## 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

is unimaginable. On Wednesday morning, we will 1 be facing James Cahill in a Syracuse courtroom, 2 having to relive the nightmare of my sister's 3 assault and murder all over again. CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Thank you. 5 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 9 coordinator and co-founder of the Center for 10 Judicial Accountability, Inc., CJA, a 11 non-partisan, non-profit citizens' organization 12 dedicated to safeguarding the public interest in 13 judicial selection and discipline. 14 We oppose Senate confirmation of Governor 15 Pataki's appointment of Robert S. Smith to the 16 New York Court of Appeals. The basis, as relates 17 to Mr. Smith's qualifications, is his 18 insensitivity to the appearance, and quite 19 possibly the reality, that his substantial 20 financial contributions to Governor Pataki and 21 the Republican Party would buy him this most 22 important state court judgeship. 23 This ethical insensitivity is all the more 24

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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. 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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"Smith and his wife have donated at least \$219,000 to Pataki and state Republican committees. That does not include tens of thousands of dollars in additional donations Smith made to federal GOP candidates and committees, including President Bush, former U.S. Senator Alfonse D'Amato, former New York Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, Utah Senator Orrin Hatch, Kentucky Senator Mitch McConnell and former senator and now U.S. Attorney General John Assuredly, Mr. Smith knows the precise monetary figures, and the public is entitled to that information. Indeed, the public would already have these figures had this Committee publicly-available questionnaire comparable to that which the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee requires of federal judicial nominees, including those appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Number 17(c) of the U.S. Senate Judiciary

Committee questionnaire specifically requires the nominee to:

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response to No. 35 of its questionnaire:

"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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bono representation of death penalty defendants.

In appointing Mr. Smith to the Court of Appeals, Governor Pataki passed over six other nominees designated as "well qualified" by the Commission on Judicial Nomination's written report, including Appellate Division, Fourth Department Presiding Justice Eugene Pigott, Jr., whose appointment would have rectified the Court's gross geographic imbalance. You may be sure that each of these six nominees not only believes that he was equally, if not more, qualified than Mr. Smith, but that it was Mr. Smith's political contributions that tipped the scales. Examination of the Committee's nonconforming written report does nothing to dispel that notion or to ensure their trust, and that of the public, in the merit of the nominating process.

Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver is quoted as saying that Mr. Smith's appointment bears "the taint of political contributions", and as further stating, "I wish we could have shown the process to be clean and clear".

There is no reason for such past tense

1	wistfulness when a formal investigation can
2	ensure that the process will be clean and clear
3	in finding an untainted replacement for
4	Mr. Smith.
5	CHAIRMAN DeFRANCISCO: Thank you,
6	Ms. Sassower.
7	MS. SASSOWER: I'll be happy to answer any
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	5.4	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	v	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)