LAW DIVISION, CIVIL PART PASSAIC COUNTY DOCKET NO. L-2951-16 A.D.# 1 IN RE 3 RINGWOOD ORDINANCE TRANSCRIPT 4 2016-01 ΟF 5 MOTION FULL REMEDIATION 6 OF SUPERFUND SITES 7 8 Place: Passaic County Courthouse 77 Hamilton Street Paterson, NJ 07505 10 Date: September 16, 2016 11 BEFORE: 12 HONORABLE ERNEST M. CAPOSELA, A.J.S.C. 13 14 TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY: 15 JUSTIN D. SANTAGATA, ESQ. (Kaufman Semeraro & Leibman) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY

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	1	APPEARANCES:
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	4	Attorneys for Borough of Ringwood
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	6	DOROTHY MELLO LAGUZZA, ESQ. (LeClair Ryan)
•	7	Attorneys for Ford Motor Company
	8	RYAN BOLTON, Pro Se
	9	LISA CHIANG, Pro Se For the Petitioner, Ringwood Cares
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1	COURT OFFICER: All rise.
2	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
3	Please be seated. Please be seated. All right. So we
4	have a matter this afternoon. It's in IN RE RINGWOOD
5	ORDINANCE 2016-01, FULL REMEDIATION OF SUPERFUND SITES,
6	PAS-L-2951-16. Can I have the appearances of the
7	parties, please.
8	MR. SEMERARO: Good morning, Your Honor.
9	Mark Semeraro, S-e-m-e-r-a-r-o, and my associate,
10	Justin Santagata, on behalf of plaintiff, Borough of
11	Ringwood.
12	MR. LAGROTTERIA: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
13	Joe Lagrotteria and Dorothy Laguzza from LeClair Ryan
14	on behalf of Ford Motor Company.
15	THE COURT: Okay.
16	MR. BOLTON: Ryan Bolton and Lisa Chiang on
17	behalf of Ringwood Cares.
18	THE COURT: Are you attorneys?
19	MR. BOLTON: No.
20.	THE COURT: Okay. That's okay. I just
21	wanted to know. All right. So I want to hear from the
22	petitioners first and, specifically, I want to hear
23	from you, your arguments in this order. I want you to
24	address the laches and estoppel argument first. That
25	seems to be the logical progression. So, petitioners,

if you would -- the -- the argument is, is that you're out of time, that you've either sat back on your rights and you're estopped from doing this. So I know you address this in your -- I don't know if there's a date on it because I got it by e-mail -- in your papers.

It's in there. So let me hear from you first on that.

MR. BOLTON: Is it all right with Your Honor if we address prerogative writ at the same time, since they seem tied?

THE COURT: I really want you to -- yes. You can. But, I guess, the key here is before we get into the merits and we get into anything else, the other parties say that you're out of time, that you shouldn't even -- it's too late, that there's no -- you had your opportunity to be heard and that you didn't do that, so that's what I want you to address.

MR. BOLTON: Sure. So we find that the arguments around the equitable principles of laches and estoppel are somehow — that they think that this is somehow applicable is entirely unfounded. Laches only applies in cases where a party engages in an inexcusable delay, which prejudices another party to a given action with no plausible justification. This clearly does not apply here, and Ford's reliance on this reasoning is misplaced for two important reasons.

First, Ford and the petitioners were never parties to any type of a contractor or any other kind of relationship. The implication that Ford in any way relied upon us to act or to do anything or the fact that we in-acted is not explainable.

Second, the petitioners did not delay or sleep on our rights, as they say. We properly exercised our rights under the Faulkner Act in light of the current status of the remedy selection, as well as the long, complex, and ever-changing status of the Superfund Site and the contamination being found there. Ford's estoppel claims are similarly misplaced. This principle of fair dealing requiring one party to rely upon the other fails for the reasons above but then, also, the actions that they have taken to date have really been pursuant to their own self-interest of cost containment as required in order to have the contingency remedy put forth.

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Lagrotteria.

MR. LAGROTTERIA: Thank you, Your Honor. The laches argument is to some degrees all tied into the prerogative writ issue and the estoppel issue. Since 2011, there have been a series of resolutions and actions by the Borough, by the EPA, and by Ford in moving towards building stepping stones, if you will,

for the capping remedy, ultimately approved by the Borough in 2014.

The petitioners appeared at various council meetings. They voiced their objections, but they did nothing to pursue their legal rights and I believe, in my view, it's overly -- it's overly technical to say, well, there's not a contractual relationship there, so laches can't apply.

Well, this is not exactly a typical type of suit and the laches, estoppel, and the prerogative writ issue all tie into the fact that these resolutions were never challenged. They sat on their rights for five to two years ago and did nothing.

Taken to the logical conclusion, a citizens' group could let all this take place, the remediation take place, and come in under the Faulkner Act five, six, seven years later and say, do it all over. We don't like this. We all understand the case law and the principles and the hornbook law and the Faulkner Act, and it has laudatory purposes, no question about it.

