

Chapter 2

The Administration of the Courts

Court Administration

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* (or 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 administrative standards and policies after consultation with the Administrative Board and approval by the Court of Appeals.

The *Court of Appeals and the Appellate Divisions* are responsible for the administration of their respective courts. The Appellate Divisions also oversee several Appellate Auxiliary Operations: Candidate Fitness, Attorney Discipline, Assigned Counsel, Law Guardians, and the Mental Hygiene Legal Service.

The *Chief Administrator*, 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 - the Office of Court Administration (OCA). In this task, the Chief Administrator is assisted by two Deputy Chief Administrative Judges who supervise the day-to-day operations of the trial courts in New York City and in the rest of the state, respectively; a Deputy Chief Administrator, who supervises the operations of the units that make up the Office of Management Support; and a Counsel, who directs the legal and legislative work of the Counsel's Office.

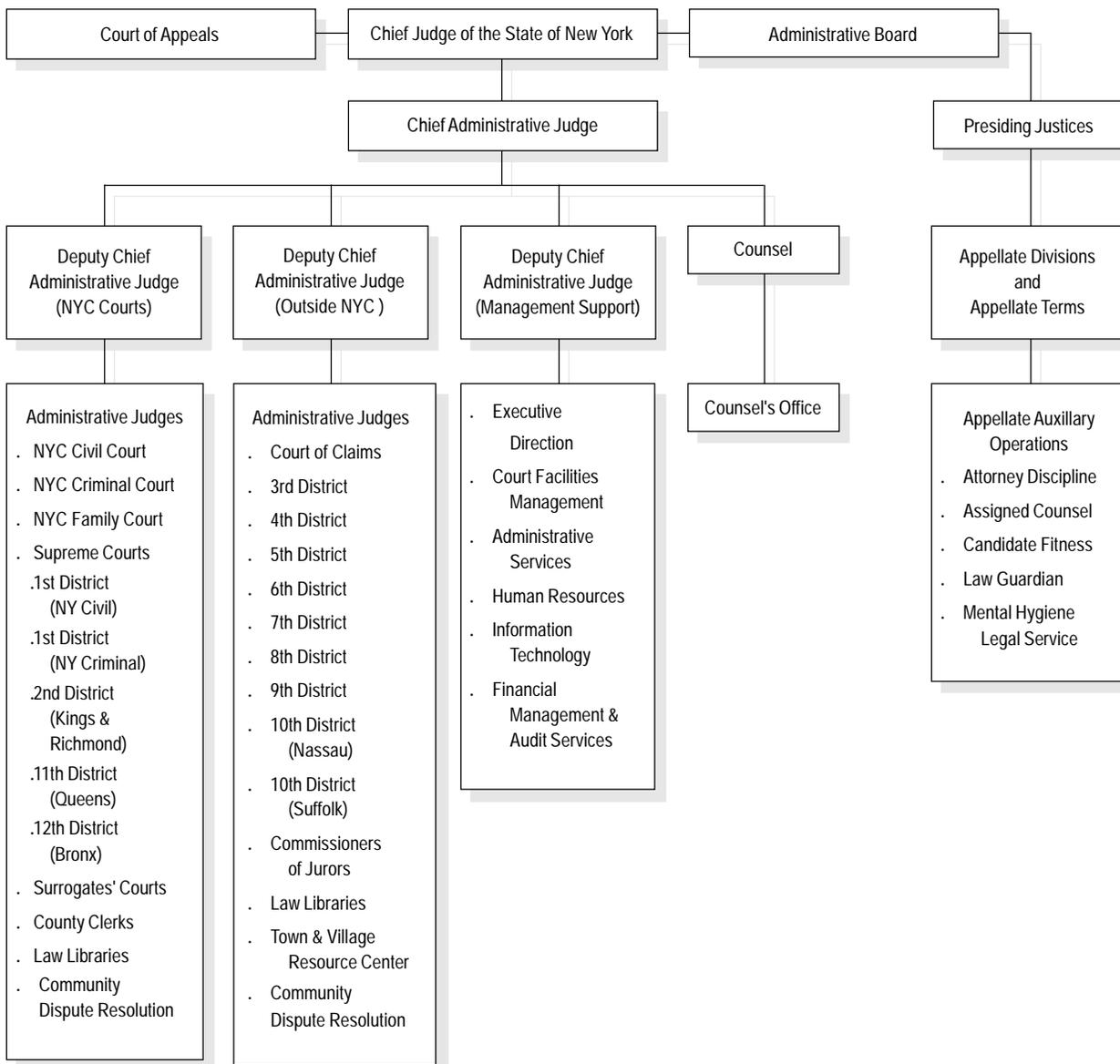
Responsibility for on-site management of the trial courts and agencies is vested with the Administrative Judges. In each upstate judicial district, there is a District Administrative Judge who is responsible for supervising all courts and agencies. The Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for the Courts outside New York City is responsible for the overall management and administration of the courts outside New York City. In New York City, an Administrative Judge supervises each of the major courts, and the Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for the Courts within New York City is responsible for the overall management and administration of the courts within the City. The Administrative Judges manage court caseloads and are responsible for general administrative functions, including personnel and budget administration.

