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1		OUTH CAROLINA)
2	COUNTY OF F	RICHLAND)
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4		* * * *
5		JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION
6		TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS
7		* * * *
8	BEFORE: S	SENATOR LUKE A. RANKIN, ACTING CHAIRMAN
9	5	SENATOR RONNIE A. SABB
10	2	SENATOR TOM YOUNG, JR.
11	1	MR. ROBERT W. HAYES, JR.
12	F	REPRESENTATIVE J. TODD RUTHERFORD
13	F	REPRESENTATIVE CHRIS MURPHY
14	1	MICHAEL HITCHCOCK
15	į.	JOSHUA HOWARD
16	Į.	ANDREW N. SAFRAN
17	I	ERIN B. CRAWFORD, CHIEF COUNSEL
18		* * * *
19	DATE:	November 30th, 2017
20	TIME:	9:30 a.m.
21	LOCATION:	Gressette Building
22		1101 Pendleton Street
23		Columbia, South Carolina 29201
24	REPORTED BY	Y: JENNIFER NOTTLE, COURT REPORTER
25		

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1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
2	We're going to start today's process. Senator
3	Sabb moves to go in executive session, seconded
4	by Senator Hayes. All in favor say, aye.
5	(Ayes are heard.)
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We're in executive session.
7	(Executive Session)
8	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Mr. Howard moves that we lift the
9	veil. Senator Hayes seconds that. Back on the
10	record. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen the
11	Judicial Merit Selection Committee is now back on
12	the record. For the record, I'd like to state
13	that while we have been in executive session, no
14	decisions were made and no votes taken. Thank
15	you very much.
16	HUNTLEY S. CROUCH
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Good morning.
18	MS. CROUCH: Good morning.
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome and I apologize for the
20	delay. All has not been lost except an hour of
21	your time.
22	MS. CROUCH: That's fine.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: My apologies for that.
24	MS. CROUCH: That's no problem.
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have with you a nice someone?

1	MS. CROUCH: I have well, he is. This is my
2	husband Chuck Crouch.
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I think you were supposed to sit on
4	that side. She was
5	MR. CROUCH: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: looking I'm kidding. She
7	she looked over her right shoulder. I don't
8	MS. CROUCH: I wasn't sure where he was. But this is
9	my husband, Chuck.
10	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Where would you prefer him to be?
11	MS. CROUCH: That's fine.
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You're not under oath yet, so.
13	MS. CROUCH: That's that's fine. He can sit here.
14	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome. Okay.
15	MS. CROUCH: Thank you.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Now and Lindi you're yeah.
17	Huntley Smith Crouch, welcome. You're a
18	candidate for the Family Court 11th Circuit seat
19	2. You have before you a personal data
20	questionnaire and the sworn statement that you've
21	submitted to the Commission, correct?
22	MS. CROUCH: Correct.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Are those both correct?
24	Those documents?
25	MS. CROUCH: I'm looking at them. I brought my

original amendments. I've had to amend twice. 1 2 And the copies are here. And then I have one 3 brief update. When I was reading through last night, I noted that on the question regarding 4 social media, I indicated I did not have a 5 Twitter account at that time. I do have a 6 7 Twitter account now because I'm stalking my 8 children on Twitter. 9 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You know --10 MS. CROUCH: So, I would like to update that for the 11 record. But other than that, they're correct. 12 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. And do you object to our 13 making those updated and twitterfied (ph) 14 amendments part of the record. 15 MS. CROUCH: I -- I have no objection. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And in addition to your sworn 16 17 testimony? 18 MS. CROUCH: No objection. (EXHIBIT 1 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION 19 PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF HUNTLEY S. CROUCH) 2.0 (EXHIBIT 2 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION SWORN 21 22 STATEMENT OF HUNTLEY S. CROUCH) 23 (EXHIBIT 3 - AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE 24 OF HUNTLEY S. CROUCH) 25 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. If you'll hand those to Lindi to your left. We will put that in the transcript. And I have not sworn you in yet.

HUNTLEY SMITH CROUCH, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:

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CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We have -- the Judicial Merit Selection Commission has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench. Our inquiry is focused on nine evaluative criteria and has included a ballot box survey, a thorough study of your application materials, verification of your compliance with state ethics laws, search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, study of previous screenings, and a check for economic conflicts of interest. To your credit we've received no affidavits filed in opposition to your election. No witnesses present to testify unless we decide to call your husband or he volunteers. Do you have a brief opening statement that you would like to make before we begin this process?

MS. CROUCH: Thank you. I just wanted to thank all of you for letting me have the opportunity to be here. I know that you've had a -- a long several weeks. So, I'll waive any additional opening but I appreciate the opportunity to be here.

1 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you very much and please 2 answer questions that Johanna has for you. 3 MS. CROUCH: Thank you. EXAMINATION BY MS. VALENZUELA: 4 5 Good morning, Ms. Crouch. Q. 6 Α. Good morning. 7 Q. Could you please state for the record the city 8 and circuit in which you reside? 9 I live in Lexington. And I'm in the 11th Α. Judicial Circuit. 10 11 Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I'd note for the record Q. 12 that based on the testimony contained in the 13 candidate's PDQ, which has been included in the 14 record with the candidate's consent, Ms. Crouch 15 meets the statutory requirements for this position regarding age, residence and years of --16 17 of practice. Ms. Crouch, why do you want to 18 serve as a Family Court Judge and why do you feel 19 that your legal and professional experience qualify and will assist you to be an effective 2.0 21 judge? 22 Thank you. This is the third time I've run for Α. 23 Family Court. And I -- I don't think anyone 24 would submit themselves to this process unless 25 they were dedicated to serving in this capacity.

I practice exclusively in family law and I have for a number of years. I've said previously that I'm a planner. And -- and -- and I planned to handle my college career the way that I did. Law school, my family life, and ultimately I was a partner in my law firm. I've gone out on my own several years ago. And this has been my goal. I don't see Family Court as a stepping stone for me. When I started practicing exclusively in Family Court, I realized that this is a good fit for me and where -- where I should serve and where I want to serve. So, being a member of the judiciary and on the bench is the next step. But it's one that I've been working toward diligently for a number of years now.

- Q. Ms. Crouch, are there any areas of the law for which you would need additional preparation in order to serve as Family Court judge and how would you handle that additional preparation?
- A. Well, I think that any judge should be prudent and constantly staying abreast of the law. There are always changes, as we all know, in the law.

 As a private practitioner, I have significant experience in some -- in some areas and limited experience in other areas. Such as the issue or

the area of juveniles. To help educate myself in that area of the law, I have served as a Guardian ad Litem and been appointed for juveniles. I've been involved in the process and in hearings in that capacity. I've also represented parents in a juvenile action where they wanted to have their child actually go through that process because they had reached a point with their child that they could not go any further with her. And they -- they knew that that was the best that they could do for her. So, I -- I've served as a private attorney in that capacity. I've also observed hearings throughout the years and also talked to public defenders and solicitors about actually doing mock hearings to educate myself more on the actual process. So, I think that I have given myself as much experience as I could at this particular time.

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Thank you, Ms. Crouch. Ms. Crouch, please Q. briefly describe your experience in the handling complex contested family court matters. And specifically, please discuss your experience with the financial aspects of family court work?

22 23

> Well, as a -- as practitioners we have the cases Α. where there are limited assets. And then I've

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experienced cases where there have been complex 1 2 multi-million dollar assets. A very interesting 3 case, which is on appeal right now, involved not only significant assets but it involved 4 businesses. And the issue of whether a business 5 6 had been transmuted into marital property and 7 whether my client could have a claim for that 8 particular business. And that was a very complex 9 issue in itself. That case also involved 10 bankruptcy issues, which became very complex. 11 And it's important, I think, as a -- when -- when one's striving to become a member of the bench, 12 13 of the judiciary, to not only have an extensive 14 practice in that particular subject matter, but 15 in other areas of the law such as bankruptcy, probate, real estate. Because in Family Court, 16 17 that's what you see. So, with regard to the 18 financial aspects of it in representing clients 19 and trying cases, and mediating cases, I'm a certified Family Court Mediator. And so, you're 2.0 21 constantly dealing with the financial aspects of 22 people's -- their assets, their debts, their 23 marital estate. So, I have a significant amount 24 of experience in that area. 25

Commission received 209 ballot box surveys
regarding you with 15 additional comments. Some
of the examples of the positive comments we heard
are, "Huntley has an outstanding reputation in
the legal community. She is ethical, hardworking
and trustworthy. She would be an asset to the
Family Court Bench". Additionally, another quote
is "I have worked with Huntley in her capacity as
an attorney and as a guardian. I believe with
her numerous appointments as a Guardian in Family
Court matters" or "I believe that her numerous
appointments as a guardian in Family Court
matters gives her a unique perspective on
difficulties facing the parties to an action and
the attorneys. She has always been forthright
and respectful in all of our dealings". Only one
of those fifteen written comments expressed a
concern. And that concern states, "questionable
actions as a guardian. Has not been fair and
even handed to both sides. Unfortunate that
there's not an alternative choice". What
response would you offer to that concern?

A. Well, understanding that I don't really have a context as to that comment because I'm not aware of who made the comment. I note that the comment

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states that there's an -- it's unfortunate that there's not an alternative choice. And in my capacity as a quardian, I -- I'm required to be neutral. But someone always has an alternative They could have filed a motion to have choice. me removed, which I know wasn't done because it hasn't been done. I -- people are always going to be upset. No one -- I -- I think that's a sign that you're doing your -- your job well, is if you don't have someone happy all the time. I've not had any judge remove me as a quardian. I've had no complaints filed against me as a guardian. And I think my role as a guardian has helped prepare me to seek this position on the bench and will make a me a better judge because you do have to be neutral. You do have to be impartial. You do have to be fair. And I would note, I think, the first or second comment that you read out loud talked about me having those qualities as a quardian. So, it could be someone who was just upset by the result of the case. But no action would have been taken because I'm not aware of any action.

Q. Thank you. Ms. Crouch, in your PDQ you discuss the impact your father and Judge Wyatt Saunders

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had on your career. Could you please share with the Commission how their influence will impact your judicial temperament should you be elected as a family court judge?

Absolutely. I hope that I am just like my father. He is practicing -- I think he is 70 -he's 74 now. He still practices every day like he did when he was first out of law school when he joined Senator Brown's firm in Barnwell. - he has a such a worth -- work ethic. And I have never seen him be disrespectful in a courtroom. He always is, in my experience -- and I know I'm talking about my father, but I've always observed him to be dignified and fair and very respectful to not only the court but the litigants. And -- and so, I think that that is a very good example for how I would like to hold myself out as not only as I have as an attorney but also as a future judge. And I -- and again, that goes back to the comments that you've heard. I've tried to handle myself the way he handles himself when I've been in my practice. And would think that that would continue in the future. With regard to Judge Saunders, I was his first law clerk. And a lot of people considered

circuit court law clerks as glorified coffee 1 2 retrievers. And I was not that. Judge Saunders 3 told me on day one that I was going to be his 4 lawyer. And he treated me as his lawyer. And Judge Saunders was always very respectful even in 5 6 the most difficult cases. From the bench, in 7 treating not only attorneys but the litigants and 8 most especially pro se parties. And I think that 9 I will mimic him in that regard, especially when 10 it comes to pro se litigants. 11 Thank you, Ms. Crouch. We only have some Q. 12 housekeeping issues. Are you aware that as a judicial candidate, you are bound by the code of 13 14 judicial conduct found in Rule 501 of the South 15 Carolina Appellate Court Rules? I am aware. 16 Α. 17 Ms. Crouch, since submitting your letter of Q. 18 intent, have you contacted any members of the 19 Commission about your candidacy? No, I have not. 20 Α. 21 Since submitting your letter of intent, have you Q. 22 sought or received the pledge of any legislator 23 either prior to this date or pending the outcome 24 of your screening?

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Α.

No, I have not.

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- Q. And have you asked any third parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf or are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on your behalf?
- A. No, I am not and I have not.
- Q. And have you reviewed and do you understand the Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code Section 2-19-70(e)?
- A. I do.
- Mr. Chairman, I would note that the MS. VALENZUELA: Midlands Citizen's Committee found Ms. Crouch to be well qualified in the evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, professional and academic ability, character, reputation, experience, and judicial temperament. And qualified in the remaining evaluative criteria of constitutional qualifications, physical health, and mental stability. The Committee commented that they "thought Ms. Crouch was an outstanding candidate, the last time we screened her and this screening only heightened our opinion of her. She has extensive experience in Family Court and she has been highly recommended by other lawyers and judges." In summary, they stated that, "Ms. Crouch will make an outstanding Family Court

1	judge." I would note for the record that any
2	concerns raised during the investigation
3	regarding this candidate were incorporated into
4	the questioning of the candidate today. And Mr.
5	Chairman, I have no further questions.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. Thank you. Questions of the
7	Commission members? Representative Murphy.
8	EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY:
9	Q. Not really a question, Mr. Chairman, but I just
10	want to tell Huntley, congratulations on your
11	perseverance. I know you this is your third
12	time. I had the opportunity to meet with you and
13	discuss your candidacy last time so I was I
14	was glad to see you come back. And I guess you
15	kind of scared everybody out this time. So, good
16	job on that.
17	A. It's nice to be back. Thank you, Representative.
18	Q. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any questions?
20	SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
21	EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG:
22	Q. Ms. Crouch, thank you so much for your interest
23	in serving our state on the family court bench.
24	You come from a fine family in Marlboro County.
25	And I know that there are a lot of people in the

second judicial circuit that are going to be very pleased to see you move to the family court bench if -- if all this works out for you.

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A. Thank you, Senator.

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Q. Just a couple of questions real quick for the record. If you could, just briefly tell us what your judicial philosophy is with respect to the application of the law to the facts or to the issues that would be before you on the family court bench?

When you ask that question I think back to some Α. of the questions that have been raised about policy. And the -- the court's role in considering policy versus law. A judge is constrained to follow the law. We are -- are judges. Members of the bench are not law makers. We are given the law and we must apply the relevant facts and the evidence received and -and the evidence that is properly before the court to the law. And while there is some subjectivity in Family Court, I'll give you the example, the best interest of the child standard. That's the overriding standard in many issues in front of a Family Court judge. Which could have some subjectivity to it. The ultimate

responsibility of the court is to take the law as
it's given to us and apply it to the -- to the
facts and appropriate evidence received. And so,
that's, as a judge, I think, my duty.

Thank you for that answer. Another question I

- Q. Thank you for that answer. Another question I have is one -- one area that I've been particularly involved in in the last three or four years with other members of the General Assembly is involving children and DSS and abuse and neglect. And so, one question I have for you is, is there anything in your professional career or otherwise that you believe would make you particularly prepared to work from the bench on issues as to children and -- and who've been abused and neglected?
- A. Well absolutely, Senator. One of the cases that it's in my packet references a four-year period where I was involved in a -- in a DSS abuse and neglect case. And that case involved significant issues ranging from jurisdictional issues, the UCCJEA, the statutory time frames for DSS. It -- it involved motions to dismiss, motions for failure to prosecute, transfer of jurisdiction and custody issues with the Guardian ad Litem. And so, that's one case that I would site to you

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as being not the normal DSS case but one which really spanned the gamut of what you might see in an abuse and neglect case. I think it's extremely important that the court be aware of the statutory time frames that have been put in place with abuse and neglect cases. we've got several cases where the court has noted concerns about children languishing. And we go back to that best interest of the child standard. And so, I think it's incumbent upon a judge to make sure that the law is not only followed but that the court's aware of those procedures so that the best interest of the children can be protected. DSS is an agency that's been created with an -- an overwhelming purpose. And sometimes the purpose isn't always -- I don't --I don't want to sound like I'm criticizing because I'm not. I have the upmost respect for the people at DSS and the job that they do because the ultimate responsibility is to the children. Sometimes the application doesn't always follow the purpose I guess is what I'm trying to say. And so, I think that the Family Court judge can have a very significant responsibility in ensuring that that gets back on

In addition to my experience in DSS 1 track. 2 cases, going back to your question and expanding 3 on it a little bit is my role as a Guardian ad 4 Litem. I have significant experience with experts involving alienation, involving abuse and 5 neglect, physical, sexual. And so, in dealing 6 7 with people, case workers and members of DSS, 8 experts, other attorneys, I certainly have a vast 9 experience in understanding those concepts as 10 well. 11 Thank you so much. Q. Yes, sir. 12 Α. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any other questions? 13 14 EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 15 0. I want to -- I want to likewise commend you for Third time will be the charm for 16 perseverance. 17 you. You're unopposed, correct? 18 Α. Yes, sir. Thank you. So, no thanks to me. Thanks to you in the regard 19 Q. that you're held by those who you practice with. 2.0 21 And you have glowing anonymous endorsers. And 22 that is to your credit. One local, though new to 23 me -- I saw one of your letters of endorsement on 24 the preacher's daughter who is in the Bellamy Law 25 Firm down in Myrtle Beach. Not long married, I

1		think. Has it been two years that they've been
2	·	married?
3	Α.	I think it is two years. Yes, sir.
4	Q.	So, I'm a Baptist but he's a great Presbyterian -
5		-
6	Α.	Right.
7	Q.	Yeah.
8	Α.	Right.
9	Q.	Anyway. So that, and likewise I want to commend
LO		you for the well rounded life experience that you
11		have here. Worked as a paralegal. Saved money
12		to go to law school. This is a a good story.
13	Α.	Thank you.
L4	Q.	And obviously those who thought to challenge you
15		thought better of it because your story's so
16		strong. Unless any other questions, I want to
L7		again thank you for participating. Your husband
18		has not given me the nod. He has not indicated
L9		that he wants to testify so we'll not swear him.
20	Α.	I appreciate that.
21	Q.	And this concludes this portion of our screening
22		process. I want to take the opportunity to
23		remind you that pursuant to the Commission's
24		evaluative criteria, we expect candidates to
25		follow the spirit as well as the letter of the

ethics laws. And we will view violations or the 1 2 appearances of impropriety as serious and 3 potentially deserving of heavyweight and screening deliberations. On that note, and as 4 you know, the record will remain open until the 5 formal release of the report of qualifications. 6 7 And you may be called back at such time if the 8 need arises. Again thank you for offering to do 9 this and for the work that you're about to embark 10 upon. On a quick little personal note, until I 11 became a litigant unfortunately in the early 12 2000s, even in the practice area, I did not hold 13 in this high regard the role that you will soon 14 embark upon until I became, I guess, a contested 15 litigant in the Family Court context. So, you have a huge responsibility. Huge attributes that 16 17 I think you will carry this well and wear your 18 robe lightly. Yes, sir. 19 Α. 20 Q. Thank you. 21 Α. Thank you. I appreciate it. Thank you. 22 THE HONORABLE JOHN R. KIRVEN 23 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Good morning. 24 JUDGE KIRVEN: Good morning. 25 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: My apologizes for your sitting out

1	there for not an hour, at least, waiting on this,
2	but 55 minutes. We've gained five minutes. The
3	last candidate was held up by an hour. We're
4	moving fast.
5	JUDGE KIRVEN: Well, it's fine.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome. You are The Honorable John
7	Rogers Kirven?
8	JUDGE KIRVEN: That is correct, sir.
9	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And you an Honorable in?
10	JUDGE KIRVEN: I am a municipal court judge for the
11	municipalities of Quinby, Coward, Scranton, and
12	Johnsonville, which are in Florence County.
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay.
14	JUDGE KIRVEN: It's a part-time position. I practice
15	law full time. Office is in Florence.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good. All right. If you will
17	at this time, raise your right hand.
18	JUDGE KIRVEN, having been duly sworn, testifies as
19	follows:
20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge Kirven, you have before you,
21	I assume, your personal data questionnaire and
22	the sworn that you've submitted to the
23	Commission?
24	JUDGE KIRVEN: Yes, sir.
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And are those correct? Do they

need to be amended, changed, updated? 1 JUDGE KIRVEN: No, sir. I do not think there is any 2 3 amendments or changes. I don't believe any of my information has changed since I submitted 4 this at the end of July. 5 6 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. Any objection to us making 7 those apart of the record in addition to your 8 sworn testimony? 9 No, sir. No, sir. JUDGE KIRVEN: 10 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And Lindi will get those. 11 those to the court reporter and they'll get marked and put in the record. You have been 12 13 investigated and the Judicial Merit Selection 14 Commission has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for service on the bench. 15 focused on nine evaluative criteria, has 16 17 included a ballot box survey, thorough study of 18 your application materials, verification of your 19 compliance with state ethics laws, search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, 2.0 21 study of previous screenings, and check for 22 economic conflicts of interest. To your credit, 23 we received no affidavits in opposition to your 24 election and no witnesses are present to testify 25 against you. You have the opportunity to make a

brief opening at this time if you like or a 1 closing statement if you like or neither? 2 3 (EXHIBIT 4 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE HONORABLE JOHN R. 4 5 KIRVEN) (EXHIBIT 5 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION 6 7 SWORN STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN R. KIRVEN) 8 JUDGE KIRVEN: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is the first 9 time I've run for this type of judicial seat. 10 This has been a -- a learning experience for me. 11 It's -- it's different. I'm kind of learning as 12 I go but I appreciate the opportunity. 13 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good. Answer any questions of 14 Mr. Maldonado. 15 JUDGE KIRVEN: Yes, sir. EXAMINATION BY MR. MALDONADO: 16 17 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Kirven, can you Q. 18 please state for the record the city and circuit in which you reside? 19 I live in Florence. I actually live in the 20 Α. 21 County of Florence, which would be in the 12th 22 Judicial Circuit. 23 Mr. Chairman, I note for the record that based Q. 24 on the testimony contained in the candidate's PDQ, which has been included in the record with 25

the candidate's consent, the Honorable John 1 2 Rogers Kirven meets the statutory requirements 3 for this position regarding age, residence, and years of practice. Judge Kirven, why do you 4 want to serve as a Family Court judge and why do 5 you feel that your legal and professional 6 7 experience qualify and will assist you in 8 becoming an effective court judge? 9 Well, you know, I practice primarily in Family Α. Court. I've done that for quite some time. 10 11 Been certified as a mediator for guite some time. And I've enjoyed working in the small 12 13 towns as their municipal judge. At this point 14 in my life, I enjoy helping people. Helping people reach solutions, create stability for 15 I think I have a gift at doing that. 16 families. I think I'd find it fulfilling, and I think I 17 18 could serve my home circuit and my home county. Okay. Thank you. Judge Kirven, are there any 19 Q. areas of the law for which you would need 20 additional preparation in order to serve as a 21 22 family court judge and how would you handle that 23 additional preparation? 24 Well, in my PDQ I've noted I've handled one Α. 25 juvenile justice matter in all my years of

practicing law. I understand the criminal law well from being a municipal judge, but as some of the procedural things in juvenile justice, I'm -- obviously I've studied that and have to look at that a little bit closer. It's just one of those things I've never been involved in. I think that area would -- may need a little bit of -- little bit of help.

- Q. Can you please describe your experience in handling complex contested family court matters? Specifically, discuss your experience with financial aspects of family court work.
- A. Okay. As far as marital assets, alimony, those kinds of issues. I've dealt with special equity transmutation issues as far as -- excuse me -- defining the marital estate, valuing the marital estate. I've prepared my own spreadsheets, equitable division spreadsheets that is.

 Assigning various portions of property, various percentages of splits of property. Alimony cases, looked at financial declarations, earning capacities. All the elements that -- that are required for that to get a figure to have my client ask the court for in court. I've never been one to decide those issues. Now, in

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mediation I do create spreadsheets and I do run a couple of Traxlers for alimony and those things. But it's much more than just those.

There are a lot of factors that go in to that as far as setting alimony and dividing marital estate once you've determine what the marital estate is.

Q. Judge Kirven, the Commission received 86 ballot box surveys regarding you, with six additional comments. The ballot box surveys, for example, contained the following positive comments, "He has superior experience in all facets of this chosen seat. Serving as an attorney, a Guardian ad Litem and a mediator. He also has judge experience. It says a lot that he upheld a costly ticket against my wife and I still know that he embodied all that the court should have been on that day. Fair, polite, compassionate yet decisive". Also, another comment stated, "Judge Kirven is a stellar candidate for this position. He is outshined in terms of experience by only one of his competitors for this seat. John is a consummate gentleman respected by his peers and colleagues and a very experienced family court litigator. John has

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served as a family court mediator and a Guardian ad Litem for many years. And has -- and has also served a municipal court judge in several municipalities in Florence County. His combined experiences and expertise and his good temperament and rapport with the bench and bar would make him an excellent Family Court judge for the 12th Judicial Circuit". Two of the written comments expressed some concerns. One stated -- slight concerns. One stated, that, "he can be a bit long-winded and may have an issue with keeping the docket moving at a quick pace. But if chosen, he would make a quick and easy transition from private practice to the bench". What would -- response would you offer this concern?

A. As far as being long-winded, I think most attorneys are guilty of that. I know I am at times. As far as moving the docket, as I mentioned these small towns, I do primarily traffic. I may walk in and have a dozen cases to hear. I may walk in and have 60 cases to hear. But I move the docket. I -- last thing I want to be is the judge that's keeping folks waiting in the lobby and waiting in the hallway

after hours. I -- I certainly can move a 1 2 docket. And I also understand the long winded 3 nature that I have. And I obviously would need to work on that but I also understand my 4 relationship with my fellow bar members would 5 change if I were elected to the bench and I 6 could not do that as much. 7 8 Q. Judge Kirven, another comment detailed -- gave a 9 detailed account where in Oconee County the 10 comment stated, "Judge Kirven spoke down to me 11 like a child and chastised me in the courtroom and humiliated and embarrassed me". Do you have 12 13 a response to this comment? 14 I -- I've never sat on the bench in Oconee Α. 15 County. I don't think I've ever been to Oconee 16 County. 17 Q. Okay. 18 Α. I'm a municipal judge. My jurisdictional limits 19 are those towns. Apparently this is not me. And it's certainly out of my nature. I -- I 20 21 wouldn't even think of doing something like 22 that. 23 And for the record, the comment they actually Q. 24 did state the -- the -- the cite for the case. 25 And I looked that up and that was Master-in-

Equity Judge Steven Kirven out of Anderson

County. And just for the record, did you ever berate anybody on the bench in -- in Oconee

County?

