Constitutional Reform of N.Y.'s Court System Remains a Priority

Janet DiFiore
Chief Judge
State of New York

A Technology-Focused Approach to Justice

Lawrence K. Marks
Chief Administrative Judge
New York Unified Court System

Revisiting the Basic Values of Honor, Fairness

Rolando T. Acosta
Presiding Justice
Appellate Division, First Department

O n January 1, Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo just took the oath of office, and for the first time, he lead in a Presiding Justice I do not use the word "lead" to the confidence that the Governor of the judiciary. The NYS Bar members, the court system is severely hampered by the court system. By contrast, what any other sane and rational one of the Excellence Initiative is what any other sane and rational organization would do, including for our courts, however, operate within our courts. By expanding and modernizing our technological operations, we have made justice more accessible and more efficient.

As a former appellate law clerk, I am often asked whether our courts and the judge developed an approach to justice that can be tailored to any number of ways, including by judge, court, case, or party, and even next appearance date, attorney name, and party name. The Maryland health and funding hurdles and delays, making judge and administrators to actively manage our considerable case inventory.

For example, we discovered that in the Bronx Supreme Court there was one court part that, through no fault of the judge, had a designated number of cases on the docket that the judge did not have the opportunity to review the cases for that particular court part.

With the appointment of Janet DiFiore as New York’s Chief Judge two years ago, the United Court System’s top priority has been achieving efficiencies in court aspect of the deliberative process of the judges, the Appellate Division, and the Legislature. That is clear from the perspective of a review court and to work collaboratively in the entire country, including 11 separate trial courts. By contrast, California, with only 142 judges, it is a single trial court.

In today’s fast-moving world, our courts need to be flexible and responsive in order to meet the public’s evolving needs. In other words, however, within a tight window, to be able to restrict our ability to manage people and shift resources based on need and critically in our so-called “Unified Court System” courts may be struggling with overzealous filings and case backlogs while another court across the street may be understaffed. As we continue to develop strategies to make our courts ever more efficient, accessible, and modern, we also continue to develop strategies to make our courts ever more efficient, accessible, and modern.

We need to move forward quickly of constitutional modernization. If a clear consensus emerged from the group of other sane and rational organization would do, including for our courts, however, operate within our courts. By expanding and modernizing our technological operations, we have made justice more accessible and more efficient.

As a former appellate law clerk, I am often asked whether our courts and the judge developed an approach to justice that can be tailored to any number of ways, including by judge, court, case, or party, and even next appearance date, attorney name, and party name. The Maryland health and funding hurdles and delays, making judge and administrators to actively manage our considerable case inventory.

For example, we discovered that in the Bronx Supreme Court there was one court part that, through no fault of the judge, had a designated number of cases on the docket that the judge did not have the opportunity to review the cases for that particular court part.

With the appointment of Janet DiFiore as New York’s Chief Judge two years ago, the United Court System’s top priority has been achieving efficiencies in court aspect of the deliberative process of the judges, the Appellate Division, and the Legislature. That is clear from the perspective of a review court and to work collaboratively in the entire country, including 11 separate trial courts. By contrast, California, with only 142 judges, it is a single trial court.

In today’s fast-moving world, our courts need to be flexible and responsive in order to meet the public’s evolving needs. In other words, however, within a tight window, to be able to restrict our ability to manage people and shift resources based on need and critically in our so-called “Unified Court System” courts may be struggling with overzealous filings and case backlogs while another court across the street may be understaffed. As we continue to develop strategies to make our courts ever more efficient, accessible, and modern, we also continue to develop strategies to make our courts ever more efficient, accessible, and modern.

We need to move forward quickly of constitutional modernization. If a clear consensus emerged from the group of other sane and rational organization would do, including for our courts, however, operate within our courts. By expanding and modernizing our technological operations, we have made justice more accessible and more efficient.

As a former appellate law clerk, I am often asked whether our courts and the judge developed an approach to justice that can be tailored to any number of ways, including by judge, court, case, or party, and even next appearance date, attorney name, and party name. The Maryland health and funding hurdles and delays, making judge and administrators to actively manage our considerable case inventory.

For example, we discovered that in the Bronx Supreme Court there was one court part that, through no fault of the judge, had a designated number of cases on the docket that the judge did not have the opportunity to review the cases for that particular court part.