The *Office of Management Support* provides the administrative services required to support all court and auxiliary operations. These services include fiscal management; information technology; data processing and data services; administrative services; human resources, including employee relations, personnel, EEO, education and training, payroll, and judicial benefits; communications; the Office of the Inspector General; court security services; libraries and records management; and the Community Dispute Resolution Centers Program. The work of a number of these support units during 1997 is highlighted later in this chapter.

Counsel's Office prepares and analyzes legislation, represents the UCS in litigation, and provides various other forms of legal assistance to the Chief Administrator. The legislative work of Counsel's Office during 1997 is reported in Chapter 4. (See Figure 11 for a diagram of the administrative structure of the UCS.)

Court Administration

Figure 11
UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM
Administrative Structure



The Chief Judge and the Chief Administrator also rely on many advisory groups in meeting their administrative responsibilities. Among these are the Judicial Conference, the Advisory Committee on Civil Practice, the Advisory Committee on Criminal Law and Procedure, the Family Court Advisory and Rules Committee, the Surrogate's Court Advisory Committee, and the Local Courts' Advisory Committee. The work of the Advisory Committees during 1997 is summarized in Chapter 4.

Court officials have established other committees or commissions, such as: the Franklin H. Williams Judicial Commission on Minorities, the Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children, the New York Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts, the Ethics Commission for the Unified Court System, the Pro-Bono Monitoring Committee, the Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics. The accomplishments of some of these groups during 1997 are outlined elsewhere within this Report.

The Court System's Budget

The budget for the UCS is based upon a fiscal year that runs from April 1 through March 31 of the following year. Each year, the court system's budget is presented by the Chief Administrative Judge to the Court of Appeals for approval and for certification by the Chief Judge. After certification, it is transmitted to the Governor for inclusion in the State budget. Although the court system's budget is to be submitted by the Governor without revision, there may be included such recommendations as are deemed appropriate by the Governor.

The budget request prepared by the UCS is divided into two parts, covering personal services (salaries for judges and nonjudicial personnel) and nonpersonal services (all other expenses, including equipment, facilities, etc.). Over 80% of the budget is allocated to paying for personal services.

The budget request submitted for the 1997-98 fiscal year was approved by the Legislature intact. A total of \$952.2 million was appropriated to the courts, reflecting a 6.6 percent increase over the previous year's allocation. This budget

includes funding for 205 new positions for specific targeted initiatives. The funding will continue, undiminished, to support the operational capacity of trial courts to process current caseloads and also support the continuation of the aggressive program commenced by the Chief Judge and Chief Administrative Judge to achieve economy and efficiency through reducing the administrative overhead (streamlining) of the UCS.

Information Management in the Trial Courts

The creation and management of information is one of the principal activities performed in the trial courts of the UCS in support of administration and the case disposition process. Administrative oversight of information processing in the trial courts is the function of the Division of Information and Technology ("the Division").

