

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR JUDICIAL NOMINEES

PUBLIC

1. **Name**: State full name (include any former names used).

Mia Roberts Perez
Mia Roberts

2. **Position**: State the position for which you have been nominated.

United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

3. **Address**: List current office address. If city and state of residence differs from your place of employment, please list the city and state where you currently reside.

Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas
Juanita Kidd Stout Center for Criminal Justice
1301 Filbert Street
Suite 1410
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

4. **Birthplace**: State year and place of birth.

1981; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

5. **Education**: List in reverse chronological order each college, law school, or any other institution of higher education attended and indicate for each the dates of attendance, whether a degree was received, and the date each degree was received.

2003 – 2006, Temple University Beasley School of Law; J.D., 2006

1999 – 2003, Tufts University; B.A., 2003

6. **Employment Record**: List in reverse chronological order all governmental agencies, business or professional corporations, companies, firms, or other enterprises, partnerships, institutions or organizations, non-profit or otherwise, with which you have been affiliated as an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or employee since graduation from college, whether or not you received payment for your services. Include the name and address of the employer and job title or description.

2020 – present
Trial Advocacy Consulting & Training, L.L.C

P.O. Box 3434
Oakton, Virginia 22124
Instructor

2016 – present
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas
Juanita Kidd Stout Center for Criminal Justice
1301 Filbert Street
Suite 1410
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
Judge

2011 – 2021
Temple University Beasley School of Law
1719 Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122
Adjunct Professor

2011 – 2015
Perez Law LLC
100 South Broad Street
Suite 715
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19110
Solo Practitioner

2011 – 2012
Jalon and Rossman
1500 Walnut Street
Suite 1207
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Of Counsel

2010 – 2011
Friedman Schuman
Suite 500
101 Greenwood Avenue
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046
Associate Attorney

2004; 2005; 2006 – 2010
Defender Association of Philadelphia
1441 Sansom Street
Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19102
Assistant Defender (2006 – 2010)
Summer Intern (2004; 2005)

2004 – 2006
Temple University Beasley School of Law
1719 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122
Teaching Assistant

Summer 2003
Best Buy
2010 Chemical Road
Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania 19462
Customer Service Representative

Other Affiliations (Uncompensated):

2022 – present
Judicial Conduct Board of Pennsylvania
601 Commonwealth Avenue
Suite 3500
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
Judge Member

7. **Military Service and Draft Status:** Identify any service in the U.S. Military, including dates of service, branch of service, rank or rate, serial number (if different from social security number) and type of discharge received, and whether you have registered for selective service.

I did not serve in the military. I was not required to register for the selective service.

8. **Honors and Awards:** List any scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, academic or professional honors, honorary society memberships, military awards, and any other special recognition for outstanding service or achievement.

Council of Spanish Speaking Organizations of Philadelphia, Inc. (Concilio),
Foster Parent of the Year (2019)

Fraternal Order of Police, Outstanding Service in the Salvation of a Philadelphia
Citizen's Life (2019)

The National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, Odessa Award (2015)

Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association, James J. Manderino Award for Trial Advocacy
(2006)

National Institute for Trial Advocacy, James H. Seckinger National Trial Competition
(2005)

9. **Bar Associations:** List all bar associations or legal or judicial-related committees, selection panels or conferences of which you are or have been a member, and give the titles and dates of any offices which you have held in such groups.

Barristers' Association of Philadelphia

Clifford Scott Green Chapter of Judicial Council of the National Bar Association,
Executive Committee (2016 – 2020)

First Judicial District of Pennsylvania

Criminal Division, Pandemic Working Group (2021 – present)

Judicial Education Committee, Co-Chair (2018 – present)

Judicial Education Committee, Law Clerk Subcommittee Co-Chair (2016 – 2018)

Judicial Ambassadors Program (2016 – 2019)

Language Access Focus Group (2021 – present)

Judicial Conduct Board of Pennsylvania (2022 – present)

National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

Pennsylvania Bar Association

House of Delegates (2021 – present)

Commission on Women in the Profession (2009)

Pennsylvania Hispanic Bar Association

Philadelphia Bar Association

Criminal Law Committee

Executive Committee (2011)

“Bench Bar” Committee (2018 – present)

10. **Bar and Court Admission:**

- a. List the date(s) you were admitted to the bar of any state and any lapses in membership. Please explain the reason for any lapse in membership.

Pennsylvania, 2006

There have been no lapses in membership.

- b. List all courts in which you have been admitted to practice, including dates of admission and any lapses in membership. Please explain the reason for any lapse in membership. Give the same information for administrative bodies that require special admission to practice.

United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 2012

There have been no lapses in membership.

11. Memberships:

- a. List all professional, business, fraternal, scholarly, civic, charitable, or other organizations, other than those listed in response to Questions 9 or 10 to which you belong, or to which you have belonged, since graduation from law school. Provide dates of membership or participation, and indicate any office you held. Include clubs, working groups, advisory or editorial boards, panels, committees, conferences, or publications.

Pennsylvania State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision, Judicial Member (2019 – present)

Philadelphia Criminal Law American Inn of Court, Judicial Member (2016)

Temple University Law Education and Participation (LEAP) Program (2003 – 2013)

Women Against Abuse, Development Committee (2014 – 2016)

Women in the Law Networking Group, Founding Member (2014 – 2015)

- b. The American Bar Association's Commentary to its Code of Judicial Conduct states that it is inappropriate for a judge to hold membership in any organization that invidiously discriminates on the basis of race, sex, or religion, or national origin. Indicate whether any of these organizations listed in response to 11a above currently discriminate or formerly discriminated on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin either through formal membership requirements or the practical implementation of membership policies. If so, describe any action you have taken to change these policies and practices.

To the best of my knowledge, none of these organizations currently discriminates on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin either through formal membership requirements or the practical implementation of membership policies.

12. Published Writings and Public Statements:

- a. List the titles, publishers, and dates of books, articles, reports, letters to the editor, editorial pieces, or other published material you have written or edited, including material published only on the Internet. Supply four (4) copies of all published material to the Committee.

From January to May 2015, I published several campaign advertisements and

produced campaign materials while running for election for the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. Copies of 2015 campaign material and advertisements supplied.

Mia Roberts Perez for Judge, Friends of Mia Roberts Perez, (2015). Video available at <https://vimeo.com/128039836>.

- b. Supply four (4) copies of any reports, memoranda or policy statements you prepared or contributed in the preparation of on behalf of any bar association, committee, conference, or organization of which you were or are a member. If you do not have a copy of a report, memorandum or policy statement, give the name and address of the organization that issued it, the date of the document, and a summary of its subject matter.

None.

- c. Supply four (4) copies of any testimony, official statements or other communications relating, in whole or in part, to matters of public policy or legal interpretation, that you have issued or provided or that others presented on your behalf to public bodies or public officials.

From January to May 2015, I completed the following candidate questionnaires for political and public interest groups while running for election for the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia:

African-Caribbean & Afro Caribbean Latin American Decent PAC Judicial Questionnaire 2015. Copy supplied.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees District Council 47 2015 Candidate Questionnaire. Copy supplied.

Eighth Ward Democratic Committee Questionnaire for Judicial Candidates. Copy supplied.

Liberty City Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Democratic Club 2015 Judicial Primary Election Questionnaire. Copy supplied.

Liberty Square Political Group – Judicial Candidate Questionnaire. Copy supplied.

Progressive Philly Rising Judicial Candidate Questionnaire. Copy supplied.

- d. Supply four (4) copies, transcripts or recordings of all speeches or talks delivered by you including commencement speeches, remarks, lectures, panel discussions, conferences, political speeches, and question-and-answer sessions. Include the date and place where they were delivered, and readily available press reports

about the speech or talk. If you do not have a copy of the speech or a transcript or recording of your remarks, give the name and address of the group before whom the speech was given, the date of the speech, and a summary of its subject matter. If you did not speak from a prepared text, furnish a copy of any outline or notes from which you spoke.

December 2, 2021: Presenter, "Evidentiary Issues in Sexual Assault Cases," Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (virtual). PowerPoint supplied.

October 1, 2021: Course Planner and Moderator, "(Not) Lost in Translation: Navigating Language Access and Cultural Competency Issues in the Courtroom," Philadelphia Bar Association (virtual). Video available at <https://philabar.sharefile.com/d-s651875b1c7154dcfad6ba964981520e3>.

July 14, 2021: Presenter, "Best Practices for Admitting Exhibits at Trial: Virtually and in Person," Trial Advocacy Consulting and Training, LLC (virtual). Video available at <https://tactlawyer.com/video-2-thank-you-page> (password is "FWBWadmittingExhibits2021").

March 2, 2021: Presenter, "Carpe Diem! Program," Clifford Scott Green Chapter of the Judicial Council of the National Bar Association (virtual). I spoke about overcoming adversity to achieve personal and professional success. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for the National Bar Association is 1816 12th Street, Northwest, 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20009.

January 28, 2021: Presenter, "Best Practices for Admitting Exhibits at Trial: Virtually and in Person," Trial Advocacy Consulting and Training, LLC (virtual). I used the same outline and PowerPoint presentation that was provided for the virtual CFPB presentation on October 13, 2020.

December 21, 2020: Speaker, "TACT Trainer the Honorable Mia Roberts Perez," Trial Advocacy Consulting and Training, LLC (virtual). Video available at <https://www.facebook.com/TACTlawyer/videos/tact-trainer-the-honorable-mia-roberts-perez/414461513299420>.

