

CRB* TODAY

COURT REPORTERS
BOARD NEWSLETTER

GUARDING THE RECORD
FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION

Board Serious About Stopping Test Cheaters

The Court Reporters Board (CRB) is committed to making sure everyone who passes a licensing exam is qualified to be a court reporter. The CRB will investigate and assist in the prosecution of anyone who tries to cheat in order to pass the exam. Business and Professions Code 123 states that is a misdemeanor for any person to engage in any conduct which subverts or attempts to subvert any licensing examination or the administration of an examination. The penalty is liability for up to \$10,000 for the actual costs to the Board for fixing the exam, including rewriting the exam, fees or penalties for cancelling the exam, plus liability for the cost of litigation.

In February 2005, the CRB learned that two students and a teacher had shared actual CSR test questions. The CRB held an emergency meeting, and based on the evidence presented, concluded that the written test for the March 2005 exam would need to be cancelled. The CRB went into high gear to write new test questions and administered the exam quickly to allow the impacted candidates to take the new exam on an expedited basis.

One student was denied a license by the Board and requested an administrative hearing to plead the license denial. The administrative law judge upheld the license denial and the Board voted to accept the judge's opinion. That student is now unable to receive her CSR license and must wait another year to repetition the license denial. This means the student, who passed all three parts of the examination in 2005, has been unable to work as a licensed CSR for over two years!

The second student involved with this event, admitted to her complicity in the action. The Board voted to accept a settlement and placed her on probation. This probation requires her to report to her employer the details of her settlement and submit quarterly reports to the Board from her employer.

The teacher faces misdemeanor charges, which could include a penalty of \$10,000, potential jail time and liability for the cost of litigation.

The moral to this story is simple. **Don't share CSR test questions with anyone.** If you know anyone who is trying to cheat, report it to the CRB.

Board Finishes New Professional Standards of Practice

For years the CRB tried to obtain through regulation a professional standard of practice, i.e. "ethics" for court reporters. In the last year the CRB held public town-hall meetings, held task force meetings with industry representatives and conducted several public board meetings to come up with language for the regulation.

As a result of this input, the CRB was able to develop the regulation, which was formally approved by the Office of Administrative Law on January 11, 2007. The following is the text of the new regulation.

Article 8. Denial, Suspension and Revocation of Certificates

Adopt Section 2475 as follows:

§ 2475. Professional Standards of Practice.

(a) Consistent with any action that may be taken by the Board pursuant to Sections 8025 and 8025.1 of the Code, the Board may cite or discipline any certificate holder, including suspending, revoking, or denying the certification of a certified shorthand reporter, for violation of professional standards of practice.

(b) Every person under the jurisdiction of the

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Mea Culpa

By Wayne Cohen, Esq., Journal for the Reporting and Captioning Professions

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Lawyers may treat court reporters in a patronizing manner. Here, one lawyer admits his guilt and offers suggestions for regaining your stature with other lawyers.

And the jury finds the defendant, Wayne R. Cohen ... guilty. Yes, it's me, Wayne Cohen, the immediate past president of the Trial Lawyers Association of Metropolitan Washington, D.C., a current adjunct law professor at the George Washington University School of Law, and an active trial lawyer. I've tried more than a hundred cases and have probably taken close to a thousand depositions. This time, however, I am the guilty party.

Mea culpa! I confess. Trial lawyers (such as me) are sometimes guilty of treating court reporters in a condescending, ignorant manner.

This patronizing attitude is particularly evident in rookie lawyers. Many of these young hotshots pass the bar and carry their J.D. around as if it's a legal license to trample over other non-degreed legal professionals. I distinctly remember a time when, as a recent graduate, I participated in a deposition during which some of the deponents were thirsty. I recall offering beverages to every single person in the conference room – except the court reporter. At the time, I thought nothing of it. In fact, I half expected the court reporter to jump out of her chair and go get the drinks.

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Message from the Chair

Let me begin my note to you by wishing you and your family a healthy and prosperous New Year. I hope you all had a wonderful holiday season and while we're well into 2007, that whatever time of year it is that you take a moment to reflect on those loved ones who surround you. You, indeed, are in a very busy profession and it's those brief moments that become so important as the years go by.

I'd also like to take this time to convey my wishes of gratefulness to all of you who have been instrumental in contributing to the efforts of the Board in pursuing its mission to protect the public health, safety and welfare. The protection of the public is the Board's top priority.

