1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	STATE OF NEW YORK,
5	Respondent,
6	-against-
7	No. 151 DANIEL F.,
8	Appellant.
	Appellanc.
9	20 Eagle Street
10	Albany, New York 12207
11	September 4, 2012 Before:
12	CHIEF JUDGE JONATHAN LIPPMAN
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE CARMEN BEAUCHAMP CIPARICK ASSOCIATE JUDGE VICTORIA A. GRAFFEO
	ASSOCIATE JUDGE SUSAN PHILLIPS READ
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROBERT S. SMITH ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR.
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE THEODORE T. JONES
16	Appearances:
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25	Official Court Transcriber

1 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And we'll start with the 2 first case, which is 151, counsel, Matter of State of New 3 York v. Daniel F. 4 Counsel, would you like any rebuttal time? 5 MS. PAINE: Yes, Your Honor. Please, two 6 minutes. 7 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Two minutes. Okay, sure. 8 MS. PAINE: Good afternoon. May it please the 9 Court, I'm Lisa Paine on behalf of appellant, Daniel F. 10 With the court's permission I would like to lead 11 with point 1. The lower court found insufficient evidence 12 to prove a clear and convincing nexus between appellant's 13 inability to control his behavior and the likelihood to commit sex offenses. 14 15 JUDGE READ: In your view, are we looking 16 at something where the two courts differed on a 17 question of law or a question of facts? MS. PAINE: Your Honor, in this case, the 18 19 Appellate Division reversed on a question of law. 2.0 JUDGE READ: I know that's what they said. 21 MS. PAINE: Yes. 22 JUDGE READ: Do you agree with that? 23 don't think it was on the facts? MS. PAINE: Well, I - - - it is my opinion, Your 2.4 25 Honor, that the Appellate Division substituted its own

finding of facts without the benefit of the lower court's decision until having received the decision based on granting the motion to amend the record.

happened? It seems odd that there's an order, what, in April, and I think the decision came down in October or something. I mean, the writing was substantially behind the actual order from which someone could appeal. Was there any explanation for that? Because you're right. I mean, the Appellate Division makes a decision without the written decision being there. I just have never encountered that. Is that one of your arguments that they should have at least waited for the decision? I don't know.

MS. PAINE: Yes, Your Honor. Certainly that would be - - - that was one of my arguments. It is certainly upon the Appellate Division to give due deference to the trial court. The trial court is in the best position to give credibility - - - weigh the credibility of the evidence.

JUDGE SMITH: But the Appellate Division is entitled to make its own judgment, isn't it?

MS. PAINE: Certainly, Your Honor.

JUDGE SMITH: And we're - - - and in this posture, assuming that we do have a difference of

1 fact, then we're - - - we can choose between them; we 2 can decide which one we think is right? 3 MS. PAINE: Well, Your Honor, if there was a difference - - - if there was a substantial 4 5 insufficiency of verdict or findings or if the record 6 was confusing or incomplete, the Tri-state SolAire 7 Appellate Division Second Department case says if the 8 parties' contentions different sharply, if the 9 testimony abounded with discrepancies, then certainly 10 there would be reason to perhaps remand for a new 11 trial - - -12 JUDGE CIPARICK: Do we have - - -13 JUDGE GRAFFEO: I'm confused. What are you 14 saying our standard of review is in this case? 15 MS. PAINE: Well, Your Honor, in this case 16 we are asking to have the lower court decision 17 reinstated, because in this case - - -18 JUDGE GRAFFEO: No, I'm asking you what our standard of review is. Because I thought, where 19 20 there's a discrepancy in the facts, that our standard 21 of review was to review the evidence and to - - -22 MS. PAINE: Absolutely. 23 JUDGE GRAFFEO: - - - review the two 2.4 different lower court decisions and determine which

one comports with the evidence most closely.

MS. PAINE: Absolutely. Absolutely, Your Honor.

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CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, don't you think that this is really just a disagreement as to the credibility to be given to Dr. Calistra (ph.)? I mean, that the trial judge obviously had a lot of doubt about the evidence and that focused on that and really didn't give it too much weight, while the Appellate Division apparently did.

