In The Matter Of:

OCA Commission v.

November 6, 2023

Karen Mennella NYS Supreme Court 60 Centre St New York, New York 10007

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CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Good morning, everyone.

This is the first post hearing meeting of the Commission. I am Commissioner Chair Eugene M. Fahey. The Commission members are all present here today. We are meeting and it's an open public meeting, but it is not a public hearing. We're meeting at the New York City Bar Association offices.

We have with us today Commissioner Helene Blank, Commissioner Theresa Egan, Commissioner Nadine Fontaine, Commissioner Victor Kovner, Commissioner Robert Megna and Commissioner Jeremy Weinstein.

We finished our public hearing and had a discussion approximately a week ago. The public hearing at that time was held in New York State Bar Association offices. The public discussion we had was about what issues we needed to address as we move forward. Our goal today is to address the question, I believe, if I reflect the consensus of the Commissioners, directly without anticipating a decision to come to a conclusion as to whether or not there should be raises for judges, yes or no.

And then, secondly, what are some of the issues that would have to be addressed in a final report, which we hope to address in the following week, but I think we need to talk about them. Procedurally, I thought that rather than have a free-for-all maybe we could start at one end and

work our way to the other end and each take a turn and address the issues in whatever way each Commissioner feels appropriate.

Would that be alright with everyone? Anyone have a problem with that?

So, Commissioner Kovner, would you like to start?

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: I would.

As I said up in Albany, I found the evidence that we received at our two hearings compelling in terms of the need for a raise. And I answer, unequivocally, yes. And while I don't think we began to discuss at what level, I do want to make two points.

One is one of the witnesses said briefly that the going rate was \$215,000. And that was accurate testimony. What does that mean? I have a list in my office and can provide it to the Chair, if anybody wishes, of 75 New York law firms who average, average more than 200 lawyers for whom the going rate, that is the rate paid of compensation paid to a young lawyer, aspiring lawyer, just graduating high school, some of which have not yet been admitted to the bar, the new lawyers that they're taking in is \$215,000. There are one or two firms that have a little bit more higher pay, but that's the going rate.

And I find it shocking and offensive, if not obscene, that the judges in our court of general

jurisdiction are paid less than a recent law school graduate among the bar. And I should say about these, yes, these 75 firms are among the largest firms. And they have offices not just in New York City. Many of them have offices throughout the state. So that's one point I want to make.

Another point I want to make that was touched on by one of the witnesses, but I give it great weight, and that is in today's unhappy world women and men who serve on the judiciary do so at substantial risk to themselves and to their families. And that hasn't been true in the past. And it is appalling to no end, but also it affects my view regarding compensation.

So my opening response, Chairman Fahey, is yes to your first question.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Fontaine.

COMMISSIONER FONTAINE: I share with Commissioner
Kovner's position that there should be an increase, but for
different reasons. I believe all the judges and individuals
who work in the judiciary are doing it because of their
commitment to public service. And I feel that the salary
issue does come to bear when we're talking about retention,
the tradition of retention recruitment, and I think it's
imperative that we do recognize the need for an increase so
we can continue to retain good talent and attract additional

talent to come work in the government and continue the commitment to public service.

You did speak about the fact that their salaries are markedly different from the private sector or markedly lower than those in the private sector. That's why I believe there should be some sort of parity from the public sector for those individuals who are also committed to public service.

So I share recommending there being a pay increase.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Blank.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: Yes. I would adopt both

Commissioner Kovner's and Commissioner Nadine's comments and
incorporate them. And I spoke lengthy in Albany about it
that the judiciary is a very independent branch of
government. It's really not a service of government. It's
a function of government. And there is a difference, as I
pointed out in Albany.

We're not talking about whether or not the State of New York is going to pick up our leaves. It's a function that is necessary and a integral part, especially in today's uncertain world, that the rule of law has kept this state steady through it's own turbulent times. And it's important that we retain the best and the brightest.

And I agree no one goes into public service to get

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rich, but no one goes into public service to stagnate their salaries while inflation costs. Their children's health care, they pay more now as part of their salary to their healthcare than they did in the past. And that's likely to increase as healthcare costs are increasing. And the government is, of course, naturally looking for partnerships with the people who it's insuring.

So all these things for these families that are being supported. And I don't remember who it was, but I do think he actually was the president of the women's bar who pointed out that one of the women who belonged to the women's bar, is a member of the judiciary, basically can't really make ends meet because of the pressures on her salary. She is a single mother taking care of a family and it's just not working. And we can't have somebody like that looking for private employment if she's really an asset, which these people in service in the function of our state should be paid well.

Again, I think we need to talk about the levels.

But, yes, the answer, of course, is yes to a pay increase.

And I'm looking to hear the ideas from other members of the Commission as to what that should be.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Thank you, Commissioner.

Commissioner Weinstein.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: Thank you.

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I was privileged to serve on the bench for 25 years and that included that period of time from 1999 to 2012 when there was no salary increase, no cost of living increase. I remember friends saying to me, well, surely you must have been getting some cost of living inflationary increase, but for 12 years there was no increase at all.