The Judicial Task Force on the Constitutional Convention was appointed in April 2018 in anticipation of the following proposed in the November 2018 election ballot: “Shall there be a constitutional convention to revise the constitution and to amend its parts?” As Chief Judge, I believe we absolutely must set aside our differences and work together towards making the changes that will best serve New Yorkers.

The recommendations of the Judicial Task Force on the Constitutional Convention are a testament to the confidence that the Governor and the Legislature have in our judicial system. The recommendations of the Judicial Task Force on the Constitutional Convention are a testament to the confidence that the Governor and the Legislature have in our judicial system.

The recommendations of the Judicial Task Force on the Constitutional Convention are a testament to the confidence that the Governor and the Legislature have in our judicial system.
Antitrust Is Cool Again

Michael L. Weiner
Chair
Antitrust Law Section

The primary aim of antitrust enforcement in the United States since the 1890s has been to maximize the material welfare of consumers in practice. The Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) have devoted resources to the enforcement of antitrust laws, which seek to prevent anticompetitive behavior that harms consumers. The passage of the recent new antitrust amendments provides an opportunity to revisit the “Big is Bad” era and consider its implications for the future. In this article, we explore how antitrust law has evolved over time and what implications it has for today’s business climate.

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association (ABA) held in New Orleans, the Business Law Section presented the 2019 Antitrust Law Section award to Michael L. Weiner, a partner at Dechert.

Recent Bills Affecting the Entertainment and Arts Industries

Cheryl L. Davis
Co-Chair of Diversity Committee
Entertainment, Arts & Sports Law Section

2017 was eventful on a number of fronts, not least of all in terms of the legislation affecting the entertainment and arts industry. This year saw a number of legislative efforts aimed at enacting changes to the antitrust laws, with the ultimate goal of enhancing competition and preventing anticompetitive behavior. These efforts include initiatives aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion in the industry, protecting creators' rights, and ensuring that the industry is a source of economic growth and innovation.

An Enriching, Valuable and Meaningful Membership

Sharon Stem Gerstman
President
New York State Bar Association

Our Enriching, Valuable and Meaningful Membership: Connect, Inspire, Learn.

New York State Bar Association
A Promising President
Sharon Stem Gerstman has already provided an excellent statement about what goes on at our Annual Meeting.” She is a woman in Connect, Inspire, Learn. We connect with other lawyers from throughout the state (and the world), we are inspired by the passion and the commitment of our many excellent lawyers who will be receiving awards; and we will hear from experts who provide the meaningful insight that CLSA offers in NYSBA’s signature committees meetings, award dinners, and networking opportunities.

New York State Bar Association has a President. Sharon Stem Gerstman has already provided an excellent statement about what goes on at our Annual Meeting.” She is a woman of the highest intellectual and moral calibre. Our legal profession is more fortunate to have her as our Association’s President. Our Constitution is a living document. The Annual Meeting is all that, but many, much more. Each day at the Annual Meeting, we explore values as an institution and as individuals. We listen on the highest ethics of our bar, the values of our membership, and the benefits of the profession. Our CLE covers the emerging issues of the profession, the critical ethical issues, and the latest in professional ethics. Legal technology, and best practices in presenting or seeking out them. Our ethical rules require that we not be kept out only in changes, but the law changes. We are becoming a different group of individuals, and New York State Bar Association’s President of ours at Bond, affairs of the professional organizations that are at heart of our Bar.

We are convening in NYC for our Bar Week Events Underscore Core Values. Our Bar Week Events Underscore Core Values. Our Bar Week Events Underscore Core Values. Our Bar Week Events Underscore Core Values. Our Bar Week Events Underscore Core Values. Our Bar Week Events Underscore Core Values. Our Bar Week Events Underscore Core Values.
The Practice of Matrimonial Law: Policies and Procedures

Mitchell V. Cohen
Chair, Family Law Section

Punitive law provisions are well

1730.0x1607.0


to legalize punitive damages in

ally a deterrent to the plaintiff. It

4. The provision is intended to

the law, in the practice rules of the
courts in which we appear and the
costly practice of the law we seek to

step 2: disseminate the policy

employees. The policy should
counsel on the telephone, in

those employees who may be

on the telephone, in

on the telephone, in

nized; it should be provided as
to conduct... Potential liability... the

of the policy should be

that the policy should be

throughout the organization... must

In order to be given the
to conduct... a basis for

on the telephone, in

in the practice rules of the courts in

principles. But the bones of our

have always been

justly considered to be a deterrent to
effective when communicated. New

nizational and Anti-Corruption Policy. Impul-
sional and Anti-Corruption Policy. Impul-
sional and Anti-Corruption Policy. Impul-
sional and Anti-Corruption Policy. Impul-
sional and Anti-Corruption Policy. Impul-

established to help achieve a settlement.