MS. PAINE: Your Honor, I think the trial judge certainly had a great deal of doubt regarding Dr. Calistra. But she also had a great deal of doubt regarding all the petitioner's experts. She had a great deal of doubt regarding Dr. Lord as well. She detailed it - - -

JUDGE SMITH: But putting aside - - - MS. PAINE: - - - in her decision.

JUDGE SMITH: - - - the experts, what

bothers me is this guy has terrible - - - obviously

has a terrible problem doing what he's supposed to

do. We have somebody with a bad record, and he keeps

doing these stupid petty things; admittedly, not

major. How can we feel comfortable - - - how can any

fact finder feel comfortable that he's not going to

do something horrible some day; that the same

1	inability to control himself which makes him drive
2	without a driver's license, with only a learner's
3	permit, really a trivial offense, but that same
4	tendency to take stupid risks and make bad judgments
5	isn't going to make him rape somebody?
6	MS. PAINE: Certainly, Your Honor, that is
7	that is the question before this honorable
8	court.
9	JUDGE CIPARICK: Don't we have to find a
LO	nexus
L1	JUDGE SMITH: Yeah, make us feel more
L2	comfortable?
L3	MS. PAINE: It is
L4	JUDGE CIPARICK: Don't we have to find a
L5	nexus between his inability to control his behavior,
L6	his alcoholism, pornography, et cetera, and the
L7	possibility that he would or the likelihood
L8	that he would commit another sex offense?
L9	MS. PAINE: Yes.
20	JUDGE CIPARICK: Isn't that the test here?
21	MS. PAINE: Yes. And
22	JUDGE CIPARICK: So what is that nexus?
23	What is that required nexus?
24	MS. PAINE: It's Kansas v. Hendricks. It's
25	the II S Supreme Court had said where there is

1	a fundamental liberty interest at stake here, where
2	his that it must be that
3	JUDGE GRAFFEO: He has he has
4	MS. PAINE: he has a substantially
5	pro
6	JUDGE GRAFFEO: He has violated the terms
7	of his outpatient treatment, right? I mean, there
8	were two there were two programs that he was
9	terminated in, and there was also pornography found
10	on the computer and software to erase the
11	pornography. Are those three things together enough
12	of a nexus to what he's claimed helps to fuel his
13	inappropriate behaviors in the past?
14	MS. PAINE: The lower court did not find
15	that that was enough. The lower court found that
16	-
17	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But why is it
18	MS. PAINE: it was primary
19	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: but why is it
20	not reasonable what the Appellate Division did, which
21	was basically to take those violations in the context
22	of what happened before and his reliance on things
23	that obviously made him difficult to control his
24	behavior? Why does that not make sense to put it in

the context of this particular person and what his

problems are? Why does that not make sense?

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MS. PAINE: Because, Your Honor, the lower court found that the determination of risk that the petitioner's experts determined - - - they relied on actuarial instruments that could not measure an individual's risk of reoffending.

JUDGE PIGOTT: You know, but you - - - the respondent here - - - I mean, it was the court that did it. It was kind of remarkable to me that when you had the hearing in Supreme Court it was the court that went after the petitioner here. I don't know how much the respondent did at all. And it seemed to me what the Appellate Division was signaling at least is while demeanor evidence is important, et cetera, they were a little tired - - as Judge Smith, I think, is implying - - you know, five violations, albeit all of them not necessarily all trivial, but not amounting to a whole lot. But at some point someone's got to - - someone's got to realize I'm a dangerous sex offender; I've got to start toeing the mark.