But to have a series of many resolutions over years take place and no legal action taken and now come in after Ford has submitted its design to the EPA. The EPA has approved the capping and recycling. The

Borough has gotten Highlands Preservation approvals and taken all of its actions under its consent order with the EPA and the EPA has relied on it. It just begs the question, when does this — when could this possibly end? When can a party, a party, an individual, ever enter into agreement with a municipality, have it all done and then have a citizens' group come in under the Faulkner Act and say, no, redo it, never mind, five, six, seven, eight years later? It just can't work that way, Judge.

Again, we all understand the laudatory purpose of the Faulkner Act, but there's also, you have to pursue your rights, laches, estoppel, and certainly the 45-day rule on the prerogative writs has to also apply here to each resolution passed from 2011 through 2015.

THE COURT: Mr. Semeraro on behalf of the Borough?

MR. SEMERARO: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, the Borough respects the ability of
citizens to pursue their referendum rights and does not
maintain the position that would circumvent or erode
those rights, has great respect for that. However, in
this particular case, there were a number of
resolutions that would ultimately be violated or be

circumvented by virtue of this legislative enactment. 1 2 If this ordinance were to be placed on the 3 ballot and pass, it would require the Borough to break agreements that authorizations have been passed 5 obligating them to enter into. Also, this dovetail 6 into why this referendum is invalid. It's invalid 7 because, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 19:3-6, it has to show the true matter being voted upon. 8 9 In this particular case, to sit there and not 10 tell the people that you're voting to overturn resolutions that were passed years ago is not being 11 12 honest with the people. 13 THE COURT: Maybe and what the consequences 14 would be --15 MR. SEMERARO: And the consequences are --16 THE COURT: -- on, say, a lawsuit and --17 MR. SEMERARO: Exactly. THE COURT: Right. 18 19 MR. SEMERARO: And, certainly, those are even 20 tenfold of what the significance of the first statement 21

tenfold of what the significance of the first statement is. But we feel that there are even far greater reasons than -- albeit than these reasons and, certainly, the 45-day prerogative writ statute of limitations can't be circumvented. If it was, it would actually be eroding authority vested into the council

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by the Faulkner Act itself and as the <u>BAUMAN</u> (phonetic)
case had indicated, you can't be doing that. So we do
agree that the 45-day prerogative writ statute of
limitations would be violated by the passage of this
ordinance.

- MR. BOLTON: So it seems to me that we're confusing separate issues. We're not filing any suit against a particular resolution or action. We're putting forth separate legislation. And the suggestion that for the past five years, we should have been filing numerous, what I would argue would be frivolous lawsuits against individual resolution doesn't really make sense because, if you look at the substance of those resolutions and the minutes of the meetings in which they were passed, there's no content. All we knew is that negotiations were happening and, truthfully, as warranted by the EPA, such negotiations are required.
- THE COURT: So what's your -- what -- what is it that you're actually -- are you not saying that the Borough of Ringwood, when it passed ordinances or resolutions on this site acted arbitrarily, capriciously, without any evidence in the record. I mean, isn't that --

MR. SEMERARO: Personally, I don't want to

suggest that it was capricious because I think that's an overly negative connotation. I think that the issue at hand is that, over the past number of years, through various meetings, through the community action group that's a part of the EPA, and the solicitation of input during the development of the rot. So in my view, nothing prior to the rot is even relevant in terms of what we should have acted upon because it was all input into that final document.

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Our issue is that we thought that we were doing the right thing by advocating with our representatives to represent the community view and they have failed to do so because they disagree with us and our goal is to bind them to listen to the community desire for the future land use and to do so not just because, you know, we are the loudest group or there is another loud group, but put it directly on the ballot and have every residents' voice heard.

THE COURT: So what are you asking the community? I'm -- make believe that I'm a citizen of the Borough of Ringwood. What are you saying to me on Election Day?

MR. SEMERARO: On election day, we are asking the citizens of Ringwood to decide whether or not they want the O'Connor disposal area consolidated and capped

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with a recycling center put on it or, if they want the
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     area excavated permanently as per the EPA's --
               THE COURT: Okay. Now, let me just stop you
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 4
             Isn't that horse out of the barn already,
     though? Isn't that stuff that they've already decided?
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             MR. BOLTON: It's absolutely not, Your Honor.
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     As indicated by the letter from Walter Mugden
 8
     (phonetic), it's very much still on the table and if
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     the Borough at any point in time had voluntarily
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     withdrawn its plans, we wouldn't be here today.
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               THE COURT: But that's to November -- I don't
12
     know if I have it right here.
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               MR. BOLTON: Yes.
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               THE COURT: It's November 22nd, I think, they
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     have.
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               MR. BOLTON: Correct.
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               THE COURT: So --
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               MR. BOLTON: So there is still an opportunity
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     for the proposal to --
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               THE COURT: Well, but there's an opportunity
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     for the contractor -- for the agreement to be done,
     too. It's not like that horse -- that's still a
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     contingency in the contract or the agreement.
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               MR. BOLTON: Right.
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               THE COURT: It's --
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MR. BOLTON: It is and I think that -- I mean, if we want to talk about the term sheets, --

THE COURT: Well, let's say after -- say it's November -- now, let's say it's November 22nd and they don't bill the recycling plant over the site or agree or make substantial steps towards, the EPA says, you go back to the default recommendation. So you win because that's what, I think, you want, right?

MR. BOLTON: Correct.

THE COURT: But there's still a contract in place with a condition like basic contract law.