If we do not do something now, we will see another four years on top of the four years where there's been no increase. And we will be going back to that, what I consider, that dark time in judicial history. And I think that's unconscionable. I know the men and women on the bench. I know their dedication, their service. I saw them, when I was the supervising judge and administrative judge, I saw their work ethic, despite not getting salary increases. I saw their dedication during the pandemic. And I think that they are clearly deserving of the utmost consideration of this Commission going forward.

THE COURT: So that is a yes?

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: And that is a yes.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Thank you, Commissioner.

Our next Commissioner is Commissioner Egan.

COMMISSIONER EGAN: Good morning.

I think the testimony that we received by just about everybody, minus, I think, three individuals that had testified provided overwhelming evidence in regard to the

state of the judiciary now, as well as really what their desires are going forward. Again, with Judge Weinstein I've been very fortunate to work with and work for and appear in front of many judges, you know, at different levels of the state and incredible talent. And compensation is one of those ways that we can recognize that talent when there's so many other ways that they're struggling right now, including the significant risk, I think, to their health and well being.

We're in a crazy, crazy time. And if we are here and able to make a small difference in that, I think it certainly bears serious consideration. I think the testimony in regard to numbers is very important. When you look at where their salaries are and then you go back and actually look at the legislation that we have in front of us and the factors that we need to consider in regard to inflation, in regard to, you know, changes in public sector spending, when we look at what has happened in the co-equal branches of government, I do believe that we are certainly the place where the judiciary is extremely deserving of an increase.

So the answer to your question to start with would be a yes. I do think there's some significant conversation about what that number is. But, yes, there's certainly recognition that they are deserving. And, hopefully, we

have a real substantive and positive conversation going forward in regard to the number.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Thank you, Commissioner.
Commissioner Megna.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Yes. I'll be brief.

I think that the answer to your question is yes, that there should be an increase. I think a lot more conversation has to happen about how we should do that or how we should think about it.

And I have a question. How long is this group impaneled and what are the timeframes? I get that we want to do April 1st. I understand that. But what are the timeframes?

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: November 15th of 2024. It would be the end of the Commission. The timeframe for the Commission's decision on the judiciary is December 31st of this year.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Thank you.

So while I'm not arguing we should take all of that time, because I don't think we're going to need to, I think it does give us a little bit of a chance to talk about the proper way to do this and what the right amount should be. But I certainly agree that if we're getting into a situation of eight years without an increase, that would be

unfortunate and unnecessary.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I did say yes right away.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I didn't mark it on my list.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I don't like to say yes too many times, so...

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: But thank you. And thank you for your remarks, all of you. I'm also a yes. I'm not going to reiterate any of the eloquent remarks that you all made.

The only thing I can say is Judge Weinstein and myself both feel that we were very lucky to be judges and it's a special job and a special responsibility. The remuneration that you receive for the job should simply be in accordance with what it takes, as I've said before, to live a middle class life in a changing society that reflects other responsibilities of the office that we hold.

We're never going to reach a point where the salaries of judges are going to compete with the private sector. And I think that's what was so important about Commissioner Kovner's remarks, because the way he put it is that those just starting out in the legal profession are also making more than those who are responsible for every decision that's made in the legal profession. And it seems to be upside down and not a reflection of what we value in our society, in our government.

So I appreciate all of us and all of you saying that there should be a pay raise for judges. I think it's an important moment. And I think it stabilizes the function of the judiciary and puts us on the right path for dealing with long-term structural problems and these kind of issues.

That being said, if we all agreed to that, one of the other areas that we talked about last week were the kind of issues that we had to address. And let me say this. Our plan was to meet the following week and to have a draft report. Whether or not the draft report will be finalized in some form or other will be up to the Commission, but the only way I can give you a draft is at least if I have an idea as to what issues need to be addressed and what some of the Commissioners ideas are.

I had sent a note around to the Commissioners and there's a number of issues that come up. And these are things that we have to think about and we can talk about them in any order you want. But previous reports of prior commissions, particularly the 2016 Commission, have recommended that there be pay parity between State Supreme Court judges and Federal District Court judges. And I don't -- I think there's two ways of analysis to look at the salaries of State Supreme Court judges. And you have to ask why is that important. Well, it's important because State Supreme Court judges becomes the standard by which the

judges who are jurisdictionally below State Supreme Court and jurisdictionally above State Supreme Court, that's the number that's worked off of to establish the salaries for everyone else.

So in 2016 there was pay parity with federal judges and the State Supreme Court judges were the standard.

County court judges and all the county court jurisdictions, whether it's Family, Criminal or Surrogate's court, were 95 percent. New York City and district courts were 93 percent. And upstate, this is roughly now, and upstate city court judges and housing court judges in the city were 90 percent of State Supreme Court. That's roughly how I remember the analytical approach that was taken in 2016.

I'm only speaking for myself. I don't think we need to -- I think that federal district courts is a good number for us to look at, but we don't need to adopt a hard and fast philosophy because we're in a unique position. And the requirements of the courts or, excuse me, the Commission's responsibilities are reviewed. We were required to look at a series of factors. One of them, obviously, economic factors, rates of inflation, similar jobs in similar places in government and what they were paid. And we're in a period right now where almost all of state and federal employees are going through a period of raises of approximately three, three and three. May have

been four or they're all three, but I'm not sure about that.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Twos and threes.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Twos and threes. Commissioner

Megna points out it's twos and threes. So if you stretch

that out over a four-year period, it's approximately a ten

percent number. If you compare Federal District Court

salary difference between State Supreme Court salary, that's

also approximately a ten percent number. So that we don't

have to, as a Commission, adopt a policy. As an individual,

I think we have every right to. As a Commission we don't

have to and we could achieve the same result in the numbers.

