

STATE OF NEW YORK
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

In the Matter of the Proceeding
Pursuant to Section 44, subdivision 4,
of the Judiciary Law in Relation to

DICCIA T. PINEDA-KIRWAN,

a Justice of the Supreme Court,
11th Judicial District, Queens County.

**NOTICE OF FORMAL
WRITTEN COMPLAINT**

NOTICE is hereby given to Respondent, Diccia T. Pineda-Kirwan, a Justice of the Supreme Court, 11th Judicial District, Queens County, pursuant to Section 44, subdivision 4, of the Judiciary Law, that the State Commission on Judicial Conduct has determined that cause exists to serve upon Respondent the annexed Formal Written Complaint; and that, in accordance with said statute, Respondent is requested within twenty (20) days of the service of the annexed Formal Written Complaint upon her to serve the Commission at its New York office, 61 Broadway, Suite 1200, New York, New York 10006, with her verified Answer to the specific paragraphs of the Complaint.

Dated: August 8, 2019
New York, New York

ROBERT H. TEMBECKJIAN
Administrator and Counsel
State Commission on Judicial Conduct
61 Broadway, Suite 1200
New York, New York 10006
(646) 386-4800

To: Paul Shechtman, Esq.
Attorney for Respondent
Bracewell, LLP
1251 Avenue of the Americas, 49th Floor
New York, New York 10020

STATE OF NEW YORK
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

In the Matter of the Proceeding
Pursuant to Section 44, subdivision 4,
of the Judiciary Law in Relation to

**FORMAL
WRITTEN COMPLAINT**

DICCIA T. PINEDA-KIRWAN,

a Justice of the Supreme Court,
11th Judicial District, Queens County.

1. Article 6, Section 22, of the Constitution of the State of New York establishes a Commission on Judicial Conduct (“Commission”), and Section 44, subdivision 4, of the Judiciary Law empowers the Commission to direct that a Formal Written Complaint be drawn and served upon a judge.

2. The Commission has directed that a Formal Written Complaint be drawn and served upon Diccía T. Pineda-Kirwan (“Respondent”), a Justice of the Supreme Court, 11th Judicial District, Queens County.

3. The factual allegations set forth in Charges I through III state acts of judicial misconduct by Respondent in violation of the Rules of the Chief Administrator of the Courts Governing Judicial Conduct (“Rules”).

4. Respondent was admitted to the practice of law in New York in 1988. She has been a Justice of the Supreme Court, 11th Judicial District, Queens County, since 2010, having previously served as a Judge of the New York City Civil Court, Queens County, from 2003 to 2009. Respondent’s current term expires on December 31, 2024.

CHARGE I

5. From in or about 2010 through in or about March 2017, Respondent acted in a rude, impatient, undignified and/or discourteous manner when she repeatedly and without basis shouted, yelled or otherwise raised her voice at staff members of the Queens County Supreme Court and at attorneys appearing before her.

Specifications to Charge I

Maria Bradley, Principal Law Clerk to Judge Jeremy Weinstein

6. Maria Bradley began working as the Principal Law Clerk to Judge Jeremy Weinstein, the Administrative Judge of the Queens County Supreme Court, Civil Term, in or about February 2011.

7. On or about September 21, 2010, Judge Weinstein sent an email to the Queens County Supreme Court justices who were sitting in Civil Term, advising them that uncontested divorce matters should not be dismissed for minor technical defects and that the judges should attempt to have the defects remedied without dismissal, when possible.

8. In or about February 2011, upon receiving a letter from an attorney complaining that Respondent had dismissed an uncontested divorce petition in *Christine Telesco v Michele Weinfeld* for, *inter alia*, the parties' failure to submit certain papers, Administrative Judge Weinstein directed Ms. Bradley to speak to Respondent's law clerk, Matthew Wagoner, about the matter.

9. On or about March 2, 2011, Ms. Bradley sent an email to Mr. Wagoner, requesting that Respondent clarify her position on uncontested matrimonial matters in

view of Judge Weinstein's 2010 email message advising that uncontested matrimonial cases should not be dismissed for minor technical reasons.