And I think that's what People - - - what the Appellate Division seemed to be concerned about, that because he refused to go to the treatment, he refused to appear in front of Dr. Calistra, she tried

1 to extrapolate stuff. And the Supreme Court seemed 2 to say, well, because that evidence isn't there, he 3 gets the benefit of the doubt. MS. PAINE: But the record reflects that he 4 5 did show up for the substance abuse evaluation. could not pay for it because of the Medicaid 6 7 approval. The record does reflect that he did 8 comply; he did attend all of the outpatient 9 appointments; that he did have a good rapport with 10 his outpatient provider. The record does reflect 11 that he did go to substance abuse counseling. CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yes, but this is all 12 13 in the context of a finding of a mental abnormality, 14 right? 15 MS. PAINE: Well, it isn't just enough to 16 have mental abnormality, though. There must also be 17 the inability to - - -18 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: I understand. But 19 that's the context in which these other things kick 20 in, these violations that, again, in a vacuum might 21 just be violations, but the Appellate Division 22 obviously put all of that together. 23 JUDGE PIGOTT: Could you have appealed that 2.4

JUDGE CIPARICK: And found that there's a

1 high risk of recidivism here. That's what their 2 finding was. 3 MS. PAINE: Well, the finding was also based on reversing based on Matter of Donald N., 4 5 which is clearly distinguishable in this case. Donald N. was an individual who reoffended, having 6 7 sex with at least twenty underage individuals after 8 he had undergone sex offender treatment, which was 9 not the case in this - - -10 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But the bottom line, 11 getting back to - - - I don't remember whether if it 12 was Judge Graffeo or Judge Smith said, basically we 13 can choose which better comports with the weight of the evidence between the AD and the trial court? 14 15 MS. PAINE: Yes, Your Honor. 16 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay. 17 MS. PAINE: Okay. Thank you. CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: You'll have some 18 19 rebuttal. 20 JUDGE CIPARICK: So we're basically being 21 asked here to do a weight of the evidence review? 22 MS. TREASURE: Yes, Your Honor. The court 23 is being asked - - - because the Appellate Division 2.4 did make factual findings that differ from that of

the trial court, this court is supposed to review the

record to see which decision the record comports with 1 2 better. 3 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Is this really a per se rule that when you violate, that's enough, 4 5 regardless of what it is? That's what this case - -6 7 MS. TREASURE: No. CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - is all about? 8 9 MS. TREASURE: Not at all, Your Honor. 10 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why not? 11 MS. TREASURE: It's not automatic. What it 12 is, is that - - -13 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What happened here? 14 Yeah. 15 MS. TREASURE: Well, what happened here was 16 we had a parole officer who determined that he had 17 violated his SIST conditions and had exercised his 18 discretion to bring him in. And the State presented 19 evidence, when it brought the petition for 20 confinement, that there was a nexus, there was a 21 connection between his SIST violations and his risk 22 of reoffending. 23 JUDGE PIGOTT: Where does that line get 2.4 drawn? Let's assume he's driving without a learner's

permit, he gets violated for that, and the judge

1 says, yep, you violated your SIST requirements; I'm 2 therefore going to confine you. Is that reviewable 3 as a matter of law? I mean, do we say wait a minute, you can't just violate him for - - -4 5 There has to be the psychi -MS. TREASURE: 6 - - there has to be some expert testimony 7 establishing that either the violation - - - or if more information comes about because the person has 8 9 been examined by a psychiatric expert - - -10 JUDGE SMITH: So you would say that without the psychiatric testimony here, you would not say 11 12 that you had a case to confine him? 13 MS. TREASURE: It would be much more difficult because we have to show - - -14 15 JUDGE SMITH: But didn't - - - I mean, I 16 thought Justice Karalunas', it's probably fair to 17 say, cross-examination of the expert was pretty 18 effective. The expert testimony it seemed, did a lot 19 of double counting and strange counting. 2.0 MS. TREASURE: I disagree, Your Honor. Ι 21 think the trial court's determination that Dr. Calistra was not credible itself is flawed in four 22 23 major respects. First of all, she's saying that Dr. 2.4 Calistra improperly considered the fact that he has