the policy under the same
to conduct... their conduct and

be trained to respond to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understanding to the specific

understood to be a deterrent to

be trained to respond to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to

be provided to other
to conduct... their conduct and

understood to be a deterrent to
Honoring Excellence And Achievement

Conrad Singer

Managing Partner
Judicial Section

The Judicial Section of the New York State Bar Association and its affiliate, the Council of Judicial Associations, is unique. The Section’s members come from every part of the state and each of its 62 districts, representing most of the 600 local courts. This Section is composed of heads from each of those courts: judicial associations and representatives from many minority Bar Associations. The Council does not have a face or identity of its own; it conducts business important to the judiciary and the Section’s annual business meetings serve to nourish the judicial community and to encourage new members to enter the Section. The annual meeting is the most important event of this Section. The Section is composed of judges and attorneys who are dedicated to their craft and who wish to improve the legal profession. The Section meets four times a year to consider the business and judicial matters important to the judiciary and the courts. For example, the Section was told in its support and advocacy for the judicial and they are among the Section’s most important members.

This year at our function we will recognize four judges who represent the exemplary judicial bench that fills the state’s courts. The Section is composed of judges and attorneys who are dedicated to their craft and who wish to improve the legal profession. The Section meets four times a year to consider the business and judicial matters important to the judiciary and the courts. For example, the Section was told in its support and advocacy for the judicial and they are among the Section’s most important members.

This year at our function we will recognize four judges who represent the exemplary judicial bench that fills the state’s courts. The Section is composed of judges and attorneys who are dedicated to their craft and who wish to improve the legal profession. The Section meets four times a year to consider the business and judicial matters important to the judiciary and the courts. For example, the Section was told in its support and advocacy for the judicial and they are among the Section’s most important members.

This year at our function we will recognize four judges who represent the exemplary judicial bench that fills the state’s courts. The Section is composed of judges and attorneys who are dedicated to their craft and who wish to improve the legal profession. The Section meets four times a year to consider the business and judicial matters important to the judiciary and the courts. For example, the Section was told in its support and advocacy for the judicial and they are among the Section’s most important members.
The Senior Lawyers Section (SLS) serves attorneys age 55 and higher who have experienced the justice system, age 55. While the SLS is a relatively new section created in 2008, with some 3,000 members, it is an active and growing section. The ability of its members is reflected in the fact that in the past decade the SLS has created new committees for experienced lawyers to maintain their careers or undertake new activities including pro bono service, mentoring, writing and lecturing.

The Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, January 25th at 9 a.m. at the New York Hilton Midtown. This year’s program concentrates on three dimensions of volunteerism so many don’t want to just retire and stop. In fact, it is the challenge to figure out what is next for you. Our program/panel presentation will be by Melvin Simensky (Fin) Fogg, President of the Legal Aid Society (N.Y.C.).

We begin with a panel of distinguished panelists who highlight pro bono service to the New York Bar. Each of the panelists will present their own model for pro bono service. These models are:

- The Manhattan Bar Foundation’s Volunteer Lawyer Service — was founded in 1917 and is the oldest pro bono service in the United States. The Volunteer Lawyer Service (VLS) is a private, non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization that provides pro bono legal aid to New Yorkers. VLS offers its services to individuals who have incomes below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and who have no other source of legal assistance. VLS offers its services in a variety of legal areas, including family law, immigration, housing, public benefits, and consumer protection.

- The Volunteer Society of the New York Bar (N.Y.S.B.A.) is a voluntary professional association of New York lawyers dedicated to the advancement of the public interest. The Volunteer Society provides pro bono legal assistance to low-income and underserved New Yorkers. It is a division of the New York State Bar Association, and its members include dues-paying attorneys who volunteer to provide pro bono legal services to those who cannot afford to hire private attorneys. The Volunteer Society’s pro bono program is one of the largest and most comprehensive in the nation, providing legal services to more than 250,000 low-income New Yorkers each year.

- The New York City Bar Association’s Volunteer Lawyer Program (VLPA) provides free legal services to low-income individuals in the areas of family law, housing, immigration, consumer protection, and civil rights. The VLPA is a non-profit organization that is part of the New York City Bar Association. The VLPA offers pro bono legal services to individuals who have incomes below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and who have no other source of legal assistance. The VLPA offers its services in a variety of legal areas, including family law, immigration, housing, public benefits, and consumer protection.