And, personally, I will support whatever the Commission

feels is appropriate to move forward on that.

So we've got the pay, the number itself; the analysis for the number for State Supreme Court; and then the percentages for the other district courts and whether they should be changed or whether we should leave them as they were in the 2016 report. That's something to think about on those proportionate numbers.

The other question I think that's important is the question of whether or not subsequent to our decision on this year's salaries for the judiciary, which would take effect April 1st of 2024, is should there be cost of living increases in subsequent years. And, if so, what should they be and should they be some years.

And the only other thing I want to add is I think this Commission is in a unique place. Because of the numbers, we have an opportunity to do something without getting tangled up in the basis for our decision. And we could bring some -- a fair increase to the judges. At the same time, the discussion about parity versus what other government employee issues all numerically end up in the same place.

And that's a unique situation. Should we be able to reach a consensus on that and some consensus on some cost of living increases, then future commissions won't be constantly having to make up the gap that developed in the years that we had before in the judiciary between what they're receiving and what's a fair salary. And that means it's not going to cost as much for the government to do it. It also means that they can properly budget and plan for what they need to do. If they know it's going to be two or three percent every year over the four years, that's much easier to plan for than large increases time and time again.

And it also, I think, creates a situation where we don't have the policy pressure on the administrators and OCA, the Legislature and the Executive Branch to keep coming up with big chunks of change when they could deal with the issue of pay raises in the same way that they would deal with it as they modeled it for other government employees.

And so the pay raises for the judiciary and, hopefully, exempts and maybe even Legislature could be dealt with and modeled the same way. So we have a chance to kind of end these big jumps and put this on a more rational footing. And that would be a long-term goal. I don't ask anybody to commit to anything, just to think about it in that light.

So that's how I'd like to conclude. Now, I thought that I outlined some issues, you know. What's the number, number one. Number two, what's the basis. Do we need to get basis on the number. Number three, percentages. Should they change or not and, if so, how. And cost of living increases. Those seem to be the four issues that we have to deal with analytically.

And I don't think anyone should be committed in any final way now. But I'd just like to hear your thoughts on those areas, if people are comfortable doing that.

And Helene had her hand up before, so I just want to get back to her. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: I agree with almost everything that you said, Your Honor, and I have thoughts. And especially since talking about between the federal pay parity, which is not necessarily something we must do, but certainly talking about the unions. And, as Bob says, we're seeing two and three percent.

The one issue that I have that I think is important is that the first increase that should, in my mind, that should take effect in April of next year has to take in to account, in my mind, the fact that over the last four years there's been no pay increase. And that the dollar value of the judicial salaries has been affected greatly more so than on a percentage basis, because they include four years without any increase. Forget about the fact what Judge Weinstein talked about, all those decades places where they got no increases, that this first year has to be something that brings them up to a more competitive level and then if we want to use as the bellwether for.

I totally agree with everything you said in laying the foundation so that going forward we don't have these big gaps and chunks of money that have to be filled in to retain the best and brightest in the judiciary. That's a different issue. But I do think this first one may have to be, at least in my mind -- and again, I speak only for myself -- slightly more than just something as a COLA going on, because they haven't had a pay increase in the last four years.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I probably wasn't clear, but I agree. I think the first year is one that should be the big jump. My only goal would be that in future commissions they don't have to do that. We don't have to be confronted with

that issue, because we've addressed it. We've had COLAs in the intervening years, which means that they're not confronted with, you know, a 15 or \$20,000 problem per judge.

Commissioner Megna.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Yes. I don't think I agree with that last point. I do think, look, we need to come up with a structure. I do think it is absolutely something we need to consider going back to the beginning of the contract and thinking through how that gets phased in or how that gets done. Absolutely.

You know, I might be in the minority on this, but I think, you know, I get a little bit concerned with things like parity to, you know, federal judges and, you know, let's just build inflationary increases in. You know, other brethren in the other two branches don't really have that comfort unless they take specific action to give it to themselves. I think that's an important point to keep in the back of our minds as we go through this.

But I do think that it is perfectly reasonable to talk about what a 2019 to now is and what that should be through the end of the four-year period.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Thank you. Commissioner Egan.

COMMISSIONER EGAN: Thank you.

Yeah, I'd like to echo what Commissioner Megna just
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said. And again, not for any reason and shouldn't be interpreted as this is where I'm going, but I think something that we need to consider is that in 2019 a commission similar to ourselves made the decision in regard to pay raises. And depending on how we structure this or how we do it, our actions here almost go backwards in reverse what a prior commission did. And I just think we need to think about that and how we phrase it.

Certainly, four years without a pay raise and having been in the state government side and on the executive side, it is not nice when you have your employees that are serving under you and often times subordinates that are making more than you. It gets into this crazy cycle. So I do think we need to think about that.