October 13, 2020: Discussion Leader, "Sanctions, Sentencing, and Corrections," Duquesne University School of Law (virtual). I spoke about sentencing guidelines and alternatives to incarceration. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Duquesne University School of Law is 900 Locust Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15282.

October 13, 2020: Instructor, "Trial Practice Program for Consumer Financial Protection Board (CFPB)," Trial Advocacy Consulting and Training, LLC (virtual). Outline and PowerPoint supplied.

July 16, 2020: Panelist, "Journalists, Judges and Counsel: The Tension Between a

Fair Trial and an Informed Public.” Pennsylvanians for Modern Courts (virtual). I participated in a panel discussion about the nexus between the press and the courts. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Pennsylvanians for Modern Courts is 1500 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, 2 Penn Center, Suite 1140, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

October 31, 2019: Presenter, “Community Sentencing: Community Based Options,” Administrative Offices of Pennsylvania Courts, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Video available at <https://www.viddler.com/v/116c9ee9?secret=76997830>.

September 23, 2019: Panelist, “The Business of Judges,” Pennsylvania Commission on Judicial Independence, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Video supplied.

April 4 – 6, 2019: Presenter, Villanova Sentencing Workshop, Villanova Law School, Villanova, Pennsylvania. I discussed five felony cases with unique sentencing considerations, allowing students to assume the role of the sentencing judge. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Villanova Law School is 299 North Spring Mill Road, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085.

March 28, 2019: Panelist, “Women in the Law,” Temple University Beasley School of Law, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I spoke about obstacles faced by women in the legal profession. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Temple University Beasley School of Law is 1719 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

March 20, 2019: Presenter, “Law Search and Seizure Update,” Pennsylvania Bar Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Video available at <https://pbi.freestonelms.com/viewer/daZTRe44gTJnF47tWHrgaKxzFEQdoBVdhUKGuo9c1NeAQ>.

February 7 – 9, 2019: Presenter, Villanova Sentencing Workshop, Villanova Law School, Villanova, Pennsylvania. I discussed five felony cases with unique sentencing considerations and allowed students to assume the role of the sentencing judge. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address of Villanova Law School is 299 North Spring Mill Road, Villanova, Pennsylvania, 19085.

November 6, 2018: Speaker, Judicial Forum, National Business Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I discussed the importance of protecting the record to ensure success at the appellate level and common errors attorneys make at trial that can affect the outcome of an appeal. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for the National Business Institute is 1218 McCann Drive, Altoona, Wisconsin 54720.

October 15, 2018: Panelist, Hispanic Heritage Luncheon, Weber Gallagher,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Video available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zFgGFMIN8p4>.

October 13, 2017: Panelist, “Disrupting Implicit Bias,” Philadelphia Bar Association Bench-Bar Conference, Atlantic City, New Jersey. I spoke about implicit bias in the legal profession and ways to combat that bias. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for the Philadelphia Bar Association is 1101 Market Street, Number 11, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

June 20, 2017: Commencement Speaker, Move Up Day, Sheppard Elementary School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I spoke about hard work and following your dreams. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Sheppard Elementary School is 20 West Cambria Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19133.

June 8, 2017: Presenter, “Youth Empowerment Day,” Urban League of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I spoke about my path to becoming a judge, developing critical insights into becoming a professional in the workforce, and encouraging the student-audience members to take steps to develop a “college-going culture” in their schools and communities. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for the Urban League of Philadelphia is 1101 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

May 16, 2017: Panelist, “Communicating Across Generations,” Pennsylvania Bar Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I discussed effective methods to bridge the generation gap amongst jurors, with a specific emphasis placed on making technology accessible to older generations. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute is 5080 Ritter Road, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania 17055.

May 10, 2017: Guest Speaker, Career Day, Sheppard Elementary School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I spoke to multiple classrooms of second, third, and fourth graders about my work, answered specific questions that they had about the role of judges in criminal cases and custody matters, and discussed my path to becoming an attorney. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Sheppard Elementary School is 120 West Cambria Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19133.

December 6, 2016: Panelist, “Lesson from the Bench,” Hispanic Bar Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I answered questions about my journey to the bench and experience as a Latina jurist. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for the Hispanic Bar Association of Pennsylvania is P.O. Box 58399, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

January 2015 – May 2015: I gave numerous campaign speeches and participated in candidate forums while running for election for the Court of Common Pleas. I spoke at various civic, political, professional organizations, and campaign events.

I have no notes, transcripts, or recordings of these events. After searching my files and the Internet, I am certain I spoke to the following groups, though I am unable to identify the particular dates on which I did so: Philadelphia Bar Association, Fraternal Order of Police, Liberty City Democrats, District Council 47, Transportation Workers Union Local 234, Laborers District Council 332, Philadelphia Firefighters and Paramedics Union Local 22, Guardian Civic League, Spanish American Law Enforcement Association, the Democratic Associations of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 27th, 50th, 57th, 60th, and 61st Wards, Sharon Baptist Church, Philadelphia City Committee, New Covenant Church of Philadelphia, Philly Neighborhood Networks, Temple Law Alum & Faculty, and Delaire Landing Residents.

April 15, 2015: Speaker, "Women in Prison," Women of Color at Penn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I spoke about issues affecting women in the criminal justice system. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Women of Color at Penn is 3643 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

February 25, 2015: Panelist, "State of the Black Union: What Happened in Ferguson? An Interactive Discussion on Race and the Criminal Justice System?" The Temple Law Chapter of The Black Law Students Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The panel focused on current challenges faced by people of color in the criminal justice system. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for the Temple Law chapter of the Black Law Students Association is 1719 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

Spring 2014: Guest Presenter, Villanova Law School Trial Advocacy Class, Villanova Law School, Villanova, Pennsylvania. I reviewed a case in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania from a trial advocacy perspective. I have no notes, transcript, or recording. The address for Villanova Law School is 299 North Spring Mill Road, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085.

- e. List all interviews you have given to newspapers, magazines or other publications, or radio or television stations, providing the dates of these interviews and four (4) copies of the clips or transcripts of these interviews where they are available to you.

Up and Moving: Phila. Courts Begin Bench Trials, Remote Preliminary Hearings, as Freeze Begins to Thaw, THE LEGAL INTELLIGENCER, July 28, 2020. Copy supplied.

Cassie Owens, *Philly Judges Discuss Language Access Following Study of Court Reporters*, PHILA. INQUIRER, June 5, 2019. Copy supplied.

Philly D.A., PBS television series broadcast (Apr. 20, 2021). I participated in a panel discussion in 2018 with four members of the Court of Common Pleas. To

the best of my knowledge, footage of the panel discussion was not included in the series and did not air. I am unable to locate a recording.

Sandy Hingston, *One Day in Philly: Judge Mia Roberts-Perez*, PHILA. MAG., Nov. 27, 2018. Copy supplied (reprinted in multiple outlets).

Philly Elects a Latina Millennial as Judge, AL DÍA NEWS, Nov. 2015. Copy supplied.

Tony West, *Roberts Perez Vows to Get Cracking in Court*, SOUTH PHILA. PUBLIC RECORD, Apr. 30, 2015. Copy supplied.

Mia Roberts-Perez, PHILLY JUDGES, Apr. 24, 2015. Copy supplied.

Arturo Varela, *For Mia Roberts Perez, Being Judge Should Not be a Retirement Job*, AL DÍA NEWS, Feb. 2015. Copy supplied.

Talk the Talk Episode 21: "Candidates for the 2015 Philadelphia Elections Part One," We Talk Weekly (2015). I am unable to locate a recording.

Mia Roberts Perez for Judge #38, Morning Feed (2015). Recording available at <https://www.mixcloud.com/MorningFeed/morning-feed-mia-roberts-perez-for-judge-38>.

Interview with G-Town Radio (2015). I am unable to locate a recording.

Zoe Tillman, *Ex-Home and School Chief Gets House Arrest*, PHILA. INQUIRER, Aug. 18, 2009. Copy supplied.

Martha Woodall, *BRIEF: Former Home and School Chief Pleads Guilty*, PHILA. INQUIRER, May 27, 2009. Copy supplied.

The Verdict Is In: Temple's Trial Advocacy Training Works, TEMPLE ESQ, Spring 2007. Copy supplied.

Chelsea Gilbert, *MAKING AN IMPACT; MOCK TRIAL PROGRAM REWARDS STUDENTS AND COACHES ALIKE; A Supplement to The Legal Intelligencer; Young Lawyers*, THE LEGAL INTELLIGENCER, Apr. 13, 2006. Copy Supplied.

Admitted Minority Students to Get a Sense of the SCOPE of Campus Life, TUFTS DAILY, Apr. 1, 2002. Copy supplied.

SCOPE Provides Real Feel for Tufts, TUFTS DAILY, Sept. 1, 2001. Copy supplied.

13. **Judicial Office:** State (chronologically) any judicial offices you have held, including positions as an administrative law judge, whether such position was elected or appointed,

and a description of the jurisdiction of each such court.

Since January 2016, I have served as a judge for the First Judicial District of the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas. This is an elected position. The Court of Common Pleas has jurisdiction that is provided to it by the Pennsylvania General Assembly, as set forth in Title 42 of the Statutes of Pennsylvania, sections 931 through 934, which includes original jurisdiction over all actions and proceedings in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except where exclusive original jurisdiction of an action is vested by statute in another court of the Commonwealth.

