

NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY

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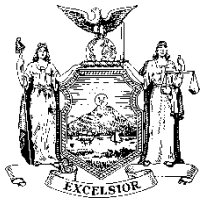
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Committee On Judiciary

Carl E. Heastie • Speaker
Charles D. Lavine • Chairperson



ANNUAL REPORT



THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

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December 15, 2022
The Honorable Carl E. Heastie
Speaker of the Assembly
Room 932, Legislative Office Building
Albany, New York 12248

CHAIRMAN
Judiciary Committee

COMMITTEES
Codes
Ethics
Insurance
Rules

Re: Annual Report of the Committee on Judiciary – 2022

Dear Speaker Heastie:

As Chairperson of the Assembly Standing Committee on Judiciary, I am pleased to present to you the Committee's Annual Report for the 2022 Legislative Session.

The Annual Report reviews the work of the Committee on Judiciary and highlights many of its major initiatives. It also includes a brief overview of various budgetary matters that concern the courts of the state and other areas within the Committee's purview.

The Judiciary Committee tackled many high-profile issues in 2022, including passing the Adult Survivors Act, enhancing protections for tenants and prospective homebuyers from predatory landlords and lenders, and enhancing legal protections for women and the environment.

A top priority of the Committee each year is ensuring that funding is added to the state budget for civil legal services for low-income New Yorkers. The Judiciary Committee remains a strong advocate for providing civil legal services to those in need. This year, the Assembly continued its support for civil legal services in New York State by restoring its traditional funding as well as an increased appropriation for civil legal services through the Judiciary budget.

I would like to acknowledge the hard work of the members of the Committee on Judiciary and all of the members of the Assembly for their continued commitment to its work and to progressive legislation. As always, your continued support is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Charles Lavine, Chairperson
Assembly Standing Committee on Judiciary

**2022 ANNUAL REPORT
NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

Charles D. Lavine, Chair

MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Majority

Charles D. Lavine
Kenneth P. Zebrowski
David I. Weprin
Edward C. Braunstein
Daniel Quart
Phillip Steck
Rebecca Seawright
Latoya Joyner
Thomas J. Abinanti
Monica P. Wallace
Latrice M. Walker
Catalina Cruz
Karen M. McMahon
Marcela Mitaynes
Jenifer Rajkumar

Minority

Michael A. Montesano
Michael J. Norris
Mary Beth Walsh
Marjorie L. Byrnes
Keith P. Brown
Michael Tannousis

Staff

Sarah Klein, Assistant Secretary for Program and Policy
Thomas Smith, Associate Counsel
Gregory Branca, Analyst
Joann Butler, Executive Secretary

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I. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary has jurisdiction over legislation affecting all aspects of both state and local courts. It has primary jurisdiction over amendments to the Civil Practice Law and Rules, Judiciary Law, Uniform Court Acts, Family Court Act, Surrogate's Court and Procedure Act, Domestic Relations Law, Estates Powers and Trusts Law, Uniform Commercial Code, Lien Law, Debtor-Creditor Law, General Obligations Law, Real Property Law, Real Property Actions and Proceedings Law, Civil Rights Law, Partnership Law, Eminent Domain Procedure Law, and Indian Law. The Committee also shares budgetary oversight of the Office of Court Administration and the Department of Law with the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. In addition, all proposed amendments to the New York State Constitution are considered by the Judiciary Committee.

The highlights that follow demonstrate the breadth, diversity, and importance of the Judiciary Committee's work in 2022.

II. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS¹

A. PROTECTING SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Relates to establishing a living allowance for adults with developmental disabilities—Chapter 110—A.8841 (Woerner) / S.7794 (Mannion)

This law clarifies that orders of support for adults with developmental disabilities shall not be eligible for services pursuant to §111-g of the Social Services Law. This law further provides that a Court's determination of support orders for an adult dependent made pursuant to this law is not binding on the state, local government, or the person for any other purpose, including determinations of eligibility for services authorized by the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities.

Relates to a temporary extension of the statute of limitations for civil actions arising out of certain sexual offenses committed against a person eighteen years of age or older—Chapter 203—A.648-A (Rosenthal) / S.66-A (Hoylman)

This law amends the Civil Practice Law and Rules to temporarily revive civil actions related to certain sexual offenses committed against a person 18 years of age or older that are otherwise barred by the existing statute of limitations for a period of 12 months. It also grants a trial preference to such actions and directs the chief administrator of the courts to promulgate rules to adjudicate such revived actions.