And, you know, in regard to the COLA, again, I want to echo what Bob had said, too, is even the unions don't technically get COLAs. I mean, it's a negotiated contract. And for years, again, at the executive level, officially or unofficially, how pay raises went for our executives and understanding that's next years's consideration, if you will, there's some reasonableness to tie it back to what those other employees in state government are doing and how they're doing it. And I just think we need to consider all those factors going forward and understand that decision that obviously we make here may have impact.

And I just want to -- my last comment would be, again, I don't want to lose, and I think this is how I closed my comments on Friday, our last meeting was we can't forget the factor of can the state, you know, what is the ability of the state to afford this. And again, I think, Commissioner Fahey, we had talked about whatever we do here is that money coming out of the OCA budget or how is that going to be accommodated for. So, thank you. (Continued on next page.)

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Yes, Commissioner Weinstein.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: Let me go back to my

personal experience and raise two issues. During that

period from 1999 through 2012, without the pay raise,

someone figured out that the average Supreme Court judge, if

they had gotten cost-of-living increases, basically lost

somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000 in income, which,

you know, I can tell you is rather significant. One of the

areas that disturbed me, even though I was not at that point

in my life, were the judges that were forced to retire by

age and never saw an increase, so that their pensions were

so diminished by what pensions of the judges who retired

years later with salary increases were.

I know some retired judges today whose pensions are 30, 40 percent less than what they would have been had they been able to continue working for just a few more years, and that's going to happen again to judges who don't get pay raises now going forward at a significant rate. There are judges who were forced to retire this year who got no pay raises in the last four years, and their pensions will be diminished by then, and we don't want to see that continue to happen. And the only way, in my view, to prevent that from happening is to give the judges a pay raise, a modest pay raise. And I think, Judge Fahey, you hit the nail on the head, if we achieve parody with Federal District Court,

and with all due respect to the judges of the Federal Court, brilliant men and women, I want to say that just in case I have to appear in front of them in the future, but the fact is, I know what their case loads look like, and they don't compare to the case loads of Supreme Court judges in New York State, they're much higher.

So they're deserving of that pay, and I think
Supreme Court judges should receive parody, I want to say
that straight out, because of the work they do, because I
don't want to see judges, who are going to be forced to
retire by age, lose out on their pensions because of that.
The percentage increase that we're talking about is fairly
close and models the two-to-three percent increases that the
rest of the state employees have received, and then going
forward, to avoid this again of having to go back and say,
well, they lost this amount of money and this amount of
money, if we give modest increases going forward, that might
really be an approach that would take a lot of the mystery
out of budgetary planning and take a lot of the mystery of
the personal planning of individuals.

I will also say, the budget people who testified, I respect them, I respect their brilliance, and I listened to them very carefully. They are also dedicated state workers, and they know the numbers and the difficulty. They don't make policy, nor do we, the Legislature and the Governor are

going to have to decide where they're going to get the funds they need to pay for various things, I lived that life, too, and I understand that, but to me, the amount of money that we're talking about is de minimis when we compare the amount of money that has to be spent on all the other state workers, and so our consideration needs to be what's fair without creating a great burden on the State, but I don't think we are creating a great burden on the State.

So I think that we need to look forward, pay the judges a salary that is appropriate for the kind of work they've done over the years, incredible dedication that they have with people of the State of New York, and then find a path to going forward to avoid, you know, well, we have to get more money because they didn't get it then, and also to protect those who are required to retire who shouldn't be required to retire, because there are a lot of men and women well in their 70s who are brilliant and -- I chose to retire early, so I'm not one of those, neither older nor brilliant, I'm just making that point.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: You were pretty brilliant on the bench, Judge.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: So my point is that -that was a nonpaid political announcement, another story for
another time, so that's basically my point of view. Thank
you.

1 CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Can I add one thing?

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Sure, Commissioner Megna.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Having listened to everyone, we probably do need to spend some more time talking some of this stuff through, because I think often we're conflating, you know, what we want to do from 2019 to what you want to do over the duration of this period of time.

My view is, no state union signs a contract that has perpetual cost-of-living increases in it, no one, but to the Judge's point, that doesn't mean we shouldn't be thinking about that vis-à-vis this period of time we're talking about, and I think those are two different things, and I just want to be clear on that point.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: How would you address it in a report, Bob. Tell me what you think.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Again, I wouldn't run away from it, I would say, over the period covered by the Commission's purview, here's what we're doing, and I think it will be clear what those percentages are and what they represent, whatever we agree to.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I see.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: And people will see right through whatever we do. People will look at the piece of paper and say this is what they got.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I think there's sometimes,
particularly, I think -- you know, a long time ago I was a
Legislator in the City of Buffalo, but that world of
politics, I think people look at the bottom lines and they
say, well, these are the numbers, and the numbers are very
similar to what the Feds are getting, so you guys did this.
Well, no, that's a very -- what you're arguing is something
more subtle, I think, which is that there can be a number of
reasons for a particular raise, not just one, and that's the
way I understood Commissioner Egan's argument also. What
I'm saying to you is I'm comfortable with that.

I think that we just articulate the reasons, put them in the report, and people may only report about the numbers, but for future Commissions and future people are going to say we had this unique circumstance where these things all came together, so we were able to do it, it won't always be that way.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: They have something to do, don't they?

