UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON-JUDICIAL NOMINEES

PUBLIC

1. Name: State full name (include any former names used).

Jeanine Ferris Pirro Jeanine Pirro Judge Jeanine Judge Pirro

2. **Position**: State the position for which you have been nominated.

United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

3. <u>Address</u>: List current office address. If city and state of residence differs from your place of employment, please list the city and state where you currently reside.

Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia 601 D Street NW, Room 6.100 Washington, DC 20579

4. **Birthplace**: State date and place of birth.

1951 | Elmira, New York

5. <u>Education</u>: List in reverse chronological order each college, law school, or any other institution of higher education attended and indicate for each the dates of attendance, whether a degree was received, and the date each degree was received.

Albany Law School, 1972-1975, J.D. received 1975

SUNY Buffalo, 1969-1972, B.A. received 1972

Corning Community College, 1968-1969 (no degree conferred)

6. <u>Employment Record</u>: List in reverse chronological order all governmental agencies, business or professional corporations, companies, firms, or other enterprises, partnerships, institutions or organizations, non-profit or otherwise, with which you have been affiliated as an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or employee since graduation from college, whether or not you received payment for your services. Include the name and address of the employer and job title or description.

2025 – Present
U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
601 D St. NW
Washington, DC 20579
Interim United States Attorney
Paid Position

2021 – 2025 WABC Radio 800 Third Avenue 2D New York, NY 10022 Host | "Judge Jeanine Tunnel to Towers Foundation Show" Paid Position

2022 – 2025 Fox News Channel 1211 6th Avenue New York, NY 10036 Co-Host | "The Five" Paid Position

2021 – 2024 (estimated)
Ave Maria School of Law
1025 Commons Circle
Naples, FL 34119
Advisory Board Member & Co-Chair of the Coach Rod Smith Business Law Institute
Unpaid Position

2019 – 2021 (estimated) Heavenly Rx 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201 Dover, DE 19904 Board of Directors Paid Position

2011 – 2022 Fox News Channel 1211 6th Avenue New York, NY 10036 Host | "Justice with Judge Jeanine" Paid Position 2008 – 2011 Warner Brothers | Telepictures 3300 W Olive Avenue #300 Burbank, CA 91505 Host | "Judge Jeanine Pirro" Paid Position

2000 – 2003 (estimated) New York Prosecutors Training Institute, Inc. 107 Columbia St. Albany, NY 12210 Board of Directors Unpaid Position

1995 -1997 (estimated)
Pace University School of Law
78 N Broadway
White Plains, NY 10603
Board of Visitors
Unpaid Position

1993 – 2006
Westchester County District Attorney's Office
111 Dr Martin Luther King Blvd
White Plains, NY 10601
District Attorney
Paid Position

1990s (estimated)
National Museum of Women's History
800 Connecticut Ave. NW, Third Floor
Washington, DC 20006
Board of Trustees
Unpaid Position

1990 – 1993 County Court of Westchester County 111 Dr Martin Luther King Blvd White Plains, NY 10601 Judge Paid Position 1980s (estimated)
Northern Westchester Shelter, Inc.
P.O. Box 203
Pleasantville, NY 10570
Board of Directors
Unpaid Position

1981 – 1982 (estimated)
Exchange/SCAN, Child Abuse Prevention Center of Westchester
330 Lincoln Avenue
New Rochelle, NY 10801
Board of Directors
Unpaid Position

Early 1980s (estimated)
Westchester Council on Alcoholism and Other Drug Addictions
250 Bryant Avenue Courtyard Entrance
White Plains, NY 10605
Board Member
Unpaid Position

1979 – 1980 Mercy College 555 Broadway Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522 Adjunct Professor of Criminal law Paid Position

1975 – 1989
Westchester County District Attorney's Office
111 Dr Martin Luther King Blvd
White Plains, NY 10601
Assistant District Attorney
Paid Position

1973 – 1974 (Summers)
Chemung County District Attorney's Office
150 Lake St.
Elmira, NY 14901
Intern
Unpaid Position

1972 (Summer)
City of Elmira, Corporation Counsel's Office
317 East Church St.
Elmira, NY 14901
Intern
Paid Position

1965 – 1971 Lady Pamela Dairy of Horseheads (Address Unavailable) Horseheads, NY Soda Jerk Paid Position

7. <u>Military Service and Draft Status</u>: Identify any service in the U.S. Military, including dates of service, branch of service, rank or rate, serial number (if different from social security number) and type of discharge received, and whether you have registered for selective service.

I have not served in the U.S. military. I am not required to register for the Selective Service.

8. <u>Honors and Awards</u>: List any scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, academic or professional honors, honorary society memberships, military awards, and any other special recognition for outstanding service or achievement.

I am listing these to the best of my recollection and with the help of prior biographies and physical mementos I have kept. I do not keep an updated list of awards or honors.

Awards

Top Judge and TV Host of the Year, International Association of Top Professionals (2023)

The Falic Family Award, 8th Annual Champion of Jewish Values Gala (2020)

Hance Award, St. Barnabas Charities (2019)

Law Enforcement Patriot of the Year, Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (2016)

Great American Award, Texas Fans (2016)

The Ari Halberstam Memorial Award, Jewish Children's Museum Tenth Anniversary Dinner (2015)

Freedom Flame Award, Center for Security Policy (2014)

The Sarah Huntington Smith Award for Excellence, Lebanese American University (2013)

Women of Action Award, Israel Cancer Center Research Fund (2009)

Asian Jade Award, New York City Department of Correction (2006)

New Yorker of the Year Award, New York State Broadcasters Association, Inc. (2005)

Recipient of the Year for Children and Youth Award, The Salvation Army New Rochelle (2005)

Champion Award, YWCA Yonkers (2005)

Distinguished Community Service Award, Community Health Fair, Inc. (2004)

State's Attorney Award, Henry C. Lee Institute of Forensic Science Annual Symposium (2004)

Women of Courage Award, Second Annual Domestic Violence Crisis Center Women of Courage Luncheon (2004)

Woman of the Year Award, National Police Defense Foundation (2004)

Community Service Award, Federal Law Enforcement Foundation Inc. (2003)

Distinguished Women in Law Enforcement Award, New York Law Enforcement Foundation (2003)

Government Service Award, Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc. (2002)

Federal Law Enforcement's Community Service Award (2002)

Distinguished Women in Law Enforcement (2002)

Prosecutor of the Year, District Attorneys Association of New York State Summer Conference (2001)

New York State Lifetime Visionary Award, Governor's Justice Freedom and Courage Awards to End Domestic Violence (2001)

Otto E. Dohrenwend Americanism Award, Westchester County American Legion (2002)

Woman of the Year Award, Westchester County Federation of Women's Clubs (2001)

Drum Major for Justice Award, United Black Clergy of Westchester, Inc. (2001)

Art of Justice Award, Victim Assistance Services, First Annual Art of Courage Awards (2002)

National Outstanding Mother Award, National Mother's Day Committee (1999)

Gold Medal Award, Albany Law School Board of Trustees (1997)

Distinguished Public Service Award, Anti-Defamation League (1997)

Ellis Island Medal of Honor, National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations (1997)

