1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	MATTER OF HOERGER,
5	Appellant,
6	-against- No. 237
7	SPOTA,
8	Respondent.
9	20 Eagle Street
10	20 Eagle Street Albany, New York 12207 August 21, 2013
11	
12	Before: CHIEF JUDGE JONATHAN LIPPMAN
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE VICTORIA A. GRAFFEO ASSOCIATE JUDGE SUSAN PHILLIPS READ
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE SUSAN FILLEIFS READ ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROBERT S. SMITH ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR.
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE LUGENE F. FIGUII, UK. ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHEILA ABDUS-SALAAM
16	Appearances:
17	MARTIN E. CONNOR, ESQ. MARTIN E. CONNOR, COUNSELOR AT LAW
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25	Penina Wolicki Official Court Transcriber

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: 237, Matter of
2	Hoerger v. Spota. Counselor?
3	MR. CONNOR: Good afternoon, Your Honors.
4	May I reserve two minutes for rebuttal?
5	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Of course. Go ahead,
6	counselor.
7	MR. CONNOR: Thank you. May it please the
8	court, I'm Martin Connor, and I represent the
9	appellants here, who are three people who duly filed
10	objections and specifications as well as an opposing
11	candidate, who has standing under the election law.
12	The issue is is quite simple, but not
13	obvious, I suppose, and that is duty does the
14	County of Suffolk, in this case acting through its -
15	both its legislature and its voters, permitted to
16	place term limits on the office
17	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, let me ask
18	you a question.
19	MR. CONNOR: Certainly.
20	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: How would you define
21	the role of the District Attorney in Suffolk County?
22	MR. CONNOR: Well
23	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Is is he a
24	state constitutional officer, yes or no? And is he a
25	local official, yes or no?

1 MR. CONNOR: He's both, Your Honor. 2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay. 3 MR. CONNOR: He is both. And the State clearly has an interest in that office. And the 4 5 State has expressed that in certainty. JUDGE SMITH: Who - - - who pays his 6 7 salary? MR. CONNOR: His salary is paid by the 8 9 County. His salary is paid by the County. He - - -10 he files his ethics disclosure with the County, not 11 with the State - - -12 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Is the salary set by the 13 County or by the State? 14 MR. CONNOR: That's interesting, too. The 15 County's above 100,000. The salary is mandated by 16 the legislature. And this court has said that 17 certainly there is a sufficient State interest for the legislature to - - -18 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What about the term 19 20 of office? 21 MR. CONNOR: Pardon? 22 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What about the term 23 of office? 2.4 MR. CONNOR: The Constitution says the term 25 of office shall be three or four years. Legislation

1 says it's four years. That's the term of office, which of course, is not the same of the number of 2 3 terms. 4 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay. Counsel, who 5 has the ability to remove the district attorney or to appoint a successor, and why does the governor have 6 7 that power? 8 MR. CONNOR: Because the governor has the 9 power to remove every local official. What the 10 governor doesn't have is the power to remove State 11 officials. The governor can't remove the 12 comptroller, the attorney general, the lieutenant 13 governor. He can't remove a judge. He can't remove 14 State legislators. 15 JUDGE SMITH: Can he - - - can he remove a 16 - - - can he remove the New York City Mayor 17 Comptroller for misfeasance? 18 MR. CONNOR: Absolutely. Jimmy Walker 19 proves that. JUDGE SMITH: Even - - - even though they 20 21 are term-limited? 22 MR. CONNOR: Right. But the governor can 23 remove them. 2.4 JUDGE SMITH: Their term - - - their - - -25 The governor can remove - - -MR. CONNOR:

1 JUDGE SMITH: - - - term - - -2 MR. CONNOR: - - - local - - -3 JUDGE SMITH: - - - of legislation. MR. CONNOR: - - - local officials. It's 4 5 clear. But he can't remove real State officials. 6 They're either impeached, which used to apply to 7 judges, except - - -CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What about appointing 8 9 their successor? What - - - what significance does 10 that have or not have? MR. CONNOR: Well, the governor can do that 11 12 for many offices, obviously. He can do it for State 13 offices like judges. But I think that's an ex - - statutorily set forth what we concede is a State 14 15 interest in the Office of District Attorney. 16 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So your - - - your 17 argument is there is a State interest, but what? But 18 he's really a local - - -19 MR. CONNOR: But it has some - - -20 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - official? What 21 - - - and therefore the County can - - - can set this 22 - - - this term limit? 23 MR. CONNOR: Yes, in the absence of State 24 legislation. 25 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: In much - - - yeah.

