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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
X	
SHEREEN BOBROWSKY,	
Plaintiff,	
,	
v.	10 Civ. 1846 K
THE YONKERS COURTHOUSE,	
et al.,	
Defendants	
Defendants.	
x	
	White Plains, 1
	April 15, 2010
	11:00 a.m.
Deferre	
Before:	
HON. KENNETH	M. KARAS,
	District Judge
	District budge
APPEARA	NCES
SHEREEN BOBROWSKY Plaintiff appearing Pro Se	
Plaintill appearing Pro Se	
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF	
Attorney for Defendants Mart	inelli and Scheinkman
SUSAN ANSPACH	
CONFER	ENCE

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04fibobc ag CONFERENCE 1 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Shereen Bobrowsky v. the 2 Yonkers Courthouse. 3 MS BOBROWSKY: Dr. Shereen Bobrowsky appearing pro se. 4 MS ANSPACH: Susan Anspach for the defendants 5 Martinelli and Scheinkman from the Office of the State Attorney 6 General. 7 THE COURT: Ms Anspach, maybe you can help me out 8 here. If I got sued I'm pretty sure I wouldn't be able to call 9 up the United States Attorney's Office and have them represent 10 me. So how does it work in the state system? Presumably your 11 office appears in front of these judges, right? 12 MS ANSPACH: Yes, on occasion. I'm not sure I 13 understand your Honor's question. Why am I representing the 14 judges? 15 THE COURT: Yes. It's a question I'm just trying to 16 understand. If I got sued I'm pretty sure I wouldn't be able 17 to call up the federal equivalent of the Attorney General's 18 Office which would basically be represented by the United 19 States Attorney's Office here in the district and say can you 20 represent me because they appear in front of me. MS ANSPACH: I believe, it's my understanding you 21 22 would be, your Honor. I believe that would be the case. 2.3 THE COURT: Really? All right. I've never been sued, 24 it's probably not going to happen.

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MS ANSPACH: I believe that would be the case. I'm SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

thinking in my long ago past when I was a federal employee and was sued and was represented by the United States Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: No question that the United States Attorney's Office, we see them all the time representing other executive branch employees who were sued, but here you're talking about the United States Attorney's Office, which as I said appear in front of us all the time. They are a different branch of government. But you seem to think, and I'm not raising this because -- it's not out of concern, just curiosity.

MS ANSPACH: I've been with the office for three years and we represent the state agencies and one of the agencies is the Office of Court Administration, and in the Office of Court Administration we represent not all judges, but all judges who are covered, I believe it's the status under the state Constitution, they're state court judges, city and criminal court judges, family court judges, and any court officers and others who are part of the Office of Court Administration.

THE COURT: I figured there might be some statutory scheme. So you wouldn't necessarily represent a New York Court of Appeals judge who was sued? You might. But you're saying you don't necessarily represent all of them.

MS ANSPACH: That's correct. But I do believe there's been litigation actually, and occasionally there are conflicts, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 there has been litigation, as you know, with some of the judges suing over pay, and the office has been involved in representing. But when there is a conflict, there are opportunities to seek outside counsel. And in fact in some cases that's what happened. The Attorney General has asked and sought for outside --

THE COURT: I think Mr. Nussbaum was tapped in the lawsuit having to do with pay because your office would probably represent the people being sued as well as the people suing.

MS ANSPACH: Exactly. So there certainly are situations where there is a conflict and outside counsel is sought, but on a fairly regular basis we do represent the judges who are part of the Office of Court Administration.

THE COURT: I'm not asking because I was concerned. I was asking just because I was curious and I understand the answer, so thank you for that.

MS ANSPACH: Thank you.

THE COURT: You're here representing two of the judicial officers who have been sued, is that right?

MS ANSPACH: Yes, your Honor. I really can't speak to the caption the City of Yonkers. I want the Court to be aware that I am familiar with a number of the allegations because I was involved in litigation with Ms Bobrowsky before Judge Robinson two and a half years ago that resulted in a decision SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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which your Honor may or may not be aware of.

THE COURT: I have read it, yes.

MS ANSPACH: And I believe there are similar allegations against a number of Yonkers officials relating to property, I believe.

THE COURT: There's an R&R that's pending from Judge Smith.

MS ANSPACH: Exactly. I wanted to make sure that your Honor was aware, and to put things in context, and some of the underlying family and property issues are being addressed in those matters. As to this matter, when Judge Martinelli and Judge Scheinkman were served with the papers that are currently before your Honor, under the Public Officer Law they requested representation. And maybe that's a statutory scheme that I'm not totally familiar with, but under the Public Officer Law they requested representation. And I am familiar with their involvement or lack of involvement in the current papers that have been filed.

THE COURT: Okay. And Dr. Bobrowsky, we have two of the judges that are represented here.

MS BOBROWSKY: Actually, if I can just make a comment to what Ms Anspach said.

THE COURT: Just one second. I want to make sure we're square here. Ms Anspach is here representing Judges Martinelli and Judge Scheinkman but not Judge Hansbury.

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04fibobc ag CONFERENCE 1 MS ANSPACH: Correct. 2 THE COURT: Was he served? 3 MS BOBROWSKY: Yes. All in the same manner. 4 THE COURT: Your office hasn't heard from Judge 5 Hansbury? 6 MS ANSPACH: Exactly, your Honor. 7 MS BOBROWSKY: There were court officers involved but 8 they were not wearing badges or name tags or badge numbers so I 9 haven't identified them. 10 THE COURT: So they're sued at this point as Jane or 11 John Does? 12 MS BOBROWSKY: Yes. If I may, the Public Officers 13 Law, Section 17, there is a problem. There is a conflict of 14 interest in the sense that under Section 17 it states that if 15 there's any issue where there may be a conflict, as in this 16 matter, that the AG's Office must do an internal investigation 17 and then present a written decision on whether or not they feel 18 they can still proceed. 19 THE COURT: What's the conflict here? 20 MS BOBROWSKY: The conflict is the AG is helping me 21 and meeting with me, attorney and investigators, regarding 22 title fraud, marriage fraud, this very matter. And I feel very 23 uncomfortable where the AG is also representing some judges that are involved in the very matter that's been going on. 24 25 THE COURT: One second. If you could, when you say SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE 1 they're meeting with you, are they meeting with you in their 2 capacity as your counsel? Are they representing you in these 3 matters? 4 MS BOBROWSKY: In the investigation in the fraud 5 matter --6 THE COURT: They're not representing your interests? 7 It sounds like they're contrary to your interests. 8 MS BOBROWSKY: No, they're representing my interests. 9 THE COURT: Who at AG's Office have you been dealing 10 with? 11 MS BOBROWSKY: The attorney is Ron Greenstein and the 12 investigators are, I met with one and two are coming to my home 13 next week. 14 THE COURT: And Mr. Greenstein is an attorney with the 15 Attorney General's office? 16 MS BOBROWSKY: Yes. Assistant AG. 17 THE COURT: I realize he's not the Attorney General. 18 MS BOBROWSKY: Ronnie. It's a her. 19 THE COURT: Do you know about this? 20 MS ANSPACH: I think the firewall between the office 21 that investigates and has a public interest that's at stake --22 I'm not familiar with this investigation, but many individuals 23 in New York State call the State Attorney General for assistance in investigating matters that appear to be of public 24 25 interest and public concern. And this may be one of them. And SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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in those situations, we are deliberately not part of the loop on those matters. So I'm not familiar with this.

But I believe it would be a public interest investigation, and often an individual is the person who alerts the office to such an issue or a problem. And it's my understanding that it's not done on behalf one person but usually a broader group.

THE COURT: I realize the Office of the Attorney General is a very large office, it has many different divisions, I certainly understand that. But I do think it might make sense for you to do your own investigation and figure out exactly what the firewall situation is and why the existence of the firewall means that there is no conflict here that would require you to issue some kind of waivers, or if it's an unwaivable conflict.

MS ANSPACH: I'll look into it. I've read most of the papers that were submitted and I didn't see anything in the papers about this.

THE COURT: There was some stuff in the papers. But look, I realize you've obviously been dealing with this in a very short time frame. When we finish up here we'll set a schedule. I think it would be useful if you could do your own inquiry and then submit a letter that I can docket that would explain to me and more importantly Dr. Bobrowsky what the conflict issues is and how you think that they have been SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 resolved by the firewall.

MS ANSPACH: I will certainly explain the relationship, and if we believe there is a conflict, then we would make an application for an alternative counsel to represent the judges. I will check that out and make such a submission.

THE COURT: But you state now you have nothing to do or have not been brought in the loop regarding the investigation that Dr. Bobrowsky mentioned?

 $\,$ MS ANSPACH: Right. I'm not aware of it all. I'm aware of public interest investigations regarding consumer and other fraud. But I will do that.

MS BOBROWSKY: This is not consumer fraud, this is a little deeper. I would like if there could be pursuant to the statutory state law, Section 17, if there can be an internal investigation.

THE COURT: That's what I've asked her to do. That's exactly what I've asked her to do --

MS BOBROWSKY: Sorry.

THE COURT: You cannot interrupt each other, otherwise we can't have this transcribed. I've asked Ms Anspach to do the inquiry and report back and she'll submit a letter that I'll make part of the record. Is there something else you want to address?

MS BOBROWSKY: There is one thing. If I could just SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

respectfully request that this honorable court take judicial notice of the Carvel v. the State of New York case that was remanded by the Second Circuit to the district court, 08 Civ 3305, which is similar to my matter in that both allege widespread corruption in Westchester County of acts that violated protected federal rights. If you need a copy of this decision, I'll be glad to supply within 24 hours.