- A. No, sir. No, sir, I did not.
- Q. Can you explain what you feel is the proper demeanor for a family court judge?
- A. Obviously not berate someone from the bench.

 Obviously not belittle someone in front of their client nor belittle the clients.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: At least not in Oconee County.

A. Statewide. I -- I think you -- a certain amount of temperament, ease controlling your emotions. I think we all have certain buttons or triggers. I think those have been highly tuned in me by being a municipal judge in small towns in Florence County where I deal with pro se's that tend to be very emotional. I think the court has to be temperate. I don't think anger has a place. I don't think belittling someone nor their client has a place. Because it -- someone is going to walk away feeling there was -- they were short shifted or they didn't get a -- a fair hearing if something like that were to take place. It is a personality battle instead of a

1 legal battle. 2 I'll finish up with some housekeeping questions. Q. 3 Judge Kirven, are you aware that as a judicial -- judicial candidate, you're bound by the Code 4 of Judicial Conduct as found in Rule 501 of the 5 6 South Carolina Appellate Court Rules? 7 Α. Yes, sir. 8 Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you 9 contacted any members of the Commission about 10 your candidacy? 11 No, sir. Α. 12 Since submitting your -- your letter of intent, Q. 13 have you sought or received the pledge of any 14 legislator either prior to this date or pending 15 the outcome of your screening? No, sir, I have not. 16 Α. 17 Have you asked any third parties to contact Q. 18 members of the General Assembly on your behalf 19 or are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on your behalf? 20 21 Α. No, sir, I have not and am not. 22 Have you reviewed and do you understand the Q. 23 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South 24 Carolina Code 2-19-70(e)? That'd be the 48-hour rule? 25 Α.

1 Q. Right. 2 Yes, sir. Α. 3 MR. MALDONADO: I would note that the Pee Dee 4 Citizen's Committee reported that Judge Kirven to be well-qualified as to the ethical fitness, 5 6 professional and academic ability, character, 7 reputation, experience, and judicial 8 temperament. And qualified as to the 9 constitutional qualifications, physical health, 10 and mental stability. I would note for the 11 record that any concerns raised during the investigation regarding the candidate were 12 13 incorporated into the questioning of the 14 candidate today. Chairman, I have no further 15 questions. All right. Members of the 16 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 17 Commission, questions of Judge Kirven? Senator 18 Hayes. EXAMINATION BY MR. HAYES: 19 2.0 Q. 21

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Q. I appreciate your willingness to serve and I think you have a good background. And I appreciate your service as a municipal court judge as well. In looking at your, I guess it's called PDQ or whatever it -- and it -- you mentioned what bar associations you're a member

1 of and you said none. How do you manage to not 2 be a member of the South Carolina Bar? I -- I realized I made a mistake on that. 3 Α. I am a member of the South Carolina Bar -- I 4 think I'm a member of the South Carolina Bar 5 6 Association. But I -- I took it as being 7 outside the association. 8 Q. A thing you have to be in, I guess. 9 Other than stuff you have to be in. Yes, sir Α. that's correct. 10 11 So, you are in -- I think you have to be in the Q. 12 Florence Bar and the --13 Α. Yes, sir. -- South Carolina --14 0. 15 Yes, sir. Α. -- Bar. But I noticed you were not involved in 16 Q. 17 any extra curricular activities other than your 18 law practice and serving as a municipal court 19 judge. I guess that -- are there any -- is 2.0 there anything that you do outside the practice and your -- and your job as municipal court 2.1 22 judge? 23 Α. Sir, I enjoy my family. I have children that 24 played sports. Two are in college now, thank 25 goodness. I've got one coming up. You know,

I've -- I spend a lot of time with my family. 1 2 The little bit of free time that I have. I've 3 never been a golfer. I've never been a -- a -a socially active kind of fella. You know, my -4 - my social circle is very small. And I -- it's 5 6 just the way I am. 7 Q. I understand. Thank you. Yes, sir. 8 Α. 9 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Sabb. I'm sorry. 10 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR SABB: 11 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge, let me -- let Q. 12 me express my appreciation as well for your 13 offering for the position. I noted that you 14 began practicing with your dad? 15 Α. Yes, sir. 16 Q. And then you kind of took over the firm as your dad got ill? 17 18 Α. Yes, sir. That's correct. Was the practice pretty much the way that it is 19 Q. now when your dad operated it? He did primarily 20 21 family court or was it --No, sir. My father did -- did criminal 22 Α. 23 practice. My father did workers' comp. 24 father did very little family court. When I 25 started to -- when I got out of law school, I

went to work with my dad. Which I think, you 1 2 know, that was a dream to work with my father. 3 Absolutely. Q. His -- his pay theory, I think y'all've heard 4 Α. the term eat what you kill. I had to make money 5 to earn money. And that's kind of how I fell 6 7 into the family court arena. He was very 8 helpful. I -- I miss him dearly. It was a 9 wonderful time I had with him. But his practice 10 was very different from mine. And --11 I understand. So, did your dad get paid with Q. potato pies and speckled butter beans sometimes? 12 13 Α. I've -- I've probably taken some of those too. 14 Yeah. Yeah. Well, me as well. 15 Q. 16 Α. Yeah. 17 It's a part of the small practitioner's world. Q. 18 I noted that you indicated that you've not done 19 very many, I think you indicated one, of the juvenile delinquency type hearings? 20 21 Α. Yes, sir. 22 But you do a lot of what I consider to be --Q. 23 well, I guess it would be misdemeanor criminal 24 cases? 25 Α. Yes, sir.

1	Q.	Oftentimes you sit as a trier of fact?
2	Α.	Yes, sir I do.
3	Q.	And so you're familiar with the burden of proof
4		those kinds of things. It's just a transition
5		of dealing with juveniles and those specific
6		laws that are
7	Α.	That is correct.
8	Q.	germane to those kinds of
9	Α.	Dealing with those specific statutes dealing
10		solely with juveniles. Yes, sir.
11	Q.	But you would be comfortable as it relates to
12	Α.	Oh yes, sir.
13	Q.	presiding over those kind of
14	Α.	Yes, sir.
15	Q.	hearings? One of the questions that my
L6		chairman likes to ask, and I'm going to go
L7		ahead and step in his shoes for a moment and
18		pose it. We use these anonymous means of
L9		soliciting comments from our members of the bar
20		to try to gather other information about
21		potential jurists. What's your view of that way
22		of doing it?
23	Α.	I I see where anonymous comments would give
24		someone the comfort level they need to be
25		critical of a colleague they may be close to.

I've -- I've seen that they may not be accurate 1 2 in my own case. I really don't have a problem 3 with it to be honest with you. I -- I think 4 that -- that cloaking with that anonymity, if someone is close with a colleague if -- if they 5 don't want to share with them then they can 6 7 share with the bar. 8 Q. Thank you, sir. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 9 Senator Young. EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 10 11 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge, good morning. Q. Appreciate your interest in continuing your 12 service on the family court bench of South 13 14 Carolina. A question I have is how would you 15 describe your judicial philosophy with respect to the application of the law to the issues 16 and/or the facts that would be before you on the 17 18 family court bench? Are you asking whether my personal feelings 19 Α. would come in to play? 2.0 21 Q. Yes. 22 No, sir, they would not. I -- I'm accustomed to Α. 23 that even with misdemeanors. I have my personal 24 beliefs about certain things but the way I see

it, our law is our law and it should be applied

the facts as they are. I don't think -- I'm not 1 2 an activist judge. 3 All right. Thank you --Q. That's the best summation.

- Another quick -- quick question I have is, one Q. area that I'm particularly interested in and have been involved in with other members of the General Assembly for the last three or four years, your -- are issues involving children and abuse and neglect. And one of the things that I would like to know, and I think others on this panel would like to know, is what in your background or in your private practice or maybe -- maybe in your service as municipal judge, would make you particularly prepared for dealing with issues that involve children who have been abused or neglected that may -- as those come
- You know, I -- I've been involved in many cases Α. as Guardian ad Litem. I've been appointed to represent children who have been abused and neglected. Even in private cases. It -- it -as shocking as it is, it's something we have to deal with in today's times. I think I'm sensitive to that nature. I think I have enough

before the family court?

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experience with those situations to know what
services need to be offered to -- to help guide
a family in the right direction, for lack of a
better term. But I do have experience in that
area. Just because it's a private guardian case
does not mean there is not abuse and neglect
unfortunately.

- Q. What is your view on children who are in foster care and -- and having -- there's a need to have a foster case heard in family court? I mean, what's your view on having that scheduled as soon as possible?
- A. I don't think children should linger in the system, foster care. I think stability's the key for children. I think we saw some changes in the past leading -- leading us to push us for more stability quicker for children that are in the system or the foster care system. I'd like to have those cases heard as soon as possible, to be honest with you. If reunification with the family is an option, and that's achievable, it needs to happen. The lingering or withering in foster care may not be in those children's best interest.
- Q. Thank you.

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1 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. Any other questions? 2 sir. 3 EXAMINATION BY MR. HOWARD: Good morning, Judge Kirven. 4 Q. Good morning. 5 Α. 6 As my fellow commissioners have stated, thank Q. 7 you for putting in for this and -- and 8 participating in this process. One of the 9 questions I had for you is I was going to follow 10 up to Senator Hayes' question of -- of you. 11 looks here -- it looks like you have a 12-yearold-son? 12 13 Α. Yeah. 14 Okay. And you said he likes to play sports? Q. 15 Α. He's a football player. Unfortunately, he's got his dad's coordination so that's the only sport 16 17 he's going to play. 18 Q. Do you like to attend his games? 19 I do. Α. Okay. Do those ever come through the week? 20 Q. 21 Α. Generally now, for the next couple of years, 22 it'll be Thursday nights. Those games start at 23 6:30 in Florence usually. He attends private 24 school in Florence. So, it'll be a Thursday 25 night. And then when he gets older it'll be a

1 Friday night game. 2 Understood. Understood. So, in that capacity, Q. 3 you know, I take it from -- from your smile and from that that -- that you would understand that 4 there are -- are going to have some lawyers that 5 6 will come before you if you're the judge that 7 are going to have those similar --8 Α. Uh-huh (affirmative response). -- tugs and pulls --9 Q. Α. 10 Yeah. -- in their own personal life. Do you 11 Q. understand that? 12 13 Α. I do understand that. I'm -- I'm living that 14 tug and pull right now. 15 Q. Yeah. And in -- in the same way, your wife likes you home on the weekend most of the time? 16 Most of the time. Yes, sir. 17 Α. 18 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I move to strike that. Just making sure that, you know, from testimony 19 Q. and this Commission that you're -- that's 20 21 important to us from the standpoint of -- of --22 of people understanding and those coming before 23 us and judges sitting that understand in this 24 day and age that it's real important for lawyers and -- and push and pulls of practice and -- and 25

the stresses that are on all of us.

A. Yeah.

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- Q. And so, in that vein, how are you going to handle that if -- when somebody comes -- how do you handle it now?
- Α. Well, the way I handle it now is, you know, I'm compartmentalized. That's -- that -- that stress of being a sole practitioner. That is the worst stress in the world. I'm balancing that with my family life. My family obligations. Things have to end and things have to begin. That's how I handle that stress. As strange as it sounds, I don't have my email tied to my smart phone. Very few attorneys have my cell phone number. Very few have the nerve to contact me on a weekend. I have to compartmentalize. That's how I handle the balance now. Now, I know there's give and take in everything there is. My family understands there's give and take. There -- there have been times I've missed those Thursday night football games. And it happens. But in the overall picture, it seems to balance out very well. That's how I would handle it if I were on the bench. It's kind of like I'm doing it now.

1	Q.	Thank you. Thank you. One other question I
2		had. In in the course of your, I guess, you
3		know, your judgeships you hold right now, do you
4		have I know most of them are pro se, but do
5		you have represented parties come before you?
6	Α.	We do. On occasion I do. On occasion. Very
7		seldom. Very seldom are the cases actually
8		tried when counsel's involved.
9	Q.	Understood. What about when you hold court? Is
LO		it always through the week or have you ever held
11		court on the weekend?
12	Α.	Other than setting bond, which I no longer do,
13		I've never held a hearing or a jury docket or
14		anything on a weekend.
15	Q.	Okay.
16	A.	Those I have certain days of the week
17		allotted for each town that I have. There are
18		two days a month I go to each of the two
19		different sets of municipalities.
20	Q.	Would you ever start a trial or bring lawyers in
21		on the weekend?
22	A.	I think that'd be difficult to do.
23	Q.	Is that something you would want to do?
24	A.	No. Definitely not. No. No. But if you
25		know, if you have to do it you have to do it.

I'd rather not. I'd rather seek to avoid that. 1 2 I'd rather stay late, come in early if I could 3 possibly versus a weekend. Under what circumstances would you say that, you 4 Q. know, a weekend would be warranted? 5 That's hard to say. I mean, that -- I -- that's 6 Α. 7 something I would not be -- not be keen on. 8 don't think I'd -- I'd -- it be a hard set of 9 facts to have me do that. 10 Q. Gotcha. Thank you, Judge. 11 Yes, sir. Α. 12 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Mr. Safran. 13 EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN: 14 0.

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Judge, I -- I too appreciate the fact you're here. And, you know, I guess what struck me as a also a sole practitioner that you're right. There's nowhere else to look other than the mirror and it's going to look right back at you. Is that something that, obviously, has kind of tempered you over the years in terms of how you go about, I guess, even being a municipal judge when you do see the lawyers? That they're They've got pressures. They may not want to be there. But sometimes there's just not a lot of choice. I mean, are you, I guess,

able to kind of again, empathize --1 2 Α. Yes. 3 -- with that? 0. Yes, sir. I -- I -- I'm in those shoes. 4 Α. I remember being in those shoes. There are 5 6 times when I'm sitting on the bench that I don't 7 want to be there. But we've got to be there. I 8 can --9 Q. Let me ask you this. -- identifies with that. 10 Α. 11 And I didn't --Q. 12 No, go ahead. Α. 13 -- mean to cut you off. I'm sorry. Q. 14 You're good. Α. 15 Q. Tell me this. Again, you've been doing family court work for a good while? 16 17 Yes, sir. Α. 18 Q. And you've run into judges, I'm sure, over a 19 period of time that you love appearing in front of. I'm -- I'm sure that's the case; is that 20 fair? 21 22 That is fair. Α. 23 And you've probably run into some that you look Q. 24 and find out who you're going to have to go to 25 see and you go in like, I wish there was another day. Been a few of those?

- A. Yeah. But it just tells me I need to get ready a different way.
- Q. Okay.
- A. If that makes sense.
- Q. But I guess my question is, is that having kind of seen both sides of it, how do you feel like that's going to help shape you as far as how you're going to be -- trying to be perceived?

 Both -- you know, as somebody who knows that there's court business that has to be --
- A. Right.
- Q. -- done but also do you want to be in a situation where lawyers are going to kind of dreading coming over there?
- A. No. I -- I obviously don't want to be in that position where they dread coming before me. I'd like to be straight down the middle. You know, just the same Judge Kirven every time someone comes in front of me. But I know that won't happen. You know, our moods and things come into play. But as far as being the judge that people dread, when you say dread I'm thinking of some of the retired judges that have taught me a lesson or two years ago. How they taught those

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lessons to me, I don't intend to teach lessons 1 2 the same way. If you can understand that. 3 And I think we touched on this maybe in another Q. setting. But there was a day, I'm sure you and 4 I both probably were around during that time 5 6 where getting those lessons taught a certain way 7 was almost considered to be like a right of 8 passage. 9 That's -- that's correct. Α. 10 Q. I don't believe necessarily that people look at 11 it the same way these days. At least is that 12 your perception? 13 Α. That's my perception but I still appreciate 14 learning the lessons. 15 Q. Sure. Maybe not the way I was taught them. But I did 16 Α. learn a lot from them. 17 18 Q. Oh, and I -- I get that. I get that. 19 Yeah. Α. Thank you, very much. 20 Q. 21 Α. Yes, sir. 22 EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, thank you. Likewise, I want to touch on 23 Q. 24 just a couple of quick points. You are not a 25 man for all seasons. You are a man for all

cities it seems. Johnsonville, Scranton, 1 2 Quinby, Coward, and previously Lake City until 3 in '09 you decided maybe four was enough? Yes, sir. The decision behind Lake City was I 4 Α. missed -- I missed too many -- too much holiday 5 6 time. It was just too much on me. I had all 7 the balls in the air and I knew I was going to 8 drop one. And that was a deciding factor. And 9 I tendered my resignation to work my time out. I -- I think I left them on good terms. I still 10 11 -- still feel like I'm on good terms with them. Mr. Howard's question earlier about holding 12 Q. court on Saturday. I don't know this Judge and 13 14 will remain nameless but apparently decided this 15 Clemson, South Carolina game day Saturday -football game was the proper time in one 16 municipality of this state to hold court. 17 18 would be a foreign concept to you it sounds 19 like? 20 Α. Yes, sir. That's correct. 21 Q. Okay. 22 Regardless of -- of the football game, any Α. 23 Saturday. And there was a push sometime back as 24 they're probably eluding to dispose of cases on 25 our docket whether we had to do them on a

weekend or not. You can find time during the week.

- Q. And just to dovetail Senator Sabb's comments,
 the -- the bench/bar ballot box surveys hold you
 in very high regard, sir. So, you are
 sentencing folks in a -- in a most delicate way.
 Or the pro se folks don't know that they can
 participate in this survey.
- A. I -- I bet some of them do.
- Q. They can't obviously.
- A. Yeah, I bet some of them wish they could.
- Q. All right. Unless there's anything else this will conclude this portion of your screening process. And again, thank you for your offering for your continued service and willingness to move up. Also, let me remind you that pursuant to the Commission's evaluative criteria, the Commission expects candidates to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws. And we will view violations or the appearance of impropriety as serious and potentially deserving of heavyweight and screening deliberations. On that note, and as you know, the record will remain open until the formal release of the report of qualifications. And you may be called

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back to testify and asked -- be asked questions 1 2 if the need arises. 3 Yes, sir. Α. And thank you for offering and thank you for 4 Q. your service to those in the Pee Dee and the 5 6 four or five cities that you are holding court 7 now. 8 Α. Well, thank you. Thank you. I -- I -- I 9 appreciate the opportunity. And y'all have a 10 good afternoon. Very good. Thank you. 11 Q. FITZLEE H. MCEACHIN 12 13 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Good morning. 14 MR. MCEACHIN: Good morning. 15 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome. 16 MR. MCEACHIN: Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We apologize for the delay in your 18 testifying. We have gained -- now we're seven --19 we -- you are 53 minutes late, if I'm counting correctly. You were supposed to be up at 11:00. 20 21 So, we're late but we're getting better. 22 MR. MCEACHIN: Hopefully, I -- I can help you with 23 that too. 24 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: My apologizes to you and your --25 your quests and/or family. You -- and -- FitzLee

1	Howard
2	MR. MCEACHIN: McEachin.
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: McEachin.
4	MR. MCEACHIN: Yes, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good. Lindi, you're close by.
6	We've got before you let me swear you first.
7	Raise your right hand.
8	MR. MCEACHIN: I do.
9	FITZLEE HOWARD MCEACHIN, having been duly sworn, testifies
10	as follows:
11	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. You have before you the
12	personal data questionnaire and sworn statement
13	that you've submitted to the Commission; is that
14	correct?
15	MR. MCEACHIN: That's correct.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And do you need to amend, modify,
17	update anything within those documents at this
18	time?
19	MR. MCEACHIN: I do not.
20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. If you will hand those over
21	to your left. And do you object to our making
22	those apart of the record in addition to your
23	sworn testimony?
24	MR. McEACHIN: I do not.
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And that will be put in the record.

And let me go right next to the -- the meat of 1 2 The Judicial Merit Selection Commission 3 has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench. Our inquiry is focused on nine 4 evaluative criteria and has included a ballot box 5 6 survey, thorough study of your application 7 materials, verification of your compliance with 8 state ethics laws, search of newspaper articles 9 in which your name appears, study of previous 10 screenings, and a check for economic conflicts of 11 interest. And we have received no affidavits 12 filed in opposition to your candidacy or your 13 election. Congratulations for that. 14 (EXHIBIT 6 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION 15 PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF FITZLEE H. MCEACHIN) (EXHIBIT 7 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION SWORN 16 STATEMENT OF FITZLEE H. MCEACHIN) 17 18 MR. MCEACHIN: Thank you. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And no witnesses are present to 19 testify unless these three behind you would like 2.0 21 to be sworn and offer testimony in opposition or 22 in support. 23 MR. McEACHIN: If I knew they had that opportunity, I 24 probably would have asked them to stay outside. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Let -- tell us who -- who these 25

1	folks are if you will.
2	MR. McEACHIN: Certainly. Seated right almost
3	directly behind me is my wife, Erin McEachin. My
4	mother Amy McEachin, and my father and law
5	partner Malloy McEachin.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good. Greetings. Welcome. Do
7	you have a brief opening statement that you'd
8	like to make at this time?
9	MR. MCEACHIN: Simply that I certainly appreciate the
10	consideration and time that the Committee's going
11	to give here today. As well as I'd say that we
12	certainly appreciate what the Committee does for
13	the citizens of the State of South Carolina.
14	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good. You'll answer questions
15	now of staff counsel and members of the
16	Commission.
17	MR. MCEACHIN: Thank you.
18	EXAMINATION BY MR. COHL:
19	Q. Mr. McEachin, please state for the record the
20	city and circuit in which you reside?
21	A. Florence, South Carolina, 12th Judicial Circuit.
22	Q. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I note for the record
23	that based on the testimony contained in the
24	candidate candidate's PDQ, which has been
25	included in the record with the candidate's

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consent, FitzLee McEachin meets the statutory requirements for this position regarding age, residence, and years of practice. Mr. McEachin, why do you want to serve as a family court judge and why do you feel that your legal and professional experience qualify and will assist you to be an effective judge?

Α. Well, the primary reason is at least as far as I'm concerned, the family court in the State of South Carolina on an annual basis probably deals with more individual citizens than any other of our court systems. And specifically with regard to children, it's almost the exclusive court that deals with children. I firmly believe and -- and the main reason that I'm seeking this position is that I will have the ability to help children in ways that only a family court judge can. ultimately, that may be in a private action whether it be divorce, custody, or adoption. Ιt could be in a DSS action or it could be in a DJJ action. But in any event, the family court judges are really the ones that have some ability to guide these young people who are going through something that really they don't have any control So, because of that that's the main

reason. I -- I firmly believe that -- that I

could help the children of South Carolina. That

when they go through a process they really have

no -- certainly nothing they requested to come

upon themselves.

Thank you. Are there any areas of the law for

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- Q. Thank you. Are there any areas of the law for which you would need additional preparation in order to serve as a family court judge and how would you handle that additional preparation?
- Α. When I originally filled out my PDQ I did say that I had not participated in any DJJ matters. I have worked for the solicitor's office for right at ten years, the past seven only on a part time basis. But during that time I had not handled any juvenile cases specifically. Since filling out my PDQ, I have had an opportunity to sit with the solicitor and public defender in our circuit on two separate occasions during their DJJ days and have been able to gain some experience there. So, really from a procedural standpoint I learned a lot there. And that would be the primary area where I thought I would need maybe a little bit more knowledge and understanding. And I think I've now received that.

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- Q. Thank you. Please briefly describe your experience in handling complex contested family court matters, and specifically, discuss your experience with the financial aspects of family court work?
 - Well, as far as complexity in family court cases Α. are concerned, you've got the financial complex cases which deal with people who have businesses and large retirement accounts and large marital estates in general. In addition to that, you've got the emotionally complex cases which are going to be your custody cases. And like I said, I think most people who go through the family court system know, anything dealing with children is going to create more complexity than anything else. But to get directly to -- to your -- your question, as far as complex family court cases, I've handled several. Dealt with one case in which we had two individuals that were in the medical profession. They had a marital estate valued at a little over three and a half million dollars. Fortunately, it didn't turn out to be a contested matter. We were able to work together and ultimately reach a resolution for those folks. But we were dealing with -- with a large

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marital estate. There have also been two other cases I've been involved in recently wherein businesses were at issue. Family businesses were at issue as part of the equitable distribution of the estate. So, with regard to those two cases, we had to determine how to value the businesses and ultimately the appropriate way to divide those as part of any sort of equitable division in a case.

- Q. Thank you. Mr. McEachin, the Commission received 170 ballot box surveys regarding your candidacy. With 22 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments. "FitzLee is a person of integrity and would be an asset to the bench. He has the temperament to be a fair, impartial, and wise judge." Four of the written comments expressed a concern with your experience in the family court. What response would you offer to this concern?
- A. Well, what I would tell the Committee as far as that's concerned is with regard to this particular seat, I have been anticipating and planning on running for this particular seat for a significant amount of time. With that in mind,

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I have tailored my practice understanding that that's what I was going to do. As the Committee members have probably seen in my PDO, over 50 percent of my private work is in the domestic relations or family court arena. I also practice in the civil arena as well as criminal law. from a prosecutor's standpoint and some defense work in the Federal Court system. I think it's imperative for all judges, not just relegated to the family court, but for all judges to be able to -- be able to kind of cross over lines. you simply focus on one area of law, especially in family court where you're dealing with juvenile justice issues. So, you've got to have some understanding of the criminal law with regard to juvenile justice issues. My civil practice has helped me with regard to issues of equitable distribution, alimony, things that have come up. And then of course, like I said, the majority of my practice in private law is in the family court sector. So, with regard to all that I -- I have, like I said, tailored my practice in an effort to prepare for -- for this seat that I'm now seeking.