viewed pornography, and there was no evidence of

1 pornography, when in fact we have him discussing his 2 3 JUDGE SMITH: I grant you the pornography. But what about his scoring him for his social 4 5 isolation, when he doesn't seem to have been particularly isolated? 6 7 MS. TREASURE: Well, perhaps that might be in error. But that's rather trivial, because Dr. 8 9 Calistra was really relying on the fact that he is 10 engaging in these high-risk behaviors. 11 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, talk a little bit about the policy. Is this the kind of 12 13 person who we want to be confined? Is this what the 14 legislature had in mind? Step back from this a 15 little bit. 16 MS. TREASURE: Um-hum. 17 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Is this the kind of 18 person - - -19 MS. TREASURE: Yes. 20 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - who is going to 21 be locked up and locked away? And is this what the 22 legislature had in mind? 23 MS. TREASURE: The legislature intended for 2.4 this person to receive inpatient treatment, because 25 he cannot be safely managed in the community.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Well, but it's not as
simple I mean, you're taking away his liberty?
MS. TREASURE: That's exactly right. Which
is why we have
CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: That's a pretty
powerful thing to do, no?
MS. TREASURE: That is a very powerful
thing to do. But what would be the
JUDGE CIPARICK: And you have a very high
burden here. There's a clear and convincing evidence
burden that he's a dangerous sex offender requiring
confinement.
MS. TREASURE: The clear and convincing
evidence
JUDGE CIPARICK: And these violations, the
alcohol, pornography, et cetera, this establishes
that?
MS. TREASURE: They're all tied to his
sexual offending behavior, Your Honor.
JUDGE SMITH: Is there any evidence of what
you would call antisocial conduct? I realize he
violated every rule in the book. But is it the sort
of conduct that a civilized person wouldn't do,
really antisocial conduct, during the time he was

under supervision?

1 MS. TREASURE: Well, as the expert 2 testified, the antisocial conduct is the lawbreaking 3 behavior. It's this deception. It is - - -4 JUDGE SMITH: Well, what's the worst thing 5 he did - - - not in his life, those are horrible - -- but during the time he was under supervision? 6 I would say - - - it's hard 7 MS. TREASURE: 8 to - - - it's hard to kind of put them in a 9 hierarchy, Your Honor. I would say, you know, 10 probably the most horrible things he did was he's 11 consuming substances and alcohol and viewing 12 pornography when he's not supposed to. 13 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But you agree that in and of them - - - itself, I think what the judge is 14 15 driving at is each one of those things is not 16 necessarily something that we're going to say lock 17 him up and throw away the key. What's your argument? 18 That put together in the context of - - -19 MS. TREASURE: Exactly. 20 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - the prior 21 crimes? Because you would agree that in and of 22 themselves, they're not necessarily so - - -23 MS. TREASURE: I - - -2.4 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - not that 25 they're good. Don't get me wrong - - -

1 MS. TREASURE: No, no. 2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - but not enough 3 to say gee, we're putting this guy away? MS. TREASURE: It's a context - - - it's 4 5 exactly right. You have to look at the violations in 6 the context of the person. You have to look at it in 7 the context of all the information we have about this 8 9 JUDGE JONES: Is there any violation, in 10 your mind, that would not result in confinement? 11 MS. TREASURE: If he had been brought in for the permit violation alone, that wouldn't justify 12 13 confinement. But I think - - -JUDGE SMITH: But even the substance - - -14 15 I mean, he was using substances he wasn't supposed to 16 use, but there's no evidence of intoxication, is 17 there? 18 MS. TREASURE: There doesn't need to be, 19 Your Honor. 20 JUDGE SMITH: But there isn't. 21 MS. TREASURE: Again, we have the sex 22 offender treatment providers on top of the expert 23 saying that sex offenders cannot be consuming these 2.4 substances, and for him it is particularly dangerous

because it has triggered his sexual behavior - - -

1 JUDGE PIGOTT: Let's move ahead a year. 2 Let's assume he's confined. Now, he's entitled to a 3 review after a year - - -4 MS. TREASURE: Yes. 5 JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - of confinement, right? 6 What would that hearing consist of then? Assuming 7 for the purposes of this case, that his three main 8 violations are that he was drinking, that he was 9 watching pornography, and that he refuses to go to 10 his treatment. If a year from now he says, obviously 11 I had nothing to drink because I'm in your holding 12 center; I haven't watched any pornography, because 13 you won't let me on the Internet; and obviously I've attended all the meetings, because all I have to do 14 15 is walk down the hall. Under those circumstances, is 16 he then released - - -17 MS. TREASURE: No, not - - -JUDGE PIGOTT: 18 - - - to the SIST? 19 MS. TREASURE: - - - not necessarily, Your 20 Honor. Again, it has to do with what the psychiatric 21 examiners determined. Has he progressed? 22 JUDGE SMITH: Do these people ever get 23 released? 2.4 MS. TREASURE: Yes, Your Honor. They do. 25 We've had - - -

