

May 2007



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CCRA Online

The Electronic Magazine
of the California Court
Reporters Association

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CCRA Online Copy Deadlines

The deadline for ad and article copy for *CCRA Online* is the first of the month prior to the scheduled publication date. Articles, ad copy, changes of address, complaints of nondelivery and subscription requests should be directed to CCRA, 2400 22nd Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA 95818 or call 916/443-5090. Advertising inquiries also should be directed to the Association office. Photographs accompanying articles should be RGB color JPEG files with a resolution no less than 120 ppi.

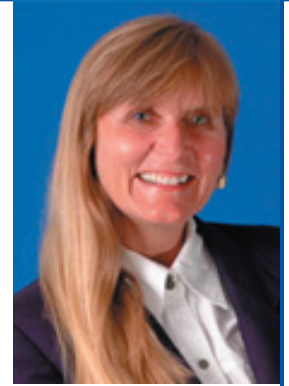
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CCRA MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the California Court Reporters Association is to advance the profession of verbatim shorthand reporting by promoting professional reporting excellence through education, research, and the use of state-of-the-art technology; establishing and maintaining professional standards of practice; and advocating before legislative and regulatory bodies on issues which impact the judicial system and others served by the court reporting profession of California.

“YOU ARE WHAT YOU DO”



*Sandy Bunch
VanderPol
CSR, RMR, CRR*

You ask, “So why this theme for my president’s message?”

I first heard “You Are What You Do” from my ski school director at Kirkwood Mountain, where I teach part-time on weekends. When I first heard the phrase, it meant a lot to me as a ski instructor and as a skier. I noticed first off, when I interviewed and subsequently demonstrated my skiing skills to the Ski School during the hiring process, that immediately I was respected for my professionalism, my basic skiing skills and my communication skills. “You Are What You Do.”

When I think about “You Are What You Do” in my job as a ski instructor, I occasionally reflect upon a ski task that I successfully accomplished where other more seasoned ski instructors opted out. During an afternoon of skiing with a full-time professional ski instructor, and a trainer of us part-timers, we came upon “The Fingers,” a very narrow chute between two large rocks. This chute is narrow enough that you have to commit to a straight line (no turns) to get down the run – or you can sidestep back up the hill and ski around. Anyway, skiing with four male instructors and our trainer, I opted to take the risk first (hoping to put some friendly pressure on my peers). I noticed the entry was icy, so I knew I had to have good balance and the perfect setup to make the entry successfully. Using the tactic of a “wedge” turn to initiate the first (and only) turn into the entry, which creates a stable platform for success, I blasted straight through the rocks and down the chute to a successful conclusion. I have to say I had an adrenaline rush that made the risk I took worthwhile! When I got back to the locker room, it was the talk of the locker room that I had taken the risk and been successful. I felt I had taken the respect of my bosses to a higher level – “You Are What You Do.”

Now, I share this story with you not because I am bragging (I hope you don’t take it that way), but because “You Are What You Do” in your professional life. So each day you go to work, whether in court or depositions, “You Are What You Do.” Take the risk. Gain the respect of your peers, clients and the Court by being a solid, reliable, wise and service-oriented reporter. Take the extra step/risk of providing realtime reporting and providing cutting-edge services. Take that respect to a higher level by promoting the latest and greatest court reporter technologies. You may not get the adrenaline rush you get from skiing a narrow, icy chute, but you will feel good about yourself and what you have accomplished.

Create a stable platform to succeed in your career. Always represent court reporting in a positive way by demonstrating professionalism, being ethical, staying educated on the laws and new technologies, maintaining your writing skill, and by continuing to support your professional association.

Remember, “You Are What You Do.” Do what takes you to a higher level in your career and have the confidence that you can succeed.

In closing, I wanted to share with you some lyrics from one of my favorite songs by Bob Seger, “Like a Rock.” I like to remind myself of these lyrics when I am challenged in my job and in my personal life and have doubts about whether I can meet the challenge I am faced with.

*My hands were steady
My eyes were clear and bright
My walk had purpose
My steps were quick and light
And I held firmly
To what I felt was right
Like a rock*

*Like a rock, I was strong as I could be
Like a rock, nothin ever got to me
Like a rock, I was something to see
Like a rock*



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FYI

Cypress College is offering advanced realtime classes, along with advanced training on Eclipse and CaseCAT.

For more information contact Ms. Freer at 714-808-4574.



Attention all CSRs!

**The Court Reporters Board
now has an e-mail subscriber list!**

Check out their new link at <http://www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov>

**and sign up to be notified of
current Board information.**

Court Reporters Board Town Hall Meeting

June 8th, Sacramento 10 a.m. to Noon

The **Court Reporters Board** in concert with the Department of Consumer Affairs, Office of Privacy Protection is sponsoring a public Town Hall meeting on **June 8th** in Sacramento from 10 a.m. to noon to discuss privacy issues regarding court reporters. The purpose of this meeting is to solicit input from the reporter community on issues surrounding protecting the confidentiality of personal information, in pursuit of the Board's goal.

Meet with DCA representatives to discuss privacy issues associated with use of electronic files and identify options for ensuring consumer protection. The Board will conduct a similar session in Los Angeles on July 13 at the Sheraton LAX. A public notice will be mailed to those individuals on the Board's mailing list and a notice of the meeting with a link to the agenda to those who have subscribed to the Board's e-mail subscription list. Additional information about the Office of Privacy Protection can be found at <http://www.privacy.ca.gov/>.



Cal-E-Licious

By Gerie A. Bunch, CSR, RPR, Public Relations/SOS Committee Chair

SALMON DIP

After having a dinner party where I served poached salmon steaks, I had some steaks left over. Here's what I created for a treat.

1 1" thick cooked salmon steak

1 clove garlic, minced

1 c. cottage cheese

1 green onion, finely chopped

1/2 tsp. dill

1 – 2 tbsp. lemon juice

1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce

4 – 8 dashes Tabasco

1/8 tsp. liquid smoke

Salt & pepper to taste

Skin and debone the salmon. Place all ingredients in a food processor, blend until smooth. Refrigerate overnight so that flavors are melded. Garnish with fresh dill. Serve with crackers or baguette slices

Update On Court Reporters' Board Strategic Plan

By Sandy Bunch VanderPol

As has been reported in previous *CCRA Online* magazines, the **California Court Reporters Board (CRB)** has developed a strategic plan in accordance with their mission statement, "The mission of the CRB is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public by ensuring the integrity of judicial records through oversight of the court reporting profession. The CRB carries out this mission by testing, licensing, and disciplining court reporters, and by recognizing the schools of court reporting that meet state curriculum standards." You can find the 2007-2008 Strategic Plan in its entirety at: <http://www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov/stratplan2007.pdf>

Within the CRB's strategic plan is the development of "Practice Standards." In order to address practice standards within our profession, the CRB has formed a Technology Evaluation/Advisory Committee. This committee is chaired by Karen Gotelli, CRB Chair and public member of the CRB. The members of the committee include: Toni O'Neill, CSR and CRB member; Bill Greenley, CSR; Judith Gillespi, CSR; Carol Nygard Drobny, CSR; Terri Wilson, CAT vendor (Stenograph); Jason Perez, I.T. for Merrill Legal Solutions; Jason Primuth, General Manager for RealLegal.

The Technology Evaluation/Advisory Committee convened its first meeting on Tuesday, April 10, in San Francisco. In attendance were representatives from each of the three court reporting associations, including myself representing CCRA. On the committee's agenda were topics as relates to the "Proper Use of Audiosync," including a possible technology advisory memo series.

The committee meeting lasted two hours, culminating with public comments. In representing you, our members, CCRA's board had developed a list of talking points relating to each of the agenda items discussed by the committee and presented those to the committee. There were no public comments submitted by the other reporting associations. On the agenda item regarding "Proper Use of Audiosync," CCRA requested the CRB's technical bulletins include clarification on the following items:

1. If the CSR is making the audiosync file available to one party in a case, should it be made available to all parties?
2. If the CSR is making the audiosync available to all parties, is it the responsibility of the reporter to ensure that no confidential or off-the-record discussions are contained in the audiosync recording?

3. If the CSR relies in any way on the backup audio to produce the certified transcript, does the audiosync file need to be retained and stored in an appropriate manner? If so, what are those guidelines for appropriate storage?
4. Is it appropriate for a firm owner to demand of the CSR that the audiosync file be turned over to the firm so they can sell it as a value-added service? If so, should there be guidelines on who is to maintain the master audio file? Should there be a standard that the audiosync recordings meet professional quality? What is the official record in this situation, the audio file or the transcript?
5. Is it illegal to audiosync record a court proceeding or deposition without prior notice to the parties and the Court?
6. Is it appropriate to read back testimony using the audiosync recording, whether playing it back or listening and repeating it?

CCRA also submitted to the committee topics for future Technology Evaluation/Advisory Committee consideration, consisting of the following:

1. Digital signatures (not electronic) in the paperless environment;
2. Transcript repositories managed by third parties and potential privacy issues;
3. Uses of "uncertified" deposition transcripts for impeachment of witnesses in trial (downloaded from transcript repositories and have no digital signature or jurat stating the accuracy of that transcript).
4. Audio streaming of court trials to the Internet/press, as discussed in the recent pilot project in Washington D.C. federal courts – privacy issues;
5. Legislation as relates to allowing the witness to read, correct and sign a digital deposition transcript.
6. Legislation as relates to the ownership of the audiosync file.

In conclusion, the Committee will be referring to the Court Reporters Board for consideration and approval the implementation of a technical memo series as relates to audiosync. I think we can look forward to hearing from the CRB on this topic in their upcoming newsletters.

