

1226 Pickens Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
info@garberreporting.com
Telephone: (803) 256-4500 | Fax (803) 256-1999

## **PROCEEDINGS**

November 14, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC

REPORTER: Patricia Bachand

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    STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )
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    COUNTY OF RICHLAND
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                JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION
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                   TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS
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    BEFORE:
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         SENATOR LUKE A. RANKIN, CHAIRMAN
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         REPRESENTATIVE G. MURRELL SMITH, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN
10
         SENATOR RONNIE A. SABB
11
         SENATOR TOM YOUNG, JR.
12
         REPRESENTATIVE J. TODD RUTHERFORD
13
         REPRESENTATIVE CHRIS MURPHY
14
         MICHAEL HITCHCOCK
15
         LUCY GREY MCIVER
16
         ANDREW N. SAFRAN
17
         ERIN B. CRAWFORD, CHIEF COUNSEL
18
19
20
    DATE:
                 November 14th, 2018
21
    TIME: 9:30 A.M.
22
    LOCATION: Gressette Building, Room 105
23
                   1101 Pendleton Street
24
                   Columbia, South Carolina 29201
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    REPORTED BY: PATRICIA G. BACHAND, COURT REPORTER
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1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. We're started.
2	Good morning. And on motion of Mr. Safran we're going to
3	go into executive session. Seconded by Ms. McIver. And
4	we'll go into executive session.
5	(Off the record from 12:33 p.m. to 12:44 p.m.)
6	WHEREUPON,
7	MEREDITH L. COKER, being duly sworn and
8	cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing
9	but the truth, testifies as follows:
10	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You've got the same forms
11	you did last year, the PDQ and the sworn statement before
12	you. Any changes that need to be made to those?
13	MS. COKER: There were a few minor changes.
14	But I have already given the originals, and I believe they
15	are right there. There was a slight amendment to the
16	personal data questionnaire, I just had some civil appeals
17	that are moving through the system. I updated that
18	information. And then I had inadvertently omitted a "not
19	applicable" on the statement of economic interest. So I
20	supplemented that form.
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: As is, do you now object
22	to them being made a part of the record?
23	MS. COKER: I do not.
24	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And that will be put in.
25	(EXHIBIT NO. 4 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION

1	COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF
2	MEREDITH L. COKER)
3	(EXHIBIT NO. 5 - AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL DATA
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5	(EXHIBIT NO. 6 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
6	COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF MEREDITH L. COKER)
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You remember this well,
8	I'm sure, But we have the task of evaluating your
9	candidacy. And the Commission looks at nine evaluative
10	criteria, includineg the ballot box survey, a study of your
11	application materials, verification of your compliance with
12	the state ethics laws, a search of newspaper articles in
13	which your name appears, a study of previous screenings
14	again that was last year and then a check for economic
15	conflicts of interest.
16	We have no one who has filed an affidavit in
17	opposition to your campaign. No witnesses are here to
18	testify against you. I will now allow you, if you'd like
19	to introduce your guest that is behind you. But you don't
20	have to.
21	MS. COKER: Well, I feel like I should.
22	This is my husband Cooper Coker. He has been nice enough
23	to accompany me, to drop off our daughter at school this
24	morning, and then we came on up here.
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: He wasn't with you last

1 year, was he? 2 MS. COKER: No. We actually had a -- he was 3 taking care of said child last year while I was here. 4 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You now have the 5 opportunity to make a brief -- ever so brief, very brief, 6 brief, brief opening statement if you'd like. But you do 7 not have to. 8 MS. COKER: I appreciate that. I would just 9 like to thank everyone for their time here today. And I'm 10 happy to answer any questions you all may have. 11 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Great. Thank you. Maura. 12 MS. BAKER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I note 13 for the record that based on the testimony contained in the 14 candidate's PDO, which has been included in the record with 15 the candidate's consent, Ms. Meredith L. Coker meets the 16 constitutional and statutory requirements for this position 17 regarding age, residence and years of practice. 18 EXAMINATION BY MS. BAKER: 19 0. Good morning, Ms. Coker. How do you feel that 20 your legal and professional experience thus far renders you 21 qualified and will assist you to be an effective circuit 22 court judge? 23 Α. Well, as I have stated in the PDO, and as some of 24 these folks have heard previously, I have had a very 25 diverse legal background. I started up in -- I was

originally a Virginia attorney. I clerked for two years at the Virginia Court of Appeals, doing primarily criminal appellate work. Judge Willis, who I worked for, had been a prior commonwealth's attorney -- a solicitor here, and had worked his way up through the system.

I then went to a firm in the District of Columbia, still practicing mostly in Virginia, and in the federal court system there, that did all sorts of interesting things. A lot of international business law, some bankruptcy, some patent work. All over the board. We did that.

And then I got smart and moved farther south. I got cold. Had about three feet of the snow on the ground and decided to move to South Carolina. I took the Bar here. I practiced with a firm that did mostly commercial litigation work. And now I am a -- one of two partners in a small firm in Charleston, practicing primarily in civil litigation. But I also do substantial transactional work as well.

I think that the different things that I've done through my professional background has enabled me to build a skill set of getting to the right answer quickly and getting the solution without becoming personally invested in what that solution really is.

I think that while I do not have the criminal

background a solicitor may have, the fact of the matter is, is that the criminal laws in South Carolina are well codified, their sentencing guidelines, there's favorably or unfavorably significant legal precedent. And I have had the ability, and I think the success, in being able to find issues quickly, address the solutions and move forward.

Q. Ms. Coker, the Commission received 75 ballot box surveys regarding you, with three additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments:

"Meredith Coker has the experience and disposition to be an excellent jurist. She has a keen intellect and strong analytical skills required to be a successful judge."

One of the written comments expressed concerns.

The comment stated, "Meredith Coker takes unreasonable legal positions as an advocate."

What response would you offer to this concern?

A. Well, again, not knowing what unreasonable position that may be, I will say that I have represented creditors in the past, and have had several debtors that thought it was unreasonable, for instance, to pay any portion of any outstanding debt.

I had a very contested case that went on for several years, where we said, "This is the amount you owe.

1 How much can you pay?" And they said, "Zero. And you
2 should pay us."

I myself do not believe I take unreasonable positions. In fact, I pride myself on being able to see both sides. And quite frankly, most of my cases end up resolving out prior to or even after a judicial verdict.

- Q. Ms. Coker, what have you done since your last screening to prepare to serve as a circuit court judge?
- A. Well, there was some concern last year at this time just about, with regard to my current criminal background. I have -- I know very well, a solo practitioner in Charleston County, who has allowed me to shadow him in some -- in some serious felony cases this year.

I have as my own work schedule permitted, gone through that process with him, gone through jury trials with him, argued criminal motions with him, and have made an effort to keep up a little bit better with that side of the advance sheets.

- Q. Ms. Coker, why do you want to be a circuit court judge?
- A. Well, obviously, it is -- it would be a great honor. It is an important civic duty that I believe that I would fulfill, and fulfill well. And I think that my -- both personality and particular skill set would mesh well

with the needs of being a jurist.

I think it's incredibly important for not only the Bar, but for the people -- the regular citizens who come into a courtroom, whether they be civil litigants, criminal defendants, or victims, be able to be comfortable, or as comfortable as possible, with a jurist who is -- has a calm, consistent, yet strong demeanor. And I believe that I would be able to provide that.

- Q. Ms. Coker, I just have a few housekeeping issues. Are you aware that as a judicial candidate you are bound by the Code of Judicial Conduct as found in Rule 501 in the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Ms. Coker, since submitting your letter of intent have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?
  - A. No.
- 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.
- Q. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including the limitations on contacting members of the General Assembly regarding your screening?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact
3	members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you
4	aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on
5	your behalf?
6	A. I have not requested that. And I am unaware of
7	anyone speaking.
8	Q. Have you received and do you understand the
9	Commission guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code
10	Section 2-19-70(E)?
11	A. Yes.
12	MS. BAKER: I would note that the Low
13	Country Citizens Committee reported that Ms. Coker was well
14	qualified in the evaluative criteria of ethical fitness,
15	professional and academic ability, reputation, experience
16	and judicial temperament. The committee reported that Ms.
17	Coker was qualified in the evaluative criteria of physical
18	health, mental stability, and constitutional
19	qualifications. The committee stated and signed that Ms.
20	Coker is intellectual, poised, and has good experience.
21	Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record
22	that any concerns raised during the investigation by staff
23	regarding the candidate were incorporated into the
24	questioning of the candidate today. Mr. Chairman, I have

25

no further questions.

1 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Ouestions by members of 2 the Commission? Mr. Hitchcock. 3 EXAMINATION BY MR. HITCHCOCK: 4 Good morning, Ms. Coker. I'd like to commend you 5 for the efforts that you've taken to go get criminal 6 I think there's many times when we -- I think experience. 7 we see candidates and we imply that, that might be a good 8 thing for them to do when they lack experience either on 9 the criminal or the -- or the civil side. And it's not 10 necessarily often that we see somebody taking the 11 initiative to go do that. So I would commend you on that. 12 And I know that you indicated that you've been 13 working with Mr. -- I believe it's Mr. Falk, helping him 14 with some of his criminal practice. Could you give us kind 15 of a -- maybe get into that a little bit deeper, and give 16 us an idea of the types of cases that you've been assisting 17 him with, and some details regarding your level of 18 participation in those cases. 19 Α. Certainly. And again it's -- it has been, 20 obviously, not a full-time participation, and it's been 21 voluntary on my behalf. With regard to jury trials, I 22 assisted him from the discovery process through pretrial 23 and through sentencing on a robbery matter. 24 With regard to a co-defendant murder trial, I

again worked primarily with the pretrial discovery. I

1 wrote most of, if not all of the pretrial motions. 2 argued the motion to sever the co-defendants, which I was 3 actually successful in so doing. And that particular trial 4 ended up in, for our defendant, a plea agreement. 5 defendant was convicted last week of -- with a life 6 sentence. 7 I have also periodically assisted him with regard 8 to jury instructions, selections of juries, pretrial 9 motions, drafting, research and that sort of thing. 10 Q. Thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any questions? 12 further questions? 13 REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Mr. Chairman. 14 Representative Smith. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 15 EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: 16 0. Ms. Coker, I remember you from last year. So 17 normally, I ask a lot of questions about criminal 18 background, and I think we discussed that a lot last year 19 about how you would handle lawyers. I presume what you testified -- and I looked through the transcript, also, you 20 21 would -- that would still be the same philosophy you would 22 hold if you were elected as a circuit court judge. 23 Yes, sir. My philosophy hasn't changed. 24 continue to try to evolve in my knowledge and maturity 25 level, but other than that I haven't had much time to

1 change much.

- Q. So I'm not going to take fifteen minutes or so to go through that with you, if it's the same questions. So thank you -- thank you again for offering.
  - A. Understood. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good. Mr. Safran.

MR. SAFRAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN:

- Q. Just a couple quick questions. As far as your current civil practice -- I mean, I know what the highlighted points are as far as from your information. But just give me a general breakdown of what primarily you're doing. I mean, is it collection work? Is it foreclosure? Is it transactional? I mean, what mainly are you doing? Because, you know, you see kind of a very broad swath of things in circuit court, but then again there's kind of a core that I'm sure you recognize that a lot of it's personal injury, you do have commercial litigation. So I'm just trying to get a sense of what your primary background is.
- A. That's a more difficult question to respond to than at first. So many people nowadays, while they don't specialize, they certainly concentrate in, for instance, foreclosure defense and personal injury. I will say I do not -- I don't think I have any personal injury cases.

1 Over the course of the last thirty days, I have 2 dealt with commercial transaction deals, purchasing of 3 loans, a couple residential matters. I have two or three 4 heirs property cases that are currently pending -- or suits 5 to quiet title based on heirs property. 6 I have an Article 9 UCC matter pending a 7 decision. We just came to a settlement in a multimillion 8 dollar bad faith insurance claim. I think I've been in 9 eight different courts in the last thirty or forty-five 10 days. So it's difficult -- generally speaking, most of my 11 practice stems from property or the things that get built 12 out of it. 13 Right. 0. 14 We're basically doing a lot of construction work, Α. 15 a lot of ownership disputes, easement disputes and that 16 sort of thing, contract work. And then of course the bank 17 representation, I do basically whatever the banks ask me to 18 do. 19

- Q. Business-oriented type of stuff for the most part?
  - A. Primarily.

21

- Q. And the firm that you worked with in Virginia
  back -- the law firm back then?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- 25 Q. Where was that located?

1 Α. That was located on M Street in Georgetown. 2 I will say, 'cause Maura brought this up, the Jim Falk I 3 used to work for in D.C. --4 0. Yes, ma'am. 5 Α. -- is not the Jim Falk that's here. Although, 6 they went to college together and were in the college 7 class. 8 Right. Q. 9 One was from Kentucky and one was from Arizona. Α. 10 So I just wanted to clarify that. But we were -- in the 11 District of Columbia, but obviously my practice was 12 primarily the Court of Federal Claims, or federal and state 13 court in Virginia. And that was a significant amount of 14 either corporate work. 15 We had some liability issues we looked into for 16 Had a lot of, again, business-type transactional -folks. 17 excuse me -- litigations spurring off of transactions. 18 strangely enough, negotiated the collective bargaining 19 agreement for the minor league hockey teams at the time. 20 So again, it was a very diverse and strange 21 practice. But I get to do a lot of different things, and I get to learn a lot about different things. 22 23 0. And there's no question -- and I think, you know,

obviously have to be intelligent, you obviously have to be

candidly, to be able to do those type of things, you

24

very industrious. Because I'm sure some of that type of work is very time-intensive.

And I guess the question that I've got, and I've asked somebody else this, is it's kind of the old notion to be careful what you wish for in that -- you know, we heard Judge Kelly in here the other day, talking about, "When my civil court breaks down, I'm pulling general sessions in because we just have such a need to deal with it."

And, you know, obviously, you wouldn't be here if you didn't have a sincere interest in doing this. I understand that. But I mean, are you aware that you see that kind of thing happening, where you may be going in with the idea that I'm going to be doing things -- and certainly anticipated it's not all going to be exactly what you're doing now, but where you may be spending the better part of your time hearing guilty pleas, and, you know, during these lulls where you're effectively shutting down civil court, bringing over everybody from the jail just to make sure you're relieving the numbers over there. I mean, is that something that you really feel in the long run is something you're really up to doing?

A. I appreciate that question. I think most people
-- and again, it's be careful what you wish for. Most
people have the ability to see grand concepts, grand
schemes, handle, for instance, large complex civil matters.

And some people really like the minutia of the day-to-day, for lack of a better term, grind. I mean, listening to a hundred discovery motions, listening to a hundred guilty pleas in the course of a few days.

And I have always been -- based on both my professional background and my personality, I'm one of those people that gets in there and gets the job done. I am more than happy to do what needs to be done. And I think that a lot of those smaller tasks, because nobody really wants to do them, get pushed back or build up and so there becomes a backlog.

I think that if you -- if you deal with and take seriously the pretrial motions, the guilty pleas, various and sundry other day-to-day almost administrative or procedural matters, then it enables the larger more complex things to get more focused upon.

Q. And I guess I understand the questions have been asked several times, about not being somehow sucked into ruling out of empathy. But I guess the question is maybe more from just purely the legal and the experience standpoint, obviously you've got a tremendous amount of background dealing with a lot of the more -- and I use this very, very poorly, probably -- but kind of the cold transactional stuff.

You know a lot of the stuff that comes really

deals with human beings. You know, the personal injury things, you know, they have a little different flavor to them. And I guess do you feel like the fact that you maybe haven't handled as much of that type of stuff, you know, may have an impact in terms of how you address those kinds of cases?

A. Well, I think that my primary philosophy, and I alluded to this earlier, is that the -- whether it be the criminal code sentencing guidelines, procedural and evidentiary rules, I believe very much in there being a framework. And the judge is the -- I don't want to say the ringmaster of the circus, but certainly the guardian of that framework.

And I think if you create a consistently applied framework, the lawyers, the litigants, the defendants understand what that framework is going to be going forward, it makes their job easier.

And, therefore, I have no problem with not substituting my own judgment for the judgment of the Legislature -- legislators whose job it is to create what is a serious felony, how much time that somebody is to be serve -- is to serve and that sort of thing. That's not my job. My job is simply to apply the facts that are given to the law, that has been given to me.

Q. And I appreciate the answer. And, you know, I

guess the last thing I'll ask you is this: If you go back and you look in pretty much any area, both in the civil side as well as on the criminal side, case after case talks about this extreme amount of deference that's given to the discretion of the trial judge when it comes to so many issues, including sentencing, evidentiary issues many times.

So again, I guess that's really what I'm getting at is that sometimes it's just not right there in the book. You know, it's going to have to kind of fall on you. And I think one thing we've all talked about in the past is having experience, you know, in several areas in order to basically say "been there done that."

And I understand, you know, you get what comes in the door. And you got to more or less focus on what's there for you to do. So I guess the only question I'm asking is: Do you seem to feel like you're capable of going into maybe some of these unchartered waters that you haven't ventured to in the past?

A. I think my husband is probably standing -sitting behind me, trying to laugh at how empathetic I can
be. Honestly, with regard to solving -- I have no problem
making decisions. I have no problem -- if there's a
reasonable logical basis for that decision, I am
comfortable with that decision.

1 I certainly understand your concern. And I think 2 that there are certainly times that, that is a valid 3 concern. But, likewise, it's the same thing with dealing 4 with a career solicitor, are they going to be sympathetic 5 to defendants? You don't know until you -- I mean, you 6 all's job is to figure out that person's character and see 7 if they're up to the task. Or on the other side, a career public defender, are they going to be harder on solicitors 8 9 just in that criminal area? 10 And again, I will say that certainly that's an 11 The days of one horse/one lawyer towns where the issue. guy did everything -- I mean, nobody really has that kind 12 13 of background anymore. There are certainly exceptions. 14 But I think you have to pick somebody who is going to be --15 who has shown the ability to jump into different things and 16 rise to the challenge. 17 Q. Thank you very much for your responses. 18 Thank you, sir. Α. 19 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any other questions? 20 Senator Young. 21 SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 22 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 23 0. Mrs. Coker, thank you again for offering to serve 24 on the circuit court in South Carolina. Like 25 Representative Smith, I recall the screening that we did

last year when you were a candidate in a prior race. And some of the questions that were asked of you then, I would assume your answers would be the same. One of which is you were asked in that screening about your sensitivity to the challenges that face lawyers who practice in small firms, and being pulled from one court to the next. Do you remember that line of questions?

- A. I believe we did. And I think my response centered around the fact that I am one of those lawyers in small firms. And I think it about a year or two ago, I had -- I was number one in three different counties in multi-week juries, so I'm certainly sympathetic to that.
- Q. And you did tell us about that. And I think you also did qualify with your comments, and said that you also would be sensitive to making sure that attorneys did not abuse any deference they might be given due to their smaller practice and being pulled from one place to the next. And I assume you still stand by that.
- A. I do. And unfortunately there are folks that like to kick that can down the road as long as possible. and I don't think that's fair to the system or the parties on the other side. Or their client, quite frankly.
  - Q. Thank you.

- 24 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Very well.
- 25 EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:

Q. My question -- a couple of them. I recall and checked the transcript as well, but you are still licensed in Virginia, or an associate?

- A. I still am licensed in Virginia. I took voluntary associate status because none of my -- quite frankly, none of my CLEs here transferred there. And they require eighteen or twenty. And I was spending a very long time, and a lot of money, trying to stay active in both. Certainly, reactivating in Virginia is a week and a hundred bucks.
- Q. As Mr. Hitchcock noted, you have brushed up on South Carolina criminal practice, you testified to working with and shadowing Mr. Falk. But in your initial practice in Virginia, you did a lot of criminal work, correct?
- A. With regard to -- the Virginia Court of Appeals is set up slightly differently than the court of appeals here. The Supreme Court basically gets to pick what cases it wants directly. Most of the civil appeals go directly to the Virginia Supreme Court.

So I would say well over 90, if not 95 percent, of the appeals that I saw and that I researched and drafted opinions upon and bench briefs were criminal in nature. There were some divorce cases, some administrative things that went directly to the Court of Appeals. But basically all I did was criminal work for two years.

1 And I would also like to point out that while in 2 South Carolina, I also taught mock trial at the collegiate 3 level, which was one year seminar -- excuse me -- one year 4 criminal, one year civil, off and on each year. 5 Q. But you also did that in D.C. with the police 6 department. 7 Α. Correct. In a manner of speaking, I taught a 8 class at the D.C. Metro Police Academy, that was kind of 9 towards the end of the academy. It was in a mock trial 10 type of environment to teach new -- or, hopefully, upcoming 11 police officers how to conduct themselves in a courtroom, 12 some of the evidentiary law -- evidentiary rules that they 13 would be coming up against, and how to answer questions, 14 what information they needed to know. 15 So it was in part, a mock trial environment. 16 also it was kind of a witness training-type class, for lack of a better term. 17 18 Your husband, who is with you, you've introduced, 0. 19 is he an attorney? 20 Α. No. 21 And he is happy about that, it appears. 0. 22 Α. Yes. 23 0. Let the record reflect he's smiling broadly. The 24 last question: Who fed the horses this morning?

I actually paid a friend of mine to feed the

25

Α.

