# **ULLETIN**

Queens County Bar Association | qcba.org | 90-35 148th Street, Jamaica, NY 11435 | 718-291-4500 February 2020 | Volume 87, No. 5

## FAMILY LAW UPDATE

### BY: JOSHUA R. KATZ, ESQ

2019 was an exciting year for family law practitioners in Queens County, and there are many important updates that will affect the practice of family law for each and every one of us.

The most imminent, and far-reaching change will be the institution of Chief Judge Janet DeFiore's Presumptive Mediation Program. At the insistence of the Chief Judge, in an effort to reduce caseloads and speed up litigation, there will be a plan to offer mediation to litigants in most types of cases, including matrimonials. This option will be presented at every preliminary conference, commencing in early 2020, and there will be a presumption that mediation is appropriate – except in cases where orders of protection are in place or issues of domestic violence are alleged.

Litigants will be permitted to opt out of mediation. Each case selected for mediation will be provided 90 minutes with an assigned and trained mediator free of charge. If both parties elect to continue the mediation process beyond 90 minutes, then the parties and mediator will agree on a fee structure and enter a retainer agreement.

It remains unclear who the mediators will be. Currently, there is a mediation program in place in Queens Supreme Court that is underutilized. There are currently six mediators on the roster of the court's mediation panel. However, due to the volume of cases filed each year, to effectively implement the policy of presumptive mediation, many more mediators must be trained and certified. Stay tuned to see if discounted mediation training/certification courses are made available. Another major change to our entire court structure is a proposal to consolidate NYS Courts. Under the current proposal, there would become one level of trial courts, thus consolidating Family Court and Civil Court with the existing Supreme Court. Such a change would require an amendment to the State Constitution, which would need a public vote, but gossip indicates there is support in the legislature for this consolidation concept.

Effective December 1, 2019, a new Short Form Application was made available to simplify child support collection for uncontested divorce filings.

Last year saw the promotion of Justice Jeffrey Sunshine, Chief Matrimonial Judge in Brooklyn, to a newly created position as the Statewide Coordinating Judge for Matrimonial Cases. Although Judge Sunshine was appointed to this position in June 2018, his appointment began showing positive effects over the past year. Judge Sunshine has traveled throughout the State to meet with administrative and matrimonial judges, and to learn what policies and procedures work - and which don't work. A great decrease in delays getting judgments processed and signed is but one example of his influence. Uncontested divorce judgments, with or without children, are currently being processed by the Queens County Matrimonial Clerks and assigned to judges in less than twelve weeks - about one-half the time it took one year previously.

Judge Sunshine is, also, working to incorporate e-Filing for matrimonial cases in Queens County, at least on a voluntary basis, in the very near future, and he is working on an exciting software release that will streamline and simplify uncontested filings for pro-se litigants.

One other ray of Sunshine: The previous decree in Queens county that "No application for a matrimonial Preliminary Conference shall be accepted or processed unless proof is provided that an Answer or Notice of Appearance has been filed" has been vacated. Thus, it will no longer be necessary that issue be joined to request a Preliminary Conference.

Be aware! As of February 15, 2019, OCA revised the Statement of Client Rights that must be provided to every matrimonial client. Make sure you have the newest version, available on the OCA website, which should be attached and included with our retainer agreements. All practitioners should know the current income "cap" for child support calculations pursuant to the CSSA is \$148,000 of combined parental incomes. To receive an award of support calculated on income above the "cap," a custodial parent must prove the needs of the child(ren) exceed and justify going over the cap. This cap is scheduled to increase in March or April 2020 by the sum of the average annual percentage changes in the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPIU) as published by the United States department of labor bureau of labor statistics for the prior two years multiplied by the current income cap and then rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars. I don't understand this either, but look for a change in the cap shortly.

Other numbers to keep note of are the poverty guide-CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



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## The Docket

Being the official notice of the meetings and programs listed below, which, unless otherwise noted, will be held at the Bar Association Building, 90-35 148th Street, Jamaica, NY. Due to unforeseen events, please note that dates listed in this schedule are subject to change. More information and changes will be made available to members via written notice and brochures. Questions? Please call 718-291-4500.

## **CLE Seminar & Event listings**

### FEBRUARY 2020

Wednesday, February 12 Lincoln's Birthday - Office Closed Monday, February 17 President's Day - Office Closed

### **MARCH 2020**

Tuesday-Thursday, March 3-5 **Basic Mediation Training** Wednesday, March 11 CLE: 2020 Ethics **Tuesday, March 31** Judiciary, Past President's & Golden Jubilarian Night

**APRIL 2020** Thursday, April 2 CLE: LGBTQ+ & Immigration/Naturalization Committees Friday, April 10 Good Friday

- Office Closed Wednesday, April 22 CLE: Equitable Distribution Update Thursday, April 23 CLE: Breakin' Up is Hard to Do: Basics of Business Dissolution

Wednesday, April 22 Equitable Distribution Update

MAY 2020 Thursday, May 7 Annual Dinner & Installation of Officers Monday, May 25 Memorial Day - Office Closed

**UPCOMING SEMINARS** CPLR & Evidence Update 2020 Ethics Update 2020

## New Members

Prety Chumber Noah Drucker Campbell Goin Evelyn Gong Navneet Kaur James McEntee Kerins Cynthia C. Santos Sukhbir Singh James Tinagero Bryan Zukerman

## Necrology



## 2019-2020 Officers and Board of Managers of the Queens County Bar Association

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## Lawyers Assistance Committee

The Queens County Bar Association (QCBA) provides free confidential assistance to attorneys, judges, law students and their families struggling with alcohol and substance abuse, depression, stress, burnout, career concerns and other issues that affect quality of life, personally and/or professionally.