Once again, it was very satisfying to represent CCRA before this committee. Your CCRA board was prepared and submitted relevant questions and topics to be discussed by this committee in the future. If you have any additional input on this topic, please email me at realtimecsr@calweb.com. I will do my best to make sure that the Court Reporters Board hears from each of you.

A Look at VISTA – Microsoft’s New Operating System

By John Benini, Merrill Legal Solutions

Historically, the court reporting field has been slow to adapt to new technologies, erring on the side of caution as opposed to investing in the latest and greatest tools available. Occasionally, a change so radical and significant comes along that it is hard not to notice and take into account what it could offer. The latest iteration of the Microsoft Windows operating system, Windows Vista, has been reviewed, torn apart and ‘Top 10’ed to death. And within the hundreds of new features squeezed into Vista there are a few that can be of particular value to the court reporting community. On the surface, the new Windows Aero user interface seems to be the most significant change from previous Microsoft operating systems, introducing support for 3D graphics, translucency effects, live image and document thumbnails, extensive window animation, clearer icons, smoother fonts and other visual effects. While Aero has been getting all of the press lately, Vista actually has some brains hiding behind its pretty face.

The Instant Search is a new feature that will help you find whatever you’re looking for nearly instantaneously. It is available almost everywhere in Windows Vista: the Explorer Dialogs, the Start Menu, and most system windows. Using it, you can type a filename, a person’s name, or even text contained within a file, and it returns pinpointed results. Full text searches enable you to quickly search through hundreds of ASCII text files in a matter of seconds. In order to search for files, folders, documents or any information in Vista, simply click on the Start button, you will see a search box just above the Start button. Simply start typing in the name of the file that you want to find or search and as soon as you type in the first character, Vista search engine immediately returns a list of programs, files and communications in a categorized list that match the pattern of the search terms on the left pane of the Start menu, which has instantly become the search results pane. As more search text is entered, Vista will refine its search results on the fly.

Fearing the worst, what if the file you are looking for can’t be found? Vista now offers a light at the end of that tunnel. Accidental file deletion or modification is a common cause of data loss. Windows Vista’s Shadow Copy mechanism helps you protect your data from these potentially disastrous mishaps. Available in the Ultimate, Business and Enterprise editions of Windows Vista, this feature automatically creates point-in-time copies of files as you work, so you can quickly and easily retrieve previous versions of a document you may have

accidentally deleted. Shadow Copy is active by default in Vista and creates copies on a scheduled basis of files that have changed. Since only incremental changes are saved, minimal disk space is used for shadow copies. Easily access this feature by right-clicking a file or folder and selecting “Restore previous versions.” It enables you to go back in time and access your files and folders as they were on previous dates. You can preview each file in a read-only version to determine which file to restore. Then, to fully restore it, you can just drag the file to a folder, or select it and click “Restore” to restore it to its original location.

While Shadow Copy may be the solution for occasional carelessness, nothing can beat a regular up-to-date full backup for disaster recovery and with Vista’s Backup and Restore Center, it has never been easier. Redesigned from the ground up, backing up the files on your PC when and where you choose with the convenience of automated scheduling is all done through a series of straightforward questions. For ease of use and to prevent confusion, programs and system files are not included in the file backup; only your personal files and documents are listed. You no longer have to remember to periodically back up your data, you can now use a simple wizard to schedule when and where you want your data to be backed up and Windows Vista will take care of the rest. Backups can be sent to external USB hard drives, flash media or burned to a CD/DVD. This new functionality makes it possible for you to keep your information safe from user error, hardware failure, and other issues that can result in data loss.

Since its inception, Windows Vista was to be a more secure OS and now that it is here it has been credited as the most secure version of Microsoft Windows ever. With Vista, you can enjoy a PC safe from malicious software, a.k.a. malware. The effects of malware can range from small annoyances like the display of unwanted advertising when you view websites, to significant problems that can result in decreased PC performance, random crashing and even theft involving your personal information. To address the evolving nature of such threats, Microsoft’s security efforts are built around complementary technologies that together provide you with layered, in-depth protection. Vista includes new features that help prevent malware from being installed on your machine in the first place, help mitigate damage that malware can cause if it does infect your PC, and remove malware that has already been installed. At the core of Vista’s anti-malware arsenal

Continued on page 8

A Look at VISTA – Microsoft’s New Operating System, continued

are Windows Firewall, Windows Update, User Account Control, Windows Defender and Internet Explorer 7 in Protected Mode; all of which do a great job working in concert to protect users from the evils of the internet but is not in any way a replacement for good antivirus software.

Vista’s biggest adoption hurdle will be trying to pry the industry away from Windows XP. In an environment where a large part of the user base is just getting used to Windows XP, recently migrating off of Windows 2000 or still using Windows 98 and Premiere Power (GASP!) a Windows Vista upgrade may not be in the cards for you. Current PCs and laptops may run Windows XP just fine but all of these new features within Vista can use a lot of system resources and older systems may not be up to the task. Vista comes with a hefty hardware requirement, demanding a great deal of RAM (512 MB minimum, 2 GB Recommended), HDD space and a fast processor (at least 1.0 GHz). The nifty new Aero visual style is only available on higher end graphics cards with 3D capability excluding a great number of low to mid range PCs and laptops. If your current PC or laptop is running Windows XP, for all intents and purposes, an upgrade may not be necessary but with most new PCs and laptops now coming with Vista preloaded, more PCs being labeled *Vista Capable* or *Vista Premium Ready* (read: *Aero Friendly*) and finding Windows XP standard becoming more difficult, reporters may have no choice but to embrace Vista on their next system purchase. Even then the task of choosing the right Vista may be a tricky question as Microsoft offers several different versions of the OS. Vista Home Basic & Premium are

specifically designed for home use and may not contain all of the desired features a court reporter could utilize. Vista Business is recommended as it contains all of the advanced features mentioned and Windows Aero interface but lacks the Media Center capabilities and BitLocker full drive encryption of Vista Ultimate. Vista Ultimate may be overkill for the average user but is a must for the power user that has to have it all.

An operating system is still only as good as the applications that you can run on it and to be sure court reporters will not be left out in the cold, most major litigation software vendors are either committing to be Vista compatible in future releases or are already there. RealLegal’s entire current software library is already Vista compatible, including the latest versions of Binder, Publisher and E-Transcript. Stenograph states that Case CATalyst v8 will be fully Vista compatible and that current users of Case CATalyst v7 and all the way back to Case CATalyst v5 should experience no compatibility issues (though EZ Keys has been depreciated). Similarly, Advantage Software released a statement that after extensive testing before the official Vista software release, there are no compatibility issues between Vista and Total Eclipse. LiveNote v9 is currently incompatible with Vista, but by summer of 2007 LiveNote will be offering a fully Vista compatible LiveNote v10. Adoption will be slow and there will be compatibility issues along the way, but Vista is here to stay and rather than fearing what is over the horizon, this may be one new technology worth investigating and seeing if Microsoft Windows Vista is right for you.



CCRA Needs a Few More Great Leaders to Come Forward!

Each year, half of the positions on the Board of Directors of CCRA expire. Nominations are accepted each spring to fill these vacant positions. **May 15th is the deadline for nominations for the 2007-08 CCRA Board of Directors.**

Do you know of someone that you think needs to be part of the leadership protecting your profession? Have your life circumstances changed and you now find a little extra time to give back to the profession that’s been so good to you?

Please nominate yourself or a respected colleague – but don’t delay. The deadline will soon be here.

Go to www.cal-ccra.org/boardnominations.htm for the nomination form.

NCRA Volunteers Needed

Hello to all...

One of the duties I have as I prepare for my term as President of NCRA beginning in August is to make sure that our committees, councils, and task forces all have adequate numbers of volunteers to complete their assignments. I will be making committee appointments within the next several months. The committee appointments will then be considered by the NCRA Board of Directors at its August 2007 meeting.

We will be posting notices to prospective volunteers on the Web site and in other general communications with the members. I want to be aware of members who are interested in volunteering, and I also want the members to be aware of the vital role that volunteers play in the well-being of the Association.

To indicate your interest in serving on a committee for 2007-08, please visit the special page we have created on the NCRA Web Site at <http://ncraonline.org/>. You will find links to the complete list of committees, as well as a short form for you to fill out online.

I hope I can count on your support in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Kathy DiLorenzo, RDR, CRR, CBC
President-Elect, NCRA



To all fellow court reporters, friends, and family:

The official court reporters of the **San Diego Superior Court, Vista Branch**, would like to introduce you to our supervisor, **D'Anne Vandenburg**. D'Anne was diagnosed with "end-stage renal disease." This means that her kidneys are barely functioning and she will very soon be required to go on dialysis unless she is able to receive a kidney.

The healthy life for a recipient of a kidney from a living donor is almost miraculous with today's medical technology. The statistics are much less favorable, however, for patients on dialysis who are on a waiting list for a kidney acquired from a deceased donor. Unfortunately, the waiting period is four to five years and growing longer.

D'Anne is a single parent with three girls. The oldest daughter is an honor student in college. Her middle daughter is an "A" student and is on the JV basketball team at her school. Her youngest daughter is an excellent student and is pursuing her passion for singing, dancing and taking guitar lessons.

D'Anne, by being the special person she is and, even more important, by being the loving mother she is, deserves the chance to complete her life journey, so if you or someone you know are between the ages of 18 and 60, in good health, blood type A or O, who might be able to give this life-saving gift, please contact us at: kidney4danne@yahoo.com.

We thank you for taking the time to read and consider this.



PACCRA NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

CCRA's Political Action Committee has commenced this year's fund-raiser. Once again, due to the popularity of past years' **10-10-10 Raffle**, it is back for this upcoming year.