1	horses this morning, because it has been raining so hard
2	that I've been having to go out there at nighttime. And I
3	said, "No."
4	Q. Very well.
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Unless there
6	are other questions.
7	(Hearing none.)
8	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Ms. Coker, thank you again
9	for coming up and participating in this process in your bid
10	for this position. You are reminded of the rules that we
11	have here, that any violation of the spirit of the letter
12	of the ethics laws will be deemed very serious and given
13	heavy deliberations. This record will remain open until
14	the report of qualifications has been issued. And if
15	necessary we would call you back for clarification and
16	questions, etc. And we trust that will not happen with
17	you. But you're aware of that rule, correct?
18	MS. COKER: Yes, sir.
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you and your husband
20	very much for coming, and for the friend for feeding the
21	horses this morning.
22	MS. COKER: Yes, sir. Thank you. And thank
23	you all for your time and your service to this Commission.
24	(Candidate excused.)
25	WHEREUPON,

1	MICHELE PATRAO FORSYTHE, being duly sworn
2	and cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and
3	nothing but the truth, testifies as follows:
4	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have got two documents
5	before you.
6	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Yes, sir.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Your PDQ and your sworn
8	statement. Any additions? Deletions? Anything that needs
9	to be changed on those?
10	JUDGE FORSYTHE: No, sir.
11	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you'll hand those to
12	Lindi. You have no objection to those being made part of
13	the record of your sworn statement?
14	JUDGE FORSYTHE: I do not.
15	(EXHIBIT NO. 7 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
16	COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF
17	MICHELE PATRAO FORSYTHE)
18	(EXHIBIT NO. 8 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
19	COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF MICHELE PATRAO
20	FORSYTHE)
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You were screened here
22	when?
23	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Three years ago, sir.
24	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And that was for what
25	position?

1	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Family court.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Family court. And that
3	was your first screening?
4	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Yes, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: So you are familiar with
6	this, but I have to put in the record each time. We have
7	thoroughly investigated your qualifications for your
8	election to a new position, the circuit court position.
9	And our inquiry is focused on nine evaluative criteria,
10	which includes a ballot box survey, a check for economic
11	conflicts of interests, a thorough study of your
12	application materials, a study of previous screenings, and
13	a search of newspaper articles in which your name appears.
14	And lastly, a verification of your compliance with the
15	state ethics laws.
16	We have received no affidavits filed in
17	opposition to your campaign or your election. No witnesses
18	are present to testify, though I know you have brought two
19	bodyguards with you. Would you like to introduce those
20	bodyguards?
21	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Certainly. This is my
22	husband, Rob Forsythe. And this is my dad, Joseph Patrao.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome to both of you.
24	Patrao is spelled P-a
25	JUDGE FORSYTHE: P-a-t-r-a-o. And the tilde

1	over the "a" makes it o-n.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: The court reporter will
3	appreciate that.
4	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Yes, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Judge, you
6	have the opportunity to make a brief opening statement.
7	And you're not required to, you're not encouraged to. But
8	if you'd like to, you're certainly welcome. If not, Ms.
9	Riley will ask you questions. You certainly are welcome to
10	do so if you like.
11	JUDGE FORSYTHE: I'm just grateful to be
12	here. I really appreciate you all taking the time. I know
13	that this is going to be a long set of days. And I'm just
14	grateful for your service, so thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You're welcome. Ms.
16	Riley.
17	MS. RILEY: Good morning, Judge Forsythe.
18	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Good morning.
19	MS. RILEY: I will note for the record
20	before we begin, that based on the testimony contained in
21	the candidate's PDQ which has been included in the record,
22	with the candidate's consent, Judge Forsythe meets the
23	constitutional and statutory requirements for this position
24	regarding age, residence and years of practice. And with
25	that, I will start with the first question.

JUDGE FORSYTHE: Yes, ma'am.

## EXAMINATION BY MS. RILEY:

- Q. Judge Forsythe, how do you feel your legal and professional experience thus far, including your recent experience as a family court judge, renders you qualified and will assist you to be an effective circuit court judge?
- A. Well, I think I'd like to start at the beginning, and talk a little bit about my experiences as an attorney. I think I had the fortune of working in a small practice that's one of -- I guess what former Chief Justice Pleicones calls the last of the general practitioners, where you really handled as many types of cases with a variety as you could, because you were a small-town practice.

And in light of being able to do that, I certainly spent a great deal of time in court such as the magistrates court or the court of common pleas, the court of general sessions, in the federal district court. And I had this opportunity to do a variety of work, including my work on the family court.

And that certainly gives you an idea of all the variety of issues you might come across. But it's also a time for education and a time to learn the areas that you know you can master, the areas where you know you need good co-counsel. But it was a great education. And I'm very

grateful to have had that type of experience in my
practice, and to do it for twelve years before I took the
bench.

And then to be able to transition over to the family court and to utilize those experiences, to also know what it takes to sit on the bench, to have the demeanor required to handle complex issues, to know how to navigate those issues, and also to know how to navigate the litigants and the lawyers.

Candidly, I didn't know what kind of judge I would be when I first started, or what my temperament would really be. And over time I've learned that the calm demeanor is the best way to go with lawyers and litigants alike. And I feel that all of those experiences combined led me to file for this seat.

## Q. Thank you, Judge. Do you enjoy serving as a family court judge?

A. I love it. I love the work. And it comes really from working with people, starting to understand that really people are the centerpiece of the judicial process. The law comes next, of course, and being well versed in the law is important. And I love the work that I do on the bench.

And I've been lucky that the Chief Justice has allowed me to participate in other areas working with the

Language Access Task Force, serving on the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and doing those other types of work that allow me to sort of have a complete picture.

- Q. Thank you. So my next question would be: Why do you want to transition from the family court bench to the circuit court?
- A. Well, this is not what I would have anticipated to happen at all. And this is a moment in time for me, that took some soul searching, deciding whether it was something that I was willing to do.

One of the things about the circuit court that is a little bit different from the family court is that you give up even more anonymity as a citizen. And so I really took some time to think about that, and I talked to my family about it.

But it really comes down to service. And three years ago when I was here, I talked about my commitment to serving a state that had given me so much. And I continue to stand by that. I am so fortunate to be here. Daina, you know, you and I talked about this, but I have to pinch myself that I am a lawyer, a judge.

I'm a first generation American. And, you know, my dad is here sort of trying to get a lay of the land. He had a hard time processing that I was a judge. I remember

at my investiture, him looking at me and saying, "I don't understand. This is for you?"

And I can appreciate where I've come from, but I also appreciate how much I need to give back. And this is the state and the place that has given me so many opportunities, so I don't want to waste opportunities. And I'm grateful to be able to just put myself out there.

Q. Thank you. Judge Forsythe, the Commission received 323 ballot box surveys regarding your candidacy, with 45 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments:

"Judge Forsythe is a wonderful family court judge and would make a valuable addition to the 9th Circuit bench. Utmost integrity. Effective member of the judiciary as a family court judge and would carry forward in the same way as a circuit court judge."

And finally, "In the short time that Judge Forsythe has been on the family court bench, she has shown that she is competent, engaged and willing to take all matters very seriously. She has made a difference in the lives of many families, and her interests in DJJ cases has affected the lives of many children in a positive way."

I believe that may -- and I believe they meant to say "she may actually be better suited for the circuit court bench, as she will bring that engagement to some of

the most difficult criminal and civil cases that are processed through our court system. It would be a loss to the family court but a benefit to the people of South Carolina at large."

Ten of the written comments expressed concerns.

The first concern indicated that you lack the requisite experience for this seat. How would you respond to this concern?

A. I can appreciate that concern. I'm not sure that the person knows my background, perhaps. I think it's really easy to paint the picture of a lawyer in family court, and not know that you can transition from having a family court hearing on a Monday morning, to a plea in general sessions on a Monday afternoon.

I've tried murder cases. I've tried wrongful death cases. I've gone to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals on cases. I've tried forfeiture cases in the Federal District Court of Appeals.

And so I feel pretty confident in my strengths.

But I have to honor that, that person has their opinion.

And I have to respect that. I'm always working to improve.

I don't think you ever stop learning in this profession,

and certainly not on the bench where the law is apt to

change any day.

Q. The second group of concerns questioned your

## timeliness and organization. What response would you offer to this concern?

A. We talked about that. I think there was some concern about court having a delay. That is not a surprise to me. I don't have a designated court reporter, so I have on any given week about four to five court reporters coming from all over the state to sit with me.

Just last week, my court reporter came from Greenville. She was running behind, of course, stuck on I-26. I had another court reporter from the Pee Dee the next day. So we will start late because we're waiting for the court reporter.

As far as organization, that is -- I'm not sure what they mean. I'm probably a little over the top in being organized in my daily life and -- I have to be. We have a 9-year-old, my husband's in law enforcement, we have elderly parents, and we have to juggle it all with a schedule. So we try to be really organized and concise. And my husband sometimes says "to a fault."

- Q. Thank you, Judge. A final concern indicated your prejudice against pro se litigants. What response would you offer to this concern?
- A. I was really surprised by that. I have thought a lot about that, and I have to honor that thought process as well. When I first started on the bench, particularly in

family court, and I was trained by some of the older judges the idea was that pro se litigants who are involved in their cases really run at their own peril, and should have attorneys present.

And so the thought process was to just let them try their case, and if their case didn't meet the burden then you just didn't honor their case. Over time, I came to learn that, that wasn't really productive. And that's not really giving people access to justice.

Last year at the National Judicial College, when I went to the General Jurisdiction School we had a lot of discussion about pro se litigants. And what I've come to sort of conclude on my own is, that you really have to stretch as a judge in order to give pro se litigants access to justice. That doesn't mean that you perform their case for them, but you certainly work hard to make sure they understand the process.

And also within your code of conduct -- within the judicial code of conduct you're making sure that you are educating them, as well as moving the case along efficiently. And that's a real key.

I think that one of my strengths often is being able to communicate with the litigants so that they don't have frustration, they're well educated by the time they leave, they know what they have to do if they don't get the

1 | result or if they don't have finality to their case.

But I'll also say that all of the pro se litigants that come in front of me are usually having final divorces. I write their orders for them just to eliminate any confusion.

- Q. Judge Forsythe, you indicated in your PDQ and your SLED report indicated that a lawsuit was filed against you in 2016, I believe in the magistrates court of Charleston County, by Stephen Albenesius. Please correct me if I mispronounced that. Could you please explain the nature or disposition of this lawsuit?
- A. Sure. My dad owns a house on Folly Beach, and Mr. Albenesius was a tenant there. That lease had been in existence for probably about -- I'd say eight years. Mr. Albenesius was maybe not the best tenant. He was one of many within the house. He shot a hole through a window.

And so he -- the rental company moved for eviction. And which they did, they proceeded with the eviction. He never really got to see my father, but it was my father's decision to evict him. And he assumed, knowing that we live out towards Folly Beach, that my husband and I were the owners.

And so he filed a lawsuit which was subsequently ended just because he realized we were the wrong party and there was no need to continue. It was resolved essentially

1 by agreement. And there was no money paid of any kind. Ιt 2 was dismissed. 3 I will note that the Low Country MS. RILEY: 4 Citizens Committee reported Judge Forsythe as well 5 qualified in ethical fitness, professional and academic 6 ability, character, reputation, experience and judicial 7 temperament, and qualified in constitutional qualifications 8 of physical health and mental stability. 9 The Low Country Citizens Committee commented 10 that Judge Forsythe is happy, well adjusted, self-aware and 11 empathetic. 12 BY MS. RILEY: 13 Now, I'm just going to ask you a few housekeeping 0. 14 questions. 15 Yes, ma'am. Α. Are you aware that as a judicial candidate, you 16 0. are bound by the Code of Judicial Conduct as found in Rule 17 18 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules? 19 Α. Yes. 20 0. Since submitting your letter of intent have you 21 contacted any members of the Commission about your 22 candidacy? 23 Α. No.

sought or received the pledge of any legislator either

Since submitting your letter of intent have you

24

25

Q.

1 prior to this date or pending the outcome of your 2 screening? 3 Α. No. 4 Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including 0. the limitations on contacting members of the General 5 6 Assembly regarding your screening? 7 Α. Yes. 8 Have you asked any third parties to contact 0. 9 members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you 10 aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on 11 your behalf? 12 Α. No. Have you received and do you understand the 13 Q. 14 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code 15 Section 2-19-70(E)? 16 Α. Yes. MS. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, I would note for 17 18 the record that any concerns raised during the 19 investigation by staff regarding the candidate were 20 incorporated into the questioning of the candidate today. 21 And with that I have no further questions. 22 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. Representative 23 Smith. 24 Thank you, Mr. REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: 25 Chairman.

## EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE SMITH:

- Q. Judge, good morning.
- A. Good morning, sir.

- Q. Let me just talk to you a little bit about -- I think what I was hearing is, obviously you've been in family court and you've been on the bench for about three years. And I know there's criminal practice that comes along with that. But I think you said -- kind of help me with what criminal practice you had in private practice before you took the bench.
- A. Yes, sir. In private practice I represented criminal defendants in cases such as DUIs all the way up to murder. You'll see in my PDQ that one of my last cases was a murder case. I think I was the fifth attorney appointed to that case.

That case was ready to go to trial. It was two co-defendants who were charged with murder in a drug deal that had gone wrong, and my client was facing serious time. He had a previous criminal history in Florida, that included an attempted murder charge. During the course of that case, he decided to cooperate with the state and ultimately did testify against his co-defendant.

He ended up, I think, being sentenced to five years suspended to three. And ultimately he was released. He had spent his entire time incarcerated at the Charleston

County Detention Center, because he was not eligible for bond in light of his previous criminal history.

I've also represented -- I had another murder case that did go to trial in Berkeley County, that was a case where we commenced the trial. Ultimately, the evidence was pretty compelling; my client left his cell phone at the scene and he ended up entering a plea.

At that point he was sentenced pretty seriously. He received sixty years on the murder and twenty-five on the burglary first. Ultimately, those were initially consecutive sentences. After a motion to reconsider, they were concurrent.

I've represented folks in federal court.

Including here in Columbia, Grady Query and I represented - unbelievably, I didn't even realize they were still
around when I was younger -- the Hells Angels. We had a
client who was one of the head of the Hells Angels in the
Low Country area, and he had very stiff penalties and
ultimately entered a plea, not before having left the
United States and then returning.

So I've had a variety. Sometimes they're just DUIs. Sometimes they're the more complicated cases. I've also represented folks in criminal sexual conduct cases. Sometimes those blend into Department of Social Services cases as well, there's usually two actions that come with

that.

Q. How would you balance your sentencing in criminal cases? I mean, obviously, you approach it from the -- your experiences in the defense side. But, you know, I think everyone who does any type of work, whether the solicitor or the defense, obviously knows how the courtroom works.

But how are you going to balance your sentencing with, you know, first time offenders or nonviolent offenders and -- you know, against -- you know, with the -- I guess what I'm concerned about is, you know, you're sentencing first time nonviolent offenders, where it relates to, you know, victims who are demanding -- as you've probably seen, is victims who have something stolen from them and they want them to go to jail. And, you know, sometimes I see pressures on judges to satisfy victims and satisfy newspapers as opposed to what I think, you know, all of us know something has to be -- you know, the sentence that's appropriate for the crime.

And, you know, it seems to me, sometimes it's getting more and more difficult for judges who face scrutiny, either in the newspapers or through criticisms within the law enforcement or victim community or vice versa on the defense side, if you give out too harsh sentences. You know, how are you going to balance all that if you're elected to this position?

A. Well, I think first and foremost it starts with a law. And, you know, we're an -- we're an interesting state, the way we balance our sentences. You're always looking at mitigation. I sort of come from a varied approach. You know, my husband's a law enforcement officer and I was a criminal defense attorney. I've always had that thought of balance.

I'll tell you, just as an aside, you know, when I was a little kid -- my dad had spent a lot of time trying to leave Spain. So when I was a little kid he would shake when we would get pulled over for speeding. And so I always think about those complexities. For just people in general, I try to look at the person and balance the person.

But when you're looking at the law in this state, I mean, there are -- there are certain things you can and cannot do. It comes down to honoring the victims and letting them say what they need to say. Sometimes it's just a question of saying what needs to be said at a hearing, say it's at the sentencing, and then also looking at the nature of the crime, the history of the defendant.

Judge Michael Duffy, who's the retired Federal

District Court judge used to always tell us how -- we don't

do this so much in circuit court, but when you look at the

sentencing sheets and when you're looking at the pre-

sentence investigation report, you're looking at the history of the individual.

It's really the person that's committed the crime. And you have to understand where they come from and hear the evidence as it's been presented, hear the argument from their counsel, respect all of the people that are in the process because they really are there to be engaged. That requires the judge to really be engaged in the process, to really think about what's going on, and honor the victims.

We don't talk about it very much, but in juvenile court we have the same sort of issues where victims want to be heard. They don't necessarily understand the nature of juvenile court, and they don't understand the restorative practices that go with it, but oftentimes they want the fullest sentence. And it comes down to educating the victim, putting it on the record, explaining what the law provides for, and then following the law.

Q. As it relates to recommendations -- obviously, you have experience in this, and solicitor and defense attorney generally get together and say, you know, "We'll recommend a sentence of five years." And to the judge is - and, you know, it's not binding from the judge as you know.

And so at that point, if you feel like the

punishment -- the recommendation doesn't fit the crime, and you have difficulty with the recommendation. whether you want to sentence less or more, are you going to -- you know, do you believe you should just sentence what you feel? Or do you allow -- would you allow the defendant to say, "I can't follow the sentence and allow you to withdraw your plea. I just wanted to let you know"?

Will you give him some advance warning if you have trouble with the sentence or the recommendation? Or would you just sentenced them?

A. A lot goes into a negotiated plea. Generally, the prosecution has talked to the victims, counsel for the defendant has talked to the defendant. They've gone through the colloquy, they know exactly what to expect.

And the last thing a judge wants to do is get in the way. And I've certainly seen it happen in plea court. If it were something that I would feel so strongly in a certain way, I would definitely allow them to withdraw their plea.

This is their process. This is -- you all are elected by the people. I serve your people. And this is the people's process. You can't take that away from them. You have to honor the fact that you are simply there to do your work. And I don't want to get in anyone's way, and I don't think it's appropriate to blind-side lawyers when

they have negotiated a plea agreement.

- Q. In regards to the civil aspect of it, you know, if I recall, I think you and I discussed when you were running for judgeship a few years ago, you practiced mainly on the plaintiff's side?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you handled a number of cases from car wrecks to medical malpractice, if I recall correctly.
  - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. All right.
- A. And some defense cases, too, we would represent some small businesses. I had a case with -- two cases with Judge Newman, one week we were -- we were the plaintiff, and the next week I showed up as the defendant in a construction litigation case. And he told me I was standing at the wrong table. And I had to explain to him that, no, I was not standing at the wrong table, I was representing one of the sheetrocking companies.

And so on we went with our case. But we did a little bit of both, but mostly it was plaintiffs practice. That's correct.

- Q. And you attended, I presume, sufficient motion hearings and non-jury and everything in-between?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. As a family court judge, I'm sure you experience

this from time to time, you know, there's an order of priority in the appellate court rules of courts, and -- you know, but every once in a while somebody's got -- or somebody's got magistrate court trial scheduled. How do you balance that with the need to dispose of your cases on your docket?

A. I actually have that same issue. The beginning of December, I have been tasked with disposing of a Beaufort County case. And one of the lawyers has conflicts the first two weeks of that -- the first two days of that week for trial he has a federal case and then he has a state court case.

You just -- you have to honor it. You talk with the lawyers and work through it, look at the clerk's docket, talk to the clerk of court, and find out if you can start the case. You have to accommodate the lawyers. You know, they're working really hard.

You've got to balance that docket. They know when you want to move a case, and they understand there are going to be times where you have to. But for the most part it should be fairly easy to navigate working your cases and honoring that lawyers have other conflicts. Those are unavoidable. And they have to protect their clients' interests.

Q. So if in the priority list, I guess if you're in

circuit court or a family court case, and someone says,

"Judge, I have a magistrate court case, we've had it for a

while, I need to dispose of it, your court takes priority,"

how do you handle that? Do you always keep your case?

- A. Well, I'd say, "What time can you get here?" You know, sometimes on a motions roster in circuit court, you've got a little bit of flexibility. If you've got a trial set in circuit court, you kind of have to go with the trial. It's going to have priority. It really depends on what kind of case you have. If it's a magistrates --
- Q. Certainly, you're aware that trials don't -- how dockets fall through, and problems in trying to balance all that. I mean, I guess that's what I'm trying to understand is you're number ten on a roster, that generally -- sometimes you wake up Monday morning and find yourself number one, or a Friday afternoon.

And how do you -- how are you going to balance people who have got plans -- I've got to appear on Tuesday that's been scheduled forever, I've got to go take a deposition out of state? You know, is the court going to take priority? Or are you going to work with the attorneys?

A. I think it depends. And I think that's a fair question. First of all if you're going to have cases on --starting on Monday, on Friday you'll have gone through that

docket with a pretrial conference, and know what the first fifteen to twenty cases look like.

- Q. But they settle sometimes, don't they --
- A. They do settle.

- Q. You've experienced cases where there's no way in the world it's ever going to settle, and Friday about four o'clock the attorney in that case says, "Guess what, we settled."
- A. That's absolutely right. And the beauty of email nowadays -- and I've had that happen in family court, where you've got a trial docket. You have a A case, a B case and a C case, which means A has priority it starts; A has settled on to B; B settles on Monday afternoon on to C. You have to keep the lawyers informed. You have to keep the lawyers informed so they know that this is happening.

But you're going to have to move that docket.

And it depends on what kind of case they have. It depends on what opposing counsel says. It depends on the issues, is there prejudice. You need to look at what the issues are in the case. And people have experts they've lined up, they've flown experts from out of the state into your county, and you've got to respect the fact that sometimes trial has to happen.

Q. If you have a case on the roster, how do you handle attorneys who both agree we need a continuance or --

do you ever interject and say, you know, "This case is old and we need to get it moving?" I know you've got a time limit over in family court that you've got to dispose of cases, but I guess that would be more appropriate for circuit court.

Do you kind of supercede the agreement of the parties as it relates to whether they want to continue the case and ask to be scheduled next term?