10. On or about March 3, 2011, Respondent called Ms. Bradley and spoke to her on speakerphone, with Mr. Wagoner present. Respondent yelled at Ms. Bradley and vehemently stated (A) that she would not do a clerk's job, (B) that no one, including Judge Weinstein, could tell her how to decide a case, (C) that it would violate her oath and (D) that Ms. Bradley should not be giving her or her staff directives from Judge Weinstein. Ms. Bradley was shaken by the conversation and felt demeaned and degraded by Respondent.

11. On or about April 20, 2016, Respondent was assigned to hear a motion to reargue a summary judgment motion in *Morgan Goulet v James P. Anastacio, et al.* The case had previously been assigned to Supreme Court Justice Valerie Braithwaite Nelson, who had denied the original motion for summary judgment and thereafter was appointed to the Appellate Division, Second Department.

12. On or about April 22, 2016, Respondent referred the motion to reargue in *Goulet* back to Judge Braithwaite Nelson. After learning that Respondent had done so, Ms. Bradley conferred with Administrative Judge Weinstein and then told Respondent's law clerk, Andrew Piddoubny, that the motion could not be returned to Judge Braithwaite Nelson and that Respondent should decide the motion. Ms. Bradley returned the motion papers to Respondent with a note reiterating that the motion could not be decided by Judge Braithwaite Nelson.

13. On or about May 10, 2016, Respondent and Mr. Piddoubny called Ms. Bradley on speakerphone. Respondent was irate and told Ms. Bradley that she would not decide the motion in *Goulet* and insisted that it should be decided by Judge Brathwaite Nelson. When Ms. Bradley explained that all of Judge Brathwaite Nelson's pending motions had been randomly reassigned to other judges, Respondent became angry and stated, in words or substance, "I'm not any other justice. I'm Diccia Pineda-Kirwan, Supreme Court Justice."

14. During the May 10th telephone call, Respondent raised her voice, accused Ms. Bradley of asking her to do something "illegal" by deciding a motion to reargue another judge's decision, and told Ms. Bradley not to speak to her until she did her research and learned the law. When Ms. Bradley explained that she was acting at Administrative Judge Weinstein's direction, Respondent demanded a written directive from Judge Weinstein to decide the motion. Respondent then told Ms. Bradley in a loud and angry voice that she had changed her mind and that she planned to raise the issue with the Counsel to the Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics, because she felt she was being asked to do something unethical.

Mark Finkelstein, Facility Supervisor of the Long Island City Courthouse

15. In 2015, Mark Finkelstein was the Facility Supervisor at the Long Island City courthouse of the Queens County Supreme Court.

16. On or about March 30, 2015, Respondent became angry when Mr. Finkelstein asked that she return a folding table that he had loaned her for her courtroom. The table was Mr. Finkelstein's personal property. When Mr. Finkelstein told

Respondent that he had promised the table to a new judge, Respondent became angry and said, in words or substance, “How can you do that? I have more seniority than he does.” Respondent repeatedly screamed at Mr. Finkelstein, “You treat me like shit,” whereupon she started to cry.

Tamara Kersh, Chief Clerk, Queens County Supreme Court, Civil Term

17. In 2014, Tamara Kersh was the Acting Chief Clerk at the Civil Term of the Supreme Court in Queens County.

18. On or about January 26, 2014, after noticing that furniture and/or office equipment was missing from the chambers and courtroom of retired Supreme Court Justice James Golia, Mr. Finkelstein viewed security video that showed members of Respondent’s court staff removing furniture and/or equipment from Judge Golia’s courtroom and chambers.

19. On or about January 27, 2014, Mr. Finkelstein confronted Respondent’s staff, who admitted to taking the missing items.

20. On or about January 27, 2014, Respondent called Tamara Kersh, the Acting Chief Clerk of the Queens County Supreme Court and demanded a copy of any report in which Mr. Finkelstein accused her staff of stealing. When Ms. Kersh stated that no report had been filed, Respondent became upset and started crying, and said in a raised voice, “I’m a senior judge. I should have what I want.” Respondent then rejected Ms. Kersh’s suggestion that she speak to Judge Weinstein about obtaining new office equipment, stating that Judge Weinstein did not care for her and treated her unfairly

because she is Latina, and that she might file a lawsuit against him because he routinely denied her requests.

Sharon Davidson, Respondent's Former Confidential Secretary

21. Sharon Davidson served as Respondent's confidential secretary from in or about January 2010 through in or about December 2010.

