RULS-AD-1981-300 7/31/1981

Dobbs r. Tp ( Bedminsto Transcript

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1	SUPE LAW	RIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY DIVISION: SOMERSET COUNTY
2	DOT O G 45 An ICA DOCK	ET NO. L-12502-80
3	LEONARD DOBBS.	•
4	Plaintiff,	Grand and the Manager of the
5	vs.	: Stenographic Transcript of
6	TOWNSHIP OF BEDMINSTER,	: Motions
<b>-</b>	ET ALS,	:
7	Defendants.	
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9	Plac	e: Somerset County Courthouse Somerville, New Jersey
10	Dom.	Tesland 21 1001
11	Date	e: July 31, 1981
12	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE ARTHUR	•
13		D-1
14	TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY: DONALD A. KLEIN, ESQ.	- 1981 - 300
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16	APPEARANCES:	
17	WINNE, BANTA & RIZZI, ESQS. BY: DONALD A. KLEIN, ESQ.	
18	Attorney for the Plaintiff	••
19	MC CARTER & FNGLISH. ESQS. BY: JOSEPH FALGIANI, ESQ.	
20	Attorney for the Defendants	
21	VOGEL & CHAIT, ESQS. BY: THOMAS F. COLLINS, ESQ.	
22	Attorney for the Intervenors.	
23		Charles R. Senders, C.S.R. Official Court Reporter
24		Somerset County Courthouse Somerville, New Jersey 08876

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MR. COLLINS: Thomas F. Collins, for the defendant-intervenors, from the firm of

MR. FALGIANI: Joseph Falgiani, McCarter & English, Township of Bedminster.

MR. KLEIN: Donald A. Klein, attorney

THE COURT: All right. Whose motion

It is my motion, or cross-motion, from the defendant.

THE COURT: I will hear you.

Judge, the issue is whether or not the plaintiff should be required to introduce the contract of sale referred to in his complaint and whether or not that should be produced in accordance with the pre-trial order of Judge Imbriani, which indicated that it should be produced by April 17. It is nearly three and a half months late and has

We have made our motion. There has been a stay of the proceedings because of an appeal by all three parties and by another party. But that stay should not affect this

particular request, because it relates back to three months ago when the judge ordered that it be produced.

Basically, the issue comes down to whether the document is relevant and whether or not it is likely to lead to the discovery of relevant information.

I presented some certain basic reasons for that in my affidavit in support of my motion and also in my affidavit in opposition to the plaintiff's cross-motion.

It is clearly relevant to the standing issue whether a person has a right to challenge the zoning ordinance. They must have an interest in the property.

On that issue alone, the document was relevant. On that issue alone it should have been produced.

If we go to some of the other issues in the case, the plaintiff has raised questions as to the reasonableness of the zoning ordinance and whether or not the zoning ordinance confiscates the property without just compensation.

The plaintiff may not be claiming

damages as part of that confiscation claim, but it is clearly a confiscation claim, it is one.

Therefore, the contract, the price and terms of the contract, will directly relate to what the value of that property is.

If, for example, the plaintiff has agreed to an alternative price in the contract for the property, if it is purchased at the current zoning, residential zoning, or if it has another price for alternatives, the purchasers who may be using the property for residential use, then those statements and those indications as to the contract will be directly relevant to both the issue of reasonableness and the issue of confiscation.

There may also be direct admissions on the part of plaintiff indicating that he admitted that the property has value as to the current zoning for residential use. This will go directly to the issues in the case.

It is also important for the defendants to know what the extent of the consent of the owners is.

The owners have, apparently, if they

have entered into a contract, have consented to certain things. Have they consented to a site plan application? Have they consented to a variance application by the plaintiff?

Those things go to whether or not the property could be used under its present zoning. They also go to issues relevant in the case.

If the contract may also be relevant, if the property -- if only a portion of the property is covered by the contract, thereby excluding some of the portions which may be directly behind our client's property, our clients are people who live right alongside the tract that the plaintiff is seeking to have rezoned. That is directly relevant to our client and it is directly relevant to the case.

Finally, in opposition to the crossmotion, I would just like to point out that
the plaintiffs have not asserted a sufficient
basis for a need for a protective order.

There has been no indication what the prejudice or harm would be, what the confidential problem is.

