NEW YORK STATE

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Room 124
The Capitol, Albany, NY

Monday, January 12, 2004 10:00 AM

PRESIDING:

Honorable John A. DeFrancisco Chairman

TRANSCRIPT of the

Committee Session to consider the nomination of Robert S. Smith as an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

PRESENT:

Senator John A. DeFrancisco, Chair

Senator John Marchi

Senator Dale Volker

Senator Hugh Farley

Senator Guy Velella

Senator Stephen Saland

Senator Kenneth LaValle

Senator Raymond Meier

Senator Michael Balboni

Senator Serphin Maltese

Senator John Bonacic

Senator Dean Skelos

Senator Kemp Hannon

Senator Malcolm Smith, Ranking

Senator Neil D. Breslin

Senator John Sampson

Senator Thomas Duane

Senator Eric Schneiderman

Senator Carl Andrews

Senator Martin Connor

Senator Martin Dilan

INDEX

SPEAKERS	PAGE	ИО
Robert S. Smith	4	
Questions by Committee	7	
Jeh Johnson	38	
Evan A. Davis	41	
John R. Dunne	43	
Debra Jaeger	51	
Elena Sassower	56	

is unimaginable. On Wednesday morning, we will be facing James Cahill in a Syracuse courtroom, having to relive the nightmare of my sister's assault and murder all over again.

CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Thank you.

Elena Sassower, who is our last speaker.

MS. SASSOWER: Chairman DeFrancisco,
Committee members, Mr. Smith, good morning.

My name is Elena Ruth Sassower and I am the coordinator and co-founder of the Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc., CJA, a non-partisan, non-profit citizens' organization dedicated to safeguarding the public interest in judicial selection and discipline.

We oppose Senate confirmation of Governor
Pataki's appointment of Robert S. Smith to the
New York Court of Appeals. The basis, as relates
to Mr. Smith's qualifications, is his
insensitivity to the appearance, and quite
possibly the reality, that his substantial
financial contributions to Governor Pataki and
the Republican Party would buy him this most
important state court judgeship.

This ethical insensitivity is all the more

stark and inexcusable coming, as it does, in a year when the public has been bombarded with countless news articles and editorials about the sale of elective judgeships, fueled by District Attorney Hynes' supposed investigations in Brooklyn, as to which Chief Judge Kaye has convened a Commission to Promote Public Confidence in Judicial Elections.

None of the paltry sums bandied about as constituting the supposed sale of elective judgeships comes close to the amounts of money Mr. Smith has donated to Governor Pataki and the Republican Party. It is, therefore, CJA's position that, at the very least, Mr. Smith must not be confirmed to our state's highest court until a formal investigation has been undertaken to determine the extent to which his appointment is the product of monetary considerations.

The former Senator Dunne said there is no evidence of a quid pro quo, but evidence is the reason why there must be an investigation to determine the evidence.

It is this objection, which former Senator

Dunne says is a proper question for the public to

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raise, which will be the subject of my testimony. Nonetheless, I submit herewith and incorporate by reference CJA's October 16, 2000 report on the Commission on Judicial Nomination's corruption of merit selection to the Court of Appeals, as well as CJA's November 13, 2000 companion report on the complicity of the bar associations. This, to substantiate CJA's threshold opposition to Mr. Smith's confirmation, to wit, that his appointment is the product of an unconstitutionally closed and documentably corrupted merit selection process that fails to adequately investigate candidate qualifications and is rife with conflict of interest, and further, that his confirmation is not properly before the Committee, as a matter of law, by reason of the nonconformity of the Commission on Judicial Nomination's October 15, 2003 written report of his qualifications with the findings requirement of Judiciary Law Section 63.3.

How much money did Mr. Smith contribute to Governor Pataki and the Republican Party?

According to the "Buffalo News" analysis of the past eight years of federal and state campaign

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"Itemize all political contributions to any individual, campaign organization, political party, political action committee or similar entity during the last 10 years."

Significantly, no similar item appears on the publicly-inaccessible questionnaire that Mr. Smith was required to complete for the Commission on Judicial Nomination. As a result, the Commission's evaluation of Mr. Smith's candidacy may have been uninformed as to his financial contributions to Governor Pataki and the Republican Party. This is not to say that certain Republican Commission members did not know of Mr. Smith's generosity, and that this was not their impetus in promoting him to the Commission's unsuspecting other members in preference to other well-qualified candidates. Such would be a further respect in which the Commission's ratings can be rigged beyond what is detailed by CJA's October 16, 2000 report.

Mr. Smith must be directly asked whether, in fact, he disclosed to the Commission his financial contributions, as, for instance, during its personal interview of him or in his written

response to No. 35 of its questionnaire:

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"Set forth any information not elicited by this questionnaire which would affect, favorably or unfavorably, your eligibility for the office for which you are a candidate or bear upon the Commission's consideration of your candidacy."

