

COURTROOM INFORMATION FOR DEPARTMENT 47

Judge Nicholas F. Daum

Address: Department 47, Room 507, 5th Floor, Stanley Mosk Courthouse, 111 N. Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Telephone number: (213) 633-0647

Courtroom hours: 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Courtroom staff: Judicial Assistant: Ingrid Flores; Courtroom Assistant: Moses Soto

Check In: 8:30 (mornings); 1:30 (afternoon). Ex Parte applications are heard at 8:30 and law-and motion at 9:00.

Welcome to Department 47. The court welcomes all kinds of attorneys and self-represented parties. It appreciates attorneys and self-represented parties taking the time to read and comply with the policies and procedures set forth below.

1. Civility and Professionalism

The court places a very high value on civility, courtesy, and professionalism. The court expects all attorneys and parties to treat each other, witnesses, jurors, court personnel, the court, and others with the highest level of civility, courtesy, and respect, both inside and outside the courtroom. The court expects all attorneys and parties to grant reasonable requests for professional courtesies, such as requests for reasonable extensions of time for deadlines to respond to pleadings, discovery, or other matters.

The Los Angeles County Bar Association has adopted “Guidelines for Civility in Litigation,” which the Superior Court of Los Angeles County has adopted as civility in litigation recommendations to members of the bar. (Los Angeles Superior Court Local Rules, Rule 3.26, Appendix 3.A.) The court expects all attorneys and parties to read—and to follow—those guidelines.

2. Settlement

While some cases need to be tried, the overwhelming majority of cases can and should be settled. “There is a strong public policy in the State of California to encourage the voluntary settlement of litigation.” (*Pearson v. Superior Court* (2012) 202 Cal.App.4th 1333, 1339.) The sooner settlement can be achieved, the less time, expense, and anguish for the parties. The Court will work creatively with the parties to encourage settlement at the earliest possible date. Similarly, trial dates will be firmly set—and maintained—because the court is of the view that a firm trial date is, in most cases, the best motivation towards settlement.

Toward that end, at the Case Management Conference, the court will usually issue an order requiring the parties and their counsel to hold a meeting to discuss and try to settle all disputed issues in the case. Alternatively, if the parties stipulate to hold a mediation with a private mediator, the court will order the parties to hold a mediation instead of a settlement meeting. The court expects the parties’ counsel and any self-represented parties to discuss before the Case Management Conference, and to be prepared to address at the Case Management Conference, whether the parties will stipulate to hold a mediation with a private mediator and to share the costs (typically, 50% paid by plaintiffs and 50% paid by defendants) and, if so, what deadline the court should set for completion of the mediation.

The Court may also require a Mandatory Settlement Conference be conducted before another judge. Upon stipulation and agreement of the parties to the Court’s form order, the Court may itself conduct a Mandatory Settlement Conference in an appropriate case.

3. Discovery and Informal Discovery Conferences

Almost all discovery disputes can and should be resolved informally. The best option is for the parties to resolve disputes on their own. Barring that, an informal discovery conference can usually resolve disputes that remain. Thus, the Court strongly encourages parties to participate in an informal discovery conference

before filing any motion to compel further discovery responses (including a motion to compel, motion to quash, or motion for a protective order). It is the Court's strong belief that an Informal Discovery Conference is a more effective and efficient means of resolving discovery disputes than traditional motion practice, and that use of the IDC process will ultimately save attorneys, clients, and the Court time and money.

The Court requests civility and cooperation in scheduling an IDC. Civility and cooperation ordinarily includes an agreement to extend the time to file a discovery motion to allow time for an IDC. Once the IDC is scheduled, appearance at the IDC will be confirmed by court order and appearance is mandatory. The IDC may be scheduled either through the CRS system or by calling the department.

Each party involved in a discovery dispute to be addressed in an IDC must file and serve an IDC statement at least three (3) court days before the scheduled IDC. The IDC statement should include (a) a short description of the case, (b) a description of the discovery dispute including a list or summary of the discovery requests, objections, and/or answers at issue, (c) a description of the parties' informal attempts to resolve the dispute, and (d) any legal authority the Court should consider. The IDC statement may either be (a) in the form of a letter to the Court, not to exceed four (4) pages, or (b) on the Superior Court's standard form LASC CIV 239 (do not add extra pages). Generally, the IDC statement is the only document the Court will read in preparation for the IDC.

