SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY

MONMOUTH COUNTY

LAW DIVISION - CIVIL PART DOCKET NO.: MON-L-2893-07

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TOWNSHIP OF MANALAPAN, : ET AL, :

.

Plaintiffs : TRANSCRIPT

:

-vs- : OF

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STUART J. MOSKOVITZ, : MOTIONS

ET AL,

:

Defendants :

Held at: Monmouth County Courthouse

71 Monument Park

Freehold, New Jersey

Heard on: December 21, 2007

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE TERENCE P. FLYNN, J.S.C.

TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY:

FRANK L. CORRADO, ESQ. (Barry Corrado Grassi & Gibson)

APPEARANCES:

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MATTHEW ZIMMERMAN, ESQ. (Electronic Frontier Foundation) Attorney for the "blogger"

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THE COURT: Good morning. This is the matter of the Township of Manalapan versus Stuart Moskovitz, Esq., Jane Doe, and/or John Doe, Docket Number Monmouth-L-2893-07. Everybody note your appearance please, starting I guess with the Township.

MR. WEEKS: David Weeks of Ruprecht Hart and Weeks on behalf of the Township of Manalapan.

MR. McCARTHY: Good morning, Your Honor, Daniel McCarthy from Rogut McCarthy Troy on behalf of Manalapan.
THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Good morning, Your Honor, Stuart J. Moskovitz.

MR. CORRADO: Good morning, Your Honor, my name is Frank Corrado. I'm from the law firm of Rossi Barry Corrado and Grassi of Wildwood, New Jersey. I'm here on behalf of the proposed intervenor, John Doe. With me is Matthew Zimmerman from the Electronic Frontier Foundation whose motion for admission pro hac vice is before Your Honor today.

THE COURT: All right. Is everybody aware of his application for admission pro hac vice?

MR. WEEKS: Yes.

THE COURT: Anybody have any objection to the admission pro hac vice?

MR. WEEKS: Provided that the admission is for

the limited purpose of opposing, moving to quash the subpoena, and the flip side of that, opposing the motion to issue letters rogatory, there would be no objection.

MR. CORRADO: That's correct, Judge, that's the scope of our --

MR. WEEKS: That's what I thought. Then there's no objection on my part. And as far as the motion to intervene, I'm not sure it's necessary, procedurally, to actually intervene. I think he can come in here and have standing to move to quash.

MR. CORRADO: Well, it's a belt and suspenders approach, Judge. So I'd ask you to grant the motion to intervene, and to admit Mr. Zimmerman.

THE COURT: All right, I'll grant the motion to both intervene and to appear pro hac vice, Mr. Zimmerman.

MR. CORRADO: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But now let me ask you. What ever happened to Google? Are they appearing at all?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, no they're not. Google takes the position as they've stated in other cases, we've included one case, the GREENBAUM case from New York, take the position that this is a dispute between other parties and they will abide by the wishes of the other parties.

THE COURT: Of the Court, okay. All right. Well, let's -- this is an application for letters rogatory, initially. So, it's yours.

MR. WEEKS: Really, having dispensed with the first two issues, I think there's two basic things that are being asked for by all parties, or two issues. The first one is the motion to quash and the letters rogatory really the issues are the same.

Then after that, it seems that everybody seems to think that they're entitled to sanctions for the conduct of other folks.

As to the letters rogatory, it's real simple. We issued — the defendant, has been mentioned in this blog. He has said in court and in a certification that he submitted in connection with these motions, that he is not the blogger. And that he hasn't posted anything on the internet. He hasn't written anything in that.

It would be coy to suggest that, well, he might have, or one might come to the conclusion that he did. The fact of the matter is, you read that thing and you come to the inescapable conclusion that it's either Mr. Moskovitz or his alter ego. Because of that, and because those statements were made in court and under oath, we issued a subpoena to Google to find out who the identity is of the blogger.

Weeks/Argument

THE COURT: What, in what context did the identity of the blogger first appear in court?

MR. WEEKS: First appeared, ah gee, Judge, I confess, the procedural history in this thing, although only six or seven months old, is so convoluted that I don't remember when it first was mentioned.