1 MR. CONNOR: We concede that the State legislature could decide we don't like term limits -2 3 - - and obviously I'm the last person, if we're 4 talking politically, to talk about how great term 5 limits are. But - - -6 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Let me ask a 7 question. Is term limit a qualification for office? 8 MR. CONNOR: Yes, it is. And the 9 interesting thing is, to use the expressio unius 10 analogy, it really - - - which the majority below 11 embrace as well as the court below - - - the Supreme 12 Court. When there's a list of qualifications, that 13 in - - - that principle of interpretation applies. 14 There is no list of qualifications in the 15 Constitution for - - -16 JUDGE PIGOTT: Mr. Connor, when - - - when 17 you said legislation - - - that the Constitution says 18 shall be three or four years, and there's legislation 19 that says it'll be four, what legislation are you 20 talking about? 21 MR. CONNOR: In the County law it says that 22 the term is four years. 23 JUDGE PIGOTT: So the County - - - well, 24 did the County here - - -25 MR. CONNOR: The State - - - it's State

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1	law.
2	JUDGE PIGOTT: Right. But did the County
3	here decide that it was going to be a four-year term?
4	MR. CONNOR: No, the State legislature did.
5	JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, Nassau County
6	MR. CONNOR: Well
7	JUDGE PIGOTT: passed a local law
8	saying it'll be four years for their county?
9	MR. CONNOR: Nassau? Well, look this court
10	has ruled before when a county has passed a law
11	setting a different term than that prescribed by
12	State legislation or the Constitution that
13	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Counsel
14	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, what about -
15	
16	JUDGE GRAFFEO: that provision of the
17	Constitution says I believe it says "as"
18	MR. CONNOR: As provided in the law.
19	JUDGE GRAFFEO: As no, it says, "as
20	the legislature shall direct."
21	MR. CONNOR: Right. The State
22	JUDGE GRAFFEO: By "legislature" there, the
23	reference is to State legislature
24	MR. CONNOR: Absolutely, Your Honor.
25	JUDGE GRAFFEO: correct?

1	MR. CONNOR: The State has an interest
2	- the State legislature could, we concede, say
3	JUDGE GRAFFEO: So why isn't
4	MR. CONNOR: no term limits for DA -
5	
6	JUDGE GRAFFEO: why isn't that
7	MR. CONNOR: but it hasn't done it.
8	JUDGE GRAFFEO: why isn't that
9	interest, then, superior to the local to the
10	county?
11	MR. CONNOR: It is. Except the State
12	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Then the locality would
13	want to change its terms?
14	MR. CONNOR: It absolutely is. But the
15	State legislature has not passed a law saying
16	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, let
17	MR. CONNOR: no term limits.
18	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: let me ask you
19	about that, counsel. You both argue about the so-
20	called silence of the legislature
21	MR. CONNOR: Right.
22	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: on this.
23	Doesn't that cut both ways? What does it mean that
24	they they haven't specifically said what
25	under the law, what what's the

significance of it?

2	MR. CONNOR: Here's the significance in my
3	opinion, Your Honor. My clients urge the following,
4	that since there's silence, and this is a local
5	office this court has held, you know, the
6	Kelley against McGee case and other contexts, it's a
7	local office. Public Officers' Law says it's a local
8	office. That unless the State exercised
9	positively exercises, through the State legislature,
10	its State interest in this office
11	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Couldn't you argue
12	exactly the opposite? And isn't that what the
13	majority opinion in the Appellate Division argues?
14	MR. CONNOR: I don't think you can. I
± 1	
15	think the municipal we have a constitutional
15	think the municipal we have a constitutional
15 16	think the municipal we have a constitutional basis here. We have the Municipal Home Rule section
15 16 17	think the municipal we have a constitutional basis here. We have the Municipal Home Rule section of the State Constitution. And we have the Municipal
15 16 17 18	think the municipal we have a constitutional basis here. We have the Municipal Home Rule section of the State Constitution. And we have the Municipal Home Rule Law, which accords the counties power over
15 16 17 18 19	think the municipal we have a constitutional basis here. We have the Municipal Home Rule section of the State Constitution. And we have the Municipal Home Rule Law, which accords the counties power over their local officials' qualifications, et cetera.
15 16 17 18 19 20	think the municipal we have a constitutional basis here. We have the Municipal Home Rule section of the State Constitution. And we have the Municipal Home Rule Law, which accords the counties power over their local officials' qualifications, et cetera. JUDGE READ: Well, can't you say that the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	think the municipal we have a constitutional basis here. We have the Municipal Home Rule section of the State Constitution. And we have the Municipal Home Rule Law, which accords the counties power over their local officials' qualifications, et cetera. JUDGE READ: Well, can't you say that the legislature has set qualifications? You've got to be
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	think the municipal we have a constitutional basis here. We have the Municipal Home Rule section of the State Constitution. And we have the Municipal Home Rule Law, which accords the counties power over their local officials' qualifications, et cetera. JUDGE READ: Well, can't you say that the legislature has set qualifications? You've got to be over eighteen. You've got to be an attorney. The

