

Art. 6, § 1

Personal service of process—Continued

Within the state, generally, see CPLR 307 et seq.

Without the state, generally, see CPLR 313.

Library References

Courts ⇨ 42(1) et seq.
Process ⇨ 48 et seq.

C.J.S. Courts § 121 et seq.
C.J.S. Process §§ 26 to 33, 49.

Notes of Decisions

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1. Separation of powers

See, also, Notes of Decisions set out under Art. 3, § 1 and Art. 4, § 1.

It is fundamental principle of the organic law that each department of government should be free from interference, in lawful discharge of duties expressly conferred, by either of the other branches. *New York State Inspection, Sec. and Law Enforcement Employees, Dist. Council 82, AFSME, AFL-CIO v. Cuomo*, 1984, 64 N.Y.2d 233, 485 N.Y.S.2d 719, 475 N.E.2d 90.

Each branch of the government is to be free from interference by either of the other two branches. *Methodist Hosp. of Brooklyn v. State Ins. Fund*, 1983, 117 Misc.2d 178, 459 N.Y.S.2d 521, affirmed 102 A.D.2d 367, 479 N.Y.S.2d 11, affirmed 64 N.Y.2d 365, 486 N.Y.S.2d 905, 476 N.E.2d 304, appeal dismissed 106 S.Ct. 32, 88 L.Ed.2d 26.

2. Purpose

The theory of the judiciary article of the constitution is to simplify the judicial system by reducing the number of high courts and to embed those retained so thoroughly in the fundamental law that they cannot be changed or abo-

§ 2. [Court of appeals and judges thereof; designation of supreme court justices to serve temporarily; judicial nominating commission; filling of vacancies by appointment; confirmation of appointments]

a. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief judge and the six elected associate judges now in office, who shall

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hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, and such justices of the supreme court as may be designated for service in said court as hereinafter provided. The official terms of the chief judge and the six associate judges shall be fourteen years.

Five members of the court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision; but no more than seven judges shall sit in any case. In case of the temporary absence or inability to act of any judge of the court of appeals, the court may designate any justice of the supreme court to serve as associate judge of the court during such absence or inability to act. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its clerk. The powers and jurisdiction of the court shall not be suspended for want of appointment when the number of judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum.

b. Whenever and as often as the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that the court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate such number of justices of the supreme court as may be so certified to be necessary, but not more than four, to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved, while so serving, from their duties as justices of the supreme court, and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the court shall certify that the need for the services of any such justices no longer exists, whereupon they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may fill vacancies among such designated judges. No such justices shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court. The designation of a justice of the supreme court as an associate judge of the court of appeals shall not be deemed to affect his existing office any longer than until the expiration of his designation as such associate judge, nor to create a vacancy.

c. There shall be a commission on judicial nomination to evaluate the qualifications of candidates for appointment to the court of appeals and to prepare a written report and recommend to the governor those persons who by their character, temperament, professional aptitude and experience are well qualified to hold such judicial office. The legislature shall provide by law for the organization and procedure of the judicial nominating commission.

d. (1) The commission on judicial nomination shall consist of twelve members of whom four shall be appointed by the governor, four by the chief judge of the court of appeals, and one each by the speaker of the assembly, the temporary president of the senate, the

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minority leader of the senate, and the minority leader of the assembly. Of the four members appointed by the governor, no more than two shall be enrolled in the same political party, two shall be members of the bar of the state, and two shall not be members of the bar of the state. Of the four members appointed by the chief judge of the court of appeals, no more than two shall be enrolled in the same political party, two shall be members of the bar of the state, and two shall not be members of the bar of the state. No member of the commission shall hold or have held any judicial office or hold any elected public office for which he receives compensation during his period of service, except that the governor and the chief judge may each appoint no more than one former judge or justice of the unified court system to such commission. No member of the commission shall hold any office in any political party. No member of the judicial nominating commission shall be eligible for appointment to judicial office in any court of the state during the member's period of service or within one year thereafter.

(2) The members first appointed by the governor shall have respectively one, two, three and four year terms as he shall designate. The members first appointed by the chief judge of the court of appeals shall have respectively one, two, three and four year terms as he shall designate. The member first appointed by the temporary president of the senate shall have a one-year term. The member first appointed by the minority leader of the senate shall have a two-year term. The member first appointed by the speaker of the assembly shall have a four-year term. The member first appointed by the minority leader of the assembly shall have a three-year term. Each subsequent appointment shall be for a term of four years.

(3) The commission shall designate one of their number to serve as chairman.

(4) The commission shall consider the qualifications of candidates for appointment to the offices of judge and chief judge of the court of appeals and, whenever a vacancy in those offices occurs, shall prepare a written report and recommend to the governor persons who are well qualified for those judicial offices.

e. The governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, from among those recommended by the judicial nominating commission, a person to fill the office of chief judge or associate judge, as the case may be, whenever a vacancy occurs in the court of appeals; provided, however, that no person may be appointed a judge of the court of appeals unless such person is a resident of the state and has been admitted to the practice of law in

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this state for at least ten years. The governor shall transmit to the senate the written report of the commission on judicial nomination relating to the nominee.

f. When a vacancy occurs in the office of chief judge or associate judge of the court of appeals and the senate is not in session to give its advice and consent to an appointment to fill the vacancy, the governor shall fill the vacancy by interim appointment upon the recommendation of a commission on judicial nomination as provided in this section. An interim appointment shall continue until the senate shall pass upon the governor's selection. If the senate confirms an appointment, the judge shall serve a term as provided in subdivision a of this section commencing from the date of his interim appointment. If the senate rejects an appointment, a vacancy in the office shall occur sixty days after such rejection. If an interim appointment to the court of appeals be made from among the justices of the supreme court or the appellate divisions thereof, that appointment shall not affect the justice's existing office, nor create a vacancy in the supreme court, or the appellate division thereof, unless such appointment is confirmed by the senate and the appointee shall assume such office. If an interim appointment of chief judge of the court of appeals be made from among the associate judges, an interim appointment of associate judge shall be made in like manner; in such case, the appointment as chief judge shall not affect the existing office of associate judge, unless such appointment as chief judge is confirmed by the senate and the appointee shall assume such office.

g. The provisions of subdivisions c, d, e and f of this section shall not apply to temporary designations or assignments of judges or justices.

(Adopted Nov. 7, 1961; amended Nov. 8, 1977.)

Historical Note

1977 Amendment. Amendment Nov. 8, 1977, added subds. c to g. Effective Date of 1977 Amendment. See text of section 36-a of this article. Derivation. Const. of 1894, Art. 6, §§ 7 and 8. Said Art. 6, § 7, amended 1899; renumbered Art. 6, § 5 in 1925; and repealed eff. Sept. 1, 1962, was from Const. of 1846, Art. 6, § 2; amended 1869. Said Art. 6, § 8; renumbered Art. 6, § 6 in 1925; repealed eff. Sept. 1, 1962, was from Const. of 1846, Art. 6, § 13; amended 1869. Former Art. 6, § 2. Section, adopted Const. of 1894; amended Nov. 3, 1953, related to judicial departments, and was repealed eff. Sept. 1, 1962. See now sections 4 and 26 of this article.

Cross References

Clerks, assistant clerks, messenger and attendants, appointment of, see Judiciary Law §§ 57, 58, 257. Nomination for appointment to the office of chief judge or associate judge, see Judiciary Law §§ 61 to 67.