QCBA Lawyers Assistance Committee (LAC) offers consultation, assessment, counseling, intervention, education, referral and peer support.

All communication with QCBA LAC staff and volunteers are completely confidential. Confidentiality is privileged and assured under Section 499 of the Judiciary law as amended by the Chapter 327 of the laws of 1993.

If you or someone you know is having a problem, we can help. To learn more, contact QCBA LAC for a confidential conversation.

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## President's Message

### Dear Members,

As we are now in the midst of the winter season, I extend warm greetings to all of you. Year 2020 is now in full swing. Congratulations to District Attorney Melinda Katz who was recently inaugurated as the first woman District Attorney ever in Queens!

I have previously written about how diversity within government is crucial to ensure fair legislation, application, and adjudication of the law. I submit to you, that in addition to being diverse, in order for both the legislature and judiciary to be effective, there needs to be adequate and equitable representatives and adjudicators for the actual number of people living within a community.

Looking through the Queens County Bar Association's 75th Anniversary Edition (1876-1951) of The Story of the Queens County Bar Association ("The Story") published in 1952, I discovered that the Association historically has been concerned with public questions such as adequate representation; indeed, the Association recognizes the inherent value of equitable representation in government. The Story writes, "The Association through its Committee on Reapportionment took a particularly active part in the struggle for many years to give the people of Queens equitable representation in the state legislature. And when the reapportionment statute finally passed (L. 1943, ch. 359), was unsuccessfully assailed in the courts, the Queens County Bar Association, represented by two of its members, Arthur H. Indell and Charles J. Was. Meisel, filed a brief, amicus curiae, in support of the constitutionality of the statute. (Matter of Fay, 291 N.Y. 198)" (held: in the process of reapportioning Senate districts in 1943, the Legislature acted in conformity with the constitutional purpose).

Nearly eighty years later, the issues of fair and equitable representation in the legislature and judiciary are still very much relevant today in Queens County. While the population of Queens has increased, the legislature and parts of the judiciary in Queens have not expanded commensurately.

According to the NYC Department of City Planning, the population of Queens has rapidly increased; Queens has added 109,771 new residents between 2000 and 2015, a 4.9 percent hike, for a total of 2,339,150 residents. In reality, the actual number of Queen's population is most likely higher: The New York Times reported that the Census Bureau's own decennial [2010] verdict [for Queens] was that as many as 80,000 residents appeared to have been systematically overlooked in crowded immigrant neighborhoods such as East Elmhurst and Jackson Heights.

The outcome of the 2020 Census will affect the state of New York, including the community of Queens for the next decade. "[T]he 2020 Census, there's a lot riding on it - including New York's fair share of federal funding for public services and our political representation in Congress," said Steven Choi, Executive Director of the New York Immigration Coalition (Facilitator of New York Counts 2020). The undercount of the population of New York State in 2010 resulted in the loss of two Congressional seats; New York State has consistently been losing representatives in Congress since 1953. A total of approximately \$800 billion [of Federal funds] is distributed annually to States across the country through approximately 300 different census-guided federal grant and funding programs which upport essential services including healthcare, public education, social services and infrastructure development." Thus, an undercount in New York, including Queens County, would result in a loss of congressional seats, and also hinder the proper allocation of funds for essential services.

Regarding the judiciary in Queens County: the

number of civil court judges and judges in the Appellate Division of the 2nd Department for the 11th District (Queens) are significantly less than the numbers of their counterparts in other counties and districts. For instance, Kings County, with an estimated population of 2.5 Million, has twenty-five (25) judges sitting in Civil Court (including Housing Court), compared to seventeen (17) Civil Court judges (including Housing Court) in Queens County (estimated population of 2.3 Million). For its population of 2.5 million people, the Appellate Division, Second Department, Second Judicial District (Kings) has seven (7) Appellate Division Judges, while the Eleventh Judicial District (Queens County) with its population of 2.3 million people, has two (2) Appellate Division Judges. These figures can be compared with the Tenth Judicial District (Nassau and Suffolk Counties) with its population of 2.8 Million, with Four (4) Appellate Division Judges; the Ninth Judicial District (Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, and Duchess Counties) with its population of 1.8 Million, with six (6) Appellate Division Judges; and the Thirteen Judicial District (Richmond County) that has a population of .5 Million, with two (2) Appellate Division Judges.

So Dear Members, I hope you have found this information helpful and informative. The Year 2020 Census will impact and shape the way the government is run for the years to come. Democracy is facilitated when there is equitable apportionment in the branches of the government. Justice happens when we come together collectively as a community.

Wishing you a great month of February and rest of the winter season.

SINCERELY YOURS, MARIE-ELEANA FIRST I PRESIDENT



The New York State election of 1994 was enough to horrify even the most seasoned among us.