nearly 200 years of having laypersons serve as district attorney. So - - - but it is now clearly a qualification.

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4 JUDGE READ: So can't you say that the 5 legislature specified the qualifications and one of the qualifications they didn't specify - - - I guess 6 7 this goes to what the Chief Judge was saying - - -8 they didn't specify that - - - that you had to have 9 served fewer than twelve years, I guess, or - - -10 MR. CONNOR: Right. 11 JUDGE READ: - - - fewer than three terms. 12 Why - - - why doesn't that cut against you, then? 13 MR. CONNOR: Judge Read, let me say this. 14 It - - - it doesn't, for the following reason. The 15 eighteen-year-old qualification applies to everyone 16 who holds every office from school board to whatever 17 in New York State. So you can't say that's a - - -18 the legislature had specified a unique qualification 19 for district attorney, when it says you have to be 20 eighteen, or obviously, being a citizen is - - -21 applies to every office in New York State.

As to the Office of District Attorney, the legislature has not prescribed any specific qualification.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, let me ask

1 you a policy question related to that. Is it - - -2 from a policy perspective - - - forget the legal 3 perspective or any other - - - is it a good idea that local counties would all have different requirements 4 5 vis-a-vis the district attorney who represents the 6 people of the state when they come into court? Is it 7 a good idea to have different qualifications for district - - - the district attorney in different 8 9 counties, or doesn't it matter? 10 MR. CONNOR: See, it doesn't matter, 11 because we're not dealing with the powers of the 12 office. We're not dealing with the functions of the 13 office. This law doesn't go to functions of the 14 District Attorney's Office. It goes to who can run 15 for district attorney. 16 And as this court said in Roth against 17 Cuevas, or as this court affirmed the court below, nobody has a right to hold an office. And so what 18 19 we're talking about here, you know, from a policy 20 standpoint - - -21 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Counsel - - -22 MR. CONNOR: - - - my opinion doesn't 23 matter. It's my client's. It's really the public -24 25 JUDGE RIVERA: Let's say - - -

1	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Counsel
2	JUDGE RIVERA: could the could
3	the State legislature pass a law saying DAs will not
4	be term-limited?
5	MR. CONNOR: Certainly could. It hasn't.
6	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. So why would
7	why is it not more logical to assume that since term
8	limits don't apply unless you say so, that that's
9	- that's the State's position; that that's really
10	what silence means?
11	MR. CONNOR: No, the State
12	JUDGE RIVERA: If they could pass such a
13	law?
14	MR. CONNOR: With all due respect, Your
15	Honor, our position is the following. The voters of
16	Suffolk County, acting under the Municipal Home Rule
17	amendment to the Constitution section of the
18	Constitution and Home Rule Law, have acted.
19	And, you know, what do we see here? The
20	County won't defend its law its twenty-year-old
21	law. The County legislature won't defend it. The
22	County executive won't defend it. They basically
23	gave up after a lower court decision on a declaratory
24	judgment.
25	JUDGE SMITH: You're saying that's because