Relates to certain rights of non-marital parents in adoption, surrender, and termination of parental rights proceedings in family and surrogate court—Chapter 828—A.7347 (Hevesi) / S.6389 (Brisport)

This legislation would amend the Domestic Relations Law and the Social Services Law concerning cases of "public" adoptions, so that fathers who have been legally adjudicated the parent of a child, or have timely executed a formal acknowledgment of parentage, have certain rights as a parent after a child has been involuntarily separated from the child's family by the state, and the state seeks to sever the parent-child relationship as to the unmarried father.

B. PROTECTING TENANTS, HOMEOWNERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS

Relates to implicit bias training requirements for real estate brokers and salespersons—Chapter 67—A.8847 (Sillitti) / S.7769 (Kaplan)

This is a chapter amendment that clarifies provisions of Chapter 686 of the laws of 2021, to amend the effective date of the underlying chapter in relation to the requirement that real estate brokers or salespersons take two hours of implicit bias training as part of their license renewal process. This chapter amendment extends the effective date until nine months after it becomes a law.

¹ All references to chapter laws, except where otherwise noted, are chapters of the laws of 2022.

Relates to training requirements for real estate brokers and salespersons to prevent discrimination—Chapter 90—A.8848 (Cruz) / S.7730 (Skoufis)

This is a chapter amendment that makes technical amendments to Chapter 697 of the laws of 2021, which requires that approved faculty sign and affirm under penalty of perjury a document attesting to compliance with certain requirements pertaining to continuing education instruction and authorizes such document to be submitted to the secretary of state electronically. This chapter amendment also extends the effective date of the underlying chapter so that it takes effect one year after it becomes law.

Relates to fees paid for issuing or reissuing a real estate brokers or salesperson license—Chapter 91—A.8851 (Jean-Pierre) / S.7731 (Skoufis)

This is a chapter amendment clarifies provisions of Chapter 698 of the laws of 2021, by requiring that certain surcharge collected by the department of state in relation to licenses for real estate brokers and salespersons licenses are deposited into the “Anti-Discrimination in Housing Fund.” This chapter amendment also extends the effective date of the underlying chapter so that it takes effect 30 days after it becomes law.

Relates to grounds where no landlord-tenant relationships exist in cooperative apartments—Chapter 93—A.9020 (Braunstein) / S.7735 (Liu)

This is a chapter amendment that clarifies Chapter 789 of the laws of 2021, by making technical amendments such as renumbering a subdivision of the General Obligations Law to account for existing law, clarifies that the terms "deposit or advance" in this law does not include any payments or advances made that are a part of the purchase price, and further clarifies that when certain cooperative housing corporations are permitted to charge any fees to reimburse costs associated with background check and credit checks, such fees must be reasonable and approved by the supervising agency.

Relates to defining cultural competency training for real estate brokers—Chapter 100—A.8845 (Jean-Pierre) / S.7770 (Gaughran)

This is a chapter amendment clarifies provisions of Chapter 688 of the laws of 2021, by defining the term “cultural competency” for purposes of required training to mean “understanding cultural norms, preferences and challenges within our diverse communities,” and to extend the effective date of the underlying chapter to take effect nine months after being signed into law.

Relates to excluding certain seasonal use tenancies from provisions regulating deposits and advances for residential dwelling units—Chapter 111—A.8850 (Thiele) / S.7795 (Kavanagh)

This is a chapter amendment that amends provisions of Chapter 428 of the laws of 2021 to clarify that the registries required for such dwelling units to be registered with would be set up and operated by the local and county governments, rather than the State.

Relates to complaints served in a proceeding initiated on a residential mortgage covering a one to four family dwelling—Chapter 145—A.8854 (Weinstein) / S.7698 (Comrie)

This is a chapter amendment that clarifies provisions of Chapter 395 of the laws of 2021, by specifying which sections of the Banking Law apply as to residential mortgage loans covering a

one to four family dwelling and would further clarify that it is a defense to a mortgage foreclosure action that such action relates to a loan governed by this law.