Throughout 1997, the Division continued the expansion of its statewide telecommunications network (CourtNet). By the end of 1997, over 20,000 network cables had been wired in courtrooms, chambers, back offices, libraries, and other working areas. Internet work equipment and data communication circuits were installed at more than 70 court locations statewide. Three quarters of the judges have attended intensive computer training classes and received their own notebook computers. Those notebook computers, together with desktop computers distributed to court staff, provide word processing, electronic mail, and legal research tools, as well as Intranet access. During 1997, over 1,000 laptop computers were issued to judges and 3,000 new desktop computers deployed to every district and court in the State.

To support the operations of high-volume courts, and district and central administrative offices, the UCS maintains centralized on-line applications supported by mainframe processors and minicomputers operating from the UCS's dual-site Technology Services Unit located in Rensselaer Technology Park and nearby Albany. Centralized applications supported by mainframe processing include the Criminal Records and

Information Management in the Trial Courts

The Court System's Budget

Office of Reference Services

Information Management System (CRIMS); the Jury Management System (JMS); the Civil Case Information System (CCIS); the New York City Family Court System (AFCRIS); the Housing Court Information System (HCIS); the New York City County Clerk Judgment Docket and Lien Book System (JDLS); the Caseload Activity Reporting System (CARS); the Automated Payroll/Personnel Information System (APPIS); on-line budget and fiscal applications, and other administrative on-line and batch applications. In addition, centralized application data is downloaded and/or re-keyed to microcomputers for local applications and used to generate specialized reports.

During 1997, enhancements were made to many systems supported by the Division:

- Most of the upstate courts were added to the electronic transmission system in which criminal dispositions are electronically transmitted from the courts to the Division facility at Rensselaer to be forwarded to the Department of Criminal Justice Services for application to its criminal history file.
- Conversion of the Jury Management System for compliance with the year 2000 processing was begun.
- The Distributed Automated Family Court Records Information System (DAFCRIS), which assists in the production and processing of petitions and orders in Family Court, was implemented in New York County, with expansion of this process anticipated for the remaining counties in New York City in 1998.
- The New York City Housing Part introduced a system in which cases are randomly assigned to judges by computer, in available court parts based upon case type.
- Development began of an online Summons System for the New York City Criminal Court.

- The Civil Case Management System, initially developed for the Commercial Division judges and staff in Supreme Court, was expanded to Kings, Suffolk, and New York Counties, permitting judges and court personnel to obtain information on civil Supreme Court cases from the bench or back-office using a computer connected to CourtNet.

- DataCase, inaugurated in 1996 to provide to the public online access to court records for a fee, was expanded to provide information to over 1,000 individual paying public users and over 600 users in the UCS who have access to the information without charge.

