

JURY POOL

NEWS

A New York State Unified Court System publication highlighting the latest court initiatives and related news

Young Addicts Get New Lease on Life at Juvenile Drug Court

WHEN ERICK MOORE was a seventh-grader, he got caught at school with marijuana. His mother's initial reaction when the school called her with the bad news: "You got the wrong kid." "I never would have thought; I didn't catch any of the signs," comments Theresa Moore, adding that Erick, once an honor student, took a downward spiral over the next three years.

Erick ended up on probation—landing in jail on harassment charges along the way—and was eventually suspended from school. His parents were seriously considering placing him in a group home for troubled teens when they learned of another option during a visit to Family Court: the Monroe County Juvenile Drug Court.

The first of its kind in New York and an outgrowth of the state's successful adult counterparts—adult drug courts have proven effective in breaking the cycle of substance abuse and crime—the Monroe County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court focuses on substance-abusing youngsters who commit nonviolent offenses, combining rehabilitation and intensive judicial monitoring in getting their lives back on track. Participation is voluntary, with the incentive that charges are usually dropped if the teen makes a minimum one-year commitment to the program.

The court works with the youngster's treatment providers, teachers and family in keeping tabs on the teen's progress. Those who don't stay clean face sanctions ranging from an earlier curfew to house arrest or a one-week stay at an out-of-town juvenile detention center, while rewards include praise from the judge and donated items such as T-shirts and gift certificates to fast-food eateries. Youngsters must remain drug-free, get their school grades



A beaming Judge Anthony Sciolino with Monroe County Juvenile Treatment Court graduates (from left to right) Jonathan Gates, Erick Moore, Monica Donovan, George Soto and Joshua Hastings.

up, perform community service and engage in various skill-building activities, among other requirements, in order to graduate.

"These children are very needy, but when we're able to get through to them it's heartwarming, emotionally satisfying, to see the positive changes they make. We've lost a few to out-of-home placement, but the ones who are successful make up in spades for the ones we can't get through to," comments the court's presiding judge, Anthony Sciolino.

Erick Moore, among the court's first set of graduates, turned out to be one of these success stories. Today he's off drugs, making A's in school and working part-

Continued on Page 6

NONPROFIT GROUP GIVES FAMILY COURT LITIGANTS A LIFT

WITH SMILING FACES such a rarity at Family Court, the friendly countenance of Livea Ortiz is a welcome sight for many, especially first-timers, entering the Manhattan Family Court lobby in downtown New York City. Ms. Ortiz, seated behind an information table situated just off the elevator bank of the courthouse lobby, is something of a fixture at the court, spending several hours every weekday responding to litigants' questions about court procedures and related matters.

The Manhattan Family Court information table and similar ones located in

the city's four other boroughs are operated by Legal Information for Families Today (LIFT), a nonprofit organization whose mission is "to empower children and families, and educate the community by expanding access to information regarding family law and child welfare issues." LIFT was founded in 1996 by two lawyers who wanted to do more to assist Family Court litigants, many of whom are among the city's poorest families. LIFT provides them with information and refers them to services critical to the resolution of their cases.

On a bitterly cold winter morning, a soft-spoken, well-dressed woman sheepishly approaches Ms. Ortiz's table. The woman says her child's father, who she claims never provided any support—financial or otherwise—to the youngster, spent the previous weekend with the boy and now refuses to part with him. She tells Ms. Ortiz the father has turned the boy against her, filing a Family Court petition alleging she's an unfit mother. The woman informs Ms. Ortiz that she's taken good care of the nine-year-old since birth and that she's obtained letters of reference supporting

Continued on Page 2

"LIFT" continued from page 1

her case. Ms. Ortiz listens patiently as the distraught mom recounts her ordeal, then fills her in on court procedure and refers her to a legal services agency. The woman, overcome with emotion, hugs Ms. Ortiz and thanks her for her help. "Please stop by and let me know how your case is going," requests a visibly moved Ms. Ortiz as the woman walks toward the courthouse exit.