A. I think it also depends on the issues too. If they have an agreement it must -- you've got to find out the details. And I always appreciated having the Friday pretrial conferences. In Charleston County, people appear by telephone, they appear online, or they appear in person.

I always thought appearing in person was more effective, you could explain everything that's going on to the judge. And it's your opportunity to start talking to opposing counsel seriously about all of the other issues.

You know, if you've got a complex case, you've got to move that case. Because you know that, that requires significant court time. What you don't want is for the docket to fall apart. Sometimes it does.

In circuit court, I think that happens more often than in family court because we've got a daily docket, and circuit court's docket runs a little bit differently.

Q. My experience of late is -- as the Chairman was

talking about with another candidate, is that, you know,
ADR is taking care of most of the trials these days. And
it seems like if when common pleas starts, it generally
falls apart Friday -- the Friday before or a Monday after
the roster meeting.

And so it's really depending whether the judge says, "I'm here. The case isn't continuing. And although you all have an agreement, we're ready to start."

And so, you know, I think you're going to face some of those issues if you're successful in your candidacy.

A. And I think you're right. And I think you've got to weigh moving the docket with prejudice to the litigants. Ultimately, they're the -- they're the reason that court exists. And so you -- I think you establish that early on. The lawyers, of course they need to move cases too. They don't want things sitting forever.

And I think that's -- you weigh that balance in making clear that the docket needs to move forward, but also making clear that there are -- if there are agreements between counsel, if there are certain scheduling issues, if there are experts that can't come that week, you've got to -- you've got to honor that too. You've got to make it work.

Q. And lastly, you know, I think we have -- we

talked often enough here about quality of life for attorneys, and we have these discussions with the court -- with the Supreme Court and, you know, we -- from time to time we all have our personal conflicts where you get called for a motion here, and you've got a child's soccer game or an award ceremony or something to that effect.

Do you accommodate those attorneys who request some leniency to leave court early or be a little late for events like that? Or does the case again take precedence over family events?

A. You mean, with other lawyers asking for permission? I think that depends. There are always ways to work in time. But you got to run court. You've got to start it. But quality of life and mental health issues go even beyond scheduling family events.

You know, there are attorneys who have issues.

If you know something is going on, you've got to

-- you've got to make the effort to reach out to them and

make sure they're okay.

I had a lawyer whose husband passed away last year, and it was clear that she was struggling. I brought her into my office, I followed the rules of judicial conduct, and talked to her and also got her some services.

And I sit on the Commission for Mental Health in Charleston County, we've started our own program dealing

1 with lawyers and mental health. 2 It's always a balance. But everybody knows that 3 you're here to do your job and that court comes first. 4 there's something that doesn't necessarily need to be heard 5 at ten o'clock, and can be heard at 10:45 or eleven, I'm 6 I'm not going anywhere. So I can make 7 accommodations in certain instances, if it's something 8 that's really, really important. And that assumes that 9 opposing counsel agrees. 10 0. All right. Thank you, Judge. Appreciate your 11 responses. 12 Α. Yes, sir. 13 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. 14 questions? Senator Young. 15 SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 16 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 17 Q. Judge, thank you for being here. 18 Thank you, Senator. Α. 19 Thank you for you interest in continuing your Q. 20 service to the state and to the judicial system, possibly 21 in a different capacity. One question I have is -- and I know Representative Smith asked you some of this, and I 22 23 just want to be real clear for the record. 24 Lawyers who practice in circuit court many times,

and actually in family court, come from smaller practices,

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they appear in multiple courts in different counties, many times on the same day when they have hearings. And sometimes there is conflicts that arise and they're trying to -- in their scheduling. And how sensitive are you to that in working with the lawyers from the smaller firms to try to schedule the matter to accommodate those conflicts?

A. I'm very sensitive to it. I certainly experienced it coming from a small practice. And in Charleston, of course, you know, you could be in Charleston County, Berkeley County, and Dorchester County all in the same day. You have to -- you have to make accommodations for lawyers.

And it doesn't necessarily mean lawyers coming from small practices. Lawyers are just going to have scheduling conflicts. More and more in our court system, we have more terms of court and not less. We have different types of court going on, and it's just sort of inevitable that there are going to be conflicts.

If I'm made aware of those conflicts, I always try to fit people into my schedule. Even now if there's a conflict on a hearing early on in the week, if I look at my docket and find a way to make it work, we'll hear it at another time.

Generally, I have found that most of the attorneys do a great job of working together to discuss

those conflicts early on, and they make us aware early on about the conflicts, so we're able to navigate more easily.

- Q. Thank you for that response. And another question I had is related to your current service on the family court and your interest in moving to the circuit court. It's my recollection that you were elected in the 2016 General Assembly?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. You ascended to the court after your election in 2016?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. I went back and I read the transcript from the 2015 Judicial Merit Selection Commission screening, and one of the questions that was asked of you in that hearing was whether or not you were looking to use family court -- I think it was -- frankly it was asked did you view the family court as a stepping stone to the circuit court, and your response was that you felt that the issues at the family court were ones that you were passionate about, and that you viewed those legal issues as being fascinating.

Has anything changed or -- just elaborate on your interest in moving from the family court to the circuit court.

A. Nothing has changed. I love my work. And I love the family court. Certainly, this position's opening was

completely unexpected. And if you know the circuit court bench in Charleston, we have young judges -- younger judges. So this opening is a moment in time.

And I thought very carefully before I put my name in this race. For obvious reasons, one is certainly I've spent two and a half years as a family court judge. I'm grateful for that opportunity, and continue to earn your grace in my being there. I know that.

And putting myself out there to run for the circuit court to me, quite frankly, can be a little frightening and daunting. I'm not a creature of change. I am a creature of habit. But the issues in the family court are just as important and just as fascinating as the issues in the circuit court.

And so this moment is something that I wanted to honor and be able to say, "Well, if it's open, I don't want to have any regrets."

I certainly would love to serve on the circuit court, because my passion for the issues are the same. I thought about that, Senator Young, and thought about whether I could still do the work that I'm doing in the family court. The work that I do with juvenile justice, work that I'm doing with human trafficking, would it impact my ability to do that work on the circuit court, did I need more time to focus there. And I'm not sure.

I'm passionate about the law. And if you remember in that transcript, I noted that I was a reluctant law student in the beginning. But over time it has really grown to me, and I have really grown to it. And I believe that my energy and my engagement on the bench in the family court would be useful in the circuit court.

I don't think of it as a stepping stone at all, because the issues are so different. But I definitely think that what the circuit court judges need, and what many of them have, is the ability to engage, to push forward.

And the bench is changing. We're younger. We're more energized. We want to work more. We are wanting to work harder. We're interested in the issues. And we also know that the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court looks to us and expects certain things of us. And I like that challenge. That's what I'm about.

- Q. How would you characterize your judicial philosophy in terms of the application of the law to the facts?
- A. Do you mean in terms of strict construction, Senator?
  - Q. If that's -- if that's what your philosophy is.
- A. I think I -- I think I look at it a little bit differently. I think you have to follow the law, because

that is what the General Assembly expects. So the statutes give you leeway when they do. And when they make clear that you don't have much discretion, you don't.

There are areas of law, even in the family court, that are evolving and changing. And we have to be really careful when we rule on those issues, to not step outside of our authority.

I think it depends on the issue, really. I need to -- if I had some specificity, I would know. But the purpose of the courts is to apply the law to the facts and to render a just decision. Sometimes that's outside of a circuit court judge's purview, because you're just holding court and making sure that the jury gets all of the information, all of the evidence. And they are rendering a verdict.

But when it comes to looking in at a motions practice, I'm very careful. and I am very careful to look at the law as it has been written, and also to look at the case law to know what the interpretation truly is. Because you don't want to get sidetracked and you don't want to create new law unless the terms of justice so require.

There are times where that's going to happen.

And in history, that certainly has happened. But those moments are few and far between.

Q. So you envision certain circumstances where a

circuit judge would need to try to create new law? 1 2 Α. No, sir. No, sir. 3 I just wanted to make sure I understood what you 0. 4 were saying. 5 Α. No, sir. 6 Are you familiar with the 13th Juror Doctrine? 0. 7 Α. Yes, I am. 8 Did you have any experience with that in the --0. 9 in your private practice? 10 I never had any experience with that in my Α. 11 private practice. I think judges are reluctant, and rightly so, to step into the jury box. The jury speaks for 12 13 the people. And we have so few jury trials now, that we 14 have to honor the fact that these are the people that serve 15 and they collect the facts. 16 I don't know that it's in the province of the 17 judge to take away a verdict. Now, the 13th Juror Doctrine 18 contemplates that if there is no possible way that, that 19 verdict should exist, because it is so prejudicial in some way, so capricious, they certainly can step in. 20 21 I'm not aware of that happening recently. And 22 that would be -- have to be something that is just so 23 egregious. I certainly wouldn't do it sua sponte. 24 Thank you for your responses. Q.

Yes, sir.

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1 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Representative Murphy. 2 REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you, Mr, 3 Chairman. 4 EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: 5 Q. Judge Forsythe, welcome. 6 Thank you, sir. Α. 7 0. Good to see you again. The only question I have, 8 Judge Forsythe, is when looking at the 9th Judicial 9 Circuit, how would you answer the concern that the citizens 10 of Berkeley County will not have a resident judge? 11 resident judge being someone that actually lives in the 12 community, raises their family in the community, is in tune 13 with the community and their values. 14 When we look at the 9th Circuit, the two resident 15 judges currently Judge Jefferson and Judge Young live in 16 Charleston County. The overwhelming number of candidates that are running for this 9th Circuit seat live in 17 18 Charleston and not Berkeley. And when Judge Dennis 19 retires, even though he's been there twenty-something years 20 everybody thinks of him as a resident judge, he's actually 21 an at-large judge. 22 Α. I know. 23 0. So there's going to be an opening, a void there. 24 How would you answer that concern for the citizens of 25 Berkeley County, that they will not have a resident judge

or their own judge, so to speak.

- A. Well, I'll start by saying this, that I think everybody hopes that Markley Dennis will stay as a retired judge. But certainly he will --
- Q. Well, the Chief Justice is basically ending that program, so to speak.
- A. But the Chief Justice also said that hoped that Judge Dennis would stay on as a retired judge because of his work with the CJCC. And so I honor the people of Berkeley County. And I understand that predicament.

I think the best way to see it, if I were to be successful, were to spend as much time as necessary in Berkeley County. My first murder case was in Berkeley County. I'm deeply tied to the people there, to that courthouse. I think that it is a legitimate concern. And I understand that.

One of the things that I think can ameliorate that is honoring the fact that they need to have a judge there, that, that judge needs to be approachable, that the Berkeley County Bar, of which I was a member of for several years, needs to have a connection to the court, and to make sure that their cases are moved. I understand that concern. I certainly do.

- Q. Thank you, Judge.
- A. Yes, sir.

1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any other questions?
2	(Hearing none.)
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I want to go into
4	executive session, real quick, Judge, with you remaining
5	with us, to take up a quick matter. Do I have a second to
6	that motion?
7	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: I second.
8	MR. SAFRAN: Second.
9	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right.
10	(Off the record from 12:44 p.m. to 12:33 p.m.)
11	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Ladies and
12	Gentleman, thank you all. The Judicial Merit Selection
13	Commission is now back on the record. And for the record,
14	I'd like to state that while therein, we did not have any
15	votes. And no decisions were made during that session.
16	And now we're back on the record. Any further questions
17	for Judge Forsythe?
18	(Hearing none.)
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, thank you very much
20	for your willingness to again serve our state
21	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Thank you.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: and to offering for
23	candidacy in this position itself. This concludes this
24	portion of the screening process. And you are reminded,
25	though, of our efforts to abide by the law.

1	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Yes, sir.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And the evaluative
3	criteria, which likewise, expects you as a candidate to
4	abide by the spirit and the letter of the South Carolina
5	ethics laws. Any violation or appearance of impropriety
6	would be deemed serious and potentially deserving of very
7	heavy weight and deliberations. You're nodding your head
8	in affirmation of this.
9	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Yes, sir. I understand
10	that.
11	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I know that you know this
12	record will remain open until the final report of
13	qualifications is issued. We would call you back if the
14	need were to arise, which we trust will not happen in your
15	case.
16	JUDGE FORSYTHE: I understand that.
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you very much. And
18	thank you, Father, and husband of the judge for joining
19	her. And, Dad, I'll tell you specifically, it's got to be
20	an honor to sit there and to hear the accolades that your
21	daughter has earned. So thank you all for being here.
22	JUDGE FORSYTHE: Thank you, also. I
23	appreciate this opportunity. I'm very honored to be here.
24	Thank you.
25	(Candidate excused.)

1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: The Honorable Stephen
2	Harris, you, sir, if you will please raise your right hand.
3	WHEREUPON,
4	THE HONORABLE W. STEPHEN HARRIS, JR., being
5	duly sworn and cautioned to speak the truth, the whole
6	truth and nothing but the truth, testifies as follows:
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. And we
8	appreciate your being here, and your willingness to offer
9	for this position. You have before you, two documents that
10	you generated for us, the PDQ and the sworn statement; is
11	that correct?
12	JUDGE HARRIS: Yes, sir.
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any changes that need to
14	be made to those two?
15	JUDGE HARRIS: No, none.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Do you have any objection
17	to those being made a part of the record here today?
18	JUDGE HARRIS: No objection.
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you'll hand those to
20	Lindi.
21	(EXHIBIT NO. 9 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
22	COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE
23	HONORABLE W. STEPHEN HARRIS, JR.)
24	(EXHIBIT NO. 10 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
25	COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE W.

## STEPHEN HARRIS, JR.)

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You are aware of our efforts to thoroughly investigate your candidacy and qualifications, and that we focus on nine evaluative criteria. I'm sure you know those. For the record, we look at your ballot box survey, a thorough study of your application materials, a study of previous screenings, a check for economic conflicts of interest, a search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, and a verification of your compliance with the state ethics laws.

We've received no affidavits filed in opposition to your election, and no witnesses are here to testify. You are it. And you, sir, are welcome to make a very brief opening statement if you'd like. You're not required to do so.

JUDGE HARRIS: Yes, sir. Thank you. First of all, I'd like to thank everybody for allowing me this opportunity, and everybody for being here. I know this is -- you know, public service is an important part of this. And that's one reason I'm happy to be here.

My support team is unfortunately in first grade and pre-K, so they're not here today. And so they're not here today. But, you know, I want to especially thank Roland and Lindi, who have been -- this is my first time through this. They've made it a lot easier -- and Ms.

1 Crawford too -- a lot easier than I thought it was going to 2 It's been a pleasurable experience. be. 3 And, you know, I just want to thank you all for 4 giving me the opportunity to serve the Bar and serve the 5 State of South Carolina as a possible circuit judge. 6 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Roland, take 7 it away. 8 MR. FRANKLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 Good afternoon, Mr. Harris. I note for the record that 10 based on the testimony contained in the candidate's PDQ, 11 which has been included in the record with the candidate's 12 consent, William Stephen Harris, Jr. meets the 13 constitutional and statutory requirements for this position 14 regarding age, residence and years of practice. 15 EXAMINATION BY MR. FRANKLIN: 16 Mr. Harris, how do you feel your legal and 0. 17 profession experience thus far renders you qualified and 18 will assist you to be an effective circuit court judge? 19 Α. That's a good question. I got here on a 20 different path than most people would. I didn't go 21 straight to law school out of college. I moved to Los 22 Angeles, California. And I was a small-town Mississippi 23 quy going there for a town of twelve and a half million --24 a city of twelve and a half million people.

I think that, that experience in doing sales,

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outside sales, which is, you know, calling on other people and getting in front of the people, taught me the -- you know, when you're with twelve and a half million people, you learn empathy, you learn about every type of walk of life.

And I think that really helped me in becoming the man I am today, and becoming the person I am today, and understanding other people and their needs and what -- that, you know, every person in the world is different.

In my time -- the one -- a couple things in my career, that I believe has made me an ideal person for a job like this is I was public defender for three yes. And I know most -- there's not a lot of judicial candidates that come through that are public defenders.

A. It's a job where you are underpaid and overworked and underappreciated, most of the time, is the way to consider it. It teaches you how to appreciate our system - our legal system.

I fell in love with our legal system when I became a public defender. And I think that falling in love with it when you're underpaid and underappreciated, and your clients think you're not a real lawyer, yet you go to work with a smile on your face every day because you enjoy what you're doing, I think that's a -- that's made me understand that I want to be a big part of this system,

that I want to be a judge.

I want to be something more in this system. I want to stay in it. My whole career, I've been in the court. And, you know, I was a solo practitioner for a little while. I think that part of my career also made it where I understand how hard it is to be a solo practitioner. You wear every hat. You literally are the lawyer. You're the partner of yourself. You're the secretary and you're the receptionist, so -- and the paralegal.

So, you know, I would be called to be in twelve different courts in three counties in the same week and balancing that schedule is hard to do. And it's -- you know, it makes you appreciate the small practices. And that's why I've kind of stayed in a small practice myself. So I think those things have helped me get to where I am today, and it's taught me a lot about empathy and a lot about understanding.

- Q. I apologize for referring to you as "Mr. Harris."
  You are currently a part-time Charleston County magistrate.
- A. I am. I am. I forgot -- yeah, being a judge has -- I've been a judge for a little over a year, now, since April of last year. And that has been something -- that's what made me really apply for this. I took over an expiring term of a magistrate in Charleston. He aged out.

And being a magistrate judge has taught me a lot about what -- being on the bench.

And, you know, in the magistrate court we don't have a lot of lawyers come through. It's a lot of pro se people and a lot of evictions, a lot of small crimes and a lot of civil -- a lot of little, small civil issues. But it's taught me how to understand and appreciate, you know, that it's a hard situation for people to go through.

Q. Judge Harris, the Commission received 122 ballot box surveys regarding you, with 16 additional comments.

The ballot box surveys, for example, contained the following positive comments:

"Smart and great lawyer. Would make a great judge. Stephen would be excellent. Just what we need. Smart, tough, experienced in practice and in good nature. Judge Harris would make an excellent circuit judge. He is experienced in both state and federal court and the court of general sessions and the court of common pleas."

And, finally, "Mr. Harris is well qualified for such a position. And I believe he has the appropriate temperament for such a position. He is knowledgeable and accessible to his colleagues and always willing to help. I believe that he would take this role seriously and be thoughtful in his handling of cases."

On the other hand, six of the written comments

1 expressed concerns. For example, several comments 2 expressed concern about your temperament, referring to you 3 as hot-headed, judgmental, arrogant, and that you lack 4 compassion. What response would you offer to those 5 concerns? Well, I think in our field -- like I said, I was 6 Α. 7 a public defender for three years. And the term 8 "adversarial" is an understatement when it comes to public 9 defenders and prosecutors. It's more like cats and dogs on 10 steroids. They don't like each other and they -- I 11 wouldn't say don't like each other, but they fight like a 12 lot. 13 And I think a lot of times with me, I'd say 14 compassion and confidence might get -- I can't remember the 15 exact words you used, but might get confused with like a 16 hot temper or a -- it didn't say "cocky." I can't remember 17 the exact words you used, but --

- Q. Arrogant.
- A. Arrogant.
- O. Yeah.

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A. Arrogant. Now, I mean, like I said that -- I tried a lot of cases. I was a trial lawyer, I was a public defender, I was one of the ones that was in the courtroom all the time. And there's no way to keep -- I guess the relationship between me and some of the prosecutors, you're

1 fighting for -- you know, you're fighting for the lives of 2 somebody that has been forgotten about by most people. 3 They don't have enough money to afford a lawyer, and you're 4 there fighting. 5 And I think confidence and passion can be 6 confused sometimes with a negative connotation to that. 7 But I -- you know, I believe that -- that was ten, twelve 8 I believe I've been a lawyer and a judge since years ago. 9 then, and I believe that most people would say that I am 10 very level-headed. 11 I have two 3-year-olds. I know -- I know that 12 you can't be hot-headed and have two 3-year-old children at 13 one -- two different times. But I think that, you know, 14 passion and the adversarial relationship may have been the 15 reason some people would have said that. 16 0. And one person wrote that you would be a pawn for 17 anyone that you believe furthers your interests. What 18 response would you offer to that concern? 19 I don't -- I'm not from here. I'm not from a 20 family -- I'm the first lawyer in my family. I'm from 21 Mississippi, originally. I don't know a lot of people that

I don't have that type of relationships with people. I am a judge. First and foremost, to be the referee for the system. I'm not the one making the

I believe I could, even if I wanted to be a pawn for.

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decisions. The jury's making the decisions most of the time. So, no, to say I'd be a pawn for somebody is -- I don't know why anybody would say that. I really don't.

Q. Another comment states that at some point you've mocked public defender clients on Facebook, and repeatedly mocked another attorney's appearance and said the post, in quote, "Lived in a dumpster."

## How do you respond to that comment?

A. Well, I understand what that is. A dear friend of mine who passed away a couple years ago was named -- a guy named Andrew Grimes, he was a public defender with me. Being a public defender is like being in a small fraternity of people. When people show up with wrinkled clothes or something like that, they get -- you kind of get ribbed.

Because like I said, you're this group of people that nobody really appreciates or wants. You kind of have to make due, you don't make a lot of money, and you work all the time and you're with the same people all the time.

I know exactly what they're talking about.

They're talking about a joke that my friend Andrew made about a -- one of our people that came in after a -- what looked like a busy night of drinking. And he said, "It looks like he woke up in a dumpster."

I didn't say that. I'm not -- unfortunately, I'm not the kind of person that is automatically going to go,

"Don't say that about that person." And if I can look back on it in hindsight, I kind of wish I would have.

But, you know, I know the joke they're talking about and I know the person they're talking about. I didn't say it. I was sitting -- I was sitting there with a group of people that did. And I don't know what the Facebook mocking of clients would -- I have no idea what that would be. So I honestly don't.