COMMISSIONER BLANK: Just so I understand what I'm hearing, because I think we are on the same page saying different things, I'm personally not comfortable with the idea of calling the increases over the period that our Commission covers as COLAs for different reasons than you, but from what I'm hearing is, again, this isn't a negotiated

contract for the judges because nobody is here for them negotiating for them, but that there is something that you think is beneficial to us, to them, and the State, and our mission of we can find a percentage going forward that covers the time period that our commission covers. Is that what I'm hearing? Have I sort of gotten it? Because, as I said, I don't like the word "COLA" myself.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I think so. Listen, just because of my life and what I've done, I do think of these things kind of squished together a little bit, because that's how contracts for the State of New York are done, right, there's no -- there might be a COLA, but it's wrapped into what the overall settlement is. Given the testimony and given all of the wonderful comments by the people on this panel, when we agree on a number, I don't think anyone's going to be confused about what it represents and over what time period it represents. I'm just saying, I cannot see extending anything beyond the life of this group.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: I don't think we have the power to, but I think what Judge Fahey pointed out, it would be perhaps a template for the next Commission and perhaps for the budget of our government, if possible.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Let the next people worry about that.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: I need to ask a question,

AMM

1	can I, just on that?
2	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Victor was next, but
3	COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: I know.
4	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: All right, one at a time.
5	COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: Just a quick question so I
6	understand, when you say we don't have the power to do
7	that
8	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Past our four years.
9	COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: Past the four years, of
L O	course, okay, because we can set whatever salaries we deem
l1	appropriate for the next four years, that's our mandate if
L 2	we wish to do that.
L 3	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Yes.
L 4	COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: Okay, I just wanted to be
L 5	clear on that. Thank you.
L 6	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Commissioner Kovner.
L 7	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: Yes, well, one, the losses
L 8	the judiciary took when the 2019 Commission failed to allow
L 9	any increase, including cost of living, and the losses they
20	took over the 10-year period earlier in this century, we
21	can't make up for that, that's done, but we can be mindful
22	of it as we reach a just and equitable result, but we can't
23	make it up. And that underscores the reminder that, unlike

all other State employees, this is a quadrennial Commission,

and whatever we do locks the judiciary in for four years

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unless the Legislature overrides us, that's not true of almost all other employees. So in a sense, they are locked in.

I also wanted to comment on Judge Weinstein's comparison to the Federal Judiciary. Federal District Court judges have substantially more staff support than that is available to New York State Supreme Court judges who work under the most difficult of circumstances. We should be mindful about, of course that raises support staff issues, which is not within the jurisdiction of this Commission, but in terms of a main number, which is what I think is useful to discuss first, because it's hard to reach any level of adjustment or even breakdown among the various courts, I'll hold that for later, but on the main number, we have that before us, the proposal of the OCA, of the Chief Administrative Judge, which is 10.3 percent, which would lift the State Supreme judges from 210 to 230. 10.3 percent is 2.55, I think it is, don't hold me to that, a year, which is in the mid range or maybe less than other state employees who aren't locked in for four years. So I have to say, I think that there's a lot of reason, looking overall at the situation and not addressing the issue of making up for past unfortunate history, for accepting that recommendation.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: That's a strong point. Thank you, Commissioner.

1		COMMISSIONER	FONTAINE:	I just	have	one	question	on
2	that.							
2		СПУТОМУИ БУП	EV. Commi	acionor	Fonta	ino		

COMMISSIONER FONTAINE: So if we were to increase it to the Federal amount based on what you just indicated, because the Feds have the benefit of having that increase of COLA, aren't we, in effect, providing them with that increase for the past, from 2019, because they didn't have -- if we expedite --

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Yes, I think, numerically, I think you're right.

COMMISSIONER FONTAINE: Essentially we're doing what we --

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: Only going forward. We can't regress the losses that they've sustained, as Judge Weinstein points out, that many sustained in their pension, and the women and men were talking about served most of their careers or for long periods of time so that, while there are new judges each year, a very substantial portion of the judiciary took the hit for the recent four-year period and the ten-year period earlier, which we can't make up. That's unfortunately history and it's closed.

COMMISSIONER FONTAINE: But by using the federal salary, we're essentially looking back to that period.

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: No, we're taking it forward.

What we're doing is, going forward, they would be, as of April of '24, they would be paid the same as Federal District Court judges, I mean State Supreme Court judges, that's the principal level we are talking about.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I think you're both saying the same thing. Again, I'm jumping in, and I apologize.

MEMBER BLANK: You're the numbers quy, so jump.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I think the point is, to get them to that, you have to go back to the 2019 number and multiply, and then the question is, what are you doing in the interleaving years after that? And I think that's a fair question still, but I think we're all talking around the same subject, which is how much of an increase do you get from 2019 to today, and then what do you do, if anything, in terms of the next few years?

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Can I say one thing? And Helene is next.

The way I understand it is, in 2019, they weren't able to reach a consensus on anything, so that meant, for a four-year period of time, the judges did not -- let's say you're arguing parody, so whatever that number was, but let's say it was 220 one year, 222 the next year, 224 the next year, I think there's a dollar amount attached to that four years that they didn't get, and the way I understand what Victor is saying is that's the money that they lost,

that you can't do anything about, and there's no sense worrying about it because that's the money lost.

Going forward, as Nadine's point, is that it will be going forward, and the only argument that I think about, if we think about some form of small percentage increases in the out years of this Commission's report, it will prevent that gap from developing again. That was my point, and I think that got us into this numerical discussion.