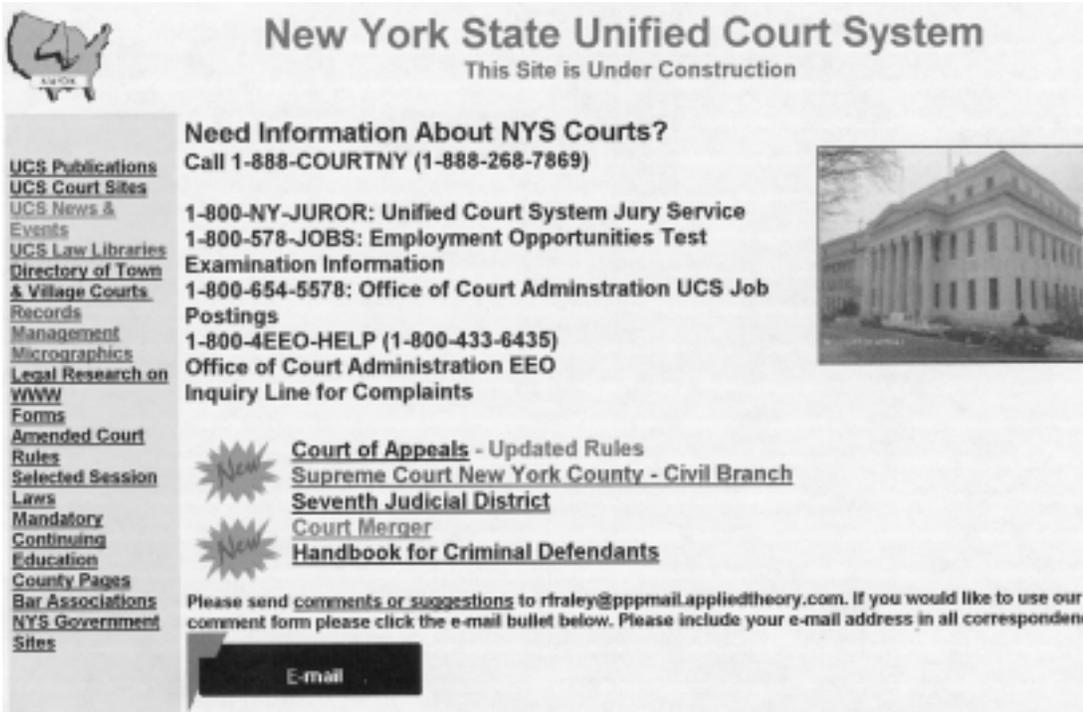
Office of Reference Services

The Office of Reference Services (ORS) manages legal research resources, libraries, court records, and micrographics services.

During 1997, the UCS web site on the Internet (*ucs.ljx.com*) was launched, providing to people all over the world information about the courts, including court rules and forms, employment announcements, information about courthouses, and court reports. The page is receiving over 100,000 "hits" each month. The home page is shown on the following page.

An 800 number (800-COURTNY or 888-COURTNY) is answered by court librarians to conduct information triage for callers, connecting them to the appropriate court, research material, jurisdiction, or other government agency, as appropriate. In 1997, an average of 180 telephone calls were received each month.

ORS currently supports and facilitates the operation of nine CD towers that contain 110 legal reference titles, placed in selected court libraries around the State. Four of the towers have capabilities for dial-in access and average over 500 searches per month.



New York State Unified Court System
This Site is Under Construction

Need Information About NYS Courts?
Call 1-888-COURTNY (1-888-268-7869)

1-800-NY-JUROR: Unified Court System Jury Service
1-800-578-JOBS: Employment Opportunities Test Examination Information
1-800-654-5578: Office of Court Administration UCS Job Postings
1-800-4EEO-HELP (1-800-433-6435)
Office of Court Administration EEO Inquiry Line for Complaints

UCS Publications
UCS Court Sites
UCS News & Events
UCS Law Libraries
Directory of Town & Village Courts
Records Management
Micrographics
Legal Research on WWW
Forms
Amended Court Rules
Selected Session Laws
Mandatory Continuing Education
County Pages
Bar Associations
NYS Government Sites

Court of Appeals - Updated Rules
Supreme Court New York County - Civil Branch
Seventh Judicial District
Court Merger
Handbook for Criminal Defendants

Please send comments or suggestions to rfraley@pppmail.appliedtheory.com. If you would like to use our comment form please click the e-mail bullet below. Please include your e-mail address in all correspondence.

E-mail

The home page of the UCS's web site which is continually revised and updated

Court Facilities Program

The care of existing court facilities and the development and construction of new ones is a major ongoing activity for the UCS. Since 1987, the Court Facilities Act ("CFA") has provided the framework and direction for statewide oversight of the maintenance and construction of court facilities, which are the responsibilities of the localities.

To provide financial assistance to local governments in meeting these needs, the CFA created the Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund, a state special revenue fund supported by various court filing fees and fee increases. The Fund provides an interest subsidy, ranging from 25 to 33 percent, to reduce the cost of borrowing money to finance court improvements. In SFY 1997-98, the State will have given \$14.2 million to 15 cities and 34 counties in interest-subsidy payments. The Fund also provides a subsidy, ranging from 10 percent to 25 percent, for maintenance and operations expenses. In SFY 1997-98, the State will have distributed about \$13 million in aid to 57 counties and 62 cities. In SFY 1997-98, the State also will have given over \$900,000 to the City of New York and to Monroe County for facilities' costs associated with the Appellate Division.

1997 saw the formal opening of three new facilities in New York City: a new Housing Court in the Bronx, a new Civil and Housing Court in Queens, and a new facility for court agencies in Staten Island. Other developments in New York City during 1997 focused on the remaining planning and programming issues with respect to three major projects — a massive new Criminal and Supreme Criminal Courthouse in the Bronx, a new Family Court complex in Queens, and a new Family Court and Supreme Criminal Court facility in Brooklyn. Detail design on these projects should proceed rapidly in 1998, with construction to commence in 1999.