Q. Thank you. Now just a few brief housekeeping

Mr. McEachin, are you aware that as a 1 issues. 2 judicial candidate, you are bound by the Code of 3 Judicial Conduct as found in Rule 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules? 4 5 Α. Yes. 6 Since submitting your letter of intent, have you Q. 7 contacted any members of the Commission about 8 your candidacy? 9 Α. No. 10 Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you 11 sought or received the pledge of any legislator 12 either prior to this date or pending the outcome 13 of your screening? 14 No. Α. 15 Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf or 16 17 are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene 18 in this process on your behalf? No. 19 Α. Have you reviewed and do you understand the 20 Q. 21 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South 22 Carolina Code 2-19-70(e)? 23 I do. Α. 24 Thank you. Q. MR. COHL: I would note that the Pee Dee Citizen's 25

Committee found Mr. McEachin to be qualified in 1 2 the evaluative criteria of constitutional 3 qualifications, physical health, mental stability, and experience and well qualified in 4 the evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, 5 6 professional and academic ability, character, 7 reputation, and judicial temperament. I would 8 just note for the record that any concerns raised 9 during the investigation regarding the candidate 10 were incorporated into the questioning today. 11 Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions. 12 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. All right. Members of 13 the Commission? Senator Hayes. 14 EXAMINATION BY MR. HAYES: 15 Q. Thank you. I appreciate your willingness to 16 serve. 17 Yes, sir. Α. 18 Q. We have things in common. I had the honor of 19 serving with your dad in the House of Representatives a few years ago. And -- so, I 20 21 think you come from -- certainly from good stock. 22 And I -- I have my son practicing law with me So, I -- I can identify with -- with that 23

as well. I notice you had some interesting extra

curricular things that you've been involved in

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over the years. One of them was -- we have this in common too, Dancing with the Stars. You probably couldn't look at me and see that I was in Dancing with the Stars. No. No. No. That would be dangerous to me and everybody else around me if I tried to dance with the stars. But tell me about some of the things that you do outside of law that might affect your ability to be a judge?

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Sure. And -- and the Dancing with the Stars I'll be very brief on that. That was something -that was a fundraiser we did for the school foundation in Florence. It more or less you -you get chosen. You don't necessarily volunteer for that. And I -- and then they pick the song for you as well. So, I -- they picked Smooth Criminal by Michael Jackson for me, which was somewhat trying. But we -- we made it through it. I -- I didn't win unfortunately but I gave it the best effort. With regard to some of the other things I do. I'm -- I'm an assistant scout master with Troop 477 in Florence, South Carolina. I actually got my Eagle Scout from that same troop several years ago. It's probably been more than 20 years ago now that I think

about it. So, that's one of the main things I 1 2 do. I was on the board at the Florence Family 3 I cycled off of that about two years ago. And I'm still part of the Pee Dee area Citadel 4 Club. I've been involved with that ever since I 5 graduated from Citadel and -- and got back to 6 Florence after law school. The Boy Scouts 7 8 probably is -- is the one that would -- would 9 apply most with regard to, I guess, how I would 10 approach judging or -- or being a judge. 11 values they teach you in Boy Scouts certainly I think should apply to every human being and 12 definitely with respect to -- to a judge. 13 14 mean, if you can live by the -- the 12 points of 15 the scout law, then you're going to do just fine. Really, in anything you do in life but certainly 16

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Mr. Hitchcock.

EXAMINATION BY MR. HITCHCOCK:

in judging.

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Q. I just wanted to thank you for your -- your willingness to -- to take on -- to run for a position that I consider to be one of the most important members of the judiciary. It's a -- as you say, it's probably the court where -- I mean, probably with exception maybe Magistrate's Court

that touches the lives of -- of the most citizens 1 2 in our state. And -- and unlike many of the 3 other courts, it touches them in such a personal way. So, I -- I greatly appreciate your 4 willingness to take this on. I just wanted to 5 ask you a couple of questions in regards to --6 7 you -- you're still a -- you're still a part-time 8 solicitor? 9 T am. Α. 10 Q. Okay. About how much of your -- would you say 11 percentage wise your -- of your time does that take up? 12 13 Α. Okay. So, as far as my assistant solicitor's 14 work is concerned, I -- I do it solely in Marion 15 County and it's two weeks every quarter. So, it's eight weeks out of the year. 16 17 Okay. All right. And then you would say that Q. 18 between your -- in your private practice that, I 19 think, you indicated that you divide that up between about 40 percent civil and about 55 20 21 percent domestic? 22 That's correct. Α. 23 That's what -- okay. One of the things that I Q. 24 notice in your -- in your PDQ and let me -- let 25 me preface this question with, I think that in --

you know, it's my opinion that one of the -- the 1 2 most important types of cases that -- that family 3 court judges deal with are abuse and neglect cases. And, you know, in those cases, you know, 4 there's a -- not necessarily a competing interest 5 but there's a lot of different things that a 6 7 judge has to consider. Obviously, the best 8 interest of the child being the paramount concern. There's also issues regarding the --9 10 the -- the desire to reunify the family. And you're also, you know, hearing from a lot of 11 12 different perspectives. The -- you know, the 13 Guardian and the Guardian's attorney, the 14 parties. And I notice that -- that you don't 15 have a great deal of experience in that regard. 16 So, somewhat of a two-part question. How would 17 you attempt to gain more experience in -- in that 18 arena before or -- or those types of cases before you took on the judgship? And what would be your 19 approach to weighing the different factors in 20 21 considerations that you have to -- to weigh in those cases, which are probably some of the most 22 23 crucial that any type of judge at any level 24 faces? 25 Α. Sure. With regard to gaining additional

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experience, our -- our current four judges we have over in the 12th Circuit have been very open to allow me to sit in on any type of cases I want to sit in on. So, that's certainly -- on DSS days which are typically Tuesday mornings in Florence, I have the ability to sit in with them on those days as well as any -- any days that they have them over in Marion County. Which I think they only do maybe once or twice a month. Just depending on the case load. With regard to the factors you have to weigh in making those determinations, a large amount of -- of the evidence that is received in a DSS abuse and neglect case comes from the DSS investigation. So, more or less, it's a way -- it's a credibility issue with regard to the evidence obtained by the DSS investigation with regard to the individuals they bring before the court. I'm not sure that I'm exactly answering your question as you -- you're asking it but, you know, unfortunately there -- there are some people who abuse the DSS system. There's certain people who have -- who filed multiple claims with DSS and sometimes they become unfounded and sometimes they don't. So ultimately, the

credibility of the witnesses and the ultimate outcome of any sort of DSS investigation's going to play a large role. But as -- as you correctly indicated the overarching theme is what's in the best interest of the child? And if upon making a determination that the child has been abused and neglected, well then the remedy associated with that is -- is -- well, there's several remedies associated with it that -- that the court can -can suggest, ultimately trying to get the family reunified. I mean, that's always the plan. always want to try and get a family back together if at all possible. And that's why you have the safequards in place such as the safety plan, the treatment plans. If they're able to complete those and successfully complete them then not only have they gained some knowledge and education in what not to do in the future, but they've also made it a better home environment for their children. And I hope that answers your question.

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CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Young.

23 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG:

> Mr. Chairman, thank you so much. Mr. McEachin, Q. thank you so much for your interest in serving on

the family court Bench. And I have just a couple of questions. One is as to your judicial philosophy and the application of the law to any facts or issues that would be before you on the family court, how would you apply the law?

- A. Well, I certainly apply it -- if we're talking about a statutory situation, I would certainly apply it however the legislature intended the law to be applied. I'd give the statute it's clear meaning and I'd apply the law in that form or fashion. If we're talking about a case law situation, which either a Court of Appeals opinion is directly on issue or a Supreme Court issue is directly on issue, I'd apply the law as either the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court said the situation should be handled.
- Q. Thank you for that answer. Another question I have is, there is a good bit of interest in children who have been abused and neglected and how we can improve the system for them. And if you're elected to the family court what in your prior law practice or your current law practice or your past do you think would make you particularly prepared to address issues that come before you that involve children who've been

abused and neglected?

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And I -- I can -- what I can point to and I think Α. -- I believe these are two of the cases I listed in my PDQ. There are two cases that I prosecuted specifically over in Marion County. The State versus Jimmy Turner and The State versus Daniel Owens. Both of those cases were sexual assault cases where the victims were all under 11 years of age. Obviously, the -- what happened in the court room and -- and the verdicts, I mean, most everybody knows. You can read about them. And -- and you -- if you were there you understand. But what a lot of people don't understand in those situations is when you have to meet with these six year olds and seven year olds and eight year olds and prepare them for practice. when you actually see how traumatizing this -this is to children. And we're fortunate, at least in our circuit, in that we've got the ability to send these children to counseling. Get them the help that they need and get them away from anybody who's -- who's had the -- or has abused and neglected them. So specifically, at least as far as I'm concerned, counseling and therapy seem to be the -- the best mechanism we

have in place right now to help these children 1 2 overcome whatever terrible situation they found 3 themselves in. Thank you. 4 Q. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Sabb. 5 6 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR SABB: 7 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And really I just have 8 a comment more so than anything. Obviously, I 9 practice law down in the area where the McEachins practice. And I will just tell you all that they 10 11 enjoy a stellar reputation amongst members of the bar and the community and all of those kind of 12 things. And they're the kinds of lawyers that 13 14 make me proud to be a lawyer and be associated 15 with them. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Good. Representative Murphy? 16 17 EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: 18 Q. Just real quickly. Now, you graduated in '04? That's correct. 19 Α. Is that your -- was your brother an '07? 20 Q. 21 Α. He was. 22 Okay. And then that would have been your -- I Q. 23 guess, your grandfather? 24 Yeah. My great-grandfather. Α. 25 Q. Great-grandfather.

1	Α.	Great-grandfather.
2	Q.	Thank you. I was in November Company.
3	Α.	Right.
4	Q.	Little little bit before your time.
5	Α.	Yeah.
6	Q.	Thank you.
7	CHAI	RMAN RANKIN: Any other questions?
8	EXAMINATI	ON BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:
9	Q.	A couple of questions on my end. And as Senator
10		Sabb just alluded to and you heard from the
11		questions earlier the ballot box replies offer a
12		stellar endorsement of your fitness to serve on
13		multiple key points that this Commission is
14		looking at. Where did the name FitzLee come
15		from?
16	Α.	I was actually named after my great-great
17		grandfather FitzLee Howard. So, as far as I know
18		there was a FitzLee Coker who was a a
19		distant cousin who's a good bit older than me.
20		But other than that, I think we may be the only
21		FitzLees still around.
22	Q.	You're the first I've met, so great meeting you.
23		And I want to commend you for marriage and
24		fatherhood. Y'all are new parents it looks like
25		of a six month old; is that correct?

He's actually 11 now -- 11 months old. 1 Α. 2 Well, again I'm looking as this the --Q. 3 Α. Sure. -- present time. But seemed like forever ago. 4 Q. He's a lot of fun. 5 Α. 6 Three numbers. If you haven't heard them, hear Q. 7 them and what is it they do in the Bible --8 ponder them in your heart. Five, twenty, nine. 9 Have you ever heard of that? 10 Α. I have not. 11 Well, we'll talk after the record is closed but Q. that's where you need to be focusing for your --12 13 your 11 month old and college expenses. Oh, absolutely. Absolutely. 14 Α. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Your father-in-law, ma'am, has heard 15 16 of that and grandparents can give too. Do you know? 17 18 Q. I -- I want to commend you for running as well. 19 Your father, we -- we're familiar with. You -he served in the House from when until when? 20 MR. MCEACHIN: From 1979 to '90? 21 MR. MALLOY MCEACHIN: 22 That's right. 23 From '79 to '90. Α. 24 Well, and it's a -- I commend you for your Q. 25 willingness to step out in public service.

That's what this is in a particular vein of -- of 1 2 -- as Mr. Hitchcock said, it's crucially, vitally 3 important. So, thank you. Any other questions? If not, this will close this portion of the 4 record. And I want to just again thank you for 5 6 offering. And then take the opportunity to 7 remind you that pursuant to the Commission's 8 evaluative criteria, the Commission expects you 9 and candidates to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws. And that we will 10 view violations or the appearances of impropriety 11 12 as serious and potentially deserving of heavy 13 weight screening deliberations. On that note, 14 and as you know, the record will remain open 15 until the formal release of the report of qualifications. And you may be called back at 16 17 such time if the need arises. Again, thank you 18 for offering. Thank you for being here. Thank you for bringing your family. And what are those 19 three numbers? 20 21 Α. Five, twenty, nine. 22 There you go. Q. 23 Thank y'all very much. I appreciate it. STUART W. SNOW, JR. 24

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Your -- your arrival time was

supposed to be this morning. My apologizes for 1 2 moving 18 minutes into the afternoon. We have 3 been held up and apologize. MR. SNOW: Quite all right. And if y'all need to 4 start eating your lunch while you're questioning 5 me, that's fine too. 6 7 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. Thank you. And let me 8 ask you if you will to raise your right hand. STUART W. SNOW, JR., having been duly sworn, testifies as 9 follows: 10 11 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. Before you, I assume, are the personal data questionnaire and sworn 12 13 statement that you have submitted; is that 14 correct? 15 MR. SNOW: Yes. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And do those need to be amended, 16 17 updated, or edited in anyway? 18 MR. SNOW: No. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. And do you object to our 19 making those documents a part of the record in 20 21 addition to your sworn testimony? 22 MR. SNOW: No objection. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you'll hand those to your left to 23 24 Lindi. Those will be made a part of this record. Mr. Snow, the Judicial Merit Selection Commission 25

has thoroughly investigated your qualifications 1 2 for the bench. Our inquiry is focused on nine 3 evaluative criteria and has included a ballot box survey, thorough study of your application 4 materials, verification of your compliance with 5 state ethics laws, search of newspaper articles 6 7 in which your name appears, study of previous 8 screenings, and check a for economic conflicts of interest. We've received no affidavits in 9 10 opposition to your election and there are no 11 witnesses present to testify. Invite you at this 12 -- at this time if you'd like to make an opening 13 statement before the questions. 14 (EXHIBIT 8 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION 15 PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF STUART W. SNOW, JR.) (EXHIBIT 9 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION SWORN 16 STATEMENT OF STUART W. SNOW, JR.) 17 18 (EXHIBIT 10 - AMENDMENT TO THE PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF STUART W. SNOW, JR.) 19 MR. SNOW: I just want to thank y'all for the 20 21 opportunity to be considered to serve the State 22 of South Carolina. 23 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, sir. If you'll answer 24 questions now of -- of counsel and other members of the Commission I'd appreciate it. 25

1 MR. SNOW: Certainly.

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EXAMINATION BY MR. FIFFICK:

- Q. Mr. Snow, please state for the record the city and circuit in which you reside?
- A. Florence, South Carolina, which is the 12th Circuit.
- Q. Mr. Chairman, I note for the record that based on the testimony contained in the candidate's PDQ, which has been included in the record with the candidate's consent, Mr. Snow meets the statutory requirements for this position regarding age, residence, and years of practice. Mr. Snow, and I found this novel answer in our -- our screening interview, why do you now want to serve as a family court judge?
- A. I guess the first thing to know is that I am not doing this out of any dissatisfaction with what I'm doing right now. The impetus for deciding to run for judge was quite frankly for a number of years other attorneys have -- have suggested why don't you run for judge. And so, it told me amongst the community that I deal with that they thought I would be a good judge. And that meant a lot to me. As far as personally, I was a little reluctant at first to consider doing it

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because I was concerned about in family court, you know, you're making some big decisions. You're involving a lot of money involved in divorces and you're dealing more importantly with children. And -- and determining contact with children. Determining adoptions, things like that. And I didn't know if that was something that -- dealing with that day in and day out, whether that would be difficult to do. But over the past 15 years, I have done -- I became a -a certified family court mediator and I do a lot of family court mediations. And I realized that I got a tremendous amount of satisfaction in helping people that are at a real tough part in their life to come to a -- a satisfactory resolution. A fair resolution. And so, that concern that I had about as -- as far as serving as a judge no longer concerned me. In fact, it was just the opposite that I finally realized that that is something that would give me a lot of satisfaction. And frankly I think that -that I've got the qualifications and -- and experience to be an effective family court judge.

Q. Thank you, sir. And -- and if you could please expand on that and why do you believe that your

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will assist you to be a family court judge?

Well Tive been a lawyer for a long time as you

legal and professional experience qualify you and

Well, I've been a lawyer for a long time, as you Α. I graduated from the University of can see. Virginia in 1979 and then '82 from a law school there. And then practiced in Atlanta for a couple of years with a medium sized firm that specialized in family court matters. And then I came to Florence and joined my father-in-law in his practice. And over the years, more and more of my practice even though it was a general practice became involved in the family court matters. As I said, I've been a certified family court mediator for 15 years now. I probably average 100 to 150 mediations that I do per year. For the -- the past 15 or 16 years, I've represented the volunteer guardians and DSS abuse and neglect cases. So, I have a lot of experience in that area, which seems to be ever expanding. Also, I was, until the end of last year, I served two terms as a bar examiner in the area of family law. So, that required me to kind of stay on top of the law in the family court area. And of course, in addition to handling a lot of private cases in all of the areas,

divorce, adoption, and things like that over the 1 2 years. 3 Thank you, sir. That being said, are there any Q. 4 areas of family law that you believe you need to prepare for additionally before you were to 5 6 become a family court judge? 7 Α. Certainly juvenile matters. I do not have much 8 experience whatsoever with regard to juvenile 9 matters. But other than that, I believe that I've had experience in -- in virtually all of the 10 11 other areas. Thank you, sir. And could you briefly describe 12 Q. 13 your experience in handling complex contested 14 family court matters? Specifically, discuss your 15 experience with the financial aspects of family court work. 16 Well, in private cases I've been involved in a 17 Α. 18 19 2.0

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A. Well, in private cases I've been involved in a number of cases that involve millions of dollars in assets dealing with equitable division. Also, in -- in the mediations that I do most of those cases involve not just child custody issues, alimony issues, equitable division issues, attorney's fee issues, child support. All of those things are involved in those cases. And obviously I have to have a pretty thorough

knowledge of the law in those areas to try to 1 2 assist the parties in reaching an agreement in 3 those areas. So, you know, I hope that explains that sufficiently. 4 Thank you, sir. Mr. Snow, the Commission 5 Q. received 98 ballot box surveys regarding you. 6 7 With 17 additional comments none of which were 8 negative. The ballot box survey, for example, 9 contained the following positive comments. "Mr. Snow is balanced and cheerful and is a powerhouse 10 of knowledge." Comments indicated that even with 11 the most hostile parties, Stuart can usually 12 settle a case in half a day. He is humble and 13 extremely -- an extremely effective attorney 14 mediator. He -- he is a scholar of incomparable 15 magnitude and has been the most highly sought-16 17 after family court mediator in the Pee Dee region 18 for decades." Ms. Snow, could you please explain a lawsuit that was filed against you in 1992 by a 19 Plaintiff John Gaines? Could you please give us 20 the nature and disposition of this lawsuit? 21 22 Okay. First, I want to say thanks mom for those Α.

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A. Okay. First, I want to say thanks mom for those comments. We -- Mr. Gaines had approached me and -- and Mr. Dusenbury, my father-in-law that I practiced with shortly before he was to have a

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federal discrimination, wrongful termination trial in Federal Court in Florence, to -- to help him with the trial of the case. And Mr. Dusenbury agreed to do so. So, we helped him with the trial of the case and we got a verdict. And after we got the verdict, of course, the defense appealed. And in doing my research in the 4th Circuit at that time it was -- there were a lot of reversals of Plaintiff's verdicts in w wrongful termination cases. And -- and so, I was concerned whether it would hold up on appeal. Evidently, and as I discovered after the fact, Mr. Gaines had borrowed some money from people based upon his expected contingency fee out of that verdict. When I discovered that that was occurring I advised him, you know, this could be reversed. You shouldn't be doing that. You know, and in fact I -- I seem to recall a couple of people calling me that were considering loaning money and -- and saying, look this is on appeal. And you understand things can be reversed on appeal. Everybody needs to understand this. Lo and behold, the 4th Circuit reversed the case. We ended up settling it after it was reversed but at that time, you know,

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obviously it wasn't for the full amount of the verdict. And I told Mr. Gaines that I -- because I had knowledge of the loans and claimed liens that a declaratory judgement would need to be brought before I could disburse anything to him, naming his creditors as co-defendants as well as us. Which is what was done. And we went to a hearing and the judge determined, you know, what -- who got what out of his share. And then the remaining balance of his portion of the attorney's fees went to him. So, it was merely a vehicle to resolve competing claims arising from that verdict.

- Q. Thank you, sir. Mr. Snow, given your extensive experience as a mediator, how do you see the role of mediation in family court evolving in the coming years?
- A. It's probably one of the best developments that that we've had in the area of family court in
 South Carolina. You know, the gradual expansion
 to where it's now in every county and it's
 mandatory it allows a lot of cases to be
 resolved. And, you know, litigation is an
 imperfect solution. Unfortunately, litigation is
 expensive. And we have to pay not only for

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attorney's fees but when there are child custody issues involved you -- you get a guardian involved. And that is usually another attorney that the parties are going to have to pay for. And that's already difficult because a lot of times in these situations of separation and divorce, finances are often difficult at that time anyway. Also, litigation can be acrimonious because it's an adversarial proceeding. regardless of what the judge rules, these people are going to have to deal with one another if they have children together five minutes after they walk out of the courtroom. And going through the full blown cross-examination and all of the aspersions that are cast in trial that could -- it can make that more difficult too. And it also avoids the uncertainty of trial. we're always going to have to have trial because you aren't always going to be able to get the parties to agree to resolve the issues. And we need to be there to -- to make those decisions when the parties can't make the decisions themselves. But I am a firm believer in -- in having cases be required to go to mediation prior to having a final hearing in front of a judge.

And a lot of times with child custody issues the 1 2 judges are requiring the kind of bifurcating 3 mediation in saying we want one mediation fairly 4 early on because if the parties can resolve the child custody issues, you can avoid the expense 5 of a quardian. And then later on, if the 6 7 attorneys themselves haven't been able to resolve 8 all of the financial issues then we'll get 9 together and attempt to resolve those issues. 10 And you know, again I don't have an exact count 11 but I would questimate probably 80 to -- 80 percent or higher of the cases that I've been 12 13 involved in, they've been able to -- to reach a 14 mediated settlement and avoiding all of those 15 negatives. Thank you, sir. I have some housekeeping issues. 16 Q. 17 Mr. Snow, are you aware that as a judicial 18 candidate, you are bound by the Code of Judicial Conduct as found in Rule 501 of the South 19 Carolina Appellate Court Rules? 2.0 21 Α. Yes. 22 Mr. Snow, since submitting your letter of intent, Q. 23 have you contacted any members of the Commission 24 about your candidacy?

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Α.

No.

Since submitting your letter of intent, have you 1 Q. 2 sought or received the pledge of any legislator 3 either prior to this date or pending the outcome of your screening? 4 5 Α. No. 6 Have you asked any third parties to contact Q. 7 members of the General Assembly on your behalf or 8 are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on your behalf? 9 10 Α. No. 11 Have you reviewed and do you understand the Q. Commission's guidelines on pledging and South 12 13 Carolina Code Section 2-19-70? 14 Yes. Α. I would note that the Pee Dee Citizen's 15 MR. FIFFICK: Committee found Mr. Snow to be well-qualified in 16 the evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, 17 18 professional and academic ability, character, 19 reputation, experience, and judicial temperament. And qualified in the remaining evaluative 2.0 21 criteria of constitutional qualifications, 22 physical health, and mental stability. I would 23 just note for the record that any concerns raised 24 during the investigation regarding the candidate

were incorporated in the questioning of the

candidate today. Mr. -- Mr. Chairman, I have no 1 2 further questions. 3 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. Questions of the Commission? Senator Young. 4 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 5 6 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Snow, I'm impressed 7 with your PDQ and your presentation. I have a 8 couple of questions. 9 Yes, sir. Α. 10 Q. One of which is as to the application of the law, 11 if you are elected to the family court and you are on the bench, how would you apply the law to 12 13 the facts and/or the issues that would be before 14 you on the family court bench? 15 Α. Well, all obviously the law as the legislature has -- has passed, I have to follow that 100 16 17 percent. My personal beliefs on whether a law is 18 right or wrong or good or bad, that's not 19 involved in -- in my decision. The -- in family court, the -- the judge serves as both judge and 2.0 21 jury. You -- you -- judge has to find the facts 22 but then apply the law to -- to the facts. 23 law as-given to us by the legislature and the 24 Appellate Courts. 25 Q. Did you -- did you grow up -- grow up in Florence

or somewhere over toward Augusta?