4. Ex Parte Applications

Ex parte applications are heard Monday-Friday at 8:30 a.m. The Court will strictly enforce the Superior Court of Los Angeles County's Local Rules and the California Rules of Court regarding ex parte applications and notice requirements. Counsel and self-represented litigants may, if they choose, appear on ex parte applications via telephonic or video conference (when available). However, the Court may, and frequently will, rule on the papers without any oral argument.

5. Scheduling Law and Motion Hearings

Law and Motion matters are heard Monday-Friday starting at 9:00 a.m. The parties should meet and confer—preferably, through a conversation, not simply an exchange of emails or letters—before filing any motion. No unnecessary motions should be filed. The Court will strictly enforce rules and statutes providing for meet-and-confer requirements for motions, when applicable.

The Court Reservation System (CRS) is required for scheduling law and motion hearings in Department 47. CRS is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and reservations can be made from a computer or smart phone. Note: you are prohibited from reserving more than one hearing date for the same motion. Please refer to the court's rules for reserving dates, which can be found on the Superior Court of Los Angeles County's website, www.lacourt.ca.gov

6. Filings and E-Mail Courtesy Copies – No Paper Courtesy Copies

All attorneys must comply with the Superior Court of Los Angeles County's rules, orders, and procedures governing electronic filing. Please refer to www.lacourt.ca.gov for more information on electronic filing.

A courtesy copy of any document filed less than five days before the scheduled hearing must be submitted to the Court by email only. The Court's email address is SMCDept47@lacourt.org. The Court does not require or request paper courtesy copies. No paper courtesy copies of any document are needed, and no paper courtesy copies should be provided.

7. Case Management Conferences

The Court will schedule an initial Case Management Conference (CMC) upon case filing, consistent with Rule 3.722 of the California Rules of Court. The parties and their counsel must comply with (a) Rule 3.725 of the California Rules of Court, which requires them to submit Case Management Statements in advance, and (b) Rule 3.724, which requires them to meet and confer—in person or by

telephone, not by email— and specifically consider each of the items in Rule 3.727 and in Rule 3.724(1)-(9). The court takes this obligation seriously. Failure to meaningfully meet and confer and comply with California Rules of Court, Rules 3.722, 3.724, 3.727 and 3.728, Local Rules 3.24 and 3.25, and/or this Court’s scheduling orders may result in monetary sanctions and/or delay in trial setting.

The Court reviews CMC statements in advance of the scheduled CMC and may exercise its discretion under Rule 3.722(d) to set the case for trial and/or make any other necessary case management orders, without holding the CMC. If the Court does not vacate the CMC date, the parties and/or their counsel must appear in person or via LACourtConnect for any CMC held by the Court.

8. Continuances

“To ensure the prompt disposition of civil cases, the dates assigned for a trial are firm. All parties and their counsel must regard the date set for trial as certain.” (California Rule of Court, rule 3.1332(a); see also rule 3.1332(c) [“continuances of trials are disfavored”].) Any request for a continuance of trial or a trial setting conference must specifically demonstrate good cause under the standards set by California Rules of Court, Rule 3.1332. The parties may seek a continuance by stipulation setting out proffered good cause. However, even stipulated continuances of the trial date are disfavored—the Court will reject a stipulated request for continuance without a proper showing of good cause.

Alternately, any party may seek a continuance by noticed motion or ex parte application. The motion or application must explain the good cause for the continuance under the standards set by California Rule of Court, Rule 3.1332.

The parties may continue Law and Motion matters through the CRS system. Requests to continue Case Management Conferences, Mandatory Settlement Conferences, and other pretrial dates that do not require a change in the trial date may be made via stipulation of the parties (if the parties agree) or by noticed motion or ex parte application.

9. Tentative Rulings

For law and motion matters, the Court endeavors to post a tentative ruling online at www.lacourt.ca.gov by no later than 4:00 p.m. on the day before the scheduled law and motion hearing. If it does so, the Court expects all counsel and self-represented parties to review the tentative ruling and confer about whether they intend to submit on the tentative or request oral argument. If all counsel and self-represented parties intend to submit on the tentative ruling and do not wish oral argument, please advise the Court's clerk by calling (213) 633-0647 before the scheduled time for the hearing. The parties may also submit on the tentative ruling via email to SMCDept47@lacourt.org no later than 8:30 a.m. on the day of the hearing. Upon receiving notice that all parties have submitted on the tentative, the tentative ruling will become the order of the Court and the moving party shall give notice of the ruling.