22. In or about 2010, on multiple occasions, Respondent chastised Ms. Davidson, yelled at her, spoke to her in a condescending tone and threatened to terminate her employment.

23. In or about 2010, Respondent required Ms. Davidson to call her at home each work day at 9:00 AM and frequently yelled at Ms. Davidson if she called after 9:00 AM. Respondent also yelled frequently at Ms. Davidson for not calling her at home to report on certain events that occurred in court in Respondent's absence, about which Respondent learned after the fact.

24. In or about 2010, on at least one occasion, when Ms. Davidson told Respondent not to speak to her in a discourteous manner, Respondent stated, in words or substance, "I'll talk to you the way I want. If you weren't so incompetent I wouldn't talk to you like that."

Michael Cheung, Technical Manager of the Queens County Supreme Court

25. In 2017, Michael Cheung was the Technical Manager for the Queens County Supreme Court.

26. In or about February 2017, Mr. Cheung requisitioned a new laptop computer for Respondent.

27. On or about February 17, 2017, Respondent accepted delivery of the new laptop but refused to relinquish her old laptop.

28. On or about February 18, 2017, Mr. Cheung sent Respondent an email (A) explaining that it was the policy of the Office of Court Administration (“OCA”) to require judges to return their old laptops upon receiving new laptops and (B) requesting to schedule a pickup of her old laptop. Respondent did not respond to Mr. Cheung’s email.

29. In or about late February 2017 or early March 2017, Mr. Cheung called Respondent and spoke to her on speakerphone, with his colleague Kevin Young present, to arrange to pick up Respondent’s old laptop on March 3, 2017. Respondent yelled at Mr. Cheung and Mr. Young, said that she did not want to return the old laptop and said she had been told she could keep it.

30. On or about March 2, 2017, at the direction of his supervisor, Mr. Cheung sent Respondent an email asking her to return the old laptop, reiterating OCA’s policy concerning the return of old laptops and stating that failure to return the old laptop could be considered “unauthorized use of court computer equipment.”

31. After Mr. Cheung sent the email, Respondent telephoned him and left a voicemail message accusing him of threatening her, and stating that she was a “Supreme Court Justice” and that he should not speak that way to someone of authority. Respondent also told Mr. Cheung that she had drafted a letter in response to his email and that she would save it to send to Chief Administrative Judge Lawrence Marks “if

necessary.” Respondent ended the message by stating that if Mr. Cheung threatened her again she would call the police.

Lauren Quondamatteo, Administrative Aide to Judge Weinstein

32. In 2016, Lauren Quondamatteo was the Administrative Aide to Administrative Judge Jeremy Weinstein.

33. In or about the summer of 2016, at Judge Weinstein’s direction, Ms. Quondamatteo called Respondent to discuss errors in her quarterly report of pending matters for the period of April-June 2016. Respondent became angry and was “combative, ranting and raving.” Respondent put the call on speakerphone and, in a condescending tone, yelled that she was “not a clerk,” that her chambers were “not a clerk’s office” and that she should not have to “keep track of these things.” Respondent told Ms. Quondamatteo that she would not file a corrected report.

Counsel in Juan Maria Solorzano v Skanska USA Building, Inc.

34. On or about January 30, 2014, Respondent ordered the parties in *Juan Maria Solorzano v Skanska USA Building, Inc.*, to appear at 10:00 AM on March 20, 2014, for a settlement conference and final disposition of a motion to reargue Respondent’s order denying the defendant’s motion for an extension of time to file a summary judgment motion.

35. On or about March 20, 2014, attorneys Dennis Pak and James Neville appeared, respectively, for the defendant and plaintiff.

36. In a conference with Respondent’s law clerk, Mr. Pak requested an adjournment and advised that he could not settle the case because his client’s insurance

adjuster was unavailable. The clerk told the attorneys that they needed to stipulate to “something.”

37. The two attorneys then appeared before Respondent. When Mr. Pak repeated his request for an adjournment of the settlement conference, Respondent stated that there were no adjournments in her part and that the case would be conferenced.

38. Before the lunch break, Respondent conducted an off-the-record conference with the two attorneys during which she suggested that they stipulate to give the defendant an extension of time to file a summary judgment motion. When the attorneys could not stipulate, Respondent told them to return that afternoon.

