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Hon. Jonathan Lippman

The Honorable Jonathan Lippman is the Chief Judge of the State of New York and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in New York State. Judge Lippman attended New York University School of Law. Judge Lippman was appointed to his position in 2009.
What Judge is the District Administrative Judge of the Seventh Judicial District?

Answer: Hon. Thomas VanStrydounck
The Seventh Judicial District is comprised of eight (8) counties. There are a total of twelve Judicial Districts within New York State.
**Auburn City Court**

Auburn City Court is located in the Historic Post Office Building. The building was originally constructed for the Auburn Federal Courthouse. Construction began on September 4, 1888, and was completed on April 30, 1890. The Post Office relocated in September, 1984. Auburn City Court moved into the building in October, 1987. City Court is located on the first floor. In October, 2003, Cayuga County Family Court moved into the building and occupies the second floor which was formerly the Federal Court.
Canandaigua City Court

Canandaigua City Court is located in City Hall which is in the center of historic downtown Canandaigua. Just down the street is one of the Finger Lakes, Canandaigua Lake. Also in City Hall are all the city officials such as; City Treasurer, Code Enforcement Officer, City Clerk, City Manager, and Building and Zoning. You can get a lot done when you visit City Hall.
Corning City Court

Corning City Court, which is located in the City Hall Building, was built in 1974. On the inside walls of the hallway there are pictures of individuals from the community called the “People Wall.” The City Court is located just one mile from the famous Corning Museum of Glass and ten miles from the Watkins Glen Race Track.
Geneva City Court

Geneva City Court is located in the Public Safety Building in the Heart of the Finger Lakes. Geneva is known as the Lake Trout Capital of the World and the lake is just across the road from the Court. Geneva is also the home of Hobart and William Smith Colleges and the historic Smith Opera House where musicians from Billy Joel to The Black Eyed Peas have performed.
Hornell City Court

Prior to the year 2000, Hornell City Court was located at 08-1 10 Broadway in the city of Hornell and housed in a 2-story brick Neoclassical building that was constructed as a firehouse in 1911. The offices of City Court were part of the building that was demolished in 2000, but the courtroom area remained and was renovated to become an addition to the current Public Safety offices.

Hornell City Court moved into its new offices at 82 Main Street, Hornell in the year 2000. This building was the former Steuben Trust Company. There are three vaults which still exist in the space that the Court occupies, sewing as a constant reminder of the building once being a bank.
Rochester City Court

Rochester City Court has nine elected judges and appointed judicial hearing officers to preside over the civil and criminal matters filed.

The judges have five full-time court attorneys to assist them in researching and providing legal counsel. There is a three person management team to support the judges in administrative procedures.

The court is separated into two buildings in the Civic Center Plaza. The criminal division is located in the Public Safety Building and the civil division and financial unit are housed in the Hall of Justice.
Questions about City Courts Located in the Seventh Judicial District

1. The Seventh Judicial District is made up of how many counties?

2. What city court is located in an old post office?

3. What city court is located near a finger lake?

4. What city court is located near the famous glass factory?

5. What city court is located in a city known as the Lake Trout Capital?

6. What city court is located in an old bank?

7. What city court is located in two buildings?

The answers are on the following page
Answers to the questions about City Courts located in the Seventh Judicial District

1. There are eight counties in the Seventh Judicial District
2. Auburn City Court
3. Canandaigua City Court
4. Corning City Court
5. Geneva City Court
6. Hornell City Court
7. Rochester City Court
Help the Attorney Find Her Way to the Judge
feeds his animals everyday.

One day, Clarabell the Cow decided she liked the hay across the street. She walked out into the road. Neighbor Bill was coming home and drove his jeep into Clarabell and bruised her hip. Bill's jeep was fine until Clarabell turned on it and poked a hole in the radiator with her horn.
Neighbor Bill asked Farmer Ben to pay for his new radiator. Farmer Ben felt Clarabell was justified poking his radiator because her hip hurt.

Neighbor Bill came to City Court to sue Farmer Ben. He filled out a simple form and for a modest fee he got a court date. Once Farmer Ben was served with his small claims paper, he got mad. He came to City Court and filled out a simple form and paid a smaller fee for his counter-claim. He wanted to sue for Clarabell's pain and suffering, but was told that small claims court couldn't handle a claim like that, but he could sue for out of pocket expenses such as the vet, cold compresses, whirlpool baths, and the special mineral salt block for Clarabell.

Neighbor Bill and Farmer Ben came to court. They were sworn in and the Court "herd" each side. Judge Justice tried to get the neighbors to settle the claim but Neighbor Bill wanted to be piggy. He crowed when he was awarded a judgment. Farmer Ben felt is was a baa-d decision. He was advised of his right to appeal.

1. How many bags of grain did you count?
   a) 2    b) 10    c) 5    d) 3

2. What is the Lamb's name?
   a) Fluffy  b) Lester  c) Larry  d) Bambi

3. What is Farmer Ben holding?
   a) a rake  b) shovel  c) saw  d) pitchfork
Tommy's Experience with the Law

Tommy Jones had just turned 16 years old and had $25.00 in birthday money that he wanted to spend. His older brother, John, and a friend, decided to head off to the local Wal-Mart store and told Tommy that he was welcome to ride along.

When they arrived at Wal-Mart, Tommy went off on his own to shop. He had so many things that he wanted to buy, but only had $25.00 to spend. He decided to use the money to buy a portable CD player. He did not have enough money for the CD that he wanted to go with it. He made the decision to hide the CD under his coat, pay for the CD player, and then waited at the front of the store for his brother. The three of them left the store only to be approached by a security officer who informed Tommy that he was under arrest for the charge of Petit Larceny [which is a misdemeanor]. He was taken to the local Police Department where he was fingerprinted and photographed and given an appearance ticket to appear in City Court at a later date.

