



Hon. William E. Smith Chief Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island

Born and raised in Boise, Idaho, Chief Judge William E. Smith of the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island got a taste of both politics and the judiciary at a young age. His late father, Walter E. “Bill” Smith, was a successful candidate for the Ada County Probate Court in the 1950s. Chief Judge Smith recalls many fall days during his childhood handing out palm cards and walking in parades for his father’s campaigns.

Judge W.E. Smith was an early champion of court reform, and his efforts ultimately led to merit-selection for state judges in Idaho. Selected by the governor for a seat on the Idaho District Court, the trial court of general jurisdiction, W.E. Smith was the first member of Idaho’s judiciary appointed under the new merit selection process.

Chief Judge Smith considers his father to be his earliest and most influential judicial mentor. His father was a devoted public servant who spent the vast majority of his legal career as a judge; he was committed to following the highest ethical standards and dedicated to the rule of law. Chief Judge Smith recalls frequently walking from his elementary school to the county courthouse to get a ride home; he would do homework while his father drafted opinions or sit in the courtroom and watch trials. The late W.E. Smith’s devotion to the law appears to have influenced all of his children’s professional paths: Stephen is in private practice in Idaho; Tom is a law professor in California; and Trish is a district attorney in Utah.

Chief Judge Smith left Idaho to study at Georgetown University, following in his brother Stephen’s footsteps. Thanks to Idaho’s Democratic Sen. Frank Church, he worked during college as a messenger in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Sen. Church was



Chief Judge Smith and Court Security Officer Charlie Penelton standing in front of a portrait of Senior Judge Lagueux. Penelton worked for both judges.

chair. He worked upward of 30 hours a week to help support himself and pay for his undergraduate education.

During the summer of 1980, Chief Judge Smith returned

Amy E. Moses served as Chief Judge Smith’s law clerk during the 2005 – 2006 term. She is a member of the board of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. © 2014 Amy E. Moses. All rights reserved.



home to work on Sen. Church's re-election campaign. He coordinated volunteers, drafted issue papers, and occasionally drove the senator to campaign events across Idaho. Although close, the campaign did not survive the "Reagan Revolution," which unseated numerous long-serving democratic senators and left Chief Judge Smith without a job. Through Sen. Church's former Chief of Staff Peter Fenn, he secured a position at the newly formed Democrats for the '80s, a political action committee. There he worked as a research assistant helping to draft two fact books for democratic candidates running in 1982 and 1984. While at Georgetown, Chief Judge Smith met his future wife, classmate Christine Boris, a native of Westerly, R.I.; he occasionally traveled with her to Rhode Island to visit her family in the summer.

Shortly after graduating from Georgetown in 1982, Chief Judge Smith enrolled in the night program at Georgetown's Law School. By taking courses at night, he was able to work full time during the day to pay for his education. Thanks to his connections at Democrats for the '80s, he secured a paralegal/law clerk position at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld and worked there through much of law school (taking time off in summers to clerk in several other firms). During

his third year, he and Christine married.

In 1987, after considering law firms in Portland, Maine, and Providence, R.I., Chief Judge Smith accepted a position at Edwards & Angell, then Providence's largest and most prestigious law firm. Other than Christine's family down in Westerly, he "didn't know a soul in Rhode Island," but his instincts told him that Rhode Island was a place where a young lawyer could have an impact and make a name for

himself. As a young associate, Chief Judge Smith built a practice focused on labor law and public-sector law. In his new hometown of West Warwick, he served as an assistant solicitor and later became the municipal judge. In neighboring Warwick, after now-Governor Lincoln Chafee (D) was elected mayor in 1992, Chief Judge Smith competed for and won a contract to consolidate all of the city's legal services and was designated as the city solicitor. Revolutionary at the time, he convinced Mayor Chafee that his firm could handle the city's legal work efficiently and effectively for a flat fee, saving the city \$100,000 per year. Under this contract, Chief Judge Smith represented Warwick in numerous matters involving police officers, firefighters, and municipal unions; civil rights cases; utility rate cases; tax and zoning matters; and cases regarding the interpretation of the city charter, to name a few. This experience led to a similar flat-fee contract representing the Rhode Island Secretary of State. In due course, Chief Judge Smith's burgeoning public-sector practice expanded to include representing the governor, a

public library, and the Rhode Island State Courts in a variety of high-profile labor-related legal battles. At the same time, Chief Judge Smith continued to represent an increasing variety of private sector and nonprofit clients on labor and employment matters, including grocery chains, banks, and manufacturing companies, as well as colleges.