THE COURT: Can you spell -- MS BOBROWSKY: The Carvel.

THE COURT: Hang on, just one second. I not only take judicial notice of Second Circuit decisions, I have to follow them. Let me pull it up. Give me a second to get into Westlaw here.

MS ANSPACH: Pamela Carvel.

THE COURT: It looks like a Southern District decision, Judge Scheindlin. I always read her decisions, I find them very persuasive but I'm not bound to follow them. I don't necessarily tell her that though. So it did go to the Circuit and they affirmed in part and reversed in part and remanded it. The case was mostly dismissed. It was dismissed entirely and the Circuit remanded to have Judge Scheindlin address -- there were some bribery allegations, and even though the Circuit found that the judge at issue had absolute immunity, because the case involved bribery allegations involving nonjudicial officers, that the conspiracy claimed as SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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to those individual officers could be viable. Judge Scheindlin ended up granting the motion to dismiss but without prejudice to allow Ms Carvel to amend her complaint.

I'm not really sure why you think this case is going to help you because among other things the Circuit specifically agreed with Judge Scheindlin that the Eleventh Amendment barred plaintiff's claims against the State of New York and the Office of Court Administration. The doctrine of judicial immunity barred any recovery as to the judge that was at issue there.

And remember, we're not here to argue your whole case. What we're here to argue is the injunctive relief that you seek which is directed at judicial officers, ones who have done everything from issue the bail order that you object to and so forth. So I'm not sure that Carvel really helps you. My guess is Ms Anspach is going to be citing it as part of her soon-to-be-filed motion to dismiss. You're shaking your head.

MS BOBROWSKY: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: You can shake your head. Eye-rolling, head-shaking, heavy sighs, cursing under the breath, that's okay. I'll read it carefully. But I'm not sure that this is a line of cases that's going to necessarily be helpful to you.

Let's address, if we could, your application, okay.

MS BOBROWSKY: I also have, if I may, I tried to file it downstairs but I didn't serve it prior, I was going to hand-deliver up here, and it just clarifies something I wanted SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

 to ask which goes along with the relief that I'm seeking.

THE COURT: What did you try to file?

MS BOBROWSKY: Really an addendum clarifying. There's two matters that I believe are pretty hard to separate and really can't be separated. I had entered a motion on January 7th at Pearl Street and that was a notice of removal. At that time, I didn't have enough money to pay for the docket number, so I did an in forma pauperis and I saved the money and I guess, even though it was a criminal matter as a defendant, which I was requesting to remove, which is actually in Exhibit T in the batch of exhibits, the third set, the matter that I, with the TRO and the order to show cause which I gather is now a motion, a notice of motion? I'm not sure if it was converted from an order to show cause.

THE COURT: It's still an order to show cause. Go ahead. So you tried to remove your state criminal case to federal court?

MS BOBROWSKY: I tried to remove the criminal matter and I believe I tried to explain -- I would like to ask your Honor if this is possible. I'm not an attorney. I am disabled. I'm trying my best. But if I can respond in writing I do much better. I'm not that familiar with legal terminology. If you can go by in addition to whatever is said orally by the papers, I don't know if anything is different but I would appreciate that. That all that I submit may be much SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 clearer than how I may present it here.

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THE COURT: I think you're going to find it's pretty hard to remove a state criminal case to federal court.

MS BOBROWSKY: I understand. But I think this is a little unusual and extraordinary.

THE COURT: I think that it doesn't really matter how unusual your story is. I realize you're not a lawyer. You cite more cases in your papers than many lawyers do, however, and you certainly do have more than the normal experience not only in this court but in courts in general than your average nonlawyer. I'm delighted to research on my own the basis for which you could remove a criminal case in a state prosecution for violation of state law, but I would be very surprised if I found anything.

MS BOBROWSKY: I have some cases on removal on criminal matters and why I feel based on discrimination -THE COURT: You see, you keep underselling yourself.

Can I take a look at those?

MS BOBROWSKY: Please. I have one copy. This is a courtesy and I'll file the other downstairs. It's not thorough, I didn't have much time. I just did as best I could. THE COURT: Okay.

MS BOBROWSKY: And there's some Americans with Disabilities Act arguments that I didn't quite finish that are in there. So I apologize.

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(Pause)

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THE COURT: Okay. I've taken a quick glance at the papers and the argument appears to be that because Dr. Bobrowsky is disabled under the Americans with Disabilities Act, that she can remove the criminal prosecution to state court. The cases she cites, one is Walker v. State of Georgia, 417 F.2d 5, a 1969 decision from the Fifth Circuit; and there's a District of Alabama case call Cochran v. City of Eufaula, 251 F.Supp.

I would add the Supreme Court's decision in Georgia v. Rachel, 384 U.S. 780 where the Court allowed removal of a criminal trespass prosecution, in that case against African-American defendants, who had sought to obtain service at a privately-owned restaurant that was opened to the general public. What the Supreme Court held in Rachel, and that's of course the decision -- I've read the Walker decision, I don't think it would fare all that well in the Second Circuit. There's a case I'll get to in a second. In any event, under Rachel, a state court defendant, to justify a removal of a criminal action, has to demonstrate both that she is being deprived of rights guaranteed by federal law providing for equal civil rights; and second, that she's denied or cannot enforce that right in the courts of the state.

I have to say, I'm going to say this initially, Dr. Bobrowsky, and I'll come back, we're here today on an SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

application you made to seek certain injunctive relief. This application you're making here is a different application. And in fairness to defendants, they haven't had a chance to review this. Just so you know, your applications can't be a moving target. I don't mean this to be disrespectful. You're giving me the furrowed brow. You make an application, they get to respond, I rule. You make an application, I rule on your application. But this is a different application. This is a different application than the one that we're here for today. But let me finish so you can do some research and I can give defendant time to respond. Here are some things that I think are open questions.

I understand you have invoked and in your papers you make reference to the Americans with Disabilities Act. There is really nothing in the record that explains what the disability is that you're suffering from, number one. More problematically, number two, there is nothing in the record that I've read, and I have read your submissions and they are extensive, with color tabs and everything, that somehow suggests that what these judges have done in their capacity as judges in entering the orders that they've entered had anything to do with your disability. Disability discrimination requires people to be treated wrongly, differently because of their disability. The fact that a judge enters an order against you that is contrary to your interests doesn't make it a

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discriminatory act just because you happen to be disabled. So in terms of the application here that you want to make, I think there's a lot of work for you to do under the Rachel analysis. Because it's not clear at all that there's any connection between a disability, assuming you have one as would be determined under the ADA, number one, and number two, that you couldn't vindicate those interests in state court. And this is a theme you and I talked about when you were here last time. There are appellate courts in New York State. And if state trial court judges you think are not following the law, you can appeal them. I get appealed here. And that's a good thing. And these judges that you think are not acting consistent with the law, they can be subject to appeal as well. I know last time you said you made a phone call, they said you couldn't appeal something that was done in court and whatnot. This is what you're going to have to deal with in terms of your removal application.

Let's get back to what we're here for, okay? As I understand it, and I will admit I'm not sure it's entirely clear, your objection seems to be to the banishment from the Yonkers Courthouse which you say is a violation of your First Amendment right, due process right, and you do allege the ADA. But I'm not sure that there's anything that connects any disability you say you have to the order. And then you also object to the protective order and the conviction for violating SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

the protective order as also violating your constitutional rights. As far as I can tell, what you're asking me to do is to void an order entered by Judge Martinelli to ban you from the Yonkers Courthouse except for your scheduled appearances, void a protective order entered against you by a New York family court judge, order the Westchester District Attorney's Office not to prosecute you for alleged violations under the protective order, to refer your allegation for mortgage fraud to the Westchester State Attorney General Office, and order that your name be cleared, among other things.

You also, as I said, appear to be objecting to in effect the conviction that was affirmed on appeal for violation of the protective order. And there are a couple of applications you seem to make having to do with again removal of the State Attorney General's Office from defending judges, which we will address here. And you do make some reference to removal in your papers, but I have to say it was a very unclear reference.

And the order seems to be directed, at least in terms of who you named, to judges. And one of the things, not surprisingly because I think I had mentioned to you that I thought that this would be an issue for you, that Ms Anspach says in her letter, I know you were upset by her wanting to move to dismiss, but it goes to your application. Judges have judicial immunity for things they've done as judges. If a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

 judge issues a bail order, contempt order, scheduling order, a judgment, an evidentiary ruling, and this list is not meant to be exhaustive, they cannot be sued for those acts. That's what the law is. It's been that way for a long, long, long, long time.

So I'm trying to understand on what authority, putting aside for a minute the fact that we've got, actually, the state judges, and I'm a lowly federal district judge, putting that to the side, we'll get to that in a minute, what do you want to say in response to that?