Outside New York City in 1997, new courthouses were completed in the Cities of Utica and Norwich, and in Dutchess, Essex, Genesee, and Wayne Counties. Also, construction for a vitally needed new Family Court in Rensselaer County proceeded, and ground was broken for new courthouses in Herkimer and Orange Counties. In Monroe County, a new facility for the Appellate Division will be provided by renovating and expanding an existing building in downtown Rochester. In 1997, this project advanced through the design stage, and the facility will be constructed in 1998. Planning and design work for other new courthouses continues, as do various renovations, expansions,

Court Facilities Program

upgrades of building systems, and other facilities improvements in court buildings across the State.

In 1996, the CFA was amended to provide cities and counties with one hundred percent reimbursement by contract, beginning in April 1998 and phasing in over three years, for the costs associated with cleaning the courts and making minor repairs. This aid program, which is replacing a partial subsidy for maintenance and operations, should

result in further significant improvements in court operations while providing additional fiscal relief and administrative streamlining for local governments.



The new Civil Court building in Queens County

Teodora Ermanson

personal interest to judges, and programs for special courts. A wide variety of computer workshops were available and judges were able to participate in an interactive video training program in evidence. The faculty included judges, academics, hard science and behavioral science experts, and practicing attorneys.

Capital Cases Workshops
December 15 - 16, 1997

E&T sponsored a program for approximately 45 felony-level trial judges who may be called upon to preside over death penalty

cases. The program consisted of presentations on constitutional issues, a review of the New York statute, pre-trial management, jury selection, pre-trial and trial issues, and the sentencing phase of a capital case.

Education and Training Programs

Education and Training Programs

The Education and Training Division ("E&T") is responsible for providing continuing education for judges and nonjudicial employees. This includes the local town and village justices, a group largely composed of nonlawyers. In 1997, more than 3,000 judges and town and village justices, and approximately 14,000 nonjudicial personnel, attended education programs facilitated or financed by the UCS.

Programs For State-Paid Judges

1997 Judicial Seminars

July 9-11, 1997
July 15 - 18, 1997

Over 1,000 judges attended one of the two three-day annual judicial seminars. Judges were offered over 40 sessions of classes each week in subject areas covering civil, criminal, family, and trusts and estates law, as well as evidence and judicial skills. Sessions also covered substantive annual updates, UCS initiatives, evaluations of new legislation and professional rules, new developments in trial techniques, programs of

Orientation Program For Newly-Elected and Newly-Appointed Judges

December 8- 12, 1997

Approximately 80 Judges participated in a five-day seminar designed for judges who recently were elected or appointed to the bench. They attended lectures and workshops on a wide variety of substantive legal subjects and on courtroom case management, with a particular emphasis on the knowledge and skills needed to start their judicial careers. Each new judge was assigned a more seasoned mentor judge for advice and consultation.

Judicial Automation Forum

July 8 and 15, 1997
November 5, 6, 7, 1997
December 9, 10, 11, 1997

This program was designed to acquaint judges with laptop computers. Judges participated in hands-on workshops in Windows NT, WordPerfect 8, GroupWise, and Legal Research Utilizing CD-ROM. Judges also participated in group demonstrations focusing

on CourtNet and Public Access. In all, over 550 judges participated in the training.

Administrative Judges Program

Meetings were held several times during the year as part of an on-going program designed specifically to enhance the knowledge and awareness of Administrative Judges about recent management trends and to serve as a forum for discussion of specific issues that affect Administrative Judges in their roles as managers of the courts.

Town and Village Justice Training Program

There are approximately 2,230 town and village justices in the State, of which close to 75 percent are not lawyers. New justices who are not lawyers are required to complete a six-day basic certification course covering the fundamentals of law and their responsibilities as justices. These basic courses were offered six times during 1997 and attended by approximately 150 justices. In addition, a training program for Town and Village Court clerks was presented 12 times around the State.