While in private practice, Chief Judge Smith also became politically active. Although a Democrat in his college days, he found himself more at home with Rhode Island's small Republican party. Early on, he was active with the 1988 Bob Dole (R) presidential campaign. Through his legal work for the town of Warwick, he became good friends with Mayor Chafee and supported his re-election campaigns.

In late 1999, following the sudden death of U.S. Sen. John Chafee, Mayor Lincoln Chafee was appointed by the governor to serve the remaining year of his father's term. The following November, Sen. Chafee ran for the seat. He was the clear underdog going into the 2000 race, campaigning against the much more seasoned Rep. Robert Weygand (D). Bringing his campaign experience from a U.S. Senate race 20 years prior, Chief Judge Smith left his partnership at Edwards & Angell to serve as the staff director in Sen. Chafee's Rhode Island office. From 9 to 5, Chief Judge Smith worked on Senate matters, but all of his spare time was devoted to the campaign, overseeing everything from staffing to scheduling, media, and debate preparation.

After serving for a year as staff director and seeing Chafee to victory in November, Chief Judge Smith returned to Edwards & Angell. Shortly thereafter, U.S. District Judge Ronald R. Lagueux announced he would take senior status, opening up a seat on the federal bench. Sen. Chafee suggested Chief Judge Smith to President George W. Bush, and after a relatively uneventful process, he was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on Nov. 14, 2002. Looking back, Chief Judge Smith appreciates that the stars unexpectedly aligned: but for both Sen. Chafee and President Bush winning close and perhaps unexpected victories in 2000, he would not have been appointed to the federal bench.

Taking the bench in his early forties, Chief Judge Smith brought with him innovative ideas about the work of judging. In one high-stakes patent case involving complex computer algorithms, for example, he broke new ground by combining the digital audio of testimony with the demonstrative video used by the witness to create a movie that he embedded into his decision; readers can click on the embedded link to watch the movie.¹ In another case, when it came time to award attorneys' fees in a securities class-action matter,² he adopted a market-based approach championed by Judges Vaughn Walker and Milton Shadur in the post-settlement context using available data about fee awards.³

Early on in his judicial career, Chief Judge Smith became focused on issues of fundamental fairness. In the wake of *Booker*⁴ and disturbed by the disparity between crack and cocaine sentences, he conducted extensive research on the scientific differences between the two substances and the history of the 100-to-1 sentencing ratio in use at the time. His thoughtful and comprehensive opinion on this issue, *United States v. Perry*,⁵ was used by other judges

Outside of the courthouse, you might catch a glimpse of Chief Judge Smith peddling through downtown Providence or on the East Bay bike path. Weather permitting, he occasionally rides his bike the almost 25 miles from home to work.

considering rejecting the 100-to-1 ratio and got a shout out from the U.S. Supreme Court in the *United States v. Spears*⁶ opinion, which upheld the discretion of district court judges to vary from the sentencing guidelines based on policy disagreements. On another topic, Chief Judge Smith chastised law enforcement's persistent failure to record custodial interrogations, warning that in future cases he would take remedial measures, including instructing the jury to treat with caution testimony of law enforcement officers about statements made during custodial interrogations where recording equipment was not utilized.⁷ These efforts, along with those of many other judges and commentators, arguably have contributed to a sea change in practices on custodial recording.⁸

Chief Judge Smith has taught at Roger Williams University School of Law, the state's only law school, since 2007. He believes that the law school plays a unique role in Rhode Island's legal community by educating many of the state's lawyers, fostering intellectual exchanges through seminars and conferences, and expanding legal services through its clinics and Pro Bono Collaborative. His courses have included a year-long capstone course of his own design in federal practice, which mimics an actual federal civil case from start to finish; a course in expert and scientific evidence; and a seminar in judicial process, which explores how judges decide cases with an emphasis on the psychological and less well understood influences in decision-making. Chief Judge Smith greatly enjoys mentoring students and interacting with faculty and staff. He recently accepted appointment as chair of the law school's board of directors and looks forward to helping the school navigate the changing seas of legal education.