It's also through your efforts that the Board is recognized nationally, continues to pursue legislation as it relates to issues that affect the profession and the public, pursues a refinement of regulatory practices, and continues to oversee the schools it recognizes.

My tenure on the Board has been quite a journey. This Board has improved its licensing exam. It is now offered three times per year. The Board also allows Computer Aided Transcription (CAT), and paperless writers into the exam. We've gone from three qualifier exams to one qualifier exam. A new occupational analysis has been implemented. We've continued our cooperative efforts with the Bureau of Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education and expanded the definition of the Transcript Reimbursement Fund (TRF) to ensure that additional indigent civil litigants have access to the justice system. The Office of Administrative Law has also approved Professional Standards of Practice, which will be effective within weeks.

Even though the Board has accomplished much, there is more work ahead of us. As you may know, the Board recently adopted a new strategic plan, which I intend to move quickly on to achieve our goals.

Thank you for your hard work and diligence and your continued support of the Court Reporters Board of California.

KAREN A. GOTELLI

Meet the Board Members

KAREN A. GOTELLI



Karen Gotelli serves as Board Chair. Ms. Gotelli was reappointed to the Board by the Senate Rules Committee in 2003. She has been a Legal Secretary since 1974 and currently

works for a high profile Silicon Valley law firm. Ms. Gotelli has also been a Certified Paralegal since 1979 and was one of the first in California to utilize electronic file/service with the State Superior Courts and the Federal District Courts.

Since 1988, Ms. Gotelli has assisted with the San Mateo County High School Mock Trial Competition. She also assists with the San Ma-

teo County Bar Association Women's Lawyers Section, Business Litigation Section, and Barristers organizations. Ms. Gotelli is a graduate of the College of San Mateo. Her term expires on June 1, 2007.

DR. JOHN C. HISSERICH



Dr. John C. Hisserich is the Board's Vice-Chair. He was appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly to a term that expires on June 1, 2007.

Dr. Hisserich retired after serving as an Associate Vice

President of Health Affairs for the University of Southern California. He served in the United States Army Medical Corps from 1959 to 1962.

Dr. Hisserich has served on the California

State Board of Food and Agriculture, California Coastal Commission, and Committee of Bar Examiners, of which he was the second non-attorney to be selected as chairperson, a position he held twice. Dr. Hisserich is a native of Los Angeles and received his bachelor's degree in government from California State University Los Angeles and his masters and doctorate in public health from UCLA.

YVONNE FENNER



Yvonne Fenner of Sacramento, was appointed to the Board by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. Ms. Fenner has been self-employed as a freelance court reporter since 1996.

She was previously a meeting coordinator and trade show manager for the California Landscape Contractors Association. Ms. Fenner is a member of National Court Reporters Association and past president of the California and Northern California Court Reporters Associations. Her term runs through June 1, 2009.

GREGORY FINCH



Gregory Finch has served as a Board member after being appointed by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2006. Mr. Finch, who lives in Fair Oaks, has served as a partner and litigation director

for the law firm of Cohen Durrett since 2003. From 1997 to 2003, he was a partner with the law firm of Booth and Finch; and from 1994 to 1997 at Finch, Burton and White. Mr. Finch was a sole practitioner from 1980 to 1994. His term expires on June 1, 2008.

TONI O'NEILL



Toni O'Neill of Riverside was appointed to the Board by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2006. She has served as an official court reporter for the Riverside County Superior Court since 1995.

Ms. O'Neill previously was an official court reporter for the State of Wyoming District Court from 1994 to 1995 and Riverside County Superior Court from 1990 to 1994, and staff reporter for the Gillespie Reporting Service from 1989 to 1990. Ms. O'Neill's term expires on June 1, 2009.

The Court Reporters Board Goals

The CRB was established by the California Legislature in 1951. It operates under the umbrella of the Department of Consumer Affairs. The CRB plays a major role in ensuring that court reporters provide the highest quality professional services. The CRB strives for the highest possible quality throughout all of its programs, making it an effective and efficient court reporting regulatory agency.