THE COURT: Well, let me get to the point of my interest in your application.

MR. WEEKS: Sure.

THE COURT: You're seeking the right to depose or subpoena the records. Essentially you're looking to subpoena the records because you have to set a deposition date in order to get the records available by that date.

MR. WEEKS: All we want is the paper.

THE COURT: Okay. You allege, in your papers anyway, and the only allegation you essentially made in the papers was that this may constitute, if Mr. Moskovitz is in fact the blogger, it may constitute a violation of Judge English's order, which in that order was issued by Judge English in July.

MR. WEEKS: July 23.

THE COURT: It was in response to an order to show cause that was filed. And at that time Judge English entered an order, precluding the parties or their attorneys from discussing the case with the press or the

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public.

And essentially I'll have to assume it was your draft order that Judge English signed.

MR. WEEKS: No. That was actually requested by the defendant and it was the plaintiff that opposed that and successfully got the Court to say no, we're not going to prevent people from talking about this.

> THE COURT: Well, that was later on. Yes. But we didn't --MR. WEEKS:

THE COURT: Okay. Well, okay, but Judge English issued the order I think sometime in July 23rd I think.

> MR. WEEKS: Correct.

THE COURT: And he said you're not supposed to talk whatever, whoever. Now, what you contend in your papers is that he violated this order. And that's what you're looking for. You're trying to figure out, you know, did he violate the Court's order.

That's one thing. MR. WEEKS:

Well, that's the main thing that THE COURT:

you asked for in your papers.

MR. WEEKS: Judge, that, perhaps we didn't make Frankly, if I were to find proof it clear in the papers. that in fact Mr. Moskovitz is this blogger, then he would have lied under oath, because he submitted a

Weeks/Argument

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certification in these papers here that says he's not. THE COURT: Okay. But at least in terms of Judge English's order, what you say, you wanted to look at this to find out if he violated the Court's order. That's what you said you wanted to find out. question is, I don't have anything in front of me that you have submitted, or anything else, saying that in fact there was, even if it was not Mr. Moskovitz, somebody said something, did something on this blog, from the time the Judge issued his order which said that nobody's talked to them, pending the final hearing in this case, which was on August 20^{th} .

So for less than a month period of time, I don't know whether or not anybody said anything on this blog. Or did anything in violation of the Court's order.

MR. WEEKS: Fair enough. But the fact remains, and frankly, the overriding concern I have is the issue of credibility. I'm less concerned about whether Mr. Moskovitz violated at Court order, than I am as to whether he made sworn statements that are not true. Because that pervades the --

Well, the question is, -- the THE COURT: question then becomes though, the relevance of his If his statements are not relevant at all, statements. the fact that Mr. Moskovitz may have said something that

wasn't true, somewhere along the line, why is it relevant to this litigation?

MR. WEEKS: Because he's going to be a witness in the case. And his credibility, like all witnesses' credibility, is at issue.

THE COURT: Yes, but how -- under what basis are you going to attack his credibility? What legal basis do you have by simply saying, he said something that wasn't true in the past. That's it? That he said it under oath?

MR. WEEKS: Sure.

THE COURT: That something -- but did it relate to this case in any way?

MR. WEEKS: Well --

THE COURT: Certainly not a prior conviction.

MR. WEEKS: Oh, I don't -- Judge, if I've got a sworn statement by a witness that I can prove is false, that goes to his credibility and whether it relates to the actions or not, it's still an appropriate area for examination of a witness and to argue to a jury that he's not worthy of belief.

THE COURT: Do you have any evidence from these

blogs?

about these blogs.

the blogs.

MR. WEEKS: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Because I haven't seen anything

McCarthy/Argument

I have nothing, no idea what's in

MR. McCARTHY: Can I be of some assistance, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You could.

MR. McCARTHY: On July 17th Judge English entered the original order to show cause in this case that was requested on an ex parte basis by Mr. Moskovitz. And essentially it had this gag order. In response, in our application --

THE COURT: Yes, he later said it wasn't a gag order.

MR. McCARTHY: Well, I understand that, but the order reads as it reads. And you know, for the record, I can read it in.