Now more than ever we need each of you to support your PAC by purchasing tickets or making a contribution to the PAC. CCRA is extensively involved with two bills working their way through the legislature: AB 1211 as relates to freelancers and AB 582 as relates to officials. You can read about each one of these bills in your May CCRA Online.

Having a presence in the California Legislature is your lifeline to success in the Legislature. This is accomplished by your PAC contributions.

Additionally, the California Legislature has a significant number of new legislators that our lobbyists are educating as to the court reporting profession and the issues relevant to our profession.

You may ask, "What does the CCRA PAC do for you?"

- Contribute to candidates for office that support and protect the court reporting profession.
- Cultivate relationships in the legislature that benefit the court reporting profession.
- Educate the newly-elected members of the Legislature about the court reporting profession.
- And much more!

Please call the CCRA office to order your PAC 10-10-10 Raffle tickets (916) 443-5090. If you or your reporting association wishes to make a contribution to the CCRA PAC, please make the check payable to PACCRA and send to your PAC Chair, Jim Partridge, CSR, at Superior Court, 330 West Broadway, Dept. 75, San Diego, CA 92102. Thank you all for your continued support.

10-10-10 Raffle

When you support PACCRA, every court reporter is a winner!

Drawing to be held at the 2007 Convention in Los Angeles, October 6-8, 2007

CCRA's Legislative Agenda Needs your Support!

Help us with your contribution to the CCRA Political Action Committee.

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online

Digital Signatures – Why Are They Important?

One of the top priorities of Governor Schwarzenegger and of the Department of Consumer Affairs is privacy issues as relates to the use of electronic documents. As a result of this priority of the governor and his administration, the California Court Reporters Board (CRB) will be addressing this topic as it relates to the protection of the consumer in the world of electronic transcripts. In fact, as part of the CRB's strategic plan under "Practice Standards," one of their goals is, "Meet with DCA representatives to discuss privacy issues associated with use of electronic files and identify options for ensuring consumer protection."

As our profession moves forward in this electronic/digital age, and with the current practice of e-mailing transcripts to counsel, we need to be prepared and educated on how best to protect the consumer when e-mailing transcripts.

Recently there was an excellent article on digital signatures published in the *NCRA Journal*. This article was written by Candis Bradshaw. NCRA and Candis have given CCRA permission to reprint this article. **Please take the time to read and digest this article reprinted as a series.** Here's Installment 1.

Signatures in the Digital Age, Installment 1 of 3

By Candis Bradshaw

As technology becomes more prevalent in the legal arena, court reporters must learn the benefits and limitations of digital signatures.

When President Bill Clinton signed the E-Sign Act in June 2000, a new era was ushered in: an era where a digital signature was as legal and valid as a pen-and-ink signature. Since the passage of this law, there has been a lot of confusion as to what a digital signature is, how a digital signature is just as good as a paper signature, and how a digital signature can be protected from fraudulent use. Court reporters are especially leery of this relatively new technology.

A New Era

Before President Clinton signed the act into law, there were some important precedents. In 1995, the American Bar Association drafted the "Digital Signature Guidelines: Legal Infrastructure for Certification Authorities and Secure Electronic Transactions" (www.abanet.org/scitech/ec/isc/dsgfree.html). Electronic signature legislation was spurred on by this document. Utah was the first state to pass legislation dealing with digital signatures; however, the scope of this law was fairly limited.

In 1999, the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, commonly known as UETA, was adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The UETA was a model from which states could pattern their digital signature legislation. All 50 states and the District of Columbia have adopted some version of the UETA or laws governing electronic records. (For a list of these laws, visit www.ncsl.org/programs/lis/CIP/ueta-statutes.htm or www.bakerinfo.com/ecommerce/legis-t.htm.)

Documents exempted from E-SIGN legislation are outlined in Section 103(b)(1) and include "court orders or notices, or official court documents (including briefs, pleadings, and other writings) required to be executed in connection with court proceedings."

Courts have been creating their own rules regarding the use of digital signatures, and states have been passing legislation regarding their use. Recently, the Texas Court Reporter Certification Board passed a rule where a paper signature or the use of a public-key-based digital signature were the only recognized methods to sign the original transcript.

Electronic Signature vs. Digital Signature

Many components of these laws and standards are vague and can be confusing. It is clear what needs to be accomplished, but the means to accomplish that goal are left to interpretation. For instance, "electronic signature" and "digital signature" are used interchangeably throughout some of the legislation and the ABA document mentioned earlier. However, there is an important difference. Reporters must educate their clients and their firms about how to add the reporter's digital signature as a trusted signature and how to determine if the signature is valid.

Electronic signature is a generic term that means any mark attached to a digital copy to validate that it has been signed by a particular person. These "marks" can include, but are not limited to, any typed text at the end of a document; a scanned image of a signature attached to the document; a secret code or PIN (such as those banks use); use of a "handle," which identifies

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Digital Signatures – Why Are They Important?, continued

the person; a unique biometrics-based identifier (such as a fingerprint or retinal scan); or a digital signature (see the next paragraph). An electronic signature does not secure the document contents; it merely attests that a person did sign the document.

Digital signature is a subcategory of electronic signatures that involves the use of public-key cryptography. A valid digital signature assures the receiver that the contents have not been altered since the document was signed and that the document was approved or signed by the signer. If the contents are altered in any way, the digital signature will be invalidated.

Why Use a Digital Signature?

The use of digital signatures in the court reporting industry is becoming more popular. A digital signature is just like signing a certification page and then binding and sealing the transcript. If the binding/sealing is broken, the end user has to assume that the transcript has been modified or altered in some way, and the certification page would be null and void. A digital signature is the “digital” way of verifying that the certification page was signed and that the document has not been altered since it was signed.

If a digitally signed transcript is sent from one party to another, the digital signature follows that transcript as it is passed from person to person — as long as the transcript has not been altered in any way. If the transcript is altered, the digital signature becomes void. If the transcript was saved as a .pdf file, a pop-up window stating that the transcript has been altered will appear when opened. In other formats, such as Microsoft Word, the person receiving the document may need to open another window in order to determine if the digital signature remains intact. Therefore, reporters must educate their clients and their firms about how to add the reporter’s digital signature as a trusted signature and how to determine if the signature is valid.

However, it is important to note that the digital signature verifies or certifies only the digital copy of the document. Some states, such as Texas, have extended the digital signature to be a valid certification for the original transcript. However, the digital signature itself cannot be printed (unless the reporter uses a software program, such as a PDF-creating software, that will put a graphical representation of the digital signature on the certification page. A number of technologies can create a digital signature. These technologies include “pretty good privacy” (PGP) and public-key infrastructure (PKI), which are both types of public-key cryptography.

How Public-key Cryptography Works

Public-key cryptography is most commonly used in court reporting either to prove that a document (i.e., transcript) has not been tampered with or to secure an e-mail message. This involves the use of both a private key and public key. The private key is used to create the digital signature. The public key allows the recipient to verify that the digital signature came from the intended sender.

It is also possible to use digital certificates (which are used to create digital signatures) to send encrypted e-mail messages. If I wanted to send my friend Bob an encrypted e-mail message that only Bob could read, I would have to send Bob my public key. Bob would read the message and respond to it. When Bob sends the message back to me, he would use my public key to encrypt the contents of the message. Once this message is encrypted by Bob, only my private key can decrypt the message.

The private key is known only by the signer, and it remains in the signer’s possession. It is possible to further protect the private key with the use of a passphrase. If a passphrase protects the digital certificate, the user must type the passphrase before the digital signature can be used to sign a document. However, the public key either has to be shared when the document is sent or must be available from an online public-key repository. Some programs (such as RealLegal’s E-Transcript or the use of a certificate stored in the Windows Certificate Store) do all key exchanges behind the scenes and require no input from the end user.

(Continued in June CCRA Online)



Further Reading

For further reading about digital signatures, please see:

American Bar Association’s Digital Signature Guidelines at www.abanet.org/scitech/ec/isc/dsgfree.html

American Bar Association’s Digital Signature Guidelines Tutorial at www.banet.org/scitech/ec/isc/dsg-tutorial.html

Keith Vincent’s Visualizers on using PGP Desktop to create digital signatures at www.kvincent.com/html/texas.html

Introduction to Digital Signatures, by David Youd at www.youdzone.com/signature.html

Electronic Signature Legislation by Thomas J. Smedinghoff, Esq., and Ruth Hill Bro, Esq., at <http://library.findlaw.com/1999/Jan/1/241481.html>

Understanding Electronic Signatures: A discussion of electronic signatures, the E-Sign Act, and the admissibility of electronic signatures into law by RealLegal at www.reallegal.com/downloads/pdf/ESigWhitePaper.pdf

Texas Court Reporters Association at www.tcra-online.com. (You must be a member of the Texas association to access detailed information about digital signatures.)

New Product! Transcript Manager Pro

By 1360 Studios, Inc.

The future in realtime is finally here. Late last year 1360 Studios, Inc. introduced a new realtime and transcript management program called Transcript Manager Pro. This product alleviates many of the issues that have been plaguing realtime and legal software.

Unlike other software in the field, the Transcript Manager Pro's design is focused on ease of use. The designers spent over two years creating and refining the application on top of the countless hours they spent with attorneys, reporters and legal support staff to ensure that the software matched the workflow of these professionals. Users agree that its interface is one of the most intuitive in legal software. Reporters have been able to connect to Transcript Manager Pro with no training and never before having seen the product.