MS BOBROWSKY: I understand what you're saying. And if it's possible, if I can also reserve my right to respond, it takes me a little longer sometimes to get to the point and I do much better in writing. I thought my order to show cause would be responded to and then I could in turn reply. But I'll do my best to answer your question.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS BOBROWSKY: Regarding judges. I understand that a judge, if you don't like a judge's decision you can't say I don't like them, I'm going to sue them. I understand that. But there's been a lot of things going on which I tried to resolve and I tried to watch to see if there was really anything to do it or if this was a pattern. And for not just my case but from 15 other people that lost their homes in doing case researching from the very attorneys and judges involved in SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE this matter. And when I say the judges involved, there may be 2 some other ones that are -- well, let me be clear. One of my 3 attorneys who was not helpful to me was indicted by the United States Attorney. And that was Anthony Mangone from Mangone and 5 Santangelo. They hurt me in many ways. 6 THE COURT: Can we just get back to the judge. Your 7 injunctive relief doesn't deal with Mr. Mangone or Mr. Posner, 8 who has his own separate set of ethical issues to say the 9 least. I'm sympathetic to what your situation is with that 10 individual. But I've got to stick to the application you've 11 making here against the state judges. 12 MS BOBROWSKY: I apologize, because it does branch out 13 so much. It's mind-boggling. THE COURT: I understand. 14 15 MS BOBROWSKY: I apologize. And thank you for putting 16 me back on course. 17 THE COURT: That's okay. 18 MS BOBROWSKY: Regarding, for example, Judge Wood. 19 He's not a defendant here. 20 THE COURT: Can we talk about the judges who are. 21 MS BOBROWSKY: But one of the Yonkers judges in the 22 Yonkers Courthouse -- okay. THE COURT: You haven't sued Judge Wood. 23

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matter.

MS BOBROWSKY: Actually I did name him. Not in this

 THE COURT: I want to stick to this matter. You have other matters I know in front of Judge Robinson and I have 449 other matters that I have to deal with. Fortunately, not all today. But some of them are coming later on. Let's get right to it. Tell me why it is that what Judge Martinelli, Judge Scheinkman and Judge Hansbury did isn't covered by judicial immunity.

MS BOBROWSKY: In Supreme Court, many people can go back in federal court and say, well, you have a state remedy and usually that's the case. Almost always that's the case. But here I've been a victim of title fraud where I didn't start litigating. Somebody filed a deed on my home and I fought for my family, my home, with no advocate. Living out of my car. And got this attorney disbarred, but he's still not prosecuted. But in any case, sorry, lo and behold, the Supreme Court in Westchester County Supreme Court declared I'm the owner which they had to do. The deed showed, my mother's own attorney said I'm the owner and this attorney stole my deed from my home and filed the fraudulent --

THE COURT: You know what, go sue your attorney. Let's get back to Judges Martinelli, Scheinkman and Hansbury. What did they do that's not covered by judicial immunity?

MS BOBROWSKY: Well, an order was issued saying I'm the owner fee simple. I went to file it in county clerk. The county clerk said we can't enforce this order, we can't file SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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it, we can't clear your title, for over three years now. The deed or the court order omitted, erroneously omitted the control number of the deed without which the county clerk could not file a clear title cross-referenced. Therefore, I can still lose my home any day. I tried entering motions before these judges because I was both before Judge Martinelli and the Supreme Court. I was thrown back and forth. The case was transferred continually. Not by myself.

Well, I should say, in Supreme Court my last date in Supreme Court was August 11, '09. And the judge asked what I wanted, and I said very simple, just depositions -- denied. A conference -- denied. Then I said, well, I don't want any decision, but just to clarify the decision that's already rendered so it can be enforced. I had already entered five motions just to add the control number as I was instructed. And still then the judge said, well, he's not God. My time in the sun is over. Two court officers ran over to me from both sides, I was standing with my neck brace on, hauled me out of the courtroom, my feet dragging. Outside of the courtroom one of the male court officers, and that name I only have his first name, I didn't know if I could just enter a first name, stated the following: Do you remember me? I said: No. I didn't. And there was a woman with him too. He said: You had my judge recused. And I knew it was, he worked for Judge Richard DeWitt, who was an ex-yonkers judge who was finally recused on SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

my motion of egregious financial conflict. He said his boss, one of the judges, instructed him to do this before I even walked in before the judge. So this was prearranged maybe, I thought, to intimidate me but I just put it aside. I didn't react. He followed me across the courthouse the rest of the day, I was there for maybe three more hours trying to research in the library, went to the ladies room, followed me, tried to push my buttons to make me react. I ignored him. But I was very concerned. How could he do this. I let it go.

Then I was trying to still clear my title, writing to the Attorney General. And then someone recommended that I enter a 440 motion in Yonkers. My first 440 motion that I entered pro se was before Judge Martinelli I believe a year ago or so, a year and a half ago. And he would not sign it or do any order. And the appellate term would not allow me to appeal what wasn't a written order. I tried, I even entered a motion to reargue and I went to the appellate court, the Court of Appeals, also just denied. And I tried entering that. My remedy for that was exhausted.

I figured let me try one more time entering a 440 in Yonkers before Judge Martinelli who was hearing all matters at that point. And I had a third party serve on November 23rd, on or about '09, 2009. And stamped from the DA, stamped from the Yonkers Criminal Court. And I had the return date December 4th to appear. And I appeared on December 4th, nine a.m. My name SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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was on the calendar, so I knew that was proper. When I was called before the Judge, that was Judge Cerrato.

THE COURT: Judge Cerrato is not a defendant. Really, we've been here now for 45 minutes and I'd like you to tell me what it is that Judges Martinelli, Scheinkman and Hansbury did that's not covered by judge immunity. That's going to be the last time I'm going to ask.

MS BOBROWSKY: The court officers are involved in that who are also parties but I don't know names.

THE COURT: Let's get back to my question about the judges. What is it that they did that violated your rights that would not be covered by judicial immunity?

MS BOBROWSKY: Well, okay, let me -- besides -- Judge Scheinkman, I'm jumping back a little bit, Judge Scheinkman was prior with a partner of the Debello firm in 2006. In 2006, I went to hire someone in the Debello firm. And they took a retainer, at that point I still had some funds, all my records to copy. And three weeks later I was told that they're in conflict, they have close associations with the title agency, Judicial Title Insurance Agency, and especially when they were Judicial Abstract prior, and with Herbert Posner, now disbarred.

 $\,$ THE COURT: He turned out to be quite the model lawyer, right?

MS BOBROWSKY: I'm still getting threats, extortion, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

threats. He also, and this relates to why I'm jumping again, I'm sorry, stating in some of the e-mails, and I think a police report in New York City when he threatened me, he stated he owns the Westchester courts, he has the judges in his pocket, not to f--- with him, watch my back, many threats. I'm stalked, videos sent to me.

THE COURT: But you haven't sued him, right? MS BOBROWSKY: Posner? Oh, most definitely.

THE COURT: All right. I'm not looking for business. Go ahead. Can we get back to the judges, because Posner is not a defendant here, and he's not covered as far as I know by any immunity. But if we could, back to the judges. What is it they did here that you're objecting to that wasn't covered by judicial immunity?

MS BOBROWSKY: Well, Judge Scheinkman in the Appellate Term recused himself after I wrote a letter stating that there was a conflict from the firm and also relating to Posner and Scheinkman and that firm, homes that were -- by sewer service people were not served, claimed they were served, and the homes were sold in backroom conferences before certain judges, and with the law firm of the Debello firm and Posner doing all the major improper acts with them, for them. And as the title agent. Judge Scheinkman, after he stepped down, recused himself at the Appellate Term, then transferred to an administrative judge. At that point, every judge in SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE Westchester Supreme Court is recused. I can't go before any 1 2 judge. 3 THE COURT: Westchester or Yonkers? 4 MS BOBROWSKY: Well, both. Westchester Supreme Court 5 where I would have maybe, they would have the authority for 6 certain matters where a city court wouldn't. Every judge is 7 recused. I was told I would never win, sign my deed over, sign 8 my property over, or this can go on and on and on until all my 9 property is lost. 10 THE COURT: Where is the order of the Westchester 11 judges all recusing themselves? 12 MS BOBROWSKY: I can bring it in. I just found it last week in my file. I knew that they did. I had a list of 13 the orders, but when I saw it in writing, I think Judge 14 15 Scheinkman signed it, I can get it this afternoon and bring it

THE COURT: Okay.

to the court or mail it.

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MS BOBROWSKY: That was shocking.

THE COURT: I thought what he did was he transferred your 440 motion to City Court in White Plains because all the Yonkers judges had recused themselves.

MS BOBROWSKY: Yes. But now I can't go into Westchester Supreme Court, there is no judge. Then I got an order from Judge Scheinkman while he's recused and the administrative judge saying that every judge entered some SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

motion and recused themselves from Yonkers and then the court recused itself. I have to see --

THE COURT: That's how you end up in City Court in White Plains.

MS BOBROWSKY: And then he transferred the case specifically to Judge Hansbury, I didn't realize this when I wrote the motion, made Judge Hansbury an honorary Yonkers judge just for me. While I was pro se before White Plains City Court, I said to Judge Hansbury that the order of protection that exists is a nullity. And I entered, in addition to the 440, I showed that it has to be declared a nullity. If you want to go through the grounds, I can do that.

THE COURT: No, no.