THE COURT: No, no, I'm aware what the order says.

MR. McCARTHY: And in response to that, in actually my firm's papers to Judge English, we pointed out to the Judge, July 17th the order is entered. On July 18th these's an article in the news transcript that says, "Reached for comment, Moskovitz said he was immune to any retaliatory measures," et cetera, et cetera.

So we were pointing out to the Judge that he's out there talking to the media. He's saying this is

 going to, the basis for his request for the injunction was that, I'm going to be irreparably harmed. My reputation is going to be destroyed. And he's out talking to the media.

And we also pointed out to the Judge in our papers, and these are exhibits 14, 15, 16, to my certification on this motion, that all of these blog entries are in here. And again, as Mr. Weeks said, it's you know, you read these, and they were attached to our papers, you come to the inescapable conclusion that it's Mr. Moskovitz or someone that is directly connected to Mr. Moskovitz that writes these things. And he's doing that after the order is entered. Does it on July $17^{\rm th}$ and July $20^{\rm th}$.

So, that's the background of this. And then July $23^{\rm rd}$, after a telephone conference, Judge English recognized that he needed some adjustment to this order. And really on the Court's own initiative, issued the second order of July $23^{\rm rd}$.

THE COURT: Well, the only one I saw was July 23rd order. Okay.

MR. McCARTHY: And the July $17^{\rm th}$ order, Your Honor, is again, Exhibit 14 to my certification on this motion.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moskovitz?

Moskovitz/Argument

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Yes. A couple of things. And I won't argue my motion for sanctions because we'll wait until this is done obviously before we get to that. But you just heard the reason for the motion for sanctions.

The inescapable conclusion? As I said to you under oath, and I would only do that for one reason, and that's because it's true, that not only am I not datruthsquad, but if I were given truth serum, I would not be able to tell you who datruthsquad is. I absolutely have no idea.

The fact that it's somebody that supports me, well, you know, out of 37,000 people in Manalapan, that narrows it down to about 36,500. Hardly an inescapable conclusion.

The July 17th order was issued because Manalapan was trying this case, not Manalapan, Manalapan's attorneys, was trying this case in the newspapers. Judge English issued an order which was, a gag order so to speak, although he didn't like that term, telling the plaintiff to stop, and only the plaintiff.

The Rules of Professional Conduct have two components with respect to communications with the press. One is that you do not try your case in the press obviously. However, there is an exception, and that exception is, where the publicity of that case is so

harmful to you or your client, that you need to counter that, you are permitted to do that.

that, you are permitted to do that.

From July 23rd on, the Judge did change his order. I don't believe it was by telephone, I believe we were here. And in that order the Judge then said, okay, you know what, nobody talks to the press. You're correct in saying even datruthsquad, from July 23rd, actually I don't know that datruthsquad spoke, said anything before July 23rd, but certainly post July 23rd to the time the order was changed, in August, datruthsquad said nothing about this case. I'm not even sure if datruthsquad posted during that time period. But in any event, there were certainly no postings about this case.

This whole nonsense about datruthsquad was started by Mr. McCarthy. And again, we'll get to that when we get to my motion for sanctions. Out of the blue, and it may not be out of the blue, because my suggestion is, that was the whole reason for this case to begin with, Mr. McCarthy writes a lengthy dissertation on datruthsquad, in something that proposes to be a land use case.

I responded saying, let's get this out of the case right now. I'm not datruthsquad. But you're right. It doesn't have anything to do with what is alleged to be the basis of this case.

Zimmerman/Argument

Bottom line is, this is a complete distraction. If that's the reason for the case, the case should be dismissed. But in any event, there's no justification

for letters rogatory.

And as far as evidence on credibility, we all know the Rules of Evidence, you cannot have a trial within a trial. If a witness lies on the stand, you can't sit there and call witnesses and do other things and have an entire trial to determine the credibility of that witness. So he wouldn't be able to use that information anyway.

THE COURT: All right, counsel, you want to be heard on any of the issues that we've talked about here, as opposed to just the general right to be able to subpoena and obtain records with regard to an anonymous blogger?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Surely, absolutely, Your Honor. I'll limit my comments to what we've just discussed. To begin with, I don't represent Mr. Moskovitz. I represent the blogger in this case. I've never met Mr. Moskovitz. That should resolve the issue before us right now.