Although designing with ease in mind, 1360 Studios did not compromise on the range and power of the program's features. In fact, the program derives much of its power from its elegant design which has given them the freedom to introduce new features to the realtime software market. One of the most unique features of the program is the realtime pane. Appearing when a user is in realtime, it is an adjustable pane at the bottom of the transcript that serves as a constant display of the realtime feed. This is useful when a user is scrolled back thirty pages, for example, but needs to create a quick mark on the realtime testimony. This has also proven to be a favorite of judges who enjoy the ability to review previous portions of the transcript and still have the ability to quickly jump back to the live view and rule when an objection is made, without losing their place.

Another major feature included with the software is the direct export to .pdf ability. This allows users to simply create .pdf transcripts, searches and reports. This solves the problem of trying to send an E-Transcript file to a client, only to have it blocked by their virus protection. Sending the transcript or report as a .pdf also ensures that it can be viewed by anyone on any platform. In addition, with Adobe's free .pdf reader, clients who receive a .pdf transcript can search, copy/paste and print it with ease. This feature will truly transform the way attorneys work with their clients. By sending .pdf's, attorneys will increase their efficiency while reducing their costs.

One of the more interesting uses of the software was at this year's Golden Globes. 1360 Studios was invited by Barkley Court Reporters to aid in the transcription of the event. Transcript Manager Pro was front row center capturing acceptant speeches and press room interviews live from the court reporters on hand. During

the telecast, journalists from around the globe were able to download transcripts for use in countless articles and gossip columns. Just feet from the night's winners, a realtime technician transferred the transcripts onto a website for immediate use. Transcript Manager Pro's unique formatting feature, which allows users to choose whether or not to include the transcript page and line numbers, was ideal for use by journalists.

The software performed flawlessly under the tremendous stress and immediate deadlines this event created. A nod must also be given to the great reporters who battled the shouting mass of journalists, accents from across the globe, and the beautiful stars that make it hard to concentrate.

Given the proven versatility of Transcript Manager Pro in combination with outstanding transcription services, there is no end to the possibilities for this new technology.

A Note from 1360 Studios, Inc.:

Over the past two years there has been tremendous confusion over patent litigation surrounding realtime reporting technology. There have been threats, lawsuits, token charges. Transcript Manager Pro hopes to end that confusion. We, along with the entire reporting industry, were glad to hear that the Engate lawsuit was resolved. This resolution finally put to rest the question of patent validity and infringement. The decision stated that Engate's patents were not valid due to prior art. Since that decision, we have seen many interesting results in the realtime software industry. Companies continue charging for tokens and have actually increased the token charge. Software licenses are being switched to subscription fees that substantially increased the price per person. We at 1360 Studios, Inc. believe in straightforward, fair pricing. We *do not* have tokens; we *do not* charge a subscription fee. Our goal is to bring easy-to-use software that is powerful and affordable to firms as large as the AMLAW 100 as well as the "Law Office of."

To learn more about Transcript Manager Pro and the additional features that make Transcript Manager Pro unique, visit their website at www.transcriptmanager.com, or call 888-462-1360.

Visit www.transcriptmanager.com for a 30-day trial version!



Legislation Update

For information concerning this report or the information contained herein, you may contact California Court Reporters Association, Attn. Carlos Martinez, CSR #10620, at 2400 22nd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95815 (916) 443-5090 or by e-mail at cnmcsrs@pacbell.net.

California Legislative Update as of 4/25/2007

AB 32 (Fuller [R]) Career technical education: work certification training.

Status: 04/24/2007-Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Current Location: 04/24/2007-A APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires school districts to adopt a course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, that includes, among other things, career technical education. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to provide, within the public school system, work certification training options to pupils who are between the ages of 16 and 18 years, have passed the high school exit examination, and have the consent of their parents or guardians, with particular emphasis on job specific skilled labor and technical training. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 38 (Nava [D]) State agencies: Department of Emergency Services and Homeland Security.

Status: 04/02/2007-Set, first hearing. Hearing cancelled at the request of author. (Refers to 3/28/2007 hearing)

Current Location: 03/12/2007-A G.O.

Calendar Events: 04/25/07 9 a.m. - Room 444 ASM
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Summary: Existing law provides for the Office of Homeland Security within the Governor's office. The Governor is required to appoint a Director of Homeland Security to perform specified duties in coordinating all homeland security activities in the state. This bill would delete the provisions of law governing the Office of Homeland Security, establishing the Office of Emergency Services, and providing for the appointment of their respective directors. It would instead establish, under the provisions of the California Emergency Services Act, the Department of Emergency Services and Homeland Security, which would succeed to and be vested with the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction vested with the Office of Homeland Security and the Office of Emergency Services. It would specify that the department would be under the supervision of a Secretary of Emergency Services and Homeland Security appointed by the Governor, who would succeed to and be vested with the duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the directors of the respective offices. It would additionally set forth the duties and authority of the department and the secretary with respect to specified homeland security activities in the state. It would make various conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 159 (Jones [D]) Courts: judgeships.

Status: 04/25/2007-From APPR.: To APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Current Location: 04/25/2007-A APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Calendar Events: 04/25/07 9 a.m. - Room 4202 ASM
APPROPRIATIONS

Summary: Existing law specifies the number of judges for the superior court of each county and for each division of each district of the court of appeal. This bill would authorize 50 additional judges, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the 2007-08 fiscal year, to be allocated to the various county superior courts, pursuant to uniform criteria approved by the Judicial Council. The bill would authorize an unspecified number of additional appellate judges, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the 2007-08 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 227 (Beall [D]) Trial court funding.

Status: 04/23/2007-Read second time. To Consent Calendar.

Current Location: 04/23/2007-A CONSENT CALENDAR

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 101 ASM CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law specifies the amounts that the counties are required to remit to the state for the purposes of trial court funding. Under existing law, the state and the counties have negotiated transfers of county civil assessment revenue and the counties' portion of certain fees. Existing law provides, commencing July 1, 2005, that the counties' obligation to remit specified amounts to the Trial Court Trust Fund is reduced each fiscal year through the 2008-09 fiscal year, in accordance with specified procedures. This bill would revise the amounts that the counties are obligated to remit to the Trial Court Trust Fund commencing in the 2006-07 fiscal year. The bill would provide that these new amounts do not apply for purposes of a calculation related to fee, fine, and forfeiture revenue. The bill would specifically provide the amount that the County of Santa Clara was required to remit in the 2005-06 fiscal year and would provide that this amount is to be reduced by a specified calculation. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that this provision operate retroactively. The bill would provide a specified amount that the County of Santa Clara is required to remit in the 2006-07 fiscal year and in subsequent fiscal years, and would provide that it is to be reduced by a specified calculation. The bill would also make conforming changes.

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Legislation Update, continued

AB 276 (Solorio [D]) Trial court employees.

Status: 03/19/2007-Re-referred to Com. on P.E.,R. & S.S.

Current Location: 03/19/2007-A P.E.,R. & S.S.

Summary: Existing law defines the term "trial court employee" for purposes of the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act as a person who is paid from the trial court's budget and who is subject to the trial court's right to control the manner and means of his or her work because of the trial court's authority to hire, supervise, discipline, and terminate employment . This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation related to trial court employees .

AB 299 (Tran [R]) Maintenance of the codes.

Status: 04/12/2007-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Current Location: 04/12/2007-A RLS.

Summary: Existing law directs the Legislative Counsel to advise the Legislature from time to time as to legislation necessary to maintain the codes. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes in various provisions of law to effectuate the recommendations made by the Legislative Counsel to the Legislature.

AB 309 (Tran [R]) State boards and commissions: salaries: suspension.

Status: 04/17/2007-In committee: Set first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Current Location: 04/17/2007-A B. & P.

Summary: Existing law provides for the payment of specified salaries to the members of various boards and commissions. A member of a board or commission may receive a per diem salary at a specified rate, except for a member whose salary is set pursuant to certain provisions of law. This bill would specify that members appointed to specified state boards and commissions shall receive no salary for the 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10 fiscal years, except that they may receive a per diem payment set pursuant to these provisions during that time.

AB 310 (Silva [R]) Maintenance of the codes.

Status: 04/12/2007-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Current Location: 04/12/2007-A RLS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Law Revision Commission. Existing law authorizes the commission to recommend changes in the law as it deems necessary to modify or eliminate antiquated and inequitable rules of law and bring the law into harmony with modern conditions. Existing law requires the commission to file a report at each regular session of the Legislature containing a calendar of topics selected by the commission for study, which is subject to approval by concurrent resolution of the Legislature. Existing law authorizes the commission to recommend revisions to

correct technical or minor defects in the statutes without the prior concurrent resolution of the Legislature referring the matter to it for study. This bill would make technical and minor changes in various provisions of the law to effectuate the recommendations of the commission.

AB 434 (Silva [R]) Notaries public.

Status: 04/12/2007-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Current Location: 04/12/2007-A RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires a notary public to keep an active journal of all official acts performed as a notary public, and to include in this journal, among other things, information as to every instrument acknowledged or proved before the notary. Existing law requires a notary, upon written request of any member of the public as specified, to supply a photostatic copy of any line item contained in this journal requested. This bill would require a notary public to either provide a photostatic copy, as specified, to the requesting member of the public, or acknowledge that the line item does not exist within 15 business days of receipt of the request by the notary.

AB 467 (Feuer [D]) Courts: access to justice.

Status: 04/24/2007-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 8. Noes 1.) (April 24).