- a. Approximately how many cases have you presided over that have gone to verdict or judgment?

I have presided over approximately 1,850 cases that went to verdict, were resolved through entry of judgment, settled (with a later signed judgment), were nonsuited or not prosecuted, and/or were dismissed. I have presided over approximately 400 jury or bench trials that have gone to verdict or judgment. The percentages below represent the approximately 400 cases that went to trial.

- i. Of these cases, approximately what percent were:

jury trials:	13%
bench trials:	87%

- ii. Of these cases, approximately what percent were:

civil proceedings:	1%
criminal proceedings:	99%

- b. Provide citations for all opinions you have written, including concurrences and dissents.

As a state trial court judge, most of my opinions are unreported decisions that the Clerk's Office disseminates to the parties involved in the case and maintains as part of the court record. The Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia does not maintain a readily accessible database of my decisions. Rather, case files are stored in the court's case management system. The following cases are the only opinions of mine for which I was able to locate citations on publicly accessible database:

Commonwealth v. Abernathy, 2020 WL 11420612 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Nov. 15, 2019)

Commonwealth v. Palin, 2018 WL 8577755 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. July 20, 2018)

Commonwealth v. Dunson, 2018 WL 8513827 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. May 15, 2017)

Commonwealth v. Kpou, 2016 WL 7474401 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Jun. 2, 2016)

- c. For each of the 10 most significant cases over which you presided, provide: (1) a capsule summary of the nature of the case; (2) the outcome of the case; (3) the name and contact information for counsel who had a significant role in the trial of the case; and (4) the citation of the case (if reported) or the docket number and a copy of the opinion or judgment (if not reported).

1. *Allen v. Alvaro, Taylor, and Southeastern Transportation Authority*, 200901233 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Feb. 23, 2021)

Mr. Allen brought a civil suit against Ms. Alvaro, Ms. Taylor and the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA). Mr. Allen was a passenger on a bus owned by SEPTA and operated by Ms. Taylor when the bus was struck by another vehicle being operated by Ms. Alvaro. Counsel for SEPTA and Ms. Taylor filed preliminary objections to Mr. Allen's complaint, in which they sought dismissal of the claims of Negligent Hiring, Training, Supervision, and Entrustment due to SEPTA's Sovereign Immunity. I sustained the objections and dismissed those claims against SEPTA and Ms. Taylor. The remaining claims were settled, and the case was discontinued.

Counsel for Plaintiff:

Thomas Gibbons and Troy Crichton
1845 Walnut Street, 25th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 569-1455

Counsel for Defendants:

Kevin Doyle
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority
1234 Market Street, 5th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 580-7664

2. *Commonwealth v. Williamson*, CP-51-CR-00004477-2021 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Apr. 29, 2022)

Mr. Williamson was arrested and charged with numerous firearms offenses after police were informed that he provided multiple homemade and untraceable Polymer-80 'ghost guns' to a man on parole for a homicide conviction. Police executed a search warrant at his home and recovered seven ghost guns, five AR-style Polymer-80 kits, twenty-three empty Polymer-80 kits, numerous tools used to manufacture firearms, and a trove of ammunition. Mr. Williams admitted to

police that all the items recovered from the home were his and that he transferred fifteen ghost guns to a man he knew to be a convicted murderer. Mr. Williams entered a non-negotiated guilty plea to twenty-three counts of violation of the Uniform Firearms Act. I sentenced Mr. Williamson to 15 to 30 years' incarceration. Mr. Williamson filed an appeal to the Pennsylvania Superior Court, challenging the discretionary aspects of the sentence imposed. That appeal remains pending.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Martin Glynn
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office
3 South Penn Square
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-8776

Counsel for Defendant:

Shawn Page
Mincey Fitzpatrick Ross, LLC
1650 Market Street, Suite 3600
Philadelphia, PA 19013
(215) 732-6000

3. *Commonwealth v. Taylor*, CP-51-CR-0002323-2018 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Apr. 18, 2019). Opinion supplied.

Ms. Taylor was charged with the abuse of her 5-year-old biological niece who was placed with her by the Delaware County Department of Children and Youth. Once the child was placed with Ms. Taylor, no agency ever conducted any home visits or checks on the child. During that time, the child was neglected and systematically tortured. The medical team at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia ultimately made a diagnosis of severe child abuse, neglect, and applied the medical definition of torture – a classification so severe that the team had never used it before. Ms. Taylor entered a non-negotiated guilty plea to the charges of Aggravated Assault, Endangering the Welfare of a Child, Simple Assault, Recklessly Endangering Another Person, and Possession of an Instrument of Crime.

I imposed the maximum available sentence of an aggregate of 17 to 34 years of incarceration, based on the evidence provided by the medical team that the injuries, which were too numerous to count, included bleeding on the child's brain, malnourishment from food deprivation, and signs of violent sexual trauma. This was compounded by text messages exchanged between Ms. Taylor and others joking about the abuse and insinuating that the child was deserving of the extreme mental and physical cruelty.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Branwyn McNabb
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office
3 South Penn Square
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(610) 331-5218

Counsel for Defendant:

Darryl Irwin
315 North 37th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 222-0651

4. *Commonwealth v. Phillips*, CP-51-CR-0010506-2016 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Nov. 16, 2018). Opinion supplied.

Mr. Phillips was arrested and charged after attacking a disabled resident of the building he lived in. The incident was captured on the closed-circuit video in the lobby of the building. Defendant pled guilty to Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Possession of an Instrument of Crime and Recklessly Endangering Another Person.

During sentencing, testimony was provided regarding the steps Mr. Phillips's family took to get him treatment. Prior to the assault, Mr. Phillips had been a functioning, even-keeled adult male. He lived with his wheelchair-bound mother in subsidized housing and helped to care for her. Shortly before the day of the incident, Mr. Phillips's mental health began to decline. He would stare at the wall, have conversations with individuals that his mother could not see, and began to have bouts of anger. His aunt attempted to have him evaluated by mental health professionals but was frequently turned away due to insurance issues. Mental health reports indicated that since becoming court-involved, Mr. Phillips was able to receive therapy and medication.

I imposed a sentence of house arrest for 11.5 to 23 months followed by five years of reporting probation. As a condition of his supervision, Mr. Phillips was required to comply with treatment recommendations and medications as prescribed. Additionally, he is required to periodically appear in court so that I can monitor his progress.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Susan Zingone
White and Whilliams LLP
457 Haddonfield Road

Suite 400
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002
(610) 888-0142

Counsel for Defendant:

Jena Simmonds
Defender Association of Philadelphia
1441 Sansom Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(267) 226-6112

5. *Blair and Mendoza v. Acosta, Aponte, Lyft, Inc., Flexdrive Services, LLC, Rodney, and Rodney*, 201201067 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Mar. 5, 2021)

Ms. Blair and Ms. Mendoza were passengers in a vehicle being operated by Mrs. Rodney and owned by Mr. Rodney when the vehicle was involved in a collision with another vehicle which was being operated by Ms. Aponte and owned by Mr. Acosta. Mrs. Rodney was an employee of Lyft, Inc. and was working in the course and scope of her employment at the time of the collision. Ms. Blair and Ms. Mendoza brought civil claims against Mr. and Mrs. Rodney, Ms. Aponte, Mr. Acosta, and Lyft. Representatives for Lyft filed preliminary objections to the claims brought against them, specifically requesting that the claims of Negligent Hiring and Negligent Entrustment be stricken because the plaintiffs failed to plead facts sufficient to support those claims. I sustained Lyft's preliminary objections and struck those claims from the plaintiffs' civil complaint. Summary judgment was entered in favor of the remaining defendants by another Judge.

Counsel for the Plaintiff:

Kenneth Saffren
Saffren & Weinberg
815 Greenwood Avenue, Suite 22
Jenkintown, PA 19046
(215) 576-0100

Counsel for Defendant Lyft:

Allison Perry and Jeffrey Quinn
Dickie, McCamey, & Chilcote, P.C.
1650 Arch Street, Suite 2110
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 925-2289

6. *Commonwealth v. McClam*, CP-51-CR-0003712-2015 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Apr. 30, 2018). Opinion supplied.

Mr. McClam was charged with Aggravated Assault, Possession of an Instrument of Crime, Terroristic Threats, Simple Assault, and Conspiracy, after he was accused of pointing a gun at juveniles who were involved in a dispute with Mr. McClam's family member. At the conclusion of a four-day jury trial, Mr. McClam was found guilty of Possession of a Prohibited Firearm and not guilty of the remaining charges.

The presentence evaluation indicated that the Defendant may have been suffering from brain damage. After a conference with the Assistant District Attorney and defense counsel, I concluded that further information was needed to determine an appropriate sentence for Mr. McClam. Defense counsel submitted a report from a neuropsychologist who conducted a full evaluation of Mr. McClam. The report indicated that Mr. McClam suffered from severe cognitive deficits. I imposed a sentence of four to eight years of incarceration, followed by one year of reporting probation. I further ordered that Mr. McClam appear before me within two weeks of his release on parole, and again every 30 days after.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

William Fritze
Philadelphia District Attorney's Office
3 South Penn Square
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(517) 505-8936

Counsel for Defense:

Jason Kadish
1500 John F. Kennedy Boulevard
Suite 1723B
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 528-0033

7. *Commonwealth v. Nobblen*, CP-51-CR-0008332-2015 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Oct. 27, 2017). Opinion supplied.