- Q. And have you ever represented to anyone that you have a lock on this position for any reason?
- A. Absolutely not. I don't -- like I said, I don't know enough people. And I'm not -- I'm not dumb enough to say I have a lock on anything. This is my first time running for this. I'm a magistrate judge and an attorney from Charleston, that's lived in Charleston for the last fifteen years. I am not a person that would even speak to or think that I had any kind of lock on anything.

I'm just -- like I said, I'm just thrilled to be here and be part of this. So I have no expectation that I would get any favorable, you know, decision from anybody.

- Q. Thank you, Judge Harris. In your PDQ you noted that about a year and a half ago you were cited for expired tags. Tell the Commission about that incident and how it was resolved.
  - A. Okay. The DMV, little to my wife and I's

1 knowledge, if you pay your tags online -- or pay your taxes 2 online and it's any day -- any more than a day after they 3 were due, the DMV puts a fifty-dollar fee on there. 4 don't send you a letter saying they did it. So we paid it. 5 And about two weeks later a police officer was 6 behind me and he pulled me over, and I showed him the 7 receipt on my phone. We paid the taxes. We were waiting 8 on the sticker. And he said, "Oh, well, you've got to go 9 to the DMV and pay fifty dollars to get them to remove this 10 so they'll send a sticker out." 11 And so I literally went to the DMV downtown, paid 12 the fifty dollars, got the sticker. 'Cause I didn't 13 realize you had -- you know, again, this is something that 14 my wife and I just -- the taxes got paid a couple days late 15 on that. And when it happens, the DMV kicks it in. But 16 the sticker was put on there. I actually saw the officer 17 and he said, "Just e-mail me and we'll dismiss it." 18 Because I had showed him the receipt that day. So it was 19 an oversight.

Q. Tell members of the Commission what you believe to be the appropriate demeanor of a circuit court judge, and are there any current judges that you seek to model yourself after in that regard?

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A. Current demeanor -- I mean, I -- a proper demeanor I'd say is -- first and foremost empathy, I think

is one of the most important things that -- not only in life, but as a judge. You have to have empathy for people.

And that's a -- that's a big thing that I think a lot of us are -- you know, I think everybody could work on.

I think that, you know, being a -- being a sitting judge, I think that, you know, we are the -- we're serving the Bar as a -- as a referee. We're sitting here as the person that's telling people what the law is, but not what to think what -- you know, any other facts or anything like that.

So I think that a demeanor of calm, empathetic, but at the same time able to control the courtroom without it getting out of hand.

Judges that I would sit there and say I would model myself after, one of them demeanor-wise, I think Michelle Childs -- Judge Michelle Childs, who is now a federal judge, was a great judge I went front of regularly, she had a great demeanor. Was always one of those -- when I went in front of Judge Childs, I always knew my client was going to get a fair shake and that I wasn't going to get brow-beaten by somebody.

Another judge -- another federal judge that I go in front of regularly, that I would consider as a -- Judge Richard Gergel, the federal system in Charleston. I don't know if -- who knows him, but he's a -- he's smart. But he

also is one of those judges that if you're looking at alternative sentencing, he'll listen to you on it.

And I think that's important because I don't think we need to be a "jail first ask questions later" society. I think that the reason we keep putting in programs -- alternative sentencing programs is because, you know, our jails are pretty full.

So those two I believe would be -- you know, and then Judge Markely Dennis has always been a role model.

But I know he's got a reputation for a hot temper, but he's -- I know him personally. And he's a nice guy.

- Q. And you alluded to this earlier, but prior to law school you lived in California and worked for the TelCom industry.
  - A. Yes, the DotCom and TeleCom industry. Yes.
- Q. Tell the Commission what you learned from that experience, and the impact you believe that, that experience has had on you as an attorney and will have on you as a judge, if elected.
- A. Well, like I said, I learned -- in California, I went there as a small -- you know, from a small town in Mississippi called Vicksburg. And you don't know it unless you drive I-20 or unless you are a Civil War buff.

So but I went there because I had never experienced anything like that, and I wanted to kind of

challenge myself out of college. I wanted to go to law school -- it was supposed to be a six-month trip and it turned into six years.

What I learned was how to deal with people, how to talk to people, and how to understand their differences, that they may not agree with you on anything or everything, but that it's important to see that -- you know, again, it goes back to the empathy thing, to have an understanding of them and not just think that I'm -- the way I want to do it is right.

And, you know, knocking on doors and cold-calling people for six years is not a fun thing to do. But it taught me the importance of being able to be a good lawyer, I think a good litigator, and be able to explain to people what's going on. On my side of things, at least.

- Q. Now for a few housekeeping issues. Judge Harris, 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.
- Q. Since submitting your letter of intent have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?
- 24 A. No.

Q. Since submitting your letter of intent have you

1 sought or received the pledge of any legislator either 2 prior to this date or pending the outcome of your 3 screening? 4 Α. I have not. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70 of the 5 Q. 6 South Carolina Code, including the limitations on 7 contacting members of the General Assembly regarding your 8 screening? 9 Yes. Α. 10 Have you asked any third parties to contact 0. 11 members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you 12 aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on 13 your behalf? 14 I have not. And I am not aware, no. Α. 15 Have you received and do you understand the Q. 16 Commissions' quidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code 17 Section 2-19-70(E)? 18 Α. Yes. 19 MR. FRANKLIN: I would note that the Low 20 Country Citizens Committee reported that Judge Harris is 21 qualified in the evaluative criteria of constitutional 22 qualifications, physical health and mental stability.

committee found Judge Harris well qualified in the

evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, profession and

academic ability, character, reputation, experience and

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Was

1 judicial temperament. The committee commented further that 2 Judge Harris is, "The right stuff. Impressive." 3 Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record 4 that any concerns raised during the investigation by staff 5 regarding the candidate were incorporated into the 6 questioning of the candidate today. Mr. Chairman, I have 7 no further questions. 8 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. Commission 9 members, any questions? Representative Murphy. 10 REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you, Mr. 11 Chairman. 12 EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: 13 Judge Harris, welcome. I'm glad you addressed -0. 14 the comment on Facebook and everything. I was looking 15 through your Facebook page, and that kind of stood out to 16 me. And I did notice that you had a picture with Andrew. 17 Α. Yeah. 18 Andrew and I actually grew up together. 0. 19 known -- knew him for a long time. We actually grew up in 20 the same neighborhood. He was a great loss. And he was a 21 good friend of mine as well. 22 But I noticed on your Facebook post with the -- I 23 guess it's your law firm, did you all -- were you all 24 involved in the Dorchester County -- I noticed you post --

you put a post about the Dorchester County Referendum.

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1 your law firm involved in that regarding the parks and the 2 library referendum? It's just a post that you put. didn't know if --3 4 Α. No, I --5 Q. -- you all were involved in that. 6 And I'll explain. My law firm Facebook Α. No. 7 page, I've been trying to get it -- a long story short, the 8 quy that was running our internet marketing went to prison 9 for something, and with him went all of our passwords and 10 everything. And they were posting things that they thought 11 would be interesting on our Facebook page to drive traffic. 12 0. Correct. 13 And so if it's on the firm's Facebook page, I Α. 14 didn't have control over that. I've been trying to get 15 back control of that and to shut it down, basically, 16 because we don't use it. 17 Q. You live in Charleston County, correct? 18 Α. I do. 19 I think you said for the last fifteen years? Q. 20 Α. Yeah, for thirteen or fifteen years. 21 Currently in the 9th Circuit there are two Q. 22 resident judges. 23 Α. Right. 24 They both reside and they have offices in Q.

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Charleston.

1 Α. Yes. 2 That leaves the citizens of Berkeley County Q. without a resident judge. 3 4 Α. Right. 5 Q. And they have understandably expressed some 6 concern about the lack of a resident judge for a county 7 that is just growing in the Tri-County, as you know --8 Α. Oh, yeah. 9 0. -- exponentially. 10 Α. Oh, yeah. 11 A judge that actually lives in the community, 0. 12 goes to the church in the community, raises their children 13 in the community, their children go to school in the 14 community. 15 Α. Right. 16 0. They see that judge at the grocery store or 17 outside of the courtroom setting. How would you alleviate 18 those concerns for the citizens of Berkeley County, if you 19 were fortunate enough to ascend to the position? 20 Α. I mean, the part about having my kids and 21 everything in the schools there, I would need to be, 22 obviously, own a house there. Which I don't. 23 0. Right. 24 That's why I -- I don't know that I could Α. 25 alleviate their concerns on the -- seeing the judge in the

1 community every day. 2 Q. Actually living in the community. 3 Yeah, live in the community. I don't -- I don't Α. 4 know that I could alleviate that. I mean, unless my wife 5 was -- and we've gotten fond of John's Island. So unless 6 my wife was considering moving out there, then I'm -- I 7 don't know that I could -- the living part, I don't know 8 that I could resolve that. 9 The having an office there, or having an office 10 in the courthouse there, you know, I'm not opposed to being 11 a judge in Berkeley -- you know, having an office there or 12 spending --13 But you would agree, though, that, that would be 14 a legitimate concern that the citizens have. 15 Oh, of course. And I've said that since the Α. 16 beginning. I said I know it's going to be a concern. 17 didn't -- I didn't think about it until after I looked at 18 the makeup of the court. But of course I think it's a 19 concern. 20 REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you, Mr. 21 Chairman.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Representative Smith.

Anyone else?

I just want to ask

CHAIRMAN RANKIN:

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH:

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one question.

## EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE SMITH:

Q. Judge, I appreciate you being here today. And I appreciate you offering for this position. I just ask everybody this as you're going through -- obviously, you've got the ballots. If you were successful in this candidacy and were elected the circuit court, you'd have to balance attorneys schedules and attorneys personal conflicts. And if you're in circuit court, you know, the only thing under the appellate court rules that takes precedence would be the -- would be the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals.

How would you balance if attorneys had to be in magistrates court, that was long-scheduled, and someone got short notice from the solicitor's office or from, you know, cases falling through on the common pleas roster, that they had to be over there? Are you -- is the circuit court always going to take precedence? Or are you going to work to accommodate attorneys schedules and other commitments?

A. That's a good question. I would look at -- the way I do it now on my bench in Charleston, and the way I've done it -- we do it on a case-by-case basis, to be honest.

Because I mean, I've been in solo practice. I've been a small -- a two-person law firm for a long time. I know things can -- I've got two kids. I know things come up.

But I also know that some people abuse that system and abuse the judge's kindness, I guess you'd say,

you know, by possibly associating a legislator on every case they have, because they know that the case can't be called for six months because of the protection.

Things like that would be a case-by-case basis for me. But again it would go back to -- I'm going to listen to what anybody says. And, obviously, not ex parte, but I'm going to let -- if both parties are okay with it, I don't understand -- I don't see that, that would be a big issue.

Because like I said, I understand that -- as a solo you've got to be anywhere and everywhere. You know, you're like the Lincoln lawyer. As a solo practitioner you're sitting in your car most of the time. So I know when things come up and it -- it may not be an emergency, it may be, you know, a ballet recital or a -- something that you're going to regret missing one day. And of course I'm going to listen to that.

- Q. We've had my time serving on here, and I've had a number of magistrates or municipal court judges come, and you all are the opposite of the problem, you're at the bottom of the ladder.
  - A. Yeah, I know.

Q. And so sometimes we've heard some frustration with -- about attorneys appearing in magistrates courts or municipal courts 'cause they're always claiming a conflict

## somewhere else. But have you experienced any of that? And how have you handled that?

A. Well, like I said, there are certain lawyers that
-- the way I've handled it is if they call me and say, "I
got a conflict on this day," usually with magistrates court
there's either no lawyer on the other side or there's -the lawyers on the other side are going to be a little
forgiving, I quess.

I usually try to schedule it. Because we're not a court of record, technically we don't have the scheduling things that circuit court would have, on those I'll usually try to find a time that they -- everybody can be there, you know, if somebody's got to be somewhere else.

And if it's somebody that we get the call regularly, well, you know, that's a -- I think every county has somebody we're going to get the call regularly. You know, they just can't seem to come to court in magistrates court and they don't -- they don't appreciate -- you know, you start feeling like they don't appreciate it. But I don't know if they do or not.

But on cases like that, you know, that's when we call the attorney themselves, and say, "Here's our calendar. When can you be here? You know, you should know when your hearing are. When can you be here?"

But like I said that's -- again, it's a case-by-

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1	case thing, and if it becomes if it starts getting
2	abused, then, you know, I think most judges figure out who
3	those people are that are going to, you know, abuse your
4	kindness, I guess you could say.
5	REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: All right. Thank
6	you, Judge.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Young.
8	SENATOR YOUNG: What I wanted to ask was
9	covered by Representative Smith.
10	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Unless there are any other
11	questions.
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I want to commend you,
13	likewise, for running and offering. And you have been the
14	newly-minted James Island magistrate or is that a county
15	
16	JUDGE HARRIS: I'm the county I'm the
17	county magistrate in James Island. I'm a Charleston County
18	magistrate, but I am a I have three days a week on James
19	Island as of April of last year. April of '17.
20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And that by recognition of
21	the Governor
22	JUDGE HARRIS: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: selected by the
24	Charleston Senatorial Delegation.
25	JUDGE HARRIS: Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Correct?
2	JUDGE HARRIS: Yes, sir.
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And not without cause or
4	merit that you got that position, your reputation aside
5	from some of the questions and comments that clearly were
6	the outliers folks say great things about you.
7	JUDGE HARRIS: I wish everybody could like
8	me. But I don't I don't think everybody likes
9	everybody, so but I appreciate that. I really do.
10	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you found a group of
11	ten people who all love you, that are not related to you,
12	or you're not related to, let me know. I'd like to
13	JUDGE HARRIS: I'll move to an island with
14	them. Yeah, so I'll let you know. I definitely will.
15	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: So unless there are other
16	questions. Again, thank you for doing this and being a
17	part of it. This will conclude this portion of your
18	screening. And let me remind you that we look seriously at
19	any violation, or the appearance of any impropriety
20	regarding South Carolina ethics laws.
21	This record will remain open. And if need
22	be, we would call you back to ask you particular questions
23	until the record of qualifications is issued. You
24	understand that, correct?
25	JUDGE HARRIS: I do.

1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Judge, thank
2	you again for your willingness
3	JUDGE HARRIS: Thank you all.
4	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: to serve.
5	JUDGE HARRIS: Thank you very much.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Now we're going to take a
7	fifteen-minute lunch break.
8	(Off the record from 1:04 p.m. to 2:04 p.m.)
9	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Please raise your right
10	hand.
11	WHEREUPON,
12	THE HONORABLE BENTLEY DOUGLAS PRICE, being
13	duly sworn and cautioned to speak the truth, the whole
14	truth and nothing but the truth, testifies as follows:
15	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: State your full name for
16	the record, please.
17	JUDGE PRICE: Bentley Douglas Price.
18	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. And you have
19	prepared two documents that are your PDQ and your sworn
20	statement. Do you need to make any changes to those? Are
21	they ready to be submitted to your record?
22	JUDGE PRICE: There are no further changes.
23	They're ready to be submitted, sir.
24	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And you have no objection
25	to them being put

1	JUDGE PRICE: No objection.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you'll hand those to
3	Lindi.
4	(EXHIBIT NO. 13 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
5	COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE
6	HONORABLE BENTLEY DOUGLAS PRICE)
7	(EXHIBIT NO. 14 - AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL DATA
8	QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE HONORABLE BENTLEY DOUGLAS
9	PRICE)
10	(EXHIBIT NO. 15 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
11	COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE
12	BENTLEY DOUGLAS PRICE)
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You go by "Bentley"? Do
14	you go by "Douglas"? What do you go by?
15	JUDGE PRICE: I go by "Bentley."
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Mr. Price.
17	How about that?
18	JUDGE PRICE: That would be perfect.
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And are you currently a
20	judge; is that right?
21	JUDGE PRICE: That's correct.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: In what capacity?
23	JUDGE PRICE: I have been the municipal
24	judge for the City of Folly Beach since 2007. And I'm
25	currently the chief admin judge, and have been for the past
21 22 23 24	JUDGE PRICE: That's correct.  CHAIRMAN RANKIN: In what capacity?  JUDGE PRICE: I have been the municipal  judge for the City of Folly Beach since 2007. And I'm

1	six years, for the City of Folly Beach.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: So that is municipal?
3	JUDGE PRICE: That's correct.
4	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: But you're subject to the
5	same rules as every other judge.
6	JUDGE PRICE: Yes, sir. Well, as a part-
7	time, I'm not subject to what a magistrate or a full-time
8	would be. But the same canons, yes, sir.
9	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Great. You are familiar
10	with this process. You've been here and done this once
11	before. How many when were you here?
12	JUDGE PRICE: So I've done it three separate
13	times. This is my fourth time. I've stayed in succession
14	except for when Judge McCoy ran. I did not run against her
15	or, you know, put my application in against her. So this
16	is my fourth screening.
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: So you know acutely, the
18	rules that we follow in our task to investigate you to
19	determine whether you are worthy of this position. You
20	know we look at nine different criteria. And a number of
21	those include a check for economic conflicts of interest, a
22	ballot box survey, a study of previous screenings, a search
23	of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a study
24	of your application materials this go-round, and a
25	verification of your compliance with the state ethics laws.

1	You're familiar with all of that?
2	JUDGE PRICE: I am, yes, sir.
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We've received no
4	affidavits in opposition to your election and no one is
5	here to testify against you. Unless there's been a change
6	of heart by the two people that I'd now ask you to
7	introduce.
8	JUDGE PRICE: Thank you very much, Mr.
9	Chairman. I appreciate it. This is my sister, she drove
10	in from Sumter, here in support. And this is my wonderful
11	bride, Melissa Price. Today is her 40th birthday. And I
12	could not still talk her out of coming to support me. So
13	she is they are both here in support.
14	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: What a low threshold for
15	enjoyment of a birthday. And your sister's name?
16	JUDGE PRICE: Amy Richardson.
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome to both of you.
18	And Happy Birthday to you. We're not singing, but I
19	imagine that you've received a proper birthday greeting.
20	JUDGE PRICE: Needless to say, Mr. Chairman,
21	I have a lot of making up to do for today.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: But she chose to come.
23	That wasn't
24	JUDGE PRICE: She has been supportive
25	throughout this process. And we've been doing it for a

1 long time, so I'm always glad that she's willing to come. 2 So again like I indicated, I wasn't even able to talk her 3 out of it. 4 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have the opportunity 5 to make a brief opening statement if you'd like. You're 6 not required to do so. I'll leave that up to you. 7 JUDGE PRICE: Well, Mr. Chairman, members of 8 the House, and others, I appreciate you all having me here 9 Again, I want to thank my sister and my wife for 10 coming in support as usual. And I'm happy to answer any 11 questions anyone may have. 12 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Mr. Appleby. 13 Mr. Chairman, I note for the MR. APPLEBY: 14 record that based on testimony contained in the candidate's 15 PDO, which has been included in the record with the 16 candidate's consent, the Honorable Bentley Douglas Price 17 meets the constitutional and statutory requirements for 18 this position regarding age, residence and years of 19 practice. 20 EXAMINATION BY MR. APPLEBY: 21 Judge Price, how do you feel your legal 0. 22 experience in the solicitor's office will assist you in 23 being an effective circuit court judge? 24 Well, just from the solicitor's office standpoint 25 I -- that was my first job that I ever attained. I left

law school. And it was a wonderful experience, but certainly an eye-opening experience. It's somewhat baptism by fire. I wasn't even licensed at the time.

I received the job on a grant from the federal government called a Cease Fire Task Force. Our job was to prosecute guns and drugs, and anybody that we felt was overly just recidivist, or we thought maybe the federal government would better in prosecuting. We would go to them and take those actual cases to them, and then they had the opportunity to prosecute them from there.

While I think was a benefit, obviously, I was in the courtroom every single day. Of course in Charleston, it's a huge county, we have court almost two to three times a week. I learned how to prosecute. I learned how to try cases.

Certainly, I learned how to deal with the defense bar, I thought that was a huge experience as well.

Learning how to deal with other attorneys, the defense again in that case and scenario, learning how to deal with the judges and how to simply just be able to try cases was an unbelievable experience. Unfortunately, the grant ran up and I moved on to private practice.

Q. Judge Price, how do you feel your experience as a chief -- a municipal judge will assist you as an effective circuit court judge?

A. Well, from the standpoint of now, obviously dealing with litigants that I usually have to deal with that are pro se, and I have to make the understanding that they don't always understand the law, that they don't always understand all the procedures.

But I've been doing it for a long time. I've been doing it since 2007. And over those years I have learned how to do several things; one, have a little bit more humility then I had whenever I first started. I was very young. I was 29 or 30, I believe, when I first came to the judgeship. I'm 42 now. I learned how to deal with litigants, other attorneys, and do well.

But also I take that job very seriously. You're passing judgment on other people. And what your decision is will affect somebody. And again, you forget about that when you're a judge, because you go -- I go every single week. And you forget that sometimes that person's nervous, they're scared. They are in there, obviously because they've done something wrong; they don't want to be there.

And I've learned over time how to deal with those litigants, make them feel comfortable, let them understand that no one's out to get them, and that this process is fair. And, fortunately, I think I've done a good job in that.

And I've also -- again, I love the job. Which is

of course why I'd like to take that experience on to the circuit court.

- Q. In regards to ballot box questions, Judge Price, the Commission received 175 ballot box surveys, with 49 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments:
- "J. Price has shown that he is knowledgeable of the law and capable of handling individual matters as their individual facts would dictate. He is polite with litigants and appropriate with attorneys. I believe that his attitude and behavior will transfer over to the circuit court bench, and we proudly recommend him for such a position. Judge Price would be an exceptional circuit court judge. He possesses all the applicable attributes to be an excellent addition to our courts. Judge Price's judicial temperament is unrivaled, and he has spent his entire career in the circuit courts. He's been a judge for over eleven years and has a remarkable track record of being a fair and kind judge."