There's things called conditions precedent, meaning that before there's an actual contract, certain conditions have to exist and then there's conditions subsequent meaning that, yeah, there's a contract and there's certain conditions that are -- that the parties agree to, you know, during the course of the contract. So we still have this issue.

Like, in other words, that -- that recycling center, if the Borough sends people out there next week to start construction or, I don't know, whatever steps have to be taken, why -- why would I allow the voters on November 8th, I guess it would be, to prevent that? Like, in other words, that -- this contract is still valid. How can I let the public invalidate a valid

1 | contract that exists between these parties?

Now, after November 22nd, that's a different ball game. You probably don't have to do anything. If the EPA comes in and gets heavy handed and says, well, that's it. I gave you a chance. Now, I want you to take this stuff out of here, not cap it.

MR. BOLTON: I mean, truthfully, Your Honor, --

THE COURT: Like the Faulkner Act doesn't allow that, right? I mean, that Faulkner Act wouldn't -- you know, initiative and referendum is not -- you don't allow people to -- to -- you don't allow citizens to vote to nullify a contract between two parties where there was an offer, an acceptance and consideration, which is the basic contract.

MR. BOLTON: I believe, based on my understanding of it that to the same extent that the council could pass a resolution to nullify it or back out, along with whatever consequences that may bring, it's also given to the hands of the citizens under the Faulkner Act.

THE COURT: Well, would your -- would your question then say, by -- please be advised that by voting yes on this question, you will be exposing the Borough to in excess of \$10 million in legal liability.

Would that be fair to put in the question?

MR. BOLTON: I think that, what we would want to do with the question is avoid hypotheticals.

THE COURT: Listen, I'm going to tell you something, that's not -- that's not a hypothetical. I can't put the dollar amount, but you can put the word substantial. I mean, I don't know if the -- what the ultimate damages would be, but you wouldn't say to a -- you're not going to say to a voter, yes, we'll do this, there's no consequences.

I mean, if you really wanted to say, which could -- which could result in a substantial damage award against the Borough and result in a substantial increase in your property taxes to pay the award. I mean, isn't that -- isn't that fair to tell the public? Wouldn't that be like a fair disclosure and then say, okay, vote for it if you want?

MR. BOLTON: To an extent, I think that there's some confusion in the matter because the term sheets have only recently come to light, particularly, in — to the extent of the detail contained within them. So, for example, to say that the taxes will go up extraordinarily, you know, is something that we don't know based on the extent to which any insurance coverage — insurance policies would cover some of the

1 | Borough's liability.

14.

So if we were able to determine or put forth
an amount for a sum or a range that would seem
feasible, that would be fine. But --

THE COURT: I don't think -- Mr. Semeraro, I don't think the Borough has insurance for breach of contract.

MR. SEMERARO: No. As a matter of fact,

Judge, if I could weigh in on -- because I think that
you're touching upon some very valid concerns that the
Borough has. I think that that whole line of
questioning started with, well, what is your question
asking the folks on election day.

THE COURT: Right. That's correct.

MR. SEMERARO: And the one thing that we could agree on that the question doesn't ask and it most certainly should is should the Borough reach an agreement it had entered into? Should the Borough incur legal expenses associated with any action that Ford institutes suing the Borough over that because, clearly, I don't believe that there would be insurance coverage for a breach of contract. I can't say it with certainty but, certainly, my understanding of the insurance provisions would lead to that conclusion. I think that breaching this agreement would potentially

jeopardize insurance coverage in its entirety and, therefore, that question has to be brought to the public's attention.

the future?

You reference 10 million. This idea -
THE COURT: I mean, I just -- look, -
MR. SEMERARO: No. No. No. And I

understand that. It is at least \$28 million because
the cost difference between the capping, which has been
estimated to be \$5 million and the full excavation has
been estimated to be \$33 million, it doesn't -- the
question also doesn't sit there and say -- inform the
people, first off, that you have limited insurance
funds and should we be exhausting those insurance funds

to select the most expensive remedy available, so that

we have no insurance coverage to protect ourselves in

The question leaves out and actually infers and is misleading, that Ford was the sole polluter found responsible by the EPA. The EPA, for almost a decade at this point, has found that Ringwood has been a responsible party with respect to pollution. So you can't sit there and misled the public into thinking that you have the ability to successfully push all of this 100 percent onto the shoulders of Ford because the EPA has already identified us as a responsible party

and we do own two of three sites that are in question here.

It's simply misleading, not to mention the fact that it's compelling litigation to pursue nothing less than a 100 percent remedy. It's divesting unfairly and infinitely the governing body of Ringwood's ability to even sell and, quite frankly, I think that the Borough of Ringwood did an outstanding job in negotiating a very favorable settlement term with Ford because Ford is 85 percent responsible for the cost associated with this.

I can't imagine how much better anybody would realistically expect Ringwood to do, but I don't think they could sit there and force the governing body to pursue a 100 percent remedy and then have no mechanism by which to even sit there and follow through. I mean, who would be giving guidance to the attorneys through the process?

THE COURT: Well, let me ask the petitioners this question. Is -- I mean, this is an eleventh hour effort on your organization's behalf and is it prompted by information you received or you read about or you researched yourself about the efficacy of the capping and, now, all of a sudden, your group is saying, well, wait a minute, you know, the capping is not a good

thing and so we need to stop that. We want the removal. Is that basically it?