Mr. Nobblen was accused of shooting a Philadelphia Police Officer, which created a potential conflict of interest due to my marriage to a member of the Philadelphia Police Department. I disclosed the potential conflict on the record in open court and conducted an extensive colloquy with Mr. Nobblen to ensure that his waiver of any conflict was knowing, intelligent and voluntary. After a multi-weeklong jury trial, Mr. Nobblen was convicted of Aggravated Assault, Assault on a Law Enforcement Officer, and multiple firearm offenses. I imposed an aggregate sentence of 35 to 70 years of incarceration.

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Counsel for Defendant:

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8. *Commonwealth v. Brock*, CP-51-CR-0708871-2003 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Mar. 3, 2017). Opinion supplied.

This jury trial was unique due to the age of the case. Mr. Brock was initially charged with Attempted Murder in 2003. This case was delayed for several years due to Mr. Brock's fleeing the jurisdiction and then subsequent interlocutory appeal on a pretrial matter. The case was assigned to me for trial upon remand from the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 2016.

During the years when Mr. Brock was a fugitive, a key Commonwealth witness passed away and the gun that was recovered from the scene was destroyed. During the trial, defense raised multiple motions to preclude the prior testimony of the Commonwealth's witness and to preclude the Commonwealth from using a substitute firearm as demonstrative evidence. I denied Mr. Brock's motion to preclude the presentation of a substitute gun as demonstrative evidence and granted the Commonwealth's motion to introduce the testimony of the unavailable witness. Nearly all of the issues raised during the course of the trial were the direct result of the fifteen-year delay.

Ultimately, Mr. Brock was convicted of Aggravated Assault, Possession with Intent to Deliver Narcotics, and multiple firearm offenses, and subsequently sentenced to 15.5 to 30 years of incarceration. Mr. Brock appealed to the Pennsylvania Superior Court and his conviction and sentence was affirmed. Mr. Brock then filed a petition for Post-Conviction Relief, which I dismissed. Mr. Brock appealed dismissal of that petition to the Superior Court and that appeal remains pending.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

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Counsel for Defendant:

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(215) 715-2001

9. *Commonwealth v. Chestnut*, CP-51-CR-0004413-2014 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Jan. 3, 2017). Opinion supplied.

In this case, Mr. Chestnut had recently been released from custody, after serving a sentence for an unrelated homicide, when he began a relationship with a woman, found out that she was seeing another man, and sprayed a corrosive substance into her face, leaving her permanently disfigured. Mr. Chestnut was found guilty after a jury trial of Aggravated Assault and Possession of an Instrument of a Crime. Based on Mr. Chestnut's history, I found that no conditions aside from incarceration could ensure the safety of the public. I sentenced Mr. Chestnut to an aggregate term of 50 to 100 years of incarceration, effectively sentencing him to life imprisonment.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

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Counsel for Defendant:

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10. *Commonwealth v. Benson*, CP-51-CR- 0013939-2014 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. May 13, 2016). Opinion supplied.

Prior to my ascension to the bench, Mr. Benson pled guilty before Judge Vincent Melchiorre to Aggravated Assault and Criminal Mischief. The case was transferred to me for sentencing. At the sentencing hearing, Mr. Benson appeared to be disheveled, disoriented, aggressive, and scared. Mr. Benson's Mental Health Report indicated that he suffers from severe schizophrenia, and experiences delusions and cognitive impairments that are exacerbated when he is not on his medication, or if he is provided the wrong medication. Mr. Benson was found to be not legally competent for sentencing and required treatment at the prison's mental health block. When Mr. Benson was finally legally competent and

clinically stable, I imposed a carefully crafted sentence which allowed Mr. Benson to be immediately released on parole with additional conditions that he reside at a recovery house, be continuously enrolled in mental health and substance abuse treatment, undergo random drug screens, and be supervised by the mental health unit.

After five years of involvement, Mr. Benson is now doing well; he has been able to maintain housing and employment and is psychologically stable.

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Counsel for Defendant:

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- d. For each of the 10 most significant opinions you have written, provide: (1) citations for those decisions that were published; (2) a copy of those decisions that were not published; and (3) the names and contact information for the attorneys who played a significant role in the case.

1. *Commonwealth v. Perry*; CP-51-CR-0008775-2017; 302 EDA 2020, 1069 EDA 2021 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Dec. 17, 2019). Opinion supplied.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

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2. *Commonwealth v. Abernathy*, 2020 WL 11420612 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Nov. 15, 2019). Opinion supplied.

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3. *Commonwealth v. Taylor*, CP-51-CR-0002323-2018, 1272 EDA 2019 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Apr. 18, 2019). Opinion supplied.

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4. *Commonwealth v. Kpou*, 2016 WL 7474401 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Jun. 2, 2016).
Opinion Supplied.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

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5. *Commonwealth v. Stokes*, CP-51-CR-0012407-2014, 3973 EDA 2017 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Nov. 9, 2017). Opinion supplied.

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6. *Commonwealth v. Nobblen*, CP-51-CR-0008332-2015, 3621 EDA 2017 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Oct. 27, 2017). Opinion supplied.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

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7. *Commonwealth v. Brock*, CP-51-CR-0708871-2003, 1111 EDA 2017 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Mar. 3, 2017). Opinion previously supplied in response to Question 13c.

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

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8. *Commonwealth v. Scott*, CP-51-CR-0011108-2015, 387 EDA 2017 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Jan. 23, 2017). Opinion supplied.

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9. *Commonwealth v. Lewis*, CP-51-CR-0011962-2015, 2997 EDA 2016 (Aug. 23, 2016). Opinion supplied.

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10. *Commonwealth v. Thomas*, CP-51-CR-0012195-2014, 1192 EDA 2016 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Mar. 16, 2016). Opinion supplied.

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- e. Provide a list of all cases in which certiorari was requested or granted.

I have searched legal databases, and to the best of my knowledge, certiorari has not been requested or granted in any of my cases.

- f. Provide a brief summary of and citations for all of your opinions where your decisions were reversed by a reviewing court or where your judgment was affirmed with significant criticism of your substantive or procedural rulings. If any of the opinions listed were not officially reported, provide copies of the opinions.

Commonwealth v. Berry, 2147 EDA 2019, 2148 EDA 2019, 2021 WL 3782689 (Pa. Super. Ct. Aug. 26, 2021). Mr. Berry was convicted of endangering the welfare of a child and sexual abuse of children on two dockets and sentenced to an aggregate term of 90 to 180 months of incarceration. Mr. Berry was also required to register as a sex offender for 25 years under Subchapter H of the Sexual Offenders Registration and Notification Act (“SORNA”). Prior to sentencing, Mr. Berry filed a motion seeking to bar the application of SORNA and stay the proceedings pending the outcome of *Commonwealth v. Torsilieri*, 232 A.3d 567 (Pa. 2020), and *Commonwealth v. Lacombe*, 234 A.3d 602 (Pa. 2020). These cases addressed the constitutionality of Subchapters H and I of SORNA. I denied this motion and proceeded to sentencing. Opinion supplied. On appeal, the Superior Court remanded the case to allow the parties to present evidence for and against the relevant legislative determinations underlying the constitutionality of SORNA, consistent with the Supreme Court’s subsequent holding in *Torsilieri*. On remand, counsel for Mr. Berry and the Commonwealth made a joint request to postpone the evidentiary hearing on the constitutionality of SORNA pending the outcome a similarly situated case in another county.

Commonwealth v. Reavis, 1360 EDA 2018, 2021 WL 3668883 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Aug. 18, 2021). Mr. Reavis pled guilty in June 2016 to theft by unlawful taking, terroristic threats, and simple assault, and was sentenced to serve 6 to 23 months in jail, followed by three years of probation. In April 2018, I revoked Mr.

Reavis's parole, anticipatorily revoked his probation, and resentenced Mr. Reavis to a term of two to four years in prison, relying on *Commonwealth v. Wendowski*, 420 A.2d 628 (Pa. Super. 1980). Opinion supplied. The Superior Court initially affirmed the judgment and resentence, but later vacated and remanded after re-argument en banc. This Superior Court opinion was issued on the same day as the opinion of *Commonwealth v. Simmons*, 262 A.3d 512 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2021) (en banc). In that opinion, the Superior Court overruled *Wendowski* and held that an anticipatory revocation of an order of probation when a defendant commits a new crime after sentencing, but before the period of probation has commenced, is contrary to the plain language of the Pennsylvania Sentencing Code. Upon remand, I reinstated Mr. Reavis's probation and then terminated all supervision upon completion of the original sentence.

Commonwealth v. Perry, 302 EDA 2021, 2021 WL 1502194 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Apr. 16, 2021). Mr. Perry entered a negotiated guilty plea of no contest to the charges of Endangering the Welfare of a Child and Corruption of Minors. Mr. Perry was sentenced to an aggregate ten years of reporting probation to be supervised by the Sex Offender's Unit or the Probation and Parole Department. As part of the negotiated plea, it was agreed that Mr. Perry would not be required to admit guilt as a condition of supervision. Once defendant was assigned a probation officer and began completing supervision, I was informed by the Probation and Parole Department that Mr. Perry would not be able to successfully complete his treatment without admitting guilt. Mr. Perry was given an opportunity to withdraw his guilty plea due to this confusion but declined to do so. Ultimately, Mr. Perry was unsuccessfully discharged from supervision on two occasions before he was found to be in violation of probation. I revoked Mr. Perry's probation, and sentenced him to one to two years of state incarceration with no probationary tail. Mr. Perry appealed this revocation and sentence. Opinion previously supplied in response to question 13d. The Superior Court reversed, holding that revocation based on Mr. Perry's refusal to admit guilt impermissibly contradicted the negotiated terms of his plea agreement. The case was remanded for resentencing consistent with the plea agreement. Mr. Perry is scheduled to appear before me for resentencing on August 1, 2022.