politicians don't like term limits? 1 2 MR. CONNOR: No, I'm saying it's 3 politicians are trying to pass off to the courts 4 what's their job, what they ought to stand up and do 5 in front - - - and like it or not, actually New York City's municipal government elected officials did 6 7 that about term limits. CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Well, there - - -8 9 there was some little wrinkle that came up about that 10 later. Right? 11 MR. CONNOR: I understand. 12 JUDGE READ: Let me ask you this - - - this 13 MR. CONNOR: Well - - -14 15 JUDGE READ: - - - just out of curiosity's 16 sake. If we agree with you, what happens? What 17 happens in this election? MR. CONNOR: Well, in this election? 18 19 JUDGE READ: Yeah. 20 MR. CONNOR: Oh, the - - - the committees 21 on vacancies will have to substitute candidates. 22 JUDGE READ: For all the parties? 23 MR. CONNOR: For all the parties, sure. 24 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counselor. 25 MR. CONNOR: It's not like my client, Mr.

Perini, is looking for a free ride here. 1 2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counselor, 3 you'll have rebuttal - - -4 MR. CONNOR: He's not getting it. 5 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - time. Let's 6 hear from your adversary. 7 MR. CONNOR: Thank you. 8 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Thanks, counselor. 9 MR. GARRY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 10 May it please the court, my name is Thomas Garry. I 11 represent the respondent candidate, Thomas Spota. 12 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Coun - - - counsel, 13 let me ask you the same questions. MR. GARRY: Um-hum. 14 15 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Are they State constitutional officers, yes or no? Or are they 16 17 local officials, yes or no? MR. GARRY: I think - - - I think clearly 18 19 they are State constitutional officers, as this court has held on numerous occasions. The issue of local 20 21 officers has come up in matters of finance and 22 budgetary constraints. 23 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So they're - - - so 2.4 in your view, your argument is they're local 25 officials for certain purposes?

1	MR. GARRY: Yes, I think I think if
2	we look at if we look at even what Kelley found
3	the Kelley court finding them to be a local
4	office, Kelley did still find this court found
5	that there is a clearly a State concern in the
6	Office of District Attorney.
7	JUDGE SMITH: Yeah, but he I don't -
8	I don't think Mr. Connor's saying that there's
9	not a State concern. He's saying the State has not
10	legislated. He said
11	MR. GARRY: Well, I would disagree with
12	that. In if you look at the amount the
13	question was asked about term limits and when
14	when the legislature opined on that subject. Clearly
15	our position, and the position of the majority below,
16	is that the silence is intentionally omitted on the
17	issue of term limits. But if you look at this court
18	excuse me. If you look at the State's other
19	sections of the Constitution, whether they be Article
20	VI, I think Section 25(b) concerning judiciary.
21	There are dur durational time limits for a
22	judge. And it's cited below on the issue
23	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What's the relevance
24	of that to this
25	MR. GARRY: Well, because because

there is - - - and now in November, we have, on the 1 general election ballot, we have six ballot 2 3 propositions, one of which is the extension of term li - - - excuse me, the extension of the durational 4 5 time limits for the judiciary on the ballot in November; whereas, if you look at the issue of, I 6 7 think it is, Article III Sections 2 and 7, with 8 respect to members of the assembly and members of the 9 senate, there is no reference there to the issue of 10 term limits. It merely talks about five years' 11 residency in the State of New York, one year - - -JUDGE SMITH: Well, I'm not - - - I'm not 12 13 quite following. Why does that prove that the 14 legislature has prohibited term limits for district 15 attorneys? MR. GARRY: Well, because when they want to 16 17 act upon the issue of restricting the office in 18 question, they do so. JUDGE SMITH: Well, and - - - well, but 19 20 isn't that Mr. Connor's point? Yeah, when they want 21 to restrict it they do so, and they didn't - - - and 22 they didn't restrict it, and therefore the County can 23 do what it wants. 2.4 MR. GARRY: Well, no, in every other 25 instance they haven't. Okay? They haven't in

district - - - they haven't in district attorney; 1 2 they have not in senate; they have not in the 3 assembly. JUDGE SMITH: Okay, well, but the question 4 5 is not whether the - - - whether the - - - you say 6 the legislature hasn't done anything. The question 7 is why isn't the - - - why isn't the County then free to do what it wants? 8 9 MR. GARRY: Oh, because they clear - - I 10 think clearly that the State has evidenced a clear 11 State concern over the office, as - - -JUDGE SMITH: I - - - granting that. 12 13 MR. GARRY: Um-hum. JUDGE SMITH: The State has - - - the State 14 15 has an interest in the office. The State can 16 prescribe either that there shall be or there shall 17 not be term limits. MR. GARRY: Um-hum. 18 JUDGE SMITH: The State has been silent. 19 20 Why does the County not have the power to resolve the 21 question? 22 MR. GARRY: Because the office is of such a 23 great State concern that the County should not be 2.4 able to restrict a constitutional - - -25 JUDGE SMITH: Why is - - -