1	JUDGE SMITH: How many have been released?
2	MS. TREASURE: Let's see. We've had 220 -
3	
4	JUDGE CIPARICK: This is a relatively new -
5	
6	MS. TREASURE: Excuse me?
7	JUDGE CIPARICK: I'm sorry, it's a
8	relatively new statute.
9	MS. TREASURE: It's a relatively new
10	statute. We have had, let's see, over 200 cases of
11	confined, and we have had, I think, of those
12	I'm sorry, my notes are very poor here I think
13	it's been 6 or so have been released to SIST.
14	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: 6 out of 200?
15	MS. TREASURE: I believe that's so, to
16	SIST.
17	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So that's not a lot
18	of people.
19	MS. TREASURE: That's not a lot. But it's
20	a relatively
21	JUDGE PIGOTT: Let's go back again.
22	MS. TREASURE: new statute.
23	JUDGE PIGOTT: I just want to reask this,
24	because I'm not sure where that your answer was
25	what I was thinking or hoping for. If the reason

you're going in is reasons 1, 2, and 3 -- drinking, pornography, not attending your sessions -- and a year from now you come back and say I did them all, he doesn't get out. He can - - you can keep him in for what? Because now that he's attended the sessions, the psychiatrist or psychologist is not satisfied that releasing him would be in the best interests of the community?

MS. TREASURE: It can be that way, Your Honor, based upon the fact - - again, you're looking at what is his mental abnormality, as well. That also plays a part.

JUDGE PIGOTT: But do you - - - in other words, is there a de novo review of what Supreme Court Judge Karalunas found after the - - - because there was a hung jury originally on even the dangerousness here or the mental abnormality. But after that, she then has this long hearing on this and found that SIST would apply. Appellate Division made a different finding.

When it goes back a year from now, assuming that you win this case and he goes in, the review at the year-end stage, is that a de novo review as if there was - - -

MS. TREASURE: No, no.

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1 JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - just a brand new 2 finding of abnormality? 3 MS. TREASURE: Absolutely not. It is a review of all the evidence, everything they will have 4 5 from the - - - they will have everything from, like, the trial evidence; they'll have everything from the 6 7 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, then it is a de novo 8 9 review? 10 MS. TREASURE: Well, they look at - - - I 11 guess maybe I'm misunderstanding what you're saying 12 "de novo". It's not anything cut off from a certain 13 period of time. 14 JUDGE PIGOTT: What I'm saying is, if 15 you're going in for one - - - let's assume that he's 16 going in because he won't stay off the Internet and 17 pornography and the psychologist says that's what 18 triggers him to do bad things. So he goes in, and 19 he's obviously not watching pornography. And the 20 psychologist says he's not watching it, and he tells 21 us he won't and we're satisfied that he won't. Does 22 he come out? 23 MS. TREASURE: Not necessarily. And again, 2.4 it has to turn on what the psychologists are saying.