Does that make sense?

COMMISSIONER FONTAINE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Okay. Commissioner Blank.

what you said, is that, and to what Commissioner Kovner said is, we're dealing with the 2019 salary because they didn't get an increase, so to your point, it's sort of a yes and a no, but there's no other salary we can deal with. So we're dealing with something that stagnated for four years, we're not, as Commissioner Kovner says, we're not looking to give them backpay, we're not doing that, so you're just dealing with where you are, so where you are and where you're going to be, and what are we doing that first year, and then going forward, what are we going to do for the four years that our Commission covers. So to your point and Victor's point, it's a yes and a no.

Yes, we're dealing with 2019 salary, and yes, if we

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bring them up to the Federal level, yes, we're doing that, but we're not giving them backpay, so no, we're not overriding what the last Commission did.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: So let me ask this, and then I would like to talk about some of the other issues, so I'm going to work on a draft and try and get something to all of you by the end of next week.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: End of this week.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: That's right, at the end of this week.

One of the things that we have to talk about in that draft, besides the raw number itself, is the percentages of the whole -- we don't deal with percentages above, those are calculated by OCA, so Appellate Division judges, they get a certain percentage above based on the proportionate salary from before, and in my mind, I was going to use the model of the 2016 report, which talked about 100, 95, 93, and 90.

Can we talk about that a little? I don't want to lock anybody into anything, I just want to talk about what you think.

Commissioner Megna.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Again, I'm talking too much, so I'm going to shut up.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: No, we want to hear from

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you.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: This is a place where I am going to gladly defer to those with more experience on this issue. I would like maybe, and we don't have to do it here, but if anyone has some material on how we got to this, like this should be 90, I would love to see it, if anything like that exists.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: There's a sausage factory that I know about that makes these things, and I could send you a copy of their recipe.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: And that's what I figured, but again, the reason why I would defer on this is I want the people who actually know the judiciary more intimately than I do to say, are these percentages hurting the functioning of the justice system, or is this something that we have to live with because there's plenty of stuff we have to live with? And so, again, I'm going to be deferential on this issue.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Commissioner Weinstein.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: So I was originally elected as a Civil Court judge, and I served there three years, and then I was make an acting Supreme and the supervising judge of the Civil Court in Queens County, and I stayed a Civil Court judge supervisor for the next seven years, even though I had been, during the interim, elected

as a Supreme Court judge. So I worked as a Civil Court judge, I see the work they do and the work they did. How they are paid at a lesser salary than the Supreme Court boggles my mind. The sheer volume of cases that they have, the workload is immense, and I heard representatives of both the Civil Court and the Criminal Court make an argument at the very least that if the percentages remain the same, then the difference in salaries will increase, and maybe we should consider at least a modest increase in the lower court salaries percentage-wise to keep that gap the same.

I respect that. Honestly, I think they should be paid the same as Supreme Court, that's a personal feeling, but I want to give you another experience because you asked for it. You asked for it, so you're going to get it.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I did.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: One summer, as a Civil
Court judge, there was a shortage of Housing Court judges,
so I was volunteered to be a Housing Court judge for two -COMMISSIONER EGAN: Voluntold.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: Yes, voluntold to be a Housing Court judge for two months, and after I finished that assignment, I had a new respect for the judges in Housing Court. I don't know how they did it. First of all, the sheer volume and the volatility of the court and the stresses that they have to deal with on a daily basis, it

gave me a new respect for the judges of the Housing Court and anyone dealing with Housing Court issues. I have a recollection, trying to think back to the days prior to the Commission, when it was the Legislature that was setting the judicial pay, that Housing Court judges were actually skipped over for pay increase at some point because there was a political concern, if you will, I won't get into what they were, nothing to do with the judges themselves, I think that was a mistake. I believe that, at the very least, they should be paid the same percentages as the lower courts. I don't understand the concept of them being below Civil Court, Criminal Court, or anything like that. Having done that job, I know what they do, and I see it today, and you know, it's a tremendous stress that they deal with.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: And they have less support staff.

COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: You brought up support staff, a terrific point, they have very little of that.

COMMISSIONER BLANK: Right, I mean, so just to your point, it's the most volatile court, it's the most necessary function on a daily basis to our citizens of the state, Housing Court, post-pandemic, is overwhelmed. Family Court during the pandemic, if anybody knows anybody who's a matrimonial lawyer, during the pandemic, they didn't stop work because all of the bad things about families that you

dealt with on a more rational basis before the pandemic became magnified. I mean, I have one friend who literally I don't know what happened to her because I couldn't get in touch with her, because during the pandemic, she was so busy doing virtual appearances for all the problems that her clients had, and these judges kept working. And, again, it goes back to what I said in Albany, this is a function of government that is so necessary to the people of the State of New York.

I agree with Judge Weinstein, they should probably all get what at least the Civil Court salary gets, but at least, at the minimum, bring the floor up to 95 percent at a minimum. If not, I don't know that we can, I honestly have to look back, if we can make them the same as Civil Court, but at least bring the floor from 93 to 95. That's my personal opinion. And they have far less staff than Supreme Court, which has not enough staff.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Commissioner Kovner.