MS BOBROWSKY: But then Judge Hansbury said the following: This is a Yonkers matter. He's a White Plains court judge. And I said: But he was declared a Yonkers judge for me. He said: No, this is before Yonkers and the Yonkers judges or court and that's where it is. I said: Well, that would leave me no remedy. He said: Well, that's why you need a lawyer. I tried calling every entity that exists. The way it was ordered and the way I'm talked about, there is no remedy, which is what I was threatened to begin with, this will never end. I tried --

Just stepping back, Ms Anspach stated that I named one of the parties or one of the judges prior. I also said SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE something else in the past. I'm not looking to sue, I'm 2 looking to resolve and in the past I said something, I thought 3 it was reasonable, I thought she thought it was reasonable. But obviously the judges didn't. I said at that point, and I 5 think we're going to 2007 if I'm not mistaken, I said I would 6 remove or dismiss the judges, sign a stipulation, I'm asking 7 for one thing. Let's have the hearing that was never held and 8 that was never held when there was a vacate order to remove me 9 from the home that they knew was mine, which is a federal issue 10 of property, due process. Even Judge Martinelli kept saying, 11 we'll hear it here, there. And I went through a circle. I 12 don't know how many times I went around. There is no remedy 13 until I lose my home, which may be very soon, although I'm doing my best, may be very soon. I'm trying, I'm not looking 14 15 to sue the judges. I can't appear anywhere. I'm hauled out of 16 a court for doing nothing. I need a third party --17 THE COURT: I'm not sure that's really fair, "for 18 doing nothing." You say you were doing nothing. 19 MS BOBROWSKY: There are witnesses. 20 THE COURT: I'm not here to resolve that. That's not what I'm here to do. Even in your papers there is a 21 22 description of conduct that is inconsistent with that. 23 we're not here about that. 24 MS BOBROWSKY: I'm not sure of what --25 THE COURT: Let me hear from Ms Anspach. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 MS ANSPACH: I think, your Honor, I would just like to be heard as to the matter that was briefly mentioned. Your Honor is correct as far as I know as to Judge Scheinkman. His order was removing, and the six Yonkers City Court judges have all recused themselves for a variety of appropriate reasons.

THE COURT: Can you give me some of the reasons, because it's not clear from the record why they did that.

MS ANSPACH: It's my understanding that all of them have been the subject of lawsuits by Dr. Bobrowsky. I don't have much more detail.

THE COURT: All of them, every single one of them?

MS ANSPACH: That's my understanding that they've been named in some capacity. In his capacity as the chief judge, he has reassigned those cases to the White Plains City Court.

THE COURT: It seems reading from the transcript Judge Hansbury was not all that clear why he had the case.

 $\,$ MS ANSPACH: I'm not familiar, I'm not sure, Judge Hansbury.

THE COURT: I think you would have to agree that Dr. Bobrowsky needs her day in court. And if all the Yonkers judges are going to recuse themselves, then they got to make sure that some judge who has no conflict hears the case.

MS ANSPACH: It's my understanding that all the cases are assigned to judges in the City Court of White Plains.

THE COURT: But Judge Hansbury doesn't seem to think SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 that that's so.

MS ANSPACH: Where is your Honor referring to?

THE COURT: If you look at I think it's Exhibit R.

MS ANSPACH: I didn't bring the large packet, I'm

sorry, I don't have that with me. I also did want to address
Judge Martinelli.

THE COURT: We'll get to Judge Martinelli in a second. Exhibit R, and this is to Dr. Bobrowsky's application, and it's a transcript of proceedings before Judge Hansbury on February 16 of 2010. And it starts off by the court asking Dr. Bobrowsky where her lawyer is. She explains why she doesn't have a lawyer. The judge says: You need to retain an attorney. She says: I've been trying. And then she mentions trying to remove the case to another court. She mentions the Yonkers District Attorney. The court asks whether or not she's served anybody. She said: Yes, on Yonkers. Federal courts, then served on the DA in Yonkers, which she did. Judge takes the courtesy copy.

And I guess this was the application that originally went to Judge Koeltl down in Manhattan, is that right? That's what you're referring to, Dr. Bobrowsky? Your referencing the federal district court application but I think it's before I got it, I think it's when you were down in Manhattan.

MS BOBROWSKY: I believe so.

THE COURT: This is when you went down to 500 Pearl SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

1 Street, our satellite office.

MS BOBROWSKY: Yes.

THE COURT: And basically he says you need to get a lawyer, you really do, it's not going to help you to try this on your own, I'll give you until March 3rd. And then what happens is then Dr. Bobrowsky says: Your Honor, for the 440. And the judge says: I don't know if the 440 is in this court. She says: That's my question. And he says: It's still in the Yonkers City Court. And she says: This is the problem, your Honor. I'm not allowed to go into the court or get my file. And the judge says: That's why you need a lawyer. It ends up kind of going around and around.

And she explains all the Yonkers judges recused themselves, this is page 5. And then Judge Hansbury says: I know you're trying to get paperwork out of Yonkers and you're telling me that they won't let you come into Yonkers court. And Dr. Bobrowsky says: Correct. And then the court says: The logical thing is to then get a representative to do it for you. You hire a lawyer. This is what lawyers are for. And then Dr. Bobrowsky says she wants to have time to respond to the 440. The court then says at the top of page 6: I don't believe we have the 440 here. You don't know anything about it, do you? Referring I guess to the court clerk.

MS BOBROWSKY: The DA.

THE COURT: The DA, okay. And the court says again: SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE That's pending in the Yonkers City Court, Dr. Bobrowsky, but 2 they recused themselves. And then the ADA says: The file may 3 have been transferred from Yonkers to White Plains, there may have been a removal order. The court says: Yes, but there's 5 confusion as to the removal order. The ADA says: Right, that's the only indication that I have whether it's been 7 transferred, I don't know whether it's actually been yet. So 8 then the court ends up by saying: Well, this is inconvenient. 9 March 3, get a lawyer, see you then. Dr. Bobrowsky says: I 10 can let the judge see the 440, I can still put the papers in? 11 The court says: No, I can't tell, you're asking me to give you 12 legal advice, I can't do that, March 3. Thank you. Safe home. 13 MS ANSPACH: A couple of things, your Honor. I'm not 14 familiar with that transcript. 15 THE COURT: I just read it to you. 16 MS ANSPACH: Well, coming here just before today to 17 say more than I've said, that Judge Scheinkman has advised me 18 that all matters are pending with judges in White Plains City 19 Court that were in Yonkers. 20 THE COURT: They don't seem to understand that. MS ANSPACH: I certainly, obviously, need to get some 21 22 kind of affidavit, verification, additional information for the 23 Court. 24 THE COURT: What happened on March 3rd, by the way? 25 Did you go back?

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04fibobc ag CONFERENCE $\overline{\mbox{MS}}$ BOBROWSKY: Oh, yes. I have to refresh my memory ons last part of that transcript, I'm sorry. The judge said 1 2 3 something like the 440 is not before me. He denied me to amend 4 and then --5 THE COURT: Denied you the opportunity to amend your 6 440? 7 MS BOBROWSKY: He denied me, right. 8 THE COURT: Because he didn't think he had it? He 9 thought it was still in Yonkers City Court? 10 MS BOBROWSKY: He just said denied, and I believe so, 11 and he wouldn't take responsibility. It was as if he was not 12 the judge. And I did not realize at the time that Exhibit M213 stated specifically, I missed the one word, where Judge 14 Hansbury on December 22nd of '09 was ordered by Judge 15 Scheinkman to be I think a honorary judge. 16 THE COURT: Acting judge. 17 MS BOBROWSKY: Acting Yonkers judge just for me until 18 disposition. And this was before, I believe, the transcript --19 THE COURT: Here's what it says though. Assign the 20 following case presently pending. Is that the 440? 21 MS BOBROWSKY: That's the 440, correct. 22 THE COURT: So it's the People of the State of New 2.3 York v. Shereen Bobrowsky, 06-4495, that is the underlying 24 criminal case that is attached to the 440? 25 MS BOBROWSKY: Yes. That's relating to me being SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 accused of a stare.

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THE COURT: No. Convicted of violating a protective order affirmed on appeal. Whatever it was, however, it was that you -- let's be clear though. You were convicted and it was affirmed on appeal?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS}}$ BOBROWSKY: And it was by the attorney who was indicted.

THE COURT: Yes. It was. I'll answer my own question. In other words, Judge Scheinkman's order that you referred to is the one that sends your 440 to White Plains City Court that ends up in front of Judge Hansbury that you say meant he needed to act as a Yonkers City judge per that order, right?

MS BOBROWSKY: Yes.

THE COURT: I think that's how it reads. I agree.

MS ANSPACH: Thank you, your Honor. If I could just
address Judge Martinelli briefly. There was a serious
courtroom incident that Dr. Bobrowsky referenced that resulted
in a misdemeanor information with two charges of criminal
contempt and other misdemeanor charges, and it also was the
source of Judge Martinelli instructing Dr. Bobrowsky to only
come to the courthouse for those cases that she had and not for
other matters.

I've spoken with Judge Martinelli and I want to advise the Court that Judge Martinelli, notwithstanding that I don't SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE 1 believe that there are any cases still remaining at the Yonkers 2 City Court involving Dr. Bobrowsky, that there is no 3 outstanding order that she cannot come as any other public --4 THE COURT: What do you mean? Has the judge vacated 5 that order? 6 MS ANSPACH: It's my understanding it was an oral 7 order that he has vacated, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: When did he do that? 9 MS ANSPACH: I believe --10 THE COURT: How could he do that if he's recused? Is 11 he among the Yonkers City Court judges that are recused? 12 MS ANSPACH: Yes, I believe. 13 THE COURT: So this is confusing. 14 MS ANSPACH: I believe in his capacity as chief judge. THE COURT: But he was recused. How can you issue an 15 16 order in a case that you recused yourself from? 17 MS ANSPACH: The case that was, the misdemeanor that 18 was transferred to White Plains --19 THE COURT: Right. So he has no authority to amend 20 any orders in the case that he no longer has because he recused himself from it. You want to get some judge to vacate it, go 21 22 ahead. It seems for me from Dr. Bobrowsky's standpoint she 2.3 goes to that courthouse at her own peril. The last order she got was stay out of here unless she gets a court date. How 24 25 could she get a court date since all her cases were sent to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

White Plains. But that's where her files are.

