

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA : CRIMINAL TERM : PART IV

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

I-89-██████████

-against-

MOTION

VINCENT ██████████,

Defendant.

Criminal Courts Building
505 South State Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
March 1, 2010

B e f o r e :

HONORABLE ANTHONY F. ALOI,

Judge, without a jury.

A p p e a r a n c e s :

WILLIAM J. FITZPATRICK, ESQ.
District Attorney, Onondaga County
BY: MICHAEL E. FERRANTE, ESQ.
Assistant District Attorney

PATRICIA J. WARTH, ESQ.
Attorney for Defendant
Center for Community Alternatives
115 East Jefferson Street - Suite 300
Syracuse, NY 13202

THE DEFENDANT - Present in Person

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

THE CLERK: [REDACTED]

MS. WARTH: Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Morning.

MS. WARTH: Patricia Warth and I'm here with Mr.

[REDACTED].

THE COURT: All right, Counsel, now this is a motion and -- Counsel, you represent [REDACTED]?

MS. WARTH: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And this is [REDACTED] here with you today?

MS. WARTH: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: Now, this is a motion made pursuant to CPL 160.58 requesting that this Court issue a conditional sealing order of Mr. [REDACTED]'s record.

What would you like to tell me? I have your motion and your reply brief but, for the record, I want you to state your position again.

MS. WARTH: Your Honor, when we were here last time, I think we really refined the issue. Everybody agreed that Mr. [REDACTED]'s conviction was such that it rendered him eligible for conditional sealing, and this Court expressed the statement that Mr. [REDACTED] would be deserving of conditional sealing. I think the only issue before this Court was the issue of whether Mr. [REDACTED]'s drug treatment program, which was ordered by this Court

1 back in 1991 as part of a condition of his probation, a
2 certified accredited treatment program that included
3 supervision, whether that fulfilled the requirements of
4 the statute, specifically, whether it was a judicially
5 sanctioned program of similar duration, requirements, and
6 level of supervision to Drug Court programs or judicial
7 diversion programs.

8 The prosecution opposed the motion on that
9 ground saying that that program didn't meet the criteria
10 under the statute. This Court expressed some
11 reservations about that, which is why I submitted an
12 additional memorandum briefing the issue.

13 I think that in discerning the Legislative
14 intent, which was this Court's concern, did the
15 Legislature intend that somebody who completed a
16 judicially sanctioned program as part of a sentence of
17 probation was such a person eligible for conditional
18 sealing. The best indicator of Legislative intent is,
19 of course, the statute's plain language. I think if we
20 parse the statute apart, it's very clear that the
21 Legislature certainly did contemplate the very type of
22 program that Mr. [REDACTED] completed.

23 If we look carefully at the type of programs
24 that render a person eligible for conditional sealing,
25 the statute lays out three types of programs. The first,

1 I quote, "A judicial diversion program under Criminal
2 Procedure Law Article 216," that would be the new
3 judicial diversion program. The second laid out by the
4 statute is, "or one of the programs heretofore known as
5 drug treatment alternative to prison." As the District
6 Attorney acknowledged in their answering affirmation,
7 that includes drug -- the traditional Drug Court, or
8 traditional drug treatment programs here in Onondaga
9 County, that would be the Drug Treatment Court that was
10 started in 1997. The third type is the type that we say
11 that Mr. [REDACTED]'s program falls within, which is, "or
12 another judicially sanctioned drug treatment program of
13 similar duration, requirements, and level of
14 supervision." It's very clear from that clause in the
15 statute, that the Legislature intended to expand
16 conditional sealing beyond just completion of judicial
17 diversion, and beyond completion of drug -- traditional
18 Drug Treatment Court.

19 Why? Why would the Legislature want to do that?
20 That's because the Legislature knew in enacting the
21 conditional sealing statute that Drug Treatment Courts
22 are somewhat a recent phenomenon starting in the 1990's,
23 that they've been created in New York in an ad hoc
24 fashion, depending on a jurisdiction's resources and the
25 political climate. Some started in the early 1990's,

1 some in the mid-1990's, Syracuse's in the late 1990's.
2 As late as 2000, many communities still did not have Drug
3 Treatment Courts. The Legislature did not want
4 conditional sealing to be dependent on the chronology and
5 geography of somebody instead of the substantive merits
6 of whether or not the person is truly deserving. So
7 that's why the Legislature added that more expansive
8 clause, to try to sweep in things or programs that are
9 similar to Drug Treatment Courts, similar in duration,
10 requirements, and level of supervision.