Relates to the standardization of procedures that prospective homebuyers shall meet prior to receiving certain services—Chapter 153—A.9175 (Griffin) / S.7729 (Skoufis)

This is a chapter amendment that clarifies provisions of Chapter 696 of the laws of 2021, by requiring real estate brokers to institute standardized operating procedures as to the prerequisites that prospective homebuyers must meet prior to receiving certain services.

Relates to the definition of vacant and abandoned residential property relating to mortgage foreclosure actions—Chapter 160—A.8849 (Zinerman) / S.7792 (Parker)

This is a chapter amendment that clarifies Chapter 692 of the laws of 2021, by providing when residential property may be deemed vacant and when a plaintiff who commences a mortgage foreclosure action may enter such property for limited purposes, such as inspections, repairs, and maintenance. The chapter amendment also establishes a penalty of \$500 if a plaintiff enters a residential property without a good faith basis for believing that such property is vacant or abandoned and does not comply with the requirements of this law.

Relates to allowing armed service members to perform certain notary services—Chapter 437—A.9628 (Burdick) / S.4784-A (Mayer)

This law, by amending the Real Property Law, authorizes any officer in the active service within the United States armed forces to act as a notary in the United States or elsewhere relating to the acknowledgment or proof of a conveyance of real property situated in New York.

Relates to replacing all instances of the word "salesman" and its variations with the word "salesperson"—Chapter 529—A.8077-A (O'Donnell) / S.536-A (Kaplan)

This law amends the Real Property Law by replacing the antiquated word "salesman" and its variations and replaces it with the word "salesperson."

Relates to requirements of a petition in a summary proceeding to recover possession of real property in the city of Albany to allege proof of compliance with local laws requiring rental residential property registration and licensure—Chapter 615—A.10113 (McDonald) / S.9036 (Breslin)

This law amends the Real Property Actions and Proceedings Law to add a new requirement with respect to eviction actions brought in the city of Albany. In such cases, if the premises from which removal is sought is subject to a local law requiring the registration of the premises as a condition of legal rental, the verified petition must allege proof of compliance with that local law.

Relates to adding new questions to the Property Condition Disclosure Statement (PCDS) relating to a property's flood insurance and flood history with respect to all residential leases—Chapter 768—A.7876-A (Carroll) / S.5472-A (Hoylman)

This legislation would amend the Real Property Law to require landlords to disclose whether their property is in a 100-year or 500-year floodplain according to FEMA's flood insurance rate maps. This legislation would also require disclosure of whether the property is required to obtain and maintain flood insurance and the property's flood insurance history, and further requires

residential leases to provide notice to tenants regarding the availability of FEMA flood insurance for renters, and that states that standard renter insurance policies do not cover flood damage.

Relates to the authorization of owners of certain plots of land to install public water lines across unimproved roads of a subdivision to supply property with water—Chapter 774—A.9736 (Thiele) / S.8402 (Gaughran)

This legislation would amend the Real Property Law by adding water lines to the list of utilities that may be installed by the owners of certain lots, plots, blocks, sites, or other parcels of real property located within a mapped subdivision not located on a public road.

Relates to special proceedings to convey title to abandoned commercial and industrial property to certain municipalities—Chapter 837—A.5337-A (McDonald) / S.9470 (Cooney)

This legislation would amend the Real Property Actions and Proceedings Law to create a new special proceeding whereby a city, town, or village can obtain title to commercial or industrial property deemed abandoned pursuant to this law.

The following bills were reported from the Assembly Judiciary Committee and were pending at the conclusion of session:

Relates to agreements and stipulations of child support—A.7802 (Lavine) / S.7077 (Hoylman)

This legislation would require a validly executed agreement include provisions outlining that the parties have been advised about their ability to enter into voluntary child support agreements, and that the amount agreed upon by the parties is presumptively the correct amount of child support to be awarded. Additionally, the legislation would establish that an agreed upon provision may not be waived by either party or their counsel. Further, the legislation would provide for when sections of a support agreement, stipulation or court order may be deemed void by a court of competent jurisdiction, and the court procedure for these types of issues to be heard.