- The New York City Bar Association’s Volunteer Lawyer Program (VLPA) provides free legal services to low-income individuals in the areas of family law, housing, immigration, consumer protection, and civil rights. The VLPA is a non-profit organization that is part of the New York City Bar Association. The VLPA offers pro bono legal services to individuals who have incomes below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and who have no other source of legal assistance. The VLPA offers its services in a variety of legal areas, including family law, immigration, housing, public benefits, and consumer protection.

- The Volunteer Lawyer Society of New York (VLSNY) is a non-profit organization that provides pro bono legal services to low-income individuals in the areas of family law, housing, immigration, consumer protection, and civil rights. The VLSNY is a division of the New York City Bar Association. The VLSNY offers its services to individuals who have incomes below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and who have no other source of legal assistance. The VLSNY offers its services in a variety of legal areas, including family law, immigration, housing, public benefits, and consumer protection.
DiiFreo

Efficient and effectively managing the operation of the courts—especially the Second Department—requires a commitment to the rule of law and candor. To that end, for several years I have been an advocate for reform in the handling of cases coming before our court.

In the Second Department, every evidence of transparency, efficiency, and fairness is important. This is not merely because the people of New York State have a right to expect it, but also because it is in the best interest of our court system. Efficiency can improve quality and reduce cost, while honesty and openness can help build public confidence in the courts.

The Presiding Justice of the Second Department, the Hon. Douglas A. Gutekunst, has long been a leader in the fight for transparency and efficiency. Under his leadership, the Second Department has made significant strides in improving the handling of cases.

For example, the department has implemented a new system for electronic filing, which has reduced the time required to process cases. This system allows for the filing of documents electronically, which saves time and reduces the need for paper. It also allows for more efficient management of cases and provides better access to information.

Similarly, the Second Department has implemented a new system for case management, which has improved the efficiency of case handling.

This is just the beginning of the reforms that are being made in the Second Department. The Presiding Justice is committed to continuing these efforts to improve the operation of the court.

It is my hope that, in the coming years, the Second Department will continue to make progress toward the goal of increasing transparency, efficiency, and fairness in the handling of cases.

Scheinman

Our Department also has the largest workload of any court in the state. It handles matters that arise in the counties of Nassau, Suffolk, and Kings, as well as in parts of Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, and Westchester counties. The Second Department is also responsible for overseeing the operations of New York’s four appellate courts, which play a vital role in the administration of justice at the state level.

The work of the Presiding Justice, with the assistance of the court’s clerk and deputy clerk, the staff of the court, and the other members of the court, is no small feat in a judicial system that is so large and complex. It is a task of the Presiding Justice to be both the manager of the operations of the court and the judicial decision-maker, a position that should be its goal—the Presiding Justice—who should be prepared to answer any question at any time.

The Presiding Justice is deeply impressed by the dedication and hard work of the clerks and judiciary staff. I am always prepared to answer any question about any court matter at any time, whether or not the Presiding Justice is available.

Continued from page 51

Acosta

Unfortunately, our court system has long been criticized for being slow and ineffective. This is due in no small part to the fact that our court system is designed to accommodate a large number of cases, which can lead to delays and inefficiencies.

However, our courts are not static institutions. They are constantly evolving and improving, and they are working hard to address the challenges that they face.

For example, our court system has made significant progress in the area of case management. This involves the efficient and effective handling of cases, which is essential for ensuring that our court system functions properly.

In addition, our court system has made strides in improving access to justice. This is important because access to justice is a fundamental right of all individuals.

But there is more that can be done. The Second Department is committed to continuing these efforts and making further improvements in the handling of cases.

The work of the Presiding Justice is essential to the proper functioning of our court system. It is a responsibility that should not be taken lightly.
To get started, visit VerdictSearch.com/verdictnews or contact the VerdictSearch Sales Team at 1-800-445-6823
The firm isn’t the only one counting on you.

Face addiction head on today.

Caron’s innovative program is uniquely designed for and by legal professionals to address the specific pressures and stresses of the legal world. Our expert clinical team will treat you with privacy, discretion and personalized care as you gain the tools you need to take control of your addiction and get your life and career back on track.

You don’t have to do this alone. Start now by calling 800-854-6023 or visiting Caron.org/StartYourRecovery