25

Can - - -

	JUDGE GRAFFEO: So what does he have to do
2	to achieve release? I guess that's what we're trying
3	to ask.
4	MS. TREASURE: They have to meaningfully
5	engage in the sex offender treatment that's being
6	provided to him. He's not doing that at this point
7	but
8	JUDGE PIGOTT: No, I'm saying the
9	MS. TREASURE: he needs to do that.
10	JUDGE PIGOTT: the psychiatrist says
11	that. Now
12	MS. TREASURE: Oh.
13	JUDGE PIGOTT: that we've had him for
14	a year, I mean, he can't go anywhere, so we've given
15	him all this stuff, so let's let him go.
16	MS. TREASURE: Well, the psychologist says
17	that, says let him go?
18	JUDGE PIGOTT: Yes. Yes.
19	MS. TREASURE: Oh, at that point in time,
20	OMH having I assume that that would be OMH's
21	determination after the annual review
22	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yes, but
23	MS. TREASURE: that he no longer
24	requires confinement.
25	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: but I think,

1 counsel, I think what's being said - - - what if he 2 does everything that he's supposed to do in that 3 year, and he takes the counseling, he doesn't drink, 4 he doesn't do pornography, the doctor could still 5 come in and say well, that's fine, but he's got a predisposition to sex offenses and if you let him 6 7 out, you know, I feel he may violate again, and 8 therefore we're going to keep him in. That's 9 perfectly possible. So once you put him in, it's 10 hard to get him out, as witnessed by your own 11 numbers, right? MS. TREASURE: They - - - yes. And they 12 13 have to go through - - - well, they have to go 14 through the four phases of treatment. And they have 15 to satisfy the psychologist that they are no longer a 16 danger, and that they can be - - -17 JUDGE CIPARICK: But where is he now? 18 MS. TREASURE: - - - safely released. 19 JUDGE CIPARICK: Where is he now? 20 MS. TREASURE: In Central New York 21 Psychiatric Center. 22 JUDGE PIGOTT: I got a - - -23 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Judge Pigott? 2.4 JUDGE PIGOTT: What I was going to say is,

we've been pretty strong in telling judges, for

1 example, that parole doesn't decide - - - in other 2 words, it's the court that makes these decisions. 3 And just because a parole officer says, you know, you 4 got to go back in because he made me mad or I - - -5 there's a hearing. And the judge says, I can 6 understand why you're upset, but I think that he 7 doesn't go in. 8 The same thing, I would think, would apply 9 here, where if the Supreme Court judge did what she 10 did at the initial one, and says I'm not at all 11 satisfied with what the psychologist is telling me 12 about what's been going on for the next year, and I 13 do think he ought to be out, he or she could do that. 14 It's not just - - -15 MS. TREASURE: Yes. 16 JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - the psychologist who 17 says well - - -18 MS. TREASURE: Yes. 19 JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - we did the four phases 20 and we don't think he passed the last two, and so we 21 want to keep him for another year. 22 MS. TREASURE: That's correct. After the 23 annual review, if the OMH makes the determination 2.4 he's still dangerous, he can petition the court to be

released nonetheless, and the court then reviews the

1	determination.
2	JUDGE JONES: Well, statistically, that has
3	not been very successful, has it?
4	MS. TREASURE: Statistically, no, I don't
5	think so, but I think it's because
6	JUDGE JONES: 6 out of 200?
7	MS. TREASURE: because the trial
8	courts are looking at weighing the evidence before
9	them.
LO	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But I think the point
L1	that's being made is we have to be really awful
L2	certain that this is someone that should be locked
L3	up, because once they're locked up, they're not so
L4	easily getting out.
L5	MS. TREASURE: I think that's right, Your
L6	Honor. And I think that's what the
L7	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And that's why I
L8	asked
L9	MS. TREASURE: Appellate Division
20	_
21	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: you about
22	policy. Is this the kind of person
23	MS. TREASURE: Yes.
24	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: that we're
25	talking about?

1 MS. TREASURE: Yes, Your Honor. 2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay. 3 MS. TREASURE: And I think the Appellate -4 5 JUDGE PIGOTT: Can I get in one more? 6 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Sure, Judge Pigott. 7 JUDGE PIGOTT: One of the things that it 8 seemed to me the Supreme Court did was took issue 9 with the way the psychologist had what seemed to be a 10 check-the-box kind of approach to this. As Judge Smith was pointing out, she went after the 11 12 psychologist on each one of the things that - - - she 13 would say, well, this is a seven out of sixteen, and 14 that's nine. It was all numbers. Is that, in your 15 view, the way these things should be conducted? 16 MS. TREASURE: It would be better if the 17 psychologist had an interview with the respondent. 18 But the respondent refused to engage in one. 19 declined the psychologist. So she was forced to 20 conduct a record review. And yes, it is perfectly 21 acceptable in the profession for the psychologists to 22 be rendering their opinions based upon the record 23 review, and based upon the actual areas. 2.4 JUDGE SMITH: Her knowledge of his