Myrtle Wreath Award, Hadassah the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc. (1997)

Spirit of Anne Frank Award, Outstanding Public Official, Anne Frank Center USA (1996)

Fidelis Juri Award, New York State Supreme Court Officers Association ILA-AFL-CIO (1996)

Headliner Award, Women in Communication (Annual International Conference) (1996)

Humanitarian of the Year Award, Dr. I Fund Foundation (1996)

Headliner Award, Women in Communication (Westchester Chapter) (1996)

Vanguard Award, Nurses' Network of America (1996)

Award in Recognition of Efforts in the Community, Chabad Lubavitch of Westchester County (1996)

Senior Service Award, Senior Personnel Employment Council of Westchester (1996)

Community Leadership Award, Mental Health Association Westchester County and Tiffany's (1996)

Distinguished Service Award, Westchester-Putnam Affirmative Action Program, Inc. (1995)

Kate Stoneman Award, Albany Law School (1995)

Medal of Honor Award, The 52 Association for the Handicapped, inc. (1994)

Law and Order Award for Excellence, Police Columbia Association of Westchester, Inc. (1994)

Women's Hall of Fame Award, Westchester County Government (1993)

Award in Recognition of Efforts in Law Enforcement, FBI National Academy (1993)

Rated the Number One Judge for all Supreme and County Court Criminal Judges in Westchester County, Independent Fund for Modern Courts (1992)

Woman of the Year Award, Westchester Women's Council (1991)

Outstanding Woman Annual Award, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (1991)

Award for Distinguished Service to the Criminal Justice System, Pace University Criminal Justice Society (1991)

Law Enforcement and Community Service Award, American Committee on Italian Migration (1990)

Humanitarian Award, Community of Mayors of New York State and the International Council of Mayors (1990)

County Achievement Award, for the DA's Enhancement of Child Abuse Program, National Association of Counties (1989)

Red Ribbon Award, American Film and Video Festival (1988)

Distinguished Service Award, Mercy College (1988)

Certificate of Appreciation Award for Work in Child Abuse, National Criminal Justice Honor Society (1987)

Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Criminal Justice System, Pace University (1984)

Award for Outstanding Contribution in the Delivery of Protection Services, New York State Bar Association (1980)

National County Achievement Award for Domestic Violence Unit (1980)

Honors

Honored at the Police Athletic League's 25th Annual Women of the Year Luncheon (2013)

Honored at Lebanese American Chamber of Commerce Golden Cedar Awards (2010)

Honored by the Uguaglianza N.E. Bronx Lodge #83 (OSIA) "In Recognition of Your Commitment and Dedication in the Fight Against Domestic Violence" (2005)

Honored as a Guest Speaker by the Yonkers Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (2005)

Honored by the Westchester Hispanic Law Enforcement Association Inc. for "Your Dedication and Commitment to the Hispanic Community and Your Fellow Brothers and Sisters in Law Enforcement" (2005)

Honored by the Renaissance Project regarding work with substance abuse treatment (2005)

Honored by the Westchester County Chiefs of Police Association for "10 Years of Dedicated and Inspiring Service to the Residents of Westchester County" (2004)

Honored at the 106th Annual Westchester County Bar Association (2004)

Honored by the Virgin Mary Church (Yonkers, NY) for Service (2004)

Honored by the National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence Westchester for "Recognition of Her Outstanding Dedication and Commitment in the Field of Substance Abuse" (2003)

Honored by the Westchester County Government for "25 Years of Outstanding and Dedicated Service to Law Enforcement and the People of Westchester County" (2001) (estimated)

Selected for participation in *Tools for Tolerance*, a Law Enforcement Program hosted at the Museum of Tolerance (1999)

Selected as one of eight professionals in New York for participation in *Follow a Leader Mentoring Program*, sponsored by Macy's (1999)

Named "An Outstanding Leader Selected to Participate in a Fact-Finding Mission to Israel, arranged by the Jewish Community Relations Counsel (1999)

Honored by the Crime Stoppers of Westchester County (1999).

Honored by the Abraham Fund Celebration of Coexistence (1998)

Honored by the Charles Campbell Committee for Justice (1998)

Honored by The Renaissance Family "For Her Dedication and Commitment to Fairness and Justice and the Ability to Recognize Treatment as an Alternative to Incarceration when Dealing with Chemically Dependent Young People in Our Community" (1997)

Honored by the Eleventh Ward Republican Club of Yonkers "For Her Accomplishments, Dedication and Pursuit of Justice" (1997)

Honored by the Yonkers Police Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants Association, Inc. in "Recognition of Her Positive Contributions to Society Through Her Professional Efforts as a Woman of Distinction in Government" (1997)

Honored by the Italian American Club of Northern Westchester for "Leadership, Courage, and Fortitude" (1997) (estimated)

Selected as one of ten American women for participation in the *Dorot Foundation Seminar in Israel* for National Women Leaders, arranged by the American Jewish Committee's Project

Interchange (1997)

Honored at the Victim Assistance Services 5th Annual Victims Rights Reception for "Her Proactive and Ongoing Commitment to the Needs and Rights of Crime Victims in Westchester County" (1996)

Honored by the Society of Professional Investigators "In Recognition of Your Years of Dedicated Service to the Law Enforcement Community, as well as Your Time and Support to the Society" (1996)

Honored by the Westchester County Government "In Recognition of and Appreciation for Your Years of Outstanding Dedicated Service to the People of Westchester County" (1991)

Recipient of the *Model Criminal Justice Program*, Citation for Domestic Violence Unit by Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence (1981)

9. <u>Bar Associations</u>: List all bar associations or legal or judicial-related committees, selection panels or conferences of which you are or have been a member, and give the titles and dates of any offices which you have held in such groups.

I do not recall specific dates of my general membership in bar associations or legal/judicial committees, but I have notes detailing many of the positions and dates. If the positions are undated, the assumption is that membership began on or after 1993 and ended before 2007. To the best of my recollection, the following memberships and positions are correct.

Westchester County Bar Association

Member, Young Lawyers Section, Frolics Committee, 1976 – 1981

Member, Young Lawyers Section, Executive Committee, 1977 – 1978

Member, Grievance Committee, 1977 – 1990

Member, Committee to Study the Role of Women in Law, 1978 – 1979

Westchester Women's Bar Association

Board of Directors

Member, Judicial Screening Committee, 1979 – 1983

Chair, Criminal Law Committee, 1985 – 1987

American Bar Association

Member, Women and Criminal Justice Committee, 1979 – 1980

Member, Committee on Victims, 1980 – 1982

Member, Prosecution Function, 1983 – 1985

Women's Bar Association

Member, Committee on Criminal and Correction Law

New York District Attorney's Association, 1993 – 2005 President, 1990 – 2000 Chair, Domestic Violence Committee Member, Executive Committee

Governor's (New York State) Committees, Task Forces, and Review Boards

Chair, Criminal Justice Committee (Pataki)

Chair, Domestic Violence Fatalities Review Board (Pataki), 1996 – 1997

Member, New York State Sentencing Reform Act of 1995 (Pataki)

Member, New York State Arson Board (Pataki)

Member, Commission on Domestic Violence (Cuomo), 1983 – 1987

Member, Task Force on Domestic Violence (Carey), 1979 – 1983

Chair, Justice Sub-Committee, Task Force on Domestic Violence (Carey), 1979 - 1982

Westchester County Executive Committee

Member, Task Force on Child Abuse, 1984 – 1991

Member, Arson Task Force

Ninth Judicial District Committee to Eliminate Gender Bias in the Courts

Mental Health Association

Member, Advisory Committee on Domestic Violence

Member, Committee on Child Sexual Abuse

10. Bar and Court Admission:

a. List the date(s) you were admitted to the bar of any state and any lapses in membership. Please explain the reason for any lapse in membership.