11 To read the statute as only contemplating
12 conditional sealing for completion of judicial diversion
13 or traditional Drug Treatment Court would be to render or
14 result in fundamental unfairness because somebody could
15 be denied conditional sealing not because of the
16 substance of what they've done, not because they failed
17 to complete treatment or whatever, but merely because
18 they lived in the wrong jurisdiction at the wrong time
19 and Drug Court wasn't available and that is what would
20 happen to Mr. [REDACTED] here today, your Honor.

21 At the time that he was charged and convicted of
22 Grand Larceny in the Fourth Degree, there was no Drug
23 Treatment Court. There was, however, the program that
24 he completed as part of probation. This program was
25 ordered by the Court as part of a condition of his

1 probation.

2 In addition to the plain language of the statute
3 in discerning Legislative intent, it is also important to
4 look at the purpose of the underlying Legislative purpose
5 of the statute, and both with regard to the 2009 Drug Law
6 Reform Act, in general, and with regard to the
7 conditional sealing statute, in particular, it's clear
8 that a reading of that language that goes beyond just
9 completion of Drug Treatment Court is important to
10 further the purpose of the statute.

11 As you well know, the 2009 Drug Law Reform Act
12 was enacted to ameliorate the harsh punitive sentences of
13 the Rockefeller Drug Laws. Conditional sealing, in
14 particular, was part of the therapeutic approach that the
15 Legislature had enacted as part of the 2009 Drug Law
16 Reform Act, and by therapeutic approach I mean a more
17 lenient less harsh approach that takes into account a
18 person's attempt at rehabilitation. We see that with
19 regard to many aspects of the 2009 Drug Law Reform Act,
20 most notably, judicial diversion, expanded shock orders,
21 expanded access to Willard, and expanded sentencing,
22 including community based sentences such as probation and
23 local sentences. All of that is part of a more
24 therapeutic, more lenient response to nonviolent drug
25 offenses.

1 Conditional sealing recognizes that drug
2 treatment is the first step in somebody's rehabilitation.
3 The second, and just as important step, is full community
4 reintegration, access to employment, access to stable
5 housing, access to education. That is a necessary part
6 of somebody's complete rehabilitation, and the
7 conditional sealing statute recognizes that because of
8 the myriad of collateral consequences that are attached
9 to a criminal conviction, the best way to alleviate
10 somebody of those collateral consequences is to seal a
11 conviction. Indeed, that's something that's been
12 happening in New York for years as part of Drug Treatment
13 Court and part of the District Attorney's sponsored
14 programs.

15 So this is an important part, conditional
16 sealing is an important part of the whole of the 2009
17 Drug Law Reform Act, and the Legislature certainly did
18 not intend a restrictive reading of the conditional
19 sealing statute because to further the Legislature's
20 intent would be to take into account the whole statute
21 and in every phase of the statute and not to read the
22 statute in such a way as to render one phrase of it
23 meaningless, as the prosecution proposes.

24 When we were here last time, this Court did
25 refer to the Preiser commentaries, and in their answering

1 affirmation, the prosecution brought up commentaries by
2 Barry Kamin as a reason to read this statute in a limited
3 fashion. While I think we all would agree that practice
4 commentaries and Bar Journal articles are not mandatory
5 for this Court, they can be persuasive if they're based
6 on a good analysis of the statute, the Legislative intent
7 of the statute, and any case law that may exist. In
8 this case though, both of these commentaries are really
9 intended only to be an overview of the statute, not a
10 comprehensive analysis of the statute. Neither of those
11 commentaries address the language that we're looking at,
12 that is a judicially sanctioned program of similar
13 duration, requirements, and level of supervision, and
14 because both of those commentaries ignore that critical
15 language and really are intended just to be an overview
16 of the statute, in this particular instance those
17 commentaries are not helpful and certainly not
18 persuasive.