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- A. I was born -- very quickly, I was born in

 Augusta. My dad worked for DuPont and went to

 Michigan and Virginia and that's where I met my

 wife. She's from Florence. She brought me back

 to Florence. And that's the -- she's the former

 Susan Dusenbury. She -- my former partner's

 daughter.
- Q. Another question I have is, there is a lot of interest with certain members of the General Assembly as to children who've been abused and neglected and how to improve the -- the system as it exists to address concerns related to children who are in that situation. And one of the questions I have is, if you are elected to the family court bench, what do you think in your prior -- in your background or in your law practice would make you particularly prepared to deal with issues that come before you that involve children who've been abused and neglected?
- A. Again, for the past 15 years I've been representing the volunteer guardians in Florence and Marion County in the DSS abuse and neglect cases. It is one aspect of the cases that I run

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into, personally, that I think makes it difficult is, you know, you -- you have the judge who only knows what is brought before him in the courtroom. You have DSS who is representing the State as far as -- and that's kind of a -- you know, it all -- it involves to some aspect a prosecutorial role against the parent who has abused or neglected the -- the kids. You have the defense lawyers representing the -- the parents or other care takers who have been alleged to have abused or neglected their children. And then we have the volunteer quardians. And I know from time to time because they are volunteers sometimes we have difficulty getting sufficient numbers of volunteer guardians. And a lot of these guardians -- you know, these aren't just retired people. are people that have day jobs. And if we go to court and you've got 10 cases lined up and that quardian -- and a lot of times all of the 10 cases are set at the same time, 9:30 in the morning or 10:00 in the morning usually, 9:30, the volunteer quardian has to take all of that time off of work. And they're -- and they are volunteers. They're not compensated for their

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They don't even get mileage when they have time. to go -- you know, they have to at least visit the child at least once a month. And -- and visit the parents to see whether they are remedying the conditions that led to the removal of their child. So, that is one aspect that -to -- to try to -- and I don't know if that's something that -- you know, how to -- to get that done. But we -- we've got to keep the numbers up for the volunteer guardians. Because they're the eyes and ears for the judge -- the impartial eyes and ears for the judge outside of the courtroom. There's a lot of times where just the delays that are caused -- the statutory time table is very strict because you're dealing with children. You know, the -- either a police officer or the judge takes emergency protective custody. Then you have a probable cause hearing within 72 hours. Then a merits hearing's supposed to be 65 days after that. But quite often, someone was -- you know, just learned that they were appointed an attorney three days before the -- the merits hearing and so it has to be continued. And there are just too many merits hearings that are six months down the road. Or judicial review

hearings that are postponed for -- for various 1 reasons. And again, when you're dealing with 2 3 kids we need to stay on top of things. And -and the whole idea of the system is to remedy 4 whatever condition led to the removal so that the 5 parents can get the child back. You don't want 6 7 them languishing in foster care. But by the same 8 token if -- if the parents aren't getting their 9 act together, you need to find a different 10 permanent plan for the child. But all of those 11 things need to be done quickly. I hope that 12 answers your question. 13 Q. It does and it looks like you've had a very --14 pretty broad practice in your years of practicing law in Florence? 15 16 Α. Yes. Handling a lot of -- I mean, primarily family 17 Q. 18 court matters but a very wide variety of cases. 19 Is that --Social security disability, workers' comp, 20 Α. 21 personal injury. I don't do much criminal law. 22 Haven't done that in -- in years. I've tried to 23 avoid real estate like the plague. But other 24 than that it's pretty much anything else. And

that's what I enjoy about practicing in Florence.

You know, in a small town you can still have a pretty broad practice. And unlike in a big city where you're almost forced to specialize.

Q. Thank you.

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A. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Any further questions?

EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:

- Q. Mr. Snow, I've -- I want to echo on questions -comments about your bench bar results in terms of the responses that you've gotten. And it is -it is a perhaps rare sight to see nary not one negative complaint on any of the particular questions that we all get to participate in. sometimes I hear why did you run for public office? Well, folks said that I should. My -my father said, don't say that Luke. You really want to do it don't you? And others are saying yeah, that's a good idea. In your case, not that I discounted what you said earlier, but for a fact you are not only a lawyer's lawyer but if you're successful it appears that you would be held as a judge's judge. So --
- A. Thank you.
- Q. -- no -- no fly on you in that category. Quick kind of personal question. Dusenbury, your --

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your wife's family. Are they Florence or they --1 2 Yeah. But he dad was Richard "Dick" Dusenbury. Α. 3 He was the solicitor for the 12th Circuit back in the '60s and, I guess, early '70s back when the 4 12th Circuit included Horry County at that time. 5 That's how far back that was. 6 7 Q. Well, that's a good name. Dusenbury is a 8 particularly a good name. And back to the other 9 point which I've kind of messed up my flow here. 10 But your letters of endorsement come from folks 11 who I would be -- would consider lawyer's lawyers. Carl Folkins, particularly --12 13 Α. I do as well. 14 -- mediated many a case and enjoys a wide Q. 15 reputation -- widely-known reputation as the goto mediator. So, if you're able to settle 16 complex cases in half a day as one wrote about 17 18 you, perhaps you need to be advertising that so 19 that Carl Folkins won't have all the mediations until this election goes forward. 2.0 21 Α. Well, actually Carl was the one that suggested 22 that I become a mediator years ago. 23 Well he is dynamite. Q. 24 He is. Α. 25 Q. Anyway, Kevin Barth as well. Rene Josey.

Unless there are other questions, I want 1 and on. 2 to again thank you for participating --3 Thank you. Α. -- thus far. This concludes this portion of our 4 Q. screening process. Again, take -- take this 5 6 opportunity to just remind you that pursuant to 7 the Commission's evaluative criteria, the 8 Commission expects candidates to follow the 9 spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws. 10 We will view violations or the appearances of 11 impropriety as serious and potentially deserving of heavyweight and screening deliberations. 12 On 13 that note, and as you know, the record will remain open until the formal release of the 14 15 report of qualifications. And you may be called back if the need arises. Again, thank you for 16 17 participating. Thank you for your willingness to 18 -- to step out and step up into serving the folks of South Carolina. 19 Thank y'all for doing what y'all do and going 20 Α. 21 through probably more than 100 of us candidates. 22 I know it's a tough task for y'all to do. 23 And again, our apologizes for the delay, so. Q. That's quite all right. 24 Α. 25 Q. Peace. Thank you.

1	A. Thank you.		
2	THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH B. YORK		
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: It's 12:00 o'clock where you are.		
4	JUDGE YORK: Good afternoon.		
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Turn around and look at that clock.		
6	We're late. We've been later though. We started		
7	out an hour late. And my apologizes for being 44		
8	minutes late in starting your hearing. And		
9	Judge, you are Elizabeth Biggerstaff York; is		
10	that correct?		
11	JUDGE YORK: Yes, sir. I have a lot of letters.		
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And you you've got before you a		
13	personal data questionnaire and sworn statement;		
14	is that correct?		
15	JUDGE YORK: That's correct.		
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. Let's go on the record and		
17	ask you to raise your right hand and swear an		
18	oath.		
19	THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH BIGGERSTAFF YORK, having been duly		
20	sworn, testifies as follows:		
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Are those documents that		
22	you've submitted are they correct?		
23	JUDGE YORK: They are.		
24	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Do they need to amended, edited in		
25	any way?		

1 JUDGE YORK: They do not.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. Any objection to those going into the record in addition to your sworn

4 testimony?

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JUDGE YORK: I do not.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. If you'll hand those to the young lady to your left. And we will put those in the record. The Judicial Merit Selection Commission has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench. Our inquiry is focused on nine evaluative criteria and has included a ballot box survey, thorough study of your application materials, verification of your compliance with state ethics laws, search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, study of previous screenings, and a check for economic conflicts of interest. We received no affidavits filed in opposition to your candidacy and no witnesses are present to testify. And at this time, if you like, given our late hour and delay of you by 44 minutes, you have the opportunity to make an opening statement if you'd like.

(EXHIBIT 11 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION

PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH

1	B. YORK)		
2	(EXHIBIT 12 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION		
3	SWORN STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH B. YORK)		
4	JUDGE YORK: I'll waive that. That's fine.		
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. No harm no foul.		
6	JUDGE YORK: I saw your lunch.		
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Please answer questions of Erin who		
8	will lead this and then questions of the members		
9	of the Commission.		
10	JUDGE YORK: Okay. Thank you.		
11	EXAMINATION BY MS. CRAWFORD:		
12	Q. Hi Judge.		
13	A. Hi.		
14	Q. Judge York, will you please state for the record		
15	the city and circuit in which you reside?		
16	A. I reside in Florence, South Carolina. That is in		
17	the 12th Judicial Circuit.		
18	Q. Mr. Chairman, I note for the record that based on		
19	the testimony contained in the candidate's PDQ,		
20	which has been included in the record with the		
21	candidate's consent, Judge York meets the		
22	statutory requirements for this position		
23	regarding age, residence, and years of practice.		
24	Judge York, I know you've applied before. Why do		
25	you want to continue to want to serve as a family		

court judge?

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- A. Well, after the first time I did have some questions. I grew up in a family that was in public service. My mother was a teacher. My dad worked for the local recreation department. I feel like I have a lot to offer to the family court bench. I've primarily practiced in the family court for 23 years. I'm not going to tell any of you that I don't learn something new all the time. But I have done a lot of different things in the family court and I think I have the experience that will be good for the bench.
- Q. Can you tell the Commission about your varied experience and how all -- all of this including your position as a part time judge would aide you in being a better judge?
- A. Sure. I graduated from law school. I clerked for Don Rushing, who I'm now dating myself.

 Although you have my date of birth. I grew up in Lancaster. He was from Lancaster. He was a tough circuit judge. It was a wonderful experience. And we went to Charleston where -- which he thought was very stressful. And that was a really good experience for me. I left that job and went to work in the 4th Circuit as an

assistant solicitor. I then practiced with Doug 1 Jennings in the Pee Dee. That really gave me my 2 3 taste of the Pee Dee. Practice with him for nine years. Got married to a boy from Florence. 4 Practiced in Florence for two. Had a high risk 5 pregnancy. Decide- -- he traveled a lot. Looked 6 7 at available state jobs. At that time, the 8 Department of Social Services had a opening for a 9 managing attorney for four counties. And that 10 was in Darlington. And that's when I took that 11 position. Which I kept that position for almost 10 years. I left that position to open my 12 13 private practice where at -- the focus is all on 14 family court. I was offered the part-time judgeship in Hartsville. Which growing up in 15 Lancaster was quite ironic because they are --16 were football rivals. Hartsville's dominating 17 18 that rivalry. But -- and that has been a 19 wonderful experience. It's easy -- you know, I think a judge is -- can sometimes look at 2.0 21 attorneys and think they should be doing certain 22 -- you know, they should be doing certain things. 23 But it's -- it's easy to sit as an attorney and 24 think judges should be doing certain things. 25 Doing -- serving as the part-time municipal judge

1 has been a wonderful experience.

- Q. Are there any areas of the law for which you would need additional preparation in order to prepare to be a family court judge?
- A. I have practiced in every area of the family court. If I had to pick one that I was weakest in, it would probably be the Department of Juvenile Justice cases. And my service as a municipal judge is getting me back into that --more in to that criminal area to give me that experience. But I have served as a Guardian ad Litem for -- in the DJJ cases. I've represented Defendants in the DJJ cases. I'm just telling you out of all the areas, that would probably be my weakest. But I -- I certainly think I would be prepared in that area.
- Q. Have you handled complex contested family court matters, including financial aspects?
- A. I have. I have. I have two pending ones now.

 One involves seven car dealerships statewide in the State of South Carolina. One involves a purchase of a pathology lab. I -- I have handled complex financial issues in the family court.

 And have it -- have used -- utilized accountants and that sort of thing in the family court.

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Okay. Judge, the Commission received 148 ballot				
box surveys regarding you, with 16 additional				
comments. The ballot box survey, for example,				
contained the following positive comments.				
"Extremely well qualified. Has a wide array of				
experience in all of the fields of law that				
family court judges are involved in. Currently				
serves as a municipal court judge where is				
revered in her ability to treat all parties				
fairly and to aid pro se litigants in navigating				
the judicial system." Another positive said,				
"high intellect, diligent worker, should have				
proper temperament for the bench, compassionate".				
Only one of the written comments expressed				
concern and they noted that you had only recently				
moved to the 12th Circuit and your practice is				
primarily in the 4th Circuit. How would well,				
can you address that?				

I certainly can address that. And -- and I -- I -- one thing, I'm not sure about the concern about that. But I will tell you, with regards to the Department of Social Services cases if I had -- if I had done that in Florence County, I would be conflicted out of all of their cases, at least initially. And that would be an issue with

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regards to scheduling in the 12th Circuit. if that was an issue that would -- that would resolve that issue. But I also -- if the question is involvement in Florence County, I'm very involved in the Florence Community and always have been. I've owned property there since 1998. I have lived in my current home since 2010. My children have been at the same school in Florence for eight years. They're young. But very involved in their school. I've always been involved in the Florence Tennis Association. I still captain teams there. I was on the board that decided that we wanted to petition the City for funds for the Florence Tennis Center which now hosts a professional tournament and the state mixed doubles tournament. I'm active in Central United Methodist Church in Florence County. I'm a greeter. I serve on two committees, including the Finance Committee. No, I didn't go to high school in Florence. I'm not old Florence. I'm very vested in the Pee Dee and vested in Florence.

Q. Thank you, Judge. Just a few housekeeping issues. Are you aware that as a judicial

1		candidate, you are bound by the Code of Judicial
2		Conduct in Rule 501 of the South Carolina
3		Appellate Court Rules?
4	A.	I am.
5	Q.	Since submitting your letter of intent, have you
6		contacted any members of the Commission about
7		your candidacy?
8	A.	No.
9	Q.	And since submitting your letter of intent, have
LO		you sought or received the pledge of any
11		legislator either prior to this date or pending
12		the outcome of this screening?
13	A.	No.
14	Q.	Have you asked any third parties to contact
15		members of the General Assembly on your behalf or
16		are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene
17		in this process on your behalf?
18	Α.	I am not.
L9	Q.	Have you reviewed and do you understand the
20		Commission's guidelines on pledging and South
21		Carolina Code Section 2-19-70(e)?
22	A.	I am.
23	MS.	CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, I would note for the
24		record that the Pee Dee Citizen's Committee found
25		Judge York to be well-qualified in the evaluative

criteria of ethical fitness, professional and 1 2 academic ability, character, reputation, 3 experience, and judicial temperament. And qualified in the remaining evaluative criteria of 4 constitutional qualifications, physical health, 5 and mental stability. I would note for the 6 7 record that any concerns raised during the 8 investigation regarding Judge York were 9 incorporated into the questioning of her today. 10 And I have no further questions. 11 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Thank you. Senator 12 Young. 13 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 14 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. York, it's good to Q. 15 see you again. 16 Α. Good to see you. 17

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- Q. Haven't seen you in a long time. I appreciate your interest in serving on the family court bench. And I just have a couple of questions.

 One is as to the application of the law and your judicial philosophy. How would you apply the lay to any facts or issues that would be before you on the family court bench?
- A. I certainly -- I -- I don't believe in judicial activism. I -- I certainly would take law as it

is written as well as I could and apply it to the situation at hand. Now certainly, I'd -- I'd not only serve as a municipal judge but I serve, you know, as an attorney representing Plaintiffs and Defendants. And I also serve as a Guardian ad Litem. We all know that sometimes a Plaintiff and Defendant may read the law in a different way. I certainly, in the proper situation, would have the attorneys submit briefs and review -- or -- or listen to their arguments.

- Q. Another question I have is -- is -- relates to the issues involving children who have been abused and neglected. We have several people in the General Assembly who are very interested in those issues and how we can improve the system with children that are in that situation. What, in your past or in your prior -- in your current practice, your past practice, or in your personal life, do you believe would make you particularly prepared to address and work on issues from the bench and be prepared for the issues that come before on the bench that involve children who've been abused and neglected?
- A. In 1996 I was asked by Chesterfield County

 Department of Social Services if I would be their

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contract attorney. In 1996 I took that job as a young lawyer. And in 1998 the General Assembly as well as the Federal Government changed the majority of the laws that dealt with abused children. And that's when a lot of the federal funding issues occurred. Since that time, I have continued to work for the Department of Social Services and right now have a statewide contract for them going to different counties. A lot of times handling termination of parental rights actions or other actions. I've had to manage dockets. At one time I had the highest case load in the State of South Carolina. I know how to look at the numbers. I also had a very high rating as far as making sure that the orders and the federal funding complied. So -- so, I have a lot of experience. I will tell you that all sounds well and good but I will also tell you that there are cases that I have handled as an attorney for the Department of Social Services that will always stick out in my mind. As that young lawyer that took that contract in a small county that thought it was a -- a way to bring money in to my law firm, not long after taking that job and this one -- one of these cases is

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one of the cases I listed. A foster parent beat a child -- a foster child to death in my county. And if you think that doesn't wake you up to the practice of law, it does. And it -- I will never ever forget questioning that pathologist on the stand. And in that case, I not only represented the Department of Social Services, I -- I sat with the Department of Social Services as they were sued in that case as well as a principal who failed to report alleged abuse or neglect. Department of Social Services actually by jury in Chesterfield County was not found to be at fault in that case. But I additionally assisted in the prosecution of that defendant, that foster parent as well, at the request of the solicitor's office. Cases like that do stick out and want you to help change things. Could I burn ears about what I think DSS could do better? Absolutely. Do I do it with judges that I appear in front of? Absolutely. But I do think there are -- and DSS is like any other agency. - there are really good people and dedicated people and there are some that aren't. But I do think that keeping dedicated people and people that care about the welfare of children is very

1		important to that department. As a as a judge
2		a family court judge, I think it would be my
3		job to keep DSS' feet to the fire. Make sure
4		they're complying with the statutes. Make sure
5		they're staying with these federal guidelines.
6		Keeping these timelines. And I I have the
7		background to do that.
8	Q.	Okay.
9	CHAI	RMAN RANKIN: Any other questions?
10	EXAMINATI	ON BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:
11	Q.	Likewise, welcome. It's been a while since I've
12		seen you.
13	Α.	Yes, sir.
14	Q.	Nice having you and offering for an elective
15		office in the judiciary. The comments in the
16		the ballot box section is exemplary. And in
17		almost every every barometer you rate
18		extremely high. And so, I want to commend you
19		for that. Your your talk today is not without
20		witnesses in your among your peers. So,
21		that's that's a great testament to you.
22	Α.	Thank you.
23	Q.	You are you have touched on one of the cases
24		and I read another just a heart wrenching
25		story of abuse involving JC, a different case

than you've just talked about. 1 2 It -- that's a different case. That's also one Α. 3 that will -- that has stayed with me. I can also tell you that one has stayed with Judge 4 Those children -- the pictures of 5 Henderson. those children are -- still remain in Judge 6 7 Henderson's office. 8 Q. And that was in '09? What year -- or what year 9 was that if you recall? Some --10 Α. Judge Henderson was still on the family court 11 bench, '09s probably about right. Okay. And I say '09. That's the case number. 12 Q. 13 '09-DR, yadda yadda (ph). 14 In a Department of Social Services case it would Α. be the case -- we have to file within 24 hours 15 after children enter foster care. So, the case 16 number would correlate to the -- the correct 17 18 year. Got it. That and the other case you mentioned 19 Q. and obviously others has not dimmed your view of 20 21 what -- what the court system is about. 22 anything, I would say it has made you more 23 acutely aware and passionate about the ability to 24 do something about those -- about our children,

correct?

25

I -- I do. Yes. Absolutely. It has not or --1 Α. 2 or I would have -- when DS -- you know, when I 3 left the Department of Social Services, it was just because it was time for a change. It was 4 not -- they asked me to stay on -- Hartsville and 5 6 DSS actually had an understanding. They signed 7 an agreement because they couldn't -- they 8 couldn't fill my -- the State sometimes is slow 9 in filling positions, asked me to stay on as a 10 full-time attorney for about a month and a half, 11 until DSS could fill my position with someone 12 they were happy with, and I'm happy with my 13 replacement. But I could've easily told DSS that 14 I wouldn't accept any contracts. But instead, 15 I've accepted a statewide contract. I mean, this year alone I've been to Union to try a sex abuse 16 17 case. I've been to Berkeley to try a termination 18 of parental rights action. Right now, I'm 19 helping Kershaw County because they -- they're without an attorney right now. 2.0 21 Q. Very good. And -- and forgive me. I did not 22 realize because this is my first time sitting on 23 this side of the desk in -- or for that matter, 24 that side of the Judicial Merit Selection, but

you ran offered last year?

25

1 A. I did.

Q.	And so, those who've been on this Commission
	before are well familiar with you. All right.
	Unless there's anything else from the others, I
	want to again thank you for your willingness to
	serve and willingness to appear before us. And
	again, my apologizes for the delay in getting you
	on the record. And so, this concludes this
	portion of our screening process. I want to take
	the opportunity to remind you that pursuant to
	the Commission's evaluative criteria, the
	Commission expects candidates to follow the
	spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws.
	And we will view violations or the appearance of
	impropriety as serious and potentially deserving
	of heavyweight and screening deliberations. On
	that note, and as you know, the record will
	remain open until the formal release of the
	report of qualifications. And you may be called
	back at such time if the need arises. Again,
	thank you for offering. And thank you for your
	service to the judiciary and for running for this
	office and for your service to South Carolina.

A. Thank y'all very much for your service. I know y'all have been -- had some late nights. So,

```
1
               thank you.
 2
          Q.
               Very well. Take care.
               Thank y'all.
 3
          Α.
          CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Let's take a recess. Senator Sabb
 4
               moves that we go into executive session, seconded
 5
               by Mr. Joshua Howard. We are now in executive
 6
 7
               Session.
 8
                         (Executive Session.)
     (There being nothing further, the proceeding adjourned at
 9
10
     1:15 p.m.)
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	I, JENNIFER NOTTLE, COURT REPORTER AND NOTARY PUBLIC
3	IN AND FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT LARGE, HEREBY
4	CERTIFY THAT I REPORTED THIS PROCEEDING, ON THURSDAY, THE
5	30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2017, AND THAT THE FOREGOING 114
6	PAGES CONSTITUTE A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPTION OF MY
7	STENOMASK REPORT OF SAID PROCEEDING.
8	I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I AM NEITHER ATTORNEY NOR
9	COUNSEL FOR, NOR RELATED TO OR EMPLOYED BY ANY OF THE
10	PARTIES CONNECTED WITH THIS ACTION, NOR AM I FINANCIALLY
11	INTERESTED IN SAID CAUSE.
12	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE SET MY HAND AND SEAL
13	THIS 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2017.
14	
15	JENNIFER NOTTLE, COURT REPORTER
16	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JULY 11, 2023
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
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25	

1	STATE OF SOUTE	H CAROLINA)
2	COUNTY OF RICE	
3	COUNTY OF KICK	ILIAND)
		* * * *
4		
5	JU	JDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION
6		TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS
7		* * * *
8	BEFORE: G. N	MURRELL SMITH, JR., CHAIRMAN
9	SENA	ATOR LUKE A. RANKIN
10	SEN	ATOR RONNIE A. SABB
11	SENA	ATOR TOM YOUNG, JR.
12	ROBI	ERT W. HAYES, JR.
13	REPI	RESENTATIVE J. TODD RUTHERFORD
14	REPI	RESENTATIVE CHRIS MURPHY
15	MICE	HAEL HITCHCOCK
16	JOSI	HUA HOWARD
17	ANDI	REW N. SAFRAN
18	ERI	N B. CRAWFORD, CHIEF COUNSEL
19		* * * *
20	DATE:	November 30th, 2017
21	TIME:	12:00 p.m.
22	LOCATION:	Gressette Building
23		1101 Pendleton Street
24		Columbia, South Carolina 29201
25	REPORTED BY:	PATRICIA G. BACHAND, COURT REPORTER
-		,

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1	Court Do-	la Lagand.
1	Court Reporter	
2	dashes []	Intentional or purposeful interruption
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4	[sic]	Written as said
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25		
	I	

```
CHAIRMAN SMITH: We're out of executive
1
2
               There were no decisions made and no votes taken.
     session.
3
     With that, we're going to proceed to vote on some races.
    And so if you'll tell us what races, and let's begin
 4
5
    voting.
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The first race is the Circuit
 6
7
    Court At-Large Seat 9.
8
                    SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman.
                                     Senator Sabb.
9
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
10
                    SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
    make a motion that we find all the candidates qualified.
11
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Can I list them?
12
13
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Why don't we go through the
14
     existing candidates, right now, and then if you'll hold
15
     that motion, Senator.
16
                    SENATOR SABB: Yes, sir.
17
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Jerome P. Askins, III;
18
    Meredith L. Coker; The Honorable Marvin H. Dukes, III; Joey
19
    Randal Floyd; Jenny A. Horne; The Honorable Jennifer
    Blanchard McCoy; Grady L. Patterson, III; Robert L.
2.0
21
    Reibold; Benjamin Chad Simpson; Sara Heather Savitz Weiss.
22
                    SENATOR SABB: Thank you, ma'am.
23
     Chairman.
24
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir, Senator Sabb.
25
                    SENATOR SABB: I'm in order, I make a motion
```

```
that all of the candidates previously named be deemed
1
2
     qualified.
3
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there any seconds to
     that motion?
 4
5
                    MR. HAYES:
                                Second.
 6
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                                     Senator Hayes seconds.
7
     in favor, raise your hand by signifying "aye."
8
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
9
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
10
                           (Hearing none.)
11
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. Let the
     record reflect the vote was unanimous. All right.
12
                                                         Guys,
13
    we're going to proceed to a vote here, and we're going to
14
    proceed in alphabetical order. The likelihood is, with
15
     this many candidates, you're going to have many -- we may
    have many votes. So try to take a line through it, 'cause
16
17
    you've got to record every vote you make through this
18
    process. So just draw a line down each candidate, and
19
     let's see how we vote from there. All right. We'll
    proceed to ballot, please.
20
                    MS. CRAWFORD: And I'll list -- I'll name
21
22
     the candidates in order. You have three -- three votes, so
    keep that in mind. Jerome P. Askins, III.
23
24
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
25
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Meredith L. Coker.
```

```
(Commission members cast their vote.)
1
 2
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The Honorable Marvin H.
3
    Dukes, III.
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
 4
                                     Joey Randall Floyd.
5
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
 6
 7
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Jenny A. Horne.
8
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
9
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The Honorable Jennifer
10
    Blanchard McCoy.
11
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Grady L. Patterson, III.
12
13
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
14
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Robert L. Reibold.
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
15
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Benjamin Chad Simpson.
16
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
17
18
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Sara Heather Savitz Weiss.
19
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Two candidates having
2.0
21
    received more than six votes qualified and nominated would
22
    be Jerome Askins and Jennifer McCoy. Yes, I'll remove the
23
    people that got zero votes. Do you want me to read how
24
    many votes everybody got, or not?
25
                    The candidates remaining are: The Honorable
```