Filling A Gap

"We responded to nearly 19,000 inquiries last year and distributed well over 60,000 informational guides," says LIFT Executive Director Stephanie Nilva, an attorney with a background in family law who joined the organization in February 2001. "We're filling a gap, serving a need for people in the midst of very emotionally trying circumstances. We're there to answer questions at the point when people first walk into the court, confused. We serve them anonymously, make eye contact and ask if they need help."

And with the serious shortage of attorneys for indigent litigants—due to cutbacks in legal services programs and attorneys dropping out of the courts' assigned counsel panels because the pay doesn't even cover expenses in many instances—Ms. Nilva reports that a lot of Family Court litigants either complain that they're not able to get an attorney or that their attorneys are overwhelmed with cases. "It's a really serious problem. There are so few attorneys, so many cases, that litigants often look to us for help in explaining how the process works," she says, adding that LIFT staffers always make clear to litigants that they're not attorneys and can only dispense information, not legal advice.

LIFT keeps a tally of all inquiries by category, providing those who visit its tables with essential information about paternity, child support, custody and visitation, domestic violence, juvenile delinquency and other Family Court proceedings. In addition to the fact sheets and pamphlets LIFT collects from various social service and government agencies to distribute to litigants, the organization publishes its own informational materials, including brochures entitled "Tips About Going to Family Court and Working with

Your Attorney," "Twelve Things You Should Know About Child Protective Proceedings," "The Rights of Grandparents in Family Court," and "Child Support: A Guide for Those Who Pay." LIFT also makes referrals to domestic violence shelters, drug treatment programs and other services for families in crisis and conducts workshops on a variety of family law matters in communities throughout New York City.



Livea Ortiz at LIFT's information table in Manhattan Family Court.

LIFT volunteer Mary Perlman, who teams up with Ms. Ortiz in Manhattan Family Court on Thursdays and also helps out at the Brooklyn Family Court's information table, says LIFT serves all types of people. "One woman looked like one of those ladies who lunch. She looked like she didn't have a care in the world, but it turned out she had domestic violence issues," Ms. Perlman remarks. "Most of the people just want someone to listen to them. I don't feel like we're going to change their lives enormously, but it's all the little steps in between and the fact that we want to help them. People react to us in a very positive way." "You really get to know some of these people. Not only do you play an informational role, you're a sympathetic ear

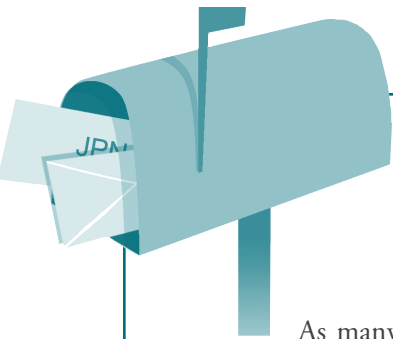
to someone in distress," adds Ms. Ortiz.

Providing Essential Information and Outreach Services

Last fall LIFT sponsored its second annual Day in Family Court, inviting a group of professionals from the private, public and nonprofit sectors to tour the city's Family Court facilities, observe various courtroom proceedings, and interact with judges and court staff. October 2001 Day in Family Court attendee Kevin Curnin, Attorney Director of The Public Service Project at Stroock, Stroock & Lavan, LLP, was paired with Brooklyn Family Court Judge Betty Staton, who shared Family Court anecdotes and other information with her guest. "A full immersion like this is a real eye-opener. It hits home when you're actually there, the challenges faced by both the litigants and judges. This is a great program. Getting people involved at this level can lead to a longer-term commitment," comments Mr. Curnin, who adds that several paralegals from his firm recently began staffing the LIFT information tables at Brooklyn and Manhattan Family Court on a pro bono basis.

New York City Family Court Administrative Judge Joseph Lauria, who facilitated a lunch discussion for those who attended LIFT's Day in Family Court this past October, has this to say about the annual event: "It's a positive venture, engaging members of the community in the important work that goes on inside Family Court." Of LIFT's overall contributions to Family Court, Judge Lauria comments, "They offer professional outreach, providing guidance to Family Court litigants, especially those who are self-represented. And because the information tables are located right in the courthouse lobbies, LIFT is easily accessible to the public. I'm very happy LIFT now has a presence in all five boroughs." As undoubtedly are thousands of Family Court litigants citywide. ♦

For more information about LIFT, visit its Web site at www.LIFTonline.org or call (646) 613-9633.