10. Jury Fees

Jury Fees must be posted no later than 30 days before the date of trial, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. If the trial date is continued, the deadline for jury fees is continued to 30 days prior to the new trial date.

11. Daily Summaries for Trials Without a Reporter

For trials in which there is no court reporter, the Court requires that the parties compile a joint daily summary of testimony. The joint daily summary must be completed and submitted to the Court by 4:00 p.m. on the day following the testimony.

12. Notice of Related Cases

The Court requires timely compliance with California Rules Court, Rule 3-300 regarding notices of related cases.

13. Special Information for Self-Represented Litigants

The Court welcomes self-represented litigants. Any self-represented litigant should be aware that, as required by California law, he or she will be held to the same standards and rules that govern practice by attorneys. Information for self-represented litigants is available at <https://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp.htm>

Self-represented litigants who have been granted a fee waiver may use LACourtConnect at no cost. Self-Represented litigants may also, of course, appear in person.

14. Less-Experienced Attorneys

The Court encourages and welcomes active participation by less-experienced attorneys. When more than one attorney represents a client, and where a more junior lawyer has played a substantial part in drafting motion papers or preparing a trial examination, the Court encourages (but does not require) the more senior lawyer to allow the more junior lawyer to speak and practice before the Court and/or to examine a witness.

15. Trial and FSCs

All trials are normally set for Tuesdays at 10:00 a.m. All final status conferences are set roughly 15 days before the trial date.

Department 47 has a trial preparation order that applies to every case set for trial. That order is attached to the end of this document. All parties must comply with this order. The Court expects that counsel and all litigants work together to jointly prepare and submit the documents and binders required by that order.

16. Lemon Law Cases

The Court has a standing order governing discovery in Song-Beverly cases, which will be provided to and discussed with counsel at the initial Case Management Conference. If any party would like a copy of that order in advance of the Case Management Conference, simply enquire with the Court.

FINAL STATUS CONFERENCE AND TRIAL ORDER

DEPARTMENT 47

This order applies to all trials set in Department 47. All counsel and self-represented litigants should be thoroughly familiar with this order. In addition, all counsel and self-represented litigants should be thoroughly familiar with, and must comply with, the Los Angeles County Court Rules (LACCR), Chapter Three.

To prepare for the Final Status Conference (FSC), counsel and/or self-represented litigants shall meet and confer *in person, on the telephone, or by video conference* at least ***twelve (12) court days before the FSC*** to discuss, arrange for the exchange of, and prepare for submission to court of all documents identified in LACCR 3.25 (f) and (g) (3)-(8). Pursuant to LACCR 3.25 (g)(3), the parties shall file all trial documents at least ***seven (7) court days before the FSC***.

Trial Binder: The parties shall cooperate in compiling a three-ring trial binder that shall be delivered to Department 47 ***at least five (5) court days before the FSC***. The binder must include all the following documents placed in the binder in the following order:

- A. Trial briefs (not to exceed 20 pages) are mandatory in all cases. These briefs should include a description of the claims, defenses, relief sought, evidentiary disputes, and all issues to be decided at trial along with a discussion of any novel or unusual issues of law, with citations to supporting authorities. The briefs must be signed, filed with the Court and served on all parties.
- B. Statement of the Case must be prepared jointly by the parties for use in any jury trial. It should be a short, non-argumentative written statement of the case to be read to the jury. It must be signed by all parties and filed with the Court.
- C. Witness List must be prepared jointly by the parties. The list must include all witnesses' names, a brief description of the proposed testimony, including whether it will be lay testimony or expert opinion, time estimates for direct and cross examination, and whether the witness will be assisted by an interpreter. The joint witness list must be signed by all parties and filed the Court.