New York: February 18, 1976

To the best of my recollection, there have been no lapses in membership.

b. List all courts in which you have been admitted to practice, including dates of admission and any lapses in membership. Please explain the reason for any lapse in membership. Give the same information for administrative bodies that require special admission to practice.

Courts of the State of New York: February 18, 1976.

To the best of my recollection, there have been no lapses in membership.

11. Memberships:

a. List all professional, business, fraternal, scholarly, civic, charitable, or other organizations, other than those listed in response to Questions 9 or 10 to which you belong, or to which you have belonged, since graduation from law school. Provide dates of membership or participation, and indicate any office you held. Include clubs, working

groups, advisory or editorial boards, panels, committees, conferences, or publications.

I do not keep a running list of my previous memberships or the dates therein, but I have notes detailing certain positions. All of the dates below are estimations/approximations. To the best of my recollection, all of the positions below are correct.

National Council on Alcoholism and other Drug Addictions (Westchester) Board of Directors (Early 1980s)

National Museum of Women's History Board of Trustees (1990s)

Pace University School of Law Board of Visitors (1995 – 1997)

Exchange Club Child Abuse Prevention Center of New York Advisory Board (1980s)

New York Prosecutors Training Institute, Inc. Board of Directors (2000 – 2003)

Silent Witness National Advisory Board to End Domestic Violence (1998)

Police Chief Benevolent Association of Westchester (1990s)

Northern Westchester Shelter, Inc. Board of Directors (1980s)

Junior League of Northern Westchester Advisory Council (1980s)

United States Conference of Mayors, Council on Family Violence Advisory Board (1995 – 1996)

Exchange/SCAN, Child Abuse Prevention Center of Westchester Board of Directors (1981 – 1982)

National Advisory Board of Police Executive Research Forum (1996 – 1998)

HeavenlyRx

Board of Directors (approximately 2019 - 2021)

Ave Maria School of Law

Advisory Committee (approximately 2022 – 2024) Co-Chair of the Coach Rod Smith Business Law Institute (2022 – 2024) b. Indicate whether any of these organizations listed in response to 11a above currently discriminate or formerly discriminated on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin either through formal membership requirements or the practical implementation of membership policies. If so, describe any action you have taken to change these policies and practices.

While membership in the Junior League of Northern Westchester, as in other chapters, is historically limited to women, I do not believe this limitation can fairly be described as invidious discrimination for which a change in policy or practices is necessary.

All other organizations listed above do not currently discriminate and, insofar as I am aware, did not formerly (during my membership or prior) discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin either through formal membership requirements or the practical implementation of membership policies.

12. Published Writings and Public Statements:

a. List the titles, publishers, and dates of books, articles, reports, letters to the editor, editorial pieces, or other published material you have written or edited, including material published only on the Internet. Supply four (4) copies of all published material to the Committee.

See Appendix 12.a.

b. Supply four (4) copies of any reports, memoranda or policy statements you prepared or contributed in the preparation of on behalf of any bar association, committee, conference, or organization of which you were or are a member. If you do not have a copy of a report, memorandum or policy statement, give the name and address of the organization that issued it, the date of the document, and a summary of its subject matter.

None that I recall.

c. Supply four (4) copies of any testimony, official statements or other communications relating, in whole or in part, to matters of public policy or legal interpretation, that you have issued or provided or that others presented on your behalf to public bodies or public officials.

See Appendix 12.c.

d. Supply four (4) copies, transcripts or recordings of all speeches or talks delivered by you, including commencement speeches, remarks, lectures, panel discussions, conferences, political speeches, and question-and-answer sessions. Include the date and place where they were delivered, and readily available press reports about the speech or talk. If you do not have a copy of the speech or a transcript or recording of your remarks, give the name and address of the group before whom the speech was given, the date of the speech, and a summary of its subject matter. If you did not speak from a prepared

text, furnish a copy of any outline or notes from which you spoke.

See Appendix 12.d.

e. List all interviews you have given to newspapers, magazines or other publications, or radio or television stations, providing the dates of these interviews and four (4) copies of the clips or transcripts of these interviews where they are available to you.

See Appendix 12.e.

13. <u>Public Office, Political Activities and Affiliations</u>:

a. List chronologically any public offices you have held, other than judicial offices, including the terms of service and whether such positions were elected or appointed. If appointed, please include the name of the individual who appointed you. Also, state chronologically any unsuccessful candidacies you have had for elective office or unsuccessful nominations for appointed office.

From 1993 to 2006, I served three terms as the District Attorney for the Westchester County District Attorney's Office.

In 1986, I was selected by Andrew O'Rourke as his running mate and thus a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York. I did not accept this offer for the candidacy.

In 2005, I was one of three Republicans seeking to enter the New York State Republican Primary for the position of United States Senator from New York. I dropped out of that primary to run for Attorney General of New York—a position I believe was better suited for my law enforcement background.

In 2006, I ran for Attorney General of New York and became the Republican Party's official candidate. I was unsuccessful in the general election.

In 2025, I was appointed Interim United States Attorney for the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia by President Donald J. Trump.

b. List all memberships and offices held in and services rendered, whether compensated or not, to any political party or election committee. If you have ever held a position or played a role in a political campaign, identify the particulars of the campaign, including the candidate, dates of the campaign, your title and responsibilities.

While I have supported campaigns, both personally and through public comments, I have not held memberships or offices related to political parties, election committees, or political campaigns—outside of my own campaigns.

14. <u>Legal Career:</u> Answer each part separately.

a. Describe chronologically your law practice and legal experience after graduation from law school including:

i.whether you served as clerk to a judge, and if so, the name of the judge, the court and the dates of the period you were a clerk;

I have not served as a law clerk.

ii, whether you practiced alone, and if so, the addresses and dates:

I have not practiced alone.

iii.the dates, names and addresses of law firms or offices, companies or governmental agencies with which you have been affiliated, and the nature of your affiliation with each.

1975 – 1989 Westchester County District Attorney's Office 111 Dr Martin Luther King Blvd White Plains, NY 10601 Assistant District Attorney

1993 – 2005
Westchester County District Attorney's Office
111 Dr Martin Luther King Blvd
White Plains, NY 10601
District Attorney

2025 – Present U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia 601 D Street NW Washington, D.C. 20579 Interim United States Attorney

iv whether you served as a mediator or arbitrator in alternative dispute resolution proceedings and, if so, a description of the 10 most significant matters with which you were involved in that capacity.