39. After a recess, at around 2:00 PM, attorney Charles Wisell appeared for the plaintiff because Mr. Neville had another engagement. At two separate conferences, each of Respondent’s law clerks asked Mr. Pak and Mr. Wisell to stipulate to extend the defendant’s time to make a summary judgment motion. Mr. Wisell informed each clerk he did not have permission from his client to stipulate and that his client wanted a “decision on the merits.”

40. At around 4:00 PM, Respondent approached Mr. Wisell and Mr. Pak, who were sitting at a table in the well of the courtroom and stated, in words or substance, that they should “Work out a stip.” When Mr. Wisell responded that there was nothing to which he could stipulate, Respondent replied, “Well, stipulate to something.” Mr. Wisell reiterated that he could not stipulate, and Respondent became angry and yelled, “Get out of my courtroom. Get out. Get out.”

41. Respondent continued to yell at Mr. Wisell as he gathered his belongings and left the courtroom.

Counsel in Beverly Leslie v Audrey H. Anderson

42. On or about December 6, 2013, Respondent ordered the parties in *Beverly Leslie v Audrey H. Anderson* to appear at 10:00 AM on January 23, 2014, for a settlement conference and for final disposition of the defendant's motion for summary judgment.

43. On or about January 23, 2014, attorneys Alexander Blishteyn and Gene Stith appeared, respectively, for the defendant and the plaintiff.

44. Although the case was on for final disposition of the summary judgment motion, Mr. Stith handed up opposition papers. Mr. Blishteyn objected to the late filing of such papers. When Respondent indicated she would accept Mr. Stith's papers and said Mr. Blishteyn could file responsive papers later that day, Mr. Blishteyn asked for more time. During the course of their discussion, Respondent yelled at one or both of the attorneys and otherwise acted in a belligerent and angry manner.

45. At one point during the discussion, Respondent stated, "Off the record. It's over." When Mr. Blishteyn asked to "keep the record on," Respondent angrily and loudly said, "No. Call security. Okay. That's enough." Mr. Blishteyn then asked Respondent to recuse herself from the matter, after which she said, "I want security here and I want to . . . make a record of this now that he doesn't want to just step away from the bench."

Counsel in Carol Ann Giancola v Reny R. Johnny

46. In or about July 2013, the plaintiff in *Carol Ann Giancola v Reny R. Johnny*, filed a motion for summary judgment on the issue of the defendant's liability for a motor vehicle accident in which the defendant rear-ended the plaintiff's stopped vehicle. The defendant's attorney, Gregory Newman, did not oppose the motion.

47. On or about September 11, 2013, Respondent ordered the parties to appear at 10:00 AM on October 24, 2013, for a settlement conference and for final disposition of the plaintiff's summary judgment motion.

48. On or about October 24, 2013, the plaintiff's attorney, the defendant's insurance adjuster and a *per diem* attorney hired by Mr. Newman appeared in Respondent's part at around 10:00 AM. Mr. Newman arrived at court at approximately 11:00 AM.

49. Before the lunch recess, Respondent's two law clerks conducted separate conferences with the attorneys and encouraged them to settle. At each conference, Mr. Newman acknowledged that his client had no defense to the summary judgment motion on the issue of liability. He advised the clerks, however, that the defendant's insurer would not make a monetary offer to settle because there was an issue of fact as to whether the plaintiff met the "serious injury" threshold under New York's "No-Fault" Insurance Law. The parties were directed to return to the courtroom after lunch.

50. Thereafter, from about 2:00 PM to about 4:00 PM, the parties waited in the courtroom but the case was not conferenced.

51. At around 4:15 PM, Respondent entered the courtroom and yelled at Mr. Newman and the other attorneys in the courtroom, stating, in words or substance, that they were wasting her time and that the court was very busy. They were then told to leave.

52. By reason of the foregoing, Respondent should be disciplined for cause, pursuant to Article 6, Section 22, subdivision (a), of the Constitution and Section 44, subdivision 1, of the Judiciary Law, in that Respondent failed to uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary by failing to maintain high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary would be preserved, in violation of Section 100.1 of the Rules; failed to avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety, in that she failed to respect and comply with the law and failed to act in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary, in violation of Section 100.2(A) of the Rules; and failed to perform the duties of judicial office impartially and diligently, in that she failed to be patient, dignified and courteous to all with whom she deals in an official capacity, in violation of Section 100.3(B)(3) of the Rules, and failed to diligently discharge her administrative responsibilities and maintain professional competence in judicial administration, and failed to cooperate with court officials in the administration of court business, in violation of Section 100.3(C)(1) of the Rules.