- D. Deposition Testimony to be presented at trial, in lieu of live testimony, must be designated by the proponent of such testimony in advance of trial. The parties shall cooperate in preparing a chart for each witness that includes a column for each of the following: (1) the proponent's designations by page and line; (2) counter-designations by other parties; (3) objections to specific language included in the designations; and (4) a blank column for the Court's rulings.
- E. Exhibit List must be prepared jointly by the parties. It should be prepared in chart format with each exhibit identified by title and its assigned exhibit number. Additional columns should indicate whether the exhibit will be admitted by stipulation, authenticated by stipulation, or challenged with objections, which shall be set forth in a column for objections. A final column should be included on the right for the Court's notation of whether the exhibit was admitted at trial. The joint exhibit list must be signed by all parties and filed the Court.
- F. List of Proposed Jury Instructions must be prepared jointly by the parties. It should be prepared in chart format and include all CACI and special jury instructions that are jointly proposed by the parties as well as those that are proposed by only some of the parties but opposed by another party. A column in the chart must indicate the proponent(s) and opponent(s) of each proposed instruction. A final column should be included on the right for the Court's notation of whether the instruction was given at trial. The joint list of jury instructions must be signed by all parties and filed the Court. If there is an applicable CACI instruction on a point of law, the Court expects the parties to request the CACI instruction instead of a specially prepared instruction.
- G. Proposed Jury Instructions shall be included in the Trial Binder. These should include a jointly submitted packet of all requested and properly edited CACI jury instructions as to which there is no objection, as well as packets from any party offering CACI or special instructions that are not agreed to by all parties. The Proposed Jury Instructions should be submitted with CACI titles and numbers as well as numbered Special Instructions.

When the instructions are finalized, the parties are to submit a full set of all instructions given at trial ***without*** any titles or number so these instructions can be presented to the jury to be used during deliberations.

- H. Verdict Forms must be jointly prepared by the parties. If rulings on evidentiary issues or pre-trial motions may impact on the proper format for the verdict forms, the parties may each submit their own proposed verdict forms. Each proposed verdict form must be signed by the party or counsel proposing it, filed with the Court and served on the other parties.

- I. All Operative Pleadings must be included in the Trial Binder. This includes the operative complaints and cross-complaints and the operative answers thereto.
- J. Any Important Orders that may impact the scope or nature of the trial shall be included in the Trial Binder.

Motions *in Limine*: Counsel and/or self-represented litigants shall meet and confer ***in person or by telephone or video conference*** on all motions *in limine* before they are considered by the Court. Boilerplate or form motions are strongly discouraged. All motions *in limine* must be in writing and must be filed and served at least ***twelve (12) court days before the FSC***. Any opposition to a motion *in limine* must be in writing and must be filed and served at least ***seven (7) court days before the FSC***. Reply briefs must be in writing and properly filed and served before the FSC. The failure to comply with these rules and timelines may result in the Court's refusal to hear a motion *in limine* or consider an opposition thereto, consistent with applicable rules.

Each party's motions *in limine* must be labeled sequentially, *i.e.*, Plaintiff's Motion in Limine No. 1, *et seq.*, and Defendant's Motion in Limine No. 1, *et seq.* The parties are ordered to collect the briefing on all motions in limine and present them in one or more three-ring binders, with the moving papers, opposition and reply for each motion arranged behind a tab for each motion. The motion *in limine* binders shall be delivered to the Court at least ***five (5) court days before the FSC***.

Trial Rules:

Stipulations. The Court encourages the parties to narrow the scope of triable issues by reaching stipulations as to certain undisputed facts. Such stipulations should be reduced to writing and filed with the Court. They should also be included in the Trial Binder, if reached before trial. Invitations to enter into such stipulations during trial are not to be made in the presence of the jury and should generally be addressed by the parties when court is not in session.

Jury questionnaires. The Court will allow jury questionnaires in appropriate cases. Counsel and/or self-represented litigants are ordered to meet and confer as to whether questionnaires will be requested. If any party seeks to use a jury questionnaire, its proposed questionnaire and all competing versions advanced by other parties must be included in the Trial Binder. Proposed jury questionnaires shall be filed with the Court and served on all parties.

Mini-openings. If requested in a jury trial, the Court will allow short opening statements of 2-3 minutes, in lieu of a joint statement of the case, at the beginning of *voir dire*.