As to the issue of it being an inescapable conclusion that Mr. Moskovitz must actually be the blogger in this case, all we have to go on is the speculation, as you just heard from counsel. Now,

they've attempted a number of different times to point to various pieces of the evidence in the record, but as you've also heard, that story continues to change. Let me just point to the two flimsiest pieces of evidence that they attempt to point to.

One is in the opposition, their December 12th opposition where they actually come out and say, "For example, on datruthsquad blog the poster refers to himself as the damosked (phonetic) man," the nickname that this blogger uses for Mr. Moskovitz. Which obviously bears as they continue to say, a striking similarity to the surname of the defendant in the litigation.

That's absolutely made up. This never exists. Such a statement doesn't exist and Your Honor --

THE COURT: It doesn't exist where?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: It doesn't exist in the record, the screen shots of this blog that the plaintiffs have introduced into evidence. You asked earlier about the, actually seeing those blog posts. I've attached them as Exhibit D to our motion to quash. You can take a look at them themselves, nowhere does such a statement exist because no such statement exists.

Abandoning that rationale, in their final briefing they say, "The blog repeatedly refers to the

Zimmerman/Argument

character damosked man, in obvious reference to the defendant, Stuart Moskovitz, in vehemently defending the defendant's action regarding the execution of the Drier property."

Well, so all we have is that we have a dissenting voice in the community. Someone who's criticizing the actions of the government. That's not enough. That's nothing less than speculation. That's certainly not a basis for moving forward here.

And on the issue of credibility, you know I would like to point out the precedent that this would set. It's true that the plaintiffs in this case invented this accusation with no evidence. They came into court and said, not even an accusation, they simply state it as fact, that Mr. Moskovitz was in fact the blogger.

And when Mr. Moskovitz denied it and he said, this is ridiculous, they're now saying, well, that's a basis for us to turn around and investigate it. I mean, just think of the judicial -- the impact on Your Honor's court if every single time someone came into court and made a ridiculous accusation that became an independent basis for someone to investigate the critics in the community. And we simply don't think that that's the case.

THE COURT: All right. In the interest of

giving everybody an opportunity to be heard on the question of the appropriateness of the subpoena. And then for a blogger.

So this is your application, let me hear from you.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, would you like plaintiffs to go first, we also have the parallel motion to quash. We could go forward if you'd like.

THE COURT: All right. We will do that. MR. ZIMMERMAN: As we've outlined in our

papers, there's a series of independent grounds for quashing the subpoena. I think the easiest one that disposes of the issue, is simply on procedural grounds. Plaintiffs have contended that their motion for letter rogatory alleviates those procedural defects. That's not the case. I don't want this, that issue to be lost here, the original subpoena that was issued in the case was issued improperly out of State. That subpoena, the subpoena of September 26th needs to be quashed.

But moving to the substantive areas, there's at least three different grounds for quashing this subpoena. First is the simple matter that Federal Law prohibits precisely this, precisely the course of discovery that the plaintiffs are undertaking. The Federal Story Communications Act specifically prohibits plaintiffs from

Zimmerman/Argument

using civil discovery to seek the content of communications or records stored with online service providers such as Google. It's very clear, it's a blanket exception. It makes it very clear that the government is not able to bypass, bypass these restrictions unless a very specific exception applies.

The only exception that the plaintiffs have pointed to is actually a criminal investigatory exception, which is, it's hard to overstate how inappropriate that is. The Courts, the Civil Court does not have the jurisdiction or the authority to issue such an order as the statute makes clear. There's no ongoing criminal investigation. The plaintiffs haven't articulated any specific and articulable facts. No exception exists.

Now that doesn't mean that if in fact there was a legitimate inquiry that plaintiff would not be able to obtain this information. But it can't use it, they can't use the civil discovery process to do it. The statute makes very clear there are alternative means, a trial subpoena, a Grand Jury subpoena, an administrative subpoena.