Each year, town and village justices are required to attend an advanced continuing judicial education program. In addition to the attendance requirement, all non-lawyer town and village justices must pass a written examination that is administered at each program. The advanced course consists of two days of instruction covering selected legal topics; participants in 1997 attended lectures covering issues such as domestic violence, DWI laws, landlord/tenant proceedings, felony hearings, and statute and case law updates.

A separate Town and Village Courts Resource Center ("Center"), operating independent of E&T, offers advice and guidance to the justices of Town and Village Courts and their court clerks throughout the State. It is staffed by attorneys who provide assistance on legal questions, and by non-attorneys who serve as advocates in dealing with the localities in connection with a variety of issues including facilities and personnel. In 1997, the Center's staff was expanded to provide guidance and assistance to the judges and staff of the City Courts and it was renamed the City, Town and Village Courts Resource Center. During the

year, the Center handled approximately 13,000 inquiries.

Nonjudicial Programs

Programs are offered to the approximately 14,000 nonjudicial employees, covering effective job performance, management and supervisory development, and individual skills development. In 1997, these programs included workshops on EEO issues, management skills, court operations, and computers.

Annual Nonjudicial Association Seminars

Annual meetings of the nonjudicial associations bring court employees who work in similar courts or job titles together to exchange ideas and attend workshops and lectures on the substantive and technical areas affecting their courts. During 1997, two combined annual seminars were held. The City and District Court Clerks Association joined with the Commissioners of Jurors Association and the Supreme and County Court Clerks Association. And the Family Court Clerks Association, the Law Librarians Association, the Surrogate's Court Chief Clerks Association, and the Surrogate's Court Law Assistants Association held a joint meeting.

The Ethics Commission for the Unified Court System

In order to help preserve the integrity of governmental institutions, New York State requires that public employees disclose potential areas of conflict of interest resulting from their private activities. Section 211(4) of the Judiciary Law requires all judges and justices, as well as officers and employees of the courts who receive annual compensation at or above a specified statutory filing rate (in 1997, \$60,235), or are determined to hold policy-making positions, to file annual statements of financial disclosure setting forth detailed personal financial information.

The Ethics Commission for the Unified Court System is responsible for collecting these financial disclosure statements and for administering the filing process. The Commission is composed of five members, two of whom must

The Ethics Commission for the Unified Court System

be judges and two of whom must not be public officers or employees. It is empowered to grant exemptions from filing and approve the deletion of items of information from public disclosure, as appropriate. Any covered person who fails to file with the Commission or fails to complete any of the filing requirements is subject to disciplinary action by the Chief Administrative Judge or, in the case of a judge, by the Commission on Judicial Conduct. In 1997, approximately 4,100 judges and nonjudicial personnel will be required to file financial disclosure statements.

Attorney Registration and Statement Filings

Attorney Registration and Statement Filings

OCA is responsible for maintaining a variety of records and data concerning the status of attorneys and case processing. An explanation of that information and the filings for 1997 are reported below.

Attorney Registration

All attorneys admitted and licensed to practice law in the State of New York, whether resident or not, are required biennially to file a registration statement, and, unless they are retired from the practice of law, to pay a \$300 registration fee. During 1997, approximately 56,000 registrations were processed and \$16,584,950 in registration fees recorded. As of the end of calendar year 1997, approximately 171,765 attorneys were registered with OCA. Table 14 reflects the number of attorneys registered by county and Judicial Department as of the end of 1997.

Retainer and Closing Statements

Pursuant to 22 NYCRR Parts 603.7, 691.20 and 1022.2, every attorney who enters into a contingent-fee agreement in any case involving personal injury, property damage, wrongful death, or claims in connection with condemnation or change-of-grade proceedings in the First, Second, or Fourth Judicial Departments must file a statement of retainer with OCA, containing the terms of compensation.

In addition, in any case or proceeding in which a retainer statement is required, a closing

statement must be filed with OCA within 15 days after the attorney receives or shares any sum received in connection with the claim. This statement must include information indicating the gross amount of the settlement or award (if any), the net distribution between client and attorney, and a breakdown of other expenses and disbursements.

