</b>	<b>9,875,005</b>	<b>1,197,261</b>
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations - Total</u></b>			
General Fund	1,785,006,486	1,854,575,017	69,568,531
Special Revenue	105,726,363	108,913,621	3,187,258
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>1,890,732,849</b>	<b>1,963,488,638</b>	<b>72,755,789</b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
General Fund	479,332,585	577,720,268	98,387,683
Special Revenue	14,518,466	26,595,169	12,076,703
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>493,851,051</b>	<b>604,315,437</b>	<b>110,464,386</b>
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
General Fund	0	0	0
Special Revenue Funds	12,901,577	12,944,281	42,704
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>12,901,577</b>	<b>12,944,281</b>	<b>42,704</b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund	4,718,700	5,000,000	281,300
Special Revenue Funds	123,553,284	123,553,284	0
<b>Total - All Funds</b>	<b>128,271,984</b>	<b>128,553,284</b>	<b>281,300</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>2,525,757,461</b>	<b>2,709,301,640</b>	<b>183,544,179</b>

**Unified Court System  
2010-11 Budget Request  
All Funds Disbursement Requirements  
(Millions \$)**

<b><u>Category/Fund</u></b>	<b><u>2009-10 Projected</u></b>	<b><u>2010-11 Projected</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations:</u></b>			
General Fund	1,786.3	1,808.2	21.9
Special Revenue Federal	6.3	6.5	0.2
Special Revenue Funds - Other			
NYC County Clerks Operations Offset Fund	24.8	25.7	0.9
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	17.8	19.2	1.4
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	26.3	27.8	1.5
Indigent Legal Services Fund	25.0	25.0	0.0
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	1.8	2.5	0.7
<b><u>Court &amp; Agency Operations - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b><u>1,888.3</u></b>	<b><u>1,914.9</u></b>	<b><u>26.6</u></b>
<b><u>General State Charges</u></b>			
General Fund	496.3	577.7	81.4
NYC County Clerks' Operations Offset Fund	5.2	5.5	0.3
Judiciary Data Processing Offset Fund	7.6	7.2	(0.4)
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	3.7	4.5	0.8
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	0.4	0.4	0.0
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b><u>General State Charges - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b><u>513.3</u></b>	<b><u>595.4</u></b>	<b><u>82.1</u></b>
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection</u></b>			
Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection	8.0	10.5	2.5
<b><u>Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection - Total</u></b>	<b><u>8.0</u></b>	<b><u>10.5</u></b>	<b><u>2.5</u></b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund - Courts of Original Jurisdiction	4.8	5.0	0.2
Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund	117.5	120.0	2.5
<b><u>Aid to Localities - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b><u>122.3</u></b>	<b><u>125.0</u></b>	<b><u>2.7</u></b>
<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			
Courthouse Improvements	16.5	18.0	1.5
<b><u>Capital Construction - All Funds Total</u></b>	<b><u>16.5</u></b>	<b><u>18.0</u></b>	<b><u>1.5</u></b>
<b><u>All Funds Total</u></b>	<b><u>2,548.4</u></b>	<b><u>2,663.8</u></b>	<b><u>115.4</u></b>

## ***JUDICIARY***

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### **2010-11 Budget Request Fund Appropriation Requirements**

#### **IOLA SUPPORT**

<b><u>Category Fund/Major Purpose</u></b>	<b><u>2009-10 Available</u></b>	<b><u>2010-11 Requested</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund - IOLA	0	15,000,000	15,000,000
<b><u>Aid to Localities - General Fund Total</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>

### **2010-11 Budget Request IOLA Support Disbursement Requirements (Millions \$)**

<b><u>Category/Fund</u></b>	<b><u>2009-10 Projected</u></b>	<b><u>2010-11 Projected</u></b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
<b><u>Aid to Localities</u></b>			
General Fund - IOLA	0.0	15.0	15.0
<b><u>Aid to Localities - General Fund Total</u></b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>