Prohibits landlords, lessors, sub-lessors and grantors from demanding broker's fees from a tenant—A.7934-A (Mamdani) / S.6427-A (Brisport)

This bill would amend the Real Property Law to prevent any landlord, lessor, sub-lessor or grantor from demanding any brokerage fee for the processing, review, or acceptance of an application pertaining to a lease before or at the beginning of the tenancy unless that fee is otherwise permitted by law or regulation.

Establishes the NYS Office of Civil Representation to provide certain individuals facing eviction proceedings with legal representation—A.7570-C (Joyner) / S.6678-C (May)

This legislation would establish an Office of Civil Representation to provide civil legal services in eviction proceedings for qualifying individuals. The bill would provide written notice requirements for tenants relative to their ability to seek counsel before any court filing or proceeding can continue; procedural requirements courts must follow regarding the provision of notice of the tenant's right to counsel prior to and at the commencement of an eviction action; and voiding existing lease terms that waive this right to counsel. It also would require the office

to provide an annual report on the efficacy of the program to the Governor, Temporary President of the Senate, and Speaker of the Assembly.

C. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Relates to the Attorney General entering into contracts with fair housing entities and providing certain reports—Chapter 89—A.8853 (Jean-Pierre) / S.7728 (Gaughran)

This is a chapter amendment that clarifies provisions of Chapter 687 of the laws of 2021, by ensuring that revenues from fines deposited into the anti-discrimination in housing fund shall be disbursed through allocations of grants to duly applying county, city, town or village human rights commissions, or other such entities specialized in unlawful discrimination in housing to detect such discrimination. The chapter amendment also requires that the Attorney General is to establish the application criteria and qualifications for the entities that will conduct testing under the law, and that this official may enter contracts with qualified housing entities. The chapter amendment also specifies that the Attorney General is to report to the Governor, the Temporary President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly annually on activities undertaken relating to fair housing testing. The effective date of the underlying chapter is amended to take effect 30 days after it becomes law.

Relates to awarding attorney's fees under the human rights law—Chapter 154—A.8842 (Dinowitz) / S.7733 (Biaggi)

This is a chapter amendment that clarifies provisions of Chapter 566 of the laws of 2021, by ensuring that the awarding of attorney's fees and expert witness fees is not limited to claims of credit discrimination where sex is the basis of the discrimination, but rather may be awarded to any prevailing or substantially prevailing party asserting a claim under the law.

Relates to establishing a cause of action for unlawful interference with protected rights—Chapter 218—A.10094-A (Burdick) / S.9039-A (Biaggi)

This law amends the Civil Rights Law to create a new cause of action for the unlawful interference with a person's protected rights including reproductive or endocrine health care, all medical, surgical, counseling or referral services relating to the human reproductive system, including but not limited to services relating to pregnancy, contraception, or the termination of a pregnancy.

Relates to the number and appointment process of court stenographers in Orange — Chapter 269—A.9643 (Gunther) / S.8714 (Skoufis)

This law amends the Judiciary Law and authorizes the Orange County District Attorney to appoint six stenographers (up from the previous maximum of two), for that county, and allows a stenographer who resides in either Orange County or any adjoining county, to be appointed to this position.

Relates to residency requirements for stenographers appointed by the Westchester County District Attorney—Chapter 344—A.10427 (Paulin) / S.8985 (Mayer)

This law amends the Judiciary Law to allow the district attorney of Westchester County to appoint a stenographer for that county who resides in any county located in the ninth judicial district.

Relates to the extension of certain powers of New York City Marshals for one year—Chapter 346—A.10220-A (Lavine) / S.9035 (Hoylman)

This law extends for one year (until June 30, 2023), the functions, powers, and duties of New York City marshals so that they have the same powers, functions, and duties as sheriffs with respect to the execution of money judgments issued by the Supreme and Family Court courts within New York City.

Relates to increasing the monetary jurisdictional limits of the New York City Civil Court—Chapter 552—A.10461 (Dinowitz) / S.9377 (Sepulveda)

This law enacts changes various sections of the New York City Civil Court Act to increase the monetary jurisdictional limit of the civil court of the city of New York from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Relates to the use of electronic means for the commencement and filing of papers in certain actions or proceedings—Chapter 554—A.10221 (Lavine) / S.9321 (Hoylman)

This law extends various statutory provisions in the judiciary law, the civil practice law and rules, and other laws which permit parties to use electronic means to commence certain actions, and to file papers in those actions, until September 1, 2027.