To that end, the CRB will be:

- Consumer oriented, treating all persons who interact with the CRB as valued customers;
- Accountable to its licensees, the government, and the general public;
- Progressive, utilizing the most advanced means for providing services; and
- Proactive, exercising leadership among consumer protection and professional practice groups

California Court reporters will be:

- Committed to the protection of civil rights and the judicial process;
- Ethical, impartial, and objective; and
- Professional in all aspects of their work

The CRB has established five goals, which provide the framework for the results it wants to achieve in furtherance of its mission.

- **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**
Ensure the professional qualifications of those practicing court reporting by establishing examination standards and requirements for continuing competency/ education.
- **PRACTICE STANDARDS**
Establish regulatory standards of practice for California court reporters.
- **ENFORCEMENT**
Protect consumers by preventing violations and effectively enforcing laws, codes, and standards when violations occur.

- **CONSUMER INFORMATION**
Increase public and professional awareness of the CRB's mission, activities, and services.
- **ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS**
Enhance organizational effectiveness and improve the quality of customer service.

The CRB administers the Transcript Reimbursement Fund (TRF). The TRF reimburses Certified Shorthand Reporters who provide services to low-income or "indigent" litigants in civil cases, who are unable to otherwise afford those services. The TRF is funded solely by licensing fees.

All of the other CRB activities are paid for by both licensing and examination fees. As a result, the CRB is considered a "special fund" or self-funded agency. The CRB does not receive any tax dollars from the state's General Fund.

The CRB's policy is guided by five Board members. Three are public members and two are licensees. One public member and the two licensees are appointed by the Governor. The Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules committee each appoint one public member. All Board members serve staggered, four-year terms.

David E. Brown serves as the CRB Executive Officer. The single CRB office is located in Sacramento.



DAVID E. BROWN
CRB Executive Officer



IN MEMORIAM TO Ronald B. Clifton

This first newsletter is dedicated to one of the true leaders in California's court reporting community. Ronald B. Clifton was born May 16, 1927 in Portland, Colorado. Ron was issued his Certified Shorthand Reporter (CSR) license (#675) in 1953 as a penwriter, one of those first CSRs who wrote their shorthand with a pen. Ron continued to use his pen throughout his career.

Ron had a unique and very dry sense of humor, which he had no problem sharing with his friends and the court reporting community. He was a huge supporter of the Court Reporters Board, serving as a Board member from 1985 to 1993.

Ron continued to support the Board by acting as the chief exam writer, developing and writing questions/answers for the Board's English and Professional Practice examinations. He attended and actively participated in every Board and Committee meeting until his health prevented him from doing so.

Ron also represented the Board at the CSR exam by providing students a background of the dictation exam and a joke or two before they took their test. He was a continual mentor to students, and promoted the court reporting profession by planning and participation in multiple career fairs.

Ron lost his battle with lung cancer on October 2, 2005. He is missed greatly by his friends and the court reporting community.

Mea Culpa *Continued from page 1*

Fortunately, this top-gun mentality tends to soften over time. Unfortunately, though attitudes may soften, ignorance has a tendency to fossilize as the years go on. Many more seasoned attorneys still haven't the slightest clue what court reporters actually do. We don't understand how court reporting equipment or software works. We have no idea how court reporters use the key strokes or how the transcripts go to the court reporter's computer to production. I think that if we did, we'd be a lot more understanding toward our reporters. We'd recognize the value of partnering with them, instead of simply presiding over them.

A BAD FOUNDATION

For me, it wasn't until three years ago – when I teamed up with an experienced court reporter to form a court reporting company – that I began to understand the true nature of the lawyer and court reporter partnership. Court reporting is hard work and requires an immense amount of training. Court reporters are not just assistants who fetch your coffee and type some phrases into a machine. Court reporters are vital contributors to any team of legal professionals. Without them, we couldn't try a single case! Why are so many attorneys so slow to realize this?

Well, in defense of my colleagues, the entire legal profession bears some of the liability for this infraction. It starts in law school. As a current adjunct professor at George Washington University Law School (I teach trial skills), I've seen hundreds of bright future lawyers pass through my classes. These young hopefuls study contracts, procedure, evidence, and trial skills. They learn how to take depositions. Not a single class in law school, however, teaches them about court reporting. They are taught who court reporters are, but they never learn what court reporters actually do.

As a result, law school graduates who are able to cite cases as easily as the alphabet don't have the slightest clue as to what it takes to be a court reporter, which is pretty unfortunate. As professional lawyers, they will spend hours and hours working with court reporters on most of their cases. The lawyer-court reporter relationship, by nature, is symbiotic, a fact we so often fail to acknowledge.