Juror Mailbox

The following, penned by publisher Michael J. Walkerwicz, is an abbreviated version of an editorial that appeared in *The Ellenville Press* this past December 7.

As many of you know, I feel that as citizens of this country we have certain obligations or duties to perform. One, of course, is to vote; another to protect our great country in times of national need such as we are enduring right now. There is one other duty of such importance I recently carried out for the first time, and that is jury duty. Ah, jury duty, the grand pain, but how about if it is you sitting accused? Who would you want sitting there figuring out if the state is right or wrong? Think about that for a minute.

Yes, think about just that with fresh images coming out of Afghanistan showing how the Taliban conducted themselves with their own citizens accused of crimes—the images of a soccer field used to execute women and men. Do you think for one moment the accused parties had a jury of their peers deliberating their innocence or guilt? The reason we have this great freedom in America is because of the duties we have as citizens, duties that must be borne by all citizens of this great land.

I recently was summoned to jury duty. I was called to serve along with some 300 others who showed up in two separate sessions. I met Commissioner of Jurors Richard Matthews and his dedicated staff who guided me through my jury service. And although the court is perceived to be blind to exemptions, we found Commissioner Matthews not to be. If there are circumstances beyond your control, the commissioner is not uncompassionate. I found this out when, upon being summoned for jury duty last summer, I called his office to say it's our busy season and ask if, as a small business owner, I could be called at a later date. Commissioner Matthews was more than obliging. And as I'd promised, when my call for service came in November I showed up and did my duty.

Actually, jury service can be most educational as you get to see the system at work firsthand. Jury service was not as smooth as silk, and often we were asked to be patient as the commissioner and his staff worked through the details of the jury selection process. However, every effort was made to make our tour of service as comfortable and pleasant as possible.

Jury selection is a remarkable process and one that everyone should go through. It is not at all like anything you see on television. Once you've been selected you will serve throughout the life of the case unless some unforeseen circumstance comes up. Once you've served, it will be several years before you're called to serve again so that justice may prevail in this great but imperfect land. An imperfect nation, yes, but one with a justice system that is swift and fair.

Interested in sharing your jury experience with our readers?

We'd like to hear from you. We also welcome any comments about the newsletter as well as story ideas for future issues. Please send juror anecdotes, newsletter suggestions and story ideas to:

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For a virtual courthouse tour, a lesson in the evolution of our court system or to learn more about the New York State courts' educational and community outreach programs, visit us on the Web at www.courts.state.us/community_outreach.

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A Look at Jury Systems Around the World

MOST AMERICANS PROBABLY NEVER put much thought into it but would likely be surprised to learn that over 50 countries and dependencies around the globe, from Scotland to Sri Lanka, have some type of jury system. The roots of the English jury can be traced back at least 800 years, with England exporting the jury system to Africa, Asia and the Caribbean through its global empire.

The jury system also traveled via Napoleonic conquests and other routes. Supporters of the French Revolution admired the English jury, and some form of it was included in the Napoleonic Code of 1808. Consequently, jury systems were introduced into other parts of Europe, including Belgium, Greece, Norway, Spain and Portugal. In turn, the Spanish and Portuguese brought the jury into Central and South America.

A Mirror of Local Culture and Political Beliefs

Although these various jury systems share the same English heritage and a similar overall structure, each has evolved somewhat differently, reflecting the local culture and political beliefs. Some require a unanimous verdict, while others rely on majority verdicts for a criminal conviction. Other differences include how jurors are selected and the degree of autonomy they have as well as the level of media influence on jury trials.