MR. BOLTON: Correct on a number of different fronts. So I would say, from a changing information standpoint, there was recent release of information regarding the contamination of 1,4-Dioxane in the groundwater, which was detected in reports but not communicated to the public. We actually had to find out about it through press coverage from The Record.

That also harkens back to when it was actually found in the Borough's wells three years ago, in 2013, I believe, and while we can beat around the bush around levels of possible carcinogens and what is or is not allowed, I would suggest that nobody would voluntarily want any degree of any potential contaminant in their water at all, particularly, one where it's still identified as an emerging contaminant and we don't really know what that does to somebody and we don't really know what the safe levels of this are.

The second aspect of the question that you raised, is regarding caps. Caps have a shelf life and while we may all to some extent agree that by paving it and putting a recycling center on top, that cap would have a longer shelf life. However, there are ongoing maintenance costs for both parties for the life of that

situation. It's not -- it's not leaving the town and, as a resident, you also then still have this permanent stigma of a cap town, which we may already have with Peter's and Cannon's Mine. But from a property value standpoint and the way that our town is perceived, it is better for us to have -- you know, a community that advocates and fights for as clean an environment as possible and does as much to protect the Wanaque Reservoir that's within our boundaries as possible.

You know, in looking through the term sheets and, again, not thoroughly versed or very comfortable, that there seems to be a very broad release of liability on the part of Ford, which maybe that's smart, maybe that's not but that goes, you know, in perpetuity and, to some extent, I would suggest that if the parties that were doing the negotiating came up with this allocation of responsibility at 85 and 15 percent respectively, why would that liability be contingent upon the costs involved? Irresponsibility for the situation is irresponsibility for the situation, and that should hold regardless of what happens to the remedy selected or the cost thereof.

THE COURT: Mr. Semeraro, what -- if you could address this issue that the petitioners made.

They say, all right, so if you put the cap on it and

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     these things have shelf lives, then what happens? Does
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     that -- does that -- or Ford, either one, whoever is in
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     a better position then.
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               MR. SEMERARO: I just don't think that that's
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     the issue that's rightfully before this Court.
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               THE COURT: No. I don't think it's the issue
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     that's before me but, you know, I mean, he's raising
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         I mean, I know what the legal issues are before
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     me, trust me.
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               MR. SEMERARO: Yes.
                                    Yes.
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               THE COURT: But, I mean, I want to also be
     able to give everybody -- you know, it's a courtroom
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     and I want to give everybody -- let them express their
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     thoughts.
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               MR. SEMERARO: I -- I --
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               THE COURT: But, of course, I'm going to rule
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     based on the facts of the law.
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               MR. SEMERARO: I see that, Judge, and I
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     guess, just for preservation of the record, --
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               THE COURT:
                           Right.
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               MR. SEMERARO: -- I don't believe that that
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     issue has any bearing on the definitive issues or the
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     responsive issues.
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               THE COURT: I -- I -- well, I agree. I agree
     with you but, perhaps, because it's a --
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And subject to that before the 1 MR. SEMERARO: 2 counsel. 3 MR. LAGROTTERIA: Yes. 4 THE COURT: -- because it's a forum -- before 5 it's -- I agree with you. 6 MR. SEMERARO: Fair enough. 7 THE COURT: But because it's a forum, if we 8 can answer. 9 MR. SEMERARO: Absolutely. 10 MR. LAGROTTERIA: Surely, Your Honor. Two --11 two points on the issue of the cap. First of all, 12 there's an ongoing obligation to monitor and make sure 13 the cap is still efficacy -- and the efficacy of it is 14 still in place. Moreover, CERCLA, the federal EPA 15 regs, require a five-year analysis or look back to make 1.6 sure that this cap is still working. So it's not like 17 this cap and the recycling center goes and Ford says, 18 goodbye, see you never. That's not what happens here. 19 There's ongoing monitor and maintenance; and there's a 20 five-year look back to see how it's performing. 21 So it's misleading to suggest that, again, 22 Ford would just have this cap put in and recycling --23 build a recycling center and you never hear from Ford

Secondly, as to the issue about the Dioxane

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again. That's not correct.

referred to, Exhibit D to our submission to Your Honor of September 9th, 2016, has the EPA letter that says that it's not seeking Dioxane as an issue and that it's not a problem with human health and the environment.

So in my view, -- and, frankly, Judge, I think that was kind of a pretext to bring all this to bear because of the delays and responding to the various resolutions that were passed and never appealed.

MR. BOLTON: Regarding the EPA's assertions, you know, we hold the EPA in very high regard and we acknowledge their authority in a lot of matters.

However, they're not infallible by any stretch of the imagination and, truthfully, they're the same agency that assured everyone that the air at ground zero was fine.