So, I want to apologize, on behalf of my profession, for the way we sometimes treat you, the court reporter. The truth is, we provide work for you; in return your work sustains our cases. Both of us need each other and have valuable things to offer. We should function in tandem rather than exploiting a tiered hierarchy.

FRESH STARTS

With this goal in mind, what can you as court reporters do to better the relationships between yourselves and attorneys? Obviously, relationships are a two-way street and require effort from both directions. That said, you can certainly be the first to get the ball rolling.

When you arrive for a deposition, try to show up early and to spend some time relating to the lawyers as colleagues and friends. Establish a rapport with them. Talk about things you may have in common, such as vacations, family events, recent football games, or whatever you can think of. Just because you both have different jobs and levels of education does not mean that you both cannot resonate with each other. As a reporter, you may just find more than a professional partnership – you might actually find a good friend!

Also, embrace an attitude of service. It can help break the ice. Genuinely listen to what others have to say when you ask them typical questions, such as "How are you today?" People, even prestigious lawyers, have the same human needs to be heard and valued. (Who knows, maybe lawyers even have this need more?) Talk to the receptionist on your way in, and be friendly to everyone in the firm. Establish yourself as approachable and valuable, and others will perceive you this way.

Remember that attorneys, like you, have very stressful jobs. You have a unique opportunity to be disarming and to ease some of the tension in the conference room and courtroom. Be in a good mood. Toss out a light but appropriate joke before the deposition begins. This can help take some of the edge off. The attorneys and deponents will greatly appreciate your effort, and you will likely be asked to return in the future.

Yes, it takes confidence to interact in such a manner with people who get paid to be

intimidating. I cannot stress enough that the most important thing you carry with you is your attitude. If you truly believe that there is a relationship to be built, then you will take the steps to make it happen. When you take these little steps, you establish your credibility in the eyes of the lawyers. They will be much more eager to embrace you as colleagues and partners, rather than subordinates. Both of you will benefit from this dynamic.

WORKING TOGETHER

The attorneys will, I hope, take it from there. With a little push from you, most lawyers can quickly be trained to respond to you in a way that is respectful and genuine. As you begin to develop relationships with attorneys, try to teach them a thing or two about the work you do. Most lawyers will be shocked to learn about the intricacies of your work. You will likely get a break from them as they begin to understand how complicated the transcription process really is.

I wish that all attorneys could develop a better perspective on court reporting. It took me years, and I'm still learning new things from the court reporters I work with on a daily basis. It's so enriching! If only I had realized this earlier.

I'm truly sorry for the way I have treated you over the years. I, like many in my profession, am guilty as charged. I hope that my sentence will be light, and you will forgive me!

Did You Know?

You can find out more information about the Board's examination process on our Website, including School Examination Statistics.

<http://www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov/exams/>



Examination Issues and Statistics

November 2006	Total # Apps 148	Overall # Pass 34	Overall % Pass 23%
	Total	Pass	Overall %
Dictation	135	44	33%
English	74	48	65%
Professional Practice	65	25	38%

June 2006	Total # Apps 148	Overall # Pass 34	Overall % Pass 23%
	Total	Pass	Overall %
Dictation	139	43	30.9%
English	64	33	51.6%
Professional Practice	53	31	58.5%

March 2006	Total # Apps 172	Overall # Pass 38	Overall % Pass 22.1%
	Total	Pass	Overall %
Dictation	160	35	21.9%
English	67	44	65.7%
Professional Practice	61	46	75.4%

Legislature Broadens Who Qualifies for Transcript Reimbursement Fund

The Court Reporters Board's (CRB) Transcript Reimbursement Fund was established in 1981 and provides for shorthand reporting services to low-income or "indigent" litigants in civil cases, who are unable to otherwise afford those services.

In fiscal year 2004-05, there were 356 claims for transcript reimbursement approved for an average of \$450 per claim. That totals just over \$160,000 in reimbursements.

Assembly Bill 1293 (Oropeza, D-Carson) amends Business and Professions Code 8030.2, 8030.4, 8030.6, and 8030.8, broadening the definition of indigent. It's expected that this change will allow greater participation of non-profit legal services agencies who provide assistance to low-income clients.