For example, in Canada, where the right to trial by jury was first recognized in 1758 in Nova Scotia, two jurors rather than the judge have the sole responsibility of deciding whether a prospective juror is impartial. Scotland, where the jury developed in tandem with its English counterpart, employs 15-member



criminal juries, with verdicts there ranging from not guilty to not proven to guilty. The not proven verdict, though it has the identical legal consequences of a not guilty verdict, is of course rather likely to tarnish the accused's image.

Another interesting fact about the Scottish jury system: There is no equivalent of a voir dire, the philosophy being that both the accused and prosecutor must simply accept the jurors who emerge from the random selection process. The feeling is that the biases of the individuals will be diminished by the group decision-making dynamic.

Research Leads to Insights on American Jury

Much can be learned about the American jury by comparing it with jury systems that have evolved in other countries, says Neil Vidmar, a professor of law and psychology at Duke University and the author of numerous articles and books on the jury system. "The history of how these systems developed and survive today is fascinating. So is the fact that many additional countries had juries and then abandoned them," he comments. Professor Vidmar adds that according to rough historical data there were probably an additional 25 jury systems worldwide at one time or another.

Over the past several decades, the jury system has either been abolished or fallen into disuse in some former British colonies and territories. In some cases indigenous law replaced English law, and in others the jury was rejected because of its association with oppressive colonial rule. For instance, those in South Africa's legal and academic circles have been adverse to the idea of reviving the jury system—jury trials were abolished

Continued on Page 6

Some Jury Factoids

🌐 In most countries the defense in a criminal trial is not allowed to make an opening statement.

🌐 Sri Lankan jurors must be over 21, meet a certain educational standard and make at least 300 rupees per month.

🌐 Austrian jurors who reach a guilty verdict decide the defendant's

punishment collectively with three judges.

🌐 In England, the judge has considerable latitude in letting the jury know his or her view of the evidence.

🌐 A lawyer practicing in Canada may face serious consequences, including contempt of court charges, censure from colleagues or both, for

holding a press conference to discuss evidence or any other matter that may have an effect on the trial.

🌐 England emphasizes fair trial over speech, barring the media from publishing prejudicial material before or during trial, and even following the trial if that information has the potential to interfere with future legal proceedings.

🌐 In Canada, the judge reviews the evidence—a procedure called "summing up"—before sending the jury to deliberate.

🌐 In Australia, New Zealand and Scotland (see above for more details on the latter), the jury is usually chosen without the jurors being questioned.

COURT HEROES HONORED IN SPECIAL CEREMONY

IN A SPECIAL CEREMONY

following Chief Judge Judith Kaye's State of the Judiciary address this past January 14, the New York State courts paid tribute to the selfless court officers who risked their lives to assist in the evacuation of the World Trade Center in the wake of the September 11 attacks. Three of the officers—Captain William Harry Thompson and Senior Court Officers Thomas Jurgens and Mitchel Wallace—were killed in the collapse of the Center's south tower.

"Now more than ever, it is important that we reaffirm our faith in the future of America and American justice," Chief Judge Kaye said in her annual address. "No one feels this more deeply than our honorees today, heroes every single one of them—the valiant court officers who raced to Ground Zero to evacuate the Court of Claims and to save lives, and the families of three beloved officers who did not return ... We mourn with them, with all our court family and with people the world over who also lost loved ones." Five World Trade Center was home to several of the state's Court of Claims courtrooms and offices.

"Court officers who ... didn't have to be there but because of the strength of their character and the goodness of their hearts, instead of fleeing lower Manhattan, they went into the inferno. And because of that, tens of thousands of people who otherwise would have died are alive today. On that morning, we lost three of those brave souls," said New York State Governor George Pataki, who with Chief Judge Kaye handed out the court's highest award—the Medal of Honor—to family



A misty-eyed Chief Judge Kaye with awardee Major Reginald Mebane, the commander of the three officers who perished in the September 11 rescue efforts. Major Mebane commandeered the jury bus that rushed to the World Trade Center minutes after the attack.

members of the three who perished in the attack. "We never stop being inspired by their courage," he added.