1	MR. GARRY: officer of the State.
2	JUDGE SMITH: why is the why is
3	the District Attorney of Suffolk County a more State
4	concern than, say, the Mayor of New York?
5	MR. GARRY: Well well, because I
6	think the Mayor of New York has been found in the
7	Roth decision as to be a purely local office for all
8	purposes I think the court in Roth v.
9	Cuevas. Whereas, in in
10	JUDGE SMITH: But you wouldn't say there's
11	no State interest in the
12	MR. GARRY: No, I wouldn't
13	JUDGE SMITH: mayor
14	MR. GARRY: I would not say that,
15	Judge Smith. I would not say that. What I would
16	say, though, if you look at at the dissent's
17	reliance upon the criteria of a Municipal Home Rule
18	Law, of where the State has or has not opined on the
19	subject, you look at powers and duties, the duties
20	and powers of the district attorney are set forth in
21	the County law, Section 700 and 927. Specifically
22	927 deals with the Five County district attorneys and
23	the City of New York. You talk about the mode of
24	selection, Article
25	JUDGE SMITH: But I mean, to me what you're

1 saying is, the State has done a lot of legislating 2 about district attorneys. 3 MR. GARRY: Um-hum. 4 JUDGE SMITH: The State has a great 5 interest in the issue of district attorneys. MR. GARRY: Um-hum. 6 7 JUDGE SMITH: The State has not said word one about whether terms are limited or not. 8 9 MR. GARRY: Intentionally so. And I think 10 the analogous - - -11 JUDGE SMITH: But why - - - why does that -12 - - why should that be interpreted to mean there 13 shall be no term limits and not to mean the County can choose? 14 15 MR. GARRY: Well, I think there can. The question was asked by Justice - - - Judge Rivera. 16 17 The question is can the State of New York term limit 18 the district attorneys? I think - - - I think the 19 answer to that is yes. 20 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, but - - -21 but let me ask you the same question - - -22 MR. GARRY: Um-hum. 23 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - I asked your 24 adversary. You agree that this issue of silence - -25

1	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
2	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: can be argued
3	both ways, right?
4	MR. GARRY: Well, yes, Your Honor. I do.
5	However, I do think where the
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Does this case turn
7	on on whether they specifically said it or not?
8	MR. GARRY: No, I don't think it turns on
9	they specifically said it or not. I think it talks
10	about the totality of the office in question. You
11	asked the questions about the district attorney
12	filling the vacancy, the district attorney doing the
13	removal.
14	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: The governor, you
15	mean?
16	MR. GARRY: The excuse me, the
17	governor doing the removal and the filling of the
18	vacancies.
19	I do think if you do look at the reliance
20	upon even the dissent's reliance upon Kelley -
21	
22	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So your basic
23	argument is when you look at the totality of the
24	picture, this is a State constitutional officer, and
25	that there's indicia of that? Is that your basic
1	

1	argument
2	MR. GARRY: Yeah
3	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: as opposed to a
4	local official for certain purposes? Is that the
5	kernel of your argument?
6	MR. GARRY: Well, yes. I and I think
7	that makes sense in light of the fact that the
8	budgetary constraints of, and the fiscal
9	responsibilities of the maintaining of the office,
10	the physical number of staff and so on, that's for
11	the most part, borne by the County, without question.
12	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: All right. Let me -
13	let me ask you to frame the policy issue that I
14	asked your adversary about. Is it good or bad, does
15	it matter, if the different counties were to set
16	different crit if we assume that term limits
17	are a qualification of office
18	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
19	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: does it matter?
20	Is it good, bad or indifferent that different
21	counties, if we were to agree with your adversary,
22	could put different qualifications on the office?
23	Would that matter?
24	MR. GARRY: Well, I think clearly, I think
25	I think this court time and time again