There has been -- is no reason to wait until after the stay of the proceedings until after the appeal. Because this particular document was ordered to be produced three and a half months ago and the plaintiffs have done nothing to produce it.

Our clients feel that they should know what the contents of that contract are.

They will assist them in their defense.

It will also assist them in determining the likelihood of the success on the merits and determining how long this litigation will take. That is very important in costly litigation.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, our motion is a cross-motion for a protective order.

Our concern is that there are various aspects.

Many aspects, if not most aspects of this particular option agreement, which have no relevance at all to the litigation.

The nature of this action, Your Honor, is an action whereby the plaintiff is challenging the validity of the zoning ordinance and master

plan of the Township of Bedminster as applied to the property which is the subject of dispute.

The only relevance that the option agreement would have with respect to the issues in the case would relate to the standing question.

We have submitted an affidavit of counsel for the owners of the property. In his affidavit, he says that the option to purchase the property, which has been given to Mr. Dobbs, the plaintiff in this case, extends to the entire property which is the subject of the dispute, is in full force and effect at the present time. That this matter is being prosecuted with his consent, with the consent of counsel for the owners.

We submit that these particular terms of the option agreement, consideration, terms, and other items like that, are not relevant to the issues in the case at this point and are at best only cumulative as to the standing question in the face of the affidavit from the owner, counsel for the owner, which is not contested. There is no affidavit

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in opposition.

As far as the question which was raised on confiscation, the only pleading, the only aspect of the pleading that relates to that question at all, is an allegation that the ordinance is unconstitutionally invalid because it is tantamount to an unlawful taking.

There is no request for damages, there is no request for relief in the form of damages or confiscation.

It is simply this, an example of how the ordinance is invalid and unconstitutional. That is the thrust, that is the sole purpose of the litigation, if the ordinance is unconstitutional.

There is a reference to Rule 4:18-2 which provides that if a document is referred to in the pleadings, that it should be produced within five days.

There is no reference to this particular document in the pleadings.

The only reference in the pleadings is to plaintiff's contract as purchaser, his status as someone having interest in the property.

THE COURT: Why would this disclosure really harm you, in what way would it harm you?

MR. KLEIN: The contract, as the affidavit of counsel for the owners has indicated, contains many terms which the parties view to be confidential and desire to keep confidential.

If there was relevance to issues in the case, that's one thing. But if not related to the issues in the case, there is no way at this point that the consideration is relevant to the issues in this case.

There may be other aspects of the contract which have no bearing on the case.

We are not saying that we can sit back and not do anything, just ignore the request for the contract.

What we are suggesting is that some means be established to accommodate their interest in getting information that they believe to be relevant and that would accommodate the interests of the parties that entered into this contract and preserving the confidentiality of those aspects, which have no relation to

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this case.

For example, with respect to the question of admission, as one of the arguments, then maybe the admission of the contract, to the effect if the property can't be zoned for commercial use, then plaintiff will still take it for residential use.

I suggest that that kind of concern can be satisfied without production of the documents in its entirety.

One of the suggestions that we had would be to submit certifications.

Another possibility would be that
we would urge on the Court, that in light of
the arguments for relevancy made by the
defendants, that we submit the document to
Your Honor in camera, with a view to determining
whether or not any of the document does, in
fact, have any relevance based on the arguments
that are made.

To the extent that there is a determination that something is relevant, only that portion of the contract be produced. That it be produced subject to the protective order.

That it be limited for the purposes

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of the litigation.

One of the concerns is that these matters will not become a matter appearing in newspapers and other items.

If something is relevant to the protective order, limit it to the application in this particular case.

There have been situations in this case where aspects of this litigation have been the subject of the press, where counsel for defendants have made statements indicating what they view to be the motives of plaintiff in bringing this action, ones which we don't agree with at all, so forth.

Our concern is that the matter, which is relevant, be produced. But that which is not relevant and which is just confidential, not only to the parties in this case but also to the owners of the property.

The stay is important, though, because the present situation is that appeals are being taken with respect to the intervention issue.

There are three different parties that moved to intervene. One was permitted

to intervene. Even Mr. Collins' clients, too, were denied intervention. That is all before the Appellate Division.