In 1997, a total of 310,734 retainer and closing statements were processed. Of those, 122,907 were filed in the First Department; 167,814 in the Second; and 20,1013 in the Fourth Department. Financial data concerning closing statements filed in calendar year 1997 is available upon request from OCA.

Appointment of Fiduciaries

Part 36 of the Rules of the Chief Judge (22 NYCRR Part 36) requires that all appointments of guardians, court evaluators, attorneys for alleged incapacitated persons, referees, guardians *ad litem*, receivers and persons designated to perform services for receivers be made by the appointing judge from a list of applicants established by the Chief Administrator of the Courts, unless the court finds that there is good reason to appoint someone who is not on the list and places a statement to that effect on the record.

During the period from April 1, 1986 (when Part 36 was promulgated) through December 31, 1997, approximately 15,800 applications were filed with OCA from individuals and institutions that had indicated their availability to serve in some capacity under this Rule. Table 15 shows the distribution by county of those applications. It also shows the distribution by county of the 1,058 applications filed from January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997. From January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997, there were 10,012 statements of appointment filed with the Chief Administrator. Table 16 reflects the number of those appointments by county.

Statements of Approval of Compensation

Section 35-a of the Judiciary Law requires judges who approve the payment of a fee for more than \$200 for services performed by any person appointed by the court in any capacity to

file a statement of approval of compensation with OCA. In 1997, OCA received a total of 6,883 statements of approval of compensation.

Adoption Affidavits

In accordance with the rules of the respective Appellate Divisions, 22 NYCRR Parts 603.23 (1st

Dept.), 691.23 (2nd Dept.) 806.14 (3rd Dept.) and 1022.33 (4th Dept.), all attorneys in adoption proceedings must file an affidavit with OCA concerning the adoption prior to the entry of the adoption decree. The objective of this filing is to maintain a record of attorneys and agencies involved in adoptions and to record the fees, if any, charged for their services. During 1997, 7,982 adoption affidavits were filed with OCA.

Table 14
ATTORNEY REGISTRATION BY LOCATION
County of Business
1997

<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany	3,479	Otsego	85
Allegany	49	Putnam	224
Bronx	1,935	Queens	4,058
Broome	574	Rensselaer	355
Cattaraugus	96	Richmond	913
Cayuga	104	Rockland	1,114
Chautauqua	216	St. Lawrence	120
Chemung	168	Saratoga	350
Chenango	68	Schenectady	390
Clinton	113	Schoharie	41
Columbia	148	Schuyler	23
Cortland	61	Seneca	34
Delaware	86	Steuben	131
Dutchess	694	Suffolk	4,480
Erie	3,939	Sullivan	194
Essex	90	Tioga	52
Franklin	70	Tompkins	292
Fulton	71	Ulster	375
Genesee	77	Warren	190
Greene	80	Washington	63
Hamilton	7	Wayne	84
Herkimer	81	Westchester	6,463
Jefferson	162	Wyoming	35
Kings	5,408	Yates	21
Lewis	19	Outside N.Y.	
Livingston	69	State	40,301
Madison	98	Missing County	16,885
Monroe	2,756		
Montgomery	85	First Department	61,413
Nassau	10,214	Second Department	34,329
New York	61,413	Third Department	7,728
Niagara	348	Fourth Department	11,109
Oneida	527		
Onondaga	2,087		
Ontario	144		
Orange	761	Total	173,700
Orleans	26		
Oswego	104		