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And why? That's what
2	I'm saying. Frame that issue, if it's relevant.
3	MR. GARRY: I think it is relevant. I
4	think time and time again, this court has ruled that
5	it is a State constitutional office, is that it has a
6	grave concern of issues involving the State. If we
7	have a – – – a hodge – – –
8	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Well, would it matter
9	if one county did a one-term limit, one county did a
10	two-term limit, one county did a three-term limit,
11	different counties set other different
12	qualifications? Why does it matter?
13	MR. GARRY: Well, because I think it is
14	also a restriction on the office. As the court
15	as the United States Court of excuse me
16	the United States Supreme Court held it's
17	interesting. And the rationale one of the
18	rationale
19	JUDGE SMITH: No, but the question is why -
20	why is the inconsistency a problem?
21	MR. GARRY: The inconsistency I'm not
22	sure I follow the
23	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Well, from a policy
24	perspective
25	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: why would it be
2	a bad thing, if it is a bad thing
3	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
4	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: for different
5	counties to have different qualifications to be the
6	district attorney?
7	MR. GARRY: Because the office would
8	would lose its nature. The office is put into place
9	for the purposes of enforcing the penal code
10	among other things, the penal code of the State of
11	New York. The State of New York has a valid state
12	interest in ensuring that that is that is
13	attempted to be uniformly enacted throughout the
14	state. I mean, in below, the issue in
15	the underlying action to disqualify the petition, it
16	relies upon a statement, as Mr. Connor pointed out
17	earlier, specifications of objections by the
18	underlying objectors. And it's
19	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Does the does
20	the DA represent the People of the State of New York
21	and the People of Suffolk County? You know, when we
22	say, you know, within our culture
23	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
24	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: when we say
25	"representing the People, Joe Shmoe", what does that

1	mean? Does he represent the People of the State of
2	New York? Are you talking about the penal law, or
3	what are we talking about?
4	MR. GARRY: I think I think
5	yes, we're talking about
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What about local
7	laws?
8	MR. GARRY: We're speaking to the penal
9	law; we're speaking to local law as well. But
10	however, it is uniformly applied, the penal law
11	we attempt and hope that the penal law be uniformly
12	applied throughout the state, that the state
13	JUDGE SMITH: No, but do you
14	JUDGE RIVERA: But then but doesn't
15	that mean you favor people being in this office for
16	forty years? And it's not necessarily the case.
17	Someone might only be in one or two terms. I think
18	you haven't really addressed why it matters
19	MR. GARRY: Well
20	JUDGE RIVERA: from a State interest
21	perspective, whether or not, in one place, people can
22	be in the office forty years
23	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
24	JUDGE RIVERA: or only twelve years?
25	MR. GARRY: Well, the issue of whether or

1 not term limits should be applicable to a State 2 constitutional officeholder, is within the - - -3 within the purview of the State. That is our 4 position. 5 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, let me ask you about 6 Article XIII. I mentioned to Mr. Connor, because 7 Article XIII, Section 13 says, "In each county, a 8 district attorney shall be chosen by the electors 9 once in every three or four years, as the legislature 10 shall direct." 11 MR. GARRY: Um-hum. JUDGE PIGOTT: Now, that's the - - - isn't 12 13 that the local legislature that determines whether it's for three or four years? 14 15 MR. GARRY: No, no. I think this court - -- I think this court held in the Enders case in 16 17 Oneida County, where they put a public referendum on 18 the ballot, to call the clerk, the district attorney, 19 and I believe the sheriff, for a four-year term, this 20 court found that to be violative of the constitution. 21 It was subsequently amended where they could permit -22 - - the State supplement - - - subsequently amended 23 it, and the State permitted the term of four years. 2.4 But - - -25 JUDGE ABDUS SALAAM: Counsel, I'd like - -

1	
1	-
2	MR. GARRY: But
3	JUDGE ABDUS SALAAM: to I'm
4	sorry. I'd like to return to the question about why
5	it matters whether there is a twelve-year limit, or
6	the DA decides after only one term to step down
7	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
8	JUDGE ABDUS SALAAM: then somebody
9	else comes in to become the DA, why does that
10	why does that make it a qualification not to have a
11	term limit.
12	MR. GARRY: Well, I also think the United
13	States Supreme Court in Term Limit case, analogous to
14	the Congress, I was mentioning before, one of the
15	rationale behind this particular law, Law 27 of 1993,
16	was at the time, 1992-1993, about fourteen
17	twelve or fourteen states were passing legis
18	was passing significant legislation involving term-
19	limiting members of Congress. Okay. That was
20	subsequently ruled to be unconstitutional by the
21	United States Supreme Court, where they found that
22	the office excuse me, the qualification
23	term limits as a qualification, because you are now
24	restricting the office from someone who had served in
25	that role for the last in this case