Commonwealth v. Vaughn, 251 A.3d 1256 (Pa. Super. 2021). Ms. Vaughn was convicted after a waiver trial of Aggravated Assault (F1), Strangulation (F2), Endangering the Welfare of Children (F3), Simple Assault (M2), and Recklessly Endangering Another Person. The charges stemmed from an altercation between Ms. Vaughn and her 11-year-old son, during which Ms. Vaughn hit, choked, and stomped on her son, as well as beat him with a belt on his back, arms, and legs, because he could not find her missing drugs. I sentenced Ms. Vaughn to five to ten years of incarceration followed by four years of reporting probation. Further, I prohibited Ms. Vaughn from having any unsupervised contact with minors as a condition of any state parole. Opinion under seal. The Superior Court affirmed Ms. Vaughn's conviction and the discretionary aspects of her sentence; however, it eliminated the "limited contact" condition placed on Ms. Vaughn's release from

state prison. Specifically, the Superior Court ruled that, because Ms. Vaughn's maximum term of incarceration was more than two years, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole had the exclusive authority to determine parole conditions.

Commonwealth v. Jackson, 231 EDA 2020, 2020 WL 5991661 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Oct. 9, 2020). Ms. Jackson was convicted in January 2018 of Rape of a Child, Indecent Exposure, Indecent Assault of a Person Less than 13, Incest, and Unlawful Contact of a Minor. On appeal, Ms. Jackson challenged the imposition of lifetime reporting requirements for offenses committed prior to the effective date of the Sexual Offenders Registration and Notification Act ("SORNA"). Opinion supplied. SORNA went into effect on December 20, 2012, at which time Megan's Law expired. Ms. Jackson was convicted for abuse that occurred from 2005 to 2008. The Superior Court explained that, even though both Megan's Law and SORNA carried lifetime registration requirements for these convictions, the requirements under SORNA created a greater burden, and thus greater punishment, than she would have received under Megan's Law. Therefore, application of SORNA to Ms. Jackson for offenses committed prior to SORNA enactment constituted an ex post facto violation. The judgment of sentence was affirmed, the order designating Defendant a Tier III sex offender under to SORNA was vacated, and the matter was remanded to determine the appropriate registration and reporting requirements. On remand, I resentenced Ms. Jackson to the same term of incarceration and probation but did not impose any SORNA registration or reporting requirements.

Commonwealth v. Jennings, 261 EDA 2019, 2020 WL 5566413 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Sep. 17, 2020). Mr. Jennings was convicted in 2006 and 2008 in three separate cases of crimes involving minors and is thus subject to lifetime registration requirements under Megan's Law III. On November 28, 2016, Mr. Jennings was charged with failure to comply with sexual offender registration requirements under the Sexual Offenders Registration and Notification Act ("SORNA"). Mr. Jennings pled guilty to this charge on September 5, 2017, and I sentenced him to four years' supervised probation. I found Mr. Jennings to be in technical violation of this probation on November 17, 2017, revoked his probation, and sentenced him to two and one-half to five years' imprisonment. Mr. Jennings appealed this revocation and sentence to the Superior Court. Opinion supplied. On appeal, the Superior Court found that SORNA was applied to Mr. Jennings retroactively, explaining that the Pennsylvania Supreme court held, in July 2017, that SORNA could not be applied to defendants who committed sex offenses prior to its effective date of December 20, 2012. Accordingly, the September 2017 conviction for violation of reporting requirements was reversed and the sentence was vacated. On remand, Mr. Jennings withdrew his guilty plea and the Commonwealth filed a motion to nolle pros all charges.

Commonwealth v. Kane, 2509 EDA 2018, 2020 WL 2781553 (Pa. Sup. Ct. May 28, 2020). Mr. Kane was convicted on July 19, 2018, of Rape of a Child and other

related offenses after a jury trial. On appeal, Mr. Kane challenged the allowance of testimony of the Philadelphia Department of Human Services investigator in which she stated that she found “enough evidence to support that the disclosure made by [the victim] is true.” I permitted the testimony at trial as illustrative of the trajectory of the DHS investigation. Opinion supplied. The Superior Court found the testimony to be an impermissible opinion about the credibility of a victim whom the witness encountered in her professional capacity. However, the conviction was affirmed because counsel for defense failed to request a curative jury instruction following my specific offer to provide such, failed to object when a standard instruction on credibility was provided at the conclusion of the case, and failed to request a mistrial.

Commonwealth v. Lowman, 603 EDA 2018, 2019 WL 3231380 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Jul. 18, 2019). Mr. Lowman was convicted after a jury trial of robbery, conspiracy to commit aggravated assault, and intimidation of a witness or victim, and sentenced to an aggregate 20 to 40 years in state custody. On appeal, Mr. Lowman challenged the sufficiency of the evidence to establish each of the charges for which he was convicted, the grading of the intimidation charge as a felony of the first degree, and the sentence imposed based on that grading. Opinion supplied. The Superior Court affirmed the convictions but remanded for resentencing. Under the Pennsylvania Crimes Code, intimidation of witnesses or victims is charged as a felony of the first degree if the charge which Mr. Lowman sought to influence was a felony of the first degree. In this case, the verdict sheet included an interrogatory asking if the most serious offense charged which Mr. Lowman sought to influence was a felony in the first degree. The jury circled, “No.” The verdict sheet did not ask the jury to specify the grading of the most serious charge the defendant sought to influence. After speaking with defense counsel and the Assistant District Attorney, I had determined that the verdict sheet was erroneous because the defendant was convicted of only first-degree felonies and corrected the grading of the intimidation charge to a first-degree felony. The Superior Court explained that any ambiguity in the verdict sheet must be construed in favor of the appellant, and that because the jury did not specify the grading of the charge the defendant sought of influence, it could not be determined whether the defendant was convicted for seeking to influence the charges here or to prevent the victim from cooperating in a matter involving the defendant’s friends in another jurisdiction. The Superior Court further noted that, when charged on intimidation, the jury was told that aggravated assault was a felony but was not informed of the grading of the other offenses charged. Accordingly, the Superior Court reduced the grading of the Intimidation conviction to the least grading as a second-degree misdemeanor and remanded for resentencing. On remand, I resentenced Mr. Lowman to an aggregate term of 11 to 22 years of incarceration.

Commonwealth v. Bradley, 2729 EDA 2017, 2019 WL 1386565 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Mar. 27, 2019). Mr. Bradley was convicted of Robbery, Conspiracy, Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft by Receiving Stolen Property, Possession of an Instrument of a Crime, and Simple Assault. The facts presented at trial established

that Mr. Bradley and another man entered a market where the defendant went behind the check-out counter and took money from the cash register as well as a cigar box while the other man pointed a firearm at the cashier. Mr. Bradley and the other man were within arms' length of each other throughout the commission of the robbery. At sentencing, I imposed the deadly weapon "used" enhancement because the defendant had the ability, through his conspiracy, to control and operate the firearm. Opinion Supplied. On appeal, the Superior Court held that the deadly weapon "possessed" enhancement should not have been applied because Mr. Bradley did not use the weapon himself. The sentence was vacated, and the case was remanded for resentencing. On remand, I resentenced Mr. Bradley to four and a half to nine years of incarceration followed by three years of probation.

Commonwealth v. Payne, 1347 EDA 2016, 2018 WL 2111254 (Pa. Sup. Ct. May 8, 2018). Mr. Payne was convicted of Possession with Intent to Deliver ("PWID"), Conspiracy to Commit PWID, and Possession of a Controlled Substance after a bench trial before Judge Melchiorre. I presided over Mr. Payne's subsequent sentencing hearing and issued a sentence of two to four years' incarceration for PWID, concurrent two to four-years of incarceration for Conspiracy to Commit PWID, and a consecutive two years' probation for Possession of a Controlled Substance. Opinion supplied. On appeal, the Superior Court affirmed the convictions but vacated the judgment of sentence, holding that the PWID and Possession convictions should have merged for sentencing. On remand, I resentenced Mr. Payne to an aggregate term of two to four years of incarceration.

Commonwealth v. Williams, 1708 EDA 2016, 2017 WL 2929367 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Jul. 10, 2017). Mr. Williams was found guilty after a bench trial of robbery as a felony of the third degree and attempted theft by unlawful taking. The facts presented at trial established Mr. Williams approached a woman from behind in the parking lot of a bank, held his hands in his pockets, and demanded she give him her money. The complainant testified that, although she never saw his hands or a weapon in them, she feared he was concealing a weapon. Mr. Williams did not physically touch the complainant and remained about two to three feet from her. The complainant told Mr. Williams to get away from her and went back into the bank to report the incident. On appeal, Mr. Williams challenged the sufficiency of the evidence to support a robbery conviction. Opinion supplied. The Superior Court held that the Commonwealth had failed to prove the elements of force or "taking or removing," as Mr. Williams never touched the complainant and did not remove any money from her person or control. The conviction for robbery was reversed and the case was remanded for resentencing. On remand, I resentenced Mr. Williams on the remaining charge of attempted theft by unlawful taking to 11.5 to 23 months of incarceration followed by three years of probation.