I have not served as a mediator or arbitrator in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.

v. Whether you have held any judicial office, including positions as an administrative law judge, on any U.S. federal, state, tribal, or local court and if so, please provide the name of the court, the jurisdiction of that court, whether the position was appointed or elected, and the dates of your service.

I have held judicial office. I served as a Judge on the County Court of Westchester County. The court's jurisdiction oversaw civil and criminal matters in Westchester County, (1) which includes the cities of Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Peekskill, and Rye, and (2) the towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Eastchester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Lewisboro, Mamaroneck, Mount Kisco, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, North Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Pelham, Pound Ridge, Town of Rye (not to be confused with the city), Scarsdale, Somers, and Yorktown. The position was elected, and I served from 1990 to 1993.

b. Describe:

i the general character of your law practice and indicate by date when its character has changed over the years.

From 1975 to 1989, I served as an Assistant District Attorney (ADA) for the Westchester County District Attorney's Office. In that capacity, I prosecuted criminal violations of state law that occurred in Westchester County.

From 1990 to 1993, I served as a Judge on the County Court of Westchester County. During my tenure, I oversaw family court matters as well as serious felony cases including those involving murder, rape, gun and narcotics trafficking, as well as economic crimes. In addition to trials, my duties included signing search warrants, eavesdropping warrants, approving pistol permits, and periodically marrying defendants before sending them to state prison.

From 1993 – 2006, I served as the District Attorney for the Westchester County District Attorney's Office. In that role, I served as the chief legal officer for Westchester County in the State of New York. I carried out responsibilities set forth by New York Consolidated Laws, County Law – CNT § 700.

After 2005, I withdrew as a primary candidate for U.S. Senator from New York and ran for Attorney General of New York. Then I hosted my own show for Warn Brothers (Telepictures), Fox News, and WABC Radio.

In May 2025, I became the Interim United States Attorney for the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) for the District of Columbia (together, USAO-DC). In that capacity, I serve as the chief legal officer for the largest USAO by headcount in the country—located in Washington, D.C. I carry out responsibilities set forth by 28 U.S.C. § 547.

ii.your typical clients and the areas at each period of your legal career, if any, in which you have specialized.

As an ADA and the District Attorney for Westchester County, I represented the

people of the State of New York.

As the Interim United States Attorney for USAO-DC, Trepresent the United States of America.

c. Describe the percentage of your practice that has been in litigation and whether you appeared in court frequently, occasionally, or not at all. If the frequency of your appearances in court varied, describe such variance, providing dates.

As an ADA, all of my practice was in litigation, and I appeared in court almost daily. Most all of my matters involved criminal law.

As a lead for multiple task forces as an ADA, my practice remained in litigation, focusing on criminal law, but I exercised supervisory responsibilities and decision-making authority for the ADAs reporting to me. I continued to appear in court regularly.

As the District Attorney for Westchester County, I oversaw several departments focused on criminal litigation. I exercised management responsibility criminal prosecutions for Westchester County. In this capacity, I personally litigated matters and appeared in court, but my appearances were far fewer in number compared to my time as an ADA,

i.Indicate the percentage of your practice in:

- 1. federal courts: 0%
- 2. state courts of record: 100%
- 3. other courts: 0%
- 4. administrative agencies: 0%

ii. Indicate the percentage of your practice in:

- 1. civil proceedings: less than 5%
- 2. criminal proceedings: greater than 95%

As the Interim U.S. Attorney for the U.S. Attorney's Office in D.C., I exercise management responsibility for all litigation in the office, including civil and criminal litigation for both federal and local actions in Washington, D.C. As of the time of this submission, I do not personally litigate matters and do not appear in court.

d. State the number of cases in courts of record, including cases before administrative law judges, you tried to verdict, judgment or final decision (rather than settled), indicating whether you were sole counsel, chief counsel, or associate counsel.

During my time as an ADA, I appeared in court on a near-daily basis. I do not have records from which I could derive an exact number, but I would estimate I tried to verdict hundreds of criminal cases and handled the disposition of thousands of cases. I did so as sole counsel and lead counsel.

I do want to make one contextual point here: When I began working as an ADA in

Westchester County in 1975, women prosecutors were not common, and women were not allowed to prosecute homicides. Many people could not accept the idea that a woman could do a "man's" job. In fact, I chaired meetings of law enforcement officers where I was asked to serve coffee before stepping up to the podium.

So, early in my career, I would take over the cases for other male ADAs who preferred to spend their free time elsewhere or wanted to handoff the case to a woman to see if she could handle being a "real" prosecutor. Because of this, my name may not have been logged in the system, but I always declared I was counsel of record in the courtroom.

Of the hundreds of trials, I estimate roughly 75% were jury trials and roughly 25% were non-jury trials.

e. Describe your practice, if any, before the Supreme Court of the United States. Supply four (4) copies of any briefs, amicus or otherwise, and, if applicable, any oral argument transcripts before the Supreme Court in connection with your practice.

I have been a signatory (not as counsel of record) for two briefs before the Supreme Court of the United States: one as amicus curiae and one as the original prosecuting office opposing the petition for writ of certiorari. The latter will be described in further detail under Question 15 below.

Brief of Amici Curiae National District Attorneys Association, Various State Prosecuting Associations, and the Police Executive Research Forum in Support of the Judgment Below, *Dickerson v. United States*, No. 99-5525, 2000 WL 271990. Copy supplied.

Brief in Opposition to Petition for Certiorari, *Cox v. Miller*, No. 02-937, 2003 WL 21698182. Copy supplied.

I have not participated in oral argument before the Court.

- 15. Litigation: Describe the ten (10) most significant litigated matters which you personally handled, whether or not you were the attorney of record. Give the citations, if the cases were reported, and the docket number and date if unreported. Give a capsule summary of the substance of each case. Identify the party or parties whom you represented; describe in detail the nature of your participation in the litigation and the final disposition of the case. Also state as to each case:
 - a. the date of representation;
 - b. the name of the court and the name of the judge or judges before whom the case was litigated; and
 - c. the individual name, addresses, and telephone numbers of co-counsel and of principal counsel for each of the other parties.

Some of these cases are older and were not captured well or at all by online repositories. I am recalling certain facts to the best of my recollection. Every case that I tried, I argued and tried by myself at the trial level, Most co-counsel entries on Westlaw are attorneys who argued or briefed the case on appeal. The last two cases on this list were tried by attorneys in my office while I served as District Attorney. For *People v. Safian*, I was appellate counsel. All information on the listed attorneys comes from Westlaw and represents the last known and most up-to-date information available. All dates of representation are estimated.

1. The People of the State of New York v Dennis Salvador Alvarez-Hernandez, Westchester Cnty., No. DA01352-00 (Lange, J.) (2000 – 2003)

I prosecuted Dennis Salvador Alvarez-Hernandez for the murder of Patricia Torres and two of her children. This marked the first time in my career I had ever pursued the death penalty since it was reinstated in 1995. After suffering severe abuse at Alvarez's hands (drunken beatings and a murder attempt with his car), Patricia Torres, Alvarez's then-girlfriend, told Alvarez their relationship was over. In a drunken rage, he stabbed her, forcing her to watch as he stabbed and disemboweled three of her children, killing two of them. Vincent, Patricia's third child, was the only survivor, kept alive by his own strength and courage, as he escaped to his grandparents' apartment next door. Alvarez stabbed himself to throw off investigators, alleging that Patricia was the murderer of her own children. Upon learning that Vincent had survived, he plead for mercy, offering to plead guilty to avoid the death penalty. Our office made our case to the jury. Alvarez was convicted on all counts, but the jury was not unanimous in imposing the death penalty. He was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole.