MS ANSPACH: I believe her files are transferred as well.

THE COURT: She has a First Amendment right to go to a courthouse. It's an unusual thing to bar somebody from a courthouse. You're telling me the judge doesn't think it's still in effect, but I'm trying to understand what made it a nullity, his prior order.

 $\,$ MS ANSPACH: I believe, your Honor, he has issued an order --

THE COURT: Where is it and how does he have authority to do that when he recused himself? What's the song from Simon and Garfunkel? The Sounds of Silence.

 $\,$ MS ANSPACH: The situation that led to that oral statement I believe is no longer in effect and I would submit --

THE COURT: There is no -- I'll tell you something. If I issued an order, if I issued an order, whatever it was, a bail order, a detention order, a protective order, it's implicit that that order remains, unless there's something within the body of the order that says this order expires on X date, it seems pretty clear that that order presumably remains in effect until there's some order vacating it, either from me or from some other judge that had the authority to do that. Like an appellate court. Anyway, you haven't produced it, and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE 1 I don't know how it could be issued after the judge recused 2 himself. 3 MS ANSPACH: I understand. 4 THE COURT: Maybe you want to go back to your judicial 5 immunity argument. I hadn't intended to ask about this. I 6 don't presume to run anybody else's courtroom at all. But from 7 Dr. Bobrowsky's standpoint, she can't even go into the 8 courthouse. 9 Her files you say have been moved to White Plains City 10 She's shaking her head no quite vehemently. 11 MS ANSPACH: My understanding is that they're there, 12 your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Your understanding from whom? 14 MS ANSPACH: Judge Scheinkman who transferred the 15 case. 16 THE COURT: Judge Hansbury doesn't even understand 17 that he has the case. Where are the files? Are they in the 18 clerk's office in the White Plains City Court? 19 MS ANSPACH: I believe they're in the White Plains 20 City Court, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: You're going to have to do a little bit of 22 follow-up on both these points. If the order, which is really 23 a bail order, it was a condition of bail you not go back to the

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Yonkers City Court except if you have a court appearance on

that date. That's how I understood the order.

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1 MS ANSPACH: Yes, your Honor, it was a condition of 2 bail.

THE COURT: So what's the status of the bail order and if there's some claim that it's been vacated, let's see a document that says that, and again, if it's signed by a judge who had already recused himself in the case, query whether or not that's a valid order. Maybe the judge can say for this purpose I don't recuse, I don't know. Again I don't presume to tell other judges how to do their job. I'm having a hard enough time trying to do my own. From Dr. Bobrowsky's standpoint, she has to stay away from the courthouse, and now she's being told maybe she can't go there. Can you imagine if she went and said I was in court and Ms Anspach said it's been vacated and some court security officer said where is the order, you're in contempt, you're in violation.

MS ANSPACH: Your Honor, it's my understanding that condition has been vacated, but I will certainly see that that's confirmed in writing and served on the appropriate parties.

THE COURT: By Monday, close of business.

MS ANSPACH: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS BOBROWSKY: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Very briefly. We have a lot of other business to do today, so go ahead. You've been here an hour. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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MS BOBROWSKY: Very briefly, two issues. I'm sorry. About not just me going to the court but even when I tried having a, not a process server, a third party, they were threatened with arrest from a Yonkers court officer. And I have the badge number.

THE COURT: I'm trying to get to the bottom of it.

MS BOBROWSKY: It's very important that I see the
files, all, every, myself, because I do want to put thing on
record.

THE COURT: I don't disagree. I'm trying to get you your files.

MS BOBROWSKY: I'm sorry. My problem with Yonkers and many of the judges except three that were never named, there's a warrant for my arrest out right now which is another false arrest. And what they have been doing and did this even in 1998, it's been ongoing in Yonkers, you can't separate the court from the corporation counsel in that location. On 12/13/06 they state there's a bench warrant for me not appearing in court. Yet here I have the transcript. This is an ongoing --

THE COURT: Who signed the bench warrant and when?

MS BOBROWSKY: It's not signed. What they do, they
have it sit there until they want to arrest me like they did -
THE COURT: Can I see the document?

MS BOBROWSKY: Sure. I have the transcript showing SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE 1 also --2 THE COURT: Are you aware of this, Anspach? 3 MS ANSPACH: No, your Honor. 4 MS BOBROWSKY: There's also been 18 warrants where 5 they actually did arrest me for leaves on the sidewalk which were --6 7 THE COURT: We're not here on all that. This is the 8 moving target thing. If you want to make a separate 9 application, you can do that. 10 MS ANSPACH: This seems to be an unsigned bench 11 warrant. 12 MS BOBROWSKY: They have it set and when they want to 13 take me, they sign them. I was told this. My cousin's married to a detective. This is an ongoing thing. He's with the 3rd 14 15 Precinct. This has been ongoing since I reported Yonkers Court 16 Judge Doherty to Dennis Vacco, Elliot Spitzer and Janet Reno. 17 THE COURT: That's quite a trio. 18 MS ANSPACH: I would just say, your Honor, it's 19 unsigned from 2006 for failure to appear. 20 THE COURT: That's not before me. MS BOBROWSKY: I understand. I'm sorry. 21 22 THE COURT: We really got to keep our eye on the ball 23 if we can, Dr. Bobrowsky. You have been charged with illegal 24 barbed wire? 25 MS BOBROWSKY: Yonkers changed a law and I had wire, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE barbed wire on a fence. Took it off immediately. Yet that 1 2 appeared with 18 bench warrants for leaves on a sidewalk. All 3 outdated. I had dismissed. And I appeared. Yet they -- no, I've been fighting this all along. 5 THE COURT: I got to check out my barbed wire, make 6 sure it's okay. 7 MS BOBROWSKY: Sorry? 8 THE COURT: Nothing. I'm just entertaining myself. 9 Sorry, Dr. Bobrowsky, I've never seen that before. You hang on 10 to that. I'm imagining you're not going to get arrested in the 11 next few days for illegal barbed wire, but I guess I shouldn't 12 get into the prediction business. 13 Let's get that order. 14 MS ANSPACH: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: The other thing I would ask, and this is a 15 16 courtesy, can you get her files? Can you get somebody to find 17 her files and get her her files, her court files, whether 18 they're in White Plains City Court, Yonkers City Court, the 19 barbed wire museum, wherever they are? 20 MS ANSPACH: Can we produce it at the White Plains 21 City Court and have her retrieve them there? 22 THE COURT: Yes. Because you're not barred there. 2.3 MS BOBROWSKY: I don't know. Judge Hansbury --24 there's many papers. 25 MS ANSPACH: You want cop; ies of the papers? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

THE COURT: Let's find out where they are. If they're at Yonkers, let's get them to the White Plains City Court in the proper place, they should be by the docket number, wherever it is, so Dr. Bobrowsky can get access to her files. I'm not asking you to photocopy them and hand-deliver them to her. I just want to make sure she can get them, okay?

MS ANSPACH: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: It sounds to me like the bail thing may go away, Dr. Bobrowsky. It sounds like you're going to be able to get access to your files.

MS BOBROWSKY: And the courthouse?

MS ANSPACH: Yes.

THE COURT: Yes. That's what's going to go away. As for Judge Hansbury, I don't know what to tell you. It seems to me that the case has been sent to him. You don't even represent him at this point because he got served apparently, although he hasn't sought counsel. I'm not sure that he did anything wrong. Except that he doesn't seem to, from your perspective, believe he's got the 440 case. So what that leaves in terms of your application is your legal objections to the conviction/protective order that was entered a while ago.

MS BOBROWSKY: Well, I don't know if --

THE COURT: There's other thing I know you want to bring up and no doubt you will. And the removal, you've got some work to do on the removal.

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MS BOBROWSKY: I do have a comment on Judge Hansbury. I don't know if that matters. He already stated I'm guilty.

THE COURT: All right. You were convicted. He's not wrong, you were convicted.

MS BOBROWSKY: I'm not explaining myself. We were addressing the order of protection, saying the courthouse is protected. He said that's a nullity. You can't have an order of protection against a courthouse. But he's not going to make any order on that since I'm not going to follow any orders anyway.

THE COURT: You lost me, I'm sorry. Who is I'm not going to follow orders?

MS BOBROWSKY: Judge Hansbury said that, referring to me, that he's not going to touch the order, saying stay away from the courthouse, which he says is a nullity, it's invalid, the way it's written, you can't protect a thing, a courthouse, only a person can be protected. But he says he's not doing anything in writing. And besides, he said, I'm not going to follow any court orders any way. I will violate it so it won't matter. And I took that to mean he already found me guilty in his mind.

THE COURT: All right. I'm not sure, I don't want to get into mind-reading. All right. What I'd like to do is give you my ruling on the application, and then we're going to set a schedule, we're going to get some things done, and then we'll SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE talk about the potential motion to dismiss that defendants want to file. Last word, Dr. Bobrowsky? 2 MS BOBROWSKY: I have court officers that I need to 3 4 name that did this. And I don't know how to identify them. I 5 have one individual whose name is Kevin something and the 6 others I didn't have badge numbers for and there were comments 7 made to me which is quite egregious. 8 THE COURT: If we get to the discovery phase then you 9 can try to get their identities saying I need the names of 10 people who are working on this day in this courtroom at this 11 time, for example. That's how it can be done. 12 MS BOBROWSKY: If you do a motion to dismiss then how 13 can I --14 THE COURT: I'm not saying I'm going to grant a motion 15 to dismiss. We're going to set a schedule. 16 MS BOBROWSKY: I'm sorry, I missed that. 17 THE COURT: Even if I were to grant a motion to 18 dismiss, it would be as to the judges and not to any other 19 individuals whom you have yet to identify. I'm not saying that 20 the case goes away. But you're going to have to officially 21 name John Does and I don't know that you did that. 22 MS BOBROWSKY: Yes. And I did know --THE COURT: You did name the John Does. You're good. 2.3 24 You're good. 25

Okay. Let me just give findings of fact and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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 conclusions of law briefly because I think there's a lot of moving parts to this and this is all going to be without prejudice to both sides should events change.