So while, you know, we take their representations that that's not the source of the Dioxane and that the Dioxane presents no risk to us, we are the ones who have to live with that, not them. And while we're not saying that Ford is going anywhere because, you know, we acknowledge that both parties — and, again, both parties are on the hook for the cap in perpetuity. If the life time maintenance costs of that cap are to be borne 85 percent by Ford, that's dependent upon the admittedly very long running

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corporation existing in perpetuity like our
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      municipality. And as we've seen from the recent
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      economic times and I believe that Ford took some TARP
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      money, they're not necessarily going to be here
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      forever.
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                MR. LAGROTTERIA: No. They did not.
  7
                THE COURT: They didn't.
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                MR. LAGROTTERIA: They did not.
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                THE COURT: They didn't take any.
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                MR. SEMERARO: They did not.
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                MR. LAGROTTERIA: They were the one of the
 12
      three big car companies that did not take TARP money.
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                THE COURT: Well, I -- I --
                MR. BOLTON: All right. Just a guess, but --
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                THE COURT: They did not -- they did not take
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      any of the bailout money. That, -- that, I know.
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                MR. BOLTON: Then I apologize for that.
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                THE COURT: I know for --
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                MR. BOLTON: And they are a very old
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      corporation, but we're now tying the future of our
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      municipality to a corporate entity existing in
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      perpetuity.
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                THE COURT: All right. Let me see.
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      was something else I have. Oh, there was one last
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      point I wanted to talk about. Let me ask the
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petitioners. Go to your -- the question that you propose and just read it into the record. Read it.

MR. BOLTON: The question itself, not the ordinance?

THE COURT: Yes. The question you propose to put on the ballot.

MR. BOLTON: Shall the commitment of full remediation of the O'Connor disposal area and the contaminated water in Peter's Mine and -- sorry -- in Peter's and Cannon Mine's ordinance duly submitted by petition to the Borough of Ringwood, which includes, among other provisions, requiring the Borough to (A) comply with the selected remedy involving removal of the bill for off-site disposal from the O'Connor disposal area as set forth in the record of decision issued June 30th, 2014, by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the EPA, and to actively support the full remediation of the contaminated water in the Peter's and Cannon Mines.

(B) Withdraw the request to the EPA seeking permission to construct or permit or otherwise support the construction of a new recycling center upon the O'Connor disposal area and to work with the community to find appropriate uses for this area. (C) Exhaust all avenues in seeking an exemption to liability for the

contamination of the Superfund Site under the 1 2 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and 3 Liability Act of 1980, CERCLA. (D) exhaust all avenues to help ensure that Ford Motor Company, the polluter 5 solely responsible for the toxic material at the 6 Ringwood mines/landfill site is held fully responsible 7 under CERCLA for the remediation and clean up of the 8 Ringwood mine/landfill site. 9 (E) Pursue all available grant funding to 10 defray any portion of the cleanup costs for which the Borough may be responsible and actively seek 11 12 maximization of the amount paid by the Borough's insurance carriers in connection with such cleanup 1.3 14 And (F) commit to keeping Borough residents 15 informed of the status of all the foregoing items. 16

THE COURT: All right. Now, what's your reaction for that?

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MR. BOLTON: I feel like an idiot for missing the last two words being asked.

THE COURT: No. I don't think -- let me just say this, neither one of you are idiots, far from it.

I mean, you're very good on your feet for not being an attorney. I've had attorneys that are much less eloquent than you are.

But here's the thing, I guess. So I'm -- I'm

the person that goes into the voting booth on November 8th and I see President and I don't know if there's other Congressional seats up in the district, and then I see this question. Is it -- is it reasonable to expect that the average voter would even come close to understand-- not you. Don't tell me you because you're not the average voter, nor you or maybe some of the other people that are in Cares, but the average voter. Ernie Caposela who goes to work in the gas station changing brakes and doing different things, and what do I do when I see that? I --

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MR. BOLTON: Having -- you know, under -- under the Faulkner Act, we're required to collect all the signatures in person. So we had an opportunity to meet with a broad cross-section of individuals, some who have signed, some who did not. And having had them review the question, I think that it is reasonable for people to understand that yes means that it would be passed and a no means that it would not be, and I have to say that the people that we spoke to were in the full spectrum, you know, from highly educated to more --

THE COURT: But you're not going to be there to explain it. You're not going to be in the booth with them. There's a big difference between asking a

1 person to sign a petition. So, for example, I'm Ernie 2 Caposela and I'm sitting in the park in Ringwood and 3 you come up to me and say, sir, you know, I'm from Ringwood Cares, would you sign this petition? And I 5 make the -- I respond by saying, well, what is it 6 about? I don't think you just say, here, read it and 7 then sign the petition. I would imagine that you do 8 some explanation, if I have a question. If I say, 9 well, what is it or if I say -- if I read it and I say, I don't understand it, you're there, you can explain it 10 to me, and I can either decide to sign it or not to 11 12 sign it. 13 Let me change the facts on you. Now, I walk 14 into the voting booth. I pull the lever. The curtain 15 closes behind me. I've never spoken to anybody from 16 Ringwood Cares. I see this question. There's nobody 17 there to explain it to me. You're not there. Nobody 18 from Ringwood Cares is there to explain it to me. 19 have to understand, what does this mean? 20 Isn't there a difference? I mean, you're 21 trying to say, well, you had 350 people sign a petition 22 because they said they understood the question, but 23 those were people who, obviously, your workers spoke to