Relates to the statute of limitations for public water suppliers to commence an action for injury to property—Chapter 566—A.9824-A (Thiele) / S.8763-A (Gaughran)

This law amends the Civil Practice Law and Rules to temporarily revive, for a period of 1 year and six months, civil actions that were previously time barred that may be brought by public water suppliers relating to injury to property caused by emerging contaminants. This law also defines the term emerging contaminant.

Relates to the ability of one day officiants to solemnize marriages—Chapter 798—A.6300-A (Galef) / S.739-A (Biaggi)

This legislation would authorize the Secretary of State to designate one-day marriage officiants. It also addresses the requirements to become such an officiant, as well as the fee that may be collected relating to such an application.

Relates to technical changes to Judiciary Law regarding certification for service of a retired judge of the court of appeals or a retired justice of the supreme court—A.10470 (Dinowitz) / S.9341 (Hoylman)

This bill would amend the Judiciary Law to require an administrative board to certify retired state court judges and justices who established their continued mental and physical capacity to enable them to serve in that capacity for an additional two years beyond their statutory retirement age.

The following bills were reported from the Assembly Judiciary Committee and were pending at the conclusion of session:

Enables municipalities to enact local laws to require their town justice to meet certain minimum educational standards—A.1031 (Zebrowski) / S.437 (Hoylman)

This bill would allow municipalities to require their town or village justice to be admitted to practice law in New York state. A change in the eligibility requirement would take effect at the beginning of the next judicial term following the election of the judicial officer after the enactment of the local law.

Protects employees from unlawful discharge, penalty, or discrimination if the employee exercises their right to be absent from employment for jury duty—A.1430 (Dinowitz) / S.837 (Hoylman)

This legislation would amend the Judiciary Law and Labor Law to prohibit employers from discriminating against employees who are called to serve jury duty in any manner. Offending employers would be subject to civil penalties under the Labor Law.

Establishes the submission of an annual report regarding the efficacy of the Drug Treatment Court Program in the preceding year by the Office of Court Administration—A.2235 (Aubrey) / S.4192 (Comrie)

This bill would require the Chief Administrator of the Courts to submit to the Legislature and the Governor an annual report on the costs, function, and effectiveness of the State's Drug Treatment Court Program.

Removes the lifetime ban on jury duty for convicted felons who have completed their sentences—A.2377 (Aubry) / S.8065 (Cleare)

This legislation would amend the Judiciary Law to remove the lifetime ban on jury duty for convicted felons who have completed their sentences, including any period of probation or community supervision.

D. TRUSTS, ESTATES, AND GUARDIANSHIPS

Relates to allowing a personal representative to file a consent to adequacy of a non-economic loss award from the September 11th victim compensation fund in lieu of a compromise proceeding—Chapter 557—A.7425 (Abbate) / S.6810 (Gounardes)

This law amends the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to create a simplified alternative method for awards to be issued to individuals from the September Eleventh Victim Compensation Fund that consist solely of non-economic losses to be distributed to the family of 9/11 victims without the unnecessary delay of bringing a compromise proceeding to approve the proposed award.

Relates to allowing a personal representative of the estate of a victim of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks to file a claim on behalf of a victim who initially survived such attack without being in violation of laws relating to the capacity of a personal representative to file such a claim—Chapter 558—A.7426 (Abbate) / S.6812 (Gounardes)

This law amends the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to allow any victim of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, not just one who died because of wounds or injuries incurred because of those attacks, to

file and prosecute a claim with the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund without violating any restriction on the powers granted to the estate's personal representative relating to the prosecution or compromise of any action, the collection of any settlement, or the enforcement of any judgment.

**Relates to providing greater transparency in certain financial matters regarding trusts—
A.4601 (Barnwell) / S.8892 (Skoufis)**

This bill requires principals to provide written notice to co-trustees and co-beneficiaries of the signing of a power of attorney and to identify the individual assigned as the principal's agent.

E. CONSUMER PROTECTION

**Relates to the comprehensive insurance disclosure act—Chapter 136—A.8852-A
(Lunsford) / S.7882-A (Gounardes)**

This is a chapter amendment to Chapter 832 of the laws of 2021, that clarifies what information and documentation is to be provided to a plaintiff, no later than 90 days after service of an answer, and that these requirements do not apply to actions brought under Article 51 of the New York Insurance Law to recover motor vehicle insurance personal injury protection benefits. This law also clarifies that the law would apply to all cases commenced on or after the effective date.