Six of the written comments expressed concerns.

Within those comments there were three different topics addressed. The first was there maybe other candidates better qualified, and you have no real knowledge or experience in civil law. What response would you offer to those concerns?

A. Well, unfortunately, again these are anonymous.

And I assume that, that person that stated the comment just doesn't know the full breadth of my practice, unfortunately.

I do practice a fair amount of civil work. I was originally, when I left the solicitor's office, in a medium-size firm with several other partners. We kind of divvied it up into different sectors. We had the criminal, we had the civil, and then we had the family law. And I kind of just hovered between the two, being the partner that oversaw other attorneys in those separate areas. And I practiced a fair amount of civil litigation with my old practice.

However, I really grew that civil litigation whenever I left -- which has been about five years ago, if I'm not mistaken, and I have been very fortunate to grow that portion of my practice. And I associate another attorney of mine with a -- with a medium-sized practice, and we handle all of our civil cases together. And, fortunately, it's been a really big blessing for me. And I've had the opportunity to really grow my practice.

Q. The second topic of concern was your temperament and arrogance and how this may carry over into your duties as a circuit court judge. What response would you offer to these concerns?

A. Unfortunately, again, I would have to know who that is. Because I don't find myself to be -- my temperament to be arrogant or any -- of the sort. Again, I've had great humility having the job. I've been doing it for a very, very long time. I learned that over the years. I have, again, loved and enjoyed the job and participating with the litigants and the attorneys.

But again, unfortunately, I'd have to know more about that. But I don't find myself to ever be arrogant.

And I certainly would never be on the bench as well.

- Q. The third topic of concern was ethics, with one comment alleging you mix your duties as an attorney with your authority as a judge. What response would you offer to these concerns?
- A. That was screened once before. And again, my answer would be the same. I have no knowledge of any time when I have ever mixed my judicial duties or powers to negatively influence or mix the two together. Obviously, I understand there's a huge line between the two.

I put on the robe and I do all of my judicial duties. And whenever I don't have the robe on, I'm an attorney. And unfortunately, if somebody knows that I'm a judge, that's fine. But I would never mix the two.

Q. Thank you, Judge Price. And before getting to some housekeeping issues, I do want to close with a couple

1 of the other positive comments that were in yours. One of 2 which being: 3 "Judge Price would be an asset to the judiciary. 4 I've been opposing counsel with him, as well as been in 5 front of him as a municipal judge, he has the experience 6 and temperament to be a wonderful circuit judge." 7 In regards to housekeeping, Judge Price, are you 8 aware that as a judicial candidate you are bound by the 9 Code of Judicial Conduct as found in Rule 501 of the South 10 Carolina Appellate Court Rules? 11 Α. Yes, sir. 12 0. Since submitting your letter of intent have you 13 contacted any members of the Commission about your 14 candidacy?

A. No, sir.

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- 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?
- 20 A. No, sir.
  - Q. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including the limitations on contacting members of the General Assembly regarding your screening?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact

1 members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you 2 aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on 3 your behalf? 4 Α. No, sir. Have you reviewed and do you understand the 5 Q. 6 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina 7 Section 2-19-70(E)? 8 Α. Yes, sir. 9 I would note the Low Country MR. APPLEBY: 10 Citizens Committee reported Judge Price to be well 11 qualified in the evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, 12 professional and academic ability, character, reputation, 13 experience and judicial temperament, and qualified in the 14 remaining evaluative criteria of constitutional 15 qualifications, physical health and mental stability. 16 The committee also included the following 17 comments about Judge Price: "Great experience. Personable. 18 Great energy." 19 Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record 20 that any concerns raised during the investigation by staff 21 regarding the candidate were incorporated into the 22 questioning of the candidate today. I have no further 23 questions. 24 Thank you. Members of the CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 25 Commission, any questions? Senator Sabb.

1 SENATOR SABB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR SABB: 3 0. Judge, good afternoon. 4 Α. Good afternoon, Senator. 5 Q. So I'm looking at the firm that you once worked 6 for, and some of the names are just a wee bit familiar. 7 Query, Sautter, Price and Forsythe? 8 Yes, sir. Α. 9 It just so happens that you and -- that we've got 0. 10 Judge Price and Judge Forsythe vying for --11 Α. That's correct. We hired her -- I'm not sure who 12 she is currently working with. I was actually a friend of 13 her husband's. And she came to work with us and she 14 ultimately began working under -- as I indicated, we had 15 the little sector set up. And she worked under the family 16 court sector, and then ultimately became a partner and 17 worked in the family sector of the practice. And, 18 obviously, has been elected to be a family court judge. 19 Now, this is not a situation where you all 0. 20 decided that if you have more numbers, you all would have 21 like two -- I'm just kidding. 22 Α. No, sir. But the other -- the other partner, 23 Grady Query, obviously wrote one of my letters of 24 recommendation. And I think the world of him, and a 25 wonderful mentor. I needed it when I left the solicitor's

office, you know, you're still young, you've had all the power. And I thought he did a wonderful job of just mentoring me and teaching me the ropes and how to do the right things.

- Q. Sure. And let's talk about your solicitorial duties, if you don't mind for a moment or two, on a more serious note.
  - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. What have you viewed the role as a prosecutor?
- A. What do I view of it currently?
- Q. Well, when you prosecuted. And currently.
- A. Well, the role of the prosecutor and the solicitor is to prosecute cases that are brought before them, and to be fair, to look at every case with an open mind to make sure that -- obviously, that the facts meet the elements of the crime and that you're doing the correct thing and that you're prosecuting the correct cases.

Obviously, not all cases need to be prosecuted. They just don't. And that was the philosophy I had back then. I took that very seriously. I would go to my supervisors, if I felt like maybe the case didn't need to be prosecuted, that law enforcement made a mistake. We all know that happens. Law enforcement is not perfect. And I think it's kind of the prosecutor's job to buffer those and to screen those out.

And, obviously, if you have -- which is kind of the role I took as a prosecutor, was if you have a recidivist who continually break the law, then they need to be treated different than somebody who maybe had just broke the law for the first time or made a mistake, or maybe law enforcement made a mistake.

And I was -- I felt like I was really good at that, vetting out the cases that I really needed to prosecute vigorously, and the others that I didn't. And I thought I did a very good job at that. I had a very good mentor at the solicitor's office, my supervisor -- I'm not sure if anybody would know him, but Sean Kipp was my supervisor. And he did a wonderful job of teaching me the different --

- Q. It's not a good idea to mention Sean Kipp's name. I happen to know Suzanne, so that's not a good idea. But I prosecuted for twenty years, and I was actually looking for the answer that you just gave. And I think in essence, it sums up that you're an administrator of justice and not about the business of convictions.
  - A. No, sir.

- Q. And you prosecuted for how long?
- A. The grant was two years. Yes, sir.
- Q. And in terms of defense lawyers, how do you handle the idea of requiring them to be in court? Tell me

## how you manage that.

- A. From the solicitor's standpoint?
- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Then again, to be honest with you, Senator, I was very young. I kind of sought the advice of others. And the bar in Charleston, they're a good bar and they do the right things, we would simply just put cases on the docket. I don't think, to be honest with you, that I ever really had a problem with that.

I was always very communicative. I think that's kind of been discussed about my screening, is that I'm a big talker. I enjoyed being around the other attorneys. I would always make sure that the case was ready to go, that we had a firm offer, a firm deal on the table. There was never an opportunity where I just had something up in the air and I hoped the attorney would just show up and work that out.

- Q. Yeah, one of the -- one of the concerns that lawyers always expressed to me when I was prosecuting is they appreciated the fact that I just didn't require them to come and just sit.
- A. That's correct. We had a roll call system that I -- that I never -- again, you're not sure of the court. If you tell me that you're representing your client and you tell me that you are -- have spoken to your client, then

there's absolutely no reason in the world for you to come to court.

Again, you're not for the court. As a prosecutor at the time, I certainly trusted those attorneys. And again, I would never have them come and just -- and assist their clients in a roll call or to just come and let's see if we can get to your case.

I would certainly even extend the courtesy of saying, "Hey, if we get you to trial, I'll certainly let you know. I'll give you a call in your office."

We didn't have cell phones back then. And of course at that time, I also knew that those guys had been practicing longer than me at the time, and I showed a lot of great deference to those gentlemen and to those women, in that they were doing a good job. And I honestly just didn't want to waste any of their time.

Fortunately, that came back to help me later on in my career, because I had been extended some of the courtesy as well.

- Q. What goes around comes around, right?
- A. That's the way it goes. And more so now in the legal system.
- Q. Yeah. And a couple more questions and then I'm finished. So in terms of your work to become a circuit court judge, you would then have an understanding of the

importance of lawyers and other responsibilities. Can you just talk with us about your philosophy as it relates to lawyers and the needs of -- to go to a son's ball game at five and needing to break court at four? Those kinds of things would you just share with us?

A. Senator, I'll be honest with you, that is one of my largest issues that we have sometime with some of the judges and some of the others that we work with. And I am probably one of the most deferential judges that I know. I understand that there is more to practicing law than just practicing law.

I had a medium-size firm where I had attorneys that worked for me, and they could go do other hearings. I had nine staff members that could kind of juggle everything. But in the past five years I'm a solo practitioner. I have two small children, a 6-year-old and a 4-year-old, and I understand that there's more to the -- more to life than just practicing law.

I ask all the time if I could be excused to either, again, go to a soccer game of one of my kids or -- I would never miss a daughter's dance recital. But from a judicial standpoint, I give extremely large deference to that.

Unless there is some egregiously large bias to the opposing side, which I just don't know what that would

be off the top of my head, unless you gave me a specific scenario, I would give great deference to attorneys that want to have time to go -- again, go to a ball game, or they need to get out of town a little early. I have no problem with that. Actually, I think that would be one of my largest benefits.

#### Q. Thank you.

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SENATOR SABB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Mr. Safran.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. SAFRAN:

## EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN:

0. Just quickly. I know we talked last time, I think when you were up here. I understand that, obviously as a sole practitioner, you deal with what comes in the door, whatever is basically there to help you kind of meet your financial obligations. But also what you like.

You have an extensive background in criminal. naturally you're going to gravitate to that. Basically, what is the civil stuff you do? Because I know you mentioned it's about 25 percent. You know, I don't need every detail. But just give me a general -- just a general description.

I've just gotten lucky, to be honest with you. In the past five years I've just -- people didn't know that, that's what I was gearing my practice kind of

1 towards. And I've done mostly plaintiffs work -- well, all 2 plaintiffs work. 3 But I've done a myriad of cases from -- I'm 4 trying to think. Obviously, all personal injury when it 5 comes to car accidents. I have done a couple of negligent 6 hirings. I've done two of those, actually, which were very 7 good cases. 8 I am also an in-house counsel for CFOX Business 9 I just kind of talk them through day-to-day Litigation. 10 issues that they may have, contracts, something may have 11 happened at the plant that they want to seek my advice on, 12 something may have happened concerning a contract that they 13 had with someone else. So I do a little business 14 litigation as well. And I did that also with the previous 15 firm. 16 Mostly through the civil practice I am fortunate 17 enough to only have to attend the depositions and 18 mediations. Again, as you are fully aware, most all the 19 cases have settled. We've geared a couple of them up for 20 trial, but fortunately we got those settled as well prior 21 to the trial. 22 And you mentioned earlier about -- something 0. 23

- about an associate. I mean, do you have somebody within your office that you do it --
  - A. No, sir.

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## Q. -- outside?

A. Yes, sir. He is a friend of mine. And we began that process, again about five or six years ago, whereby I was associating him on certain cases. But whenever I got out and had the opportunity to, like you say, take the cases -- and it's very profitable and lucrative to be by yourself and associate another attorney.

And so in doing so, I utilize his full staff.

And he allows for that. And I participate with him in the depositions. Mediations, I attend certain hearings that he may or may not be able to attend. So essentially, we share the duties; however, I don't have to share the overhead.

- Q. I got you. Does he have probably more of the civil experience than you do? Or is it about equal? Or --
- A. No, sir. He certainly has more than I do. And I've appreciated him just kind of -- you know, I've worked with him, learned through him, and I've been very -- again, it's been extremely beneficial for me as well.
- Q. And I don't fault you for it, 'cause I do the same thing. I mean, I'm not going to reinvent the wheel.
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And I think if you find somebody that you trust, certainly I'm not so proud as to say I'm going to be the second and to let them be the lead dog. And that's fine. So I mean, I don't fault you for that.

A. No, that's a -- I just felt like he, coming into that scenario -- of course at that time I wasn't probably the most proficient in the civil practice, and I thought it would be better suited if I did have somebody that had more experience. I didn't want to put myself in a position to do something that was wrong, unethical, that obviously would hurt the client.

And when I first began that, I had every intention of somewhat learning the process through him, and then just kind of molding it into my own. And I have -- again, I have found that two heads are better than one. We share the work, we share the workload, we associate 50/50 down the middle. There's no agreements as to that.

We have never had any problems concerning money. That was an agreement we came up with in the beginning as to not -- you know, you don't want to get into an argument with your fellow colleagues and buddies about money. That's just -- you know, don't be greedy. And so it's been a wonderful relationship.

Q. Let me just ask you, we understand -- and I think correctly, that the way the pendulum has kind of swung in terms of the time that a circuit court devotes, it's more criminal now. But I think we don't want to in any way underestimate the importance of what a judge does at that level as it relates to the process of a civil case, and how

it moves forward, and that while you may not get the actual in-trial, there are a lot of these decisions that ultimately have to be made to get to the result, that can be crucial in a case.

Do you feel like at least at this stage, that you have sufficient background in order to be able to address what some people might look at and dismiss as just simply discovery, but that basically could involve a question that could be just determinative of big portions of the case?

A. Oh, absolutely. I do feel like I have that. And also, again in the civil aspect -- and in the criminal as well. But I don't have any problem whatsoever of taking a break if I find something to be maybe something I had not uncovered, and asking a fellow judge. I think that's always a good practice.

I don't have a problem, obviously, letting the attorneys express all of their concerns, allow more than ample time until I do have a grasp and I think I make the correct decision.

But again, I'm not too proud as in anything to say this may be something I have not completely had -- you know, in my practice before. And I'm happy to take it under advisement and seek the advice of any other attorney -- excuse me -- of any other judge. I think that's the appropriate practice as well.

1	Q. Thank you very much for the answers.
2	A. Thank you.
3	MR. SAFRAN: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. Representative
5	Murphy.
6	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you, Mr.
7	Chairman.
8	EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY:
9	Q. Judge Price, how are you today?
10	A. Very good. How are you Representative Murphy?
11	Q. Doing good. Doing good. Just a real quick
12	question. You live in Charleston County or Charleston
13	County, correct?
14	A. Yes, sir.
15	Q. I think off of in James Island or Johns
16	Island?
17	A. I live in James Island, yes, sir.
18	Q. James Island. Of course this seat is for the
19	is a resident seat for the 9th Circuit. Currently there
20	are two resident judges for the 9th Circuit, Judge
21	Jefferson and Judge Roger Young, both who reside in
22	Charleston County. The two previous judges that held this
23	seat were both Berkeley County residents.
24	This vacancy is and with the impending
25	retirement of Judge Dennis, who is at at-large judge, but

he's been the defacto resident judge for Berkeley County for twenty-something years.

The fact of the matter is that the citizens of Berkeley County are going to -- are going to be left without having a resident judge. That's a judge that actually not only has their office there from nine to five, holds court there when there's a term of court, but also lives in the community, attends the church in the community, the kids go to school in the community and everything.

Would you agree that, that is a valid concern of the citizens of Berkeley County, which is I think the fastest growing county in the state and one of the fastest growing in the -- in the nation that -- that, that would be a valid concern of theirs that they would not have a resident judge?

A. Well, when it comes to the situation whereby you're indicating that the judge would be in the community and kids playing ball and being somewhat accessible in that manner, it would probably be a valid concern. But from the judicial standpoint, I don't see a concern at all.

I love Berkeley County. I will go out there every single week if that's what they like. I find myself to be -- again, something I pride myself on from the judicial standpoint, being very accessible.

1 If there is an issue that arises in Berkeley 2 County that needs to be addressed, I'm happy to be the 3 point person on that to address any -- as you very well 4 know, any orders or ex parte orders that need to be signed 5 or bench warrants that need to be lifted, or something 6 that's emergency purposes, I'm happy to handle all of that. 7 But I understand their concern about not having -8 - again, if the at-large seat does not go back to Berkeley 9 County, that they don't have somebody that holds their 10 office there that -- that again is in the community. But 11 again from the judicial standpoint I don't -- I don't think 12 it's an issue. I'm happy to help out in any way I could. 13 But you would understand the concerns of the 14 citizens of Berkeley County, that have had a -- that have 15 had pride in the fact, and the concerns that have been 16 raised to me, that they've had a resident judge and are 17 going to be left without a resident judge; whereas, 18 Charleston has two, Dorchester has one, Orangeburg has one, 19 Colleton County has one, Beaufort County has one. You 20 understand the concerns that --21

A. I do. I understand what you're saying. Yes, sir, absolutely. But also my understanding is that Judge Dennis will be available and is still going to be there. And again, he lives in the community, he lives in Berkeley County for a long time to come. So I would -- hopefully,

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1 they would understand that he would still be available if 2 that were the case. 3 REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Other questions from other 5 members? Senator Young. 6 SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 7 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 8 Judge Price, thank you for your interest in 0. 9 continuing your service. I have just a couple questions. 10 One is with respect to your judicial philosophy. 11 the questions in your sworn statement when asked about your 12 philosophy on judicial activism, and you answered this: 13 "Judges should play no role in establishing 14 public policy, and the applicable laws should guide judges 15 in making their rulings." Do you believe that judge's own personal empathy 16 should influence the judge's decision at all? 17 18 If a judge has been in the same or similar Α. 19 situation that one of the litigants has been in, should 20 that play a role in the way that they handle the case, 21 albeit either through sentencing or through some civil 22 Is that what you're asking? 23 0. Well, I mean, should the judge let his or her own 24 personal feelings and views influence the judge's decision? 25 And the question, I believe, on the social Α. No.

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     activism portion of it is, is that -- again, as I indicated
     in my PDQ, you all do a wonderful job of making the laws,
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     all right? It's our job to apply the facts to every law.
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    And that's the job.
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               So I do not believe that a judge should be
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     empathetic in any way and allow that to affect their
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    ruling.
              The judge's job is to apply the facts of the case,
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     to the law that you all have written, and as best as they
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     can and as strictly as they can, obviously taking into
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     account legislative intent. And that's how I would --
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     that's how I would rule.
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                    SENATOR YOUNG:
                                    Thank you.
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                                      Anything else?
                    CHAIRMAN RANKIN:
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                           (Hearing none.)
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                    CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I want to commend you as
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    well for your persistence in pursuing this position. You
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    have referenced in response to Senator Sabb's question
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    about the letters of recommendation, the two that your
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     former associate and former partner have authored, and had
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     authored about yourself and herself. So it's refreshing
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     that they're not picking, they're endorsing both.
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                    JUDGE PRICE:
                                  I appreciate it. I'm very,
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    very proud of the letters that I was able -- people wanted
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     to write for me. And so especially with Grady and the
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     guys. And obviously you saw the others.
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CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I want to commend some of the words and not belabor this point, but someone that you and I share a relationship with in your former life, apparently, and apparently professional, working with the - my former employer long ago, Tommy Britton, who writes perhaps one of the best letters that anyone I think has ever authored.

And such humility that he writes in endorsing you, and attesting to your ethics and your legal skill and your knowledge and your ability to represent folks are to be acclaimed and affirmed by someone who writes so glowingly of you. That certainly doesn't come lightly.

So we're all familiar with letters of reference. And perhaps in personal, you can't get any better than this one. So I would commend this commission to take a look at that.

Unless there are other questions, that will conclude this portion of your screening process. And as you know, we take seriously the role that we play. And we want you to be reminded of the criteria that we abide by, that being any violation of the South Carolina ethics rules or any appearance of impropriety in that vein. And any violation would be considered very serious and deserving of very severe deliberations by us.

1	As you know, this record will remain open
2	until the full record of qualifications is issued. And so
3	if there's anything amiss in that regard with you, you know
4	that we would call you back and would put you under oath
5	for further examination.
6	JUDGE PRICE: Yes, sir.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, Sis, and birthday
8	girl, happy day. And may the day get better for you.
9	Thank you all very much.
10	JUDGE PRICE: Thank you all so very much for
11	your service and for allowing me to be here today. Thank
12	you all very much.
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, come back real
14	quick. I forgot to ask this. The firm that or attorney
15	that you worked a lot with, associate with, Mr. Safran was
16	asking you about that, who is that attorney.
17	JUDGE PRICE: His name is Stewart Hudson.
18	He was with the I'm not sure what law firm he was with
19	previously. He did insurance defense. And he's been with
20	Nathan Huey, the Huey Law Firm, ever since. And they just
21	solely to plaintiffs work.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: So you associate with the
23	Huey
24	JUDGE PRICE: That's correct.
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: and that individual

1	JUDGE PRICE: And the attorney that I
2	associate with is Stewart Hudson, yes, sir.
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Got it. Very good.
4	JUDGE PRICE: Yes, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you.
6	JUDGE PRICE: Yes, sir. Thank you. Thank
7	you all again.
8	(Candidate excused.)
9	WHEREUPON,
10	THE HONORABLE EDWARD VAN SLAMBROOK, being
11	duly sworn and cautioned to speak the truth, the whole
12	truth and nothing but the truth, testifies as follows:
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Tell us your full name,
14	please.
15	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Dale Edward Van
16	Slambrook.
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And you are a sitting
18	judge.
19	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.
20	CHAIRMAN: On what bench?
21	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: I'm the
22	Master-in-Equity for Berkeley County.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We know that, but I'm just
24	putting that in the record for myself.
25	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.