Appellate Counsel

Patricia M. Murphy Assistant District Attorney Westchester County District Attorney's Office 111 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd White Plains, NY 10601 (914) 995-3000.

George L. Bolen Assistant District Attorney Westchester County District Attorney's Office 111 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd White Plains, NY 10601 (914) 995-3000.

Defense Counsel

Robert J. Aiello, Esq., 186th Street Maspeth, NY 11378 (718) 426-0444. Michael L. Spiegel, Esq., 111 Broadway, Suite 1305 New York, NY 10006 (212) 587-8558

2. The People of the State of New York v Michael Linton, Westchester Cnty., No. DA00345-87, (Colabella, J.) (1987 – 1988)

Michael Linton was a 32-year-old former Green Beret who stalked and eventually murdered Renee Linton—his estranged wife. Because I was Chief of the Domestic Violence Unit, which I started, I frequently encountered domestic abuse cases, but this one was particularly dehumanizing. Michael's abuse of Renee was a regular occurrence, often happening in front of their children. He incessantly sent her messages telling her he would kill her, to the point that she became numb to his threats. She only took the children and fled after Michael played a game of Russian roulette with them—pointing a gun at their heads as she and the children cowered in a bedroom. He kept pulling the trigger and laughing when it clicked on an empty chamber. She moved in and out of shelters and apartments, and she changed jobs three times. But Michael always found her. Over and over again, Michael would tell Renee he was going to kill her, and she fully believed him. But she was tired and wanted to give her children a normal life. Michael Linton would not let that happen. He murdered her in February of 1987. He climbed up a fire escape to her apartment, found her, and then he fired five rounds from his gun into Renee. Afterwards, he stuffed her into an oven. I personally tried this jury case. Michael Linton was convicted of murder in second degree, attempted assault in first degree, criminal possession of weapon in second degree, and criminal possession of weapon in third degree. His conviction was affirmed on appeal.

Appellate Counsel

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Maryanne Luciano Westchester County District Attorney's Office 111 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd White Plains, NY 10601 (914) 995-3000.

Defense Counsel

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3. The People of the State of New York v John Hickey, Westchester Cnty., No. DA00087-83 (Lange, J.) (1983 – 1984)

I prosecuted John Hickey for the sexual assault of two children: Judy and Jimmy (aliases to preserve their identities)—ages seven and eight, respectively. These two children were adopted by a foster mother and were enjoying the normal life children are entitled to, eagerly awaiting Christmas. Their foster mom hired Hickey's girlfriend, Joan Moore, to babysit the children so she could attend a wedding. Hickey dropped by to see his girlfriend, unbeknownst to the mom. That night, John Hickey undressed himself and confronted the children with a large carving knife and fork. He told them to undress and proceeded to insert the knife and fork in their orifices before raping and sodomizing them. Afterwards, Hickey threatened to kill the children if they told anyone what happened, Judy and Jimmy never found the words to describe what happened; their silence a week before Christmas was the only clue that something was wrong. Moore eventually confessed to the children's mother and agreed to testify against Hickey. That brought this case to me. Judy and Jimmy both bravely testified using anatomically correct dolls, still lacking the words to tell their stories. Hickey was convicted of first-degree rape, first-degree sodomy, first-degree sexual abuse, and criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree, all affirmed on appeal.

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4. The People of New York vs David Safian (& Robert Miner), Westchester Cnty., No. 99-

2047. (Beisheim Jr., J.) (1975 – 1976)

On the night of May 2, 1975, Deborah Safian was brutally murdered, stabbed to death by Robert Miner, who claimed he was acting on the orders of her husband, David Safian in Tuckahoe, NY. Miner, a seventeen-year-old, wanted to buy a used motorcycle. David wanted to kill the mother of his children because she threatened to leave him. Safian paid Miner to murder his wife, first giving him a picture of Deborah and then identifying where she would be for the kill. That night, Deborah fought fiercely for her life, only to be stabbed between 19 and 25 times. On May 22, 1975, David Safian walked into the Tuckahoe Police Station and made a chilling, recorded admission. After receiving his Miranda warnings, he openly stated that he wanted to "get rid of a person." David Safian and Robert Miner were both convicted of murder. I served as appellate counsel on this matter, and the convictions were affirmed by the New York Court of Appeals.

Counsel of Record

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Defense Counsel

Herman Kaufman Deceased

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5. The People of New York vs Cesar A. Ramirez, Westchester Cnty., No. DA00035-86 (Marasco, J.) (1986 – 1987)

I tried Cesar Ramirez twice—once for murder and once for rape. He masqueraded as a philanthropist and New York socialite yet had repeatedly and systematically raped his daughter for two years, between the ages of 14 and 16, before impregnating her. I tried Ramirez for the rape of his daughter, resulting in a conviction on all counts. That included seven counts of first-degree rape, seven counts of first-degree sodomy, and two counts of incest. Thereafter, I also tried and ultimately convicted Ramirez for the murder of his second wife, even though the medical examiner had years earlier stated that her death was a suicide. In fact, after Ramirez killed his wife, he had his daughter dressed in his deceased wife's clothing, took her to clubs in New York City, and required her to babysit her half siblings the next day. This was a man whose life was a chilling testament to a complete disregard for human decency. In the rape case, he was sentenced to 58 to 117 years in prison. In the murder case he was sentenced to 25 to life.

Appellate Counsel

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6. The People of New York vs Ann Franklin, Westchester Cnty., No. DA00494-93 (Murphy, J.) (1993 – 1994)

The case of Ann Franklin, a babysitter, and the tragic death of 10-month-old Kieran Dunne stands out as one of the most impactful. I vividly recall the day when Franklin was arrested and charged with second-degree murder. Franklin had hurled young Kieran across the room in a fit of rage after he pulled her hair. The force of the throw crushed his skull, leading to catastrophic brain injuries. Despite being placed on life support, the damage was irreversible, and his parents faced the devastating decision to let him go. Before this tragedy, the Dunne family had tried to check Franklin's background with the local police but were turned away. It was only after the incident that we discovered her history of petty theft and false identities in another country. Initially, Franklin maintained her innocence, but as the prosecution unfolded, she eventually pleaded guilty to first-degree manslaughter and received a sentence of up to 25 years. This case not only marked a significant point in my career but also led to meaningful change. I fought to change the law so families like the Dunnes could find out if their nannies had any prior run-ins with the law, "Kieran's Law" was enacted in 1998, and I stood by the governor of New York as he signed it. This law allows for background checks on nannies, a crucial step in preventing such tragedies in the future. This case remains etched in my memory as a profound example of justice and reform.