```
Marvin H. Dukes, III; Joey Randall Floyd; Jenny A. Horne;
1
2
     Grady L. Patterson, III; and Sara Heather Savitz Weiss.
3
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: So everybody gets one vote
 4
    at this point?
5
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Yes.
6
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Everybody gets one vote.
7
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The first one is The
8
    Honorable Marvin H. Dukes, III.
9
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
10
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Joey Randall Floyd.
11
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
12
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Jenny A. Horne.
13
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
14
                    MS. CRAWFORD: And then Grady L. Patterson,
     III.
15
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
16
                    MS. CRAWFORD: And Sara Heather Savitz
17
18
     Weiss.
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
19
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Now to another ballot.
20
                                                            So
21
     the remaining candidates on the ballot are Dukes, Horne,
22
    Patterson, and Weiss. Correct?
23
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Correct.
24
                    MS. CRAWFORD: I'll proceed to call the
25
    names. The Honorable Marvin H. Dukes, III.
```

```
1
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
 2
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Grady L. Patterson, III.
 3
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
 4
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Jenny A. Horne.
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
 5
 6
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Heather Savitz Weiss.
 7
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Equal remaining would be
 8
 9
     Jenny A. Horne, Grady L. Patterson, III, and Sara Weiss.
                    Jenny A. Horne?
10
11
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
12
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Grady L. Patterson, III.
13
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
14
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Sara Weiss.
15
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
16
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The next ballot. Jenny A.
17
     Horne.
18
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
19
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Grady L. Patterson, III.
2.0
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The third candidate was
21
22
     qualified -- oh, I'm sorry. Heather Savitz Weiss.
23
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
24
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The three candidates that
25
     were qualified and nominated are: Jerome P. Askins, III,
```

```
The Honorable Jennifer Blanchard McCloy, and Grady L.
1
2
     Patterson, III.
3
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                                     Off the record.
                    (Off-the-record discussion.)
 4
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, the next race
5
    we need to vote in, is the Family Court 6th Circuit Seat 2.
6
7
     The Family Court 6th Circuit Seat 2, there are two
8
     candidates.
9
                    REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, I move
10
     that we move that all candidates are qualified and
11
    nominated.
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Those are two candidates:
12
13
    Debra A. Matthews and Catherine S. Hendrix.
14
                    (Off-the-record discussion.)
15
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: In regards to family court
     seat -- the 6th Circuit Seat No. 2, Representative Murphy
16
    moves to find both candidates qualified and nominated.
17
18
    That motion is seconded by Senator Sabb. All in favor,
     raise their hands and signify "aye."
19
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
20
21
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
22
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: And I should say before we
23
24
     do that if there was any discussion that anyone wanted to
25
    have about it.
```

```
MS. CRAWFORD: The next race is the Family
1
2
     Court 2nd Circuit Seat 2, with one candidate, Angela W.
3
     Abstance.
 4
                    REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Same motion.
     Qualified and nominated.
5
 6
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: So for Family Court 2nd
7
     Circuit Seat 2, Representative Murphy moves that we find
8
    Angela W. Abstance qualified and nominated, as seconded by
     Senator Sabb. Any discussion?
9
10
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All in favor raise their
11
12
    hand and signify "aye."
13
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
14
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
15
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: So the ayes have it.
16
     let the record reflect that was a unanimous vote. All
17
18
     right. Can y'all hold on, one second, so we can catch up?
19
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Yes, sir
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: So we'll stand at ease for
20
21
     a second.
22
            (Off the record from 3:40 p.m. to 3:43 p.m.)
23
                    SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman?
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir. Senator Sabb.
24
25
                    SENATOR SABB: I move that we find the
```

```
candidates nominated and qualified.
1
 2
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: No, we just find them
3
     qualified.
                 Senator, we're just going to find them
     qualified, 'cause we don't nominate masters.
 4
                    So Senator Sabb moves that we find
5
6
     qualified, for the master for the -- in Equity for Florence
7
     County, William A. Porter qualified. Seconded by
8
    Representative Murphy. Any discussion?
9
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All in favor raise their
10
11
    hands "aye."
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
12
13
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. And then let
14
     the record reflect that was a unanimous vote. And I have
15
     the proxy of Representative Rutherford, vote aye on that.
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Next race is Family Court
16
     11th Circuit Seat 2. There was one candidate: Huntley
17
     Smith Crouch.
18
19
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Representative
    Murphy moves that we find Huntley Smith Crouch qualified
2.0
21
     and nominated. That's seconded by Senator Sabb.
22
    discussion?
23
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All in favor raised their
24
25
    hands, signify "aye."
```

```
(At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
1
 2
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
3
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                                     The ayes have it. And let
 4
     the record reflect that I have Representative Rutherford's
5
6
    proxy, and he votes aye. So the vote is unanimous.
7
                    The next candidate, please, ma'am.
8
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The next race is the -- Mr.
     Chairman, the next race is Family Court 12th Circuit Seat
9
        I'll read the candidates: The Honorable John Rogers
10
11
    Kirven; FitzLee Howard McEachin; Stuart Wesley Snow; and
12
    The Honorable Elizabeth Biggerstaff York.
13
                    SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman.
14
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Senator Sabb.
                    SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
15
    make a motion that we find all the candidates qualified.
16
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Senator Sabb moves that we
17
18
     find all the candidates qualified. Mr. Safran seconds
19
     that motion. Any discussion?
                           (Hearing none.)
2.0
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All in favor raise their
21
22
    hand by signifying "aye."
23
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
24
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
25
                           (Hearing none.)
```

```
CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. Let the
1
2
     record reflect that Representative Rutherford has given me
3
    his proxy, and he votes aye. And the vote is unanimous.
                    All right. Any more motions on -- well,
 4
     let's call the roll then. Yes, ma'am. Please proceed to
5
    ballot.
6
 7
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The Honorable John Rogers
8
    Kirven.
9
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: No proxy.
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
10
11
                    MS. CRAWFORD: FitzLee Howard McEachin.
12
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: And having Representative
13
    Rutherford's proxy, he votes for Mr. McEachin as being
14
    nominated.
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
15
                    MS. CRAWFORD: Stuart Wesley Snow.
16
17
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Rutherford
18
    votes for Mr. Snow to be nominated.
19
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
                    MS. CRAWFORD: The Honorable Elizabeth
20
21
    Biggerstaff York.
22
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: And let the record reflect
23
     that Representative Rutherford votes for Judge York to be
24
    nominated.
25
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
```

```
MS. CRAWFORD: Those candidates found
1
2
     qualified and nominated are: FitzLee Howard McEachin;
3
     Stuart Wesley Snow; and The Honorable Elizabeth Biggerstaff
            That's it. Can we call the next candidate?
 4
     York.
                                     Yes. Yes, ma'am.
5
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                    (Off-the-record discussion.)
 6
7
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Able, welcome.
8
                    JUDGE ABLE:
                                 Thank you.
9
                                                         I see
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                                     How are you doing?
10
    you brought a guest today. Would you like to introduce
    your quest to the Commission?
11
                    JUDGE ABLE: Yes, sir, I would. Allow me to
12
     introduce my best friend and my wife, Esther Able. She
13
14
     goes by "Toni." I call her "Toni."
15
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Well,
16
    wonderful. Good to see you. I appreciate you being here
17
     today.
18
                    MRS. ABLE: No place else I'd be.
19
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Judge Able, will you please
20
    raise your right hand.
21
                    WHEREUPON,
22
                    THE HONORABLE BRYAN C. ABLE, being duly
     sworn and cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and
23
24
    nothing but the truth, testifies as follows:
25
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Judge Able, you've got
```

```
before you the personal data questionnaire and a sworn
1
 2
     statement. Are these both documents that you've submitted
3
     to the Commission?
                    JUDGE ABLE: Yes, sir. They appear to be
 4
5
     so.
 6
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are they both correct to
7
     the best of your knowledge?
8
                    JUDGE ABLE: To the best of my knowledge,
9
    yes, sir.
10
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Does anything need to be
11
     changed or updated at this time?
12
                    JUDGE ABLE: Not at this time. No, sir.
13
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Do you have any
14
     objection to us making these documents, and any amendments
15
     that you may have made, a part of the record of your sworn
16
     testimony?
17
                    JUDGE ABLE: No, sir, I have no objection.
18
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Without
     objection, if you'll hand those to Lindi. We're going to
19
    make those an exhibit to your sworn testimony here today.
20
21
                    JUDGE ABLE:
                                 Thank you.
22
                    (EXHIBIT NO. 13 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
23
               COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE
24
               HONORABLE BRYAN C. ABLE)
25
                    (EXHIBIT NO. 14 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
```

COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE BRYAN
C. ABLE)

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Judge Able, the Judicial Merit Selection Commission has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench. Our inquiry has focused on nine evaluative criteria, and has included a ballot box survey, a thorough study of your application materials, verification of your compliance with state ethics laws, a search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a study of previous screenings, and checks for economic conflicts of interest.

We received no affidavits today filed in opposition to your election. And there are no witnesses who are here to testify. Do you wish to make a brief opening statement to the Commission?

JUDGE ABLE: I can. Gentleman, and ladies, I've been practicing law for 30 years. I've been practicing family court law for 30 years. I started my first -- or tried my first family court case in January of 1988, two months after I was sworn in. And I have basically spent more time in a family courtroom, over the past 30 years, than any other place except maybe my home and my office. I'm in court a lot.

For a twelve-year period, I was a DSS contract attorney for four counties -- basically the 8th

```
Circuit. And I was in court extremely -- and extreme
1
2
     amount of time during that -- during that twelve years.
3
                    I enjoy family court.
                                            That's what I
    primarily work in. I do a lot of family court and I do a
 4
     lot of family court and a lot of criminal defense. And
5
     I've been doing all that for thirty years. Thank you.
6
 7
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you so much. Judge
8
    Able, will you answer any questions that counsel may have
     for you, please, sir.
9
10
                    JUDGE ABLE:
                                 Yes.
11
     EXAMINATION BY MR. HINSON:
               Good afternoon, Judge Able.
12
          0.
13
          Α.
               Hey.
               Please state for the record, the city and circuit
14
          0.
15
     in which you reside.
               I live in the city of Laurens, the County of
16
17
     Laurens, 8th Circuit.
18
          Q.
               Thank you.
19
                    MR. HINSON: Mr. Chairman, I note for the
     record, that based on the testimony contained in the
20
     candidate's PDQ, which has been included in the record with
21
22
     the candidate's consent, Judge Able meets the statutory
23
     requirements for this position, regarding age, residence,
24
     and years of practice.
25
    BY MR. HINSON:
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- Q. Judge Able, why do you want to serve as a family court judge? And why do you feel that your legal and professional experience qualify and will assist you to be an effective judge?
- A. I think a lot of it goes back to my opening statement that I just made. Why do we do anything in life? Well, we think it's going to be enjoyable. I chose to be a lawyer because I thought it would be an enjoyable life. And it has been for 30 years.

My desire to be a family court judge is based upon that same criteria. I believe that it would be an enjoyable job. I think it's something that I would enjoy doing. And I base that upon my 30 years appearing in family court.

I serve now as associate probate judge in Laurens County. I've done that for about four years -- a little over four years, I believe, since Judge Hocker got elected to the circuit court bench. And I've enjoyed that as well.

So the primary reason to want any job is, you believe you'll do well at it and that you'll enjoy it. I think that 30 years of experience in the family court, together with the fact that I've served as associate probate judge, now, for a little over four years, I believe I'll do a good job.

Q. Thank you for that. Judge Able, are there any

areas of the law for which you would need additional preparation in order to serve as a family court judge? And how would you handle that additional preparation?

2.0

A. I cannot think -- that's a question I believe that -- that would be asked of me. I cannot think of a case, or a type of case, that I have not handled in family court except maybe prosecution of DJJ cases.

As I said, I worked with DSS for a twelve-year period in four counties. I handled hundreds, maybe thousands, of abuse and neglect cases. I've done -- I would venture to say I've probably terminated more parental rights and adoptions than anybody in the 8th Circuit, just by virtue of the fact that I worked with DSS all that time.

But other than the prosecution of a DJJ case, that's the only thing, I think, in family court I haven't done.

- Q. Adding on that, please briefly describe your experience in handling complex contested family court matters, and specifically discuss your experience with the financial aspects of family court work.
- A. Well, I can't think of any specifics where, as far as the complexities of any particular case I may have handled over the years. But as far as the financial part of it -- I mean, I believe 30 years has equipped me well to understand how to proceed in a family court, as far as all

issues, whether it's financial, custody, alimony, things of that nature. I don't think I would have any problem in handling those.

Q. Judge Able, the Commission received 123 ballot box surveys regarding you, with 12 additional comments.

The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments.

One stated that you were more than qualified.

Another said you would make a fantastic family court judge.

One comment said that you were even-tempered and thoughtful.

One of the written comments did express concern regarding your work ethic and temperament. What response would you offer to this concern?

A. Well, I've always believed that, in my experience, I work well with the other attorneys. I believe that life's too short to fight all the time. I mean, I'll go in there and do my job for my client. I'm going -- I'm going to fight to try to achieve the things that my client wants, but I don't take it personally.

I consider myself to be a friendly-type person, and I try to approach the practice of law in the same fashion. We're lucky in the 8th Circuit, that, you know, I -- I know most, if not all, the family court lawyers in the 8th Circuit. And we all get along very well -- or at least

I consider that I get along with them very well.

As far as my work ethic, I don't think you practice law for 30 years and not have a good work ethic. I mean, I'm -- you know, I'm a sole practitioner. I'm the first one there in the morning. I get there at -- a little before eight or eight o'clock. I leave -- you know, I'm the last one to leave at night at 5:30 or 6:00. I used to stay till 6:30 and 7:00, but I've gotten too old for that now.

But I think I have a good work ethic. You know, I'm not trying to be disparaging of anyone, but one of the main things I think that if I am elected, or when I am elected, I would like to try to start family court a little earlier than 9:30 or ten o'clock in the morning.

I think you can work before 9:30 or ten o'clock. I'd like to start at 8:30 or nine.

But as far as temperament, it's kind of hard to discuss that, because I really can't think of an instance where I've had a problem with anybody. And I don't think - I think, you know, as a -- as a probate judge, I've always made it a goal not to try to have a problem with people. I try to handle things as effectively as we can, and move on.

Q. Along those lines, what do you believe the proper temperament for a family court judge to be?

A. Well, first of all, I think there has to be a lot of patience. And you have -- especially when you're dealing with pro se litigants, you should be helpful but not giving legal advice.

But I think patience is the best quality, in trying to make sure the courtroom is handled in a certain way, and that people act in a certain way. It takes some time to make -- people just want to be heard most the time. They just want their side of the story to be heard. And you try to give them as much time as you can, knowing that you have to keep a docket moving. But I would say patience.

- Q. Judge Able, should you ascend to the family court bench, what do you believe would be the biggest challenge in this new role?
- A. I really don't know. I'm trying to think. As I said, I'm -- I think -- I guess the major thing would -- would be giving up a law practice. That's all I know what to do. You know, I've been practicing law all this time.

Just a couple days ago, I didn't feel very well and I was thinking about, you know, I might just stay home today. But I got up and put my clothes on and went to work and went down to the office. That's what I do. So I think it would be not having a law practice, being a judge full time.

With the probate judge, it's only a part-time 1 2 position. And I think it would get -- being getting used 3 to being a judge and not being a lawyer. I think that 4 would be the biggest adjustment for me. Thank you for those answers. I just have a few 5 Q. housekeeping issues. Judge Able, since submitting your 6 7 letter of intent, have you contacted any members of the 8 Commission about your candidacy? 9 No, sir, I don't believe I have. Α. 10 Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you sought or received the pledge of any legislator, either 11 prior to this date or pending the outcome of your 12 13 screening? 14 No, sir, I have not. Α. 15 0. Have you asked any third parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you 16 17 aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on 18 your behalf? No, I am not. 19 Α. Have you reviewed, and do you understand, the 20 Q. 21 Commission's guidelines on pledging in South Carolina Code 22 2-19-70(E)? 23 Yes, sir, I have. Α. 24 MR. HINSON: I would note that the Piedmont

Citizens Committee found Judge Able qualified in the

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evaluative criteria of constitutional qualifications, physical health and mental stability. The Committee found him well qualified in the evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, professional and academic ability, character, reputation, experience, and judicial temperament.

I would just note for the record that any concerns raised during the investigation regarding the candidate, were incorporated into the questioning of the candidate today. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you. Is there any questions for Judge Able? Senator Young.

SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG:

- Q. Judge Able, thank you so much for your interest in continuing your service to the citizens of the Upstate in your circuit on the family court bench.
 - A. Yes. Thank you.

Q. I wanted to ask you just a handful of questions, one of which is as to your judicial philosophy with respect to the application of the law. You're obviously already on the bench. My question to you is on -- if and when you are elected to the family court bench, and you're serving there, how would you apply -- or how will you apply the law to the facts and the issues that would be before on the

bench?

A. Well, first of all, judges don't make laws. You gentleman make the laws. As a judge -- now as probate judge, I listen to the facts, of course, and take the law as it is written and apply the law to those facts.

Words have meanings. And they mean what they say. And you take those statutes and you apply them as they are written. You don't interpret them. You take them and apply them as written to the facts that you have in front of you.

Q. One of the areas that we have certain members of the General Assembly -- or several members in General Assembly who are working constantly on the issues that relate to children who have been abused and neglected. And I'm one of those who is particularly interested in that area.

And so what I wanted to know is, what do you think, in your current practice or your background, will make you prepared and will allow you to be able to -- let me rephrase. What do you think in your background has prepared you for the issues that you'll face, that are -- that are impacting children who have been abused and neglected when you serve on the bench?

A. Going back to what I said in my opening statement, I was -- for twelve years I served as a contract

attorney for DSS for the 8th Circuit: Laurens, Newberry, 1 2 Greenwood, and Abbeville. It was a part-time job, it was a 3 contract, but it evolved into almost a full-time job for 4 me. I was in -- it was not unusual, during that time 5 -- I was a much younger man then and could do it -- but I 6 7 would start in Laurens that morning, and go to Newberry, 8 and be in Greenwood in court, and then back in Laurens. 9 There were -- there were times when I would have a docket in Newberry County, for Wednesday afternoon, I 10 11 would handle 20 to 25 cases that afternoon. I think that -12 - that's going -- that well prepared me to address issues 13 involving children, to protect children. Because of course in the family court, that's one 14 15 of the primary considerations the court has to have are the children, whether it's a DSS case, whether it's a divorce 16 17 case, in what's best for those children. 18 So I think my experience there is -- I have a lot of experience there, with just the fact that I was the DSS 19 20 attorney. 21 SENATOR YOUNG: I don't have any more 22 questions at this time, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, sir. 23 JUDGE ABLE: Thank you, sir. 24 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Senator Hayes. 25 MR. HAYES: Thank you.

EXAMINATION BY MR. HAYES:

- Q. I appreciate you being willing to serve, and your service in the probate -- assistant probate judge. How much of your time does that take, being an assistant probate judge?
 - A. A couple hours --
 - Q. Average.
- A. A couple hours a week. All I do is hear the contested cases, and put agreements on the record. Our probate judge does all the administrative part of it. All I do is -- is if there's a contested case, I hear that. Or if somebody wants to put an agreement on the record, I hear that.

There are times when -- I think the longest case I've ever tried as a probate judge, it's been a two-day case. And but 90 percent of the time, I would say it's agreements that we're putting on the record, or short, little hearings. So I would say on average, it probably -- I'd say five hours a week.

- Q. Do you think that experience will help you in any way, as you're looking at becoming a family court judge?
- A. Yes, sir, I do. I think it -- I think it has assisted me. And when you're standing where the lawyer stands, it's a whole different perspective. When you're sitting up there as a judge, the first thing you have to do

is understand how to control a courtroom, making sure that 1 2 things are done in a proper way, and they're done a certain 3 way. I believe that my experience over the past four 4 or five years in doing that has taught me this is how you 5 6 run a courtroom, this is how you maintain a courtroom and 7 get things done. Yes, sir, I do. 8 Q. We just missed you in law school. I graduated in '83, and I think you started in '84. 9 10 Α. I started in '84. Yes, sir, I sure did. And you had a son -- or your daughter's a public 11 Q. defender? 12 My daughter, Elizabeth, is a public defender in 13 Α. 14 Greenwood. And my son, Edward, started law school this 15 year. I have a son who is a public defender now. 16 Q. 17 I'm with you there. I appreciate your experience. 18 you. Thank you, sir. 19 Α. CHAIRMAN SMITH: Senator Sabb. 20 21 SENATOR SABB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 22 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR SABB: 23 And thank you, Judge, for offering for the Q. 24 position. I can appreciate you doing -- practicing law for 25 30 years. A quick question: What did you do to celebrate

the thirtieth?

- A. I got up and went to work the next day. I came home and told my wife I've been -- well, no, it was -- we had a New Year -- we had a Thanksgiving dinner. The anniversary of my being sworn in was on Thanksgiving.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. So I had Thanksgiving. I got to cook a turkey that day. That's how I celebrated.
- Q. I figured you commemorated it in some way. I certainly did. I've been practicing 30 years this year as well.
- A. Okay. Yeah, I smoked a turkey. That's how I celebrated.
 - Q. And that's one of the better things to smoke.
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. I will confess, I became just a wee bit concerned when you talked about the notion of starting court earlier.
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. So I want to talk about that. Let me preface my remarks by saying we had a judge close to where I was, that loved the law. One example of how much he loved the law was, we started a case at a dangerous time. Christmas was on a Saturday, and we started the case on a Monday. And it was clear to the lawyers involved that the case may very well have gone over.

And some judges hesitate to break a case, especially when we've not gotten permission from the court administration to start it during another week. So the judge said to the lawyers in chambers, when we indicated to him that we might run over into Saturday, he says, "Gentleman, there's nothing I'd rather do on a Christmas morning than be trying a case."

- A. He was trying to settle your case.
- Q. And it settled. So if that what he was trying to do, it worked. And the reason why it worked, is because we actually believed him.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. He would come in to the office very early in the mornings, require court admin -- the court staff to be there sooner than they all normally would come, would keep the court reporter there until six, 6:30, sometimes seven o'clock in the evening, depending on the case.

And I'm giving you an extreme example of what some of us thought was being dedicated, committed to the practice, wanting to move cases, wanting to dispense justice, but at the expense of others.

And so I want to question you with regard to the idea of starting court earlier; I think you indicated 8:30 or nine o'clock. And the first thing that came to mind when you said that was the traveling lawyers and the

traveling clients. For those of us who would be near, then 1 2 it wouldn't be that problematic. But for others --3 Yes, sir, I understand. That's not something that you're really bent on. 4 0. It's just something that you believe might help? 5 6 Α. What I -- I may have characterized it wrong. 7 what I would like to do, or what I envision is, the 8 attorneys knowing that if you need something heard earlier, or need something heard -- we now, of course, have to 9 10 mediate all family court cases. 11 Yes, sir. Q. And what I would like to be available to do, if 12 Α. 13 somebody mediates a -- mediates a case on Monday, and the 14 problem we have in smaller counties like Laurens is --15 Q. And Williamsburg. And Williamsburg. 16 Α. 17 Yes, sir. Q. 18 Α. -- is getting the time available to put that agreement on the record. 19 2.0 Q. I got you. 21 Α. And of course in the interim, cases fall apart 22 and mediations fall apart, somebody decides they don't want 23 to do it. What I would envision is if the circuit -- or 24 the lawyers in the circuit knew that, okay, we got a --

we've got a case settled on Monday in mediation, "Judge

25

Able, can we be there Friday morning at nine o'clock?" 1 2 "Yeah, come on. I'll be glad to be here for you. 3 I'll pencil you in and we'll get this thing heard to get it done." 4 I understand people have lives outside of the 5 6 courtroom, you know. Don't get me wrong. I enjoy my time 7 off as well. 8 Q. Sure. 9 But I just want to make sure that I'm available, 10 if something needs to be done like that. I don't have any -- I don't have any objection to try to work with lawyers, 11 12 to try to get cases moved if they need time to get them 13 moved. 14 Well, I'm glad we've had this exchange, because 15 it certainly clarifies it. And it sort of takes me back to one of the other judges who we screened, who many of us 16 17 classified as being a lawyer's judge. And one of the 18 things that he shared with us was, he believes that it's important for him to offer himself, in order to help with 19 matters like the one that you talked about --20 21 Α. Yes, sir. -- when we need minor settlements done and all of 22 Q. 23 that, just being available.

And that sounds like what you're offering as

Yeah, and it's --

24

25

Α.

Q.

well. 1 If I were to come in at nine o'clock, and do 2 3 three or four agreements, quickly, before we go, you know, into contested cases, I'd be -- I'm willing to do that. 4 I'm willing to give that time. 5 6 Q. Thank you, sir. 7 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Safran. EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN: 8 I appreciate your offering. I appreciate you 9 Q. 10 being here. 11 Thank you. Α. I'm sorry about the wait for today. 12 Q. 13 Α. No, that's okay. I'm a family court lawyer. -- I'm used to waiting around. 14 Let me ask you -- I'm just kind of echoing what 15 Senator Sabb was talking about, is that my understanding is 16 you enjoy being at the office, and you enjoy doing what you 17 18 do. Yes, sir. 19 Α. And it's not a matter of really trying to kind 20 Q. 21 of, you know, crunch the lawyers. 22 Α. No. 23 It's a matter of actually being there as a --Q. 24 Α. No. -- resource for them. 25 0.