During his tenure as a district judge, Chief Judge Smith has accepted numerous invitations to sit with the First and Ninth Circuit Courts of Appeals. He enjoys the sparring and camaraderie in the appellate bench. Indeed, Chief Judge Smith was nominated by President Bush to a seat on the First Circuit in December of 2007, but (somewhat ironically given his early political background) was "blue-slipped" by Rhode Island's Democratic senators in the waning months of the Bush administration.

Outside of the courthouse, you might catch a glimpse of Chief Judge Smith peddling through downtown Providence or on the East Bay bike path. Weather permitting, he occasionally rides his bike the almost 25 miles from home to work. During lunch, he usually catches a game of competitive squash. And on the weekends, he enjoys hiking, tennis, and mountain biking. He is an avid reader, mostly of nonfiction, with a particular interest in history, policy, and science.

In December 2013, Chief Judge Smith began his seven-year term as chief judge. The youngest person ever to serve as chief judge in the District of Rhode Island,⁹ he brings new energy and enthusiasm to the position. While he continues to innovate and focus on fairness, Chief Judge Smith is committed broadening his effort to make the court a friendlier and more welcoming place for litigants, lawyers, and the public. During his first few months as chief, he established a court Twitter account, modernized the *pro*

hac vice process, issued an order permitting the electronic filing of complaints, and initiated a protocol to allow reporters to use electronic devices in the courtroom (with the judge's approval) to report via Twitter, blogs, or otherwise. Currently he is overseeing an initiative to make admission to practice in the District of Rhode Island more practical for new lawyers, a program to provide *pro bono* counsel in civil cases, the development of a re-entry court to offer an alternative to supervised release, and a litigation academy to help train young lawyers (at low cost) in some of the basic skills of litigation. (The academy is a partnership between the court, the Federal Bar Association, and the Roger Williams University School of Law.)

Looking forward, Chief Judge Smith is not certain if he will retire or take senior status when eligible, but he does not think of himself as the kind of judge who has to be on the bench. While he cherishes his judicial position, he has numerous interests and enjoys traveling. And while that decision is still a long ways off, he says it might be interesting to do some "completely different" kind of public service. That, above all, is what he learned from his father: a life of devoted public service is its own reward. ☺

Endnotes

¹*Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 640 F. Supp. 2d 150 (D.R.I. 2009).

²*In re Cabletron Systems, Inc. Securities Litigation*, 239 F.R.D. 30 (D.N.H. 2006).

³*See, e.g., In re Oracle Securities Litig.*, 131 F.R.D. 688 (N.D. Cal. 1990) (Walker, J.); *In re Amino Acid Lysine Antitrust Litig.*, 918 F. Supp. 1190 (N.D. Ill. 1996) (Shadur, J.); Report of the Third Circuit Task Force on Selection of Class Counsel, 208 F.R.D. 340, 354 n.31 (2002).

⁴*United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005).

⁵*United States v. Perry*, 389 F. Supp. 2d 278 (D.R.I. 2005).

⁶*Spears v. United States*, 555 U.S. 261, 261, 266 (2009).

⁷*United States v. Mason*, 497 F. Supp. 2d 328, 336 (D.R.I. 2007) ("It is for this reason that continued indifference (or resistance) by the Providence Police Department to practices aimed at curing the problems discussed above risks this Court's use of corrective measures."); *see also United States v. Mejia*, Cr. No. 07-005S, Jury Instructions, p. 36, [www.rid.uscourts.gov/menu/judges/jurycharges/CRdocs/07-05S%20US%20v%20Tejada-Pichardo%20et%20al%20\(Ricardo%20Mejia\).pdf](http://www.rid.uscourts.gov/menu/judges/jurycharges/CRdocs/07-05S%20US%20v%20Tejada-Pichardo%20et%20al%20(Ricardo%20Mejia).pdf) ("Testimony regarding unrecorded statements, particularly in circumstances where recording equipment is available, must be viewed with caution."); Katie Mulvaney, Police resist judge's call that they record interrogations, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, March 18, 2009.

⁸*See* Thomas P. Sullivan, *Recording Custodial Interrogations*, THE CHAMPION, April 2014.

⁹*See* Federal Judicial Center, Biographical Directory of Federal Judges, 1789 present, www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf/page/judges.html (containing dates of birth and years of service as District of Rhode Island Chief Judge).