Captain Thompson, a 27-year veteran of the courts who worked in the court officers' training academy in lower Manhattan—walking distance from Ground Zero—rushed to the attack site after watching, from one of the academy's windows, the second plane hit the Center's south tower. Senior Court Officer Thomas Jurgens, a 26-year-old newlywed and a court officer since 1997, was one of ten Manhattan Supreme Court officers with emergency medical training who raced to the scene on a jury bus. Senior Court Officer Mitchel Wallace had just emerged from the subway on his way to work as the two planes hit the Twin Towers. He ran to Five World Trade to assist in the evacuation, but like Captain

Thompson and Officer Jurgens, was in the lower level of the building when the Center's south tower fell. Officer Wallace was engaged to be married. His fiancée accepted the posthumous award.

Medal of Valor awards—for service above and beyond the call of duty—went to 23 officers, several of whom were trapped and injured in the collapse of the south tower, for their bravery that fateful day. Additionally, 12 officers received a Medal for Distinguished Service for their assistance in the rescue efforts. As Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman, who hosted the special tribute, proclaimed, "They did not become heroes that day but were in our midst already heroes."

“Jury Systems” continued from page 4

there in 1969—in large part because of a history of all-white juries rendering unjust verdicts against non-white defendants. However, Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, retains a criminal jury system. Juries there are composed of seven members, all of whom must be residents of Ghana between the ages of 25 and 60.

The jury has come and gone in Japan, but there have been hopes for its return in the past few years. Japan held jury trials in the late 1920s—a period of relative liberalism—then abandoned the jury system with the rise of militarism in the mid-1930s. The country suspended its jury system during the second world war because there weren’t a sufficient number of males to serve as jurors, but the government recently introduced a mixed panel of judges and lay “assessors” at trials. “I believe the Japanese bar will continue to push for the revival of the

jury,” predicts jury expert G. Thomas Munsterman, director of the Center for Jury Studies for the National Center for State Courts, who has worked with the Japanese on this very issue.

Although the jury has yet to make a comeback in Japan, it’s been restored in both Spain and Russia in recent years. The liberal constitutions of 1812, 1837 and 1869 provided for some kind of trial by jury in Spain. Jury trials were suspended in 1923 and again between 1931 and 1936, with the jury revived there in 1995. The jury trial was introduced in Russia under Alexander II’s judicial reforms of 1864, then abolished by the Bolsheviks in 1917 and brought back in 1993.

In both countries the jury is selected from at least 20 prospective jurors who’ve been preliminarily screened. Potential jurors are then questioned on their ability to be fair and impartial. Jury

deliberations in both Spain and Russia are entirely secret, with Spanish jurors required to give a summary rationale for their verdict, indicating the evidence upon which the verdict was based. That’s a far cry from the way it’s done in Brazil—Brazil’s jury system has been in continuous operation since first being adopted in 1822—where jurors reach a verdict without any deliberations. Voting is done by secret ballot, with a four-to-seven majority required for a conviction.

One thing is clear from the research: despite the variation in jury trials from country to country and despite the jury’s decline in some locales, the jury is still a viable institution in many parts of the world and definitely one worthy of ongoing study. As Professor Vidmar puts it, “The more we learn about juries the more we may understand the role they play in democratic societies.” ♦

“Juvenile Drug Court” continued from page 1

time at a local craft store. “He got the job on his own,” says his mother proudly. Mrs. Moore adds that her son no longer associates with any of his old friends and keeps a very busy schedule, also taking a vocational course in automotive repair.

Building Skills, Providing Moral Support

Judge Sciolino says the Monroe County Juvenile Treatment Court was launched in June 2000 because the traditional way of handling cases like Erick’s just doesn’t work. “Once we started to do this intensive drug screening, we found that a lot more youngsters than we realized had this problem. We tell them that getting off drugs is hard work, but promise that we’ll be with them every step of the way. We’ve a panoply of responses—outpatient treatment, support groups and such—depending on their needs.”

Carolyn Cooper, director of the U.S. Justice Department’s Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, says substance-abusing teens often have other serious issues—family, mental health and other problems—that need to be dealt with. Ms. Cooper supports the augmented use of what she calls “experiential activities”—art therapy, creative writing, athletic programs, job-readiness training and the like—to build youngsters’ skills and enhance their self-esteem, a crucial step on the road to sobriety.