TABLE 15
APPOINTMENT OF FIDUCIARIES
Application by County
AS OF 12/31/97

LOCATION	INDIVIDUALS		INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL		LOCATION	INDIVIDUALS		INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL*	
	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed		Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed	Filed
	01/01/97- 12/31/97	04/01/86- 12/31/97	01/01/97- 12/31/97	04/01/86- 12/31/97	01/01/97- 12/31/97	4/01/86- 12/31/97		01/01/97- 12/31/97	04/01/86- 12/31/97	01/01/97- 12/31/97	04/01/86- 12/31/97	01/01/97- 12/31/97	04/01/86- 12/31/97
Albany	30	630	...	2	30	632	Niagara	40	979	...	...	40	
Allegany	7	147	...	1	7	148	Oneida	13	248	...	1	13	249
Bronx	204	3383	...	7	204	3390	Onondaga	23	291	...	...	23	291
Broome	10	381	...	3	10	384	Ontario	24	376	...	1	24	377
Cattaraugus	12	312	...	1	12	313	Orange	56	699	...	...	56	699
Cayuga	9	161	...	1	9	162	Orleans	13	251	...	...	13	251
Chautauqua	11	345	...	...	11	345	Oswego	7	137	...	...	7	137
Chemung	0	76	...	2	0	78	Otsego	7	118	...	1	7	119
Chenango	8	133	...	3	8	136	Putnam	58	856	...	1	58	857
Clinton	5	70	...	1	5	71	Queens	287	4711	...	9	287	4720
Columbia	13	218	...	1	13	219	Rensselaer	21	468	...	1	21	469
Cortland	2	118	...	2	2	120	Richmond	132	1747	...	5	132	1752
Delaware	4	115	...	3	4	118	Rockland	99	1311	...	2	99	1313
Duchess	59	781	...	1	59	782	St. Lawrence	7	72	...	...	7	72
Erie	63	1589	...	2	63	1591	Saratoga	31	551	...	1	31	552
Essex	7	102	...	...	7	102	Schenectady	23	512	...	1	23	513
Franklin	12	69	...	...	12	69	Schoharie	9	110	...	1	9	111
Fulton	8	124	...	...	8	124	Schuyler	2	56	...	...	2	56
Genesee	19	386	...	...	19	386	Seneca	6	112	...	1	6	113
Greene	17	180	...	...	2	17	182Steuben	10	148	...	...	3	10
Hamilton	5	55	...	...	5	55	Suffolk	215	2839	...	5	215	2844
Herkimer	4	135	...	...	4	135	Sullivan	11	192	...	1	11	193
Jefferson	12	75	1	1	13	76	Tioga	6	151	...	2	6	153
Kings	298	4931	...	9	298	4940	Tompkins	3	96	...	1	3	97
Lewis	6	63	...	...	6	63	Ulster	18	363	...	...	18	363
Livingston	30	284	...	2	30	286	Warren	16	217	...	...	16	217
Madison	17	226	...	1	17	227	Washington	18	174	...	...	16	174
Monroe	41	829	...	3	41	832	Wayne	13	323	...	1	18	324
Montgomery	11	152	...	1	11	153	Westchester	213	3137	...	4	213	3141
Nassau	275	4589	...	8	275	4597	Wyoming	6	245	...	...	13	245
New York	333	4994	...	9	333	5003	Yates	14	104	...	1	6	105
Totals	2935	47157	...	109	2936	47266							

* Applicants may list more than one county. The total for January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997 represents the distribution of 1,058 applications. The total for April 1, 1986 through December 31, 1997 represents 15,801 applications.

Table 16
APPOINTMENTS OF FIDUCIARIES
Appointments Reported by County
January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997

<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albany	179	Otsego	46
Allegany	14	Putnam	29
Bronx	430	Queens	809
Broome	226	Rensselaer	80
Cattaraugus	37	Richmond	333
Cayuga	42	Rockland	134
Chautauqua	53	St. Lawrence	39
Chemung	71	Saratoga	123
Chenango	36	Schenectady	171
Clinton	26	Schoharie	21
Columbia	28	Schuyler	12
Cortland	44	Seneca	11
Delaware	37	Steuben	42
Dutchess	160	Suffolk	1,082
Erie	1028	Sullivan	43
Essex	33	Tioga	65
Franklin	14	Tompkins	40
Fulton	33	Ulster	98
Genesee	39	Warren	39
Greene	13	Washington	26
Hamilton	5	Wayne	69
Herkimer	24	Westchester	364
Jefferson	77	Wyoming	17
Kings	840	Yates	22
Lewis	25		
Livingston	37		
Madison	34		
Monroe	577		
Montgomery	34		
Nassau	469		
New York	661		
Niagara	179		
Oneida	158		
Onondaga	346		
Ontario	61		
Orange	152		
Orleans	15		
Oswego	61		
		Total New York State	10,012