George Pataki beat incumbent Governor Mario Cuomo by three percentage points. Pataki promised to reinstate the death penalty, and that was his major campaign theme.

New York had not had an execution in decades, since 1963. Our members thus had no experience with this ultimate sentence and how to prevent it.

Worse, many of the State's prosecutors jumped on the Pataki death penalty bandwagon. There was a bloodlust in the air. The qualities of justice, mercy, understanding, rehabilitation, family, and forgiveness that define New York's character seemed to be forgotten entirely in 1994.

Pataki was determined to pull us down into the cesspool of racism and revenge that characterized the leading death penalty states such as Alabama and Texas. He was going to take the New York out of New York.

Fortunately, in the new death penalty legislation he pushed through in 1995, the State Assembly forced Pataki to allow the creation of the brand new State Capital Defender's Office (CDO). The CDO would be adequately funded. There would be staff attorneys and court appointed lawyers on a case-by-case basis who qualified for the new Capital Defender Panel. The pay was to be considerably more than that of the Homicide Defense Panel for "ordinary" (non death-penalty) homicides.

The brand new New York State Capital Defender was an excellent choice, the Alabama Capital Defender Himself, Kevin Doyle, the very religious Catholic son of a Bronx police officer. Kevin Doyle believed in the sanctity of human life above all, and that the State had no business taking life.

There was no time to waste. The new statute authorized the State's mad-dog prosecutors to start seeking the death penalty in September 1995.

Kevin was equal to the task. In July 1995, he summoned the State's most experienced criminal defense lawyers to a low-budget hotel in White Plains for a three day crash course in capital case defense.

It was a deeply religious experience, whether one believed in Organized Religion or not. Kevin lectured us at length about the sanctity of human life. He told us his goal: George Pataki's sick electoral cynicism or not, no one was going to be executed in New York as long as Kevin was our Capital Defender. And we, each of us, were going to help him achieve this goal – very New York: Everyone from everywhere is welcome, and we don't kill people, we take care of everyone and their families, and they take care of us. This is what we mean by the motto: Empire State.

Your Editor was President of the Queens County Criminal Courts Bar Association at the time, a Member of the Homicide Defense Panel, and the holder of the record for jury trial acquittals in homicide or attempted homicide cases – five.

Sure enough, as predicted, in September 1995, the capital charges started to be filed in record numbers. Kevin assigned the first case out of the box to your Editor. I was honored, but frightened beyond any fear I ever had before. If I made a mistake, a man could die. Yes, I had been a lawyer for 20 years at that point, and yes I had the record for jury trial acquittals, but, as Kevin kept telling us: Death

## Editor's Note

## Lessons from the Archive: The Death Penalty

is different.

It was a Nassau County case. Bill Morton was riding in a Hempstead taxicab when his fellow passenger, Joe Green, put a loaded gun in the face of the driver, and demanded money. The driver refused. Green shot the driver, and he died in the hospital later that day. (Names have been changed to protect the innocent.)

Bill Morton had no gun. Bill Morton did not rob anyone. Bill Morton did not kill anyone. Bill Morton had no idea Joe Green was going to pull out a gun and seek to rob and shoot the cab driver.

What was wrong with the Nassau County District Attorney? What planet did he come from? Even if one "believed" in the death penalty, how could it be used in a case like this? Certainly there was more than reasonable doubt here.

But this was the political climate Pataki created in the Election of 1994. He used his status as a major party nominee for Governor to whip up the public into its worst instincts. This was not leadership. This was cowardice and raw ambition. And it trickled down to the State's District Attorneys and their Assistants.

At the arraignment on October 2, 1995, I met Shiela Morton, Bill's mother. I sat on a bench with her outside the courtroom at the Nassau County courthouse on 262 Old Country Road. I knew it was her by the horrified look on her face. I told her my name, gave her my card, and told her I was appointed by the State Capital Defender to defend her son Bill.

She started to cry, great big tears rolling down her face. She could not talk for a long time. I held her hand tightly in mine.

Finally she said, "They want to kill my baby boy...." and her voice trailed off into her sobs.

"Oh, no," I said. "No one is going to kill your boy as long as I am alive." I meant it, and I squeezed her hand all the harder.

I wished George Pataki had been with me on that Nassau County Court bench outside the courtroom. Then perhaps he could have seen the recklessness and stupidity and needless pain he caused with his outrageous 1994 campaign for Governor and foolish insistence on his 1995 Death Penalty statute.

I studied the discovery materials I received from the District Attorney. The crime had allegedly occurred on September 14, 1995. I looked at Bill's date of birth on the police report. He was not yet 18 years old on September 14, 1995. The new New York Death Penalty statute provided that the defendant had to be 18 years old at the time of the crime.

I immediately made an oral motion to dismiss the capital charge as totally illegal under the existing new statute. "Not granted," said the Judge. "I want to see the actual birth certificate".

I instructed Mrs. Morton to bring her son Bill's birth certificate at our next court date in three days. Sure enough, on October 5, 1995, I again made the same oral motion to dismiss the capital count and handed up the birth certificate. "Not granted," said the Judge. "It could be a forgery". I imagined Franz Kafka looking down on us. This is beyond absurd. I was holding a New York City Health Department Birth Certificate with the signatures of Mayor Edward I. Koch and Health Commissioner Pascal J. Imperato, M.D.