“What makes working with these youngsters especially tricky is that they can’t walk away from a household or school that may be contributing to their drug use,” comments drug court specialist Daniel DeBruin, who works at the court. “One of the mantras for the recovering community is that you have to change the people, places and things in your life to be successful in fighting

your addiction. Not being able to change their surroundings makes it even more difficult to give these youngsters the strength and tools they need to alter their behavior.”

Amazing Transformations

Despite these obstacles Mr. DeBruin reports witnessing “significant, dramatic changes” in both the court’s graduates and those who’ve yet to complete the program, changes he attributes to the court’s close judicial monitoring and its many services. The transformation is amazing in some cases, he remarks, citing the example of one offender who arrived at the court an out-of-control street teen and left a straight-A student. This young lady, who spoke at the court’s December graduation ceremony and got a standing ovation, is headed for college come next fall, very likely on a scholarship, adds Mr. DeBruin.

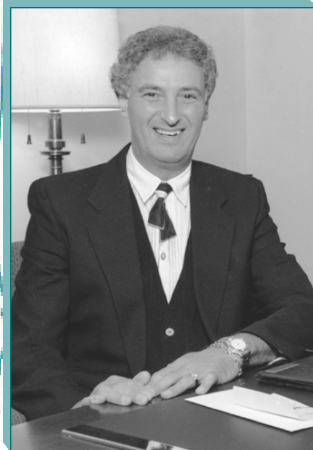
In another case, Judge Sciolino recalls asking a young man who was struggling through the recovery process what more the court could do for him. The youngster’s reply: “Keep believing in me.” Says the judge, “That’s what we give these kids. We believe they’re capable of doing more, that they’re salvageable.” ♦

Since the start-up of the Monroe County Juvenile Drug Court nearly two years ago, several other juvenile treatment courts have sprung up around the state. Suffolk County’s juvenile drug court began taking cases early this year, and the Tonawanda Juvenile Drug Court and Harlem Juvenile Intervention Court are now operating on a pilot basis.

From the Basketball Court to the Courthouse, This Jurist Comes Out a Winner

TALK ABOUT CAREER CHANGES.

Schenectady County Surrogate Court Judge Barry Kramer, also an acting Supreme Court justice, took a major leap in the mid-'60s, giving up all the perks that come with being a professional basketball player to attend law school full-time. A 1964 first-



Judge Barry Kramer in his chambers and on the court during his college-playing days.

round draft choice, he played with the NBA's Golden State Warriors before joining the New York Knicks in 1965.

Despite a promising basketball career—the Knicks offered him a contract to return after the '65 season—Judge Kramer had his sights set on becoming a doctor. As fate would have it, he needed some extra courses to get into medical school and so opted for law school instead. "I didn't know much about it, didn't know any lawyers, but gave law school a chance and ended up really enjoying it," he says.

It was a tough transition for the 6'4" guard to make, but as the judge says, "I did it, hung in there and everything turned out well." At one point, he actually came very close to returning to the game. "It never quite worked out, though, so I wound up on the Knicks' retired list," he says lightheartedly.