- g. Provide a description of the number and percentage of your decisions in which you issued an unpublished opinion and the manner in which those unpublished opinions are filed and/or stored.

All of the opinions I issue are unpublished. The opinions are filed with the Office of Judicial Records of the Criminal Division of the First Judicial District of the Court of Common Pleas and stored in their internal database.

- h. Provide citations for significant opinions on federal or state constitutional issues, together with the citation to appellate court rulings on such opinions. If any of the opinions listed were not officially reported, provide copies of the opinions.

Commonwealth v. Harris, 269 A.3d 534 (Pa. Super. 2022) Opinion Supplied.

Commonwealth v. Jackson, 231 EDA 2020, 2020 WL 5991661 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Oct. 9, 2020). Opinion previously supplied in response to Question 13f.

Commonwealth v. Jennings, 261 EDA 2019, 2020 WL 5566413 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Sep. 17, 2020). Opinion previously supplied in response to Question 13f

- i. Provide citations to all cases in which you sat by designation on a federal court of appeals, including a brief summary of any opinions you authored, whether majority, dissenting, or concurring, and any dissenting opinions you joined.

I have never sat by designation on any federal court of appeals.

14. **Recusal:** If you are or have been a judge, identify the basis by which you have assessed the necessity or propriety of recusal (If your court employs an "automatic" recusal system by which you may be recused without your knowledge, please include a general description of that system.) Provide a list of any cases, motions or matters that have come before you in which a litigant or party has requested that you recuse yourself due to an asserted conflict of interest or in which you have recused yourself *sua sponte*. Identify each such case, and for each provide the following information:

- a. whether your recusal was requested by a motion or other suggestion by a litigant or a party to the proceeding or by any other person or interested party; or if you recused yourself *sua sponte*;
- b. a brief description of the asserted conflict of interest or other ground for recusal;
- c. the procedure you followed in determining whether or not to recuse yourself;
- d. your reason for recusing or declining to recuse yourself, including any action taken to remove the real, apparent or asserted conflict of interest or to cure any other ground for recusal.

The Criminal Division of the First Judicial District of the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas does not have an automatic recusal system. I evaluate any potential need to recuse myself *sua sponte* or in response to a request for recusal on a case-by-case basis

in a manner consistent with Rules 2.7 and 2.11 of the Pennsylvania Code of Judicial Conduct, and as further explained in § 15-4 of the same.

I have recused myself in the following cases, for the reasons listed below.

I recused myself *sua sponte* from *Commonwealth v. Siderio*, CP-51-CR-0006596-2021 (Pa.Cit.Com.Pl.) (recusal filed Apr. 28, 2022), because I presided over the bench trial of Ms. Siderio's co-defendant.

I recused myself *sua sponte* from *Commonwealth v. Ross*, CP-51-CR-0006914-2021 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl.) (recusal filed Feb. 3, 2022), because I had a prior personal relationship with an investigating officer who would be called as a witness at trial.

I recused myself from the waiver trial in *Commonwealth v. Dill*, CP-51-CR-0007783-2018 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Aug. 14, 2019), upon request by the defendant, because I had previously made a credibility determination adverse to the defendant at an evidentiary hearing for the defendant's motion to suppress evidence.

I recused myself from *Commonwealth v. Rivera*, CP-51-CR-0008365-2018 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. May 21, 2019) (recusal filed Feb. 6, 2019), upon request by the Commonwealth, because the police officers who would be called as witnesses at trial had previously been supervised by my husband when he worked in the 25th District of the Philadelphia Police Department.

I recused myself *sua sponte* from *Commonwealth v. Boyer*, CP-51-CR-0007069-2018 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Oct. 18, 2019) (recusal filed Jan. 9, 2019), because my former judicial law clerk and associate attorney at Perez Law LLC was representing the defendant.

I recused myself from *Commonwealth v. Brooks*, CP-51-CR-0006061-2017 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Jul. 13, 2018) (recusal filed Jan. 3, 2018), upon request by the defendant, because the defendant was on probationary supervision before me for a prior criminal case.

I recused myself *sua sponte* from *Commonwealth v. French*, CP-51-CR-0006535-2013 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Feb. 24, 2017) (recusal filed Sept. 27, 2016) because I had previously represented the defendant in a criminal matter prior to taking the bench.

I recused myself *sua sponte* from *Commonwealth v. Davis* CP-51-CR-0004512-2015 (Pa.Ct.Com.Pl.) (recusal filed Sept. 20, 2016) because I had a long-term, close personal friendship with counsel for the defendant.

I recused myself from *Commonwealth v. Vandaniel Gossett*, CP-51-CR-0011188-2015 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. May 19, 2016) (recusal filed Mar. 31, 2016), upon request by the defendant, because the defendant was on probationary supervision before me for a prior criminal case.

I recused myself *sua sponte* from from *Commonwealth v. Fagan*, CP-51-CR-0008691-

2015 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. May 4, 2017) (recusal filed Jan. 29, 2016) because I had previously represented the defendant in a criminal matter prior to taking the bench.

15. **Public Office, Political Activities and Affiliations:**

- a. List chronologically any public offices you have held, other than judicial offices, including the terms of service and whether such positions were elected or appointed. If appointed, please include the name of the individual who appointed you. Also, state chronologically any unsuccessful candidacies you have had for elective office or unsuccessful nominations for appointed office.

On January 26, 2022, I was appointed to the Judicial Conduct Board of Pennsylvania by Governor Tom Wolf. My four-year term will expire on January 26, 2026.

In 2019, I was appointed by Governor Tom Wolf to serve as the Judicial Representative of the Pennsylvania State Council of the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision.

- b. List all memberships and offices held in and services rendered, whether compensated or not, to any political party or election committee. If you have ever held a position or played a role in a political campaign, identify the particulars of the campaign, including the candidate, dates of the campaign, your title and responsibilities.

With the exception of my judicial election campaign in 2015, I never held a position in a political campaign.

16. **Legal Career:** Answer each part separately.

- a. Describe chronologically your law practice and legal experience after graduation from law school including:
- i. whether you served as clerk to a judge, and if so, the name of the judge, the court and the dates of the period you were a clerk;

I have not served as a clerk to a judge.

- ii. whether you practiced alone, and if so, the addresses and dates;

2011 – 2013
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Suite 1207
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

2013 – 2015
Perez Law LLC
100 South Board Street
Suite 715
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19110

- iii. the dates, names and addresses of law firms or offices, companies or governmental agencies with which you have been affiliated, and the nature of your affiliation with each;

2006 – 2010
Defender Association of Philadelphia
1441 Sansom Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Assistant Public Defender

2010 – 2011
Friedman Schuman
101 Greenwood Avenue
Suite 500
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046
Associate

2011 – 2012
Jalon and Rossman
1500 Walnut Street
Suite 1207
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Of Counsel

- iv. whether you served as a mediator or arbitrator in alternative dispute resolution proceedings and, if so, a description of the 10 most significant matters with which you were involved in that capacity.

I have never served as a mediator or arbitrator.

b. Describe:

- i. the general character of your law practice and indicate by date when its character has changed over the years.

The general character of my legal practice has varied over the years, though my primary focus has been criminal law. After graduating from law school, I began my legal career in 2006 as a public defender, representing indigent defendants in Philadelphia County.

In 2010, I moved away from criminal defense and began working as an associate at Friedman Schuman, where I worked directly with municipalities to resolve zoning and land-use issues and draft ordinances. I also represented members of the Laborers Union in criminal, family, and landlord-tenant matters while working at that firm.

I began practicing as the owner of my own law firm in 2011 and represented clients as both privately retained and court-appointed counsel in state and federal criminal matters as well as in family law matters.

- ii. your typical clients and the areas at each period of your legal career, if any, in which you have specialized.

During my years practicing at the Defender Association of Philadelphia, from 2006 to 2010, my clients were indigent criminal defendants.

When I was an associate at Friedman Schuman, from 2010 to 2011, my clients included townships and municipalities in Bucks and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania, as well as members of the Laborers Union.

As the owner of my own law firm from 2011 to 2016, I represented individuals of all backgrounds and income levels in criminal and family law matters.

- c. Describe the percentage of your practice that has been in litigation and whether you appeared in court frequently, occasionally, or not at all. If the frequency of your appearances in court varied, describe such variance, providing dates.

As an assistant public defender from 2006 to 2010, and as the owner of my own firm from 2011 to 2016, my practice was entirely in litigation and I appeared in court frequently. During my time as an associate at Friedman Schuman from 2010 to 2011, the majority of my work did not include litigation and I was in court only occasionally.

- i. Indicate the percentage of your practice in:

- 1. federal courts: 10%
- 2. state courts of record: 90%
- 3. other courts: 0%
- 4. administrative agencies: 0%

- ii. Indicate the percentage of your practice in:

- 1. civil proceedings: 20%
- 2. criminal proceedings: 80%

- d. State the number of cases in courts of record, including cases before administrative law judges, you tried to verdict, judgment or final decision (rather

than settled), indicating whether you were sole counsel, chief counsel, or associate counsel.