I would think I would be a judge's -- a lawyer's 1 2 judge too. When Kay Friday asked me to become the 3 associate probate judge, I sat and I thought about it for a while, prayed about it, and I decided I would do it. 4 But the first thing I made myself aware of, and 5 the first thing that I told myself, "You will not embarrass 6 7 a lawyer in that courtroom. If you need to, you'll speak 8 to the lawyer in chambers." The job that we do is hard enough. It's a very 9 10 difficult job. And a lot of the -- most of the people that 11 appear in front of me in Laurens are my friends. I've known them for 30 years. I'm not going 12 them. 13 embarrass somebody just to make a point. I enjoy their 14 company, and I hope they enjoy mine. Like I said, most of 15 us are friends. I've known them for a long time. And I guess that's the thing is, that you want to 16 17 more or less translate what you've become, in terms of your 18 own, I guess, love for what you do. Yes, sir. 19 Α. 20 Q. Are you going to carry that on over to the bench? 21 Α. Oh, yes, sir. 22 And, basically, you're going to say, "Look, I Q. 23 like to be here. I'm here for you if you need me." 24 Α. That's right. 25 0. "We'll have court hours as ever they're set, but

if you guys need to be here early for me to do something --1 2 We'll it is --Α. 3 -- I'm here." 0. We'll make arrangements to get it done. 4 And that's good. I mean, I think the other 5 Q. 6 thing, I guess I'm assuming is, like everybody else 7 probably who is of our age group, you probably came to that 8 determination about not embarrassing somebody, 'cause you've seen it actually happen. 9 10 Α. Yes, sir. 11 And that's not a pleasant sight. Q. 12 It's a terrible thing. That's right. Α. 13 You've learned from that, just even if it's Q. 14 vicariously. 15 Α. That's right. I think it must be something in the water. 16 think we had, earlier this time, Judge Verdin was in here, 17 18 and she's up in your area --19 She's in Greenville, yes, sir. Α. And, you know, it just seems like we're hearing 20 Q. 21 the same thing: She seemed to be somebody that also wants 22 to be there for the Bar, and do what it takes. And, you 23 know, I get the sense you've got that same attitude. 24 Yes, sir, that's correct. Α. 25 Thank you for your comments.

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1	A. Thank you very much.
2	CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any further questions?
3	(Hearing none.)
4	EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:
5	Q. Judge Able, let me just echo, I appreciate you
6	offering for this position. And I'm glad you cleared up
7	what Senator Sabb was asking you about, you starting court
8	early. 'Cause that caught my attention also. 'Cause we
9	got a school schedule, and I'm on the 8:15 drop-off, so if
10	you had 8:30 court
11	A. No, no, no.
12	Q you could create some problems with that.
13	A. You're going to be able to drop your children
L4	off. It's just if you need me, I'll be glad to schedule
15	something for you.
16	Q. And let me tell you, I appreciate it. You're a
17	better man than I am. I couldn't take the stresses and
18	strains and the lack of payment of bills in family court,
19	so I had to give it up about ten years ago.
20	But I always appreciate we had judges in our
21	circuit, which Mr. Sabb and I reside, who always made
22	themselves available. If there was an agreement, they
23	would come in during lunch, they would come in during the
24	mornings, they would stay as long as court reporter would

allow them to stay. Of course you can't control a court

25

reporter.

- A. You can't control that.
- Q. But it was nice to have a judge who would accommodate the lawyers, or if you had an emergency hearing or something, they never did anything, as long as it suited the court reporter, from allowing that to come in. So I'm pleased to hear that.

And let me say a couple other things is, if you practiced family law for 30 years, it's a contentious area of law, and I want to commend you on your ballot box surveys. When I looked through -- this and these are unanimous surveys, and people can say good things, bad things and there's no accountability to it. But in your case, the good things far exceed the bad things that they say.

And I think that's a mark of someone who has operated in the manner of professionalism, respect and -- and, you know, I think when people come before here, and I see your negatives of judicial temperament, who would say you were unqualified is minimal to none. And that's unusual for someone that's practiced family law for 30 years. So you've obviously carried yourself in a very professional and honorable manner. And I commend you for it.

A. Thank you, sir.

1 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any further questions 2 before we end? 3 (Hearing none.) CHAIRMAN SMITH: Judge Able, thank you so 4 much. This concludes this portion of your screening 5 6 process. I want to take this opportunity to remind you 7 that pursuant to the Commission's evaluative criteria, the 8 Commission expects candidates to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws. And we will view 9 10 violations, or the appearance of impropriety, as serious 11 and potentially deserving of heavy weight in screening deliberations. 12 13 On that note, and as you know, the record 14 will remain open until the formal release of the report of 15 qualifications, and you may be called back at such time if the need arises. I thank you for offering for this 16 17 position. And I thank you for your service to the state of 18 South Carolina. 19 JUDGE ABLE: Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2.0 21 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Have a safe trip back home. 22 JUDGE ABLE: Thank you very much. 23 (Candidate excused.) 24 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Senator Sabb moves that we 25 go into executive session. All in favor say "aye."

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(At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
1
 2
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
3
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. We'll
 4
    have to go into executive session, real quick.
5
 6
            (Off the record from 4:16 p.m. to 5:02 p.m.)
 7
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'd like to state that
8
    we've been in executive session. However, no decisions
9
    were made and no votes were taken during executive session.
10
                    All right. Ms. Case, how are you doing
11
     today?
                    MS. CASE: I'm doing well. How about you?
12
13
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm well.
                                                I see you've got
14
     two guests with you. Would you like to introduce them to
15
     the Commission.
                    MS. CASE:
                              I would love to. This my husband
16
17
    Roger Case, and my mother Marianne Phillips.
18
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Hey, how are you doing?
                                                              Ι
     appreciate y'all being here. And let me apologize to
19
    y'all. You see, we're worse than a family court with the
20
21
    way we run on time. We call it Senate time over here.
22
     I apologize. And I appreciate y'alls patience with us.
23
                    MS. CASE:
                               Yes, sir.
24
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Will you raise your right
25
    hand, please, ma'am.
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1 WHEREUPON, 2 ASHLEY PHILLIPS CASE, being duly sworn and 3 cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, testifies as follows: 4 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Case, you have a 5 personal data questionnaire and a sworn statement before 6 7 you. Are those documents that you have submitted to the 8 Commission? 9 MS. CASE: Yes, sir. 10 CHAIRMAN SMITH: And are both of them correct to the best of your knowledge? 11 MS. CASE: Yes, sir. 12 13 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any changes or updates that 14 you would like to make at this time? 15 MS. CASE: The only update that I would have, would be an updated list of expenditures. And that's 16 17 very brief. 18 CHAIRMAN SMITH: We'll mark that as an exhibit to your PDO and your sworn statement. Michelle, 19 would you grab that for me, please. And do you have any 2.0 21 objection to us making those as exhibits your sworn 22 testimony here today? 23 MS. CASE: I do not. 24 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Without 25 objection, we'll make those exhibits to your sworn

1 testimony. 2 (EXHIBIT NO. 15 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 3 COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA OUESTIONNAIRE OF ASHLEY PHILLIPS CASE) 4 (EXHIBIT NO. 16 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 5 COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF ASHLEY PHILLIPS 6 7 CASE) 8 (EXHIBIT NO. 17 - AMENDMENT TO THE PERSONAL 9 DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF ASHLEY PHILLIPS CASE) 10 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Case, the Judicial 11 Merit Selection Commission has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench. Our inquiry has focused on 12 13 nine evaluative criteria, and has included a ballot box 14 survey, a thorough study of your application materials, 15 verification of your compliance with state ethics laws, a search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a 16 study of previous screenings, and check for economic 17 18 conflicts of interest. We received no affidavits filed in 19 opposition to your election, and there are no witnesses 20 21 present here today to testify. Do you wish to make a brief 22 opening statement to the Commission? 23 MS. CASE: I know that it's been a long day 24 and a long week for all of you. Just very briefly, of 25 course, I'm Ashley Case. I graduated from Wofford College

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in 1985 -- and January of 1985 at the USC School of Law and
1
 2
 3
                    (Off-the-record discussion.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just for the record, you
 4
    need to repeat where you went to college. Because it's
5
     such a fine college that you attended, I want to make sure
 6
 7
     all these commission members know.
8
                    MS. CASE: I would totally agree.
     1985 -- January 1985 graduate of Wofford College, and a
9
10
    December 1987 graduate of the University of South Carolina
11
     School of Law. You've met my husband and my -- my mom.
     And I have three children: a stepdaughter who's grown, and
12
13
     another daughter and son who both went to Wofford College
14
     and are out on their own.
15
                    And I just appreciate being here today.
    have learned a lot about what y'all do in the last few
16
17
    months, and I have a whole new respect for that. And I
18
     just thank you for the opportunity to be here today.
19
                                     Thank you so much. Will
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
20
    you answer any questions that counsel may have for you,
21
    please, ma'am.
22
                    MS. CASE:
                               Yes, sir.
23
     EXAMINATION BY MR. FRANKLIN:
24
               Good afternoon, Ms. Case. Please state for the
          Q.
25
     record, the city and circuit in which you reside.
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A. I reside in Fountain Inn, South Carolina. And that is in Laurens County. And it's the 8th Judicial Circuit.

MR. FRANKIN: Mr. Chairman, I note for the record, that based on the testimony contained in the candidate's PDQ, which has been included in the record with the candidate's consent, Ms. Case meets the statutory requirements for this position, regarding age, residence, and years of practice.

BY MR. FRANKIN:

- Q. Ms. Case, why do you want to serve as a family court judge? And why do you feel that your legal and professional experience qualify you and will assist you to be an effective judge?
- A. Well, I had always aspired to be a family court judge. About 20 years ago when Judge McGowan, whose seat I'm seeking now, first was elected, I thought very hard and began the process to run for family court judge at that time.

But after some thought and some consideration, I realized that I was not prepared at that time. I was much younger, I had two small children at home, and I had about ten years in practice. And I made the decision that it was not the right time, that I would not be the best family court judge at that time.

But I've never lost sight of that. I've always aspired to be on the family court bench. I have practiced in family court, now, for 27 years. I'm older. My children I've raised -- or we've raised our children, and they're -- they're out on their own. And now is a good time.

I have had life experiences, both personal and professional, that I believe have prepared me for the bench. My experience in family court, as I stated, is 27 years. And that's where I'm committed, that's where my passion lies, and that's where I want to be. This is not a stepping stone for me. It's what I aspire to be, is a family court judge.

One thing that I have become keenly aware over the years, is the impact that a family court judge's decision has on the lives of children and youth and families across this state every single day. I have seen that first-hand.

I have -- my work has been focused on the juvenile justice side of it, and that's another reason that I feel like this is a good time to run for family court judge. Because I believe that most people don't realize the magnitude of the family court docket.

And when I say "most people," I mean attorneys and some new family court judges, some legislators. I

don't believe they realize the magnitude that docket. They think -- when they think of family court, they think of divorce and child custody and property division, and they don't realize that 50 to 60 percent, over half of a family court judge's docket, is institutional or agency-driven.

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There's so much more to family court. There's the Department of Juvenile Justice, dealing with juvenile criminal offenders and status offenders. There is the truancy aspect of it with educational neglect and truancy issues with children.

There's Department of Social Services and abuse and neglect. Vulnerable adult. There's the domestic violence portion of it with orders of protection, child support enforcement, adoptions, name changes. There's just so much more to that. And that is where I have chosen to work, more in that area.

And it draws in so much more. Because when you're dealing with a child or juvenile, you're dealing with the family and what put them there. I have seen firsthand, the effect that divorce has on a child or a youth. I've seen the impact that custody arrangements, or lack of visitation or lack of consistent support, has on a child. And I believe that, that experience has given me a unique and much-needed perspective, and would make me an asset to the family court bench.

- Q. Are there any areas of the law for which you would need additional preparation in order to serve as a family court judge? And how would handle that additional preparation?
- A. I want -- I want to say, first, I am very thankful for the opportunity that I have had to work in the 7th and 13th Circuit solicitors offices, after I came out of private practice. I have gained so much from my work there. I have -- I'm also, I guess, most grateful for the opportunities that I've had to work with the children and youth, in one way or another, and to have positive impacts.
- I know -- I know most people think that the solicitor's office would not have a positive impact on a child. But the whole -- the whole nature of that -- of that relationship with the public defender and the solicitor is just so much different in family court, because we're working to figure out the best thing for this -- for this child, and help them to be a happy and a -- and a productive member of society.

So I am grateful for those opportunities. I'm proud of those accomplishments. And I wouldn't change my career at all. And what I want to make sure that you understand is, that even though I've worked in that field, it brings in so many more issues. And I feel very comfortable in all realms of family court.

2.0

We deal with the -- with the child support. We deal with the custody arrangements and the visitation, and we see that -- you know, how that impacts -- how that put that's juvenile there. You're rarely just are dealing with a juvenile. You're dealing with the environment. And this is most often familial.

So I feel very comfortable in areas of family court. The one area I think that would be a little less lacking would be property division. We don't do a lot of that in what I do. But I have been very proactive since deciding to pursue this endeavor, and I have -- you know, my summer reading, and I've lived with Stuckey's Domestic Relations book.

I've studied the family court toolkit. I keep up with advanced sheets, and I have prepared myself to deal with any area that I may not have as much practice in.

I am very comfortable with marital property, what constitutes marital property, what constitutes marital property when it didn't start out as marital property, you know, the transmutation of that. I am familiar with, you know, retirement and pension accounts. So I have -- I have worked to educate myself on that.

And by the nature of me being in the courthouse my office being in the courthouse, I have been able to
observe a lot of court. I practice in Greenville, and we

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have five to six courtrooms going at any given time. And I go down and I sit in, and I sit in on temporary hearings where the initial determinations are done, and final hearings where it's finally determined what the divisions are going to be. And I've seen contempts and motions. And the judges in Greenville have been very helpful. I mean, I've asked lots of questions.

So those are my ways to prepare. Having said that, I fully expect that if I'm fortunate enough to be elected, to have some homework to do. And I'm not opposed to that. I think what you want in a -- in a judge, any judge, is someone who's hardworking and someone who's intelligent enough to know where to look and know what resources to go to, to help make the decisions they need to make.

And I'm that person. I work hard. I come in early. Most of the time I cut the lights on, and I never leave at five. So I foresee me doing some homework in the beginning, and reviewing cases for the next day to be prepared. And I'm okay with that.

- Q. And how about your experience with the financial aspects of family court work? Can you discuss that a little bit?
- A. Well, going back to the divisions of property, I have -- we don't deal a lot with finances in the areas that

I have. But I have private practice experience in bankruptcy law, real estate transactions, and valuations of real property. So I have that to draw on. I also have, you know, documents that are handed to me by the litigants, that will help guide me through that.

Q. Mrs. Case, the Commission received 107 ballot box surveys regarding you, with 12 additional comments. The ballot box surveys, for example, contained the following positive comments:

"Excellent choice for family court judge. Great legal mind." "Very knowledgeable about the law."

"Extensive experience in both circuit and family court, which makes her a very qualified to fill a position at either level."

And finally, "Mrs. Case as a prosecutor provides her with the knowledge base that is currently lacking on the family court bench. She also has extensive courtroom experience which is an essential foundation for a judge."

However, two of the written comments expressed concerns related to the lack of experience in, first, private practice, and, second, practicing in the 8th Circuit. What response would you offer to these concerns?

A. Well, I was in private practice prior to going into -- going into the solicitor's office. And so I have that experience. In the solicitor's office, you know, I

deal with clients, just as -- just as people who are in private practice do.

You know, I have victims that I have to deal with and talk with and satisfy. And as I said before, in the family court prosecutor position it's not as much prosecutor/defense attorney, it's more you work together to come to the best outcome.

So I am -- I'm used to communicating with other attorneys. I'm used to communicating with other agencies and working out the best possible outcome. So I believe that, that translates more to address that concern, than would someone who's just practicing in general sessions. My work has been predominantly in family court.

With regard to the 8th Circuit, I don't know that, that should be a concern at all, because judges travel, for one. I live in Fountain Inn, which is -- and I've lived in Laurens County for 27 years. We're just on the top end of Laurens County.

My work has been in Spartanburg and Greenville. With regard to that being a concern, I actually would think, since you asked the question, that it would be a positive factor as opposed to a negative, because I'd go in without any preconceived notions, without any biases towards any attorneys or litigants there.

Q. Thank you.

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MR. FRANKIN: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
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     request that we go into executive session to address a
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    matter.
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Representative
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    Murphy moves that we go into executive session. All in
     favor say "aye."
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            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
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                           (Hearing none.)
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. If y'all
    will just step out for us, for a few minutes. We have to
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     take up a couple confidential matters.
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            (Off the record from 5:18 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.)
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Murphy moves
     that we come out of executive session. Let the record
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     reflect that while we were in executive session, no votes
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    were taken and there were no decisions made.
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                    All right. Proceed, please, sir.
     EXAMINATION RESUMED BY MR. FRANKIN:
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               Ms. Case, it is my understanding that most family
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          Q.
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     court judges work without the benefit of having law clerks.
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    What strategies would you use to make sure your court
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     docket does not get too backed up, and that orders are
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     issued in a timely manner?
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          Α.
               With regard to the family court docket, if that's
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what you're asking me, one way not for it to back up, individually, is to show up on time and start court on time and work. Which is what I plan to do.

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With regard to orders, you know, I have -- I'm responsible for orders in what I do now. And I basically don't leave the courtroom or don't leave that day until those orders are done.

Orders are due within 30 days, but we like to get them in within ten. I would keep track of those dockets, and make sure that attorneys are notified if they're getting close to a deadline.

And with regard to the family court docket, and it moving better, I believe that the things that have been put in place -- mandatory things that have been put in place by the Supreme Court, in which we're going on in Greenville for, long before that, the mandatory mediation, the mandatory ABC docket has worked very well.

You know, mediation turns a five-day case into a one-day case, and a, you know, five-hour case into a one-hour case. And then the ABC docket eliminates that wasted court time when cases settle.

As far as individually, you know, I believe family court judges are the hardest working judges in the judiciary, frankly. They do this without the benefit of a law clerk. They do this without the benefit of a jury or a

panel to bounce things off of.

And so when -- you know, if I were to be lucky enough to be on the bench, if my courtroom went down, I would certainly be willing to pick up where another judge may be backed up a little bit. And I think that the -- I think there's a new pilot program about to launch, with regard to digital recording -- although I don't know that, that's the route we need to go for most cases. But for -- you know, for short 15-minute-type hearings, I think that, that would be very beneficial.

- Q. All right. Now, I have a few housekeeping issues. Are you aware that as a judicial candidate, you are bound by the code of judicial conduct as found with Rule 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?
- A. No -- well, let me put that there. I told Ms. Crawford I was at the beach and we had a death in the family all at the same time, when I sent out an informational postcard. I did that without double-checking, and I'm afraid that they went out to the -- to the Commission.
 - So I called Ms. Crawford. I think they went out

on Friday, I called her first thing Monday morning to report that. So I do apologize for that. It was inadvertent.

- Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you sought or received the pledge of any legislator, either prior to this date or pending the outcome of your screening?
 - A. No, sir.

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- Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on your behalf?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you reviewed, and do you understand, the Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code Section 2-19-70(E)?
 - A. I'm very aware.

MR. FRANKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would note that the Piedmont Citizens Committee found Ms. Case qualified in the evaluative criteria of constitutional qualifications, physical health and mental stability, and experience, and well qualified in the remaining evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, character, professional and academic ability, reputation, and judicial temperament.

I would just note for the record that any

concerns raised during the investigation regarding the 1 2 candidate, were incorporated into the questioning of the 3 candidate today. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I have no 4 further questions. 5 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you very much. Any 6 questions of the candidates? Senator Young. You're now my 7 first go-to person for questioning. 8 SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. 9 Chairman. 10 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 11 Good evening. And I appreciate your interest in Q. serving on the family court. Ms. Case, I saw where you are 12 13 the 2005 recipient of the Ernest F. Hollings Award for 14 Excellence. 15 Α. Yes, sir. That is quite a testament to your work in the 16 Q. 17 solicitor's office. I just want to recognize you for that. 18 Α. Thank you very much. I noticed that you've also received other 19 Q. recognitions for your work there. And I was very impressed 20 21 by that. I have two questions, and one is: How would you 22 apply the law to the facts and to the issues that will be 23 before you, if and when you're elected to the family court 24 bench? What's your judicial philosophy?

Well, judges don't make the law. They apply the

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Α.

law to the -- to the facts that come before them. And that's what -- that's what I would do. I don't intend to take any stance if I don't agree with a law. That's not my place to go off on a different path. I would apply the law as it's written.

- Q. I noticed that you have, obviously, many, many years of experience handling cases in family court that involve children.
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And one of the areas that some of us are particularly interested in, are issues that arise involving children who've been abused and neglected.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. It certainly appears, based on your professional career, that you have an enormous amount of experience in dealing with all types of issues that relate to children who have been abused and neglected in the system, and outside of the system. Would you agree with that?
 - A. I would agree with that. And I'm --
- Q. Do you think -- go ahead. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off.
- A. I'm in the courtroom three days a week, every week, dealing with juveniles and children, with all of these issues, whether they be criminal offenses for the juveniles or abuse and neglect with regard to the -- to a

child. And so often, they overlap.

I think one thing that has prepared me to be a family court judge is, I am very comfortable, I'm very confident in dealing with different agencies, and I think you have to pull all of these agencies together. And I think that's one thing that a family court judge needs to do to be a better judge, to be aware of these resources. and to be aware of how hard they can push to get something to happen.

And that would be -- that would be my philosophy if I were fortunate enough to be on the bench, is to make sure that not only are things ordered, but that they're done in a timely manner. Because we have a lot of -- a lot of children out there who are not getting the services timely.

- Q. Thank you very much.
- A. Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Safran.

19 EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN:

Q. I appreciate you being here today. I don't want to go into too much detail. But let me ask: You obviously have spent a great deal of your time, more from the prosecutorial end, and I get the sense that you have a passion for it. And I don't have any doubt that you have shined in that area.

A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Family court, obviously, has that as a component. A lot of the other components are things, maybe you haven't had the opportunity to have spent some time doing. And I don't think anybody has made a harsh criticism about that. I think maybe some of these ballot boxes have just pointed it out, and say that there's a little lacking experience in that area.

How do you kind of feel, in terms of your ability, and really the manner in which you might get yourself up to speed in that portion of the job?

- A. Well, I went to Wofford, so I'm a quick study.

 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Amen.
- A. I understand that concern. And I just want to reiterate how intertwined what I do is with so many of the family court issues, that people traditionally think of as family court issues. So I feel like I have more experience than you may think.

But as I stated before, I have -- in preparation for this endeavor, I have been studying a lot. I've been reading. I've been reviewing. I've been observing court. I have talked with judges. And I will continue to do so, and go to any trainings that are available. And, again, I'm -- I'm a quick study.

Q. Well, let's switch a little bit. I know that,

basically -- you hear from Senator Young, and he asked about your judicial philosophy.

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. We also look at another aspect of judicial philosophy. I'm sure you've sat in courtrooms, countless hours, and even though it may not have been you in breach, that there have been situations where people have been raked over the coals by judges. And I'm speaking not just litigants, but the attorneys.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And I know you had a period of time in private practice, certainly that could have exposed you to it, but I think more so it's been in the context of where you sat as a solicitor.

What is your approach to circumstances, where maybe things might not be going the way you would expect them to, how do you handle those, particularly as it would relate to dealing with the attorneys if they need to be spoken to?

A. Well, I believe that everybody, litigant and attorney alike, should be treated with respect, and fairly. I think your point could be made without humiliating someone. And I do not think that, that is a judge's job to do. I've been on the receiving end of that from time to time. Not too recently.

But I think that it's -- particularly in family 1 2 court, it's such a volatile, emotional forum because we're 3 dealing with people's lives and their property and their children, I think that the -- as a judge, you need to -- I 4 don't want to say be emotionless, but I think you need to 5 6 keep a middle-of-the-road demeanor with regard to your 7 voice, with regard to your facial expressions, and try to 8 keep that courtroom calm and keep control over that 9 courtroom.

But first and foremost, you treat everybody fairly. And you understand, and I understand, with the caseload that I have managed and the office that I have managed, but sometimes you come in there and you have some glitches and you have some things that have come up.

And I think as long as it's not an ongoing thing, or a repetitive behavior of a particular attorney, you have to understand that life happens sometimes, and make amends for that.

- Q. Along those same lines, obviously you've gone and had a family, you've had two sons go to a great college, and I'm sure you're very proud of them. And you've probably, during the time frame that you have been an attorney, you've also had to be a mother.
 - A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Attend to things that were milestones in their

lives, to be available to them as part of your role in the family.

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And I'm sure you have given that a high priority, because it brought you back a great deal of joy during that time frame. You know that court sometimes is going to conflict with that, and that lawyers have to balance, that they have to have their personal lives in conjunction with their professional obligations. Are you going to be sensitive to that?
- A. Yes, sir, I am. And I'm sensitive to that now, because I basically control my own docket. And I work with one of the public defenders who has small children, and I do everything I can to try to arrange where she could be where she needs to be, with regard to school functions.

So I definitely would work with that, as long as it's not something that's happening every time they're scheduled for court, and it becomes a pattern, I would most definitely work with that. Because I think that is a very important part of being a parent.

- Q. Thank you very much.
- A. Yes, sir.
- EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN SMITH:
- Q. Ms. Case, I appreciate that last answer. Mr. Safran asked you something that I was going to ask you,

because I see you practice mainly as a solicitor. Over 1 2 time in my experience with family court solicitors, is 3 y'all basically have a day or a half a day, or whatever the court gives you, and you call the cases and you run the 4 docket. And, you know -- and I guess it's important for me 5 to understand is -- from each of the candidates is, as we 6 see a rise in alcoholism and mental health treatment for 7 8 lawyers because of the stress and strains of court, and balancing life and balancing all the different areas of 9 10 practice, you have what your philosophy is on attorneys who might have a similar situation as Mr. Safran described, or 11 even get yanked to different courts and -- and, you know, 12 13 have conflicts from, you know, the -- "I have a deposition that's been scheduled for weeks, they got three attorneys. 14 15 You've got someone with a subpoena, and they're coming from I paid for their travel." 16 out of state.

You know, how would you balance all those vis-avis the demands from court administration, for you to move your cases that are on your docket?