Mr. Smith's nomination by the Commission on Judicial Nomination cannot stand if he did not inform the Commission of his largesse to Governor Pataki and the Republican Party, or if the Commission did not otherwise ascertain such facts from its purported investigation of him, as, for instance, by a computer search of campaign contributions filed with the New York State Board of Elections and Federal Election Commission, as was readily accomplished by the media within hours of the Governor's announcement of Mr. Smith's appointment. Certainly, it cannot stand without a statement from the Commission that knowledge of Mr. Smith's contributions by all members would have made no difference in their consideration of the pool of candidates that culminated in their October 15, 2003 written report nominating seven, Mr. Smith among them.

Absent such statement, the ratings conferred on Mr. Smith by the New York State Bar

Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York are irrelevant, since the only basis for their evaluation of Mr. Smith's qualifications was his inclusion as a nominee in the Commission's written report. If that inclusion was the project of material non-disclosure and deceit, he was not legitimately nominated and there is nothing for the bar associations to evaluate.

As to Governor Pataki, Mr. Smith must be asked whether, to his knowledge, the Governor knew of his political contributions. Of course, this inquiry must also be made directly to Governor Pataki. I do not believe that the Governor has ever denied that his appointment of Mr. Smith was with knowledge of Mr. Smith's political donations, at least I have not seen any report of this in the media. At the November 4, 2003 press conference announcing Mr. Smith's appointment, the Governor acknowledged that he had met Mr. Smith on occasion. It is reasonable to assume that such would have included political

fundraisers or special events to which generous donors are invited.

It is entirely possible that even before this appointment, Mr. Smith had already been favored with a return on his political contributions. According to a December 4, 2003 "Newsday" article, it was at Pataki's request that Mr. Smith had earlier been designated as special counsel in a lawsuit challenging the Legislature's bailout to New York City, for which the state set aside \$500,000 for its contract with Mr. Smith's law firm, with \$236,000 already billed. That remunerative special counsel arrangements may be earmarked for financial patrons and benefactors, such as Mr. Smith, is itself worthy of official investigation and press attention.

Governor Pataki came to office in 1994 on a pledge to restore the death penalty, and he did restore it by legislation now being challenged at the Court of Appeals. It makes no sense, except as a payback, that he would risk it by appointing Mr. Smith, whose publicly-expressed reservations about the death penalty are reinforced by his pro

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1 wistfulness when a formal investigation can 2 ensure that the process will be clean and clear 3 in finding an untainted replacement for Mr. Smith. 5 CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Thank you, Ms. Sassower. MS. SASSOWER: I'll be happy to answer any 7 8 questions. 9 CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: No questions. 10 MS. SASSOWER: I would just like to point out 11 the last footnote in my statement, which, if I 12 may: 13 The Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate 14 have an absolute right to reject the Governor's 15 appointed nominee. Rejection is expressly 16 contemplated by Article VI, Section 2(f) of the 17 New York State Constitution and Judiciary Law 18 Section 68.3 and Section 68.4. This includes the 19 rejection of qualified candidates. Indeed, the 20 very premise of these constitutional and 21 statutory provisions is that each of the 22 candidates recommended by the Commission on 23 Judicial Nomination has already been determined 24 to be not just qualified but highly qualified by

1	character, temperament, professional aptitude and
2	experience.
3	CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Thank you, very much.
4	Before we take a formal vote, I would first
5	like to thank you all for your comments.
6	MS. SASSOWER: Would you like to question
7	Mr. Smith on the contributions issue?
8	CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Ms. Sassower, I really
9	try to give everybody an opportunity to be heard
10	here. There is no one else who testified in the
11	very nice, informal decorum of this committee
12	that continues to talk and continues to test the
13	patience of everybody in this room. We gave you
14	the opportunity
15	MS. SASSOWER: You should respond to the very
16	serious and
17	CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Ms. Sassower, if you
18	don't sit down, I will tell you, as long as I am
19	chairman, you will never in testify before this
20	committee again.
21	SENATOR BRESLIN: I would just like to say
22	that as a member of the party Mr. Smith left, in
23	all my years, this has been the most open hearing
24	of the Judicial Committee that I have ever seen

- 1		and the irony of that is I think Mr. Smith is one
2		of the best candidates before this committee.
3		He's very open, very direct and I want to commend
4		his testimony and I feel quite strongly that
5		Mr. Smith will be an objective member of the
6		Court of Appeals, albeit someone who doesn't
7	·	share my point of view.
8		CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Thank you. I was
9		going to say what was potentially billed as
10		fireworks with this committee was handled in a
11		very professional way. Everybody asked what they
12		wanted to ask and opinions were made part of the
13		record.
14		With that said, the question on the floor is
15		whether to send this nominee to the full Senate.
16		All those in favor, say Aye.
17		(Committee members respond Aye)
18		CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Opposed?
19		(No response by the Committee members)
20		CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Mr. Smith, you're
21	•	unanimously appointed by the Senate today.
22		MR. SMITH: Thank you.
23		(Whereupon the above-entitled proceedings
24		were adjourned)
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