Current Location:: 04/24/2007-A APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires the Judicial Council to formulate and adopt uniform forms and rules of court for litigants proceeding in forma pauperis, providing, among other things, standard procedures for considering and determining applications for permission to proceed in forma pauperis, and that permission to proceed in forma pauperis be granted to eligible litigants. This bill would revise and recast these provisions to provide, instead, that an initial fee waiver shall be granted by the court at any stage of the proceedings at both the appellate and trial court levels if an applicant meets specified standards of eligibility and application requirements. The bill would authorize the court to reconsider the initial fee waiver and to recover fees and costs that were waived under specified circumstances. Among other things, the bill would impose a lien in favor of the court against any settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery in excess of \$10,000 by a party in a civil case whose court fees and costs were initially waived in the amount of those waived fees and costs. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules and forms to establish uniform procedures to implement these provisions, and would require applicants for an initial fee waiver to complete application forms under penalty of perjury. The bill also would require a party who petitions the court to enter satisfaction of judgment to declare under penalty of perjury that any order requiring payment of waived fees and costs has been satisfied, and a party who petitions the court for dismissal in a case to declare under penalty of perjury that a lien in favor of the court against any settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery has been paid, as specified. By

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Legislation Update, continued

expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 582 (Evans [D]) Court transcription fees.

Status: 04/24/2007-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to Committee on Appropriations with recommendation: To Consent Calendar.

Current Location: 04/24/2007-A CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law establishes the fees for obtaining court transcriptions. Under existing law, the fee for the original printed copy of the court transcript is \$0.85 for each 100 words and for each copy purchased at the same time by a court, party, or other person purchasing the original is \$0.15 for each 100 words. Under existing law, the fee for a first copy to any court, party, or other person who does not simultaneously purchase the original is \$0.20 for each 100 words, and for each additional copy, purchased at the same time, \$0.15 for each 100 words. Existing law also provides that for a transcript in a civil case, an official court reporter or official court reporter pro tempore may charge an additional 50% for special daily copy service. This bill would provide that from January 1, 2008, to December 31, 2008, inclusive, the fee for the original printed copy of the court transcript is \$0.98 per 100 words and for each copy purchased at the same time by a court, party, or other person purchasing the original is \$0.17 for each 100 words. The bill would provide that the fee for a first copy of the transcript to a court, party, or other person who does not simultaneously purchase the original is \$0.23 for each 100 words and for each additional copy purchased at the same time, \$0.17 for each 100 words. The bill would also provide that from January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009, inclusive, and on and after January 1, 2010, these costs shall increase, as specified. The bill would provide that on or before April 1, 2011, and every April 1 thereafter, these costs shall be increased according to the cumulative increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as specified. The bill would further provide that the fee for transcription is an additional 50% for the special daily copy service. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

AB 692 (Mullin [D]) Attorneys: referral services.

Status: 04/19/2007-Read second time. To Consent Calendar.

Current Location: 04/19/2007-A CONSENT CALENDAR

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 89 ASM CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law prohibits an individual or entity from operating a lawyer referral service unless that service meets specified requirements, including, but not limited to, registration with the State Bar of California. This bill would specify that a lawyer referral service includes, but is not limited to, a service provided through the Internet that operates for the purpose of referring potential clients to California attorneys.

AB 737 (Keene [R]) Small claims court jurisdiction.

Status: 04/24/2007-Read second time and amended.

Current Location: 04/23/2007-A APPR.

Summary: Existing law specifies that the jurisdiction of the small claims court includes various actions in which the demand does not exceed \$5,000, with specified exceptions. The jurisdiction also includes actions brought by a natural person, if the amount does not exceed \$7,500, except as specified. This bill would require the Judicial Council to study the effect of the existing small claims jurisdictional limits on litigants and would-be litigants in California and to report all of its findings to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2009. The bill would require the study to include specified considerations, including considerations relating to equal access to justice, claims brought by, and jurisdictional limits applicable to, entities other than natural persons, and the dollar limit restricting the filing of more than 2 small claims actions in a year. The bill would permit the Judicial Council to enter into a contract with a university, research organization, or other appropriate organization to conduct the study. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 863 (Davis [D]) Los Angeles County Superior Court employees.

Status: 04/24/2007-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 4/24/2007 hearing)

Current Location: 04/19/2007-A P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing law provides that each trial court may establish a salary range for each of its employee classifications, and considerations shall include, but are not limited to, local market conditions and other local compensation-related issues such as difficulty of recruitment or retention. This bill would require the Los Angeles County Superior Court to pay each employee in a bargaining unit represented by any specified employee organization an amount equivalent to the additional amount the employee would have received if the reclassification raise the employee received on October 1, 2005, had been retroactive to August 1, 2005.

AB 886 (Runner, Sharon [R]) Notaries.

Status: 04/24/2007-Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Current Location: 04/24/2007-A APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires a notary public to keep one active sequential journal of all official acts and requires that the journal include copies of notarized documents and, in connection with the signing of a deed, quitclaim deed, or deed of trust affecting real property, a thumbprint of the signing party. This bill would apply the thumbprint requirement in connection with all notarized documents. It would provide that nothing in provisions of law governing notaries shall be construed to limit the authority of a peace officer to seize a notary's journal as evidence of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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Legislation Update, continued

AB 926 (Evans [D]) Civil discovery.

Status: 04/24/2007-From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (April 24).

Current Location: 04/24/2007-A SECOND READING

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 22 ASM SECOND READING FILE

Summary: The Civil Discovery Act permits a party to a civil action to obtain discovery, as specified, by inspecting documents, tangible things, and land or other property in the possession of any other party to the action. Existing law requires the party to whom an inspection demand has been directed to respond separately to each item or category of item by any of certain responses, including a statement that the party will comply with the particular demand for inspection and any related activities. This bill would require that statement to provide that the party will comply with the particular demand for inspection by the date set for inspection pursuant to a specified provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 999 (Hancock [D]) Career technical education: partnership academies: green technology and goods movement.

Status: 04/24/2007-From committee: Amend, do pass as amended, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 18).

Current Location: 04/24/2007-A APPR.

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 27 ASM SECOND READING FILE

Summary: Existing law provides for the establishment of partnership academies by participating school districts and establishes criteria qualifying pupils in grades 10, 11, and 12 for enrollment in the academies. Existing law establishes the parameters for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue a maximum of 155 grants per year to school districts maintaining high schools that meet the partnership academy eligibility requirements. This bill would establish 2 new categories of partnership academies, the Green Technology Partnership Academies and the Goods Movement Partnership Academies. Commencing with the 2008-09 school year, the State Department of Education, in coordination with the Superintendent, with funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act, would be required to issue grants for the establishment of 10 partnership academies dedicated to training young people in the emerging environmentally sound technologies related to the design and construction industries, and 4 partnership academies dedicated to training young people in goods movement occupational areas, such as port and terminal operations, shipping, logistics, trucking, rail, air, and security. The selection of school districts to establish the new partnership academies and the planning and development of the new partnership academies would be required to be conducted pursuant to the procedures and requirements established for traditional partnership academies. However, the planning grants would be made available in addition to the total number of grants permitted for traditional partnership academies. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 1211 (Price [D]) Depositions: costs.

Status: 04/19/2007-Read second time. To Consent Calendar.

Current Location: 04/19/2007-A CONSENT CALENDAR

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 91 ASM CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law provides a comprehensive procedure for the noticing, conduct, and transcription or recording of oral depositions inside the state. Existing law requires the party noticing the deposition to bear the cost of the transcription, unless the court, on motion and for good cause, orders that the cost be borne or shared by another party. This bill would provide , in addition, that the obligation to timely pay the deposition officer or entity providing the services of the deposition officer for that transcription, and any other deposition products or services that are requested, shall be the responsibility of the requesting attorney or a party representing himself or herself, unless responsibility for the payment is otherwise provided by law or the deposition officer or entity is notified in writing that the party or another identified person will be responsible for payment. The bill would provide that these provisions do not prohibit or supersede an agreement between an attorney and a party allocating responsibility for the payment of deposition costs to the party .

AB 1248 (Evans [D]) Courts.

Status: 04/17/2007-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 17).

Current Location: 04/17/2007-A APPR.

Summary: Existing law requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to make monthly distributions from superior court filing fees to the law library fund in each county in specified amounts. This bill would increase the amount of these monthly distributions for the Counties of Inyo, Mendocino, Plumas, and San Benito, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1264 (Eng [D]) Courts: delay reduction: status conferences.

Status: 04/18/2007-Read second time. To third reading.

Current Location: 04/18/2007-A THIRD READING

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 36 ASM THIRD READING FILE

Summary: (1) The Trial Court Delay Reduction Act requires the Judicial Council to adopt standards of timely disposition for the processing and disposition of civil and criminal actions. Existing law prohibits delay reduction rules from requiring a period for service of a complaint that is less than 60 days after filing or a period for conduct of a status conference or similar event that is less than 30 days after service of the first responsive pleadings or the expiration of a stipulated continuance, as specified. Existing law also prohibits delay reduction rules from requiring a period for referral of a case to arbitration that is less than 210 days after the filing of the complaint, as specified . This bill would require the court, if

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Legislation Update, continued

it sets a hearing for an order to show cause as to the status of service, to consider a factual affidavit filed by plaintiff or counsel setting forth the status of efforts to serve the complaint, to continue the hearing for a reasonable period of time upon receipt of the affidavit, and to order the hearing to go off calendar if service is effected before the hearing. The bill would restrict the court from setting any status conference other than the initial case management conference and the pretrial status conference, unless the court determines that an additional conference is necessary in a particular case or the parties request a status conference. The bill also would prohibit the court from conducting a postmediation status conference if the parties have participated in mediation and the mediator files a notice of agreement or nonagreement at least 5 days before the hearing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 145 (Corbett [D]) Court facilities.