I cannot articulate a precise number of cases that I have tried to verdict, judgment, or final decision throughout my legal career prior to taking the bench, as the volume is immense. In the approximately ten cumulative years I spent working as an assistant public defender and privately retained or court-appointed criminal defense attorney, I commonly tried multiple cases to verdict or final decision in a single day, five days a week. Accordingly, I estimate that I have tried approximately one thousand cases to verdict or final decision.

- i. What percentage of these trials were:
 - 1. jury: 15%
 - 2. non-jury: 85%

- e. Describe your practice, if any, before the Supreme Court of the United States. Supply four (4) copies of any briefs, amicus or otherwise, and, if applicable, any oral argument transcripts before the Supreme Court in connection with your practice.

I have not practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States.

17. **Litigation:** Describe the ten (10) most significant litigated matters which you personally handled, whether or not you were the attorney of record. Give the citations, if the cases were reported, and the docket number and date if unreported. Give a capsule summary of the substance of each case. Identify the party or parties whom you represented; describe in detail the nature of your participation in the litigation and the final disposition of the case. Also state as to each case:

- a. the date of representation;
- b. the name of the court and the name of the judge or judges before whom the case was litigated; and
- c. the individual name, addresses, and telephone numbers of co-counsel and of principal counsel for each of the other parties.

- 1. *Wheaton v. Burgy*, Docket No. OC1200196 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Oct. 31, 2019)

I represented the mother of a minor child in her contested custody matter with the child's paternal grandmother. Ms. Wheaton found out she was pregnant with the child at issue shortly after the biological father passed away. The child's paternal grandmother initiated a custody matter and served Ms. Wheaton while she was at the hospital, just after she delivered the child. My client was amenable to the paternal grandmother having regular overnight visits with the child, but the grandmother was seeking partial physical and shared legal custody.

Ultimately, after an evidentiary hearing, the paternal grandmother was awarded partial physical custody of the child and my client retained primary physical and sole legal custody of the child.

Judge:

Honorable Elizabeth Jackson
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Opposing Counsel:

Roger Epstein
Law Offices of Brian E. Quinn
1420 Walnut Street
Suite 1200
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(866) 657-7318

Dates of representation: 2014 – 2016

2. *Commonwealth v. Adams*, CP-51-CR-0013625-2012 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. July 9, 2017)

Mr. Adams in this case was a criminal defendant who was alleged to have engaged in a verbal altercation with another patron at a motorcycle club. The altercation quickly became physical and video footage showed my client leaving the club. The Commonwealth alleged that my client then returned to the parking lot and opened fire, injuring two individuals. After a jury trial, Mr. Adams was acquitted with respect to one victim, but the jury hung with respect to the second victim, despite the fact that the Commonwealth maintained that there was only one shooter, and the same evidence was presented with respect to both victims. Due to the split verdict, I filed a motion to dismiss the charges based on collateral estoppel. The trial court granted my motion, and all charges were dismissed regarding the second victim.

Judge:

Honorable Giovanni Campbell
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Connor Shields
Pond Lehocky Giordano LLP
One Commerce Square
2005 Market Street
18th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(570) 640-9537

Dates of representation: 2014 – 2016

3. *Commonwealth v. Goodman*, CP-51-CR-003084-2013 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Aug. 17, 2015)

Mr. Goodman was charged with Murder in the First Degree and multiple firearms offenses. The Commonwealth filed a notice indicating that they would be pursuing imposition of the death penalty, and it was my role to collect and present mitigating evidence. Upon reviewing the mitigating evidence, the Assistant District Attorney assigned to the case rescinded their request for the death penalty. At that time my involvement in the case concluded and my co-counsel represented Mr. Goodman at all future proceedings, including trial. Ultimately, Mr. Goodman was found guilty and sentenced to life without the possibility of parole.

Judge:

Honorable Benjamin Lerner (retired)
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Co-Counsel for Client:

Andres Jalon
1500 John F. Kennedy Boulevard
Suite 1300
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(267) 229-4304

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Brendon O'Malley
1600 Arch Street
Suite 300
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 519-7299

Dates of representation: 2013 – 2014

4. *Commonwealth v. Aldea*, CP-51-CR-0004660-2012, CP-51-CR-0004700-2012 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Apr. 13, 2015)

Mr. Aldea was accused of orchestrating a plot to kill a man who he believed was cooperating with a police investigation. I was appointed by the court to represent Mr. Aldea as mitigation counsel after the Commonwealth indicated that they were pursuing imposition of the death penalty. I conducted substantial mitigation work, including gathering personal and familial histories of mental health disorders, physical abuse, and drug or alcohol abuse. Based on that significant mitigation work, the Commonwealth agreed to allow Mr. Aldea to enter a negotiated guilty plea in exchange for a sentence of life without the possibility of parole.

Judge:

Honorable Barbara McDermott
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Co-Counsel for Client:

Coley Reynolds
121 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(484) 816-6647

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Carlos Vega
2216 South Bancroft Street
Philadelphia, PA 19145
(267) 408-6790

Dates of representation: 2012 – 2015

5. *Commonwealth v. Young*, CP-51-CR-0015810-2010, CP-51-CR-0005703-2011, CP-51-CR-0005704-2011 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Jan. 21, 2015)

Mr. Young was charged with two homicides and multiple counts of aggravated assault stemming from three separate incidents. Prior to my involvement in the case, the Commonwealth had successfully joined the incidents for trial. Mr. Young refused to accept plea negotiations which would result in a sentence of life without the possibility of parole, rather than the death penalty, and insisted the case be tried. I served as lead counsel in his capital homicide trial. The jury heard testimony from multiple witnesses regarding three separate shootings, all occurring within a five-block radius.

Mr. Young was convicted at trial, but co-counsel and I were able to successfully present substantial mitigation evidence prior to sentencing and the death penalty was not imposed. Mr. Young is currently serving multiple life sentences without the possibility of parole.

Judge:

Honorable Glenn Bronson
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Co-Counsel:

Regina Coyne (retired)

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Richard Sax (retired)

Dates of representation: 2013 – 2015

6. *United States v. M.G.N.P.*, No. 12-278-3 (E.D. Pa. 2014) (record is sealed)

My client was a Venezuelan national who, prior to her indictment, spoke to the assistant U.S. attorneys and case agents who were targeting a Columbian drug organization for whom my client laundered money. She immediately agreed to come to Philadelphia from Venezuela, turn herself in, and cooperate with the investigation. I was appointed to represent her when she arrived in Philadelphia.

My client provided significant information to law enforcement, which led to the prosecution of individuals involved in money laundering between the United States and other nations. Based on her cooperation, the Government agreed to file a Substantial Assistance to Authorities motion on my client's behalf. My client was ultimately sentenced to one year minus a day of incarceration.

Judge:

Judge Lawrence Stengel (Retired)
United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Counsel for the United States:

Maureen McCartney
550 East Swedesford Road
Wayne, PA 19087
(215) 600-3459

Dates of representation: 2013 – 2014

7. *In re D.V.*, CV-0004-2012, 2187 EDA 2013 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Mar. 28, 2014)

I was retained by my client, the respondent, when his child's mother filed a Petition to Involuntarily Terminate the Parental Rights of Father and a concurrent Petition to Adopt with her new husband. The parties had been contentiously litigating their custody arrangement for approximately seven years prior to my involvement. During that time, my client sought treatment for substance abuse issues and the child's mother obtained custody orders, and eventually a protection from abuse order, which prevented my client from having any contact with his son. The court denied the request to terminate my client's rights after an evidentiary hearing. The mother appealed the order of the court, and I filed a brief on behalf of my client in the Superior Court under docket 2187 EDA 2013, arguing that the Judge had a sufficient basis to deny the mother's motion to terminate parental rights. Ultimately, the parties were able to reach an agreement and the appeal was discontinued.

Judge:

Honorable Nathaniel Nichols (Retired)
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Opposing Council:

Dennis Muir

4 West Front Street
Media, PA 19063
(610) 566-3139

Dates of representation: 2013 – 2014

8. *Commonwealth v. v. Brownlee*, CP-22-CR-0001537-2015 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. June 8, 2015)

Ms. Brownlee was a Pennsylvania State Representative for the 195th district. I represented her when she was criminally charged for allegedly accepting \$2,000 from a confidential informant who was posing as a lobbyist. Ms. Brownlee met with the informant nine times before agreeing to take official action on behalf of the informant's legislative and business interests. All the meetings were taped and several other State Representatives were also implicated in the larger sting operation. Ultimately, Ms. Brownlee entered a guilty plea to one count of conflict of interest and was sentenced to 18 months of probation. Per the plea negotiations, Ms. Brownlee was able to receive her state pension provided she resigned immediately.

Judge:

Honorable Scott Evans
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Mark Gilson (Retired)

Dates of representation: 2015

9. *United States v. Centeno*, No. 2:12-CR-00634 (E.D. Pa. May 20, 2013)

Mr. Centeno was accused of transporting several young men to Philadelphia from Camden to assault and rob random individuals in and around the Independence National Historical Park. I represented him at his jury trial, at the conclusion of which he was convicted of three counts of assault and two counts of robbery and found not guilty of additional counts of robbery. New counsel represented Mr. Centeno for sentencing, where he was sentenced to an aggregate term of 10.5 years of incarceration followed by three years of supervised release.