situation, maybe it's difficult, but her knowledge

1 was rather less than exhaustive. I mean, she seemed 2 to know about three facts, and was plugging them in 3 at every point in the grid. MS. TREASURE: I think the facts - - - I 4 5 think the record shows that the psychologist went through the entire record. 6 JUDGE SMITH: She said she relied on his 7 8 infidelities to his girlfriend, but she didn't really 9 have the slightest idea whether he was unfaithful to 10 his girlfriend or not. 11 MS. TREASURE: She had spoken with his sex 12 offender treatment provider who had relayed that 13 information to her as one of the bases for having discharged him from sex offender treatment. And she 14 15 got that information as well from PO Walters, who had 16 also told her about another woman who had come in to 17 pick up his stuff. 18 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, Judge Jones? 19 JUDGE JONES: So we're talking about 2.0 indefinite incarceration, because someone has shown 21 infidelity? 22 MS. TREASURE: Again, Your Honor, that's 23 really - - - it's taking that entirely out of 2.4 context. This was a whole host of information had

been given to the psychologist. What she was saying

was that the potential infidelity showed, perhaps, that he was oversexualized, but she was also talking about, and talked about at length, the fact that he is not supposed to be engaging in alcohol use or substance use - - -CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counsel. Thanks, counsel. Thank you. MS. TREASURE: CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Appreciate it.

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Counsel, just address the policy issue first. Why isn't this one of the guys that should be locked up according to what the intent of this is all about?

MS. PAINE: Your Honor, as - - - I had cited the State v. Michael D. case in my brief, and which certainly cited the legislative purpose and intent of Article 10; only the most extreme cases require confinement, and that is what the legislature had cited when it established Article 10.

JUDGE PIGOTT: I have a procedural question. When he's brought back in for the hearings on the SIST violations, as Ms. Treasure points out, one of his problems is he can't seem to show up for appointments. Is it possible, procedurally, for him to be held - - - I know there's bail in these things

1 - - - but held for the purpose of having the 2 examinations that, as your opponent points out, he 3 wouldn't show up for, and as we note, that leaves a 4 psychologist with a speculation on previously 5 determined things. MS. PAINE: Certainly, some of the 6 7 arrangements that were made were that the 8 appointments would be at the parole officer's office. 9 JUDGE PIGOTT: No, I'm figuring this out. 10 Let's assume he comes in, he's arraigned on the 11 violations, right, and she seemed to - - - I think he 12 got out on bail almost every time. When he's not out 13 on ba - - - if the judge said, I'm not releasing you 14 on bail, and in fact, while you're in, I'm going to 15 order the doctor here to have an examination for you, 16 and if I'm not satisfied that you're cooperating in 17 the examination, I'm not releasing you, can that be 18 done, procedurally? 19 MS. PAINE: Certainly, Your Honor, in 20 theory, yes. That's certainly a possibility. 21 JUDGE GRAFFEO: What are you - - - what's 22 the disposition that you're recommending we consider? 23 MS. PAINE: The disposition I'm requesting, 2.4 Your Honor, is reinstating the lower court's

conditional order of release.

1	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Does that mean he still has
2	to register as a sex offender?
3	MS. PAINE: Yes, Your Honor. He's already
4	registered as a sex offender.
5	JUDGE SMITH: He would still be under
6	strict and intensive supervision and treatment?
7	MS. PAINE: Absolutely, Your Honor. Yes.
8	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counselor.
9	MS. PAINE: Thank you very much.
10	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Anything else?
11	No? Thank you.
12	MS. PAINE: Thank you.
13	(Court is adjourned)
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CERTIFICATION

I, Penina Wolicki, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of State of New York v. Daniel F., No. 151 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Penina waieh

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