Status: 03/19/2007-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Current Location: 03/19/2007-A DESK

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the Judicial Council, in consultation with the superior court of each county and the county, to enter into agreements concerning the transfer of responsibility for court facilities from that county to the Judicial Council. Transfer of responsibility may occur not earlier than July 1, 2004, and not later than June 30, 2007. This bill would extend the deadline for the transfer of responsibility for court facilities to December 31, 2008. The bill would make related, conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 216 (Cox [R]) Judgments: social security numbers.

Status: 03/26/2007-Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Current Location: 02/22/2007-S JUD.

Summary: Existing law requires an abstract of a judgment or decree requiring the payment of money to contain, among other things, the social security number and driver's license number of the judgment debtor if they are known to the judgment creditor, as specified. Existing law also requires an abstract of a judgment ordering a party to pay spousal, child, or family support to contain, among other things, the social security number, birth date, and driver's license number of the party who is ordered to pay support, as specified. This bill would delete the requirement that those abstracts contain the social security number of the judgment debtor or party ordered to pay support, and instead require only the last 4 digits of that person's social security number.

SB 225 (Cedillo [D]) State employees: State Bargaining Unit 6.

Status: 02/22/2007-To Com. on RLS.

Current Location: 02/22/2007-S RLS.

Summary: Existing law provides that if any provision of a memorandum of understanding reached between the state employer and a recognized employee organization representing state civil service employees requires the expenditure of funds, those provisions of the memorandum of understanding shall not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. This bill would approve provisions that require the expenditure of funds of an unspecified memorandum of understanding entered into between the state employer and the California Correctional Peace Officers Association, and would provide that the provisions of any memorandum of understanding that require the expenditure of funds shall become effective even if the provisions of the memorandum of understanding are approved by the Legislature in legislation other than the annual Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 511 (Alquist [D]) Interrogation: recording.

Status: 04/18/2007-From committee: Do pass, but first be re-referred to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 1. Page 625.) Re-referred to Com. on APPR. Set for hearing April 30.

Current Location: 04/18/2007-S APPR.

Calendar Events: 04/30/07 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SEN APPROPRIATIONS

Summary: Existing law provides that under specified conditions the statements of witnesses, victims, or perpetrators of specified crimes may be recorded and preserved by means of videotape. This bill would provide that (1) except as specified, any custodial interrogation of an individual who is in a fixed place of detention and who, at the time of the interrogation, is suspected of committing or accused of a homicide or a violent felony, as defined, shall be electronically recorded, except as specified; (2) the interrogating entity shall not destroy or alter the electronic recording of a custodial interrogation, except as specified; and (3) if a court finds that a defendant was subjected to an unlawful custodial interrogation, the court shall, at the request of the defendant, provide the jury with an instruction, developed by the Judicial Council, as specified. By imposing these new requirements on local law enforcement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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Legislation Update, continued

SB 539 (Margett [R]) Trial Court Trust Fund.

Status: 04/24/2007-Read second time. To third reading.

Current Location: 04/24/2007-S THIRD READING

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 84 SEN THIRD READING FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Trial Court Trust Fund, the proceeds of which are apportioned for specified court purposes, including funding trial court operations. Existing law specifies certain fees, collected on or before December 31, 2005, that are to be deposited in a special account in the county treasury and transmitted monthly to the Controller for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund. Existing law requires the Controller to calculate a penalty on any delinquent payment, as specified. This bill would require those fees to be transmitted monthly from the county treasury to the State Treasury, instead of to the Controller. The bill would provide that any penalty on a delinquent payment that a court is required to pay shall be paid from the Trial Court Operations Fund for that court. The bill would also allow for a payment schedule in the event of a large penalty amount, as specified.

SB 617 (Alquist [D]) Information technology: task force.

Status: 04/24/2007-From committee: Do pass, but first be re-referred to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 3.) Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

*Current Location:*04/24/2007-S APPR.

Summary: Existing law establishes the office of the State Chief Information Officer, appointed by the Governor, with duties that include, among other things, advising the Governor on the strategic management and direction of the state's information technology resources, and minimizing overlap, redundancy, and cost in state operations by promoting the efficient and effective use of information technology. This bill would establish the California Information Technology State Procurement Practices Task Force consisting of 12 members appointed by the Governor, Senate Committee on Rules, and Speaker of the Assembly. It would provide that the duties of the task force include reviewing the state's practices, procedures, and policies relating to information technology procurement and use in state government. It would require the task force, on or before January 1, 2009, to report to the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations for any change to executive policies or legislation consistent with establishing or maintaining timely, efficient, and environmentally sustainable standards for procurement and use of information technology in state government. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 636 (Harman [R]) Death penalty appeals: appointment of counsel.

Status: 03/28/2007-Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Current Location: 03/08/2007-S PUB. S.

Summary: Existing law provides for the creation of the Habeas Corpus Resource Center to provide counsel for persons convicted and sentenced to death, who are without counsel and determined to be indigent. This bill would provide that these standards shall require appointed counsel to be a member in good standing of the State Bar for a total of 5 years and have at least 3 years' experience in handling appeals or postconviction felony proceedings. The court may, for good cause, appoint an attorney not meeting these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 644 (Correa [D]) Court records: social security numbers.

Status: 04/23/2007-Placed on inactive file on request of Senator Correa.

Current Location: 04/23/2007-S INACTIVE FILE

Summary: Existing law requires an abstract of judgment or decree requiring the payment of money to contain, among other things, the social security number and driver's license number of the judgment debtor if they are known to the judgment creditor, as specified. This bill would delete the requirement that the above-described abstracts and filings contain the social security number of the judgment debtor or assessee, and instead require only the last 4 digits of that person's social security number. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 649 (Committee on Judiciary) Trial court restructuring.

Status: 04/16/2007-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

*Current Location:*04/16/2007-S DESK

Summary: The California Constitution provides for the abolition of municipal courts and their unification within the superior courts, as specified. This bill would conform various statutory provisions of law to the abolition of municipal courts and their unification within the superior courts. The bill would also make related statutory changes with respect to the classification of limited civil cases, appeals in limited civil cases and misdemeanor and infraction cases, and arraignment by 2-way electronic audiovideo communication. This bill contains other related provisions.

Continued on page 20

Legislation Update, continued

SB 796 (Runner [R]) Additional grand juries.

Status: 04/24/2007-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.)

Current Location: 04/24/2007-S SECOND READING

Calendar Events: 04/26/07 17 SEN SECOND READING FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes the presiding judge in any county or city and county, or the judge appointed by the presiding judge to supervise the grand jury, to impanel an additional grand jury upon the request of the Attorney General or the District Attorney or upon his or her own motion. This bill would authorize the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, or the judge appointed by the presiding judge to supervise the grand jury, to instead impanel up to 2 additional grand juries, in accordance with specified procedures.

SB 892 (Corbett [D]) Family Conciliation Court Law.

Status: 04/19/2007-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Current Location: 04/19/2007-S JUD.

Summary: The Family Conciliation Court Law governs family conciliation proceedings in counties in which the superior court determines that the social conditions in the county and the number of domestic relations cases in the courts render the procedures provided under the law necessary. That determination is conducted on an annual basis. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to a provision of the Family Conciliation Court Law.



UPDATE ON AB 1211 (PRICE)

(As Relates to Freelance Reporters)

As a reminder, AB 1211 (Price) is a bill that would change CCP 2025.510 from the “party” being responsible for payment of our products and services to the attorney being responsible. This bill is co-sponsored by CCRA and DRA.

On Monday, April 9, after amendments were made to the language of the bill, AB 1211 was put on the Assembly Judiciary Committee consent calendar. On Tuesday, April 10, this bill passed out of the Assembly Judiciary Committee and will soon be heard on the Assembly Floor. CCRA is discussing some minor amendments to this bill’s language with DRA concerning the notice requirements to the firm and/or reporter regarding another party or identified person will be responsible for payment.

CCRA thanks each member who responded to our alert to write letters to the Assembly Judiciary Committee to encourage their “aye” vote. It does and did make a difference .

The text of the bill as it stands now is as follows (the italics are the changes to the current statute):

SECTION 1. Section 2025.510 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

2025.510. (a) Unless the parties agree otherwise, the testimony at any deposition recorded by stenographic means shall be transcribed.

(b) The party noticing the deposition shall bear the cost of that transcription, unless the court, on motion and for good cause shown, orders that the cost be borne or shared by another party. *The obligation to timely pay the deposition officer or entity providing the services of the deposition officer for that transcription, and any other deposition products or services that are requested, either orally or in writing, shall be the responsibility of the requesting attorney or party appearing in propria persona except if responsibility for the payment is otherwise provided by law or unless the deposition officer or entity is notified in writing at the time the services and products are requested that the party or another identified person will be responsible for payment. This subdivision does not prohibit or supersede an agreement between an attorney and a party allocating responsibility for the payment of deposition costs to the party.*

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 2025.320, any other party or the deponent, at the expense of that party or deponent, may obtain a copy of the transcript.



UPDATE ON AB 582 (Evans)

As relates to the official reporter's folio increase

SEIU, the sponsor of AB 582 (Evans), is continuing to push forward on a pay raise for your transcripts. CCRA and COCRA are working in conjunction with SEIU in the legislative process of working the bill. Also working with SEIU and their lobbyist, Michelle Castro, are CCRA and COCRA's lobbyists, Lisa Kaplan and Libby Sanchez, respectively.

In Sacramento on April 24, AB 582 cleared its first hurdle – passing out of the Assembly Judiciary Committee. The bill is now on its way to the Assembly Appropriations Committee and will be heard sometime in June. CCRA will keep you apprised of any amendments to the bill that will be forthcoming. Thank you, each and every one, for taking the time to write to the Assembly Judiciary Committee when CCRA sent an e-mail alert to do such. It made a difference.