Mrs. Morton could not believe this. Neither could I. I sent her to the Hospital where Bill was born to get a hospital birth certificate with a raised seal. Despite this bureaucratic hurdle for a 17 year old hospital birth certificate, Mrs. Morton managed to do it.

On October 17, 1995, our next adjourned date, Mrs. Morton appeared with a Hospital birth certificate with a raised seal. The Assistant District Attorney carefully studied it, turned it over and over a few times, and pronounced it genuine. My motion to dismiss the capital charge was granted.

Under the terms of the new Death Penalty statute, I was now off the case, and lesser paid counsel substituted under Article 18-B of the County Law, as this was no longer a capital case.

I submitted my voucher on Dec. 7, 1995. It was cut by one-third by the Nassau County Judge by an Order on July 2, 1997, 19 months later. I received a State check for the reduced amount of the fee on August 8, 1997 from the Pataki Administration.

Was the cutting of the voucher and the nearly two years it took to get paid a Message?

Maybe it was, and maybe it was just bureaucratic ineptitude. But Kevin Doyle succeeded in his stated goal. No one has been executed in New York since George Pataki demanded executions in 1995. Kevin and his staff and panel attorneys either won every trial and/or appeal, or negotiated pleas that took the death penalty off the table.

Kevin's biggest win was People v. LaValle, 3 N.Y. 3d 88, 783 N.Y.S. 2d 485 (2004). Our Court of Appeals struck down Pataki's death penalty statute as violative of our State Constitution. The State Legislature, under a new Governor in 2007, Eliot Spitzer, prohibited the death penalty. Governor David Paterson issued an Executive Order in 2008 requiring the removal of the State's execution equipments. Sanity had returned to New York.

Not so in Alabama. Read Bryan Stevenson's 2014 book, Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption, Penguin Random House, Publishers, New York. It is the story of Bryan's public interest law firm, Equal Justice Inititative, of Montgomery, Alabama.

It is an inspiration. Bryan saved his case files. In them, we meet police officers who fake investigations, judges who put up with this, and prosecutors who are completely indifferent to justice. And Alabama's stakes are much higher. They execute people.

Bryan had many capital cases going at one time. From the above description, you can see how this would be the most difficult, challenging practice of all.

Let us hope and pray that the U.S. Supreme Court reads Bryan's book, and acts accordingly.

## Allen E. Kaye

Civil Rights Coalition Successfully Blocks Trump Administration's Latest Attempt to Implement Health Care Ban

Friday, Dec. 20, 2019 – Litigators from the Justice Action Center (JAC), the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA), and Innovation Law Lab, with pro bono counsel Sidley Austin LLP and Latino Network as the organizational plaintiff, welcomed the Ninth Circuit 2-1 decision to refuse the federal government an administrative stay pending appeal of the preliminary nationwide injunction in Doe v. Trump. The administration had sought an emergency stay of the injunction granted on November 26, 2019, by the U.S. District Court in Portland, OR. The stay would have immediately implemented President Trump's October 4 proclamation requiring legal immigrants to prove they hold an "approved" health insurance plan, or can pay for health care out of pocket, in order to be allowed entry to the U.S. This unconstitutional health care ban would affect approximately 375,000 people each year, immediately separate families from loved ones, harm businesses seeking to employ international talent, and undermine our nation's commitment to equal rights. The Ninth Circuit agreed with the U.S. District Court in Portland, OR, and the proclamation remains enjoined.

A temporary restraining order (TRO) issued by the U.S. District Court in Portland, OR, on November 2, 2019, had stopped the federal government from implementing the policy. During that month, approximately 25,000 visas were granted that would otherwise have been denied. The preliminary injunction issued November 26, 2019, solidified that win. The rejection of the stay now means that the district court's order will remain in effect for now, unless the federal government seeks and obtains a stay from the U.S. Supreme Court.

The government also filed a non-emergency request for a stay which will be heard on January 9, 2020 in San Francisco. Meanwhile the underlying lawsuit will move forward in District Court.

### Background

On October 4, 2019, President Trump signed a proclamation barring qualified immigrants from receiving visas unless they could prove they would be covered by "approved" health insurance within 30 days of arriving in the U.S. or are healthy and wealthy enough to pay for "reasonably foreseeable medical costs" upon arrival. The proclamation, labeled a ban because of its tremendous reach and impact, limited "approved" health insurance to plans that many

immigrants do not qualify for; are unavailable in large states like New York and California; or would be impossible to obtain within 30 days of arrival. The proclamation was to go into effect on November 3, 2019.

Healthcare Insurance Proclamation

On November 26, 2019, U.S. District Judge Michael H. Simon granted the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, thus enjoining the government from taking any action to implement or enforce Presidential Proclamation No. 9945, "Presidential Proclamation on the Suspension of Entry of Immigrants Who Will Financially Burden the United States Healthcare System" until the court resolves the case on the merits or orders otherwise. Stop Button

On October 4, 2019, President Trump issued a proclamation suspending the entry of immigrants who "will financially burden the U.S. healthcare system," effective at 12:01 am

## Immigration Questions

(ET) on November 3, 2019.