F. INDIAN LAW

**Relates to State recognition of the Montaukett Indians—A.4069 (Thiele) / S.6889
(Palumbo)**

This bill amends Indian Law to include the Montaukett Indians within the term of "Indian nation or tribe" in New York. It also provided that the Montaukett Indians would have a chief or sachem, three tribal trustees, and a tribal secretary; established elections and terms of personnel and addressed the qualifications of voters and to hold office.

G. MISCELLANEOUS

**Relates to designation of courtroom in Putnam Supreme and County court as the Judge
James F. Reitz Memorial Courtroom—Chapter 712—A.8456-B (Byrne) / S.8170
(Harckham)**

This legislation would amend the Judiciary Law in relation to designating room 301 of the Putnam Supreme and County court as the Judge James F. Reitz Memorial Courtroom.

H. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE

**Relates to amendment of state constitution to grant the Debar Pond Institute, Inc., six acres
of land upon which stand Debar Lodge and its associated outbuildings for the purpose of
preservation—A.7535-D (Jones) / S.7868-C (Stec)**

This resolution to amend the New York Constitution, would grant rights of ingress and egress, and the right to use, maintain, and improve the road running to the property from County Route

26, and use and maintain existing utilities, and co-locate future utilities along existing lines. The resolution also grants the Debar Pond Institute the right to draw water for the purpose of fire prevention. In exchange, the Debar Pond Institute would agree to convey not less than 400 acres of land located in the Adirondack State Park so long as the legislature determines that the land is of equal value to the six acres being granted to the Debar Pond Institute. The land granted by the State under the resolution would be reasonably available for public use and visits, secured by a conservation easement held by New York State.

Relates to limitations on local indebtedness; removes school districts from those not permitted to contract indebtedness—A.9988 (McDonald) / S.8803 (Mayer)

This concurrent resolution to amend the New York Constitution would remove the constitutional debt limitation currently imposed upon small city school districts so as to enable such school districts to increase their current debt limits with approval by local voters.

Relates to Equal Rights Amendment—A.41002 (Seawright) / S.51002 (Stewart-Cousins)

This concurrent resolution would amend the New York Constitution to prohibit discrimination based on ethnicity, national origin, age, disability, and sex, including sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, pregnancy outcomes, and reproductive healthcare and autonomy.

III. NEW YORK STATE JUDICIARY FUNDING

The SFY 2022-2023 Enacted budget adopted the Judiciary's All Funds budget request of \$3.29 billion. This is a decrease of \$10 million or .3 percent from the SFY 2021-22. The SFY 2022-23 budget reduced disbursements by \$168.6 million, reflecting one-time expenses in General State Charges in SFY 2022 to fully repay pension obligations. These one-time expenses explain the decrease in the overall Judiciary budget; however, the Judiciary State Operations Budget increased by \$50.2 million to hire staff to pre-pandemic levels, including filling 500 non-judicial positions, 72 State Court Judgeships and to fund 14 new Supreme Court Judgeships.

IV. FUNDING FOR LEGAL SERVICES

The SFY 2022-23 Enacted budget includes appropriations totaling \$112.6 million to support the recommendations of an Office of Court Administration task force to expand civil legal services, an increase of \$12.6 million from SFY 2021-22.

The Judiciary's budget includes \$25 million to support continued improvements to court technology infrastructure, including modernization of the judiciary's secure high-speed area network, security equipment, records management, and facility renovation.

2022 SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY OF ACTION ON ALL BILLS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON

JUDICIARY

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD 6

ASSEMBLY SENATE TOTAL
BILLS BILLS BILLS

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLE TO:

Codes	4		4
Judiciary	1		1
Ways and Means	1		1
Rules			
Floor	56		56
TOTAL	62		62

COMMITTEE ACTION

Held For Consideration	17		17
Defeated			
Enacting Clause Stricken			
REMAINING IN COMMITTEE	19		

BILLS REFERENCE CHANGED TO:

Codes:

Ways and Means:

TOTAL			
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