or attended meetings where it was explained to them

that this is what we're going to do and there's a big

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     difference. What's the population of Ringwood, Mr.
     Semeraro, roughly?
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               MR. SEMERARO: About 9,000, I believe -- 12
     -- 12.
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               THE COURT: So there's 9,000.
                                             There's 8--
 6
     how much?
 7
               MR. SEMERARO:
                              12,000.
 8
               THE COURT: Oh, 12,000.
                                        So there's
 9
     approximately 11,650 people who Ringwood Cares has
10
     never spoken to by way of a petition to get in on the
11
     ballot. What about those folks?
12
               MR. BOLTON: I mean, I would say that the
13
     allegation for 'education doesn't change for an
14
     individual citizen, whether it's an ordinance question
15
     or a candidate. We're going to elect a new President,
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     and there's absolutely no information contained on the
17
     voting booth about their platforms. The only thing
18
     that's included is party affiliation.
19
             . I think that, as citizens, we are accustomed
20
     to having to educate ourselves about the matters at
21
     hand and, you know, we can't be forced to be
     responsible.
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23
               THE COURT: But don't -- if you ask a
     question on an -- on an initiative or referendum,
24
25
     doesn't -- don't -- doesn't the voter have to
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understand what the consequences are for voting for it 1 or not voting for it? Doesn't it have to have an explanatory statement, if you do this, then or this could result in? It's like -- you know, are you in favor of a gas tax? Simple question, right? This isn't like that. This is a very -- a very complicated, complex -- because it's a complicated, complex issue. I understand that.

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MR. BOLTON: And I would say that, you know, the question is likely to not be the first time that someone is encountering it. There's a significant amount of press coverage over the issue. We will be active --

THE COURT: Yes. But we can't assume that, though. We can't assume that, that people have read about it in the paper and, therefore, they understand it. It's a difficult question. I've read it a couple times and I'm still, you know, struggling to determine -- it's a binary answer, correct? Do we agree with that?

MR. BOLTON: Right.

THE COURT: It's a binary answer. So how do we give such a binary answer to such a complicated question? Let me hear from Mr. Semeraro. Thank you, sir.

MR. SEMERARO: That's a very important question but, to me, the question that begs an answer to even louder is, how do we get past the fact that they didn't even explain to the people that signed the petition nor did the petition question include the true issue being voted upon? Because going back to what I had spoken about earlier and then Your Honor had alluded to it, it doesn't discuss the fact that there was a settlement agreement, that this -- a vote of this won't violate the settlement agreement, that it's going to potentially expose the taxpayers of Ringwood to countless millions of dollars in additional taxes.

It doesn't explain the true issue being voted on, not even to the people that voted -- that signed the petition and, because of that, it has to be invalid on its face. It is invalid on its face.

In addition to these abundance of issues -and we've briefed them, Judge. I don't want to belabor
the point. There are a whole host of additional
reasons why, as written, it's confusing. We had
delineated distinctions between what was represented in
the petition question and the ordinance itself.

There are other threshold questions that knocked this petition out of the box at the very beginning and that's because it's facially invalid.

This ordinance violates and is preempted by OPRA, by the MLUL, and arguably, CERCLA as well.

10.

So all these finer details, I understand -- I certainly understand why they're important to the petitioners and they're doing a fine job on arguing their point.

THE COURT: They're doing an excellent job.

MR. SEMERARO: Yeah. They truly are. I mean, they care. That's to be encouraged. And the Borough does encourage participation and does hear their concerns, but the Borough has to run a business and the Borough ended up entering into an agreement that was incredibly financially favorable and did not compromise the safety and well being of its population.

In doing so, it passed a number of resolutions that should have been challenged a long time ago and have not. We are now significantly down this road and we're faced with a referendum that, quite frankly, is facially defective and can't go forward just because of the fact that key components of it are preempted by law.

It cannot be cured. The case law is incredibly clear. You have the <u>FINKEL</u> case and the <u>JACKSON</u> case. It is -- both those cases, Judge, essentially say that the Court cannot alter any of the

language or sever any of the language because the people that signed the petition were signing the petition for the precise language contained in the question. So you can't fix it. It is facially invalid and, on top of that, if the Court wanted to, we could go through all the analysis as to how it is misleading.

THE COURT: Yes.

25 -

MR. SEMERARO: Your Honor touched upon why it's confusing and, clearly, it's outdated and one issue on the outdated that I would just like to emphasize just for the record is the fact that the question asks or discusses the ROD but it doesn't discuss the EDS, which was an amendment to it.

The EPA came in and said that they are accepting the capping, but the question doesn't say that. The question -- and it was intentional -- leads the reader down a garden path saying, you know what, you're not going to be protected. The EPA wanted full excavation and don't let anything less than that happen and that's untrue.

So for all of these reasons, Your Honor, it is completely invalid and it should be -- it should be enjoined --

THE COURT: Ford, anything else you want to say?

MR. LAGROTTERIA: Your Honor, I have nothing else unless --

THE COURT: All right. Petitioners, anything else? You can say anything else you want within reason.

MR. BOLTON: Yes. So in terms of the preemption, you know, one of the things that they've mentioned being superseded by the petition is OPRA and, contrary to their assertions, the proposed ordinance requires only information as to the status of the Superfund Site to be disclosed to the public. It doesn't specify that every document must be disclosed regardless of its contents and it doesn't even require the publication of actual documents as the Borough contends. It just seeks disclosure of information and leaves the Borough flexibility to determine how to present such information.