CCRA wishes to thank the more than 30 reporters – officials, freelancers and hearing reporters – who attended the Assembly Judiciary Committee to show their support for this bill. Of special note, when Chairman Dave Jones asked for the court reporters to

stand so we could be recognized, there was a clear and apparent respect for us, the profession as a whole, and the hard work we do, from each of the committee members. Being a court reporter at that moment made me proud and appreciated. So CCRA thanks each of you who took the day to show your support for this very important bill.

On a moving-forward basis, each one of us needs to be prepared to respond to any e-mail alerts or phone calls that we may receive from CCRA leadership to potentially write letters to legislators, make phone calls, personally appear in Sacramento for a hearing, or local district visits with legislators. Remember, good things come with hard work. When we ask for your help, please take that extra time to work hard to ensure the success of this bill.

Additionally, please read the PACCRA article and respond to its call for support.



Freelancers and Firm Owners – Did you know?

Rule of Court 3.16(a) through (c) (Deposition testimony as an exhibit) has been amended commencing January 1, 2007. It is now California Rule of Court 3.111.6.

Many of you may remember several years back – more than ten years – deposition transcript page numbering was moved to the bottom of our deposition transcripts. The impetus for doing such was a change in this rule of court to mandate that counsel, when using a deposition, or a portion thereof, as an exhibit in a motion or filings with the court, number the deposition page clearly and visibly at the bottom of the page.

This Rule of Court has now amended that rule. It now states, “Other than the title page, the exhibit must contain only the relevant pages of the transcript. The original page number of any deposition page must be clearly visible.”

The decision is now yours – do we change back to numbering our deposition transcripts on the top right? If we do, that would be consistent with court transcripts and appeal transcripts. Is that page number on the top right of the page going to be clearly visible? With counsel filing their briefs and court filings more often with binding on the left instead of the top, perhaps we can go back to page numbering on the top right.

You can find this updated Rule of Court in full in CCRA's *2007 Freelance Compendium*. If you have not already done so, you can purchase the *2007 Compendium* on our Web site: www.cal-ccra.org.



THE WORDS *TOO* AND *ALSO*

By Margie Wakeman-Wells

The words *too* and *also* generally do not need commas with the exception of the word *also* when it is used at the beginning of the sentence.

At the end of the sentence

Historically *too* and *also* took commas before them at the end of the sentence. Since the words are just plain adverbs, there was never a need to use those commas, and they have been dropped.

I went with him too.

She needed another copy of it also.

In the middle of the sentence

In the middle of the sentence, they are simple adverbs, and there is still no need for commas.

He too needed the exam.

The contract also needs to be read.

At the beginning of the sentence

Though *too* would rarely be used at the beginning of a sentence, if it were, it would not take a comma after it because it is just one syllable.

Also, on the other hand, when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence, is a conjunctive adverb of more than one syllable and needs a comma.

Also, we will take a look at his health.



The Reporting Yogi

By Carolyn Joy

Wouldn't it be nice to live in a rain forest with waterfalls and beautiful green plants and flowers all around? Or maybe your idea of bliss is the warm sun and a margarita. No matter what your dream world is, we are all living in the world we've chosen. If you wake up and feel overwhelmed or fed up, you need to look at how you've created your world. They say if you're not happy with your surroundings, look back six months and see how you helped create it.

We all have moments where the stress of our jobs or demands in our private life are about to push us over the edge. But it's never too late to create a happier tomorrow!! Whether you exercise to find peace or play an instrument, it is important to have an outlet for your stress. Writing in journals or even talking to yourself in the shower will help you to blow off steam and alleviate

stress. Communicating with those around us (mates or workmates) help us to understand each other better and allow us to give each other support. Sometimes just knowing someone else understands makes it better.

When someone else is having a bad day, remember, it's not about you. We all have challenging times. When you're having a good day, maybe you could help someone who's not. You will feel good about yourself by helping another, and you will help that person find some happiness in an otherwise difficult day.

We are all on this planet together. Let's make it a happy one for us because it affects everyone we meet!



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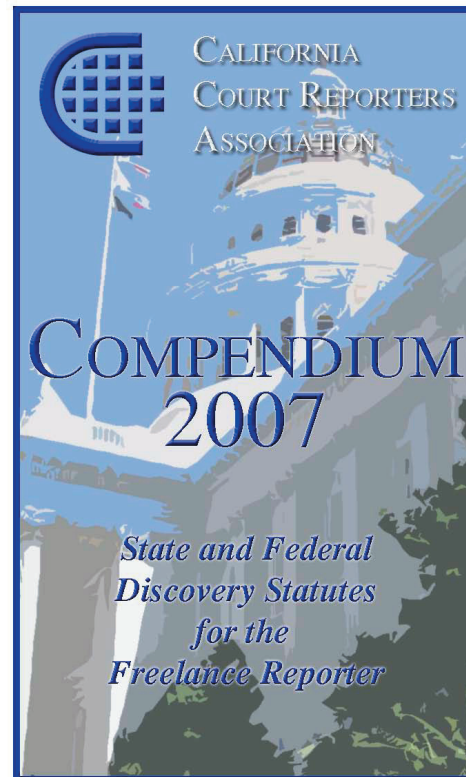
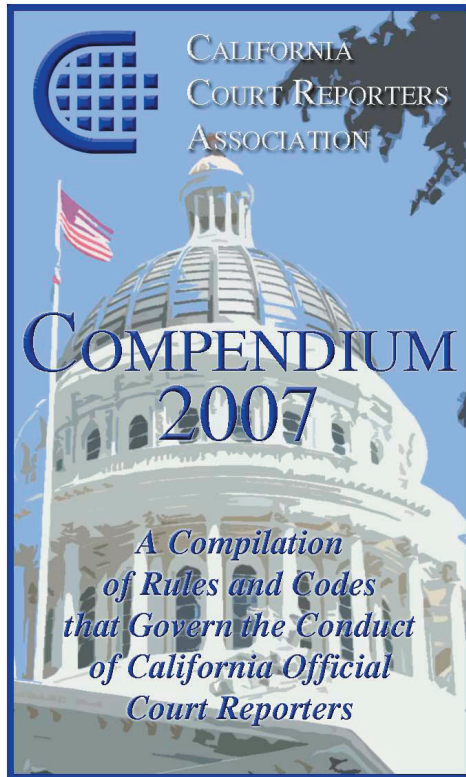
OFFICIALS – DID YOU KNOW??

Officials, are you aware that Rule 4 and Rule 9 of the California Rules of Court no longer exist?

As many of you know, and for those who don't, the California Court Reporters Association publishes a Freelance and an Official Compendium, which we update each year. This compendium contains all of the codes, rules and regulations governing court reporters in the State of California.

Are you aware that the Judicial Council renumbered all of the California Rules of Court and that that became effective January 1, 2007. It is very difficult for reporters to keep apprised of the changes and that is why it is important for you to obtain a compendium each year to ensure that you are in compliance with the new laws.

This year in the Official Compendium we have added a couple of additional appendices that we hope you will be able to make use of. For ease in transcript production, we included a list of frequently cited motions and cases, such as, Boykin-Tahl and Serna. Also included is a page with research web sites. These two additions to the compendium are a work in progress, so we would welcome and encourage you to send us your favorite cites for research to share in next year's edition. If you report death penalty cases, the death penalty time line and guideline are a must. If you use this document as a check-off list, you will not go wrong. The guideline also gives you a list of problems frequently encountered by the Supreme Court that results in them returning your transcripts for corrections. This guideline should be used just before you file your death penalty transcripts. Go down the list of problems and make sure that you're in compliance. It will save you a lot of grief in the long run.



Go to www.cal.ccra.org to order your compendium now!

TrialSmith Transcript Repository Update – CCRA Working to Save Your Copies!

(Representing and protecting the profession of both official and freelance reporters)

Victory! TrialSmith's lawyer has responded to CCRA's cease and desist letter regarding the uploading of trial transcripts and deposition transcripts. In early February, CCRA had sent a letter to TrialSmith asking them to cease and desist the uploading of both official and freelance transcripts. Because this practice affects your transcript copy orders and ultimately your income, CCRA took action and sent the cease and desist letter.

Concerning official reporters' transcripts, TrialSmith states, "... we are also willing to remove any official reporter transcripts that may be in its collections..... TrialSmith is also prepared to clarify with its California attorney-members that TrialSmith does not want official reporter transcripts contributed to TrialSmith in the future."

Currently there is not the same statutory protection for deposition transcripts as the statutory protection afforded official reporters in Government Code Section 69954 for their transcripts. CCRA's representation of both freelance and official reporters has opened the door to work in a cooperative manner with TrialSmith to protect your ownership interest in deposition transcripts. TrialSmith's lawyer states, "TrialSmith remains open to any suggestions CCRA may have about how TrialSmith and CCRA might work together to enhance the services offered to our respective members. Indeed, it would appear that there may be many opportunities for both CCRA and TrialSmith to advance common interests in serving the needs of attorneys in California through cooperation and communication...."

On a going-forward basis, CCRA will be meeting with TrialSmith to come to a solution on this situation as it affects freelance reporters and their copy sales and income.

CCRA will continue to be proactive on this and other issues that affect your profession. For those of you who are members of CCRA, we thank you for your support. Without your support, we could not have achieved this positive result.

If you are not a member of CCRA, we are asking you to take a moment and join. With the many issues affecting our profession, we must stand united and be strong in numbers.

Please go to www.cal-ccra.org and click on "Join CCRA."