19 Finally, this Court did express some
20 reservations again about completion of a program as part
21 of a probationary sentence. When you look at that
22 issue, and the issue of drug treatment as part of
23 probation, there is really nothing that makes it
24 substantively different from drug treatment as a part of
25 judicial diversion or drug treatment as part of a Drug

1 Treatment Court. All three have a same level of
2 supervision, some are by Court, sometimes the Courts use
3 probation, indeed, in enacting the 2009 Drug Law Reform
4 the Legislature envisioned that Drug Treatment Courts and
5 judicial diversion courts may want to use probation to
6 conduct the supervision and expanded interim probation
7 from one year to two years to allow Courts to do that.

8 There is no distinction in whether a person does
9 the treatment pre-plea or post-plea because, in fact,
10 most Drug Treatment Courts and the judicial diversion
11 statute does require a person, in most instances, to
12 enter a guilty plea before doing the treatment, nor isn't
13 it meaningful that it's a probationary sentence, or that
14 the treatment is done as part of a sentence. The reason
15 for that is because probation is a revokable sentence.
16 Again, if you go back and look at how Drug Treatment
17 Courts work, how judicial diversion works, these all work
18 on the concepts that a person can be motivated to do
19 treatment knowing that there is a threat of incarceration
20 hanging over their heads, and that that threat of
21 incarceration exists to motivate a person to fully comply
22 with treatment and to fully engage and complete
23 treatment. Well, that threat is there when the sentence
24 is probation or when the drug treatment is done as part
25 of a probationary sentence because, as you know,

1 probation is a revokable sentence.

2 So Mr. [REDACTED] was in the same position as anybody
3 who is in a Drug Treatment Court. He knew that if he
4 didn't comply with the level of supervision, if he didn't
5 comply with the treatment requirements, if he failed to
6 participate in the required aftercare, he could go to
7 prison. That was made very clear to him. That puts
8 him in the same position as somebody who completes a
9 program as part of Drug Treatment Court, or a program
10 that's completed as part of judicial diversion.

11 So substantively the program that Mr. [REDACTED]
12 completed is no different from a program that is
13 completed as part of Drug Treatment Court or judicial
14 diversion. That is why the Legislature added more
15 expansive language, knowing that if they didn't do so,
16 that there would be some really fundamentally unfair
17 results, as Mr. [REDACTED]'s case really illustrates.

18 THE COURT: Thank you, very much. Thank you
19 for your excellent reply memorandum.

20 Mr. Ferrante, what do you say about all of that?
21 Well, first, do you really have an opposition to this
22 with Mr. [REDACTED]? I mean, looking at Mr. [REDACTED] and Mr.
23 [REDACTED] -- what he has done with his life?

24 MR. FERRANTE: Well, Mr. [REDACTED] has been
25 gainfully employed, even though he does have a felony

1 conviction. I have to go by looking at the statute. I
2 think there is a big difference between a probationary
3 sentence, where you're getting treatment, and Drug Court
4 and judicial diversion.

5 THE COURT: Does it matter what we call it if,
6 in fact, the drug treatment program that he went through
7 or anybody goes through is effective? Does it matter?
8 Especially in an older case like this.

9 MR. FERRANTE: No, but I don't think the
10 Legislature intended on going back twenty-five years or
11 thirty years for those groups of people. I think it's
12 clear by -- if you look at the language -- they were
13 talking about people who have completed Drug Court or
14 judicial diversion.

15 Now, if you take this another step forward, say
16 a person like the woman you had here earlier who was
17 rejected by judicial diversion, she comes in, now you
18 sentence her to probation, is her case now going to be
19 applicable to be sealed because she went through
20 probation? I don't think that's what the Legislature
21 intended.

22 THE COURT: Well, you don't know, depending on
23 what she went through.

24 MR. FERRANTE: But I don't think that's what
25 the Legislature intended and there is a big difference

1 between the supervision you get at judicial diversion and
2 in Drug Court. Number one, you have to come and meet
3 with the Judge at least once a week and then two times a
4 month, or whatever it is, and you meet with their
5 counsellors. Over here, a probationary sentence,
6 everything is done over at probation. The Court only
7 gets involved if they don't want to do what probation
8 tells them to do. Okay. I think that is a big
9 difference in the supervision and everything else.