At this point, Judge Gaynor entered a stay about two weeks ago of all of the proceedings in this case.

The effect of that stay is to stay discovery going to the central issues in this case as to the validity of the zoning ordinance.

As to these issues, I would say at this point to require production of the contract, which at best peripheral, which has arguable relevance, in light of the fact that we have submitted an affidavit showing that we have standing to bring this action, at this point would be inappropriate.

at this point was discovery that was ordered back at the time of the pre-trial order as well. So I don't think this is the central issue in the case.

Your Honor, the only relevance is on the standing question.

The affidavit I submitted certainly for the present status of this litigation,

satisfies the standing question.

Our recommendation would be, or our suggestion, with all deference, Your Honor, is in light of the stay, that the document be submitted in camera.

At the time the stay is dissolved or a determination as to whether any of it is relevant to the litigation, to the extent it is relevant to the litigation, which is not going to proceed until the stay is lifted anyway. That whatever portion of the document is either produced or summarized, or whatever, be subject to the protective order, and that there be disclosure.

Your Honor, I think that this is a reasonable request and it can be made without prejudice to their right in the future to seek further relief.

THE COURT: Does the township want to say anything about this?

MR. FALGIANI: Yes, sir.

Judge, you asked a few minutes ago about what the damage to the plaintiff by submitting this contract would be. I don't think we really received an answer.

The answer that counsel gave is that essentially the information is going to hit the press. It may prove to be embarrassing, it may prove to upset the confidentiality that they had between purchaser and buyer.

I simply want to point out to the Court that plaintiff has negotiated for several hundred acres of prime land in Bedminster.

and the development that occurs, whether or not we successfully defend our ordinance, is going to have a significant impact on the entire region. There are significant public policy issues.

The construction of a 1.2 million square foot shopping center in the heart of Bedminster is going to affect, not just Bedminster, but the entire region.

It is simply unfounded for plaintiff, who brings that kind of suit to say that the press ought to be -- that that information of this case ought to be shielded in some way.

Public policy litigation ought to be in the public light.

There is absolutely no reason suggested by counsel why any element of this contract should be shielded.

There may very well be relevant evidence in there. We suspect that there is. We shouldn't have to play a guessing game in defending our ordinance.

THE COURT: It seems to me that the suggestion made by the attorney for the plaintiff may be the best here. It will protect all parties and stay the discovery according to the stay order.

With regard to all other matters, once that stay is lifted, the judge handling it at that time view this contract in camera to determine whether it is relevant, what portions of it are relevant, or whether the whole contract should be discoverable, or whether part of the contract should be and other parts be subject to a protective order.

I think that this would be the fairest situation to both sides, certainly for a businessman who is involved in buying and selling land, contracts, options, and what have you, and doesn't necessarily want

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his whole business run by everybody.

The claim of confidentiality, obviously, has to give way to relevant use of the contract. But I think that might be the best compromise situation at this time and still protect the interests of the intervenor.

MR. COLLINS: Might I just ask one question. Would it be possible to have that reviewed perhaps by you immediately, or in the near future, as opposed to waiting until after the stay, because the information may help our clients in knowing how long this litigation will go on?

MR. FALGIANI: One of the reasons for the stay is the determination as to whether or not Mr. Collins' clients will be parties to this case. At the time the stay is dissolved.

That is one of the reasons, although articulated before, it is premature to make the decision of whether information should be turned over or not until the stay question is resolved.

THE COURT: Well, the difficulty with me at this point, I assume the judge who gets it at a later time, has more background

in this case than I.

For me to sit down and read a contract right now and determine what is relevant and what is not relevant, is not merely knowing all of the issues involved in this case. I think it would be difficult and that is my reluctance to do so.

I would think that at a later time, when he gets this case, a judge will be much more familiar with the issues and be able to determine more knowledgeably than I am at this time.

If the appeals are involving, among other things, even your status, the intervenor's status, you may well be out. Then your application as far as you are concerned --

MR. COLLINS: That is more of an indication of why there was prejudice to us. Because this particular document was ordered to be produced by Judge Imbriani at the pretrial conference. At the same time that we were both granted permission to intervene.

THE COURT: I have so ruled and we will do it in that fashion.

We will take a brief recess.

(Whereupon, the matter is concluded.)

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