1 twelve years. So - - -2 JUDGE ABDUS SALAAM: So they said that 3 tenure was a qualification? 4 MR. GARRY: Yes. 5 JUDGE SMITH: Suppose - - - suppose a 6 county - - - say, Nassau County - - -7 MR. GARRY: Um-hum. 8 JUDGE SMITH: - - - passes a local law that 9 says the district attorney - - - anyone wants to run 10 for district attorney has to have been practicing law 11 for at least ten years. Would that be valid? MR. GARRY: No. I don't believe it would 12 13 I think that's within the purview of the State. be. I think that - - -14 15 JUDGE SMITH: Well, should - - - wouldn't -16 - - doesn't it make sense for maybe - - - to have a 17 qualification like that, maybe in some of the bigger, 18 more cosmopolitan counties where you can - - - where it would be wise - - - where maybe St. Lawrence 19 20 County wouldn't want to be that strict? 21 MR. GARRY: I don't - - - I don't - - - I'm 22 not standing here trying to argue against the wisdom 23 of that, nor am I standing here arguing against the wisdom of the Term Limits case. There's a reason - -24 25 - and I believe there's a reason in the Roth case

1	involving the mayor, the public advocate, and so on
2	and so forth in the City of New York, there's a
3	reason that the district attorney was not included -
4	in my opinion, was not included
5	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel
6	MR. GARRY: in that.
7	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: let me ask
8	another question
9	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
10	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: similar lines.
11	Why why is it that a county, as we know, did
12	exactly happen why is it bad that a county says
13	we don't have enough lawyers in our county and
14	therefore the DA maybe doesn't have to be a lawyer?
15	MR. GARRY: Um-hum.
16	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Is that where
17	does that fit along these kinds of questions that
18	you're being asked?
19	MR. GARRY: I think I think this
20	court has held that an I think the Chief Judge
21	is referring to Hamilton County. And this court
22	found that it is a it is a qualification of the
23	office to be an attorney.
24	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, cou
25	JUDGE PIGOTT: Does he have to be a

1 resident of the county as well? 2 MR. GARRY: Yes - - - well as Judge Read 3 mentioned before, the Public Officer Law does set 4 forth eighteen years of age, resident of the state, 5 and so forth. So this is another criteria (sic) on 6 that, the same way the term limits would be deemed 7 under the United States Supreme Court. Thank you - -8 9 JUDGE PIGOTT: So just to follow up on 10 that. So if Hamilton County had only one lawyer in 11 it, he's the DA? 12 MR. GARRY: That's a practical - - - that 13 is a practical problem. And in the facts in that case, I think it was six law - - - six attorneys in 14 15 the county, three of which were already elected 16 officials. So you've dealt with that in that case. 17 And the practical effect of that is difficult, but you've dealt with it. 18 19 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay. Thanks 20 counselor. 21 MR. GARRY: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, let me go 23 back to that same question for you. If you can't say 2.4 that the district attorney doesn't have to be a 25 lawyer - - - if Hamilton County can't say that, why

can Suffolk County say district attorney has to be 1 someone who serves no more than twelve years? Why 2 3 are those two situations different? MR. CONNOR: Well, they are different, 4 5 because the first situation, Currey against Hosley -- - and I have a second residence in Hamilton County, 6 7 as well - - -CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: You could be the 8 9 district attorney. 10 MR. CONNOR: I could just change my 11 registration and run for DA. But I think I've had 12 enough public service. 13 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: This case does it for you. Go ahead. 14 15 MR. CONNOR: But the fact is, in that case it's about the qualif - - - the functioning of the 16 17 office. In the case of term limits - - -CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Or is it about the 18 19 qualification of - - - for office? And what about 20 the Supreme Court - - -21 MR. CONNOR: Well - - -22 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - that says term 23 limits is a qualification? A different kind of 24 qualification - - -25 MR. CONNOR: Different kind of - - -