The CRB will give notice to the non-profit agencies of the opportunity to "take on" additional cases for indigent clients. Learn more about the new law on the CRB Website at www.CourtReportersBoard.ca.gov/trf_guidelines.htm.

Court Reporting Schools

There are major developments to report regarding court reporting schools in California. On August 28, 2006, The Court Reporting Institute, with campuses in Washington State, Idaho and San Diego abruptly closed its doors. That shutdown affected more than 175 students. Staff from the Court Reporters Board and the Bureau of Private Post Secondary & Vocational Education met with school administrators and students at the San Diego campus to discuss alternatives for continuing their education and options for financial aid.

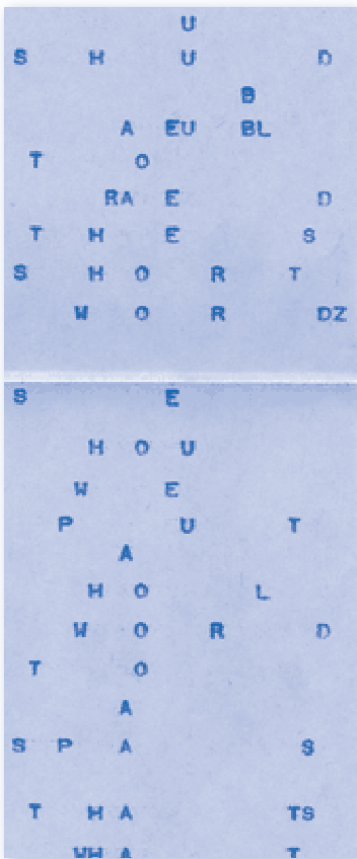
As a result, Sage College in Riverside has obtained approval for Web-based classroom training for students in San Diego. The students will be able to maintain their residency in San Diego and the "teachers" will be located in Riverside. This is a good opportunity for students who would otherwise have to drive, relocate or cancel their court reporting career!

On January 12, 2007, the San Diego County Regional Occupational Program (ROP) announced that its court reporting program will close effective January 25, 2007. This program was one of the 450 courses taught through the County of San Diego. The ROP provides tuition free training to any individual 16 years of age or older. The program's manager cited a dramatic decline in enrollment over the past three years as the reason for shutting down.

The final major development is a new Court Reporting school that has opened in the Sacramento area. The school, called Bryan College Sacramento Campus, was formerly known as North Western College. The school also has a campus in Los Angeles.

The CRB granted provisional recognition to the school at its November 10, 2006 meeting.

Congratulations to the new school!



The following are answers to some of the CRB's most frequently asked questions:

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Is a licensee's address of record public information?

Yes. A licensee's address of record is public. A licensee can also choose to maintain a separate mailing address with the CRB that is not public. Contact the Board office to learn more.

LICENSING

How do I renew my CSR license?

Mail your renewal fee and renewal form to:
Court Reporters Board of California
2535 Capitol Oaks Drive, Suite 230
Sacramento, CA 95833

Please make checks payable to the Court Reporters Board.

Note: If you send your fee without a renewal form, your check will be returned to your address of record.

What is the renewal fee?

The renewal fee is \$100.00. The renewed license is good for one year and expires on the

last day of your birth month. There is a 30-day grace period before you are charged a \$50.00 delinquent fee. During the grace period your license will be in a delinquent status and you will not be able to work as a CSR. If you represent yourself as a CSR or utilize your CSR number while in a delinquent status you could be issued a citation and fine of up to \$2,500 times for every time you work while in unlicensed status.

Is there an inactive status?

No, there is not an inactive status. You can elect to remain in a delinquent status (ie, don't pay your renewal fee) for up to three years without the need to retake the CSR exam. If you don't renew your license in that time, you must take the entire CSR exam over again!

What are the requirements for continuing competency or continuing education?

Currently there are none. The CRB has identified the need for this type of requirement and will be pursuing it over the next couple of years.

The Board finally has a new quorum!

The Board took this opportunity to develop a new Strategic Plan and very specific goals for the next two years. The Strategic Plan, in its entirety, is now posted on the CRB Website. The Board's goals include multiple projects or tasks across five major categories: Professional Qualifications, Practice Standards, Enforcement, Consumer Information, Organizational Effectiveness. If you are interested in participating in some manner on these goals, send an email with your interest to Andy_Andagan@dca.ca.gov.