10 If you were then -- now, the next thing that
11 we'll be expanding is, okay, you get sentenced to State
12 Prison and you completed the CASAT program, is that going
13 to be sealed, you know, because that's an in-house
14 program that is part of the sentence. I don't think
15 that's what the Legislature intended.

16 THE COURT: Let me ask you this, then I'll get
17 into the merits of this, but one of the things that we're
18 supposedly concerned with, and the Legislature is
19 concerned with, one, is that the Defendants -- that we're
20 no longer going to put everybody who has drug offense
21 convictions in jail, that we have found that doesn't
22 necessarily meet the goals that we need to meet to avoid
23 incarceration, as well as to save millions of dollars of
24 taxpayers' money, quite frankly, on incarceration as
25 opposed to treatment, but it is clear that the

1 Legislature has said in this legislation, and we all
2 being involved in the criminal justice system know that
3 there is two components, there is the treatment that the
4 Defendant needs to successfully complete, that's one
5 component, and that for someone who has shown his earnest
6 desire to address his drug problems in treatment and has
7 accomplished that, that the next component is that we
8 have seen that there is obstacles to the next step, his
9 assimilation into society because the employers know that
10 he has a drug conviction, he has a drug record. That
11 next step somehow he is committed to the treatment, and
12 now he can't get a job, and then we have not accomplished
13 their goals. I think what the Legislature has said is
14 that by 160.58, that we have to look to the sealing as
15 the next component.

16 I want to make it perfectly clear, this is
17 conditional sealing of records. This is not vacating
18 the Judgment of Conviction. Mr. [REDACTED] until the day he
19 dies will have a conviction for a felony. He's a felon.
20 All right. And the conditional sealing doesn't mean
21 that these records are not available to Courts, that
22 they're not available to law enforcement, that they're
23 not available to your office, and they're available in a
24 very narrow sense to employers who are hiring police and
25 peace officers. So this is sealing of records so an

1 employer won't preclude someone from getting employment.
2 No one is vacating Mr. [REDACTED]'s record. So this is not
3 like -- I mean, no one is vacating his Judgment of
4 Conviction.

5 Looking at this application, every case has to
6 be decided on a case by case basis. In this case here,
7 Mr. [REDACTED] now is fifty-six or fifty-seven years old. His
8 conviction was back when he was thirty-four years old, in
9 1989. That was his first and only brush with the law.
10 As a result of his drug addictions, he stole money as a
11 result of signing checks that he was not authorized to
12 sign, but at that time he had a Bachelors Degree, and
13 he's an accountant, and so in 1989 that was his first
14 brush with the law. He was sentenced to five years
15 probation. As a result of the probationary term, he was
16 involved in intensive A-Tip, I'm very familiar with
17 A-Tip, an intensive drug and alcohol treatment program
18 that required, I believe, that he have a six month
19 inpatient component, then there was a six month
20 outpatient component. He was involved in The Rescue
21 Mission. He was involved in the intensive supervision
22 of the Probation Department. He completed all of that.
23 He served his five years probation, and he went through
24 an intensive treatment and supervision program and it's
25 articulated in the motion papers. He did that.

1 Inpatient, outpatient, therapy, screenings, supervision,
2 and he remained clean. I know this from the papers,
3 October 15th, I believe, 1990, is a critical day in your
4 life, is that correct, Mr. [REDACTED]?

5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: I mean that date is critical, Mr.
7 [REDACTED] Love has been drug and alcohol free since that date. I
8 can't, as a Judge, not look at the person I'm dealing
9 with. I know you have, Mr. Ferrante, and I can
10 appreciate your position, you have a larger role to play
11 in terms of what I may say in this case, how it might
12 impact on others, I can say this, for the record, this
13 decision is in this case and I will look at every case on
14 a case by case basis.