CHARGE II

53. Respondent engaged in the conduct set forth in Charge I above, notwithstanding having been issued a confidential Letter of Dismissal and Caution dated February 14, 2006, in which the Commission cautioned her to be patient, dignified and

courteous to those with whom she dealt in an official capacity, and for threatening to adjourn a discovery motion repeatedly unless the attorneys reached a stipulation on the motion. The caution letter also advised Respondent that she had created the appearance that she was “denying the attorneys the right to have their motion promptly heard and adjudicated by the court.” A copy of the letter is appended as Exhibit A.

54. By reason of the foregoing, Respondent should be disciplined for cause, pursuant to Article 6, Section 22, subdivision (a), of the Constitution and Section 44, subdivision 1, of the Judiciary Law, in that Respondent failed to uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary by failing to maintain high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary would be preserved, in violation of Section 100.1 of the Rules; and failed to avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety, in that she failed to respect and comply with the law and failed to act in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary, in violation of Section 100.2(A) of the Rules.

CHARGE III

55. From in or about October 2012 to in or about June 2016, Respondent filed quarterly reports pursuant to Section 4.1 of the Rules of the Chief Judge that omitted certain matters that were pending decision more than 60 days after final submission.

Specifications to Charge III

56. Section 4.1 of the Rules of the Chief Judge (22 NYCRR §4.1) requires *inter alia* that the Chief Administrative Judge obtain a periodic statement from every judge indicating the matters which have been pending before such judge for a period of 60 days

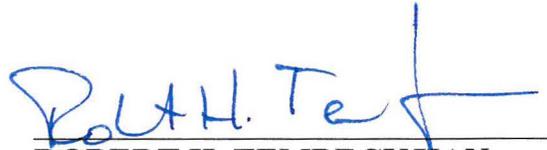
after final submission, and the reasons therefor. The Chief Administrative Judge has required that such statements be filed quarter-annually.

57. From in or about October 2012 to in or about June 2016, as set forth in the attached Schedule A, Respondent signed and submitted such quarterly reports in which she failed to report seven matters in which decisions were pending for longer than 60 days after final submission.

58. By reason of the foregoing, Respondent should be disciplined for cause, pursuant to Article 6, Section 22, subdivision (a), of the Constitution and Section 44, subdivision 1, of the Judiciary Law, in that Respondent failed to uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary by failing to maintain high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary would be preserved, in violation of Section 100.1 of the Rules; failed to avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety, in that she failed to respect and comply with the law and failed to act in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary, in violation of Section 100.2(A) of the Rules; and failed to perform the duties of judicial office impartially and diligently, in that she failed to diligently discharge her administrative responsibilities and maintain professional competence in judicial administration, in violation of Section 100.3(C)(1) of the Rules.

WHEREFORE, by reason of the foregoing, the Commission should take whatever further action it deems appropriate in accordance with its powers under the Constitution and the Judiciary Law of the State of New York.

Dated: August 8, 2019
New York, New York



ROBERT H. TEMBECKJIAN
Administrator and Counsel
State Commission on Judicial Conduct
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(646) 386-4800

STATE OF NEW YORK
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

In the Matter of the Proceeding
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VERIFICATION

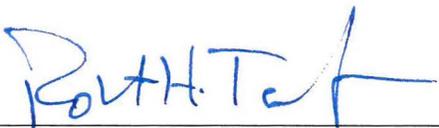
DICCIA T. PINEDA-KIRWAN,

a Justice of the Supreme Court,
11th Judicial District, Queens County.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
 : ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

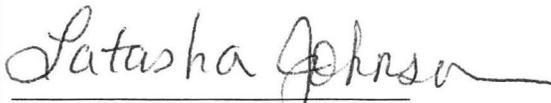
ROBERT H. TEMBECKJIAN, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am the Administrator of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct.
2. I have read the foregoing Formal Written Complaint and, upon information and belief, all matters stated therein are true.
3. The basis for said information and belief is the files and records of the State Commission on Judicial Conduct.