THE COURT: Not Grand Jury subpoena.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Excuse me?

THE COURT: Not Grand Jury subpoenas. The

alternative means that they have for trial subpoena and Grand Jury subpoenas, Grand Jury subpoenas are going to be criminal.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Well, that's what I'm saying, but the statute only authorizes that. And that's actually not that, that's not appropriate here, you're right, Your Honor.

Second, the First Amendment very clearly bars what they're attempting to do here. The Supreme Court has made it very clear that anonymous speech is a protected right, it's not some deviant practice and some practice, it's highly protected by the Supreme Court. In fact, the New Jersey Court of Appeals has made very clear what the procedure should be if someone is trying to pierce the anonymity of an online speaker.

In 2001 the Court in the DENDRIGHT (phonetic) case laid out a five part test. We've highlighted that in our papers. The fifth part of the test is the only thing we need to pay attention to here. And that's the balancing aspect. And the Court made very clear that a Court must balance the First Amendment right to anonymous speech with the necessity for the disclosure of the speaker's identity to allow the plaintiff to move forward.

Now, it's very clear as Your Honor alluded to

Zimmerman/Argument

earlier, there is not any necessity for this information. This goes to none of the underlying issues in the case. The malpractice statute is quite separate from, or excuse me, the claims of a violation of the malpractice statute based on actions in 2005 have nothing to do what someone said about the Government's action in 2007.

Even if, as they allude to, the credibility of the witnesses at stake. Again, I point you to, I point Your Honor to the statute, in every element of the statute there's objective. There's no point at which Mr. Moskovitz is going to have to demonstrate one way or the other whether he's trustworthy or not. All of the evidence in the record is objective and can be pointed out from other sources.

I would point out that even the DENDRIGHT test however is not as high a standard as the one the Court should apply. Although I think that the DENDRIGHT test certainly accomplishes what we're doing here today. The DENDRIGHT test is all about party discovery. We're talking about third party discovery. And I pointed Your Honor in our papers to the MART (phonetic) case which is a Western District of Washington case. It deals specifically with the issue of what do you do when you're trying to unmask non parties.

And there the Court made clear that the

interest of non parties need to be protected even more than parties. They don't, you know, in trying to avoid a situation where someone is sideswiped into a litigation where it has nothing to do with them, and yet their rights are violated.

So the Court there raises other issues, you know, determining whether the subpoena was issued in good faith, whether information relates directly to a core claim or defense, and whether the information sufficient to prove or disprove the claims is available from any other source.

All of those weigh in favor of quashing the subpoena here. None of those factors weigh in favor of the plaintiff.

And finally, I would just point Your Honor to the, simply the relevance grounds, pointing you to the discovery standard in New Jersey. All discovery issued in the State has to be reasonably calculated to lead to the admission of relevant information.

There's nothing reasonably -- there's no reasonable calculation going on here. This is merely, as they point out, this is merely speculation. Mr. Weeks actually said a few weeks ago, I don't know one way or the other whether this is the, whether he's the speaker. He could be. You know, we have no, there's absolutely no

Weeks/Argument

evidence that they're pointing to other than the fact that the blogger here exercised his First Amendment right to criticize the Government. And that's the only thing that they're trying to hang this application on.

In addition to that, just one additional point. The subpoena is massively over broad. Even assuming everything that they're saying is correct. That they need the identity of this blogger. That's not what they've asked for. They've asked for the identity and a whole laundry list of personal information. They want emails, they want documents, they want who they emailed, who the emails came from. I think that's a rather transparent attempt, you know, to demonstrate that they're doing something more here than trying to find information that's relevant to their case. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WEEKS: Judge, there is a protection. We don't argue against that. It's a qualified privilege though. And it's true that there's a balancing test. And what has to be balanced is the need for in the action versus the First Amendment rights.

Here we're not seeking to limit anybody's right to speak. We simply want to know who the speaker is to determine the relevance to this action. And if it's not Mr. Moskovitz, I agree, there is no relevance.

THE COURT: Wait. If it's Mr. Moskovitz, why is that relevant to this action, other than to say that Mr. Moskovitz lied in the papers. Other than that, anything else?