Use of exhibits in opening statements. No exhibits may be displayed during opening statements except those as to which there is a stipulation to admit the exhibit into evidence. No exhibits may be displayed during any mini opening statements allowed as part of *voir dire*.

Manner of objection. All objections, statements and argument shall be made to the Court rather than to opposing counsel or a self-represented party. Speaking objections in the presence of the jury are prohibited. Only the legal basis for an objection shall be stated. Further argument may be allowed by the Court outside the presence of the jury and only upon suggestion by the Court or appropriate and timely request by counsel or self-represented party.

Hon. Nicholas F. Daum

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge

Order on Discovery in Song-Beverly Litigation

1. General Orders:

- a. This order applies only to cases filed before January 1, 2025, unless the Court specifically orders at the CMC that this order applies to a particular case filed after January 1, 2025.
- b. Absent written agreement of the parties to the contrary, any formal discovery propounded and currently pending or outstanding by a party in this matter prior to the date of this CMC Order is stayed pending further order of the Court.
- c. The Court finds under Code of Civil Procedure section 2019.020(b) that the sequence and timing of discovery in this matter should be the subject of management by the Court in the interests of justice pending a future status conference, given the nature of the allegations in the Complaint and the defenses raised in the Answer.
- d. The parties are free to stipulate, in writing, to modify and/or delete any of these general orders, as they deem appropriate. A party may also seek to modify and/or delete any of these orders, via noticed motion, upon showing of good cause.

2. Production of Documents (Plaintiff): Within 30 days of this order plaintiff shall provide copies of the following documents, which are in Plaintiff's possession, custody and/or control, to the opposing side(s):

- a. Purchase or lease contracts concerning the subject vehicle, including any associated documents reflecting OEM or aftermarket equipment installed at the dealership, ELWs or service contracts, and any other writings signed by the plaintiff at the point of sale.
- b. A copy of the current registration of the subject vehicle.
- c. Any finance information, account information (including payment history and estimated payoff amount) and any loan modification agreements.
- d. Any repair orders, including to third-party repair facilities or the location of where information relating to repair orders may be found.
- e. Documents detailing all underlying claimed incidental damages.
- f. Information pertaining to the market value of the motor vehicle currently in Plaintiff's possession.
- g. Any written, pre-suit communications with the Defendant, including, but not limited to, any restitution or replacement request.

The information may be provided to the opposing party in electronic form as a PDF at the option of the producing party

The producing party shall serve verifications with the documents produced.

Any additional requests for documents may only be propounded by stipulation and/or court order (via motion upon showing of good cause).

3. **Production of Documents (Defendant):** Within 30 days of this order Defendant shall provide copies of the following documents, which are in their possession, custody and/or control, to the opposing side(s):
- a. A copy of or access to a version of the owner's manual for a motor vehicle of the same make, model, and year.
 - b. Any warranties issued in conjunction with the sale of the motor vehicle.
 - c. Sample brochures published for the motor vehicle.
 - d. The motor vehicle's original invoice, if any, to the selling dealer.
 - e. The sales or lease agreement for the vehicle.
 - f. Motor vehicle information reports, including build documentation, component information, and delivery details.
 - g. The entire warranty transaction history for the subject vehicle.
 - h. Any listing of required field actions applicable to the subject vehicle.
 - i. Any published technical service bulletins ("TSBs") for the same make, model, and year reasonably related to the nonconformities pertaining to the subject vehicle.
 - j. Any published information service bulletins ("ISBs") for the same make, model, and year reasonably related to the nonconformities pertaining to the subject vehicle.
 - k. A list or compilation of customer complaints in Defendant's electronically stored information database that are substantially similar to the alleged defects claimed by plaintiff, in vehicles purchased in California for the same year, make and model of the subject vehicle. A substantially similar customer complaint would be the same nature of reported symptom, malfunction, dashboard indicator light, or other manifestation of a repair problem as the description listed in any work order or repair order for the subject vehicle, other than routine or scheduled maintenance items. The list provided by Defendant may be in the chart or spreadsheet format, and shall include the VIN, date of repair visit, dealership or other reporting location, and text of the other customers' reported complaint, but shall

not include the other customers' names, addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, or other personal identifying information