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: and not the
2	same?
3	MR. CONNOR: qualification. That
4	goes to the functioning of the office. You have a
5	layperson, and they did for a many, many years,
6	functioning as DA. Here
7	JUDGE ABDUS SALAAM: Counsel, what
8	MR. CONNOR: here it's
9	JUDGE ABDUS SALAAM: doesn't your
10	adversary make a good point that in the Roth case
11	that the DA is not included among those offices that
12	are term-limited in the City of New York?
13	MR. CONNOR: That was a political choice by
14	the people who amended the city charter and put that
15	on the ballot. And if you look at who the DAs were
16	at the time, it was a political choice. I can't
17	argue with that. But it didn't nowhere did
18	they say we're not allowed to do this.
19	JUDGE SMITH: So they
20	MR. CONNOR: They decided not to do it.
21	JUDGE SMITH: they could have chosen
22	otherwise? They could have chosen otherwise? They
23	could have term limited
24	MR. CONNOR: I believe so. But I think we
25	all know

1	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Is there any
2	MR. CONNOR: what
3	JUDGE GRAFFEO: is there any example
4	that you can point to where the State legislature has
5	expressly said for any office that there shall be no
6	term limits?
7	MR. CONNOR: No, and
8	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Because you
9	MR. CONNOR: no, and I reject
10	JUDGE GRAFFEO: you've argued that
11	they didn't say that here. But I'm not aware that
12	they've said that, ever.
13	MR. CONNOR: They've never said there
14	should be; they've never said there shouldn't be.
15	The Constitution and I disagree with the
16	analogy to the judiciary. It's not term limits.
17	They have an age limit an unwise, in my
18	opinion, age limit. It relates back to a different
19	era
20	JUDGE READ: Well, could the could
21	the county could Suffolk County could
22	Suffolk County adopt term limits for county court
23	judges? Say county court judges could only serve one
24	term?
25	MR. CONNOR: No. No, you know, judges are

1 state officers, even county court judges. 2 JUDGE READ: So that's different, in your 3 view? 4 MR. CONNOR: That's different. They are 5 state officers, not local officers - - -CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Coun - - -6 7 MR. CONNOR: - - - ever. 8 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, let me just 9 finish with one question along these policy lines 10 that I keep talking about. Does it matter that you 11 have a legendary district attorney in New York County 12 who served for his lifetime, whatever it was, thirty 13 years, and in Suffolk County, the legislature would 14 be saying, our district attorney can only serve 15 twelve years? What about that? Is there any 16 relevance? 17 MR. CONNOR: It really doesn't matter. The 18 office still has the same powers, functions and 19 whatever. 20 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, the concern - - -21 MR. CONNOR: Who's the DA, doesn't matter. 22 JUDGE PIGOTT: One of the concerns Mr. 23 Connor, it seems to me, on the public policy point of 24 view, is let's just assume for - - - you want an 25 independent DA. You want someone - - -

1	MR. CONNOR: Absolutely.
2	JUDGE PIGOTT: who acts for you
3	know, much like a judicial officer. If the county
4	legislature is of an opposite party and decides we're
5	never going to beat this person, why don't we term-
6	limit him or her, and then at least we'll have a shot
7	four years from now to get the DA's office back.
8	Wouldn't that be interfering with the independence of
9	the Office of the District Attorney?
10	MR. CONNOR: It might. But no more than if
11	some county leader of a major political party says I
12	don't like this DA; I'm going to give him a primary
13	or I'm going to give him an election.
14	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But
15	MR. CONNOR: Unfortunately we have an
16	elected situation. And the Constitution does say in
17	the statutes it's a four-year term.
18	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, but this
19	- that isn't so far-fetched a scenario, particularly
20	in Suffolk County, that, you know
21	MR. CONNOR: Something like that happened
22	in my county.
23	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yes, these things do
24	happen. So anyway
25	MR. CONNOR: But that's just part of the

1	system, unfortunately. Maybe not the good the
2	not good part of an elected system.
3	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: You're saying it's a
4	that could be a
5	MR. CONNOR: It's politics. It happens.
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: political
7	decision.
8	MR. CONNOR: It happens.
9	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Thank you both.
10	MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
11	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Appreciate it.
12	(Court is adjourned)
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2	CERTIFICATION
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4	I, Penina Wolicki, certify that the
5	foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of
6	Appeals of Matter of Hoerger v. Spota, No. 237 was
7	prepared using the required transcription equipment
8	and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.
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