It's important to note that we intentionally included an exception for privileged information furthering our argument that not every document was intended to be disclosed. It's also clear that we're not preempted in any way by the EPA because we're not in any way trying to modify their remedies or usurping their power whatsoever. In fact, we didn't reference the EST simply because the rot is more complete. It's

not a matter of chronology. We were just trying to be specific in what we were referring to.

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The EPA has also made it clear that it will become the final selective remedy in the event that the Borough does not meet the requirements with respect to the contingency remedy by the November 22nd deadline. Asking for the implementation of the clearly preferred and still available remedy is vastly different than demanding the EPA change its remedy as they have intended.

And, also, I just want to touch upon the topic of severability and modification by the Court. We know that it cannot be substantially changed nor are we seeking that. But the severability clause was included with the knowledge that individual parts might have been challenged after it was enacted, and it seems to be a standard part of municipal ordinances based upon our research.

The Borough's own quote of ordinances contains multiple severability clauses. However, unlike in the cited cases, voters who signed this ordinance did so with the understanding that any one portion of this same ordinance could be struck down, leaving the balance intact. So should for any reason it find itself on the ballot in partial form and the

critical part that compelled that voter to sign it is 1 2 no longer present, they can withdraw their support via their vote. 3 However, again, the intent was simply for the 5 integrity of the ordinance to remain in place after 6 enactment, should it suffer a successful challenge to 7 one or more of the sections. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Bolton. 8 9 Anybody else? Anybody else? 1.0 MR. SEMERARO: Your Honor, I just want to read in for the record the issue about OPRA and why we 11 12 feel that it is preemptive. 13 THE COURT: Sure. Sure. 14 MR. SEMERARO: The language in the ordinance 15 -- and I'm not going to read the entire paragraph, but 16 it does continue and say, and providing and publicizing any information the Borough has in its file or at its 17 18 disposal that would assist in proving such liability, 19 limited only to the extent that such information is 20 properly classified as privileged. 21 OPRA, as we have briefed, has an abundance of 22 exceptions as to what constitutes a public record. 23 THE COURT: Correct. MR. SEMERARO: I know that Your Honor is 24

familiar with OPRA, so I don't want to belabor the

25

point, but this would create a special OPRA that's applicable just to Ringwood and when you analyze preemption law, all the elements are present and it is, in fact, preempted, regardless whether or not it does discuss the fact that privileged documents be excluded because there's a whole other — whole list of other documents that wouldn't be included in OPRA but would be required to be produced by virtue of this ordinance.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. the way I'm viewing this, quite honestly, is that there's this agreement that exists between the Borough of Ringwood and the Ford Motor Company with the approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and that agreement is still in place. contingency in it from the standpoint of the Environmental Protection Agency of November 22nd, meaning that the Borough of Ringwood has until November 22nd to follow through and essentially build or make substantial steps towards building a recycling center over this capped area and that if it's not done by November 22nd, then the EPA is -- their position is going to be to resort to the initial proposal, which was a removal proposal.

Now, the Borough of Ringwood says that the difference between the two is about -- it looks like

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     it's about $5 million, the removal versus the capping,
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     if I got that right. No?
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               MR. SEMERARO: No.
                                   It's 28.
               THE COURT: It's 28? Well, it was 28 million
 5
     to remove it.
 6
               MR. SEMERARO: 33 to remove it, Your Honor, 5
 7
     capping,
 8
               THE COURT:
                           33 to remove it?
 9
               MR. SEMERARO: -- (indiscernible) of 28.
10
               THE COURT: And 5 for capping. Okay. So a
11
     substantial cost to the Borough of Ringwood, if this
12
     doesn't happen. So, you know, we start with that and
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     then Ford points out that, see, that's part of the
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     reason for these limitations on the rights to appeal
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     and the limitation on prerogative writ. So if the city
16
     council enters an agreement and someone wants to
17
     contest it, they have to do so in a timely manner
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     because, if that's not the case, then we're going to
19
     have meaningless public contracts and we're going to
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     have problems with breach of contract, and it's my
21
     opinion, quite honestly, that if the voters on November
22
     8th were to vote that -- you know, in favor of this, it
23
     would create a breach of contract for the Borough of
24
     Ringwood that I believe would expose them to
25
     substantial financial liability.
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It would also -- from that -- from the standpoint of the lawsuit and damages but then the cost of that would, I think, have to be shouldered by the taxpayers and the Borough. I'm not aware of any insurance you buy for breach of contract. Nobody writes policies for that. I mean, there are surety -- I shouldn't say that. There are surety bonds and things like that but not in a situation like this.

So the Court takes that into consideration and denies the petitioner's application but, also, the question is not intelligible. It's complicated. The average voter would not be able to understand this. There's no explanatory statement with it. It's a binary choice, a yes or a no answer. The question itself seems to me to be compound. You know, the rules of evidence teach us that, if you ask a compound question in a courtroom and you ask for a yes or no answer, you can't do that and it's not possible to do that. So I think that also comes into play.