15 Now we have the statute and the statute says
16 that a Judge is authorized to conditionally seal
17 convictions for 220 and 221 convictions, as well as any
18 offenses enumerated in 41091 the parole supervision
19 offenses. This happens to be one of them. They go on
20 to say, has successfully completed a judicial diversion
21 program, someone is eligible for this sealing, well, he
22 hasn't completed a judicial diversion program, we know
23 that, that's just been in effect since October, and/or
24 one of the programs heretofore known as Drug Court
25 Treatment Alternative to Prison and we know he hasn't

1 done that because that wasn't in effect in 1989, but then
2 the Legislature says, or has successfully completed
3 another judicially sanctioned drug treatment program of
4 similar duration, requirements, and level of supervision,
5 and has completed the sentence imposed for the offense.
6 So I have to -- the plain meaning of that, or another
7 judicially sanctioned drug treatment program, certainly
8 A-Tip and those kind of programs, and there is an order
9 signed by this Court as a condition of the probation that
10 he participate in intensive supervision program
11 administered by the Probation Department, I'm not going
12 to minimize the requirements of those programs because if
13 I did, I wouldn't be ordering people to comply with those
14 programs at all, but I don't and I do and I think they're
15 every bit -- they meet every bit of the requirement in
16 the level of supervision that any drug treatment program
17 happens and occurs.

18 I look at what the Legislature said, I think,
19 and we don't know because this statute is contained in a
20 budgetary statute, we don't have all of the Legislative
21 history and arguments that we really have in the normal
22 statute, but another judicially sanctioned drug treatment
23 program of similar duration, requirements, and level of
24 supervision and has completed the sentence imposed. I
25 would have to completely disregard what they have said

1 for me to automatically say that A-Tip and programs
2 administered after -- in probation are not encompassed by
3 that, because I think what the spirit of this is, if
4 there is a judicial sanctioned drug treatment program and
5 they can tell me what it is and show me what he has done
6 and how successful or not successful he has been, then
7 the Legislature said, well, you can look at that too,
8 Judge, we're going to make this broad enough so you
9 cannot preclude someone from the benefits of sealing
10 their criminal record for employment purposes and that is
11 what this is all about. This isn't -- I mean, if they
12 said, Judge, you're going to vacate his Judgment, there's
13 none of that, we're talking about a limited benefit, a
14 limited benefit, but I think it's a great benefit for
15 someone who has taken the treatment, has successfully
16 completed the treatment programs, and now wants to get
17 employed. They removed that obstacle from that further
18 employment by allowing the sealing.

19 Again, those records are still available to
20 prosecutors like yourself, they're available to the
21 Court, they're available to police departments, they're
22 available to any law enforcement agencies that want or
23 ask. It is a limited benefit.

24 So they then -- the Legislature then says, well,
25 if he is eligible for sealing pursuant to 160.58, I say

1 that he is eligible, that he has another judicially
2 sanctioned drug treatment program of similar duration, I
3 think under the circumstances of this case, that -- this
4 case, not any other, I'll have to look at other cases,
5 but is he eligible as opposed to being precluded from
6 this request? It doesn't mean even if I say he's
7 eligible that doesn't mean I have to grant this. Now we
8 get to the merits. I think Mr. [REDACTED] is eligible. I
9 think that he has completed a judicially sanctioned drug
10 treatment program and that those programs are similar in
11 duration, requirements, and level of supervision clearly.

12 Now the question is, is he entitled to sealing?
13 What are the facts that relate to Mr. [REDACTED]? Mr. [REDACTED], as
14 I said, fifty-six, fifty-seven year old man now. He is
15 a well-respected professional in this community. He is
16 a well-respected and valued employee of the Cicero-North
17 Syracuse School District, that's clear from the papers.
18 He is also a member of this community in good standing.
19 He devotes a lot of his time to a lot of causes that
20 benefit this community and he should be given credit for
21 that.

22 So the statute says, look at any relevant
23 factors including but not limited to the circumstances
24 and seriousness of the offense. This was a Grand
25 Larceny offense back in 1989, he was placed on probation,

1 restitution was paid-in-full. He participated and
2 completed his drug treatment programs and he's been drug
3 and alcohol free since 1990. He has not been involved
4 in any further crimes. He has been employed, as I said,
5 with the CNS since, I believe, about 1993 and he's still
6 employed and still a valued employee. So the
7 circumstances and seriousness of the offense, I don't
8 want to minimize Grand Larceny but it was his one and
9 only, there was no violence involved, it was as a result
10 of his drug addiction at that time in his life. He has
11 successfully accepted treatment, drug and alcohol free.
12 He is a professional college graduate and performing his
13 work.