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: When I started on the process, the one thing that I really thought would be a mistake would be to alter the percentages, and I thought that going into these hearings, but they have persuaded me that the Housing Court ought to be lifted to the Civil Court, which I think is a movement from 90 to 93.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: That's right.

1	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: Before we decide that, I have
2	a pretty strong feeling about that, I would like to get the
3	number of Housing Court judges. There are not that many, I
4	don't think it's a big number, but it would have a great
5	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Hold on one second. Jordan, would
6	you like look into that for us, get the number of Housing
7	Court judges in the City that are appointed, I believe
8	they're all appointed by OCA.
9	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: And it is the Housing Court
10	of the Civil Court, it's the Housing Court part of the Civil
11	Court.
12	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I believe so, yes.
13	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: I think I heard you say,
14	Gene, something that I did not know, that upstate Civil
15	Court judges were also at 90.
16	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Yes, upstate City Court judges
17	are, and in City Court, they have jurisdiction they have
18	a limited civil jurisdiction, and it's like your District
19	Court, they have limited misdemeanor jurisdiction.
20	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: I wouldn't want to leave them
21	at 90 while lifting the Housing Court. Again, I don't think
22	the number is large, I think that's particularly small.
23	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: The answer to Commissioner
24	Kovner's question was 50, according to staff.

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: How many upstate City Court

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1	judges are there?
2	MR. DRESSLER: That I have to get back to you.
3	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: Commissioners upstate would
4	know better than I.
5	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I was a City Court judge.
6	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: So if you lifted the lowest
7	floor from 90 to 93, I'm not troubled with Civil Court
8	judges and Criminal Court judges working their way up in the
9	system, and many of them will become Supreme Court judges,
10	or a large portion, and that they would have that raise in
11	addition to whatever the Commission does from time to time,
12	but so I would lean to moving that 90 to 93.
13	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Okay, thank you.
14	Commissioner Megna.
15	COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I'm breaking my promise
16	already. I know you asked for it, Judge, but it would be
17	nice to get a breakdown of the number of judges and how much
18	the dollars are, so if we knew if we were
19	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: It's in the report. Their
20	salaries are set out in the report.
21	COMMISSIONER MEGNA: But how much, if we were
22	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: The aggregate cost of
23	increase.
24	COMMISSIONER MEGNA: If we had a level of people,
25	it would be nice to know what that would cost.

1	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: So I'm clear
2	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: I think that may be in the
3	OCA submission.
4	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: The OCA submissions had the
5	numbers for the individual judges, and they did not have the
6	number of judges who are in those slots. So is that what
7	we're asking for?
8	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: No, I think Bob is asking for
9	the overall cost.
10	COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Yes, that is what I'm asking
11	for, thank you.
12	COMMISSIONER BLANK: But you would have to know the
13	number of judges
14	COMMISSIONER MEGNA: You do.
15	COMMISSIONER BLANK: exactly. I know this is
15 16	COMMISSIONER BLANK: exactly. I know this is simple math.
16	simple math.
16 17	simple math. COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I don't think it's complicated
16 17 18	simple math. COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I don't think it's complicated math.
16 17 18 19	simple math. COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I don't think it's complicated math. CHAIRMAN FAHEY: So the question is, the numbers of
16 17 18 19 20	simple math. COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I don't think it's complicated math. CHAIRMAN FAHEY: So the question is, the numbers of moving Housing Court administrative judges from the City to
16 17 18 19 20 21	simple math. COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I don't think it's complicated math. CHAIRMAN FAHEY: So the question is, the numbers of moving Housing Court administrative judges from the City to 93 percent from the 90 percent and upstate City Court judges
16 17 18 19 20 21	simple math. COMMISSIONER MEGNA: I don't think it's complicated math. CHAIRMAN FAHEY: So the question is, the numbers of moving Housing Court administrative judges from the City to 93 percent from the 90 percent and upstate City Court judges from 90 to 93 percent, that's the question. You want the

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: You're right, Commissioner, it wasn't in the report.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: My assumption is that, when they costed out, when OCA costed out what they were recommending, they weren't changing these percentages.

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: You are correct. Absolutely right.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Yes, you're totally right. That will be something, if we have the authority to do, we certainly can consider. You know, the only thing I would say about it is, sometimes you should just do what's right, and it doesn't seem to be an inequitable situation, and if it's a modest thing, I would ask us to consider it, and it seems to me that fairness would require that we take a good hard look at this anyway and see if it's possible for us to do.

Anyway, so the percentages, did anything anyone else want to speak to the percentages question? The 2016 report kind of sets them up clearly because they were applied, so it's helpful for us to look at them. And you can think about it in different ways, too. These numbers, the way I understand the distinctions of not the number itself, but the distinctions were drawn based on court jurisdiction.

(Continued on next page.)

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Supreme Court had the highest jurisdiction, highest salary and so on than the Appellate courts. That's the way I understand the basis for the 2016 report. And I think unless anybody disagrees with that, that seems to be a very sound basis to draw a distinction. It's neutral, you know. There's no arbitrary distinction throughout.

The numbers themselves, I think that was just what the consensus was. So 95, say, for the county level judges with county jurisdiction. And the same all the way down. They were just to try to keep everyone somewhere between 90 percent and 100 percent.