Defense Counsel

Michael P. Romano P.C. 2 William St Ste 302 White Plains, NY 7. The People of New York vs Patrick Baxter, Westchester Cnty. No. DA01415-00 (West, J.) (2000 – 2002)

Patrick Baxter was responsible for the brutal rapes and murders of two women and a teenage girl in Westchester County between 1987 and 1990. The victims were Michelle Walker, Patricia England, and Lisa Gibbens. On June 6, 1987, Michelle, a 14-year-old 9th-grade student, went out to buy pizza and milk in Yonkers. Tragically, she never returned home. Her body was discovered the next day in a wooded area along a popular trail. Her cash and jewelry were missing, and she had been sexually assaulted and asphyxiated. At the time, Baxter lived in an apartment overlooking that trail, but due to legal constraints, we couldn't question him. Patricia England's case was equally haunting. On New Year's Day 1987, Patricia, a 19-year-old resident of Yonkers, vanished after visiting a friend. Her frozen body was found two months later in Greenburgh. She had been sexually assaulted and likely asphyxiated, with her body moved from the original crime scene. Initially, her boyfriend was a suspect, but DNA evidence cleared him. We later discovered Baxter knew Patricia through her boyfriend, who worked with him at an auto repair shop. Then there was Lisa Gibbens, a 25-year-old who had moved to Tuckahoe from Manhattan. On July 17, 1990, she was attacked near the Crestwood train station on her way to work. She was sexually assaulted, shot in the back of the head, and robbed of her purse and jewelry. Her murder sent shockwaves through the Tuckahoe community. Baxter had no real connection to the area, only frequenting the Crestwood Train Station with friends. Initially, these murders seemed unrelated due to the differences in the manner of homicide and the crime locations. However, in early 2000, because of a change in the law, we were able to get a blood sample from Baxter. And when put in the CODIS system, his DNA matched all three victims. Baxter was arrested in 2000 while serving time for car theft and was convicted of the murders in 2002. He received consecutive sentences of 25 years to life for each murder. Despite expressing condolences to the victims' families during sentencing, he denied committing the crimes. He was convicted of murder in the second degree in all three cases and his convictions were affirmed on appeal.

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8. The People of New York v. Clarence Barger, Westchester Cnty., No. 01078-81 (McMahon, J.) (1981 – 1982)

This was the first homicide case I tried and also the first homicide case any woman in Westchester County had tried. Clarence "Jack" Barger strangled his wife of 30 years to death on Labor Day 1981. At trial, the defense tried to claim temporary insanity and an emotional disorder that stemmed from a bad relationship with his wife. But I brought in an expert witness who rebuffed these claims. But he knew, and the jury knew, that he could appreciate the consequences of his actions when he murdered his wife. He was convicted of manslaughter.

Because Westchester County does not keep electronic records of older cases, I ordered a physical copy of this case file for more information, but the case file only had information relating to his indictment and sentencing. As stated above, I tried all of my cases as sole counsel, and I do not recall who, if anyone, acted as appellate counsel.

Defense Counsel

Arthur J. Spring Deceased

9. The People of New York v. Richard DiGuglielmo, Westchester Cnty., No. 96-1403 (Leavitt, J.) (1996 – 1997)

Charles Campbell was a thirty-seven-year-old black male who got off work hoping to grab a slice of pizza. He parked in front of the only parking spot he could find, a small lot in front of a deli that served a mini-mall across from a pizza place. Richard B. DiGugliemo, the owner of the deli, told him to move his car. Campbell said he would right after he got a slice of pizza; he even said he'd come into the deli and buy a soft drink. DiGuglielmo wasn't agreeable, and Campbell ran out of the pizzeria before being served to confront DiGuglielmo putting a sticker on his car. At that point, Richard D. DiGuglielmo, the elder DiGuglielmo's son and an off-duty New York City police officer, came rushing out the deli along with his brother-in-law, wrestled Campbell to the ground, and punched him repeatedly. Campbell managed to regain his feet, open his car's trunk, and grab an aluminum baseball bat. Campbell kept backing away while swinging the bat low. The younger DiGuglielmo ran inside to grab a Colt .32 from beneath the register and—without warning or hesitation—came back to fire three rounds into Charles Campbell's torso. All three rounds were fatal. DiGuglielmo maintained self-defense, but

witnesses saw Campbell behaving in a defensive manner—backing off and moving out of range. In addition, Campbell's body bore the marks of a beating. The jury convicted DiGuglielmo and he received 25 to life. Thereafter, Al Sharpton came to my office to thank me. He indicated it was the first time in the history of New York state that a white cop was convicted of killing a black man.

Trial and Appellate Counsel

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10. The People of New York v. Paul Cox, Westchester Cnty., No. 93-00775 (Cowhey, J.) (1993 – 2003)

This is the trial court proceeding of the Cox v. Miller Supreme Court of the United States brief above. Paul Cox was, in the parlance of Alcoholics Anonymous, a "recovering alcoholic." He was also a killer. On New Years Eve 1988, Cox was violent drunk and broke into his childhood home where he viciously attacked Lakshman Rao Chervu and his wife Shanta Chervu—a couple who just bought the home from Cox's parents a few years prior. Cox would later say he thought he was stabbing his parents. Instead, he butchered two people he didn't even know. He slit their throats and stabbed each at least ten times. And for the longest time, no one knew who murdered this couple. It wasn't until Paul started attending Alcoholics Anonymous meetings where he began telling AA members. One of those members called the police, and the police brought Cox in for questioning. Fingerprint evidence from the crime scene matched Cox's prints exactly, and Cox admitted he was in an alcoholic stupor when he broke in and intended to kill his parents. His defense was temporary insanity brought on by alcohol-induced psychosis. We tried the case and the jury hung by a single holdout. After a retrial, the second jury found Cox guilty on two counts of first-degree manslaughter and he was given the maximum sentence. From there, Cox appealed the conviction to the Appellate Court, where it was upheld. He then appealed to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in New York, which saw no basis to review the case. Then, he petitioned a federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, and a federal district court judge overturned his conviction by ruling that the law considered AA a religion and concluding that Cox's confession violated its promise of confidentiality. I was baffled. These were casual conversations that took place between AA members but not at AA meetings. How could they be equated with the level of confidentiality given a priest-penitent confession or a psychiatrist-patient therapy session? We would contest the ruling. That federal district court judge's decision was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Cox's lawyer then petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States to hear the case. In February of 2003, over 15 years after the Chervus were murdered, the Supreme Court denied the appeal.

Trial and Appellate Counsel

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16. <u>Legal Activities</u>: Describe the most significant legal activities you have pursued, including significant litigation which did not progress to trial or legal matters that did not involve litigation. Describe fully the nature of your participation in these activities. List any client(s) or organization(s) for whom you performed lobbying activities and describe the lobbying activities you performed on behalf of such client(s) or organizations(s). (Note: As to any facts requested in this question, please omit any information protected by the attorney-client privilege.)

Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Prosecution

As an ADA, I spent over a decade prosecuting domestic violence and child abuse cases. Many of these cases did not go to trial because victims could not break the cycle of domestic violence—often recanting or declining to cooperate. This was a formative experience in my career and helped me understand the need for greater assistance and counseling for victims. This also helped impact my policies when I took over as the District Attorney.