At Tommy's arraignment date in Court, he was read his rights as a Defendant and advised of his right to an attorney, if he could not afford an attorney, one would be appointed to represent him. The case was adjourned for two weeks for Tommy's parents to retain an afforney to appear with him at his next court date.

At the next court date, Tommy's attorney entered a plea of not guilty on his behalf and the case was adjourned to the motion calendar in order for any pre-trial motions to be made by the attorney.
When the court date arrived, Tommy's attorney did not make pre-trial motions, but appeared in court to try and reach a disposition with the prosecutor's (District Attorney’s) office. They could not agree on one; therefore, the case was scheduled for a trial before the Judge in City court.

At the trial date, the witnesses for the prosecution who had been subpoenaed by the District Attorney’s office were present and the trial began. The Judge heard all the testimony from the witnesses and took a short court recess in order to return with a decision in the matter. The Judge returned to the bench with a verdict of guilty of the charge of Petit Larceny and the case was adjourned for a period of six to eight weeks for sentencing. The Judge ordered a presentence investigation from the local Probation Department.

On the sentencing date, the Defendant appeared with his attorney, The defense attorney and District Attorney reviewed the pre-sentence report after the Judge had done so, and the matter was removed from the courtroom to the Judges' chambers as the defendant was a mandatory Youthful Offender. The Probation Department had recommended that the defendant be given three years probation and the case was ordered sealed,
Glossary

**Adjourned:**
A proceeding being rescheduled to another date.

**Appearance ticket:**
A written notice issued and subscribed by a police officer or other public servant authorized by state law or local law directing a designated person to appear in a designated local criminal court.

**Arraignment:**
A proceeding in which an individual who is accused of committing a crime is brought into court, told of the charges, and asked to plead guilty or not guilty. Sometimes called a first appearance.

**Arrest:**
To take into custody by legal authority.

**Attorney:**
An advocate, counsel, or official agent employed in preparing, managing, and trying cases in the courts.

**Bench:**
The seat occupied by the judge. More broadly, the court itself.
City Court:
   This court is a court of record and limited jurisdiction, presiding over violations, misdemeanors, and felonies from arraignment until the action is waived to the grand jury.

Court Date:
   Date on which the case is scheduled for the defendant to appear.

Courtroom:
   The room in which the court case is held.

Decision:
   The judge's ruling in the action.

Defendant:
   In a criminal case, the person accused of the crime.

Defense Attorney:
   The attorney who is representing the defendant in the action.

Disposition:
   The result of the pending action.

Fingerprinted:
   The arresting agency must take or cause to be taken fingerprints of the arrested person or defendant, if an offense which is the subject of the arrest and the
charge, is at the misdemeanor level.

**Guilty:**
In a criminal proceeding, it is the defendant's declaration in open court that he is guilty of the charge.

**Judge:**
An elected or appointed public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a court of law.

**Judge’s Chambers:**
A judge's private office. A hearing in chambers take place in a judge's office outside of the presence of the jury and the public.

**Misdemeanor:**
A criminal offense considered less serious than a felony. Misdemeanors generally are punishable by a fine or a limited local jail term, but not by imprisonment in a state penitentiary.

**Motion Calendar:**
A listing of all motions made before the court.

**Petit Larceny:**
A person is guilty of this when he steals property. Petit Larceny is a Class A misdemeanor.
Photographed:
The arresting agency must take or cause to be taken photographs of the arrested person or defendant, if an offense which is the subject of the arrest and the charge, is at the misdemeanor level.

Police Department:
A local law enforcement agency.

Pre-sentence Investigation:
A report to the sentencing judge containing background information about the crime and the defendant to assist the judge in making his or her sentencing decision.

Pre-trial motions:
Oral or written requests made by a party to an action before the court prior to the trial regarding the issues in the matter.

Probation Department:
An alternative to imprisonment allowing a person found guilty of an offense to stay in the community, usually under conditions and under the supervision of a probation officer. A violation of probation can lead to its revocation and to imprisonment.

Prosecution:
The act of the prosecutor presenting the facts and evidence in a case.
Prosecutor (District Attorney):  
A trial lawyer representing the government in a criminal case and has the responsibility of deciding who and when to prosecute.

Recess:  
A short break in the proceedings.

Sealed:  
The termination of a criminal action or proceeding against a person in favor of the defendant.

Sentencing:  
The punishment ordered by a court for a defendant convicted of a crime. A concurrent sentence means that two or more sentences would run at the same time. A consecutive sentence means that two or more sentences would run one after another.

Subpoenaed:  
A court order compelling a witness to appear and testify.

Testimony:  
The evidence given by a witness under oath. It does not include evidence from documents and other physical evidence.

Trial Date:  
Date on which the case is scheduled for trial.
Verdict of guilty:
A conclusion, as to fact or law, that forms the basis for the court's judgment. A general verdict is a jury's finding for or against a plaintiff after determining the facts and weighing them according to the judge's instructions regarding the law.

Witness:
One who gives testimony, under oath or affirmation in person, by oral or written deposition or by affidavit.

Youthful Offender:
A person charged with a crime alleged to have been committed when he was at least 16 years old and less than 19 years old.
Connect the Dots

What is this man’s job? ____________

(Answer on the last page)
Word Scramble

VEALG
REMIC
STUIJCE
GEDUJ
RAOTTYEN
TEDPUY

Answer to last page's puzzle: Judge