The brief history seems to be that this goes way back to what could be characterized I guess as a family dispute between plaintiff and her brother and mother over property in Yonkers, 88 Fanshaw Avenue, and there are allegations of mortgage fraud that Dr. Bobrowsky thinks were perpetrated against her by an attorney named Herbert Posner who represented some of Dr. Bobrowsky's family. And of course at some point along the way from back in 2006, Dr. Bobrowsky lived in the house with her mother and her brother.

In June of 2006 there was a protective order issued by a family court judge in Westchester County ordering Dr. Bobrowsky to refrain from assaulting or intimidating Lillian Bobrowsky, Dr. Bobrowsky's mother, and to stay away from her mother's bedroom. Now, what Dr. Bobrowsky argues in connection with this application is that the order is unconstitutionally vague and was issued by a court without jurisdiction.

After the order was issued, Dr. Bobrowsky was criminally charged with violating that order. Dr. Bobrowsky made it quite clear that at most what was involved here was a stare or angry look that she allegedly gave to her mother. Her mother's complaint is that Dr. Bobrowsky stood outside the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

bedroom for over an hour and stared at her in such a way as to cause her to feel intimidated and fearful.

Dr. Bobrowsky's lawyer back in October of '06 filed a motion to dismiss the charges in connection with a violation of the protective order and Dr. Bobrowsky herself filed an order to show cause in Yonkers City Court to dismiss the charge and to dismiss the outstanding bench warrant, some of which has been mentioned here today.

In October of 2007 Dr. Bobrowsky was convicted in Yonkers City Court of violating the protective order. This conviction was affirmed on appeal on May 4, 2009 by the Appellate Term in an opinion from Judges Rudolph, Tabenbaum and defendant Judge Scheinkman. The Court of Appeals denied leave to appeal. The timing is a little bit unclear from the papers I've been given, but it appears that Dr. Bobrowsky was then charged in 2008 with another violation of the protective order that resulted in the conviction and the subsequent issuance of a protective order from Judge Martinelli on May 23, 2008 ordering Dr. Bobrowsky to stay away from Lillian Bobrowsky. But in any event, it does seem as though there was a protective order entered by Judge Martinelli.

MS BOBROWSKY: That second one, 2008, was a false accusation, it was dismissed.

THE COURT: All right.

MS BOBROWSKY: Another trial heard by Judge SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

1 Martinelli. They kept --

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THE COURT: I'll accept those allegations as being true for purposes of this ruling. There's a whole side story involving Mr. Posner, the bottom line of which is he turns out to have done some improper things and he paid the price, having to do with false notary and so forth. That's not central to the applications before the Court. What ultimately happens is Dr. Bobrowsky files a 440 motion to vacate the protective order and the conviction. It seems as though what Dr. Bobrowsky did is she sued and served the District Attorney's Office and Judge Martinelli with this motion. She was in the Yonkers City Court for a scheduled court appearance on December 4, 2009 involving the 440 application, and it was then in front of Judge Cerrato who adjourned her case for a month but declined to allow Dr. Bobrowsky to put a statement on the record. Dr. Bobrowsky said she asked for a second call, Judge Cerrato refused the request, and she was ultimately taken from the courtroom and arrested. This resulted in the filing of a misdemeanor information filed by Court Officer Lawrence Lonesome -- I think I have this right.

MS BOBROWSKY: I believe so.

THE COURT: -- filed on December 4th of '09 charging Dr. Bobrowsky with two counts of criminal contempt in the second degree, one count of resisting arrest, one count of obstructing governmental administration in the second degree, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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and one count of disorderly conduct. And I recognize Dr. Bobrowsky disputes these allegations. But according to a document that's part of the record, Officer Lonesome stated that Dr. Bobrowsky screamed during the conference, refused to exit the courtroom, struck Officer Lonesome when he attempted to arrest her and remove her from the courtroom.

In the afternoon of December 4, 2009 Dr. Bobrowsky alleges, and I think the record substantiates it, that Judge Martinelli banned her from the Yonkers City courthouse without any reason or hearing. The transcript that's part of the record reflects that Judge Martinelli stated he was going to release plaintiff on her own recognizance on the specific condition that she stay away from the court except on her scheduled court date. Dr. Bobrowsky alleges that this constitutes a ban in violation of her First Amendment and due process rights, especially since in part she alleges this was in retaliation for articles she had previously written about matters before the court. She also alleges that because this was an oral order, it was not appealable, and as a result of this order she's not been able to gain access to her court files.

Now, the record on this point isn't entirely clear, but there also is an allegation that Dr. Bobrowsky asked Judge Scheinkman to recuse himself and "not to handle the appellate term due to the appearance of impropriety" caused by SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

Judge Scheinkman having been a former partner in the Debello law firm that did business with Mr. Posner. What I'm willing to do is construe this as having to do with the appeal of the conviction.

Then what happened is the Yonkers City Court judges recused themselves from deciding the 440 motion. I've been told it's because they feel they've all been sued. Dr. Bobrowsky says that's not true. I'm willing to assume her version of the events is true. But in any event, because of the across-the-board recusal, Judge Scheinkman appears to have transferred plaintiff's 440 motion to the City Court in White Plains, asking Judge Hansbury to be an acting Yonkers City Court judge.

Now, what Dr. Bobrowsky alleges is that at a hearing in February of 2010, Judge Hansbury made clear that he thought the 440 motion should be before a judge in Yonkers. I think what the transcript really shows is that there was some confusion over whether or not the 440 application had been transferred to White Plains. There was a discussion about removal of the case to federal court. Judge Hansbury made it clear that he didn't think he had the 440 motion and he encouraged Dr. Bobrowsky to get an attorney. And all the record reflects is that they were supposed to come back on March 3rd. And Dr. Bobrowsky has provided a little bit more information about what happened on March 3rd.

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There are a whole bunch of other allegations that I don't think are really relevant to the TRO application. There's allegations of assault by Yonkers police officers; there's all kinds of allegations regarding a dispute over the property having to do with failure to respond to 911 calls; failure to investigate. But as I said they don't seem to relate directly to the injunctive relief that's being sought here, which, as I said, is to void the order by Judge Martinelli to ban Dr. Bobrowsky from the Yonkers Courthouse except for her scheduled court appearances, void a protective order from the family court as well as the conviction for violation of the protective order, and as I said, there is some language suggesting that Dr. Bobrowsky wants to remove her case to federal court. But I think the record on that needs development for reasons I already explained because I really don't think there's been much that's been provided by way of any evidence that whatever these judges did, even assuming what they did was wrong, putting aside judicial immunity, that there's any reason to think that anything they did here had anything to do with Dr. Bobrowsky's disability under the ADA. But it's early, and Dr. Bobrowsky will be given a chance to develop the record on that. Dr. Bobrowsky initially filed her complaint on March

Dr. Bobrowsky initially filed her complaint on March 9, 2010 naming the Yonkers Courthouse as the defendant.

Because the case was filed in our satellite office in SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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1 Manhattan, Judge Koeltl was assigned the case and he reassigned it to this court on March 11, 2010. The Court heard 2 3 Dr. Bobrowsky's application ex parte for a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction on March 16th. 5 Dr. Bobrowsky showed up in court not having served the Yonkers 6 Courthouse or any of the defendants. And there is a transcript 7 of that proceeding, Ms Anspach, if you want to get to it. I 8 directed that Dr. Bobrowsky serve the individuals -- because 9 she couldn't serve the courthouse -- that she thought had 10 wronged her and it would be the subject of her request for 11 injunctive relief.

So what I did at that point was I simply denied the application without prejudice, allowing Dr. Bobrowsky to refile when she served the relevant individuals she wished to be covered by any injunctive relief. Affidavits of service for Judges Scheinkman, Martinelli and Hansbury were filed March 29th. Defendants Judges Scheinkman and Martinelli, through counsel, sent a letter to the Court requesting a premotion conference seeking permission to file a motion to dismiss the complaint. The Court then scheduled today's conference to address the order to show cause and defendants' putative motion to dismiss.

The Court is aware as Ms Anspach has mentioned that Dr. Bobrowsky has other cases in this courthouse. They are before Judge Robinson. I don't think they have anything to do SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE with this current application.

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To obtain a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction, the movant "ordinarily must show a likelihood of irreparable harm in the absence of the injunction, and a likelihood of success on the merits or sufficiently serious questions going to the merits to make them a fair grounds for litigation, with the balance of hardships tipping decidedly in movant's favor." That's from Doninger v. Niehoff, 527 F.3d 41, 47, a 2008 decision. "When a movant seeks a mandatory injunction, that is an injunction that's to alter rather than maintain the status quo, the movant must meet the more rigorous standard of demonstrating a clear or substantial likelihood of success on the merits," also from Doninger.

Perhaps the single most important prerequisite for a preliminary injunction or a TRO is a demonstration that if the application isn't granted, the applicant is likely to suffer irreparable harm before a decision on the merits can be reached. Irreparable harm is an injury which is so serious that monetary award cannot provide adequate compensation. The injury has to be neither remote nor speculative but actual and imminent, and can't be remedied by monetary damages.