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The Strength Within

by Teresa Fletcher

I have been reporting for almost 11 years now with seven of those in court. You hear a variety of cases, from dog bites to medical malpractice, from the sale of narcotics to sexual assault, from dissolution of marriage to domestic violence. When a case comes into your courtroom and after two to three minutes on the record you realize you know some of the parties involved and the circumstances surrounding a tragedy that recently occurred, it's all you can do to keep it together, to keep that professionalism you possess day in and day out. That happened to me several months back.

Two young adults were racing their cars on a windy canyon road when one of them veered off the road, overcorrected, hit a tree stump, engulfing the car in flames. Young man number one -- we'll call him Billy -- ran over to young man number two -- we'll call him Johnny -- who had just gotten out of his car. Johnny was completely on fire. Paramedics arrived and transported Johnny to the hospital, where he later died of his

injuries. Billy and Johnny were the best of friends. They were inseparable. Now one was gone. There was an outpouring from the community for the families of both young men. This tragic event of boys and fast cars was incredibly sad.

Days later, in my courtroom for an emergency hearing, appeared the father of Johnny with Johnny's mother appearing by telephone. Mom and dad had been divorced for several years. Unbeknownst to dad, after Johnny passed away in the hospital, mom had his body transported up to Central California to be buried. Most of Johnny's life was spent in Southern California where he and dad did everything together, and dad wanted him buried there. Mom wanted Johnny close to her. Both parents were at an impasse and needed a decision made: Where to bury Johnny?

The words from Johnny's father sitting at counsel table were incredible, amazing, heartfelt, truly missing his son. It was at this point that I had to lower my head because the tears were just streaming down my face. It was like a faucet that wouldn't shut off. Then something inside me said, you're making a record for Johnny. You are preserving words for Johnny. You are doing your job for Johnny. Get yourself together, girl. Then mom spoke, and she had her reasons for wanting her son near her and only because she was on the telephone and not sitting in front of me in my courtroom, it was a little bit easier to keep it together. Then father spoke again. And, again, I buried my head, this time grabbing a tissue, while preserving the record for Johnny.

By the time the decision was made that Johnny was to be brought back to Southern California to be buried, there was not a dry eye in the courtroom. And after the parties left, I put my head in my hands and just sobbed and sobbed. This was the most difficult thing I have ever done in my court reporting career -- a tragedy that I was so familiar with and parents fighting over their son's body -- that somehow, by the grace of God, I found the strength within to keep on going. It was an honor that afternoon to be Johnny's guardian of the record.

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April 16: National Litigation Support Services company is seeking 3 sales reps (Sacramento, San Francisco, and San Bernardino) The ideal candidate will have relationships with law firms within the territories and knowledge of the internal workings of a firm. PRIOR SALES EXPERIENCE NOT REQUIRED! Base salary \$45K plus/yr 1 income with commission \$80K plus. Submit resumes immediately to Dmadock@annrogantampa.com. Rapid hires for the proper candidate.

April 4: Mark Gillam Enterprises: Part time stenographer needed on call or full time if experience includes bookkeeping. Financial planning and business management office in Fair Oaks, CA. Phone: 916-961-2200 Email: Jlouise@mgent.com

April 3: Superior Court of California, County of Stanislaus. \$2,279.20 - \$2,770.40. Biweekly Plus Benefits. This position provides verbatim official record of all testimony and activity in cases heard before the Court. Must be certified by the State of California as a Certified Shorthand Reporter. Job announcement and application available at www.stanct.org. Open until filled.

March 28: Superior Court of California, County of Nevada is seeking an experienced court reporter. Requires license. Applications will be accepted on a continuous basis until filled. Please visit our website at www.nevadacountycourts.com or call (530) 470-2728 for more information and application materials.

March 16: Fresno Superior Court is seeking qualified individuals to fill six (6) vacancies and to establish an eligibility list of qualified candidates. Please visit www.fresnosuperiorcourt.org to obtain job flyer with complete details, application and supplemental form. Applications accepted on a continuous basis until the needs of the Court are met. Performance examination planned for Saturday, March 24, 2007. Inquiries can be directed to Lizz Moreno, at (559) 448-3919 or elmoreno@fresno.courts.ca.gov.

March 16: Court Reporter: Superior Court of CA, County of Tuolumne. Up to \$4832.01per month, plus 5% for Realtime. Visit www.tuolumne.courts.ca.gov for more information and an application.

February 20: Bryan College, founded in 1940, is looking for qualified Instructors (f/t, p/t, AM/PM) for its L.A. and Sacramento campuses. CSR or Case Cat or StenEd exp. preferred, NOT REQUIRED. Excellent comp package! Pass along your knowledge AND get paid for it! Send resumes to hr@bryancollege.edu.

February 12: Superior Court of California, County of Madera, Certified Shorthand Reporters sought for full-time positions or per diem work. Salary (\$4206-\$5113 depending on qualifications) + benefits + real-time bonus. For information/application visit our website at www.madera.courts.ca.gov, or call 559-661-5197, or visit 321 W. Yosemite Ave., Ste. 300, Madera, CA 93637. Continuous filing until filled.

January 19: The Santa Barbara County Superior Court is looking for an Official Court Reporter to record and transcribe verbatim accounts of official court proceedings using machine shorthand; furnish timely transcripts of such records and performing other related work as may be required. Position is based in Santa Barbara. For more details, go to www.sbcourts.org.

January 19: Business here at California Deposition Reporters in San Diego County is thriving; seeking several premiere court reporters, both experienced and newly certified reporters. Please contact Karen at 619-233-5533 or karen@caldepo.com.

January 16: REPORTERS NEEDED IN RENO, NEVADA. Busy deposition firm has full-time and part-time positions available. Realtime a plus! Must have Nevada CCR license. Contact John Molezzo at (775) 322-3334 or visit our website at www.molezzo.com.

January 15: Real-time Reporters needed in Sacramento, San Francisco and Palo Alto areas. Must have five years or more experience. Excellent clientele and work available. Please contact 877-438-7787.

January 4: Court Reporter for the County of Orange, located in various Orange County Justice Centers - Applications are accepted on a continuous basis until the needs of the Court are met. Qualifications include CSR, RPR or Los Angeles Superior Court Reporter examination, CRR, computer-aided transcription capability and two years experience. Visit www.occourts.org/geninfo/jobs for details and submission process.

Superior Court of California, County of Santa Cruz, Certified Court Reporters sought for either employee status (\$5784 per month + excellent benefits) or per diem status (\$300 per day). For complete job bulletin and court application please visit www.santacruzcourt.org or call 831-454-3370.

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Reporters needed in Bakersfield/Kern County for very busy freelance firm. Looking for experienced reporters with 2+ years experience. Realtime experience a plus. Full-time work with employee benefits. Limited travel. Fax resume to 661-393-0851. Contact Jean Keleher or Ted Kent at 800-635-6044.

Certified Court Reporter. Mendocino County Superior Court Full Time, Benefited Position \$4283.00 - \$5740.00/MO For Information and Application call 707-463-6815, 707-467-6437 or Download from www.mendocino.courts.ca.gov Continuous Filing

REPORTERS NEEDED TO TEACH REPORTING! Tired of the same-old, same-old? Want to give back some of your knowledge to the next generation? GOLDEN STATE COLLEGE OF COURT REPORTING is hiring steno teachers for day or night; flexible hours. CSR preferred; not mandatory. Know someone who quit school, let license lapse, retired, injury...? DUBLIN in Bay Area ~ (925) 829-0115 ~ Sandy. THE GREATEST JOB YOU'LL EVER HAVE!

San Francisco Bay Area: Independent Contractors: Last minute cancellation? "All day" job that went 10 minutes? Give us a call! We won't ask for a lifetime commitment. CSR owned and operated for over 45 years. San Francisco Bay Area. Harry A. Cannon, CSR, Inc. (415) 931-7444 cannonhac@msn.com www.harryacannon.com

Miscellaneous

March 5: GEMINI PIPER - Six months new. Paperless, wireless. Writer, tripod, PDA, Stenosync software, cables, instruction manuals. Six months left on warranty. Contact: Shirley, shirleyko10000@yahoo.com

April 16: MICRO TRENDS INC. Authorized Sales & Service Center for Toshiba - Sony - Hewlett Packard Portable Computers. Our Technicians have been helping Court Reporters since 1988. Backup-Restore-Install Steno CAT - Case Catalyt - Eclipse guaranteed satisfaction.

1104 E Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91106 Phone: 626-432-5990. Online at www.micro-trends.com

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Captioner Training: California Captioning Services offers both onsite and offsite live interactive teletraining and tutoring in the Seven Steps to Broadcast Captioning. For training dates and enrollment information, visit our website at CaliforniaCaptioningServices.com, or give us a call at 949-888-4763.

Scopist Available: I am a retired Court Reporter of over 30 years, now enjoying doing scoping for other busy reporters. I work with ProCAT Winner XP. I have extensive experience in both court and deposition work. All exchanges can be done on the computer. Please contact Betsy at Betsy@jackswebs.com

Transcriber Available: For all you dictating reporters out there. 30 years in biz; fast turnaround. ASCII's and mini; Refs. available upon request. Call Bob at (323) 851-6626. (2/05)

Machines Needed: After a recent survey that showed new student enrollment up by 40%, many new students are in need of equipment and supplies. Remember what it was like to be a starving student? I sure do. Both public and private schools are asking for your help. They need used steno machines, manual or electric. Also they are asking for donations of scraps of paper, or even a whole box if you are feeling generous, and manuals that you no longer need. Here's how you can help. Go through that back corner of the closet, attic or garage and see what you can find. Or contact someone you know who has retired or no longer pursuing a career in court reporting; see if they'd like to donate their machine. Then contact a local school to make your donation. If you don't know of a school near you or you can't find a home for your precious hand-me-downs, contact me at gerie@psln.com, and I'll find one for you.