1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have two forms that
2	you filled out, a PDQ and that sworn statement. Any
3	changes that need to be made to either of those?
4	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: No changes other than
5	those that have already been made. There's an amendment to
6	the PDQ. So have already been made.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And you don't have any
8	objection to being made a part of the record with your
9	testimony?
10	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: No objection at all.
11	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you hand those over to
12	Lindi, to your left.
13	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Thank you.
14	(EXHIBIT NO. 16 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
15	COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE
16	HONORABLE DALE EDWARD VAN SLAMBROOK)
17	(EXHIBIT NO. 17 - AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL DATA
18	QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE HONORABLE DALE EDWARD VAN
19	SLAMBROOK)
20	(EXHIBIT NO. 18 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
21	COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF DALE EDWARD VAN
22	SLAMBROOK)
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, we have thoroughly
24	investigated your bid for the circuit court position. And
25	as you know we focus on nine particular criteria, which

1	includes a check for economic conflicts of interest, a
2	study of previous screenings. And you have done this
3	before, correct?
4	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: How long ago was it?
6	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: About four years ago
7	for the master-in-equity position.
8	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: A search of newspaper
9	articles in which your name appears, a ballot box survey, a
10	study of your application materials, and a verification of
11	compliance with the state ethics laws, and again your prior
12	screenings.
13	In this case today, this screening,
14	fortunately, there are no affidavits that have been filed
15	in opposition for your election. No witnesses are here to
16	testify for you or against you. And you now have the
17	opportunity, if you'd like, to make a brief ever so
18	brief opening statement. You're not required to do so, but
19	you can if you'd like.
20	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: No opening statement.
21	I just thank you all for serving.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I want you to know you're
23	one of the few that have actually taken that cue. With
24	that, answer any questions we have for you.
25	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.

1 MS. MOTTEL: Good afternoon, Judge Van 2 Slambrook. I note for the record that based on the 3 testimony contained in the candidate's PDO, which has been 4 included in the record with the candidate's consent, Judge Van Slambrook meets the constitutional and statutory 5 6 requirements for this position regarding age, residence and 7 years of practice. 8 EXAMINATION BY MS. MOTTEL: 9 Judge Van Slambrook, how do you feel your legal 10 and professional experience thus far renders you qualified 11 and will assist you to be an effective circuit court judge? 12 Α. I think I have to say that the legal experience 13 as well as the life experience and a judicial experience 14 that I have is well suited to becoming a circuit court 15 judge. 16 First off, in my legal experience I practiced law as an attorney for more than thirty years. 17 During that 18 practice I participated in a general practice. I did 19 bankruptcies, social security cases, personal injury cases, 20 criminal cases in all manners of courts within the state. 21 I generally became focused on personal injury and 22

I generally became focused on personal injury and some social security, had a small amount probate, toward the end of my practice. So I traveled through the various courts and served in the various courts.

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As to the life experience, I've held a number of

positions at my church, and dealt with other folks as well as within that practice.

As to the judicial experience, I began about ten years ago as a municipal court judge, primarily doing criminal cases for the City of Goose Creek. It was a position that came to me. They came to me and asked me if I was interested in doing it, and I hadn't at that point in time ever thought of becoming a judge before. I did not have any deep-seated desire to become a judge. And it was -- it came along. And I was exposed to it and I enjoyed it.

I was doing jury trials. I was interacting with lawyers. We were dealing with pro se litigants. There were certain types of cases at Goose Creek, that the officers would try. So sometimes I would have pro se defendants, and essentially pro se prosecutors. And I enjoyed that.

A position was going to become open as the master-in-equity when Judge Watson intended to retire, and I was approached regarding that and pursued that. I became the master-in-equity and developed my knowledge as to the foreclosure practice, which is the bulk of the work that's done there, as well as the other real estate-related matters.

Also, I was appointed as a special circuit court

judge so I could handle some the more mundane things, some of the paperwork orders, defaults and so forth. A lot of that's kind of gone by the wayside with the electronic filing, and there's no need to shuffle the paperwork they did before.

But I've also done some criminal. I've also had the opportunity to observe and to be in the courthouse, to watch and talk to other judges and see it from the other side.

The other aspect of the experience is in the drug court, I was appointed as the associate judge of a drug court for Berkeley County. Before I got involved in that, I went and visited the Charleston County drug court and became a great believer in the drug court itself.

I was essentially backup or the associate judge for Judge Harrington, and I took over the primary responsibilities for that this last summer. And I would bore to death about telling you how much -- how enthused I am as to the abilities and the availability of the drug court as an intervention-type process.

And how that comes into play as to the circuit court position is it's increased my exposure to the solicitor's office, the public defender's office, the probation and parole, vocational rehabilitation, all members of that -- of that same team.

So when this position became open, I sat down and did a self-examination, and said, "You know what, I think I've got based upon those life skills, legal skills and the judicial skills to fit into this position." And that's why I presented.

And I think that I would fit well. I can certainly grow in the position. There's things that I don't know that I'm perfectly willing to learn. Sorry for the -- sorry for the long answer.

Q. Well, thank you, Judge Van Slambrook. The Commission received 266 ballot box surveys regarding you, with 30 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments, just to name a few:

"Judge Van Slambrook has ideal judicial temperament, exceptional ability to listen and analyze cases. He works hard to familiarize himself with complex legal issues and complicated facts. One of the rare people seasoned enough to take on the job. Further, his demeanor with the Bar and pro se litigants is professional and polite. He is fair, impartial throughout his proceedings, and imparting equal justice and equity without bias. I would strongly recommend Judge Van Slambrook."

Three of the written comments expressed concerns.

One comment indicated that you do not have experience in

criminal law and a lack of experience in civil. I know you just detailed a lot of your experience, but what response would you offer to this concern?

A. As to the -- to the civil that's -- I think that's an incorrect statement. My background is primarily in civil. And I'm well versed in that.

As to the criminal, there's some substance to that. I'm not as experienced in criminal. I have had significant exposure to it, and that's where I would have to -- have to develop. But I have exposure to it. So am I lacking in some -- in some ways? Certainly as to the -- to the criminal.

- Q. Thank you. The second concern indicated that you have poor judicial temperament. What response would you offer to this concern regarding your temperament?
- A. Well, I think some of this was brought up before when I was -- when we were discussing it with the -- with the Bar committee. And of course the first response is, "Well, I don't think I have a bad temperament." And then I'd take a step back and I say, "Well, you know, I'm probably not the best judge of that."

If I convey a temperament, that means that I'm probably not doing my job as efficiently as I should. I try to be mindful of that and take it into consideration. If I convey that to one person, then that's probably one

person too many.

- Q. Thank you. And finally another concern indicated that you have demonstrated bias towards attorneys and litigants. What response can you offer the Commission?
- A. Again, if there's an appearance of that or a sense of that from someone, then maybe I'm not expressing myself sufficiently. And part of the self-examination after hearing that, because I don't -- I haven't heard any of that directly. Which is of course not surprising. But in thinking about it, I thought part of it I just need to be more expressive and explanatory when I bring things up. So I don't think that, that's the case. But it's something that I try to be mindful of.
- Q. Thank you. Judge Van Slambrook, you have indicated in your PDQ that there were two separate lawsuits where you were named the defendant. And the first was filed in March of 2017 regarding a fraud or bad faith suit, but this was dismissed on October -- in October of 2017; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you have anything else that you would like to add to the Commission about these suits?
- A. Both of them were pro se cases in conjunction with my role as the judge in a foreclosure case filed against the plaintiffs, and both of them were dismissed at

the early stages.

- Q. Also, your SLED report indicated that you were a plaintiff in a 1997 debt collection act in Berkeley County; is that correct?
- A. No, that is not correct. That was -- for some reason that was my client Mr. Felix Defasio, who I still remember to this day. And it was an action I had filed on his behalf in magistrates court, and made a recovery of about five hundred dollars -- or I got a judgment for five hundred dollars. There wasn't any recovery.
  - Q. Thank you.
- MS. MOTTEL: I would note that the Low
  Country Citizens Committee reported that Judge Van
  Slambrook is qualified regarding constitutional
  qualifications, physical health and mental stability.
  Judge Van Slambrook is well qualified regarding ethical
  fitness, professional and academic ability, reputation,
  experience and judicial temperament. And THE comments that
  they offered regarding Judge Van Slambrook is "excellent."
  BY MS. MOTTEL:
- Q. I do have a few housekeeping items to address with you. Judge Van Slambrook, 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 Α. I am. 2 Judge Van Slambrook, since submitting your letter Q. 3 of intent have you contacted any members of the Commission 4 about your candidacy? 5 Α. No, I have not. 6 Since submitting your letter of intent have you 0. 7 sought or received the pledge of any legislator either 8 prior to this date or pending the outcome of your 9 screening? 10 Α. No, I have not. 11 Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including 0. 12 the limitations on contacting members of the General 13 Assembly regarding your screening? 14 Yes, I am. Α. 15 Have you asked any third parties to contact Q. 16 members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you 17 aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on 18 your behalf? 19 Α. I'm not aware of any contact that is in violation 20 of the rules. 21 Have you reviewed and do you understand the 0. 22 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code 23 Section 2-19-70(E)? 24 Α. Yes. 25 MS. MOTTEL: Mr. Chairman, I would note for

1 the record that any concerns raised during the 2 investigation by staff regarding the candidate were 3 incorporated in the questioning of the candidate today. 4 And Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions. 5 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. I'll now open 6 it up for members of the Commission, questions of any --7 anyone has. Representative Murphy's hand is up. 8 REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you, Mr. 9 Chairman. 10 EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: 11 Judge Van Slambrook, I just wanted to briefly --0. 12 you reside in Berkeley County, correct? 13 Α. Yes, sir, I do. I think in the Crowfield -- the Crowfield area --14 Q. 15 Α. I do. -- if I'm not mistaken, correct? And you 16 0. 17 practiced law in Berkeley County, with the Steinberg Law 18 Firm, I think, since 1983? 19 Α. Yes, sir. 20 Q. A Goose Creek municipal judge --21 Yes, sir. Α. -- also in Berkeley County. You then took Judge 22 23 Watson's position as Master-in-Equity. And so other than 24 being the managing partner over in Summerville, at the --25 at the Steinberg Law Firm, the vast majority of your

# practice has been in Berkeley County, correct?

- A. Yes, sir. That's correct. I've basically lived in Berkeley County since 1974. I graduated from high school from Goose Creek, and went on to Clemson. I came back and started working in the Goose Creek office for the Steinberg firm in '83, and then worked with them continuously.
  - Q. Made partner there in 1986, if I'm not mistaken.
- A. '86 or '87. Yeah, so we had -- we had a short stint with an office on Ashley Phosphate, and I got sent over to run that. They pulled that back in. Then they opened one in Summerville, and I was over there as the managing partner.
- Q. A long private practice, I think I read that you took approximately -- or over a hundred cases to trial?
  - A. That's about correct, yes.
- Q. And as the Master-in-Equity, in addition to your master-in-equity duties, you also have been appointed by the Supreme Court as a special circuit court judge. You've held -- in addition to some civil matters you also have presided over guilty pleas, probation revocation hearings in Berkeley County general sessions?
  - A. Yes, sir. That's correct.
  - Q. Thank you for your willingness to serve.
  - A. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Other questions?
SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Sabb.
SENATOR SABB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
SENATOR SABB: Judge, good to see you.
JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.
SENATOR SABB: So I want to just tell you
how less than fortunate you are: it looks like you were
born in September?
JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.
SENATOR SABB: 1958?
JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.
SENATOR SABB: Graduated in 1976?
JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: From high school, yes,
sir.
SENATOR SABB: And so there's a senator who
sits and was born in September of '58, and graduated from
the greatest high school graduation class ever recorded in
the history of mankind, and that was the Bicentennial Class
of 1976.
I was talking with one of the commissioners
earlier, and we were talking about lawyer advertising, and
how it's just really gotten to a point where it's not
complimentary to the profession. But the Steinberg Law
Firm's ads are actually the exception rather than the

1 general rule. And so I want to confess -- they say that 2 3 confession is good for the soul, so I want to confess that 4 I've gotten the firm behind me, from time to time, as the 5 ad suggests that those who come into contact with it 6 should. 7 But I would say that your professional 8 career has been extraordinary, and the reputation that 9 you've gained not only in the Berkeley County area but 10 statewide. And so I really didn't have any questions. 11 appreciate you allowing me to give my best stab at humor. 12 It doesn't get any better than when it's been on display. But thanks for coming and thanks for offering. 13 14 JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: No, thank you, sir. 15 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Mr. Safran. 16 MR. SAFRAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Van Slambrook and I were classmates in 1983. 17 I quess we 18 graduated from law school here. 19 JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes. 20 EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN: 21 And I just want to highlight a few things that I 0. 22 Obviously, you took a job pretty much right out of 23 law school with a firm, and stayed with it until you left 24 to go become the master. 25 Yes, sir. Α.

- 1 Q. And during that time not only did you active 2 practice, you also did the segue as part of being a 3 municipal court judge? 4 Α. Yes. 5 Q. So in addition to more or less what we all have to experience in terms of, I guess, what we handle as comes 6 7 in you went to circuit court, you handled various matters 8 there over the course of thirty-plus years while there? 9 Α. Yes, sir. 10 And you got at least some judicial experience 0. 11 12
  - earlier on by being a municipal court judge, doing things that would involve at a -- maybe a different scale, but still basically the same thing as far as having juries, doing trials in that respect, and dealing with pleas and things of that type?
    - A. That's exactly right.

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- Q. And then you've had that same exposure to some extent since you been master because of serving as a special judge in certain instances.
- A. Serving as a judge and just -- and just being in the courthouse, being able to take a ten-minute break and go watch a cross-examination, or talk to a judge after a plea, to talk to them and understand what was going on and what they may have seen that I didn't see.
  - Q. And one thing I noticed in some of the comments

that came in from the Bar was something that I certainly can say I find I share, philosophically, and you probably were exposed to, too, is that it used to be that many times we'd see a judge would only offer at they put in a pretty substantial amount of time as an active practitioner. And you certainly did that. I mean, I think that was ultimately kind of your goal was to put in a certain amount of years practicing, wasn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And really this is something that you've only chosen to do after having kind of been in the trenches for a number of years, and kind of seeing pretty much most -- maybe not everything, most of what you're going to run across in an active trial practice. Is that also a fair assessment?
- A. It is.
- Q. And I know we used to look and say that the people who ran for judge were many times ones that were using it to kind of cap out a career after having more or less gained the experience which is so necessary in order to be able to be a good judge at a circuit court level. I mean, do you feel like that's really kind of been how your story has played out?
- A. It has. And I wouldn't say that I had planned it out in that direction. It got to that point. But, yes, I

think that the cumulation of the -- of the experience and the process is what gives you the tools to be an effective judge, absolutely.

Q. And we don't know where these come from, but I can tell at least reading them, that several people have really focused on that fact, that, Hey, this is a guy with experience, he's been around, he knows how to do this, don't let him make the mistake of changing his mind, is at least one of them I read.

So do you really feel like that based on the number of years you've got in, with the particular experience you have, that transitioning to be a circuit judge is something that you're not going to be able to do in pretty short order? Do you believe that?

- A. No, I don't think there will be a difficulty in transitioning. I do not.
- Q. And I guess the other thing is, is you've said you've been a resident of the county since the '70s.
- A. Yes.

- Q. And it's been your home.
- A. It has.
- Q. And even though you've been assigned to other offices, you've always lived there, though, haven't you?
- A. I always lived there. And that's where the home office -- essentially my home office was, was the Goose

1	Creek office. That's exactly right.
2	Q. Would you be I guess, would I be fair in
3	saying that you have some very deep roots in the community?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. And even, you know, aside from now, did you sense
6	over time having lived there, practiced there, that the
7	community really had a certain sense of, I guess, peace or
8	pride of commitment to having a resident judge in Berkeley?
9	A. I do. And that's a that's a point that was
10	considered when I was looking at it as well. Since I would
11	be in Berkeley, I'd be living in Berkeley and be available
12	for those things that a circuit court judge may need to do
13	on an emergency basis, criminal-wise or whatever, I'd be
14	right there. So you're exactly right.
15	Q. Thank you very much for coming and we appreciate
16	your responses.
17	MR. SAFRAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
18	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: And thank you, Mr.
19	Safran.
20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Other
	guagtions?
21	questions?
21 22	(Hearing none.)
22	(Hearing none.)

1 Q. -- that you worked with David Pearlman? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Who was the bicyclist? 0. 4 Well, that's myself and Tom White. Α. 5 Q. Tom White, yes. 6 He has more difficulty staying upright than I do. Α. 7 0. Yeah. I noted your dentist highlighting your 8 participation at a bike marathon every year in honor of 9 their child; is that right? 10 Α. It was his -- it was his father. 11 Yeah. Okay. Isn't that on behalf on 0. Alzheimer's? 12 13 It's a ride across the state, a three-Α. Yes, sir. 14 day ride. It's like sixty miles one day, eighty miles the 15 next, a hundred miles the last day raising money. 16 four hundred cyclists raised almost half a million dollars 17 for Alzheimer's last year. 18 And because it didn't go completely across the 19 state, a small group of my friends, we added on another thirty or forty miles. So we went from Tryon all the way 20 21 to Mount Pleasant in those -- in four days. 22 0. And how many centuries have you ridden in your 23 biking days? 24 Α. Dozens. 25 I've done one. I'm so excited. Q.

- A. It's an accomplishment. It absolutely is. It's out there.
  - Q. Yeah, I'm new to this. But anyway, Tom is certainly an enthusiast. And I'm embarrassed to not have recalled his name right out of the chute.

But anyway, you're a -- just a couple of comments. You have a certain, I don't want to say coolness, it's certainly not aloofness either, but you have a certain calm about you, very comfortable with these questions. You've been here, you've done it before perhaps. Or maybe not. You have done this before?

- A. Just for the --
- 13 Q. As the master?

- 14 A. Just for the master.
  - Q. And then you'll be up, if this doesn't go successfully, next year for reappointment for that position again.
  - A. It's either -- it's either next year or the year after. I'm not sure.
  - Q. Obviously, and I'm new to this, I've not served been on one prior screening, but I'm certainly aware of
    how this works and the elections that we've had over the
    years. As Representative Murphy hit on, there's not one
    area of the court or area of the law that you don't seem
    well quipped or as comfortable as you appear before us. Or

#### 1 is there? 2 Α. Like I said, the criminal aspects of it, just 3 some of the nuts and bolts I'll need to be more familiar I've been exposed to all of it, so I think it's all 4 5 something that I'll be able to learn in short order. 6 0. The appointment of Special Circuit Court judge, 7 you've had that distinction how many times? 8 I quess it's two or three years. 9 And that you submitted a writing sample in that 0. 10 vein? Or was that you were --11 No, the writing sample was as the Α. 12 Master-in-Equity. No, nothing much in writing as far as 13 the circuit court. Like I said most -- on the civil side 14 mostly, the more mundane things that are -- they're now 15 almost antiquated as a result of the e-filing. 16 0. You've been a city judge, correct? 17 Α. Yes. And then the master since '14? 18 0. 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. And that decided by the Berkeley County 21 Delegation? 22 Just the delegation, yeah. Α. 23 0. Right. Okay. And not that you're at the end of 24 your career, not to say that Mr. Safran was getting there,

you're not capping out and icing your career with this

position, but if you were to have advice to young attorneys coming in before you and the -- on the whole subject, not how to try a case but to -- or not to practice law in a certain way, what advice would you give them?

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Α. Well, I have had some experience in that to have the Judicial Observation Experience Program, the JOE program. So there will be a couple of them that are assigned during the summer from the Charleston School of And I -- and I enjoy that as well and I talk to them -- you know, and one of the first things I say is, I say, "Look around here. You see the -- you see the bailiff? You see the people in the courtroom? You see these folks? Be nice to those folks, 'cause those are the ones that get things done around here. You know, some day you're going to need to get into the courthouse at a quarter after five, and the door's going to be locked. And, you know, if you're ugly to somebody, you're not going to get in and get your order signed."

You know, so I said, "So number one, be nice."

And you don't have -- Charlie Goldberg said, "You don't have to be a schmuck to be a good lawyer." And I tell them that. And I say -- and I say you can -- you can be a good lawyer, you can be an effective lawyer, you can make lots of money, but, you know, you don't have to be a knucklehead. You don't have to mean or ornery. You can do

it and be nice -- you know, a genuinely nice person and you 1 2 can get along with them. 3 So, you know, believe me they're tired of 4 listening to me when they get their week or two done on 5 that. 6 We're not going to call names, but you have 0. 7 certainly come in contact -- or appeared before a judge who 8 might not have had your disposition of being nice. 9 there's a fault with our judiciary, if you could change any 10 one thing, either on this process, the Bar or ballot box 11 surveys, anything, if you could do anything to improve the 12 lot of the judiciary, what would you do? 13 That's a loaded question. And I don't -- I don't Α. 14 know that I can answer that off the top of my head. 15 have to defer on that one. I'd have to -- I'd have to put 16 some thought into that. I'm sorry. 17 Q. Maybe it doesn't need to be improved at all. 18 There's nothing glaring. That's probably the Α. 19 takeaway, there's nothing glaring that I can -- that I can 20 think of -- that I can think of. 21 You handled that question well too. It wasn't 0. 22 intended as a loaded question. 23 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Unless there 24 are other questions? Senator Young.

SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

#### EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG:

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- Q. Judge, I just wanted to just clarify for the record, in looking at the Bar comments they were just really across the board exceptional. The only two things that I saw that stood out were -- well, there's actually the same thing mentioned twice, and that was there were two -- two commenters that said something about lack of criminal experience. But in reading your PDQ and your other materials, you actually have criminal experience on the bench as a municipal judge; is that right?
  - A. Yes, that's correct.
    - Q. And you took pleas?
- A. I took pleas, yes.
- Q. You presided over criminal trials in the municipal court?
- A. In municipal court, yes. Primarily jury trials, occasional bench trials.
- 18 Q. Thank you very much.
- A. And I greatly enjoyed the jury trial stuff. They did it at night, on the explanation that they didn't want to interfere with people during their work, which was -- they still didn't like coming in at night. But I did enjoy doing the jury trials.
- 24 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. All right.
- 25 Unless there's anything else. You were supposed to be here

1	at 3:30. And you got here early. It is 3:32, two minute -
2	_
3	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Two minutes a two-
4	minute screening. Thank you, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Not only a century, but
6	you did it in two minutes or less. That now concludes this
7	portion of the screening process. We appreciate your being
8	here, and being here early, and being so forthright and
9	tolerant of unique questions. Mine particularly. You are
10	subject to being called back.
11	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And that would be in the
13	vein of any violation, or the appearance of any violation
14	of any of our state ethics rules, which we take very
15	seriously, as you know, and would be considered very
16	heavily in any deliberations by the Commission.
17	The record will remain open until the record
18	of qualifications is closed. And should we have any
19	questions of you, you do know that we would call you back;
20	is that right?
21	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Yes, sir.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Judge, thank
23	you very much for participating. And safe travels home.
24	If you're riding your bike, stay in the right lane.
25	JUDGE VAN SLAMBROOK: Thank you all.

1	(Candidate excused.)
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Laura Campbell Waring.
3	MS. WARING: Yes, sir.
4	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Or Waring?
5	MS. WARING: Waring.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Waring. Very well. If
7	you will, please raise your right hand.
8	WHEREUPON,
9	LAURA CAMPBELL WARING, being duly sworn and
10	cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing
11	but the truth, testifies as follows:
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You've got two forms
13	there, a PDQ and a sworn statement. Are they correct? Do
14	they need to be amended or edited in any way?
15	MS. WARING: They are correct.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Do you have any objection
17	to those being made a part of the record of your sworn
18	testimony?
19	MS. WARING: None whatsoever.
20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you'll hand those to
21	Lindi, she'll hand them to the court reporter and they'll
22	be made part of the record.
23	MS. WARING: Thank you.
24	(EXHIBIT NO. 19 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
25	COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF

1	LAURA CAMPBELL WARING)
2	(EXHIBIT NO. 20 - AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL DATA
3	QUESTIONNAIRE OF LAURA CAMPBELL WARING)
4	(EXHIBIT NO. 21 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
5	COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF LAURA CAMPBELL
6	WARING)
7	(EXHIBIT NO. 22 - AMENDMENT TO SWORN
8	STATEMENT OF LAURA CAMPBELL WARING)
9	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have never
10	participated in this process before?
11	MS. WARING: I have not.
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: But you are steeped in
13	rules now. I do know you know that.
14	MS. WARING: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Part of our effort in
16	investigating your candidacy is to focus and investigate on
17	nine particular criteria, six particularly, which includes
18	a study of your application materials, a study of previous
19	screenings, which you don't have, a check for economic
20	conflicts of interests, a ballot box survey through
21	anonymous members of the Bar, a search of newspaper
22	articles in which your name appears, and then more
23	importantly a verification of your compliance with the
24	state ethic rules. You're aware of that, right?
25	MS. WARING: Yes.

1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: No affidavits have been
2	filed in opposition to your campaign and your candidacy.
3	No witnesses are present to testify. Unless the gentleman
4	who came in with you would like to be sworn and oathed
5	he's not smiling, so I don't think he's even taking lightly
6	my comment. You are welcome to introduce this person, if
7	you'd like, but you don't have to.
8	MS. WARING: It would be my pleasure. I'd
9	like to introduce you to my husband, Robert Gruber. My
10	husband of twenty-one years, my very best friend, and my
11	staunchest supporter.
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome. I think Mr.
13	Gruber and I might have been classmates in law school
14	together.
15	MS. WARING: You might have been.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I might have been a lot
17	older than he was. All right. Ms. Waring, do you have any
18	opening statement that you'd like to make? I will tell you
19	it is not required and not necessary. In interest of time,
20	you may dispense of that.
21	MS. WARING: And in the interest of time I'd
22	like to dispense with it. Except I would like to thank
23	your staff, which has been incredible. Ms. Crawford, Ms.
24	Anderson, Ms. Putnam have absolutely paved the way for a
25	smooth process.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. All right. 1 2 Take it away. 3 I would note for the record MS. ANDERSON: 4 that based on the testimony contained in Ms. Waring's PDO, 5 that has been included in the record with her consent, Ms. 6 Laura Waring meets the constitutional and statutory 7 requirements for this position regarding age, residence and 8 years of practice. 9 EXAMINATION BY MS. ANDERSON: 10 0. Good afternoon, Ms. Waring. 11 Good afternoon, Ms. Anderson. Α. 12 0. Ms. Waring, how do you feel your legal and 13 professional experience thus far renders you qualified and 14 will assist you to be an effective circuit court judge? 15 Α. Well, I believe that my diverse practice and the 16 approach with which I practice have included people from 17 all walks of life. I believe that representing plaintiffs 18 and defendants, children, and certainly adults, I believe 19 I've seen enough in my practice to have a broader view. 20 And I believe that I do bring a broader view and a 21 servant's heart to the bench. 22 Ms. Waring, the Commission received 149 ballot 0. 23 box surveys regarding your candidacy, with 16 additional 24 The ballot box surveys, for example, contained 25 some of the following positive comments:

"Laura would be an immense asset to our judicial system. I think she would make outstanding contributions, put in the hard work, maintain a high level of civility and fairness. Ms. Waring is possessed of a sharp mind and a compassionate nature. She would make an excellent judge."

Two of the written comments expressed concerns.

One comment states, "In my interaction with Ms. Waring, I found her representation of the client to be based more on emotion and logic, legal analysis of the facts and the law."

## What response would you offer to this concern?

A. Right. And it's hard in a vacuum, not knowing from who the concern comes, and from what situation it may come. That certainly does not sound like the characterization that I would give myself.

I believe that I have a great balance of rational thought behind what I do, and that my practice has been based upon the law. And certainly that I do zealously represent my clients as a lawyer. Now, as a judge, of course, my job is to be dispassionate.

Q. Another concern raised regards your experience, that you don't have the experience or depth or scope of legal knowledge to be an effective circuit court judge, that your background is of limited exposure to the various complex matters that would come with the position. What

## response would you offer to this concern?

- A. Well, I would respectfully disagree. Again not knowing where this is coming from, I believe that my experience across the board, not only from the plaintiffs bar but defense bar, and certainly from the family court to circuit court to administrative venues with complex cases on appeal, including one case that we tried for a month, I believe I have amassed a rather broad view and a broad practice.
- Q. In your personal data questionnaire you responded that you have not been named a party, either personally or professionally, in any civil or criminal proceedings. The SLED report that the committee received indicated lawsuits that listed a Ms. Laura Waring as a party. And you've reviewed the report.
  - A. I have.
- Q. Could you please clarify for the record if you have ever been a named party, either personally or professionally in, or have had a pecuniary interest in any civil or criminal proceedings?
- A. Correct. I have reviewed what the SLED check found, and found that is a different person who shares my name. Apparently, that Laura Waring was involved with some heirs property on America Street, where I've never lived. And I believe there was another lawsuit, again not the same

1 Laura Waring.

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- Q. Thank you. Are there are there any organizations in which you're currently involved or affiliated with that would need to be reevaluated if elected as circuit court judge?
- A. I believe that the various nonprofit organizations to which I belong all comply with the rules. I have reviewed the membership requirements and the fraternal organizations, and some of the women's organizations to which I belong do comport with the rules.
- Q. Ms. Waring, 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?
- 15 A. Yes.
  - Q. Since submitting your letter of intent have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?
- 19 A. No.
  - 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?
- 24 A. No.
- 25 Q. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including

1 the limitations on contacting members of the General 2 Assembly regarding your screening? 3 I have reviewed them. 4 Have you asked any third parties to contact 0. 5 members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you 6 aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on 7 your behalf? 8 Α. No. 9 Have you reviewed and do you understand the 0. 10 Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code 11 Section 2-19-70(E)? 12 Α. Yes. 13 MS. ANDERSON: I would note that the Low 14 Country Citizens Committee reported that Ms. Waring is well 15 qualified as to ethical fitness, professional and academic 16 ability, character, reputation and judicial temperament. 17 The report found Ms. Waring to be qualified as to regards 18 to constitutional qualifications, physical health and 19 mental stability and experience. 20 The report also states, "Superb person. 21 Probably better to be a family court judge." 22 Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record 23 that any concerns raised during the investigation by staff 24 regarding Ms. Waring were incorporated into the questioning 25 of Ms. Waring today. Mr. Chairman, I have no further

1 questions. 2 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Members of the Commission, 3 any questions for Ms. Waring? 4 (Hearing none.) 5 EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 6 I'll open it up with the -- you are familiar with 0. 7 the Low Country Citizens Committee report? 8 Α. Yes. 9 You've heard before, the recommendation given to 0. 10 you, and that you would probably be better qualified to be 11 a family court judge. It's a unique compliment. 12 Α. Indeed. 13 How do you react to that? What is your response 0. 14 to that? 15 I do take it as a compliment. I think it speaks Α. 16 to the diversity of the practice in which I have thrived. I've certainly seen a broad swath of issues, and I believe 17 18 if I were qualified in that person's opinion to be a family 19 court judge, I'm probably qualified for many other 20 admirable positions. 21 Very well. And this is the citizens committee 0. 22 report, not the anonymous comment. 23 Α. Right. 24 So you met with them --Q. 25 Α. Right.

1 0. -- correct? 2 And I can certainly imagine where this particular Α. 3 comment is coming from. And we had a lengthy discussion 4 about my career and my past work in the family court. And 5 but for the last fifteen-plus years, I have been in civil 6 practice. 7 0. In the area of criminal practice, this record 8 that you might look at hereafter on every case -- or rather 9 judges of candidacy thus far -- not family court-related, 10 but ADR mediation --11 Α. Right. 12 0. -- taking away lots of cases that would go to 13 trial at the parties blessing --14 Α. Sure. 15 -- you obviously are a litigator, and you have Q. 16 participated -- you've tried -- you referenced a month-long trial, I think. 17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. I don't know how far back that was. When was that? 20 21 Α. That was in 2006. In the last five years, your civil practice that 22 0. 23 -- and not the family law area, but civil practice itself. 24 Α. Civil practice. And primarily on the plaintiff 25 side.

1	Q. You've tried how many cases in the last
2	A. In the last five? I think I've had to go to
3	trial like once maybe. And following the trend of the
4	state, especially in non-wreck cases, about 95 percent of
5	those cases are settling out. And the cases that are being
6	tried now are wreck cases.
7	Q. Again, at the parties consent and blessing, it's
8	not like
9	A. Right.
10	Q pushing on to that.
11	A. Right.
12	Q. Are you a mediator, Ms. Waring?
13	A. I am not a mediator.
14	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. So I have no
15	other questions. Representative Murphy.
16	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Thank you, Mr.
17	Chairman.
18	EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY:
19	Q. Ms. Waring, briefly, are you related to any
20	Warings from Dorchester County
21	A. I believe
22	Q or the Summerville area?
23	A. Distantly kinned, yes.
24	Q. I was thinking it's not a common last name, but
25	it's very common in Summerville.

1 Α. Correct. 2 Very good people. Q. 3 Α. Thank you. 4 You live currently, I think, in West Ashley? 0. 5 Α. I do. 6 And this seat that you've applied for, with a 0. 7 number of other candidates, is a resident circuit judge 8 seat. 9 Α. Correct. And currently there are two resident circuit 10 Q. 11 judge seat judges in the 9th Circuit; Judge Jefferson, 12 Judge Young, both of which who reside in Charleston County, 13 correct? 14 Α. Correct. 15 The seat that you're screening for, the two Q. 16 previous judges both resided in Berkeley County. And the 17 fact of the matter is the citizens of Berkeley County 18 currently do not have a resident judge. Do you think there 19 is value in -- that, that is a valid concern, that if this 20 seat which has been held for the last, I think, twenty 21 years by a resident of Berkeley County, that it should 22 continue to be held by a resident of Berkeley County? 23 Do you find -- do you think that, that's a valid 24 concern of the citizens that they would be left without a

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resident judge?

1 As I understand, we all will have to do our part Α. 2 in traveling. And so I certainly appreciate where we are a 3 much more mobile society now than we use to be back when --4 you know, riding the circuit seemed to be a big deal. 5 so having a resident judge, historically, probably was a 6 much bigger deal than it is now. 7 I certainly appreciate the Berkeley County 8 citizens wanting to hold on to having a resident judge, but 9 I certainly feel that I would serve the Berkeley residents 10 as well as any candidate. 11 All right. Thank you. 0. 12 Α. Thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Any other 14 questions? Anyone else? Senator Young. 15 SENATOR YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 16 EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 17 Ms. Waring, thank you so much for your interest 0. 18 in serving the state on the circuit court. I would ask you 19 to tell us how your private practice has prepared you for 20 serving on the circuit court bench. 21 With a private practice, and particularly a Α. 22 smaller practice, you never know what's going to walk in 23 the door. And occasionally I get cold calls. 24 sometimes, you know, as a younger associate -- I can't say

I'm young now. But as a younger associate I'd get thrown

whatever I had to do that day, and pick it up and run with with it, as I'm sure most of you did at some point in your careers.

And so I cut my teeth on seat-of-your-pants lawyering, and picking up a file and running with it. And the same with the clients, particularly in a smaller firm - or with the insurance defense, you don't pick the client with insurance defense. And so you get what's handed to you.

And I think in that sense, that's what's going to happen at the bench as well, you're going to get what's handed to you. And certainly it will be coming fast. I believe even in my prior practice with the guardian ad litem program, that was a sense of triage as much as anything else.

And I believe that I have acquired a good sense of triage and a sense of smelling out the cases that I don't want to take. That same skill I believe would be great for the bench.

- Q. How about your judicial philosophy? Could you tell us -- I know you answered it in the PDQ, but tell us a little bit more about what you meant -- what your judicial philosophy is in terms of how you would apply the law to the facts.
- A. Right. Certainly evenhandedly. I do not come to

this with an agenda. I think that we are -- as many have said before me, we are the umpire. We call the balls and strikes. More importantly we are the gatekeepers.

And there are some cases that you need to grant summary judgment. And those will be apparent. Some cases must be tried. You know, if you need to direct a verdict, then you direct a verdict.

You call what is in front of you. My job is not to necessarily plan what I might do. In fact, I would say my thoughts on being a judge are the anti-activist judge.

I deal with the facts as they're given and the law which is in front of me.

- Q. Are you doing anything at this time to try to prepare yourself for the criminal side if you were elected?
- A. Sure. I have been reviewing not only the most recent cases, I have acquired a large volume of the 2017 Penalties and Offenses by Mr. Strickler. Rest his soul. And those -- the list and the application of various penalties and offenses, I've certainly been reviewing those in preparation for today. Because I figured those were the questions that were coming to me.

I've also reviewed the Omnibus Crime Reduction

Act, and as many criminal procedure books as I can get my
hands on. And I look forward to learning more.

Q. Thank you very much.

1	A Thonk was
1	A. Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Any other
3	questions?
4	MR. SAFRAN: Good afternoon. And we
5	appreciate your being here.
6	MS. WARING: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: No, just the lady to your
8	left.
9	MR. SAFRAN: I'm sorry. Sorry about that.
10	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: So with that, he's going
11	to yield to you.
12	MR. SAFRAN: I'm going to yield to you. You
13	can go first. You go right ahead. I'll end it up. You go
14	right ahead.
15	MS. MCIVER: Thank you.
16	EXAMINATION BY MS. MCIVER:
17	Q. I noticed that you and your husband have created
18	a family business called Peregrination LLC. Did I say that
19	right?
20	A. You did.
21	Q. Can you tell us a little bit more about that
22	A. Sure.
23	Q and how much of your time you devote to that
24	business?
25	A. Sure. That business was created in part, and

probably now in hindsight, solely to support my husband's 1 2 sabbatical, wherein we traveled the country in an RV and 3 took wonderful footage. And our intent is still at some 4 point to put together travel videos and informative travel 5 materials for other families. And that was the vehicle by 6 which we chose to organize that. That business is much 7 more right now of a back-burner issue. But certainly we'll 8 keep our day jobs.

### EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN:

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- Q. Thank you. Sorry for me jumping out of turn. Let me say this: I've known your husband a long time, and he has been in my estimation over the course of my career, you know, probably one of the most true gentleman that I've ever had to deal with.
  - A. Thank you, sir.
- Q. He's always been very even keeled. And so you and I have never met, but I can tell you that, you know, based on my experience with him, it's nothing but a positive.
  - A. Thank you.
- Q. Let me say this: We sat here over the last couple of years, and we consistently hear from the different judges that -- you've already acknowledged the civil practice has gotten to a point where effectively you don't get to the end point, simply because these cases work out.

1 A. Right.

Q. Judge Kelly was here yesterday, and saying that sitting over there, the civil term basically goes and it falls out, and I'm going in and getting people out of the jail because we've got to move them, because we don't have space in there so we have to go ahead and effectively open criminal court even though it wasn't scheduled.

So we recognize now that in terms of court time, a substantial portion is devoted towards general sessions. I don't have any doubt in my mind that you are an intelligent person, that you're educated, you've got a pretty broad experience.

That said, you know, criminal work is not something that you necessarily master overnight. And given, you know, the amount of criminal work that is going to be required, tell me how you would address it. You know, I know you said, "I've read books." But that goes only so far. How do you feel like you would be able to kind of prepare yourself to be able to take really the ground -- hit the ground running? Because, you know, when these go -- as somebody commented earlier, you go sit with an established judge for two weeks and then you're on your own.

- A. Sure.
  - Q. And, you know, they do come at you quick and hard

with the general sessions stuff. How would you more or less feel like you could be able to address that?

A. I think that's a great question. I think that's exactly what I've considered through this process, because I know that's exactly what you all have asked. And I've certainly reviewed the prior transcripts from others.

I think that as to my particular qualifications, some of the best qualifications come from my triage skills that I learned back in the guardian ad litem project. We had a docket of about twenty-seven on any given Thursday, so we began the day with four or five probable cause hearings. And so I am certainly used to things coming at me fast.

I was in court the other day with Judge McCoy, and watched her deal with a pretty diverse docket in front of her, and talked to her after she had finished. And her response to me was, "It's sort of like a whiplash effect."

And I could relate. Because I have been there.

And so the triage skills that I've learned are absolutely applicable to anything that's going to come before me. As for substance, certainly I have not been a complete stranger to criminal proceedings. And I did put in my PDQ, I felt it important to amend, because I know exactly what this Commission's concern is regarding that lack of experience.

1	So I have seen and been involved in two
2	sentencing hearings, and so I'm not a complete stranger to
3	the process. But I absolutely acknowledge that, that is a
4	skill that I will need to turn around fast.
5	Q. Thank you.
6	A. Thank you, sir.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any thing else? Anyone
8	else?
9	(Hearing none.)
10	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Ms. Waring, I want to
11	thank you for your willingness to serve and offer for the
12	candidacy in this position. I'm curious to know about this
13	travel thing. And if I'm not mistaken, I think Andy's
14	given me a little more comfort. I think your husband is
15	or used to be a defense attorney.
16	MS. WARING: Still is.
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: With Young Clement Rivers?
18	MS. WARING: Still is.
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Yeah. He doesn't recall
20	me, but I think I recall him fondly.
21	MS. WARING: I know he does you as well.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Tell me about that back-
23	burner business. What's the goal?
24	MS. WARING: The goal it may go nowhere,
25	frankly. We will need some more time to get that to go

1	anywhere. But we wanted to go ahead and set it up as we
2	acquired the RV and the camera material, so that if we
3	later decided to turn a profit with it, that we could
4	certainly have that on record.
5	And again it may go nowhere. But it was a
6	fabulous experience for sabbatical to see the country for
7	two months straight. And actually I submitted my
8	application from a beautiful town in Washington, and it was
9	just extraordinary the people we met, and the diverse views
10	in America, the diverse population, the incredible people
11	of our home.
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Well, very good. Rick
13	Steves of American Landscape, isn't that the guy that
14	travels Europe? Rick Steves. What's his name?
15	MS. WARING: I don't know.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: The ETV guy. Is it Rick
17	Steves. I've got one square up here who knows what I'm
18	talking about.
19	MS. WARING: Thank you. I'll join her any
20	day.
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Google the name. If you
22	watch ETV, you'll find it. He's very, very popular.
23	All right. Ms. Waring, thank you so much.
24	And now that does conclude, fortunately for you and other
25	members of this commission, this portion of your screening.