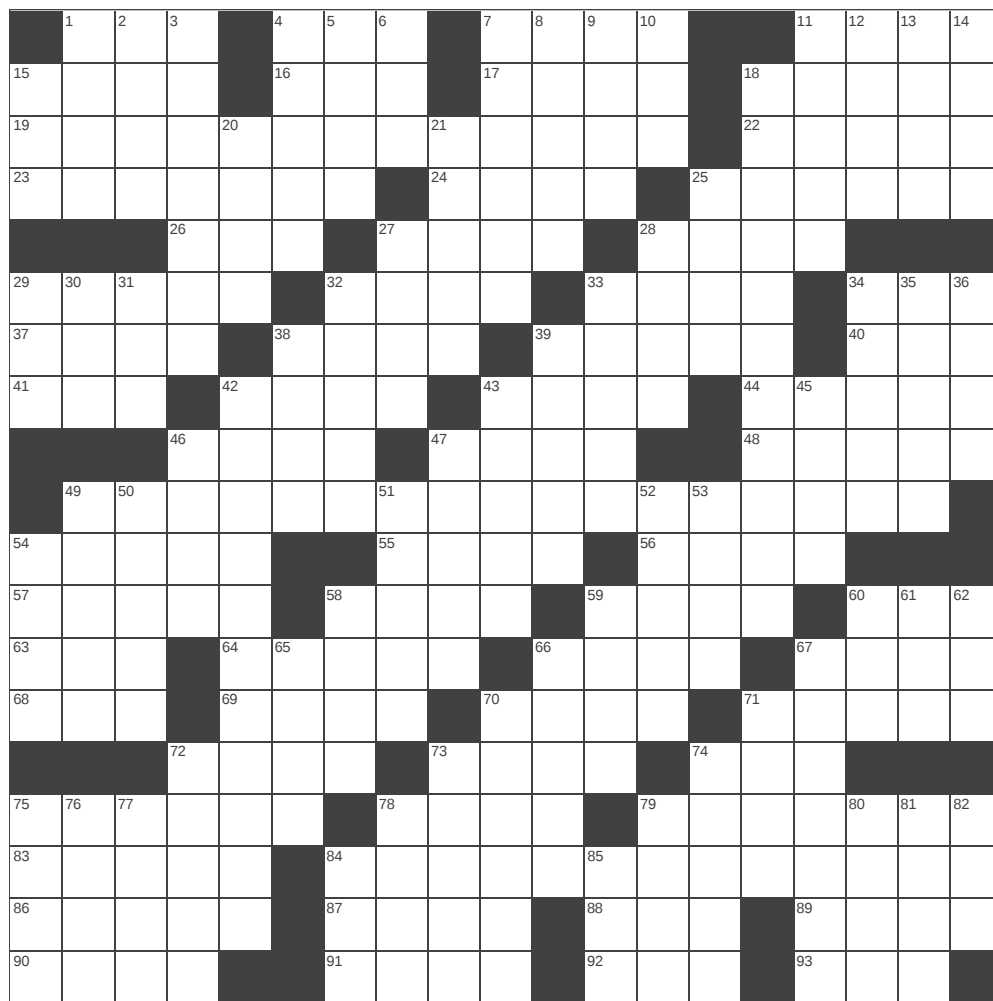
Although one of the biggest thrills of his life was being sworn in as a judge, Judge Kramer says he wouldn't trade in his basketball days for anything. His teammates included Wilt Chamberlain and Willis Reed, both of whom he admires to this day. "I had a great career in basketball. I played with the best and will always remember those days. I learned how to compete and that when the going gets tough, you have to reach back for something," he comments. Judge Kramer says those lessons translated well to the legal field, helping him in his lawyer days—he practiced for 25 years—and now as a judge.

So what's a day in the life of a Surrogate's Court judge like? The Surrogate's Court supervises the administration of deceased individuals' estates. Surrogate's Court judges also preside over certain types of guardianship proceedings as well as trust agreements and adoption proceedings. "It can be very emotional at times," says Judge Kramer, referring to the arguments that often arise over the validity of wills and how property should be disposed of. Along with overseeing Surrogate's Court, Judge Kramer also presides over divorce, medical malpractice and other civil proceedings in his role as acting Supreme Court justice.

And when he needs to work off some of that tension, the judge hits the basketball court now and then, especially during summer. "I still enjoy the game and try to stay in shape," he says. The judge's love for the game is apparent in the way he describes a favorite player of his, Jason Kidd, of the New Jersey Nets: "His unselfishness, the way he pushes the ball up the court. I never met him, but think he's probably a wonderful young man. I love the way he plays," he says. In fact, Judge Kramer's fondness for Jason Kidd has turned the former Knicks' fan into something of a New Jersey Nets' devotee—the fact that the judge did a short stint with the Nets may also figure into the equation.