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A. Well, as you stated, me coming from the solicitor's office, I rarely ever get anybody to cover for me. But I do have that pool of attorneys that can cover for me if I need to be somewhere. And I realize that in private practice, oftentimes it's just you or it's a case that you have become vested in, and don't -- and a partner

that does not feel comfortable taking that over.

So I would work in any way I can. You know, I'm

-- I think that's more important than probably satisfying

court administration all the time. But again, it can't

become a pattern.

- Q. As you probably know, from your practice of having criminal cases, you know who the attorneys are who have legitimate conflicts, and who the attorneys are that are trying to abuse --
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. -- the patience of the solicitor, the court, or whomever they're trying to deal with.
 - A. It becomes very clear, very quickly. Yes, sir.
- Q. I understand that. Let me commend you on a couple of things. 'Cause in addition to you going to Wofford, which means you're academically qualified, unlike some other schools around the state, that you -- I look at your ballot box surveys -- and these are anonymous surveys from your peers.

And when I look at this, and you're a solicitor, and I know you're in family court and you're right -- you know, my experience has been doing juvenile work in family court, is that it's more of a team effort. But it still can be confrontational.

A. Yes.

Q. And it's still adversarial, and people are
wanting to be acquitted sometimes. And then they're found
delinquent as a result of this, or you decide to pursue a
certain charges against somebody. But the one thing that I
want to commend you on is temperament, it is very important
to me when we look at the qualifications of a judge.

And when I look at the temperament that the
ballot box surveys have been provided to you, "unqualified"
is minimal to nonexistent. And that's very rare when you
see people who are solicitors or public defenders, who get
in those adversarial situations with one another in the
courtroom.

So I want to commend you for the way you conduct

So I want to commend you for the way you conduct yourself as a professional, that this is something you ought to be proud of. So as you carry yourself throughout your practice, you ought to be proud that you've built a solid reputation with your peers. And that's something that will always be -- they always take into consideration.

A. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Murphy has a motion for us to make, real quick, before we conclude.

REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I would move that the contact that Ms. Case -- that she has not violated -- affirmative finding that she has not violated statute 2-18-70,

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Subsection C, or the procedural rules of the Judicial Merit
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     Selection Commission, particularly Rule 26; and that there
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    has been no inappropriate contact with a member of the
    Commission.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: No intentional.
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                    MR. MURPHY: No intentional contact. Yes,
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     sir.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. And that's
     seconded by Mr. Safran. Any discussion to that?
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                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All in favor raise their
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    hands.
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            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
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                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Let the record reflect that
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     it's a unanimous finding, that Ms. Case has not violated 2-
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     19-70 and Rule 26 of the Judicial Merit Selection
    Commission.
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               All right. With that being said, any further
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     questions?
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                           (Hearing none.)
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mrs. Case, thank you so
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    much. This concludes this portion of your screening
    process. I want to take this opportunity to remind you,
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that pursuant to the Commission's evaluative criteria, the
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     Commission expects candidates to follow the spirit as well
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     as the letter of the ethics laws. And we will view
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    violations, or the appearance of impropriety, as serious
     and potentially deserving of heavy weight in screening
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    deliberations.
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                    On that note, and as you know, the record
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    will remain open until the formal release of the report of
     qualifications, and you may be called back at such time if
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     the need arises. I thank you for offering for this
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    position. And I thank you for your service to the state of
    South Carolina.
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                    MS. CASE:
                               Thank you very much.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Y'all have a safe trip back
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     to Fountain Inn.
                    MS. CASE:
                               Yes, sir.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: And hopefully pulling for
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     the Terriers on Saturday.
                    MS. CASE: We will do that.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Good to see
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21
    y'all.
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                    MS. CASE:
                               Thank you all.
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                        (Candidate excused.)
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Turner, how are you
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    doing today?
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MR. TURNER: Doing well. How you are doing?
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                                     I'm well. I think I see a
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
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    person behind you. Do you want to introduce your guests to
     the Commission, please?
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                    MR. TURNER: I would.
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                                           This is Meg. This is
6
    my lovely wife of 15 years.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Meg, welcome.
8
    Good to see you here today.
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                    MR. TURNER: Thank you all for having me.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Turner, will you raise
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    your right hand, please, sir.
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                    WHEREUPON,
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                    MATTHEW PRICE TURNER, being duly sworn and
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     cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing
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    but the truth, testifies as follows:
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Turner, before you is
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    your personal data questionnaire and your sworn statement.
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    Are these both documents that you have submitted to the
    Commission?
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                    MR. TURNER:
                                 They are.
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are they correct to the
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    best of your knowledge?
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                    MR. TURNER:
                                 They are.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Is there anything that
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    needs to be changed or updated at this time?
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1 MR. TURNER: Not to my knowledge. 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you have any objection 3 to use marking those as exhibits to your sworn testimony? MR. TURNER: 4 I do not. CHAIRMAN SMITH: Will you hand those to 5 6 Lindi, for me, please, sir. We're going to mark those, 7 without objection, exhibits to the testimony of Mr. Turner. 8 (EXHIBIT NO. 18 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 9 COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF MATTHEW PRICE TURNER) 10 (EXHIBIT NO. 19 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 11 COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF MATTHEW PRICE 12 13 TURNER) 14 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Turner, the Judicial 15 Merit Selection Commission has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench. Our inquiry has focused on 16 nine evaluative criteria, and it has included a ballot box 17 18 survey, a thorough study of the application materials, verification of your compliance with state ethics laws, a 19 search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a 20 21 study of previous screenings, and checks for economic 22 conflicts of interest. 23 We have received no affidavits filed in 24 opposition to your election, and no witnesses are present 25 here today to testify. Do you wish to make a brief opening

statement to the Commission? 1 2 MR. TURNER: I know you-guys are busy, and 3 you're tired and ready to go. I just want to say I thank you for the opportunity to be here, and thank you for your 4 5 time. 6 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. And let me also say 7 this to you, you and your wife, we apologize for the delay. 8 We always think we're going to be on time. And as you can tell, we're not. 9 10 MR. TURNER: That's all right. 11 CHAIRMAN SMITH: But it's not as bad as 12 court sometimes. 13 MR. TURNER: Absolutely. 14 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Thank you. Answer 15 any questions that counsel may have. EXAMINATION BY MR. STIMSON: 16 17 Mr. Turner, please state for the record, the city Q. 18 and circuit in which you reside. I reside in the city of Laurens. And that's in 19 Α. the 8th Judicial Circuit. 2.0 21 MR. STIMSON: Mr. Chairman, I note for the 22 record, that based on the testimony contained in the 23 candidate's PDO, which has been included in the record with the candidate's consent, Mr. Turner meets the statutory 24 25 requirements for the position regarding age, residence, and 1 years of practice.

BY MR. STIMSON:

- Q. Mr. Turner, why do you want to serve as a family court judge, and why do you feel that your legal and professional experience qualify and will assist you to be an effective judge?
- A. Well, for one, I see this as a form of public service for me. I have no intention of running for the General Assembly at any point in the future, and so I see this as a way that I can serve my community and my state.

 Also, I think I have the right education, experience, knowledge, and temperament to be a good family court judge.

I've been in private practice my entire career.

I've tried many different types of cases, in many different courts. I've argued cases in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. But the majority of the cases that I have handled, the majority of my trials and the majority of my caseload, is in family court.

I'm a certified family court mediator. I am a guardian ad litem on occasion. I've had judges to appoint me as guardian, including on a case that was very complicated because of allegations of sexual abuse against one of the parents.

My experience is primarily in the family court, and that's where I feel the most comfortable and that's

where I feel that I have excelled.

Throughout the years I've had other colleagues -a guardian and other people -- suggest that I should
consider running for family court judge. And that's what
led me to begin thinking about this. And that's why I'm
here today. And I think that's due to my personality and
my temperament.

I've always gotten along well with others. I've always treated people with respect. I'm always kind. I don't -- I don't have any enemies, and I try not to make any enemies. I'm kind to my opponents, to my clients, and to the judges. And so I think those things make me a good candidate for family court.

I'm also a driven and motivated person. And for me this is a new opportunity, it's a new challenge in my legal career. And I think it's a good time for me 'cause I'm fairly young, I have a lot of energy and motivation needed to put in a hundred and ten percent into this job.

- Q. Thank you. Mr. Turner, are there any areas of the law for which you would need additional preparation in order to serve as a family court judge? And how would you handle that additional preparation?
- A. I don't know that I necessarily need any additional preparation. I would say that the area with which I have the least experience in family court would be

with juveniles.

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Earlier in my practice I represented juveniles, and sometimes their parents, in DJJ cases. But I have not had any in recent years. Obviously, I'm not a prosecutor. I'm not a public defender. And so that's not, you know, something I see on a regular basis.

Typically, you don't have juveniles coming to hire a private attorney to defend them in those cases. And so what I would do if elected, is go talk to the staff at DJJ, talk to the solicitor that's in charge of prosecuting juveniles in my circuit, to get ideas on the way to better address the juveniles and handle that.

I would also go and sit in, of course with permission of the judge, on the DJJ cases and just make sure that I felt comfortable with it. Which I believe I would.

- Q. Thank you. Mr. Turner, please briefly describe your experience in handling complex contested family court matters, and specifically, discuss your experience with the financial aspects of family court work.
- A. Sure. I've been involved in numerous cases as co-counsel in cases where the marital assets were multimillion dollars. One of those was in Beaufort, one of those -- or two of those were in Laurens. And I've also had other cases that I've handled on my own, where the --

where the parties had substantial assets.

I've had to deal with issues of transmutation with non-marital property, or claims in special equity in non-marital property. I've dealt with cases where we had to have forensic accountants to come in to evaluate and -- you know, to help us with our case.

I've also been involved in contested custody disputes between litigants that were single parents, both of them. Like I said, I've been a guardian in a case where there were allegations of sexual abuse by one of the parents, in a private custody and visitation action.

I've mediated several cases where there were substantial assets involved. And so I believe I've had plenty of experience in contested family court matters.

Q. Thank you. Mr. Turner, the Commission received 114 ballot box surveys regarding you, with 13 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments:

"Outstanding candidate. Treats people with respect and can make difficult decisions. Intelligent and ethical," as well as, "Through my experience in dealing primarily family law, I can state unequivocally, that Mr. Turner has the experience and candor to be an outstanding family court judge with the highest moral and ethical character."

Not a single one of the written comments expressed a concern. Mr. Turner, what do you believe is the proper judicial temperament for a family court judge?

A. I believe a judge should be humble, kind and patient, and respectful to everybody that they come in contact with. I know that's a lot of adjectives, but I believe that a judge should have all of those.

I think it's important for a judge to remember what it's like to practice law, what it's like to deal with clients who are a lot of times highly emotional or highly upset, what it's like to try to manage a law practice and to have to deal with deadlines.

I think it's also important for a judge to remember that lawyers have lives outside of the courtroom, and sometimes things come up, and sometimes you need to be accommodating of that.

But what I do -- what I've always lived by is to try to treat people the way that I want to be treated. And I think that showed in the comment that you just read. And that's what my wife and I preach to my kids every day, is that you treat people the way you want to be treated, and with respect, no matter where they come from, what they look like or how they treat you.

And that's how I think a family court judge should be. I think that's a perfect example, you know, of

what a family court judge should be. You should be fair and impartial and respectful and open-minded.

- Q. Thank you, Mr. Turner. What do you envision being the most challenging aspect of serving as a family court judge?
- A. Well, all judges face challenges. But one thing that I think would be specifically challenging to a family court judge would be temporary hearings. I believe that anybody's that practiced in family court knows that most temporary hearings are only scheduled for 15 minutes at a time. And they're typically scheduled back to back to back. So a judge may have to listen to four an hour, all morning, or even a whole day.

And temporary hearings are very important. The decisions made there sometimes last up to a year, or even more. If there's been no movement on the case, whatever is ordered at the temporary hearing sometimes stays in effect.

It also sometimes sets the groundwork or -- or kind of sets the tone for what may happen on a permanent basis, with respect to where the children are placed and the award of alimony. And for those reasons, the decision made there at the temporary hearing is very, very important.

Well, the judge has to make a decision, and only has 15 minutes to consider the facts, and so the judge has

to balance that important decision against the fact that you've got lawyers and other litigants standing out in the hallway, waiting to come in, and you don't want to cause any further backlog. And so to me that seems to be one of the -- one of the biggest challenges in being a family court judge.

- Q. Thank you, Mr. Turner. I just have a few more housekeeping issues for you. Are you aware that as a judicial candidate, you are bound by the code of judicial conduct as found in Rule 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules?
 - A. I am.

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- Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?
 - A. I have not.
- Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you sought or received a pledge of any legislator, either prior to this date or pending the outcome of your screening?
 - A. I have not.
- Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on your behalf?
 - A. I have not.

Have you reviewed and do you understand the 1 Q. 2 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code 3 Section 2-19-70(E)? 4 Α. Yes. MR. STIMSON: I would note for the record 5 6 that the Piedmont Citizens Committee found Mr. Turner to be 7 well qualified in the evaluative criteria of ethical 8 fitness, character, professional and academic ability, reputation, experience, and judicial temperament, and 9 10 qualified in the remaining evaluative criteria of 11 constitutional qualifications, physical health and mental stability. 12 13 The Committee further commented, "Although 14 Mr. Turner has not practiced as long as the other two 15 candidates for this seat, he has broad experience in the family court, handling a variety of different cases. 16 pleasant confidence reflects a good temperament which would 17 18 serve him well on the bench." 19 I would just note for the record that any concerns raised during the investigation regarding Mr. 20 21 Turner, were incorporated into the questioning of him 22 today. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions. 23 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Does anyone 24 have questions? Senator Young. 25 SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG:

- Q. Good afternoon.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Sorry you had to wait a while. We've been running behind. But anyway, we'll try to be quick about this. And one of the questions I have for you is, if you could just briefly tell us what your judicial philosophy is, and that is how would you apply the law to the facts and to the issues that would be before you on the family court bench?
- A. Sure. To me it's the duty of the Legislature to make the law. It's the duty of the family court judge, or any judge, to apply the relevant law to the facts of each case. I don't think a judge has any, you know, business trying to change the law or set the law.

And if -- you know, if the Court of Appeals or Supreme Court wants to change precedent, you know, then that's their prerogative, or if the Legislature wants to change the law, then that's their prerogative. But the judge is to apply the existing laws to the facts of the case.

Q. One of the issues that's important to several people in the General Assembly, are issues related to child abuse and neglect. Is there anything in particular in your private practice background, or personal or otherwise

professional background, that you believe would make you 1 2 particularly prepared to deal with abuse and neglect 3 matters as they come before the family court? Well, I have defended a few clients in private 4 cases, dealing with DSS, with abuse and neglect. And again 5 6 like I said, I've served as a quardian on a case where 7 there were allegations of abuse and neglect, and so I have 8 had some experience with that. So it's not something brand new to me. 9 10 Q. How much of your practice is in family court? I would say it ranges probably 50 to 60 percent. 11 Α. And I see you put 50 percent on your PDQ. Have 12 Q. 13 you been in private practice with the same -- your own 14 firm, the entire time you've been out of school? 15 I have. It's me and my father, and then Rhett 16 Burney is another partner. 17 All right. Thank you very much. Q. 18 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any questions? 19 (Hearing none.) EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN SMITH: 2.0 21 Mr. Turner, let me just ask you a couple Q. questions, if I could, please, sir. As it relates to 22 23 attorneys, I presume you've got a small-town practice in --24 That's it. Α. 25 0. -- Laurens, with you and your father and another

partner. You probably know the demands of practicing law of trying to, in a small town, doing a Jack-of-all-trades and a master of none in trying to practice in all different courts.

But from time to time, lawyers are going to have conflicts with courts, and even to the more what I -- what I would call non-important issues to the judges these days. But, you know, depositions or other commitments that you've made, including maybe some family commitments of going to a school program or having the kid's basketball game at four o'clock one day.

If you were elected in this position, how would you handle lawyers' requests, as opposed to the pressures that are going to be placed upon you from court administration to move cases?

A. Sure. I think that -- several things you have to look at. One, obviously, if it's a conflict with another court, you have to look at Rule 601 and see who -- which one takes priority. Which of course a lot of those take priority over family court unless it's a matter of juveniles who are detained or abuse and neglect cases.

But as far as -- you know, if it were depositions, or if it were, you know, going to see a kid's play or a basketball game or something that they were involved in. I have two young kids and I, you know, want

to try to get to all the events I can, and so I'm very cognizant of that. And I have, you know, no problem with that.

But I think what you have to look at it is, you know, what type of case that's supposed to be heard, has it been continued before, and is this lawyer in particular somebody who makes it a habit of doing this.

And so I think, you know, those are some of the things that you learn, once you get on the bench. And, you know, of course in a small town, we kind of know, just from practicing with several individuals, how they are. But that's the way I would approach that.

I would be willing to help the people out. I think I mentioned that earlier, that I think it's important for a judge to remember what it's like to be a lawyer, and that you have a life outside of the court and outside of the law practice, and to try to be accommodating when it's most possible.

- Q. How long have you practiced law?
- A. Fourteen years.

- Q. And most of that is -- I heard you talking to Senator Young, you know, about 50 to 60 percent's family court. What's the other percentage? What do you do?
- A. It's hard to say. I would say that the largest remaining percentage would be civil litigation, some, you

know, personal injury. I've had some business disputes.

I'm general counsel for the Commission of Public Works in

Laurens, and that makes up the other biggest.

I do a little bit of criminal defense. Not as much as I used to, but I do some DUIs and some -- and some minor stuff in criminal cases. And then just some probate and wills and that type of thing.

- Q. As it relates to children in the DJJ system, obviously, you've probably read in the papers we had some challenges there in addition to the Department of Social Services. What's your philosophy on -- what would you do as a -- if you were elected to the position, as to how you would handle juveniles, and, you know, work with DJJ and solicitors and public defenders and other private attorneys in trying to process them through the system?
- A. Well, I think that I would handle them with fairness. I think that dealing with juveniles, you have to keep in the forefront of your mind that these are kids.

 And I would look at, first, trying to rehabilitate them, trying to find alternatives to locking them up, to help them, you know, to be productive citizens and to get away from that life -- or that lifestyle that they've been living.

And so I think that would be in the forefront of my mind, you know, at all times. And I mentioned earlier,

I would -- you know, if elected, I would be willing to go 1 2 and -- I plan to go talk to staff at DJJ and the -- and the 3 prosecutor in the circuit, and discuss with them, you know, 4 ways to improve the system, you know, things that I could do as a judge to help improve it. 5 6 But I think that's the -- the main thing is to 7 remember you're dealing with kids, and that you want to try 8 to rehabilitate them and try to make them productive citizens. Of course, you know, there's some situations 9 10 where you've got a repeat offender, or, you know, you have 11 a crime that's pretty heinous, then, you know, you need to 12 dole out the necessary punishment on those. 13 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Any further 14 questions or Commission members? SENATOR YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, just real 15 16 quick. RE-EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 17 18 Q. Did you grow up in Laurens? I did. 19 Α. 20 Q. Do you have twins? 21 Α. I do. Twin boys. 22 CHAIRMAN SMITH: So I bet it's doubly 23 important that you need to make sure you go to your 24 children's events. 25 MR. TURNER: Absolutely. They're usually on

1 the same team and everything. Which that helps, though. 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: That makes it easy. 3 MR. TURNER: It does. CHAIRMAN SMITH: Lucky you. I have to go 4 between two different games, most of the time. 5 6 MR. TURNER: That's right. At least they're 7 on the same field. 8 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yeah. All right. Turner, thank you so much. This concludes this portion of 9 10 our screening process. I want to take this opportunity to 11 remind you that pursuant to the Commission's evaluative criteria, the Commission expects candidates to follow the 12 13 spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws. And we 14 will view violations, or the appearance of impropriety, as 15 serious and potentially deserving of heavy weight and screening deliberations. 16 17 On that note, and as you know, the record 18 will remain open until the formal release of the report of 19 qualifications, and you may be called back at such time if the need arises. I thank you for offering for this 20 21 position, and I thank you for your service to the state of 22 South Carolina. 23 MR. TURNER: Well, thank you-quys for your 24 time. I appreciate it. 25 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you for your

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    patience.
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                    MR. TURNER: Absolutely.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: And y'all have a safe trip
    back.
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                    MR. TURNER: All right. We will. Thanks.
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                        (Candidate excused.)
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: How are you today?
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                    MR. SIMPSON: I'm fine, sir. Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: I appreciate your patience.
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     Senator Hayes, over here, tells us that we were saving the
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    best for last.
                    MR. SIMPSON: Well, I hope that he's correct
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13
     in this. And I just wanted to say thank you-guys for
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     sticking around. You've been here for many, many hours.
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     I'm much impressed.
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                                     This is the last -- well,
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    you're the second to the last hearing for the two-week
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    session here. So we are in what we call the short roads in
     Sumter County.
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                    MR. SIMPSON: Well, that's a good place to
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21
    be, I think.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: It is. I see you brought a
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    guest with you. Would you like to introduce her to the
24
    Commission?
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                    MR. SIMPSON: I certainly would. This is my
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wife, Wanda. And we -- both of us are glad to be here.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH:
                                     All right. Welcome, Wanda.
3
     I appreciate you being here. And I'm sorry to make you
 4
    wait through this whole process.
5
                    Mr. Simpson, will you raise your right hand,
6
    please, sir.
7
                    WHEREUPON,
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                    DAVID EUGENE SIMPSON, being duly sworn and
     cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing
9
10
    but the truth, testifies as follows:
11
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Simpson, you have your
12
    personal data questionnaire and sworn statement before you.
13
    Are these documents that you've submitted to the
14
    Commission?
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                    MR. SIMPSON:
                                  They are.
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are both of them correct to
16
17
     the both -- are both of them correct to the best of your
18
    knowledge?
19
                    MR. SIMPSON: With the addendum, yes, sir.
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. And you've got an
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21
     addendum.
                Is that marked already?
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                    MR. SIMPSON: It is.
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                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Anything else that needs to
24
    be changed or updated at this time?
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                    MR. SIMPSON: No, sir.
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1 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Do you have any objection 2 to us making these documents and addendums a part of your 3 record of your sworn testimony? MR. SIMPSON: I have no concerns, no 4 problems with it. 5 6 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Without 7 objection, if you'll hand them to Lindi for me, please, 8 sir. And we're going to make those exhibits to your sworn 9 testimony here today. (EXHIBIT NO. 20 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 10 11 COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF DAVID EUGENE SIMPSON) 12 13 (EXHIBIT NO. 21 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 14 COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF DAVID EUGENE 15 SIMPSON) (EXHIBIT NO. 22 - AMENDMENT TO THE PERSONAL 16 17 DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF DAVID EUGENE SIMPSON) 18 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Simpson, the Judicial 19 Merit Selection Commission has thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench. Our inquiry has focused on 2.0 21 nine evaluative criteria, and has included a ballot box 22 survey, a thorough study of your application materials, 23 verification of your compliance with state ethics laws, a 24 search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a 25 study of previous screenings, and checks for economic

conflicts of interest.

2.0

We have received no affidavits today filed in opposition to your election. And there are no witnesses here to testify. Do you wish to make a brief opening statement to the Commission?

MR. SIMPSON: Very brief.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes, sir.

MR. SIMPSON: I just want to again thank you for the opportunity. The position of master in equity in York County is a very important position, and I hope that you would look at my experience and my qualifications.

I believe that I'm qualified as far as the subject matter. I've did that for many years, worked in real estate, worked in -- I actually did a stint with a collection law firm, so I'm familiar with the supplemental proceedings and those types of things.

In addition to being, I think, experienced with the -- with the subject matter, I'm experienced in managing an office; I've been doing that for a long time as well. This office has two full-time -- or now one full-time and one half-time employee, who manages a good bit of money out of York County. I'm familiar with that process.

So again, I just hope you'll look at that experience and the -- and what I've done in the past. And I feel comfortable in putting forth my qualifications and -

- and myself for that position. 1 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Thank you very 3 much. Will you answer any questions that Counsel may have. MR. PEARCE: Mr. Chairman, and members of 4 the Commission, I note for the record that based on the 5 testimony contained in this candidate's PDO, which has been 6 7 included in the record, as amended with the candidate's 8 consent, David Eugene Simpson meets the statutory requirements for this position, regarding age, residence, 9 10 and years of experience. 11 EXAMINATION BY MR. PEARCE: 12 Q. Good evening, Mr. Simpson. 13 Α. Thank you. How do you feel your legal and professional 14 0. 15 experience -- and you touched on it in your earlier comments -- but how do you feel your legal and professional 16 experience thus far renders you qualified, and will assist 17 18 you to be an effective master in equity? 19 Well, I appreciate it, Mr. Pearce. The time that Α. I spent the majority of -- at the very beginning of my 20 career, was in a collection law firm. We did -- did a good 21 22 bit of special hearings, special referee-type work. Part 23 of that as well, I actually served as special referee on 24 occasion.

The work that I did after that with the legal

25

services, that work involved a whole different perspective
-- a perspective in housing, employment, bankruptcy; a lot
of different areas that I think will assist whenever asked
to do the special circuit judge job.

The master in equity in York County has over the last -- at least the last two terms, the last two appointed masters has included an appointment as a special circuit judge. So we hear not only the real estate partitions, foreclosures, special proceedings, but we also hear all of the non-jury motions and -- and a good number of the non-jury cases.

So it is a very important position. I think recently I've been doing a lot of litigation with the Department of Social Services in family court. And while that's a little different, I think the experience there will help as well, dealing with the rules of civil procedure and any litigation and arguments and those types of things.

In addition to that, I served just very briefly, after just a couple of weeks, as a fill-in city judge. And I've also over several years, acted as the referee for the housing authorities in York County, different housing authorities including the housing authority for the Catawba Indian Nation.

So I think all of that together gives me the

experience. I think all of that experience applies to this
particular position.