Alleged violations of constitutional rights are normally considered irreparable injuries for purposes of the analysis. And here Dr. Bobrowsky alleges violations of her SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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First Amendment rights, due process rights -- and I'm willing to construe the application as also involving equal protection rights. Again, of course, Dr. Bobrowsky is a pro se litigant, so I am going to liberally construe her pleadings to interpret them to raise the strongest arguments they suggest.

Now, with respect to the bail condition, as I said I'm willing to assume that the alleged First Amendment violation does involve irreparable harm. I think the issue is much less clear with respect to the transfer ordered by Judge Scheinkman of the case to Judge Hansbury and Judge Hansbury's to date view that he does not have the 440 motion. It's not clear to me that Judge Hansbury is denying to hear Dr. Bobrowsky's motion, for from reading the transcript it seems as though there is some confusion, understandable confusion from Judge Hansbury's perspective. It's not every day that an entire city court recuses itself. And I understand this is an ongoing story and I am willing to assume again for the sake of argument that there is an allegation that could be construed as irreparable harm from the constitutional violation. I would properly probably call this a due process violation.

There are a couple of reasons why I think, Dr. Bobrowsky, however falls short in terms of establishing a likelihood of success on the merits. But I do want to say that some of this is subject to what happens with the bail order being truly vacated.

The first doctrine that I think comes into play here is the Rooker-Feldman doctrine. You may recall, Dr. Bobrowsky, we did talk about this at the hearing. What the Rooker-Feldman doctrine says is that federal district courts lack jurisdiction over suits that are in essence appeals from state court judges. This is because Congress, when it granted federal court jurisdiction to review final state court judgments under a statute found at 28 U.S.C. 1257, has long been interpreted to vest authority to review a state court judgment solely in the hands of the Supreme Court, not in a district court. And it's called Rooker-Feldman because it's named after a couple of Supreme Court cases that involve the names Rooker and Feldman.

In essence, what the Rooker-Feldman doctrine does is it bars collateral attack on a state court judgment even when that attacks attempts to cloak itself in a vindication of a 1983 action in federal court. In Exxon Mobil, the Supreme Court has reminded us that the Rooker-Feldman doctrine is narrow and "only applies to federal lawsuits brought by state court losers complaining of injuries caused by state court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings commenced by inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments."

In the wake of Exxon Mobil, the Second Circuit reexamined its own view of Rooker-Feldman and has laid out four requirement that must be met before Rooker-Feldman can be SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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deemed to apply. First, the federal court plaintiff must have 1 2 been the loser in state court. Second, the plaintiff must 3 complain of injuries caused by a state court judgment. Third, 4 the plaintiff must invite district court review and rejection 5 of that judgment. And finally, the state court judgment must 6 have been rendered before the district court proceedings 7 commenced. In other words, Rooker-Feldman has no application 8 to federal court suits proceeding in parallel with ongoing 9 state court litigation. This was laid out in the Second 10 Circuit decision in Green v. Mattingly, 585 F.3d 97, 101 and 11 Hoblock v. Albany County Board of Elections, 422 F.3d 77, 85. 12 The first and fourth of these requirements are procedural. The 13 second and third are substantive.

Although the Second Circuit in Hoblock noted that the parties in the state and the federal action must be the same, courts, including the Second Circuit, have interpreted this language to require a common identity between the plaintiff in the federal action and the party impeded in the state court action, not that the defendant may avoid Rooker-Feldman simply by adding new defendants in the federal action; nor can a federal plaintiff escape Rooker-Feldman simply by relying on a different legal theory raised in state court. Just because somebody asserts a constitutional claim does not create an independent injury if the plaintiff's injury is caused by the state court judgment.

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And the Circuit has made clear that sort of temporary relief, interlocutory relief for judgments in state court, are not barred by Rooker-Feldman. So Rooker-Feldman would apply only if there is — if the plaintiff appealed a final order or disposition permanently ordering some relief, or not ordering some relief, as the case may be.

Rooker-Feldman I think has a lot to say, and I think it's what stands in the way of plaintiff establishing a likelihood of success on the merits as to the protective order and the conviction. As I said, there was an order of protection that was entered. And then there was a conviction for violation of the protective order, which clearly resulted in a final judgment, because it itself was appealed to the Appellate Division which affirmed the conviction. To the extent that the state court motion, the 440 motion, seeks to overturn the conviction and the protective order, it appears to be a collateral attack on the final decision. That's the whole point of a 440 application. To the extent then that what Dr. Bobrowsky is seeking to do is to vacate either the protective order or the conviction, then precisely what she's doing is in effect is seeking to use the federal court to collaterally attack a final decision of the state court.

Now, let me say this. This doesn't mean there's no relief in federal court. In theory, you could bring a habeas corpus petition. I can't be your lawyer and walk you through SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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all that, but that would be a mechanism for somebody to attack a criminal conviction. But there are procedural requirements.

3 You have to exhaust any state court remedies you have,

4 Dr. Bobrowsky. And 440 is one of the ways you so exhaust.

5 We're not here for dialogue, okay. So in terms of the

conviction, I think even for the protective order, there does appear to be a final judgment. And there's no question that both the protective order and the judgment of conviction were entered before plaintiff filed this suit. So the procedure

requirements of Rooker-Feldman are satisfied.

In terms of the substantive requirements, the injury clearly arises out of issuance of the protective order and the subsequent conviction, and she claims that her constitutional rights were violated by the order and the conviction. She claims that they violate her right to access her property. In effect, what she's trying to do is say that the Court should vacate the protective order and therefore vacate the underlying conviction, which the Court cannot do in this current posture. There's nothing in the record or the law to suggest that Dr. Bobrowsky could not have appealed the protective order. And as I said, to the extent that she's filed a 440 application, that may very well be the precursor to her filing a federal habeas corpus petition, but that's where we are at this current stage. And it certainly would not be the subject of injunctive relief. It would be I would grant the petition SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

1 or not grant the petition.

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The fact that Dr. Bobrowsky alleges that the protective order was obtained through fraud of Mr. Posner doesn't change anything. As I said, there's a final judgment. To the extent this is a collateral attack on that judgment, under Rooker-Feldman it cannot be done.

Now, the request to void the bail condition is more complicated because it's unclear to me that there was a final order. And that's where the Green decision comes into play, and I mentioned this earlier. Dr. Bobrowsky alleges she was in fact told she could not appeal the bail order because it was an oral decision. It's unclear to me that that's right under Section 530.30 of the Criminal Procedure Law. And there is some case law that suggests that Rooker-Feldman may apply here. But I don't think it needs to come to that point for a couple of reasons. First of all, it may very well be that the order is a nullity. And we'll find that out by close of business on Monday. Second of all, the Court has strongly encouraged Ms Anspach to get those files available to Dr. Bobrowsky. I think the safest thing to do is just get them in the White Plains clerk's office.

There also are substantial questions about whether or not Younger abstention, another doctrine, applies here. This is from Younger v. Harris, a Supreme Court case. Federal courts, in the interest of comity, should abstain from hearing SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 a case that would interfere with an ongoing state criminal 2 proceeding. The Second Circuit has held that the Younger 3 abstention is inapplicable where a Section 1983 action seeks monetary damages, but it does apply to claims for injunctive 5 relief even brought under 1983. And that's what we're dealing 6 with right now. Dismissal or a stay of claims is mandatory 7 where the requirements for Younger abstention are satisfied and 8 generally speaking Younger prohibits courts from taking 9 jurisdiction over federal constitutional claims that involve or 10 call into question ongoing state proceedings. That's from the 11 Second Circuit decision in Spargo v. New York Commission on 12 Judicial Conduct, 351 F.3d 65, 74. Younger abstention is 13 mandatory when (1) there is a pending state proceeding; (2) 14 that implicates an important state interest; and (3) the state 15 proceeding affords the federal plaintiff an adequate 16 opportunity for judicial review of his or her federal 17 constitutional claims.

Younger abstention notwithstanding, the federal court may still intervene in state proceedings if the plaintiff demonstrates bad faith, harassment or any other under usual circumstances that would call for equitable relief, no doubt what Dr. Bobrowsky's is alleging here. And it's her burden to establish this these exceptions apply. For example, to establish the bad faith exception, the movant has to establish that there's no reasonable expectation of obtaining a favorable SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

outcome. That's from Diamond D Construction Corporation v. McGowan, 282 F.3d 191, 199. "To invoke the extraordinary circumstances exception, the state court must be incapable of fairly and fully adjudicating the federal issues before it." "Whatever else is required, the circumsances must be extraordinary in the sense of creating an extraordinarily pressing need for immediate federal equitable relief, not merely in the sense of presenting a highly unusual factual situation."

I'm willing to concede this is an unusual factual situation, but I think the fact that we've been told that the judge vacated his order I think undercuts any claim that there's no reasonable expectation of obtaining a favorable outcome.

I think another way to construe Dr. Bobrowsky's claim, especially given her removal language, is that she's seeking to have this court intervene in the ongoing state court proceedings regarding her 440 motion as well. So I'll get to that in a second. But with respect to the bail application, I'm only going to deny this without prejudice because I want to see what happens on Monday. If the order has been vacated, it's moot. And if we can get Dr. Bobrowsky her files then it seems to me that should end the matter.

Let me say this, Dr. Bobrowsky. I said this before. It's not often that I see a bail condition that someone can't SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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come to court. It's unusual, I will grant you that. But again, it's not clear to me that you've established a likelihood of success on the merits that any impropriety of this order can't be addressed in the state court system. I know, you made a phone call, they said it's not appealable. You have to do more than that.