Judge:

Juan Sanchez
United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Chief Judge

Co-Counsel for client:

Mara Meehan
Rossman Thompson
Federal Community Defender Office

601 Walnut Street
Suite 540 West
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Counsel for the United States:

Denise Wolf
1234 Market Street
Septa
Philadelphia, PA, 19107-3727
(215) 580-3560

Dates of representation: 2012 – 2013

10. *Commonwealth v. Blackman*, CP-51-CR-0005742-2007 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl. Aug. 24, 2007)

I represented Mr. Blackman at a hearing for a motion to suppress. Mr. Blackman was approximately 20 years old, and this was his first significant contact with law enforcement. He had been arrested for possessing crack cocaine and, at the time, Pennsylvania had mandatory sentences for narcotics offenses.

The suppression motion was based on case law barring anonymous radio calls from establishing the reasonable suspicion or probable cause for a stop, as had happened in this case, but the motion was denied. Mr. Blackman was convicted and sentenced to three to six years of incarceration under the mandatory. I filed an appeal and the appellate unit at the Defender Association handled the case. After approximately two years, the Superior Court ruled in favor of Mr. Blackman, holding that the motion to suppress should have been granted. The case was remanded to the Court of Common Pleas and the Commonwealth filed a motion to *nolle pros*.

Judge:

Honorable Earl Trent (Retired)
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas

Counsel for the Commonwealth:

Kandice Horsey
Harris County Public Defender's Office
1201 Franklin Street
13th Floor
Houston, TX 7702
(678) 916-2600

Dates of representation: 2007 – 2009

18. **Legal Activities:** Describe the most significant legal activities you have pursued, including significant litigation which did not progress to trial or legal matters that did not

involve litigation. Describe fully the nature of your participation in these activities. List any client(s) or organization(s) for whom you performed lobbying activities and describe the lobbying activities you performed on behalf of such client(s) or organizations(s). (Note: As to any facts requested in this question, please omit any information protected by the attorney-client privilege.)

In addition to the significant litigation experience described above, I have participated for many years in various legal activities to improve access to justice and the rule of law.

From late 2010 through 2011, I was an associate in the Municipal Law Department at Friedman, Schuman and Applebaum. The partner in charge of my department was appointed Township Solicitor of Springfield Township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. During that time, the Township Commissioners requested that we determine the viability of, and subsequently draft, a Human Relations Ordinance. One of my duties was to draft the proposed ordinance and research the probability of it surviving any legal challenges. The ordinance prohibits discrimination in housing, commercial property, employment, and public accommodations for the same classes protected in the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, but adds protection for the LGBT community. In September 2011, the ordinance was passed by the Township Board of Commissioners.

In 2019, I was appointed by Governor Tom Wolf to serve as the Judicial Representative of the Pennsylvania State Council of the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision. The goal of the Commission is to regulate the movement of probationers and parolees between states in order to enhance public safety and offender accountability. All fifty states, as well as the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, participate in the Commission.

I became a voting member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association's House of Delegates in 2019. The House of Delegates meets twice a year and is responsible for setting the policy of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

In January 2022, I was appointed by Governor Tom Wolf to the Judicial Conduct Board of Pennsylvania. The mission of the Board is to investigate and respond to complaints of misconduct against members of the Pennsylvania state bench. As one of two judicial members of the board, I review complaints, determine if further investigation is necessary, and, if necessary, file formal charges against the accused judge with the Court of Judicial Discipline.

Finally, throughout my career I have participated as a panel speaker or a guest lecturer at law schools, bar associations, and community-based presentations. I have also participated as a judge for mock trials and moot courts and provided mentorship to law students, young attorneys, and potential applicants to the bench.

I have not performed any lobbying activities or registered as a lobbyist.

19. **Teaching:** What courses have you taught? For each course, state the title, the institution

at which you taught the course, the years in which you taught the course, and describe briefly the subject matter of the course and the major topics taught. If you have a syllabus of each course, provide four (4) copies to the committee.

Every Fall semester from 2011 to 2021, I taught Introduction to Trial Advocacy at Temple University Beasley School of Law. The course focused on the practical application of the rules of evidence and procedure and trial strategy. Throughout the semester, the students assumed the role of lawyers in a criminal trial to question witnesses, moved for the admission of evidence, made and responded to objections, and made and responded to motions *in limine*. The course concluded with a mock trial, over which I presided.

Every Spring semester from 2011 to 2021, I also taught Trial Advocacy I as part of Temple's Integrated Trial Advocacy Program. The course focused on courtroom skills, such as questioning witnesses, opening and closing statements, making and responding to objections and motions *in limine*, and professional etiquette.

Copies of available syllabi supplied.

20. **Deferred Income/ Future Benefits**: List the sources, amounts and dates of all anticipated receipts from deferred income arrangements, stock, options, uncompleted contracts and other future benefits which you expect to derive from previous business relationships, professional services, firm memberships, former employers, clients or customers. Describe the arrangements you have made to be compensated in the future for any financial or business interest.

I have no anticipated receipts from deferred income of any kind.

21. **Outside Commitments During Court Service**: Do you have any plans, commitments, or agreements to pursue outside employment, with or without compensation, during your service with the court? If so, explain.

I have no plans, commitments, or agreements to pursue outside employment, with or without compensation, during my service with the court.

22. **Sources of Income**: List sources and amounts of all income received during the calendar year preceding your nomination and for the current calendar year, including all salaries, fees, dividends, interest, gifts, rents, royalties, licensing fees, honoraria, and other items exceeding \$500 or more (if you prefer to do so, copies of the financial disclosure report, required by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, may be substituted here).

When my nomination is formally submitted to the Senate, I will file my Financial Disclosure Report and will supplement this Questionnaire with a copy of that Report.

23. **Statement of Net Worth**: Please complete the attached financial net worth statement in detail (add schedules as called for).

See attached Net Worth Statement.

24. **Potential Conflicts of Interest:**

- a. Identify the family members or other persons, parties, categories of litigation, and financial arrangements that are likely to present potential conflicts-of-interest when you first assume the position to which you have been nominated. Explain how you would address any such conflict if it were to arise.

My husband is currently a Lieutenant in the Philadelphia Police Department. If affirmed, I would continue my practice of informing parties of this fact when presented with cases that may have originated in a division of the Philadelphia Police Department where my husband has previously worked and permitting parties and counsel to request my recusal wherever they feel this relationship may impact the integrity of their trial. I would continue to recuse myself from any case in which an involved officer is one with whom my husband worked directly.

I am unaware of any other persons, parties, categories of litigation, or financial arrangements that are likely to present potential conflicts of interest. Should any other actual or potential conflicts of interest arise, I will adhere to the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, the rules and standards set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 455, other relevant ethical canons and rules, and any other applicable principles governing recusal.

- b. Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest, including the procedure you will follow in determining these areas of concern.

If confirmed, I will carefully review and address any real or potential conflicts of interest by reference to 28 U.S.C. § 455 and all applicable canons of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges.

25. **Pro Bono Work:** An ethical consideration under Canon 2 of the American Bar Association's Code of Professional Responsibility calls for "every lawyer, regardless of professional prominence or professional workload, to find some time to participate in serving the disadvantaged." Describe what you have done to fulfill these responsibilities, listing specific instances and the amount of time devoted to each.

As a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, although I am not permitted to represent clients in any capacity, I routinely contribute my time to continuing legal education organizations and participate in educational seminars sponsored by local bar associations and law schools. Prior to my election to the bench, I spent several years representing indigent defendants in state and federal courts, as a member of the Criminal Justice Act Panel. In doing so, I served as court-appointed counsel with the privilege of providing representation to those who could not afford legal services. Additionally, I occasionally volunteered at expungement clinics arranged by the Barristers Association of

Philadelphia.

26. Selection Process:

- a. Please describe your experience in the entire judicial selection process, from beginning to end (including the circumstances which led to your nomination and the interviews in which you participated). Is there a selection commission in your jurisdiction to recommend candidates for nomination to the federal courts? If so, please include that process in your description, as well as whether the commission recommended your nomination. List the dates of all interviews or communications you had with the White House staff or the Justice Department regarding this nomination. Do not include any contacts with Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel concerning your nomination.

I submitted my application to Senators Bob Casey and Pat Toomey's Eastern District of Pennsylvania Judicial Advisory Panel on February 8, 2021. I had an initial interview with a panel comprised of members of the Senators' nominating committee on May 18, 2021. I interviewed with members of Senator Casey's staff on June 23, 2021, and interviewed with Senator Casey on July 22, 2021. On August 3, 2021, I received a phone call from Senator Casey in which he informed me that I had been selected as a recommended nominee. I met with members of Senator Pat Toomey's staff on August 17, 2021, and with Senator Toomey on August 31, 2021.

I was informed by Senator Casey's staff on February 11, 2022, that he and Senator Toomey had submitted my name to the White House for further consideration. I interviewed with attorneys from the White House Counsel's Office on February 14, 2022. Since February 15, 2022, I have been in contact with officials from the Office of Legal Policy at the Department of Justice. On July 12, 2022, the President announced his intent to nominate me.

- b. Has anyone involved in the process of selecting you as a judicial nominee discussed with you any currently pending or specific case, legal issue or question in a manner that could reasonably be interpreted as seeking any express or implied assurances concerning your position on such case, issue, or question? If so, explain fully.

No.