- l. Records relating to communications between the manufacturer or dealership and the owner or lessee of the subject vehicle, including those related to repair orders or claims involving the subject vehicle, including, by way of example, communications with dealer personnel, and/or factory representatives and Defendant's call center or customer assistance personnel concerning the subject vehicle.
- m. Any warranty policies and procedure manuals.
- n. Any service manuals reasonably related to the nonconformities pertaining to the subject vehicle.
- o. If a pre-suit restitution or replacement request was made, all call recordings of pre-suit communications with the Plaintiff available at the time of service of the complaint.
- p. If a pre-suit restitution or replacement request was made, the manufacturer's written statement of policies and procedures used to evaluate customer requests for restitution or replacement pursuant to "Lemon Law" claims.
- q. If a pre-suit restitution or replacement request was made, any nonprivileged, prelitigation evaluation.
- r. Any warranty extensions or modifications issued by the manufacturer on the motor vehicle.

The information may be provided to the opposing party in electronic form as a PDF at the option of the producing party. The producing party shall serve verifications with the documents produced.

Any additional requests for documents may only be propounded by stipulation and/or court order (via motion upon showing of good cause).

4. **Protective Orders:** If a party believes any of the information described in sections 2 or 3 of this Order should be subject to a protective order, that party shall serve and file a proposed protective order within 5 days of this order and the parties shall meet and confer as to agreeable language for the same. The default will be the standard Protective Order provided by the LASC in its website.
5. **Interrogatories:** Within the time limits allowed by law, both plaintiff and defendant may propound one set of Judicial Council Form Interrogatories and one set of a maximum of 35 special interrogatories. Any additional special interrogatories may only be propounded by stipulation and/or court order (via motion upon showing of good cause).

6. **Depositions:** Within the time limits allowed by law, Defendant may depose plaintiff, and plaintiff may depose the person most knowledgeable (PMK) as to up to 5 categories of information, plus a deposition of the PMK as to why the subject vehicle was not repurchased, in addition to depositions of any experts identified by the parties, after a formal demand and exchange of expert witness information, per Code of Civil Procedure section 2034.210 *et seq.* Parties shall meet and confer as to whether there is a need to take any additional depositions. Any additional depositions may only be noticed and taken by stipulation and/or court order (via motion upon showing of good cause).

If a deponent resides out of state, the deposition may be taken by video conference or telephone. The parties will not be required to travel to California, and the attorneys will not be required to travel out of state.

7. **Vehicle Inspection:** Within the time limits allowed by law, the subject vehicle may be inspected by the parties at a mutual agreeable time and place. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the vehicle inspection (VI) process shall be as follows:
- a. Defendant shall show Plaintiff's representative proof of insurance for the person / company who will be road testing the subject vehicle;
 - b. The defense VI shall commence at 8:00 a.m. at an authorized service and repair facility closest to Plaintiff's residence, and may continue until no later than 5:00 p.m. that same day;
 - c. Plaintiff shall deliver the vehicle to the noticed place of inspection. If the subject vehicle has a dead battery, Plaintiff's counsel shall notify Defendant's counsel at least one court day before the VI, and the VI shall proceed with Defendant paying for the tow or jump start to the place of inspection and taking reasonable steps to retrieve stored diagnostic codes and other onboard data before the battery is recharged or replaced.
 - d. Defendant shall provide Plaintiff's representative with duplicate copies of all paper and electronic documents created during and because of the VI, such as test results, the stored codes in the vehicle's internal network or in its control units, alignment sheets, etc.;
 - e. If the subject vehicle is in then-current use by the Plaintiff, and if requested within a reasonable time, in writing, prior to the VI, Plaintiff shall be provided a loaner or rental vehicle paid for by Defendant for the duration of the VI, conditioned on plaintiff providing standard rental car disclosures such as proof of a current driver's license and insurance coverage, and with plaintiff responsible for the loaner vehicle's fuel. The

- loaner vehicle need not be the same model or type as the subject vehicle unless Plaintiff agrees to pay for an upgrade;
- f. Defendant shall be permitted to run tests of relevant electronic control units (ECUs) and components, conditioned on Defendant maintaining, downloading, or printing out stored data on the existing condition or historical information stored in an ECU; and
 - g. Plaintiff's representative is permitted to conduct video and audio recording of the VI.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Nicholas F. Daum
Judge of the Superior Court