Getting back to the 440 motion, as I said I think another way to construe the application is that Dr. Bobrowsky wants this court to intervene. In terms of the ADA piece of this, we're not there. I'm not willing to assume that that application has formally been made, but I think Younger also has something to say on this. The first requirement of Younger, as I said, is whether or not there's something currently pending in state court. I don't think there's any dispute about that. There is a 440 motion currently pending in state court. Secondly, the state criminal proceedings certainly implicate an important state interest. It should be obvious that a state's interest in the administration of criminal justice within its borders is important. I believe the Second Circuit has so held. Third, Dr. Bobrowsky has, and certainly has had, the ability to raise her constitutional claims related to the protective order, that is that it's vague, on appeal. She had that opportunity in the Appellate Term and in the Court of Appeals and she had the opportunity here in pursuing her 440 motion which is pending. Admittedly, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

there seems to be some confusion as to who is going to ultimately adjudicate the motion, but the temporary confusion in my view is not does not rise to the level of success on the merits.

And I don't think that Dr. Bobrowsky has demonstrated bad faith, or harrasment or any other extraordinary circumstances that would call for equitable relief under the exception to the Younger doctrine. Certainly Dr. Bobrowsky seems to allege that the decision to recuse by all the Yonkers City judges was done in bad faith, or perhaps to retaliate against her. But the evidence linking, for example, her articles to their decision is wanting. And to the extent that Judge Hansbury ultimately does hear the 440 motion, then I don't think there can be any harm to Dr. Bobrowsky from any alleged improper recusal by the Yonkers City judges.

I recognize there's a fact dispute. They think they've all been sued. Dr. Bobrowsky says that's not true. The record is frankly barren on this point. So from where the Court sits, the 440 motion is pending before Judge Hansbury. There's really no evidence to suggest that somehow there's no possibility of Dr. Bobrowsky getting the relief she seeks. I don't read the transcript the way she does, that Judge Hansbury has decided she's guilty. So I don't think that she's met the burden she needs to meet here.

MS BOBROWSKY: I don't have that transcript with me. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

And what you quoted to me certainly did not substantiate it.

A couple of other things that stand in the way here.

There is state sovereign immunity, which is even what the Second Circuit hung its hat on in the case that you cited to me -- Carvel, how can I forget -- and judicial immunity, of course, also is a very high hurdle here. Because to the extent the allegation is that there were judges who engaged in misconduct, it appears that all of the conduct that's being objected to here is judges doing what judges do, issuing orders, issues decisions, running their calendars in the courtroom.

THE COURT: The transcript that I have read thus far.

I'm not granding any motion to dismiss. I'm just saying in light of judicial immunity here, again also relying on the Carvel case, just so the record is clear, "it's well-established that officers acting in their judicial capacity are entitled to absolute immunity against Section 1983 actions, and that this immunity acts as a complete shield to claims for money damages." The Second Circuit noted this in Montero v. Travis, 171 F.3d 757, 760. It's also barred by the congressional amendments which provide that "in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable."

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Here I don't think Dr. Bobrowsky has established that a declaratory decree was violated. And for reasons I already explained I don't think she established a likelihood of success that declaratory relief is unavailable. And the record as it exists now I don't think allows Dr. Bobrowsky to establish a likelihood of success that what the judges did here was somehow outside their function as judges. The bail order is what judges do. Even if Dr. Bobrowsky thinks the bail order went too far, bail is something judges do all the time. It's pretty clear to me based on the record that exists now that what Judge Martinelli did was in his capacity as a judge. So, too, the order of protection and the underlying conviction. So ,too, with how Judge Hansbury is currently handling the 440 application by Dr. Bobrowsky.

I also don't think that it can be said that there are sufficiently serious questions going to the merits and the balance of hardships tips decidedly in Dr. Bobrowsky's favor here. I just don't think that the questions are serious enough going to the merits. But again I want to see what happens with that banishment from the Yonkers City Courthouse and particularly the piece of that that bars Dr. Bobrowsky from getting her files which we'll resolve by Monday.

All of this is without prejudice should the factual record develop more substantially or should the facts not be as I believe them to be in the record thus far.

 For these reasons I'm going to deny the application.

MS BOBROWSKY: I have one question. I thought I
worded it, but I'm not clear. Regarding the 440, there are a
few issues around that, one that's not even addressed in that,
but federal rights are due process. I was removed from my home
based not just on a fraud, my mother never asked for an order
of protection. This was done to take my home to go sell
everything, which is what happened. But there was never a
hearing. Every judge stated, okay, we're issuing it for a
year. Go hear it under someone else. And that would keep
being renewed, go hear it under someone else and I would be
going into a circle.

My mom is 82. She had a cancer biopsy right before this happened. I'm a doctor, I was a medical advocate care-giver. Yonkers is also going against my mother and entered a ten thousand dollar judgment against her. I always protected her and made sure all was well. I don't even know if she is alive right now. And to hold a hearing was, I tried to put in the alternative to either, wherever it be, I'm easy --

THE COURT: To the extent that your mother has some issues with Yonkers, to the extent that they've done things to her that she shouldn't have done, and I don't mean to in any way make light of her health issues, but those are her issues. She's going going to have to represent herself -- let me finish, Dr. Bobrowsky, please. Unless you prove an injury to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

yourself, then you don't have standing to bring an action in court. To the extent that your objection to the protective order is that there were insufficient hearings that supported issuing the protective order, then all of the things I talked about still apply, Rooker-Feldman, judicial immunity, so forth. To the extent that there was some failure to provide process that was due, then that is something that the state court process could adjudicate, and so therefore it's not something for me to get involved in. At this stage I don't think you've established a likelihood of success on that. And I didn't really read that application being made here.

I want to emphasize again, I realize that you obviously have given this a lot of thought, you continue to give this a lot of thought, I recognize that there are years' worth of stories here. As you interpret the process of litigating this, new things come to your mind. But we can't —at some point you got to tell me what your application is, I've got to give the other side a chance to respond and I rule. If you want to make a new application you can do that.

MS BOBROWSKY: I have to do that if I want to state my federal rights in the supremacy case by not taking over the state case but to tell the state you have to follow federal laws, you have to hold a hearing.

THE COURT: Federal courts don't typically tell state courts how to rule. The only federal court that can do that is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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the Supreme Court with all kinds of exceptions. To the extent that what you're doing is attacking the validity of the protective order because there were insufficient hearings to support it, that's a matter for you to take up with the state court, the state appellate courts and so forth.

 ${\tt MS}$ BOBROWSKY: I'm recused -- I mean they're all recused.

THE COURT: Not the Appellate Term and not the New York Court of Appeals. We've been at this now for almost two hours. I've listened to you very patiently. I've given the other side some chance to respond. Out of fairness to the good people in the back who also have important cases that need to be heard here, I've issued my order. You're free to appeal it to the Second Circuit. If you want to make additional applications, you can make those too. But you have to serve the adversary with the application. I'm not going to listen to you ex parte anymore. You've identified the defendants you want to sue. If you want to get injunctive relief against them, you've got to serve them. We'll do this on a schedule and so forth.

When would you like to get your papers in, Ms Anspach? MS ANSPACH: 30 days?

THE COURT: That's fine. That would take us to May 14, all right?

MS ANSPACH: That's fine.

04fibobc ag CONFERENCE 1 THE COURT: How long would you need to respond? 2 MS BOBROWSKY: So right now I can't even address the 3 point of seeing my mom that I was deprived from for four years? This is my family, this is for me, not for her, for me. 5 THE COURT: I understand that. 6 MS BOBROWSKY: To the extent I signed my deed over I 7 can see her. Sign my deed over, the Yonkers case will go away. 8 It's in letters. 9 THE COURT: Generally speaking, deed disputes don't 10 fall in federal court. 11 MS BOBROWSKY: Extortion. 12 THE COURT: Even extortion doesn't necessarily involve 13 the federal court. I don't want to give you legal advice. And 14 I don't want to give you advanced rulings. I've said what I've 15 said. How long do you want to respond on the motion to 16 dismiss? 17 MS BOBROWSKY: It depends if I'm free, safe to go into 18 the Westchester Court library. I've been threatened when I go into there. That's my only access. 19 20 THE COURT: You've been able to get access to 21 something. 22 MS BOBROWSKY: I had copies. 2.3 THE COURT: You've been doing quite a bit of filing 24 here. 25 MS BOBROWSKY: I have loads of cases.

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1	THE COURT: 30 days.
2	MS BOBROWSKY: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: June 14th. And then reply by June 28th.
4	And I'll let you know when the argument date is.
5	MS BOBROWSKY: May 30th?
6	THE COURT: May 14th is their papers, June 14th is
7	your response, June 28th is their reply.
8	MS BOBROWSKY: Okay.
9	THE COURT: I'll issue an order also. By letter I
10	want answers to those inquiries, copies to Dr. Bobrowsky. And
11	if I think we need to get together in light of whatever gets
12	said, I'll let you all know.
13	MS BOBROWSKY: I have a fax if there's any problem
14	with mail because I'm a victim of mail fraud.
15	THE COURT: But not wire fraud.
16	MS BOBROWSKY: Wire fraud also.
17	THE COURT: What do you want, a faxed copy.
18	MS BOBROWSKY: If there's any problem with the
19	MS ANSPACH: You don't want service at the number you
20	listed?
21	THE COURT: Why don't you do both. Thank you.
22	(Proceedings adjourned)
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