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Sometimes the sausage is the right thing.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Exactly. Let's face it, there isn't some outside objective goal that we could go and look at something different. And that's where it comes, I think, into all of us balancing the factors that are set out in our responsibilities to try and get a sense of fairness. I think I have a good idea of what you're thinking. And at least maybe I can lay out the alternatives in a report and you could look at them and get a feeling for what else.

One issue we haven't discussed at all, something to think about, is if for 2024 there's a salary increase, obviously there's no COLA involved in that. But then in

2025, '26 and '27 would be the idea not of a COLA, but a small percentage increase. And we haven't talked about that. I don't think we -- I'm not asking anybody to decide anything now. I don't think we could do that.

But does anybody have anything to say on it just to kind of guide me in drafting or as a matter of put it out there and then we decide up or down?

COMMISSIONER MEGNA: Again, I look at it more as a whole package and that you lay out a whole package. I wouldn't personally make a distinction. I would -- again, I think an easy way to do this is to follow the union contracts. Pick one. They're all basically the same. They all cover years that aren't that different than the years we're talking about, although they're a little different.

So I have a question. Was 2019 the last year of a raise?

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: Yes.

MR. MEGNA: So '19 was a raise, '20 was not? CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Correct.

a lot of what the union contracts look like. I could be wrong about that. But I think of them together. But that doesn't mean you have to talk about it that way. I think of it as there's a piece that covers '20 to now and then is there anything left over after that.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Yes. Okay. Commissioner Egan.

COMMISSIONER EGAN: I would say sometimes it's semantics of what we say and how we say it. So I would avoid the COLA piece.

And I think it goes back to Commissioner Megna earlier on in regard to how you look at it. Like, if you look at the DSCA or PAP contracts, they'll talk about, okay, here's the contract here but for years two, three and four there's a 2 percent, 2 percent, 3 percent or 3 percent, 2 percent, 2 percent. I don't -- I haven't looked at one of the union contracts in awhile. I'm doubting they call them COLAs, but there's increases in salary.

I would echo that piece. If we're going to go down that road, that's what I think.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I see what you're saying. That makes some sense, I think. Good idea.

COMMISSIONER EGAN: And back to kind of some of the comments, certainly, that Commissioner Weinstein said too.

Recognizing what we do financially may have an impact on people's future pension rates. Again, just echoing. And I'll defer to Bob, certainly, because he's the expert on this. But you may get it to a point where you go without a union contract for a year or two, but part of what gets negotiated becomes retroactive, which I know we're not talking about here. But to be aware if we go in parallel of

a union contract, for example, you will address those issues in regard to, you know, are judges going to be phased out.

Because I'll just say again, you know, I retired in October of '20. There happened to be a negotiated union contract raise. Low and behold, I was very pleasantly surprised that I got small check recognizing my six months where I fell on that. So there is a recognition of that.

Again, without committing, I think that's really a positive way to look forward of our next four years.

CHAIRMAN FAHEY: I think that makes a lot of sense. I'll draft up the language. Even over the weekend. want me to try and change stuff before we even meet next week, we can try and do that. Give it some thought as to what kind of language you would find acceptable individually in the report. So those were the three issues that I saw as having -- and I think I have a sense of what the Commission is looking for at least to get us started for next week.

Are there any other issues that you feel that we need to address now today in terms of guidance on a draft report?

Commissioner Kovner.

COMMISSIONER KOVNER: No, I'm okay.

THE COURT: Are you alright, Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER FONTAINE: Yes.

KAREN MENNELLA - OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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good?

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1	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Yes.
2	COMMISSIONER EGAN: I'm good.
3	THE COURT: You're okay? If there's nothing else,
4	then it's one hour and 4 minutes. It's relatively efficient
5	for government work. Should we adjourn until next Monday?
6	COMMISSIONER BLANK: I think so.
7	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: Alright. Do you want to do it at
8	10:30 or 10:00?
9	COMMISSIONER KOVNER: 10:00 is fine next week for
10	me.
11	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: It doesn't matter to me.
12	COMMISSIONER EGAN: If we're taking the train,
13	10:30 for those coming from Albany. That's helpful.
14	COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: And we're having it in
15	Queens, right?
16	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: No, we're having it in Buffalo.
17	One meeting in Buffalo. That's the rule for all of you.
18	COMMISSIONER WEINSTEIN: Might take me shorter time
19	then.
20	COMMISSIONER EGAN: We do it sooner rather than
21	later, because there's going to be snow in Buffalo shortly.
22	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: We're going to adjourn until next
23	Monday. I think we've already sent those out, but I'll
24	discuss it with Jordan. At some location. New York City
25	Bar Association.
	KAREN MENNELLA - OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

1	Monday is the 13th; is that correct?
2	COMMISSIONER BLANK: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN FAHEY: 10:30 a.m. I'll see everyone
4	then. And I'll try to have that draft to you by Friday.
5	Thank you. Good work today, by the way.
6	******
7	CERTIFICATE
8	
9	I, Karen M. Mennella and Ashley M. Millan, Senior Court
10	Reporters for the State of New York do hereby certify that the
11	foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my original
12	stenographic notes.
13	$1/M_{\rm h}/M_{\odot}$
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15	Karen M. Mennella Ashley M. Millan
16	Senior Court Reporters
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