This means that, outside of very limited exceptions, if an alien is applying for an immigrant visa, including a diversity visa, on or after November 3, 2019, he must demonstrate to the consular officer at the time of interview that he/she will be covered by approved health insurance within 30 days of entry into the United States or have the financial resources to pay for reasonably foreseeable medical costs. According to DOS, inability to meet this requirement will result in the denial of the visa application

• Advocates File Lawsuit to Stop Three Interrelated Government Actions Related to Public Charge

The Legal Aid Society, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the National Immigration Law Center, and pro bono counsel Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison LLP filed a complaint regarding public charge in the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of New York on behalf of Make the Road NY, African Services Committee, CARECEN, CLIN-IC, Catholic Charities, and five individual plaintiffs.

The complaint challenges three things:

1. the Department of State's public charge rule (similar to the Department of Homeland Security's rule that is currently enjoined);

2. the January 2018 public charge changes to the Foreign Affairs Manual; and

3. the Presidential Proclamation on health insurance for intending immigrants.

• Immigrant Advocacy Groups File Suit Challenging the Weaponization of Immigration Courts

The Southern Poverty Law Center, Innovation Law Lab, Las Americas Immigrant Advocacy Center, Asylum Seeker Advocacy Project, Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc., and Santa Fe Dreamers Project, with the pro bono assistance of Perkins Coie, filed a lawsuit challenging the weaponization of the nation's immigration court system, or the creation of "an adjudication system where applicants for asylum are supposed to lose." Specific policies challenged include the perpetuation of immigration court jurisdictions where asylum is effectively impossible to win, the creation of a backlog of more than a million immigration cases, the implementation of enforcement-oriented performance metrics for immigration judges, and the implementation of a rapid-removal family docketing directive. (Las Americas Immigrant Advocacy Center v. Trump, 12/18/19).

• Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City and a Total of 51 Cities & Counties Oppose Proposed Fee Increases Pricing Out Millions from Citizenship and the American Dream

WASHINGTON - The mayors of Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, and 48 other mayors and county executives from cities and counties across the United States sent a letter on Wednesday, Dec. 18 to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) expressing strong opposition to a proposed regulation that would significantly increase the fees to apply for citizenship and other immigration benefits.

If allowed to go into effect, the proposal would:

 $\bullet$  Increase the citizenship application fee by 83 percent, from \$640 to \$1,170

• Increase fees associated with a lawful permanent residency by 79 percent, from \$1,220 to \$2,195 Increase the cost of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) renewals, from \$495 to \$765;

• Charge a fee for asylum for the first time in our country's

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## Joseph DeFelice

history; charging \$50 for affirmative asylum applications and requiring asylum seekers to pay for a work permit while their application is pending

• Eliminate most fee waivers

• Transfer funds from USCIS to Immigration and Customs Enforcement for enforcement purposes, including denaturalization.

The draft rule is currently open for public comment until Dec. 30th and has yet to be implemented. The letter urges USCIS to withdraw the proposed rule and to increase the public comment period to 60 days.

### Statement from Mayor

Lori Lightfoot, Chicago

"The proposed fee increases are the latest cynical attempt by the Trump administration to discourage immigrants and refugees from coming to the United States and becoming full members of our society and political process. Our immigrants and refugees are key contributors to our history, economy, and culture, and these attacks on their ability to access citizenship and other forms of stable immigration status not only pose a threat to our future but are an affront to our highest values as Americans. Chicago is proud of our status as a Welcoming City for all people, and we will always fight to ensure every resident has the support and protection they need to provide for their families, fulfill their talent, and pursue their American Dream."

Statement from Mayor

Eric Garcetti, Los Angeles"

The American dream should not be open only to the highest bidder — and no rules and regulations should put a price on U.S. citizenship or legal status. With this cruel and un-American proposal, the Trump Administration is trying to create an insurmountable barrier between hard-working immigrants and their rightful place in our society — weakening our cities, undermining our communities, and harming our economy along the way."

Statement from Mayor

Bill de Blasio, New York City

"Once again, the Trump administration is attacking the people we call our neighbors, our friends, and our families by making citizenship and immigration benefits unattainable unless you are wealthy. Immigrants, including those fleeing persecution and seeking safety, make our City what it is and I am proud to stand with mayors and county executives across the country to fight against this un-American rule."

Statement from Magaly Arteaga, Program & Training Manager, National Partnership for New Americans

"The proposed rule is yet another attack on eligible immigrants whose American Dream is to become U.S. Citizens and be able to vote. This rule also discourages and makes it more difficult for immigrants to apply for a green card, DACA, asylum, and many other benefits, and for them to feel protected in a place they call home."

### BY ALLEN E. KAYE AND JOSEPH DEFELICE

Allen E. Kaye and Joseph DeFelice are Co-Chairs of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the Queens County Bar Association.

## **FAMILY LAW UPDATE**

### **CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1**

line, which is currently \$12,490 for a single person, and self-support reserve, which is currently \$16,862 per year. According to the most recently published CSSA charts, until a respondent's income exceeds \$19,389, child support will be \$25 per month regardless of the number of children.

Based upon the current minimum wage in NYC, Queens Support Magistrates are likely to impute a minimum income to all litigants who are not disabled of \$30,000 per year!