Robert H. Tembeckjian

Sworn to before me this
8th day of August 2019



Notary Public

LATASHA Y. JOHNSON
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01JO6235579
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires Feb. 14, 2023



NEW YORK STATE
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT
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NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10006

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HON. TERRY JANE RUDERMAN
MEMBERS
JEAN M. SAVANYU
CLERK

February 14, 2006

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Diccia T. Pineda-Kirwan
Judge of the Civil Court of the
City of New York



LETTER OF DISMISSAL AND CAUTION

Dear Judge Pineda-Kirwan:

The Commission on Judicial Conduct has completed its investigation into allegations concerning your conduct while presiding over *Joyce Hecht v. 83-84 116th Street Owners Corp., Metro Management Development, Inc., and Cadle Company* on December 2, 2004. After considering your response to the allegations, the Commission has determined not to institute formal charges.

In accordance with Section 7000.3(c) of the Commission's Operating Procedures and Rules, the Commission has dismissed the complaint with this letter of dismissal and caution.

You are cautioned to adhere to Section 100.1 of the Rules Governing Judicial Conduct ("Rules"), which requires a judge to observe high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary will be preserved; Section 100.2(A) of the Rules, which requires a judge to respect and comply with the law and to act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and the impartiality of the judiciary; Section 100.3(B)(3) of the Rules, which requires a judge to be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, lawyers and others with whom the judge

deals in an official capacity; and Section 100.3(B)(6) of the Rules, which requires a judge to accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, the right to be heard according to law.

You did not comply with those standards when you told the attorneys in the *Hecht* case that if they did not reach a stipulation on their discovery motions, you would repeatedly adjourn the motions until they did so. Although you indicated that you did not have a specific recollection of the *Hecht* case or of any other case on your calendar on December 2, 2004, three witnesses unequivocally stated that you made the comment. Such comment created the appearance that you were denying the attorneys the right to have their motion promptly heard and adjudicated by the court.

In accordance with the Commission's policy, you may either accept this letter of dismissal and caution or request a formal disciplinary hearing. If you choose to accept this letter of dismissal and caution, no further action will be taken. If you request a hearing, the Commission may authorize a Formal Written Complaint against you pursuant to Judiciary Law Section 44(4) and designate a referee to hear and report findings of fact and conclusions of law. If a hearing is held, the Commission may then decide to dismiss the complaint, issue a letter of caution to you, or file a determination pursuant to Judiciary Law Section 44(7) that you be publicly admonished, publicly censured, or removed from office.

The letter of dismissal and caution is a confidential disposition of the current complaint but may be used in a future disciplinary proceeding based on a failure to adhere to the terms of the letter. The Commission may also consider the letter of dismissal and caution in determining sanction in any future disciplinary proceeding, in the event formal charges are sustained and misconduct is established.

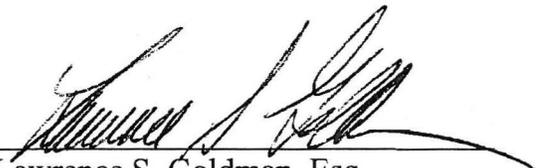
Please advise the Commission in writing no later than 10 days after receipt of this letter if you choose not to accept this letter of dismissal and caution and wish to have a hearing on formal charges. If we do not hear from you requesting a formal hearing within 10 days, the letter shall be final.

A copy of the Commission's rules is enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

By: _____


Lawrence S. Goldman, Esq.
Chair

Enclosure

CERTIFIED MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

cc: Paul T. Gentile, Esq.

SCHEDULE A

CASES NOT LISTED OR LISTED INCORRECTLY ON QUARTLY REPORTS

Case	Quarterly Report That Omits Motion
<i>Seung Chul Na v Chase</i>	Oct – Dec 2012
<i>Solorzano v Skanska</i> (motion seq. 4)	Jan – March 2014
<i>Merchan v Newton Gardens</i> <i>Condominium</i>	April – June 2014
<i>Solorzano v Skanska</i> (motion seq. 5)	July – Sept 2014
<i>Romero v Austin</i> (motion III)	July – Sept 2015
<i>Jaskaran v Murtaza-Bux</i>	April – June 2016
<i>Mega Contracting v Pelligrini</i> <i>Flooring</i>	April – June 2016