MR. WEEKS: That's how it's relevant.

THE COURT: That's it?

MR. WEEKS: Yes, sir. And I can't think of anything more relevant than somebody's -- relevant to a case than a party's credibility.

THE COURT: You agree that the substance of the documentation, what he wrote or the fact that he wrote things like that, is not relevant? It has nothing to do with whether or not he was negligent or committed malpractice in connection with a land deal that happened several years ago.

MR. WEEKS: No, correct. Correct.

THE COURT: On whether or not a oil spill, what should have been dealt with and discovered appropriately.

MR. WEEKS: Obviously it does not go there.

THE COURT: And so --

MR. WEEKS: And I think --

THE COURT: You want this information about a blog, and it just coincidentally happens to be a blog that's critical of the administration of Manalapan.

MR. WEEKS: Absolutely coincidental, Judge. I

Weeks/Argument

have, I was hired by this Township that I don't know because they thought that I could do a good job on a case like that. They looked at the case, determined -- and had it reviewed by an expert who authored the affidavit of merit in the case. And it wasn't until all of that that I said, okay, I'll take this case.

THE COURT: Yes, but you took the case, we're talking about, when we talk about the case, it's Mr. Moskovitz's alleged malpractice.

MR. WEEKS: Correct. And my point is, that I am so distant from Manalapan politics that I have no interest whatever, one way or the other. I couldn't tell you the names of the people on their committee.

THE COURT: Does Manalapan know that you're spending funds, or putting resources into trying to find the identity of a blogger who is critical of their administration?

MR. WEEKS: They, I assume they're aware of this. It's been in the front page of the Star Ledger. You'd be, have to be under a rock not to know that this is going on.

THE COURT: Well, I think I've been a rock, I'm afraid. But that's all right.

MR. WEEKS: Well, Your Honor has less of an interest in it than the Government body of Manalapan.

Have I spoken to them directly and do I know what they know specifically? No. But I'm comfortable that they're aware of it.

THE COURT: That's not the question.

MR. WEEKS: And we're not expending their resources, sir. Mr. Moskovitz has gone to great lengths to make it clear that I am not on an hourly rate basis, so this costs no one but my firm.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEEKS: Now, in balancing it, there's a real easy way to protect any concerns that the Electronic Freedom Foundation has for their blogger. And that is, Google, who has no problem complying with the subpoena, complies with the subpoena. Sends the information to me. I don't distribute it to anybody but Your Honor. Your Honor conducts an in camera review. And determines in your discretion, whether there are materials there that ought be released or not.

THE COURT: Well, let's deal first with the scope of the subpoena, as brought up. What are the things you're asking for?

MR. WEEKS: What really just the identity, Your Honor. The thing was described fairly broadly so that there wouldn't be any room to try to look at it over technically and somehow or another not provide the

Moskovitz/Argument

information.

THE COURT: So all you want, you're willing to strike all the other suppressage (phonetic) in the subpoena. All you want is the identity of the blogger.

MR. WEEKS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, counsel for the anonymous blogger says that you have not established a reasonable basis to conclude that it is Mr. Moskovitz. And he says that damosked man was not in actually in any publication. Do you have a citation for that that you can show me it's there?

MR. WEEKS: Oh, no, he doesn't say that, he wouldn't say that. Because he's all over the thing.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Just to clarify, Your Honor, the blogger certainly discusses Mr. Moskovitz. But nowhere does he say or indicate in any way that he himself is the Mr. Moskovitz.

MR. WEEKS: No, no. He doesn't say that. But when you read these blogs, which are part of the papers that have been submitted by Mr. McCarthy, damosked man is dahero of dablog. And everybody else is a bunch of bad guys.

THE COURT: Does that imply that somebody else could not consider Mr. Moskovitz to be the hero?

MR. WEEKS: I have never said that it's, that

he is the blogger. I don't know that. What we have it, we have a bunch of representations, and in this case it's become a cause celeb, but I routinely will issue subpoenas, take discovery to see if I can prove that an adversarial witness is not telling the truth under oath.