Leading the Domestic Violence Unit

As a young ADA, I created the first domestic violence unit in a prosecutor's office in the nation, funded through a grant from the Department of Justice. I used the position to bring attention to the long-ignored issue of abused women suffering silently in their own homes. I advocated for victims in courtrooms, the state legislature, with women's groups as well as judicial and police groups. I fought to change a culture that had, for generations, accepted violence against women. Our office and unit received national attention for this; I was appointed by three successive New York governors to spearhead legislative efforts to stop domestic

violence and child abuse.

Investigation of the Murder of Anne Scripps Douglas

Mere hours after I took the oath of office as Westchester County's District Attorney, at midnight on January 1, 1994, police received a call at 3:50am from a young man named Todd Douglas—concerned because his brother Scott left a cryptic message on his answering machine, indicating something bad had happened. Todd was particularly worried about his sister-in-law, Anne Scripps Douglas, since there was a divorce pending. Police arrived at the couple's home, found it locked, broke in, and found Anne unconscious on the bed—covered in blood. She had been bludgeoned to death with a claw hammer. Curled protectively next to her body was her terrier puppy. Her three-year-old daughter was in the house, witnessed the event, and said "daddy painted mommy red."

I began my first term as DA by setting up a war room in the conference room next to my office. This was the type of abuser I had prosecuted with single-minded passion during my fifteen years as an ADA. Anne Scripps Douglas, a newspaper heiress, was proof to nonbelievers that domestic violence was not limited to the disadvantaged, where poverty, ignorance, and the daily battle to survive spilled over into violent acts. It was also the domain of the wealthy, where secrecy and shame kept it hidden until it was too late.

We continued our investigation despite finding evidence that Scott had fled the area. In doing so, we learned about the details of the last days of Anne's life. She had been terrified of her husband. In early December, she sought an order of protection, and the court ordered Scott to stop harassing his wife but allowed him to stay in their home. The situation deteriorated further after Christmas, where Anne returned to court in White Plains, trying to have Scott evicted. There was no judge to see her because of the holidays, even though hers was a real emergency. Defeated, she returned home and placed a clay hammer next to her pillow for protection. That claw hammer would become the murder weapon used by her husband.

Three months after the event, a railroad employee came upon a floater, miles downstream from the bridge. Dental records confirmed it was Scott's body. A gold watch on his wrist eerily confirmed his hour of death as midnight on New Year's Eve.

The violence that ended Anne Scripps Douglas's life so prematurely left many other victims behind, including her three-year-old daughter. I will never forget her asking whether her mommy was an angel in heaven or whether her mommy still had boo-boos on her face. Her older daughter took her own life 15 years later. It stays with me as a reminder of how the system failed Anne Scripps Douglas and her family, and how we must learn from those failures and fight to ensure that nobody else should suffer that fate.

Investigation of the Disappearance of Kathleen Durst

In 2000, I opened a 17-year-old cold case into the disappearance of Kathleen Durst, the then-wife and victim of Robert Durst. There were questions and apparent cover-ups that led me to investigate and pursue reopening the cold case. That investigation was emphasized by Robert

Durst's defense team in his infamous Galveston trial where he shot and dismembered Morris Black, his neighbor, to justify why he had fled to Galveston under a disguise. Later, the HBO docudrama "The Jinx" chronicled the case and uncovered new evidence—leading to Durst serving a life sentence in California for killing a confidente who helped him cover up his murder of Kathie Durst. Like many serial murderers, Durst liked to leave crumbs, including a comment he made in the bathroom while still mic'd for The Jinx: "[I] killed them all, of course." My eighth book, entitled "He Killed Them All" outlines the years-long effort to reopen and find evidence to convict him.

Establishing Outreach Programs in Westchester County

Among the many programs I established in Westchester County as the District Attorney, three stand out: (1) Watchful Eye, a home security program for senior citizens; (2) Operation Safe Smiles, a child identification program to assist law enforcement in the event a child is lost or missing; and Clear Choices, a substance abuse prevention program for middle school students that stressed parental involvement. Clear Choices was recognized for outstanding achievement by the National Association of Counties.

A bit about Watchful Eye, as it was especially meaningful to me. Watchful Eye was sparked by Margaret Brigham. She was 86 years old the day a strange man ran her doorbell and said he was looking for work. That man said he'd done work at her house many years ago. Margaret knew that was a lie and declined. However, he realized Margaret was alone and pushed her down a long flight of stairs before dragging her to a closet under the basement stairs and locked her in. He eventually fled after being unable to locate any money, leaving her for dead.

Margaret fought her way out and was an invaluable witness—giving the police sketch artist a dead-on description of her assailant. She was razor sharp, and didn't have the slightest hesitation about testifying at trial—helping us secure a conviction.

Later, Margaret came to the office to thank me, and I asked her why she opened the door in the first place. She said, "if I had seen those beady eyes, I would have never opened the door." That response began the program—a community service project installing peepholes in the doors of senior citizens. We installed over 1000 peepholes during my tenure, which not only allowed those seniors access to see out their doors, but also gave my office the opportunity to talk to seniors, tell them about the office, and make suggestions about the ways they could protect. We have no idea how many crimes may have been prevented because of Margaret's courage and fortitude, but thanks to her, many other seniors are safer today.

Hates Crimes Initiatives

When antisemitic graffiti showed up on Westchester streets and even golf courses, I arranged for public demonstrations to protest those who would attempt to intimidate others based on religious bias. I worked with famed author and holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel to help sound the alarm and make Westchester safe for the Jewish Community.

Thereafter, I created the Hate Crimes Bureau and lobbied for a hate crimes law in New York-

negotiating language and including all necessary penalties. I stood alongside Governor George Pataki when he signed the Hate Crimes Act of 2000 into law. In 1999, because of my efforts against hate crimes, Senators Kennedy and Hatch invited me to testify before the United States Senate Judiciary Committee on hate crimes following the horrific murder of Matthew Sheppard. I was joined by Matthew's mother, Judy.

Investigating Pedophile Priests

While I was District Attorney, the *Boston Globe* published a story about John Geoghan, a pedophile priest who had been protected by the Boston Archdiocese for many years. The *Globe*'s story opened a vast floodgate of repressed private pain, as hundreds of victims across the nation came forward with their own horrific stories of being sodomized and raped by priests.

I wanted to make sure that the New York Archdiocese cooperated fully with law enforcement, and I was concerned when Church authorities took a confrontational approach to the issue. I wanted immediate access to records of sexual abuse allegations, but the Archdiocese announced that it would review the allegations and pass on only those they believed to be legitimate. My position was this: when it came to pedophilia, the canon law would not prohibit my involvement. Indeed, the civil (and in this case criminal) law demanded my involvement. The Church wielded enormous power and influence. When the Archdiocese asked authorities to back off, there was a general sentiment that such a request was reasonable. I disagreed.

On April 29, 2002, the New York Archdiocese turned over its records and I impaneled a special grand jury to investigate those cases. The grand jury met fifteen times, heard testimony from more than twenty witnesses, and reviewed exhibits consisting of thousands of documents. While all of these cases proved to be barred from prosecution from the statute of limitations, the grand jury used the information to make recommendations to the New York legislature. Their recommendations included the elimination of the statute of limitations for child sexual abuse, mandatory reporting by religious institutions, criminal penalties for recklessly allowing an employee with a record of child sexual abuse access to minors, and prohibition of confidentiality agreements in civil suits regarding child sexual abuse.