If you are still reading this, you should be a member of the Family Law Committee. If not, please sign up! Mark your calendars, and join us at upcoming meetings: February 27 will be a general

meeting of the Committee at the

Queens County Bar Association.

March 18 will be an important presentation by Denisa Tova, of Klein Leibman & Gresen, on the preparation of QDRO's, sponsored by Klein Leibman and Gresen, to be held at the QCBA.

April 22 is the annual Equitable Distribution Update at the QCBA. This year's update will be presented by Mark Plaine and David Gross, and will be sponsored by Heidi Muckler, CPA.

May 20 will be the Annual Michael Dikman Memorial Dinner at Verdi's Restaurant.

I look forward to seeing you at these meetings, and in the sacred halls of justice!

Editor's Note: Joshua R. Katz is a member of the Board of Managers and Co-Chair of the Family Law Committee.

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## Scholarship Fund

The Queens County Bar Association's Scholarship Fund was created in 2005 to offer financial assistance to law students who are residents of Queens County or who attend law school in Queens County.

The recipients of the QCBA Scholarship are carefully chosen based on academic achievement, community service and/or service to the Bar and financial need and is awarded at the Annual Dinner in May.

We know that times are hard, but would hope that you could donate to this worthwhile purpose and your tax deductible donation (of any amount) will help to support and recognize a deserving law student(s). The assistance we provide to the future lawyers, many of whom are struggling with enormous debt, also enhances the good name of our Association.

If you have any questions, please contact the office at 718-291-4500.

Thank you for your support of this valuable community-based program!

With sincere thanks,

Marie-Eleana First, President

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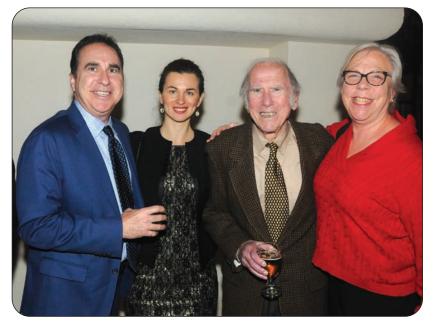
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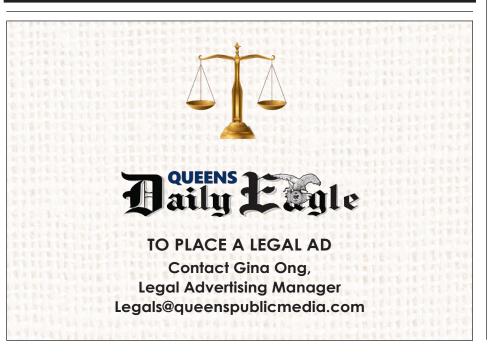
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## It's Not Just About Mediation. "Presumptive ADR" and The Spectrum.

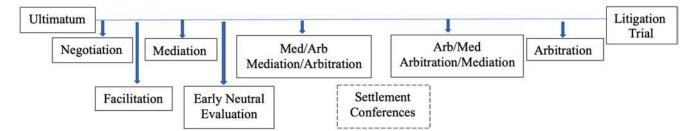
In an article first published in the New York Law Journal's Special ADR Report on August 5, 2019, and then reprinted in the November 2019 issue of the Queens County Bar Bulletin, the ADR process of mediation was discussed at length in the context of the court system's launch of the progressive "Presumptive ADR" program. Following the first publication various Queens County bar associations combined forces to host a Presumptive ADR discussion, featuring Deputy Chief Administrative Judge George J. Silver and Administrative Judge of the Civil Courts of the City of New York Anthony Cannataro. During that presentation the ADR spectrum was discussed, and a hand-out was presented.

The spectrum is a visual representation of all of the dispute resolution processes from negotiation through and including litigation. As you move from left to right, the processes move from consensual to adjudicative and from informal to formal. Also, at the far left the parties determine the outcome and retain control whereas at the far right a third party decides for them and they cede control. This article is meant to provide a brief overview of processes on the spectrum, other than mediation, that the court may be employing. conveys demands, offers and counteroffers while presenting the realities and uncertainties of proceeding to trial. This often occurs in a trail scheduling part before the attorneys are sent out to pick a jury, or in a trial part at a pre-trial conference prior to the start of voir dire. In engaging in this process, parties customarily favor settlement and the goal of reducing backlog is served.

Another process that the Civil Courts are employing with greater fervor is Early Neutral Evaluation. In its simplest definition this process offers litigants a "reality check" as to the merits of their case. Early Neutral Evaluation utilizes attorneys, either acting on their own or in panels of three, to assess the value of a case before trail. These attorney-evaluators hear shortened case presentations. They can consider documentary or witness evidence and can entertain argument. The resulting evaluation, which is advisory and non-binding, may suggest the strengths and/or weaknesses in a case, or may predict a likely monetary verdict. Evaluations can then be used to facilitate negotiations towards settlement. Should negotiations fail and a settlement is not reached the attorney-evaluators may assist the litigants with nature of arbitration varies depending on the subject matter of the dispute, as well as the choices of the participants. Arbitration can be binding or non-binding. It can be voluntary, contractual or statutory. It can be more or less formal, and similarly costly or inexpensive. The process can be presided over, and the decision made by a single arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators.