Board Finishes New Professional Standards of Practice Continued from page 1

Board who holds a license or certificate, or temporary license or certificate, shall comply with the following professional standards of practice:

(1) Make truthful and accurate public statements when advertising professional qualifications and competence and/or services offered to the public.

(2) Maintain confidentiality of information which is confidential as a result of rule, regulation, statute, court order, or deposition proceedings.

(3) Perform professional services within the scope of one's competence, including promptly notifying the parties present or the presiding officer upon determining that one is not competent to continue an assignment. A licensee may continue to report proceedings after such notification upon stipulation on the record of all parties present or upon order of the presiding officer.

(4) Comply with legal and/or agreed-to

delivery dates and/or provide prompt notification of delays.

(5) In addition to the requirements of Section 2025.220(a)(5) of the Code of Civil Procedure, promptly notify, when reasonably able to do so, all known parties in attendance at a deposition or civil court proceeding and/or their attorneys of a request for preparation of all or any part of a transcript, including a rough draft, in electronic or paper form. No such notification is necessary when the request is from the court.

(6) Act without bias toward, or prejudice against, any parties and/or their attorneys.

(7) Not enter into, arrange, or participate in a relationship that compromises the impartiality of the certified shorthand reporter, including, but not limited to, a relationship in which compensation for reporting services is based upon the outcome of the proceeding.

(8) Other than the receipt of compensation for reporting services, neither directly or indirectly

give nor receive any gift, incentive, reward, or anything of value to or from any person or entity associated with a proceeding being reported. Such persons or entities shall include, but not be limited to, attorneys, employees of attorneys, clients, witnesses, insurers, underwriters, or any agents or representatives thereof. Exceptions to the foregoing restriction shall be as follows: (A) giving or receiving items that do not exceed \$100 (in the aggregate for any combination of items given and/or received) per above-described person or entity per calendar year; or (B) providing services without charge for which the certified shorthand reporter reasonably expects to be reimbursed from the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, Sections 8030 et seq. of the Code, or otherwise for an "indigent person" as defined by Section 8030.4(f) of the Code.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 8007, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 8025, 8025.1, and 8030, Business and Professions Code.

Court Reporters Board of California - Citation & Fines Issued February 2005 – December 2006

RESPONDENT NAME - CITY	LICENSE NO.	DATE ISSUED	VIOLATION	SATISFIED
Gawkowski, Andrea - San Diego, CA	10241	12/08/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025 (d), (f), (j)	No
Helms, Angela - Irvine, CA	9561	9/12/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025 (d), (j)	No
Unmacht, Deborah - Costa Mesa, CA	9397	9/11/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	No
Bloom, Debbie - San Diego, CA	7731	9/11/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Aoki-Freeman, Joan - Torrance, CA	11030	9/11/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Tuller, Leanne - San Diego, CA	12392	9/11/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Villalobos, Lynne - Fremont, CA	4578	4/26/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Sandoval-Robles, Marylynn - Azusa, CA	12498	4/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	No
Schaaf, Olivia - Murrieta, CA	11111	4/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Ng, Katherine - Novato, CA	6350	4/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	No
Alyafaie, Samera - Fresno, CA	12933	4/07/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
McLaughlin, Kathleen - Sacramento, CA	5845	4/06/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025 (d), (j)	Yes
Lacy, Cynthia - Sacramento, CA	8873	3/20/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025 (d), (j)	Yes
Milan-Fulmer, Michelle - Fountain Valley, CA	6942	3/20/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Jacobson, Vina - Sonora, CA	2570	3/20/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Jacobson, R. Roger - Sonora, CA	2790	3/20/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Stonesifer, Teresa - San Diego, CA	6351	3/17/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	No
Morikawa, Dawn - Torrance, CA	7933	3/13/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Love, Constance - Santa Cruz, CA	6272	2/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025 (d), (f), (j)	**See Note Below
Butler, Crystal - Simi Valley, CA	10714	2/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025 (d), (f), (j)	**See Note Below
Shiozaki, Audrey - Monterey Park, CA	8984	2/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Dalton, Susan - Norco, CA	5124	2/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes
Owen, Lisa - Long Beach, CA	4475	2/14/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8016	Yes

** Citation Only

The Citation and Fines remain posted for one year from the date initially issued. To find out whether a specific licensee has ever been issued a Citation and Fine prior to the date shown, or to obtain further information on a specific Citation and Fine, please contact the Board office at (916) 263-3660.