Internet Pedophile Sting Operations

With the explosion of the internet in the 1990s, I foresaw that this new technology would be used by criminals, especially pedophiles, to access and exploit children. As District Attorney, I established internet pedophile sting operations that became a model nationwide. Our operations arrested predators involved prominent members of the communities including doctors, coaches, priests, and prep school headmasters. The sting had a 100% conviction rate.

Establishing the Environmental Crimes Bureau

I created an Environmental Crimes Bureau to investigate the illegal transportation, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and pollution of Westchester County's watershed. My efforts included identifying potential dangers to the water system using aerial mapping. I understood the potential for bad actors to create enormous damage and long-term harm to the

public at large. The Bureau's initiatives included prosecuting over 800 polluters, requiring corporate polluters to fund environmental projects in their communities for generations to come, and securing roughly \$2.3 million in cleanup costs via settlements.

Establishing the High Technology Crimes Bureau

I created the High Technology Crimes Bureau to combat new and evolving criminal uses of computers and telecommunications systems. At the time, old crimes were being committed in new ways, and statutes did not effectively address crimes that were being committed on this new platform. Until new legislation could be enacted, my office successfully prosecuted these crimes, creatively using the older laws on the books. Concurrently, I actively pursued the legislative changes needed to address the new frontiers of computer crime. The High Technology Crimes Bureau was recognized for its outstanding achievements by the National Association of Counties.

Establishing Westchester's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

In 1998, under the auspices of the President's Executive Office, I established one of the first satellite intelligence centers in the U.S.: Westchester's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). The HIDTA center became the go-to information hub for law enforcement in the region. After 9/11, it became the *primary* source of intelligence information for the New York City Police Department when NYC's HIDTA center was forced to close for weeks after the attack on the World Trade Center. In addition to providing intelligence data and digital imaging, Westchester's HIDTA center was tasked to contact family members of victims of the World Trade Center in other countries via Interpol.

Establishing the Gang Violence Unit

I created the Gang Violence Unit to identify and prosecute gang-related activity throughout the county. Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies nationwide was essential to identify members of the Latin Kings, the Bloods, the Savage Nomads, and the Chicano Nation. Work included convicting more than 100 members and associates of LaCosa Nostra, prosecuting a \$50 million-a-year cocaine network for transporting drugs from California to distribute along the eastern seaboard, smashing an international car theft ring, and protecting consumers from Nigerian email swindles.

17. **Teaching**: What courses have you taught? For each course, state the title, the institution at which you taught the course, the years in which you taught the course, and describe briefly the subject matter of the course and the major topics taught. If you have a syllabus of each course, provide four (4) copies to the committee.

I do not recall the titles of all the courses I taught over the years, and I also do not have syllabifor those courses. The courses I recall teaching are below:

Mercy College, 1979-1980, Criminal Law

Municipal Police Training Course (Westchester County), 1993-2005, Criminal Law & Domestic Violence

In addition, I have lectured widely on matters concerning law enforcement, victims, and criminal justice throughout the country. While I have not tracked all these lectures, many of them will be captured in Appendix 12.d.

18. <u>Deferred Income/ Future Benefits</u>: List the sources, amounts and dates of all anticipated receipts from deferred income arrangements, stock, options, uncompleted contracts and other future benefits which you expect to derive from previous business relationships, professional services, firm memberships, former employers, clients or customers. Describe the arrangements you have made to be compensated in the future for any financial or business interest.

After discussion with my financial advisors, and to the best of my knowledge, none.

19. Outside Commitments During Service: Do you have any plans, commitments, or agreements to pursue outside employment, with or without compensation, during your service with the court? If so, explain.

No.

20. Sources of Income: List sources and amounts of all income received during the calendar year preceding your nomination and for the current calendar year, including all salaries, fees, dividends, interest, gifts, rents, royalties, licensing fees, honoraria, and other items exceeding \$500 or more (if you prefer to do so, copies of the financial disclosure report, required by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, may be substituted here).

Please see my OGE-278 as provided by the Office of Government Ethics.

21. <u>Statement of Net Worth</u>: Please complete the attached financial net worth statement in detail (add schedules as called for).

Please see attached Statement of Net Worth.

22. **Potential Conflicts of Interest:**

a. Identify the family members or other persons, parties, affiliations, pending and categories of litigation, financial arrangements or other factors that are likely to present potential conflicts-of-interest when you first assume the position to which you have been nominated. Explain how you would address any such conflict if it were to arise.

During the nomination process, I consulted with the Department of Justice's ethics office and Designated Ethics Officer to identify any potential conflicts. If I am confirmed, I will continue to consult with that office and will recuse myself from any matter in which recusal is required.

b. Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest, including the procedure you will follow in determining these areas of concern.

Any potential conflict of interest will be resolved in accordance with the terms of an ethics agreement that I have entered with the Department's designated agency ethics official. If confirmed, I will continue to consult with the Department of Justice's ethics office and will recuse myself from any matter in which recusal is required.

23. **Pro Bono Work:** An ethical consideration under Canon 2 of the American Bar Association's Code of Professional Responsibility calls for "every lawyer, regardless of professional prominence or professional workload, to find some time to participate in serving the disadvantaged." Describe what you have done to fulfill these responsibilities, listing specific instances and the amount of time devoted to each. If you are not an aftorney, please use this opportunity to report significant charitable and volunteer work you may have done.

Throughout my career, I have focused a lot of my energy on the victims of crime, because they're at the very heart of the justice system. My personal calling was and is to punish predators and to protect the public—to help guarantee the quality of life we're entitled to in a civilized society. This means that my job is not done because a case is closed or a criminal is behind bars. True justice is not until we understand that our obligation does not end with punishing the abuser; we must also reach out to heal the victims.

Earlier in my career, this was considered outside the scope of a prosecutor's responsibilities, so I dedicated my "unofficial" time to helping victims, whether that was connecting victims to battered women's shelters and churches or being a resource for abused children.

One memory that comes to mind is Daniel C. (alias to protect his identity). Officers found Daniel tied to a radiator with the cord from a venetian blind. He was naked, filthy, and malnourished to the point of being skin and bones. His matted, unwashed hair was long and stringy, his emaciated body covered with bruises and cuts, his hands swollen black-and-blue from the pinch of the cord. Notably, the officers who found Daniel fought to contain their emotions as they untied the boy from the radiator.

After he had healed, I wanted to serve as a compassionate and determined advocate to make sure that Daniel wouldn't return home to abuse or get lost in the foster care system without the support he needed. Daniel testified in his mother's trial, bravely telling me—without hesitation—that "she should go to jail." His mother was ultimately convicted of a felony and sent to jail. Daniel was sent to live with his birth father, a good man who took excellent care of him.

Afterwards, Daniel kept in touch with me. In the coming years, every so often my secretary would buzz me over the intercom, happily announcing, "It's Daniel. He wants to talk to his lawyer." He always thought of me that way, and I was always delighted to hear his voice. He called me when he graduated from high school, then college, where he studied to become a social worker. I was so proud of him.

<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>

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