Binding arbitration is as it sounds, final and binding on the disputants. Although it is subject to limited judicial review, that review often fails to vacate an arbitral award. In contrast, non-binding awards can be advisory opinions. Voluntarily accepted by the disputants or left unchallenged however, these awards become binding. Finality is therefore achieved in either variation. Arbitration can differ according to its source and time of origin. Pre-dispute arbitration agreements or contracts comprise the majority basis for arbitration proceedings. These agreements can be knowingly negotiated or imposed in a nonnegotiable contract. (The validity of the latter is often a threshold issue.) Alternatively, some arbitration is mandated by a statute, court rule, or treaty. These variations exist prior to any dispute in controversy.

The spectrum, in a slightly amended version, appears as follows:



The amendment is the addition of settlement conferences. Judicial settlement conferences that do not traditionally appear on the spectrum arguably have a place thereon. Their use, both on a case-by-case basis and as 'blockbusters' for classes of cases, has been discussed in conjunction with the Presumptive ADR initiative. Given the characteristics of this process placement on the spectrum is somewhat problematic. On the one hand, the process is overseen by an adjudicative figure and occurs in the context of litigation, favoring placement towards the right end of the spectrum. On the other hand, the parties maintain ultimate control over the decision to accept or reject the settlement offer, favoring placement at the left end. For the present purposes this process appears as a floater somewhere in the middle of the spectrum (as above).

Settlement conferences should have a spot on the spectrum in recognition of the statistical likelihood that a case will not proceed through trial and this process lends itself to early resolution. This understanding is one of the driving forces behind Presumptive ADR, which is being implemented, in part, to eliminate case backlogs. To that end settlement conferences, although definitionally not Presumptive ADR, serve this purpose. It should be highlighted that settlement conferences are not a form of mediation. Mediation, as discussed in the prior article, is a distinct ADR process that has unique characteristics. While settlement conferences utilize a neutral third party to facilitate negotiation they do not touch upon all that mediation can and is intended to.

Settlement conferences in the context of individual matters or classes of cases serve the singular purpose of arriving at terms agreeable to all parties that work to dispose of the case before the court. Generally, the terms are a monetary figure that neither party is wholly satisfied with. The third party neutral, often a judge, is truly a facilitator. The judge other case relative matters, such as developing and overseeing a discovery schedule and narrowing issues for trial. Early Neutral Evaluation is a useful tool in maintaining a light docket especially given its purpose of addressing cases in their initial stages.

The spectrum also provides a place for two processes the use of which is unknown with respect to the Presumptive ADR program: Meditation/Arbitration and Arbitration/ Mediation, also known as Med/Arb and Arb/Med, that combine the individually named processes into these hybrid variations. When parties engage in Med/Arb they attend mediation sessions followed by arbitration if they fail to reach an agreement in the former process. In the reverse variation, Arb/Med, an arbitrator hears the parties' presentations, often makes a sealed award, and then attempts to meditate the dispute. If the latter facilitated negotiation fails to result in settlement the arbitrator will then release his/ her award. In these hybrids either two independent neutrals can be used to preside over the different processes, or one neutral who switches roles may oversee the entire process. It is said that combining mediation and arbitration blends the best characteristics of each process. The speed, efficiency and consensual aspects of mediation join with the efficient finality of arbitration. The hybrids Med/Arb and Arb/Med offer additional resources in the Presumptive ADR reservoir of trial alternatives and settlement facilitators.

Finally on the spectrum preceding formal trial is the process of arbitration. Again, its use in connection with Presumptive ADR is unexplored. Arbitration enjoys some familiarity among attorneys as an informal process where a neutral third party not acting as a judge renders a decision in a dispute. However, most practioners are unaware of the processes' variants and the flexibility in their application. That flexibility is a key attraction and benefit of the process. The Arbitration can also arise when the dispute does, and the parties choose to engage in the process. This type of arbitration can be labeled voluntary.

In some proceedings a single arbitrator can be used, while in others a panel of three or more arbitrators preside. A benefit of either is that the arbitrators are often chosen because of their expertise and experience in a particular field of law. In addition to the choices surrounding the presiding arbitrators and their appropriate role, the disputants can also determine their own rules of procedure and evidence, thereby setting the stage for the formality, or informality of the proceeding, as well as the related expense. Finally, arbitration, like many of the ADR processes, is private in both the proceedings and the awards, unless publicized by the disputants.

The goal between this and the prior article, "Be Prepared: 'Presumptive ADR' is Coming. The Importance of Being Proficient in Mediation" is to impart a basic understanding of the various ADR processes in light of the court's initiative. ADR as a discipline is expansive and its utility exploding. The undeniable reality is that a small percentage of cases commenced actually proceed through to trial and verdict. In recognition thereof, the ADR processes, including judicial settlement conferences, offer an efficient and conscientious way of resolving disputes. For the practioners it is therefore crucial to have a working knowledge of all the ADR possibilities. Most significantly, ADR is a discipline that promotes "fitting the forum to the fuss", or assigning the proper resolution process to the dispute. Knowledge of the ADR processes in conjunction with the court's Presumptive ADR initiative would serve that purpose and promote success of the court's plan.