1	We appreciate again your willingness to over for candidacy.
2	MS. WARING: Thank you.
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You are to be reminded of
4	our criteria and the fact that we take serious the spirit
5	and both and letter of the law. The South Carolina
6	ethics rules, I'm talking about specifically. And that any
7	violation or the appearance of impropriety in that regard
8	will be deemed very serious and deserving of very heavy
9	serious deliberations by the Commission.
10	This record will remain open until the
11	formal record of qualifications is issued, and we would
12	call you back if there were any questions in that regard.
13	And so with that you are aware of that rule, correct?
14	MS. WARING: Yes, sir.
15	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. And with that,
16	that will now close the record. And I wish you both safe
17	travels. And perhaps you'll get the video camera and film
18	I-26 as you drive back to Charleston.
19	MS. WARING: Thank you.
20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Yes, ma'am.
21	(Candidate excused.)
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: John O. Williams II, if
23	you will, please, sir, raise your right hand.
24	WHEREUPON,
25	JOHN O. WILLIAMS II, being duly sworn and

1	cautioned to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing
2	but the truth, testifies as follows:
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have before you, two
4	documents you've prepared and reviewed. And any edits that
5	need to be made to those?
6	MR. WILLIAMS: My home address has changed,
7	but nothing else.
8	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any objection to us making
9	those a part of the record to your sworn testimony?
10	MR. WILLIAMS: No objection.
11	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you'll hand those to
12	Lindi, to your left, they'll be marked and entered into the
13	record.
14	(EXHIBIT NO. 23 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
15	COMMISSION PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE OF JOHN O.
16	WILLIAMS II)
17	(EXHIBIT NO. 24 - JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION
18	COMMISSION SWORN STATEMENT OF JOHN O. WILLIAMS
19	II)
20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You've never submitted to
21	this process before; is that correct?
22	MR. WILLIAMS: I have not.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You, however, are very
24	familiar with our job to thoroughly investigate your
25	candidacy.

1	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, sir.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And we have looked at nine
3	specific criteria, which include a ballot box survey, a
4	check for economic conflicts of interest, a search of
5	newspaper articles in which your name appears, a study of
6	your application materials, and verification of your
7	compliance with the state ethics laws.
8	No one has filed any affidavit in opposition
9	to your candidacy, and no one is here to testify against
10	you. Mr. Williams, you're welcome to make a brief opening
11	statement. It's not required. It's not encouraged, but
12	certainly not discouraged.
13	MR. WILLIAMS: Sure.
14	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have that right. And
15	thereafter, Mr. Maldonado will ask you some questions.
16	MR. WILLIAMS: Well, I think the application
17	speaks for itself. I'm happy to answer any questions that
18	the panel has. I know I'm through last one of the day, so
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20	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: But the most important.
21	And we appreciate your being here early and waiting.
22	MR. WILLIAMS: Absolutely. Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We are actually thirty
24	minutes well, actually, no. An hour not quite an
25	hour ahead of schedule, so

1 MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Maldonado asked me to be 2 here, so I said, "Absolutely." 3 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Take it away. 4 Bob. 5 MR. MALDONADO: Thank you, sir. I note for 6 the record that based on the testimony contained in the 7 candidate's PDQ which has been included in the record, with 8 the candidate's consent, John O. Williams II meets the 9 constitutional and statutory requirements for this position 10 regarding age, residence and years of practice. 11 the record on the newspaper search, he's popped up a couple of times last night, too, but that's a special search. 12 13 EXAMINATION BY MR. MALDONADO: 14 Mr. Williams, can you state the city and circuit Q. 15 in which you reside? 16 I reside in Pinopolis, South Carolina. In your Α. 17 packets, it probably says Moncks Corner. That's the 18 address change that I mentioned. And that's in the 9th 19 Circuit. Mr. Williams, why do you want to be a Circuit 20 0. 21 Court judge? 22 Most importantly, it's public service. If you'll Α. 23 notice in my packet, civic engagement and church 24 involvement, board and foundation involvement, it's very 25 important to me. That's why I took the job as a county

attorney four years ago. That has only strengthened my desire to continue in public service.

Being able -- or knowing that the actions that you do, in fighting for your client, makes the community you live in better. It is important. It's comforting. It's reassuring to see that the product of your work is making the people around and the community you live in better.

I mean, if you're saving taxpayers' money, that makes the taxpayers better. If you're -- if you're negotiating incentive agreements for economic development, you're providing jobs in your area and you're stimulating the economy. And that makes the community better. I think public service is important and it's something I enjoy.

I think being a judge, being able to make the justice system better, making sure that you do justice, that you administer justice, that you -- that you work hard to get it right is important, even when getting it right isn't popular or requires you to make a difficult decision.

But I think that's part of public service. And being able to go to sleep with a clear conscience at night is important.

Q. Thank you. Mr. Williams, how do you feel your legal and professional experience thus far renders you qualified and will assist you to being an effective circuit

# court judge?

A. Well, I will admit and own that while my years of practice are constitutionally sufficient, are probably fewer in number than some of the other applicants. What I would say is my experience is a little bit unique. And I think it allows me to be ideally situated to be a judge.

I think you'll notice that I've got practice -or experience both in the private and the government side,
in both civil and criminal practice. I think that's fairly
unique. You know, from my time as a prosecutor to my time
representing criminal defendants, to also representing
plaintiffs and businesses in private practice, to now
representing Berkeley County and government in common pleas
and master's court and magistrates court.

That's a pretty wide -- that's a broad spectrum of different practice areas. And I think that makes me uniquely qualified for this position.

- Q. Thank you. What suggestions would you offer to help to improve the backlog in the circuit court?
- A. Well, I don't pretend to have the answers -- all the answers. I don't think any one individual has all the answers. I think it's important to get into the job, to learn, to observe, to meet with the stakeholders, the people that are involved on a -- on a daily basis with the system.

I also believe that it's not a one-size-fits-all approach. I'm not sure that the -- that the way to fix the backlog in McCormick County is the same as the way to fix it in Greenville County. I think it's important for at least the different judicial circuits to have their own committees, their own stakeholders involved. Perhaps maybe even in each county.

But I certainly wouldn't want to take any particular action on the first day. I think it's important to get in there and learn and observe and meet with people, and try to identify some issues, some concerns and some resolutions from those people. And perhaps working with the Chief Justice to get those committees appointed so that we can work towards those resolutions.

- Q. Mr. Williams, what do you think is the appropriate demeanor for a circuit court judge?
- A. I think patience and temperance are significant. There are extremely important. Even-tempered, perhaps, even. I would say that this is probably one of the areas where I would describe it as a strength for me.

Right now I work with eight county council members and a county supervisor, all of which are popularly elected. I think when you're in a position like that, you learn patience and you learn temperance. Because a quick temper -- quick actions are not going to serve anybody

1 better. 2 I think if you look at the comments from the 3 different people who -- the different members of the Bar 4 who voted, who supplied comments on my behalf, I think it's 5 fair to say that many of my peers believe that in their 6 experience working with me, that I've shown temperance, 7 that I have been someone that they enjoy working with, and 8 that's fair. 9 And I think that even temper and that patience, 10 treating everybody kind -- with kindness and fairness, I 11 would say that's the appropriate demeanor for a judge. Thank you. The Commission received 157 ballot 12 Q. 13 box surveys regarding you, with 25 additional comments. 14 The survey, for example, contained the following positive 15 comments: "Mr. Williams would make an excellent judge. 16 I've interacted with him in his capacity as Judge Dennis' 17 18 law clerk, as a solicitor, as a private attorney and as a 19 county attorney. He is honest, even-tempered, erudite, and 20 very judicious." 21 Also, "Mr. Williams is an outstanding candidate 22 with impeccable credentials and would be a welcome, 23 necessary, and exemplary member of the bench."

regarding your age and lack of experience. How would you

A few of the written comments expressed concerns

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respond to those concerns?

- A. Well, obviously, age I can't do anything about. You know, I'd say based on the Constitution, I meet the minimum requirements -- well, more than meet the minimum requirements. But I would say that based on my experience, I think it is unique. I think having that experience, like I mentioned on both the private and government side of both civil and criminal practice, is unique. And I think that broad base is -- makes me ideally suited for the position of a circuit court judge.
- Q. Another comment stated, "He has had questionable contact with legislators through lobbyists." What response would you offer to that concern?
- A. I don't -- I don't even know. I think I only even know one lobbyist. And I certainly don't know of any inappropriate contact. I'm just -- I'm kind of at a loss to even how to respond to that.
- Q. Mr. Williams, you've indicated in your PDQ that you've had five criminal citations, including open container and littering in 2002, minor possession in 2002, drinking in public in 2005, destruction of property in 2006, and an open container in 2006. Will you please describe the nature and the circumstances regarding these.
- A. Sure. That was obviously when I was in college.

  And I would say when I was a child, I acted like a child.

- 1 When I was -- when I became a man, I put away my childish
- 2 | things. It's unfortunate. I own it. I accept it. I did
- 3 | it. I've learned from it. I've also gotten married and
- 4 | had three beautiful girls since then too. And I think it's
- 5 | important, it's part of the maturation process. We mature.
- 6 | We gain wisdom. We grow up. You know, it's part of my
- 7 | past. It's behind me. But, yes, I admit it.
- 8 Q. I'll finish with some housekeeping issues. Mr.
- 9 | Williams, are you aware that as a judicial candidate you
- 10 | are bound by the Code of Judicial Conduct as found in Rule
- 11 | 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules?
- 12 | A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Since submitting your letter of intent have you
- 14 | contacted any members of the Commission about your
- 15 | candidacy?
- 16 A. I have not.
- 17 Q. Since submitting your letter of intent have you
- 18 | sought or received the pledge of any legislator either
- 19 prior to this date or pending the outcome of your
- 20 | screening?
- 21 A. No, I have not.
- 22 | O. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including
- 23 | the limitations on contacting members of the General
- 24 Assembly regarding your screening?
- 25 A. I'm sure I have reviewed it, yes.

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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? Α. I am not. Have you reviewed and do you understand the 0. Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code Section 2-19-70(E)? Yes, I'm sure I have reviewed that. Α. I would note that the Low MR. MALDONADO: Country Citizens Committee reported that Mr. Williams to be qualified as to the Constitutional qualifications, physical health, mental stability, and experience. The Committee 14 reported Mr. Williams to be well qualified as to ethical fitness, character, professional and academic ability, reputation, and judicial temperament. The Committee further noted, "Good breadth of experience." Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record that comments that any concerns raised during the investigation by staff regarding the candidate were incorporated into the questioning of the candidate today. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you, Mr. Maldonado. Questions from members of the Commission? Representative

1	Murphy.
2	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Just briefly. Thank
3	you, Mr. Chairman.
4	EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY:
5	Q. Mr. Williams, the county the county attorney
6	position, that's full-time, correct?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And you're a lifelong resident of Berkeley
9	County?
10	A. Yes, sir. Born and raised.
11	Q. And I noticed that this is just an observation of
12	mine, particularly in light of last night's meeting that
13	you had, that when you said that one the virtues that you
14	would for a judge would be patience. Knowing Councilman
15	Steve Davis, you have to be one very, very patient
16	individual to deal with Steve. And he's a friend of mine,
17	so
18	REPRESENTATIVE RUTHERFORD: At least he was.
19	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: He was.
20	REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: That's off the
21	record, Madam Court Reporter.
22	MR. WILLIAMS: Steve is a good friend. nd I
23	agree with you, wholeheartedly.
24	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Representative Smith.
25	EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE SMITH:

1 Mr. Williams, I appreciate you being here today. Q. 2 And I appreciate you offering for this position. I'm 3 looking at your PDQ, and looking at this, and you graduated 4 law school in 2009; is that right? 5 Α. That's correct. 6 So you've practiced about eight years? 0. 7 Α. Well, yeah. Nine years. It's my tenth. 8 My math's always not great. So I think the Q. 9 minimum -- the constitutional or statutory qualification is 10 eight years, right? 11 Α. Eight years. That's correct. 12 Q. And so I guess that's why someone said you were 13 young on the job as --14 Α. Sure. 15 -- as doing that. But when I look at your Q. 16 experience, it seems like you've got a wealth of 17 experience. You law clerked for Judge Dennis? 18 Α. Yes, sir. 19 Q. And I think he's probably one of my favorite 20 judges in the state of South Carolina. I've probably tried 21 a couple of cases in front of him in my time, and just think the world of him. And I presume clerking with him, 22 23 you learned a lot? 24 Oh, he's a -- he's a great mentor. Α. Since he

offered me that job, that time I spent with him I learned a

- 1 lot. And he has continued to mentor me over the last eight 2 or nine years.
  - Q. I don't think you could a better circuit court judge to work for. And then you prosecuted for about a year, a year and a half over there with the solicitor's office?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. What types of cases would you routinely handle over there?
- 10 I predominately handled all the DUIs. Α. But I did 11 handle property crimes. I handled murder. I handled armed 12 robbery. I mean, it was -- it was a pretty wide gamut 13 Berkeley County's one of those counties that's 14 still small enough where you can -- you're able to 15 prosecute a wide number of crimes -- different crimes, but 16 you also have some specialities as well.
  - Q. But it's not -- I guess sometimes -- I know like in Charleston and Berkeley, Moncks Corner's still a small town, and Berkeley County is growing, has been my experience, but --
- 21 A. That's exactly right.
- Q. -- the courthouse over in Moncks Corner, it looks
  like any other small town in South Carolina.
  - A. That's right.
  - Q. And so I was just wondering whether, like you say

1 there -- I know solicitors who concentrate on property 2 crimes or DUIs or CDVs. You just kind of had the whole 3 gamut of prosecutions there? 4 I think my trials were armed robberies, Yes. 5 arson. Maybe another armed robbery. And like I said, I 6 handled all the DUIs for almost two years. So, yeah, it 7 was -- I'd say it was a variety of issues. 8 And then when you went in private practice, I 0. 9 presume that's your father's practice that you went into? 10 That's my uncle. My uncle and my cousin. Α. 11 0. And you practiced there for about two years. 12 you do a lot of civil work when you were in that private 13 practice? 14 Α. It was about half and half. I was there from --15 three years from '12, '13, and '14. Personal injury, 16 criminal defense, contract real estate. Your typical 17 general practice in a small town. 18 Did you try civil cases while you were there? 0. 19 Only in magistrates court. Α. 20 Q. Did you routinely attend motion hearings in 21 common pleas with non-jury and --22 Α. Sure. 23 0. -- motions rosters? 24 Α. Yes. 25 And then you moved over to the county attorney, Q.

- and have to deal with Chris Murphy's -- Representative

  Murphy's ex-friend over there at county council. I'll make

  sure I send a copy. What's his name again so I can send

  him a copy of the transcript? So how -- why did you make

  that move?
  - A. To the county?
  - Q. Yes, sir.

- A. Berkeley's one of four counties that still popularly elects their supervisor. It's a supervisor form of government. We had a newly elected supervisor was elected in '14, to begin January of '15, and he asked me to come on board with him when he began his term.
- Q. Didn't he just lose his job too? Didn't they elect the Hanahan City administrator?
- A. That's exactly right. This has all been a -been an interesting experience for me, and has taught me a
  lot. Being able to practice and negotiate politics at the
  same time is a skill.
- Q. It seems like you've got the experience, a broad based experience in civil and criminal, so -- and I don't probably need to ask you about those issues. But, you know, one thing that obviously you know when you clerked with Judge Dennis, is that you sometimes -- you know, there's a pecking order, so to speak, in the priority of courts, and you have attorneys who have cases in lower

courts and -- you know, and maybe a comp hearing or have some type of magistrate court trial already scheduled and you have a motion roster or something. How would you handle conflicts of court, especially ones with a -- that are inferior to the court to which you sit at the circuit court?

A. Sure.

- Q. You know, an attorney called and said, "I've got this conflict and I've got to be in workers' comp," how would you handle that?
- A. Well, I think most importantly is to treat everybody with respect. You know, I think Berkeley County is fortunately a small enough Bar where you know most everybody. And there are certain individuals -- and I'd say most members of the Bar don't take advantage of the process.

And if somebody needs a concession made or needs you to work with them, it's important to work with people, you know. Sometimes even though the rules say that a court has hierarchy over another court, following that to the letter isn't perhaps the best practice every time.

We all have different -- difficult cases.

Sometimes there's difficult clients. Sometimes there's just issues that -- you know, maybe this workers' comp case, there's fifty witnesses or maybe more witnesses, or

there's more complex issues with it than there at this -- at a hearing that has priority.

And so I think you take them on a case-by-case basis. I think you learn very quickly, the few individuals that try to take advantage of that process. But you treat everybody with respect and you give them deference.

- Q. Likewise, we all children. And I heard you say you have small children. And we have games that we got to go to sometimes with court or award ceremonies or school events --
  - A. Gymnastics.

- Q. Gymnastics, yes. Unfortunately a dance recital, which is even worse. So in those situations, you know, when it conflicts with your court, or you're in trial and someone says, "I got to leave, you know. I got a soccer game or I got a awards ceremony," you know, would you accommodate those attorneys for their request, you know, to be able to attend those functions?
- A. Absolutely. I mean, to a degree you're able to do that. I mean, obviously, if you're in the middle of an extremely serious trial, and you've got jurors that are -- that are waiting around, there's times that you can't do that. But I think any time that you can show a little deference and give somebody a courtesy, it's important.

We've all been there. And I think one of the

biggest concerns you ever hear about members of the Bar talking about judges are the ones that are just -- they're rude or they don't show any consideration. And the majority of the time it's just not necessary. And so I think -- I think more often than not, you can accommodate those requests.

- Q. Back to your length of practice. And, you know, nine years into the practice and -- you know, obviously you're the younger candidates that we have for this seat here today. Tell us why -- you know, why at this point in your career that you thought it was important to offer for this judgeship and take -- you know, if you win an election, take over as a circuit court judge?
- A. Sure. As I mentioned before, I really enjoy public service. I think this -- I think the younger candidate can bring some energy, some desire to serve on different committees and task forces. I know there's a lot of issues out there right now. You've got docket management issues in certain counties, particularly on the criminal side. You've got -- you've got a host of issues.

And I think having somebody who's got the experience and has been on the civil side, the criminal side, been on the private side and the public side, and has some understanding of all these issues and is willing to get in there and do the work, I think that goes a long way.

Being able to work with people, being able to help the public, that's what -- that's what's important to me. Like I said, serving on different foundations and civic groups, serving for Berkeley County, being able to see a system improve because of work you do.

If you -- if you go in there and you do what's right and you work hard to get the right answer, that you administer justice, I think that goes a long way. I think when you make the right decision, even when it's hard, even when -- even when it's not popular, I think you need somebody on those -- on the bench that's willing to do that. And that's what I'm willing to do. And it's something that I want to do.

- Q. Mr. Williams, if my math serves me correct, and I'm a lawyer because I couldn't do math or chemistry or biology too well, but you're 35 years old; is that right?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. See, I can add up on the fly. What's your -- if you are successful at this, would this be a lifetime career to be a judge and serve as long as you want? Or would you serve for a few years and move onto something else, back to private practice? Or maybe move up? What's your ultimate plan, if you have one, if you are successful with this candidacy?
  - A. My plan today, as I stand before you, is to serve

as a judge for my career. That's something that I've wanted to do. It's something that -- you know, having practiced or been a law clerk with Judge Dennis, it's something I've learned, I've seen. It's something that I have enjoyed.

Having Judge Dennis tell me the stories and being able to be a part of that, being able to sit on the bench and see what happens when you get it right, and seeing how it benefits individuals in the community, seeing how it benefits businesses in the community, that prospect is exciting. And that's what I want to do.

Q. Mr. Williams, I thank you for answering my questions. And I thank you for offering today. I tell you I don't tell candidates this, I'm very impressed with your answers and with your -- with your composure and with your demeanor. I think you would make, as all the candidates would, you'd make a fine judge.

So I appreciate your offering. It's not something that's easy to do. I know this isn't an easy process. And I know this is not fun coming up here and answering questions. It's almost -- well, almost as bad as giving a deposition sometimes. But I do appreciate your commitment to public service. So thank you for being here today.

A. Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman. And I still say

1 the system's better than some of the other states that 2 popularly elect the judges. So thank you all for serving. 3 You're very adept at politics, now, too. 4 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Unless there are any other 5 questions. 6 (Hearing none.) 7 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Mr. Williams, we thank you 8 for your willingness to serve and to offer, and, likewise, for being here early. And your screening actually takes 9 10 place in about twenty minutes. Was it 4:45 or was it at 11 five o'clock? 12 MR. WILLIAMS: It was five o'clock. 13 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Yeah. Well, thank you 14 This will close this portion of the screening 15 process. And I remind you of the rules that are new to 16 you, but nonetheless are the rules. The Commission takes 17 very seriously the -- both the spirit and the letter of the South Carolina ethics rules. And you are submitting 18 19 yourselves to that criteria that we have. 20 Any appearance or actual violation of those 21 rules will be deemed very serious and deserving a very 22 heavy consideration and deliberation. This record will not 23 be closed until the formal record of qualification is 24 Therefore, any hereafter that we were need your 25 clarification on, we have the right to call you back.

```
1
    you understand that rule?
 2
                    MR. WILLIAMS: Sure.
                                          Yes.
 3
                    CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And again, Mr. Williams,
 4
                That will conclude this portion of your
 5
    proceeding. And you can beat the traffic home, a little
 6
    bit, getting on I-26 now versus later.
 7
                    MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and
 8
    members of the Commission.
                                 Thank you.
 9
                    CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well.
                                                  Take care.
10
                        (Candidate excused.)
11
                    CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right.
                                                  There's a
12
    motion by Ms. McIver to go into executive session, seconded
13
    by Mr. Hitchcock. All in favor say "aye."
14
            (At this time the members audibly say "aye.")
15
               (Off the record from 4:28 p.m. to 5:39 p.m.)
16
                         CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Motion to lift the
17
           For the record, the Judicial Merit Selection
18
     Committee went into executive session. While there no
19
    business was conducted and no votes were taken. And we're
     going to have a motion to adjourn. So move and seconded.
20
21
    And we will resume tomorrow morning at ten. Executive
22
     session is 9:30.
23
                     (Off the record 5:40 p.m.)
24
25
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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 189 PAGES IS A TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE RECORD TO THE 6 7 BEST OF MY SKILL AND ABILITY. 8 T 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 3RD DAY OF DECEMBER 2018. 14 15 16 17 18 ia Hachand 19 20 21 PATRICIA G. BACHAND, COURT REPORTER 22 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 8, 2027 23 24 25

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