And, you know, without getting into any detail, I think there is — there is preemption present, you know, under OPRA. So for all of those reasons, I'm going to deny the petition and I can't — I can't rewrite the question. That's not something that the Courts do and I can't provide an explanatory

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     statement, just on that point. I wanted to add that.
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     So for those reasons, I'm going to deny the petition.
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               But, obviously, you know, look, the
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     petitioner is very eloquent in this and I understand,
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     you know, the history of this and how people feel about
 6
     their town and the don't want a stigma associated with
 7
     their town. I mean, look, quite honestly, with
 8
     organizations like yours, if anything, it's just the
     opposite. It's just the opposite. I mean, some of us
10
     live in towns where people just don't care. There's
11
     probably a million terrible things going on in some of
12
     these towns and they don't have watch dogs.
13
               I mean, I would feel pretty good living in
14
     Ringwood knowing that there's an organization that's,
15
     you know, trying to keep government on their toes.
16
     -- Mr. Bolton, I'm just curious, what's your
17
     profession?
18
               MR. BOLTON:
                            Marketing.
19
               THE COURT: Well, lawyers are kind of --
20
     lawyers are kind of -- but you're -- you're quite good.
21
               MR. LAGROTTERIA:
                                I agree.
22
               THE COURT: Yes. And the papers are quite
23
     good.
            So, Mr. Semeraro?
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               MR. SEMERARO: Yes, Your Honor. Could I just
25
     have a clarification for the record? So we asked for
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1	the Court to invalid the petition question,
2	THE COURT: Right.
3	MR. SEMERARO: the Court to invalidate the
4	ordinance, and to enjoin the vote.
5	THE COURT: Right.
6	MR. SEMERARO: You granted all three,
7	correct?
8	THE COURT: Yes. I did. Yes.
9	MR. SEMERARO: Okay. Thank you.
10	THE COURT: All right. Now, the only thing
11	is, I've got Ford did you have
12	MR. SEMERARO: They dismissed their
13	THE COURT: Did you
14	MR. LAGROTTERIA: Your Honor, we we we
15	have a stipulation withdrawn without prejudice.
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	MR. LAGROTTERIA: The petitioners just signed
18	it.
19	THE COURT: All right.
20	MR. SEMERARO: We need a signature of the
21	Attorney Gen Deputy Attorney General, who was here at
22	the last hearing. He entered an appearance.
23	THE COURT: Oh, Mr. Stevens.
24	MR. SEMERARO: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Oh, you know what? He's in my

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     courtroom on a regular basis because we're in the midst
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     of a major trial out of Paterson. In fact, I asked him
 3
     if he was going to be here today and he said, no. Mr.
 4
     Al Stevens his name is.
 5
               MR. SEMERARO: That's right. Yes.
 6
               THE COURT: Yes.
 7
               MR. SEMERARO: We have it all signed
 8
     otherwise that will withdraw the --
 9
               THE COURT: He will be here first thing
     Monday morning because we have a case with 240 -- if
10
11
     you want to leave it.
12
               MR. SEMERARO: Can I do that, Your Honor, if
13
     you don't mind and then --
14
               THE COURT: Yes. You can. I don't mind if
15
     you leave it. He'll be here at nine on Monday morning
16
     to continue the Paterson trial, and I'll give it to
17
     him.
               MR. SEMERARO:
18.
                             Okay.
19
               THE COURT: He was going to be here. I
20
     specifically asked him in that and he said, well, the
21
     Attorney General is not taking a position, it wasn't --
22
     he didn't feel it was necessary to be here.
23
               MR. SEMERARO: Okay. I'll hand it to you
24
     then.
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THE COURT: All right. So you can give it to

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1
     my clerk.
 2
               MR. SEMERARO: Yes.
 3
               THE COURT: I'll hold onto it. Do you want
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     to submit an order?
 5
               MR. SEMERARO: May I approach, Your Honor,
 6
     or --
 7
               THE COURT: Did you give me an order?
 8
               MR. SEMERARO: Yes. Thank you.
 9
               THE COURT: Okay. We'll fish it out.
10
               MR. SEMERARO: Thank you, Your Honor.
11
               THE COURT: If you just want to wait, I'll
     give you -- we'll get a copy of the order. I mean,
12
13
     you --
14
               MR. SEMERARO: Your Honor, we'll -- we'll --
15
     we think that we submitted one. If we could just --
16
     we'll wait for a confirmation. If not, we'll submit an
17
     order.
18
               THE COURT: I'll give it to my clerks, either
    Christian or Emily. Look through here. I think I saw
19
20
     it.
21
               COURT CLERK:
                             There is.
22
               THE COURT: And I didn't pull it out and then
23
     we'll staple it.
24
               MR. SEMERARO: If there's not an order, then
25
    we'll submit one. If not, we'll send one in.
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1	THE COURT: Okay. Everything is here.
2	Everything is in this pile.
3	(Proceedings concluded)
4	CERTIFICATION
5	
6	I, SHERRY M. BACHMANN, the assigned transcriber, do
7	hereby certify the foregoing transcript of
8	proceedings, time from 1:46 p.m. to 2:35 p.m., is
9	prepared in full compliance with the current
10	Transcript Format for Judicial Proceedings and is a
11	true and accurate non-compressed transcript of the
12	proceedings as recorded.
13	~
14	
15	Sherry Bachmann
16	
17	SHERRY M. BACHMANN AOC #454 G&L TRANSCRIPTION OF NJ Date: September 26, 2016
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