BY HON. CLAUDIA LANZETTA, J.C.C, LL.M.



## THE PRACTICE PAGE JUMPING INTO LEAP DAY

We are nearing the quadrennial 29th day of February. The oddity of leap day spills into our law in such areas as the statute of limitations, statutory "speedy trial," pensions, employment, schooling, and interest payments. Leap day was included in the Gregorian calendar decreed by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, to account that a year is actually 365.24 days long. An extra day is needed on the calendar every four years to adjust for the fractional overage. There is no leap day in any year divisible by 100, but there is a leap day for years divisible by 400. Therefore, 1900 was not a leap year, 2000 was, and 2020 is. The Gregorian calendar is so accurate that in 8,000 years, it will be off by only one day. The Gregorian calendar is adopted as New York's official calendar in General Construction Law 57.

If a cause of action accrues on February 29th and the applicable statute of limitations is measured by a number of years concluding when there is no February 29th, does the limitations period run to February 28 of the out year, or March 1? The answer is found in GCL 58, which provides that the extra day of leap year (the 29th) and the day immediately preceding it (the 28th) are treated as one combined day for purposes of time computations. Therefore, and counter-intuitively, the statute of limitations expires on February 28 of the out year. Of course, for actions subject to a four year limitations period such as breach warranty from the sale of goods under UCC 2-725 and twenty years to recover on bonds and money judgments under CPLR 211, the statute expires on the February 29th anniversary date of the fourth or twentieth year. Attorneys computing statutes of limitations measured by days such as 30 days for challenging filed zoning board decisions, and one year and 90 days for commencing actions against municipalities, must take into account the extra day in February for precisely calculating the last day of timeliness.

Education Law 3204.4 defines a school year as consisting of 180 non-holiday days that school is in session. That number applies in all years, whether the year consists of 365 or 366 days. Therefore, there is an extra day of summer vacation for students and teachers in leap years.

In criminal law, the People are required to be ready for trial within six months for felonies, 90 days and 60 days for defined misdemeanors, and 30 days for non-criminal violations, minus excludable time, as mandated by CPL 30.30(1) and (4). The extra day for leap day must be taken into account not just in measuring the 90, 60, or 30 day readiness periods, but also, in subtracting excludable time under the statute.

On average, two out of seven leap days fall on a weekend when many salaried employees have a day off, resulting in an extra day off with pay. Conversely, five of seven leap days fall on a weekday where many salaried employees work the extra day without additional compensation. Employees paid by commissions, contingency fees, per diems, or hourly wages are unaffected.

One case reported nationally involved the role of leap day in determining a retiree's pension, Cella v Sanitary Dist. Employees' and Trustees' Annuity and Ben. Funds. In Cella, an Illinois retiree argued that his pension, calculated against his highest 24 months of earnings, should be adjusted to add an extra day's wages for a leap day. The court disagreed because the pension was expressly calculated based on "months" instead of "days." The same result would likely be reached in New York given the language of GCL 58, that a month means a month regardless of its specific number of days.

The per diem computation of contractual interest, and statutory interest on verdicts and judgments, must also take leap day into account for accuracy.

Calculations in legal matters must be precise. Attorneys need to account for leap day to avoid the untenable and embarrassing circumstance of missing a deadline or calculation by a single day. Be mindful of the count in the relevant years.

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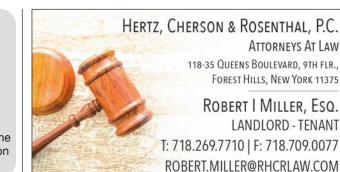


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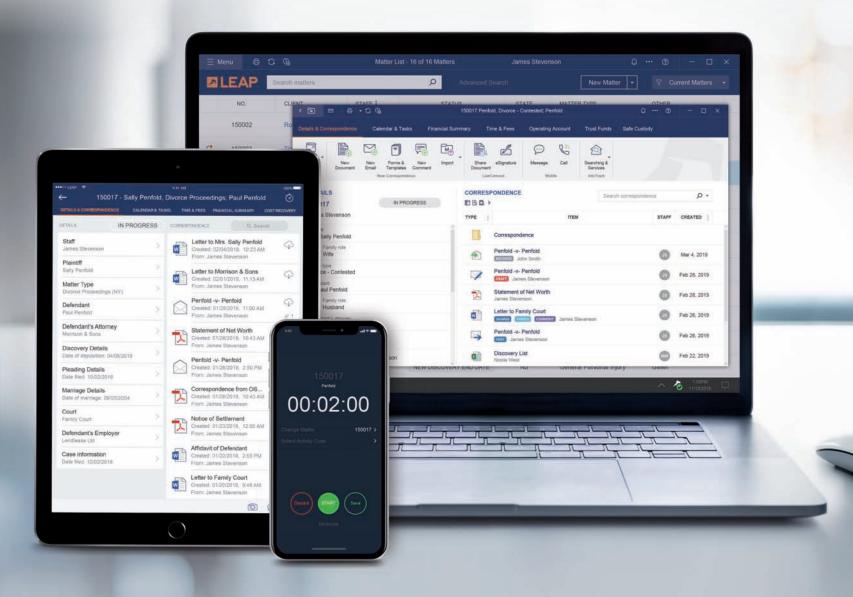
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