14 The character of the Defendant, including
15 completion of the -- well, the character of the
16 Defendant, I have to say this, you know, when I ran for
17 election the first time ten years ago I used to say a
18 person -- there's an old saying, you are what you eat.
19 You eat fattening food, you get fat. I also say, you
20 are what your reputation is, your character. His
21 reputation in this community is a fine one. He is a
22 well-respected professional, not only in his work but in
23 the community as well.

24 So -- I also say that he has clearly completed
25 this judicial treatment program as a result of probation.

1 He's completed that and he's so completed it he went on
2 and has not been involved in any other brushes with the
3 law. As I say, the criminal history is negligible, it's
4 this one time, thank God, as a result of the treatment
5 programs he's received and probationary supervision, that
6 was it. He's been a fine member of this community.

7 The impact of sealing the Defendant's record
8 upon his or her rehabilitation and successful and
9 productive re-entry and reintegration into society and
10 public safety, I think that sentence can sum up the
11 Legislative intent and purpose behind sealing. It is
12 meant to help people who have taken the cure and have
13 completed their sentence to take the next step to
14 integrate, to be successful, to be productive. Mr. [REDACTED]
15 has done all of that. Certainly society -- I think that
16 the public and our society, if you would, would -- this
17 decision to seal these records in this case would promote
18 confidence in the criminal justice system rather than
19 detract.

20 So having said that, again, this is a
21 conditional sealing order. If Mr. [REDACTED] is arrested
22 again, I guess for anything pretty much, that I can
23 unseal the record and then all of a sudden now he wants
24 to seek further employment, that record now is open to
25 anybody and everybody. Again, I say to you, this is a

1 limited order sealing the records from employers. In
2 Mr. [REDACTED] case, he has an opportunity to even further
3 his professional career, if you will, and that he
4 believes, and his attorneys believe that this may help
5 that. I don't see any reason in the world why, in this
6 case, why I or our criminal justice system should stand
7 in the way of any further advancement that he could
8 receive.

9 Having said all of that, I'm going to grant the
10 order sealing these records in accordance with 160.58.
11 Again, these records are available to you, Mr. Ferrante,
12 to law enforcement, to the Courts, to law enforcement --
13 I mean other law enforcement agencies. The purpose is to
14 give the benefit of someone like Mr. [REDACTED], who has
15 successfully completed the treatment, giving him the
16 benefit of the next step of re-entry, reintegration to
17 society without being prevented from gaining employment
18 because of that record.

19 So that's the decision and order of the Court.
20 I will prepare a sealing order.

21 MS. WARTH: Your Honor, if I may --

22 THE COURT: Unless you have one prepared?

23 MS. WARTH: I do.

24 THE COURT: Let me take a look at that.

25 MS. WARTH: It pretty much follows or tracks

1 the language of 160.58.

2 THE COURT: I think that is in order. Today is
3 the 1st day of March. Let me make a copy for -- can we
4 have a couple copies, one for the attorney -- how about
5 three.

6 Mr. [REDACTED] good job.

7 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

8 THE COURT: You were well represented.

9 MS. WARTH: Thank you, your Honor.

10 THE COURT: So were the People of the State of
11 New York but -- you batted five hundred today, that's not
12 bad. I know it's not batting averages but I thank Mr.
13 Ferrante for his input as well.

14 Okay, we'll get you copies of that order.

15 MS. WARTH: Thank you, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Good luck.

17 (Conclusion of proceedings.)

18 -----

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA)
CITY OF SYRACUSE)

I, JANICE MAROZZI-BROWN, CSR-RPR, Senior Court Reporter,
in and for the Fifth Judicial District, State of New York, do
hereby certify that I attended the foregoing proceeding and
took a stenotype report of the same and the foregoing is a true
and accurate transcript of the same and of the whole thereof,
to the best of my ability.

DATED: 3-2-10

Janice Marozzi-Brown
JANICE MAROZZI-BROWN, CSR-RPR
Senior Court Reporter

Janice Marozzi-Brown, CSR, RPR, Senior Court Reporter