O. The Commission received 128 ballot box surveys

Q. The Commission received 128 ballot box surveys regarding you. Thirteen of these had additional comments. The survey, for example, contained some -- the following positive comments:

"Knows the law. Honest and unbiased. Great temperament. Very thoughtful. Fair and equitable, and would be an asset to the South Carolina judicial."

A. Those are very nice comments.

- Q. Three of the comments expressed some concerns.

 The first concern went to your preparation. And commentors mentioned that you were often ill-prepared, and sought out an easy result rather than the right result. What response would you offer to this type of concern?
- A. Again, I -- you know, not knowing the exact circumstances, the ones I do at DSS, includes doing what is best for the child. And frequently, I -- that's my primary goal is to do what's best for the family and what's best for the child. So it may appear that what would seem to be an easy way out, would be some type of settlement regarding the child and regarding the family.

Certainly, we've had our share of cases that were not an easy out. We've had -- I've had -- I think I've been involved in about 15 appeals, and we've been involved

in, you know, a seven-day trial in Union County. So a three-day trial -- you know, I don't think we seek the easy way out.

2.0

But it may appear that way because we do settle a good number of our cases, trying to do what's best for the child and the family.

- Q. Another concern was expressed about are you intellectual ability to handle the type cases that would come before this particular master in equity. Some folks expressing -- or I say "some folks" -- a person expressing that you didn't have any business even being considered to be master in equity. Do you have a response to this concern?
- A. That's a tough one to respond to. I certainly -I certainly think I have the intellectual ability. I've
 been a -- I've been an attorney for quite some time. I
 don't know what it means, but I was in the 92nd percentile
 with the SAT, and I passed law school -- passed the Bar on
 the first exam. So, you know, I think I have the
 intellectual ability. I'm certainly sad to hear that
 someone thinks that I do not.
- Q. And again amongst the 128 ballot box surveys, there was just one other concern that was expressed as far as your ability to be effective as a master in equity for York County. How would you respond to that concern that

was expressed?

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A. I think I'd be very effective. I have the experience necessary. I have the -- you know, it involves a -- it involves dealing with and working with a lot of different people -- county people, employees. It requires you to deal with budgetary matters, it requires you to deal with the cases and the caseload. Master in equity -- the current master in equity, Judge Kimbell, has approximately 200 cases at a time that he's dealing with. It is a substantial caseload.

And at DSS, I manage approximately 400 cases at a time. So, you know, I have that experience. And that's something quite effective -- it's more than just being a judge at an individual hearing, which I certainly wouldn't have any problem doing that either. But it involves much more than that to do the job to be an effective master.

- Q. Mr. Simpson, you indicated in your PDQ, that you were sued twice by the same client. And I believe you reported that, that resulted in a Court of Appeals' decision in the case of Moore v. Mr. Simpson. Could you tell us about the nature of those lawsuits?
- A. I'd be glad to. From what I remember, it's been quite some time. The first case was a case that involved not only myself, but other members of the law firm, and it involved one or two other law firms.

From my perspective, it was a case of a client
that did not take the advice as he was given, and then when
things didn't go well it resulted in some -- a good bit of
financial loss for her. And at that point in time, she
sued everyone that was involved.

2.0

And for our -- she initially contacted attorneys to try to take her case. And then the -- she couldn't find anyone to take her case, so we extended her time to find an attorney who would take her case. When that time extension was up, she attempted to serve us at the last minute, and was unsuccessful in her service.

And that's why the Court of Appeals case was fortunately, or unfortunately, I was a named person in that appeal. But it involved more than just myself. It was a case where there was really no case involved, and she couldn't find anyone to take the case. But so the appeal was on the service issues.

- Q. You also indicated that a lawsuit was filed against you as a bankruptcy action.
- A. It was. Mr. Roman had -- he was a client of mine for quite some time. He had a limousine business, and was doing quite well, and then ended up in bankruptcy. But the -- part of the case that involved me was a case of -- he and his family were seeking to find a property with a mother-in-law unit.

And he had initially hired me to do a closing on a -- on a property like that. And then he wanted to move to a bigger and better property. So he was looking for one with a mother-in-law unit. And he found one advertised that way, and the realtor assured him that it was that. And then I informed him that the restrictive covenants would not allow for that.

2.0

And so in my opinion, in the title insurance that was issued he was -- that was excluded from coverage. And I explained to him that I did not think that he would be able to have a mother-in-law unit. But he relied upon the assurances of the real estate agent.

And in the end, he had to remove the work that was done to try to put in the unit. So he sued myself, the title company, and another attorney that helped him with the zoning issue, and everybody else he could find.

But that was dismissed. He did not make that part of his bankruptcy petition; I guess he forgot to list that asset. And when the trustee found out about that, the trustee took -- Mr. Anderson took that over, he reviewed the claim and decided it was -- had no value.

Q. And then one last set of litigation were some foreclosure actions against T and D Properties; one was by Wells Fargo Bank, and the other by Carolina First Bank. Can you tell us about those two foreclosures?

A. I'd be glad to. When I was doing real estate law, I was involved in a lot of different partnerships and several corporations. One of the partnerships, T and D was a -- we owned a -- we owned an apartment complex and, I don't know, maybe ten houses. When that -- when we decided to break up the partnership, we each would take over the funding for the particular properties that we received.

The other partner was taken me out of the mortgages, and then that was about the same time that the mortgage crisis occurred. He was not able to obtain a mortgage. And he -- and I still owned the property, so we were foreclosed on. We had an agreement to sell to the City of Rock Hill, and that took a lot longer than was expected. So it -- the foreclosure was filed, but it was -- you know, they were waiting for the sale of the property. And eventually, the property did sell and there was no -- no foreclosure.

- Q. The actions were actually dismissed?
- A. They were.

MR. PEARCE: Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission, we do have some housekeeping issues for Mr. Simpson.

23 BY MR. PEARCE:

Q. Sir, are you aware that as a judicial candidate, you are bound by the code of judicial conduct as found in

Rule 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules? 1 2 Α. I am. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you 3 0. contacted any members of this Commission about your 4 candidacy? 5 Α. Of this commission? I have not. 6 7 0. And since submitting your letter of intent, have 8 you sought or received a pledge of any legislator, either prior to this date or pending the outcome of your 9 10 screening? 11 No, I have not. I did a letter just introducing Α. 12 myself, letting them know I was in the position when I 13 first applied. But I have not spoke with or had contact 14 since that time. 15 And also, have you asked any third parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or 16 17 are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this 18 process on your behalf? I have not. And I do not know of anyone who has. 19 Α. Have you received, and do you understand, the 20 Q. 21 Commission's guidelines on pledging, as well as South 22 Carolina Code Section 2-19-70 Subsection E? 23 Α. I believe I do. Yes, sir. 24 MR. PEARCE: I would note for the record, 25 that the Piedmont Citizens Committee reported Mr. Simpson

to be well qualified in the evaluative criteria of ethical 1 2 fitness, professional and academic ability, character, 3 reputation, experience, and judicial temperament, and 4 qualified in the remaining evaluative criteria of constitutional qualifications, physician health and mental 5 6 stability. 7 The Committee noted that, "Mr. Simpson would 8 bring to the master in equity position, a wealth of real estate experience from decades of legal practice, as well 9 10 as significant management expertise from managing a small 11 law firm, and a regional office for DSS. He has a quiet, steady demeanor which suggests good judicial temperament." 12 Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record 13 14 that any concerns raised during the course of this investigation by staff, regarding this candidate, were 15 incorporated into my questioning of him today. And I don't 16 17 have any further questions. 18 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any questions? Senator Hayes. 19 Thank you. This is more in the 20 MR. HAYES: 21 way of a statement than a -- than a question. But I have 22 known David for a number of years. Matter of fact, you 23 were at one time the partner of the outgoing master in 24 equity; is that correct?

MR. SIMPSON: That is correct.

25

MR. HAYES: Jack Kimball, who has done a 1 2 great job for us over the years. I would just point out to 3 the Committee, that I don't know of any lawyer -- and if 4 you look at his PDO, he's had a varied career. Mr. Simpson -- I mean, he has run a legal serves -- Piedmont Legal 5 Services, which is a large legal service office in York 6 7 County, then he went in private practice and carried a huge 8 -- at one time, one of the busiest real estate lawyers in York County. 9 10 Then he went to work for DSS, carrying a --11 running a large DSSS office, and dealing with our juvenile issues in York County. So I think that Mr. Simpson will 12 13 bring a wealth of experience to this job, and a good 14 judicial temperament as well. So I think he is imminently 15 qualified. Thank you, Senator Hayes. 16 MR. SIMPSON: 17 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Senator Hayes. 18 Any further questions? 19 (Hearing none.) CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Mr. Simpson, 20 21 thank you so much. This concludes this portion of our 22 screening process. I want to take this opportunity to 23 remind you, that pursuant to the Commission's evaluative 24 criteria, the Commission expects candidates to follow the 25 spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws. And we

will view violations, or the appearance of impropriety, as 1 2 serious and potentially deserving of heavy weight and 3 screening deliberations. On that note, and as you know, the record 4 will remain open until the formal release of the report or 5 6 qualifications, and you may be called back at such time if 7 the need arises. I thank you for offering for this 8 position, and I thank you for your service to the state for South Carolina. 9 10 MR. SIMPSON: Thank you, sir. And thank you all for hearing me. I appreciate it. 11 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Have a safe trip back home. 12 13 (Candidate excused.) 14 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weaver, good evening. 15 MS. WEAVER: Good evening. CHAIRMAN SMITH: You're supposed to be 16 17 starting at four o'clock, I see on the scheduled. And it's 18 6:30. So let me apologize for that. We are always optimistic that we're going to finish earlier than we are, 19 and I think we're starting to learn. This is worse than 2.0 21 court at times. I see you have two guests with you. Would 22 you like to introduce them to the Commission? 23 MS. WEAVER: Yes. With me today is my 24 father Stan Weaver, and his wife Margie. 25 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, welcome. Glad to

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have y'all here today. Sorry to make y'all wait too.
1
2
    know you didn't sign up for that.
 3
                    Ms. Weaver, will you raise your right hand,
    please, ma'am.
 4
5
                    WHEREUPON,
                    TEASA KAY WEAVER, being duly sworn and
 6
7
     cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing
8
    but the truth, testifies as follows:
9
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weaver, before you is
10
    your personal data questionnaire and the sworn statement.
    Are these documents that you've submitted to the
11
    Commission?
12
13
                    MS. WEAVER:
                                 They are.
14
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Are they both correct to
15
     the best of your knowledge?
                    MS. WEAVER: Yes, they are.
16
17
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Does anything need to be
18
     changed or updated at this time?
19
                    MS. WEAVER: Not at this time.
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Do you have any
20
21
     objection to us making these documents, and any amendments,
22
     a part of the record of your sworn testimony here today?
23
                    MS. WEAVER: No objections.
24
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Without objection, if
25
    you'll hand those to Lindi. We're going to make those a
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record -- an exhibit to your sworn testimony. 1 2 (EXHIBIT NO. 23 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 3 COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA OUESTIONNAIRE OF TEASA KAY WEAVER) 4 (EXHIBIT NO. 24 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION 5 COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF TEASA KAY WEAVER) 6 7 (EXHIBIT NO. 25 - AMENDMENT TO THE PERSONAL 8 DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF TEASA KAY WEAVER) 9 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weaver, the Judicial 10 Merit Selection Commission has thoroughly investigated your 11 qualifications for the Commission. Our inquiry has focused on nine evaluative criteria, which include a ballot box 12 13 survey, a thorough study of your application materials, 14 verification of your compliance with state ethics laws, a 15 search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a study of previous screenings, and checks for economic 16 conflicts of interest. 17 18 We've received no affidavits today filed in opposition to your election. And no witnesses are present 19 2.0 here to testify. Do you wish to make a brief opening statement to the Commission? 21 22 MS. WEAVER: No. 23 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you so much. That's 24 the best opening statement of the evening. Answer any 25 questions Counsel may have.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 1 MS. DEAN: 2 for the record that based on the testimony contained in the 3 candidate's PDO, which has been included in the record with the candidate's consent, Ms. Weaver meets the statutory 4 requirements for this position, regarding residence and age 5 and years of practice. 6 7 EXAMINATION BY MS. DEAN: 8 Ms. Weaver, how do you feel your legal and professional experience thus far renders you qualified and 9 10 will assist you to be an effective master in equity? 11 Well, I've been a prosecutor for my 15 years as Α. an attorney, and in court a lot. I'm familiar with the 12 rules of evidence, which is the same for civil or criminal. 13 And appearing in court with trials, I have the trial 14 15 experience to know the rules of evidence. And also, that I'm comfortable in court. So I --16 17 my profession is some -- a profession where we have court 18 every other week, so that's a place that I feel very comfortable. Again, the same rules of evidence. And so I 19 just would feel very comfortable in that setting. 2.0 21 Q. Thank you. Ms. Weaver, the Commission received 22 101 ballot box surveys regarding you, with 18 additional 23 comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained

"Extremely smart, hardworking, even temperament,

the following positive comments:

24

25

and ethical, effective lawyer."

Five of the written comments expressed concerns regarding your experience, and 12.9 percent of the ballot box survey takers marked "unqualified" on experience. How would you respond to these concerns?

A. Well, actually, when I met with the Bar

Committee, I said that, that would have been my concern if
I hadn't seen my qualifications. I actually sat down with
the current master in equity, Judge Kimball, and got a
little bit more information about what comes before him and
what's submitted before him. And I actually said there's a
little bit more of a learning curve when you go from civil
to criminal.

In criminal court, the judges do not receive motions ahead of time. Most time it's right there when the case is being called for trial. They don't know -- they don't hear any testimony. Sometimes they're not even told what's coming before the court when we call a case for till -- until that day. They -- you know, they don't know.

Whereas, in speaking with Judge Kimball, it's a lot different with civil court; there's the complaint and there are motions filed and there are affidavits filed, which is the testimony that he get -- he gets weeks ahead of time, which allows him to review what the attorneys are coming to argue that day in court.

2.0

So certainly, I think it's -- that is very helpful in the switch from criminal to civil in that the motions are received ahead of time, that most of the testimony is received ahead of time. And in fact, I've been to master in equity court several times, now, and on the motions days that Judge Kimbell has there's rarely any additional testimony, at least that I saw. So mostly, everything's handled from the motions and the other complaints and other filings that have been done by that time.

So he -- he pretty much knows what -- what's going to be litigated that day in court, versus what criminal law is, which is -- and as a prosecutor, lots of times I have to be prepared for what the defense is going to argue that I don't know, there's no previous motions filed. It's rare that, that's done.

- Q. Thank you. And you discussed a little bit about the differences, but can you -- in your experience, but can you also talk just a little about how you'd prepare yourself to serve as master in equity?
 - A. I'm not quite sure I understand.
- Q. What preparation you would undertake to better -- to be fully prepared to be -- to serve as master in equity.
- A. Oh, well, if I was fortunate enough to be appointed for this position, I would hope Judge Kimbell

would be there to -- for me to work with him, so that I could see exactly what he does. Because some of the things he does is a lot different than civil court.

2.0

Most of the circuit court judges that deal with civil court, they have the clerk of court that schedules a lot of the matters. But with Judge Kimbell, I think he has somewhat of his own docket with foreclosures and -- and other matters. So there's a lot that he does, that's a little bit different then even what the circuit court judges do.

So I would hope that he would have time if, again, I were fortunate enough to be chosen for the position, that I would get some training time with him before I started. And I believe that he ends in June or July -- the end of June or July.

- Q. Thank you, Ms. Weaver. And you talked a little bit about how as prosecutor you find out things while you're in the trial, and that you don't have the preparation time as you believe a master in equity would have. But can you talk a little bit about how your experience as a prosecutor would help you be prepared to be a master in equity?
- A. Yes. And even though it might be civil law, I still have to research issues. I still have to spot issues. As a prosecutor I have to be prepared for what the

defense is going -- or what issues that they're -- they're going -- going to make and, certainly, motions they're going to make.

2.0

Because as prosecutors, we have to have the witnesses there to be prepared for whatever issues that might come up pre-trial. And so it would be the same for civil, it's just different -- researching different law and -- and different issues and looking at different rules.

But I never go into court without researching and looking up the law, looking up the rules and making sure that I am as well versed as I can be about a case before I -- I go in there. And that would -- that would not be different for me if I were master in equity.

I would review the complaints, review the motions, review the law before I went in there, to make sure that I was fully aware of what -- the issues that were being litigated.

- Q. Thank you, Ms. Weaver. You indicated earlier that you -- in your role as a solicitor, you've had a little bit of civil experience. Would you explain that?
- A. Yes. A large part of me as a prosecutor -- as being a drug prosecutor, and we do -- we handle civil forfeitures, which is the seizure of money, and so we have to file those. Those are filed in the common pleas. And so that is a -- I had one trial, actually, in front of

Judge Kimbell, for a civil forfeiture.

So I actually have filed complaints and -- and handled a trial in the court of common pleas when Judge Kimbell was presiding for civil forfeiture.

- Q. And, lastly, some housekeeping issues. Can you please explain to the court why you -- please explain to the Commission why you're interested in being a master in equity?
- A. Well, I've, you know, been practicing law for 15 years, all of those years as a prosecutor. And I've worked my way up in the office, to the point where now I'm in sort of a supervisory/mentor capacity with the other attorneys. And to me, this is just a step up for me.

And this is -- you know, I'm ready to take that sort of next step in my career. And this to me is the next -- the next step. And I'm very excited about it. And so that's -- I'm just ready to progress with my career.

- Q. Thank you. And just to some housekeeping issues.

 Ms. Weaver, are you aware that as a judicial candidate you are bound by the code of judicial conduct as found in Rule 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Ms. Weaver, since submitting your letter of intent, have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?

1 No, I have not. Α. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you 2 3 sought or received a pledge of any legislator, either prior 4 to this date or pending the outcome of your criminal? 5 Α. No, I have not. 6 Have you asked any third parties to contact 0. 7 members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you 8 aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on your behalf? 9 10 Α. No, I have not. And no, I am not. Have you reviewed, and do you understand, the 11 Q. 12 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code 13 Section statute 2-19-70(E)? 14 Yes. Α. I note that the Piedmont 15 MS. DEAN: 16 Citizen's Committee reported Ms. Weaver as well qualified in ethical fitness, professional and academic ability, 17 18 character, reputation, and judicial temperament. Weaver was found qualified in four categories of 19 constitutional qualifications, physical health and mental 20 21 stability and experience. 22 The Committee stated, "Ms. Weaver will bring 23 in strong legal ability and a high level of energy and 24 enthusiasm to her candidacy. As an assistant solicitor who

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has practiced almost exclusively in the criminal court,

however, she lacks experience in types of matters (example: 1 2 foreclosures) that regularly come before a master in 3 The Committee is confident that she could acquire this experience over time, but there will be a steep 4 learning curve." 5 Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record 6 7 that any concerns raised during the investigation by staff 8 regarding the candidate, were incorporated into today's Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions. 9 questioning. 10 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you so much. Any 11 questions? Senator Hayes. 12 Thank you. MR. HAYES: 13 EXAMINATION BY MR. HAYES: 14 I want to thank you for willingness to serve in 15 this capacity, and also for your service as -- in the solicitor -- in the solicitor's office. I notice you went 16 to pharmacy school for a while, but you decided to come 17 18 back into legal practice. Can you talk about that a little bit? 19 Oh, I didn't -- so I started with the solicitor's 20 Α. 21 office and I prosecuted for five years, and I got to a 22 point where I think you just get to that age of do I want 23 to stay where I'm at or do something else? And I had 24 always had a science and math background, or a -- just very

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interested in it.

And I have a friend that turned me towards 1 2 pharmacy school. And it was just -- I believe that I was 3 in my early 30s. And if I were going to, you know, try to 4 make a change in my career, especially to something completely different, that was the time. And so I did. 5 I actually -- I can't remember if it was a year 6 7 and a half, or almost two years, I had to get some 8 prerequisites. And I got accepted into pharmacy school. And I went to pharmacy school for a year and came back. 9 10 was just working for the solicitor's office for the summer, 11 and once I stepped back in, I said this is where I want to be. And I missed it. And that's where I've been for the 12 13 last ten years. 14 Sometimes you have to go away to appreciate what 0. 15 you have --16 Α. You sure do. 17 -- the York County that you came back --Q. 18 Α. Thank you so much. 19 MR. HAYES: I just want to state for the 20 record, she has as wonderful reputation in York County as a 21 prosecutor. 22 You don't have a lot of civil experience, but I'm Q. 23 confident that you could pick that up and, you know, 24 certainly educate yourself in that regard.

MR. HAYES: I just want to pass that along

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to the Commission. 1 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you, Senator Hayes. 3 It's good to have some on the Commission who's from York 4 County. So it makes it easy for us. All right. Any further questions? 5 6 (Hearing none.) 7 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Ms. Weaver, thank you so 8 much for your presence today. This concludes this portion of our screening process. I want to take this opportunity 9 10 to remind you that, pursuant to the Commission's evaluative 11 criteria, the Commission expects candidates to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the ethics laws. And we 12 13 will view violations, or the appearance of impropriety, as 14 serious and potentially deserving of heavy weight and 15 screening deliberations. On that note, and as you know, the record 16 17 will remain open until the formal release of the report of 18 qualifications, and you may be called back at such time if the need arises. I thank you for offering for this 19 position. And I thank you for your service to the state of 20 South Carolina. 21 22 MS. WEAVER: Thank you so much. 23 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Y'all have a 24 safe trip back to York County. Senator Hayes will be

following you back, shortly, on the interstate.

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1
                    Mr. Howard moves that we go into executive
2
     session. All in favor say "aye."
 3
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
 4
                           (Hearing none.)
5
6
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. We're in
7
     executive session.
8
            (Off the record from 6:46: p.m. to 7:12 p.m.)
9
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: We're back on the record.
10
    We're coming out of executive session. Mr. Safran moves
11
     that we lift the veil. All in favor say "aye."
12
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
13
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
14
                           (Hearing none.)
15
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. Let me
     state that while we were in executive session, there were
16
    no decisions made and no votes were taken. We're going to
17
18
    proceed to the vote -- the vote of family court for the 8th
    Judicial Circuit, Seat No. 1. And Mr. Safran?
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                    MR. SAFRAN: I would move that all
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21
     candidates be qualified and nominated.
22
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: And that's seconded by Mr.
23
     Safran -- all right. So Mr. Safran moves that we find all
24
     the candidates qualified and nominated. And it's seconded
25
    by Representative Murphy.
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And the candidates are as follows: The
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2
     Honorable Bryan C. Able, Ashley Phillips Case, and Matthew
3
     Price Turner. Any discussion in regards to that motion?
 4
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: No discussion. We're going
5
     to move to a vote. All in favor of finding all the
6
7
     candidates qualified and nominated, please raise your hand.
8
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Let the record -- all
9
10
     opposed?
11
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Let the record reflect --
12
13
     all right. Sorry. And Senator Young has the proxy of
14
     Senator Sabb and Senator Rankin -- and Senator Rankin.
15
    how they vote, Senator Young?
                    SENATOR YOUNG: They vote the same as I do.
16
17
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. They vote aye on
18
    both of -- on finding all the candidates qualified and
19
    nominated. And I have the proxy of Representative
    Rutherford, and he votes age on having all the candidates
2.0
21
     qualified and nominated.
22
                    So the three candidates, Bryan Able, Ashley
23
     Phillips Case, and Matthew Price Turner are all qualified -
24
     - found qualified and nominated. The next one, please,
25
    ma'am.
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MS. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, the next race -
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2
     - the final race is master in equity, York County. There
3
     are two candidates: David Eugene Simpson, and Teasa Kay
 4
     Weaver.
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Mr. Howard?
5
 6
                    MR. HOWARD: I make a motion that we find
7
     them qualified.
8
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Senator Hayes
9
    makes a motion that we find both of the candidates
10
     qualified, seconded by Mr. Howard. Any discussion?
11
                           (Hearing none.)
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. All in favor of
12
13
     finding the master in equity for York County, David Eugene
14
     Simpson and Teasa Kay Weaver, qualified, please raise their
15
    hands.
                (Commission members cast their vote.)
16
17
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
18
                           (Hearing none.)
19
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Let the record reflect that
    both of them are -- both of them have been qualified by the
2.0
21
     -- all right. Let me back up. We have two proxies.
22
     Senator Young, do you have the proxies of Senator Sabb and
23
     Senator Rankin?
                    SENATOR YOUNG: I do. And they vote the
24
25
     same as I do, which is "qualified."
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1
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. And then I have the
2
    proxy of Representative Rutherford, and he votes
     "qualified." Let the record reflect that it's now
3
 4
    unanimous, and both David Eugene Simpson and Teasa Kay
     Weaver are qualified. And with that being said, Senator
5
6
    Hayes moves that this committee finally adjourned after two
7
    weeks. So all in favor say "aye."
           (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
8
9
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: All opposed?
10
                           (Hearing none.)
11
                    CHAIRMAN SMITH: The ayes have it. We stand
12
     adjourned.
                    (OFF THE RECORD AT 7:20 P.M.)
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	I, PATRICIA G. BACHAND, COURT REPORTER AND NOTARY
4	PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT LARGE, DO
5	HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING TRANSCRIPT CONSISTING OF
6	118 PAGES IS A TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE RECORD TO THE
7	BEST OF MY SKILL AND ABILITY.
8	I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I AM NEITHER ATTORNEY NOR
9	COUNSEL FOR, NOR RELATED TO OR EMPLOYED BY ANY OF THE
10	PARTIES CONNECTED WITH THIS ACTION, NOR AM I FINANCIALLY
11	INTERESTED IN SAID CAUSE.
12	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE SET MY HAND AND SEAL THIS
13	11TH DAY OF DECEMBER 2017.
14	
15	
16	
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19	
20	- <u></u> -
21	PATRICIA G. BACHAND, COURT REPORTER
22	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 8, 2027
23	
24	
25	