The above respondents' Citation and Fines that reflect "Satisfied" have been satisfactorily resolved. Payment of a fine is not an admission to the violation.

Court Reporters Board of California - Disciplinary Actions

The disciplinary actions listed below cover the period of time of June 2003 to December 2006. To find out whether a licensee has had disciplinary action prior to June 2003, or to obtain further information on specific disciplinary action for a licensee listed below, please contact the Board office at (916) 263-3660.

RESPONDENT NAME - CITY	LICENSE NO.	ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	CHARGES
Burke, Courtney - Bellflower	Denied	Decision and Order, license denied.	11/24/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 123: Conduct which subverts or attempts to subvert any licensing examination or administration of an examination; Section 480(a)(2); Section 8025(c)
Collett, Donna - Alhambra	6704	Default Decision and Order; license revocation.	10/19/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 490, 8025(a) and (j): Conviction of a crime; Section 8025.1(a)(1) & (2)
Hulbert, Jennifer - Los Angeles	11250	Stipulated Settlement resulting in surrender of CSR license.	10/19/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025(d), Unprofessional conduct; 8025(e), Repeated unexcused failure... to transcribe notes of cases on appeal...; 8025(f), Loss or destruction of stenographic notes...
Goldsberry, Kimberly - El Dorado Hills	10376	Probation revoked; license revocation	9/7/2006	Failure to comply with terms of probation. Business & Professions Code Section 8025(d): Unprofessional conduct; Section 8025(e): Repeated unexcused failure...to transcribe notes of cases on appeal..., notes of other proceedings...
Reece, Cathy - Los Angeles	5546	Decision and Disciplinary Order, 1 year probation, \$900 cost recovery	2/7/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025(d) and (j): Unprofessional conduct; Code of Civil Procedure 2025.470
Robles, Yvette - Anaheim	12550	Default Decision and Order; license revocation.	9/3/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 125.9(b)(5): Failure to pay a fine...
Hayek, Mabel - Pasadena	11815	Default Decision and Order; license revocation.	9/3/2006	Business & Professions Code Section 8025(d): Unprofessional conduct; Section 8025(e): Repeated unexcused failure...to transcribe notes of cases on appeal...; 8025(j)
Knudsen, Sari - Woodland Hills	13109	Decision and Disciplinary Order, 3 years probation	6/12/2006	Section 8016, 8025 (d) and (j): Unprofessional conduct; Engaging in the practice of shorthand reporting without a certificate of licensure in full force and effect
Savage, Michelle - Manteca	12957	Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order; 3 years probation.	7/1/2005	Business & Professions Code Sections 480(a)(1) and 480(c)
Belton, Heidi - Walnut Creek	12885	Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order; 17 months probation.	5/4/2005	Business & Professions Code Section 123(a) and (b)...conduct which subverts or attempts to subvert any licensing examination or administration of an examination...; Section 8016, 8025 (d) and (j): Unprofessional conduct; Engaging in the practice of shorthand reporting without a certificate of licensure in full force and effect
Buelow, Gail - Sacramento	4524	Decision and Disciplinary Order, 30-day suspension; 4 years probation; \$4,788 cost recovery.	5/3/2004	Business & Professions Code Section 8025(d): Unprofessional conduct; Section 8025(e): Repeated unexcused failure...to transcribe notes of cases on appeal...
Gregersen, Carol - Huntington Beach	7240	Default Decision and Order; license revocation.	1/19/2004	Business & Professions Code Section 8025(d): Unprofessional conduct; Section 8025(e): Repeated unexcused failure...to transcribe notes...; Section 8025(j): Practice with an expired license; Section 125.9(b)(5): Failure to comply with Citation
Muriset, Lisa - Moreno Valley	8527	Decision and Order, license revocation.	8/18/2003	Business & Professions Code Section 490, 8025(a) and 8025(j): Conviction of a crime; Section 8025(b)and 8025(j): Failure to notify Board of convictions; Section 8025(d) and 8025(j): Fraudulent and/or dishonest acts.



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Board Calendar

MARCH 9, 2007
Board Meeting
Los Angeles

MARCH 9-10, 2007
CSR Examination
Los Angeles

JULY 13-14, 2007
CSR Examination
Los Angeles



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