There was a time, when he was much younger, that the judge had regrets about cutting his athletic career short, but not anymore. Though grateful for his exciting—albeit short—basketball career, Judge Kramer is equally thankful for his many rewarding years as a legal practitioner and also takes great pride in being a judge. "It's an honor and privilege to be a judge. I love this job, and notwithstanding my previous career, this is the best time of life and I'm enjoying it," he says enthusiastically.

C O U R T S I D E C R O S S W O R D



ACROSS

1. Monogram of "The Waste Land" creator
4. "The Greatest"
7. 57-Across, in Madrid
11. Bell's sound
15. Region
16. Sedan
17. Unlock
18. Mea __, a formal acknowledgment of personal fault
19. Judge's order, perhaps: 2 words
22. Looked at greedily
23. A tea lover may own some of these
24. Goofs up
25. Spreads, as butter
26. Concealed
27. Have a friendly talk
28. Labor Day month: abbr.
29. Precipitous
32. Young horse
33. Semiprecious stone
34. Approximated schedule for a traveler: abbr.
37. Make (a living)
38. Maryland delicacy
39. The former Mrs. Trump

40. 1,000 times 1,000, for short
41. Lumberjack's need
42. Mr. Donahue
43. Blueprint
44. Extremely angry
46. One of the Great Lakes
47. Highway surcharge
48. Manicurist's concern
49. __ doubt, standard of proof in a criminal case: 3 words
54. Composer Porter and namesakes
55. Catcher's need
56. Not any
57. Word with "guest" or coat"
58. End of the week: abbreviation (plural)
59. Public disorder
60. __ Cob, CT
63. Conclude
64. Safe place for storing valuables
66. Fluorescent
67. __ Lisa, DaVinci masterpiece
68. Golfing need
69. Name of a mountain system in Russia
70. Groan
71. __ Island, amusement area in Brooklyn, NY

72. Mix
73. Thread knot
74. Pale
75. Frightened
78. Yours and mine
79. Pakistani city
83. Sky, in Venice
84. In a civil case, it rests with the plaintiff: 3 words.
86. Leading role in a Puccini opera
87. Land measure
88. Compass point
89. The late Ms. Elliot
90. Town in England
91. God of thunder
92. Word with "muff" or "mark"
93. Altitudes: abbr.

DOWN

1. Elm or pine
2. Chair
3. Characteristic of our planet
4. Hurt
5. Courts uphold them
6. A Gershwin
7. Enclosure
8. Separate
9. Hillary Clinton and colleagues: abbr.

10. Unwanted picnic guest
11. __ Sound, arm of the Pacific
12. Songstress Fitzgerald
13. One who mimics
14. Boys
15. Request
18. Plaintiff
20. Do a hairdresser's task
21. Social worker's recommendation for certain clients, for short
25. Actor-director Penn
27. Fuel source
28. Extend across
29. Baltic, for one
30. Levy
31. Word used by 43-Down
32. Used a skillet
33. Certain shapes
34. Send a message using modern technology: hyphenated word
35. Name
36. Brewed beverages
38. Goatee site
39. __ ease, uncomfortable: 2 words
42. Defense's "opponent"
43. 1-Across and others
45. Broccoli __, green, leafy vegetable
46. Needle parts
47. Hackneyed
49. Surname of a Kentucky pioneer-huntsman
50. Evade
51. "__ and the Night Visitors," popular children's opera
52. Salad ingredient, perhaps
53. 12:00 p.m.
54. The late Mr. Atkins
58. Wound mark
59. Genuine
60. Swindle
61. Half a pair
62. State
65. Desertlike
66. Like 91-Across
67. King or queen
70. It's a felony
71. Type of fish
72. Place of work for 20-Down
73. Donkey
74. Thin, crispy cracker
75. Summit
76. Arbitrary order
77. Former U.S. attorney general
78. That hurts!
79. Coastal region in Hawaii
80. Winter garment
81. Character from the TV classic "Bonanza"
82. No __, ands or buts
84. Item for Derek Jeter
85. Laura Bush __ Welch