I mean, that's just common practice in civil litigation and criminal litigation. But civil litigation. You do that. That's all we did here, is we got these representations from the man. We read the blog and said, boy, the author of that thing sure looks to be Stuart Moskovitz. Is it? I don't know. But it sure looks to be. And he's saying he's not. So, my goodness, I'm going to issue a subpoena to see if he's a truth teller or not.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Moskovitz? Is there something you want to say?

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Very quickly. Just to clarify certain things. One of the other problems that has not been raised with the subpoena is when you issue a subpoena under the Rules of Procedure, you are supposed to be serving the other side with a copy. I've never been served with a copy of that subpoena. So it should be quashed for that reason alone.

As far as this expert witness that Mr. Weeks brought in saying there was legal malpractice, he was so

Moskovitz/Argument

expert, he didn't even refer to the 2004 court order.
You have an attorney here who just admitted he's not communicating with his alleged client, which is another violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct.

THE COURT: Mr. Moskovitz, that's, you know, we'll get to your application in a little bit.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Well, no I understand. THE COURT: Let's just deal with this

application.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Right. And basically the important thing here with respect to the subpoenas is, I don't want to step over people's grounds, I think it's pretty clear, there is absolutely no basis whatsoever for issuing this. You are imposing a violation of a person's First Amendment rights who has nothing to do with this case. And until there's a showing that whoever datruthsquad is, is related to this case. Not speculation, not conjecture, but an actual showing that the person who is datruthsquad, has some relationship to this case, their First Amendment rights should not be violated.

MR. McCARTHY: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. McCARTHY: If I may on this point. One of the interesting things about this datruthsquad is that on

December 4th 2007, they posted on datruthsquad, a PDF version of a document that was to be filed by Mr. Moskovitz in court. It is not a stamped filed copy. It is a PDF, that is unsigned. So it's not even signed. And while we've heard the protest, I have nothing to do one with the other, somebody was distributing an unsigned copy, unfiled copy, that somehow managed to end up on this website.

So just in terms of connections, you read the thing, you see what these people are doing. It's, you know, there's really no question that this is a Moskovitz enterprise.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, I can resolve that great mystery. Mr. Moskovitz forwarded me a PDF copy, a courtesy copy of his brief that day that he filed it. And we put it up on our website. If you look at the PDF that our blogger, or Mr. McCarthy is pointing to, they're pointing to a link on our website that has the court docs publicly viewable. So, again, to undermine the implication here that this is some great conspiracy by Mr. Moskovitz.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the Court has reviewed the arguments and the papers that have been submitted here. The central basis for the defendant's application for letters rogatory that a subpoena be issued, and

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documents be obtained to Google as to the identification of the blogger who is operating under the name, datruthsquad, is based on the evaluation of the postings on the blog that have been made up until the filing of this application.

The relevance claimed by the defendants is that in fact Mr. Moskovitz in response to allegations that the defendants made in previous motions filed before the Court that Mr. Moskovitz was indeed broadcasting through datruthsquad, his positions with regard to the litigation. And that allegedly Mr. Moskovitz in those papers denied that the was the author of datruthsquad.

And thereafter, wishing to establish that under his denial of that particular claim, that this information would constitute under oath a falsehood which might be then used by way of litigation in an attack on Mr. Moskovitz's overall credibility under the underlying action, which is a malpractice action, which is alleged to have occurred substantially before this whole scenario erupted.

The Court is aware that in fact false statements under oath may be considered as impeachment material. And generally the idea is the false statements under litigation, in litigation and question may also be considered an impeachment material. However, I'm also

aware that where the factual issues are so remote and so outside the scope of the litigation that the Court in balancing the equities in the case and deciding whether or not the probative value is outweighed by the delay of time and consequence, the Court may also decide that in fact the information is inadmissible in evidence.

However, that is the standard that the Court has to consider. The Court has to consider the standard as to discoverable evidence or whether or not the evidence sought would lead to relevant evidence.

I have reviewed the underlying basis for the defendant's application and looking at what he says is datruthsquad and the speculation, at least, and the Court considers it at this point only speculation, that Mr. Moskovitz is the issuer of this blog. And I am not satisfied that in issuing, or asking for the identification of Mr. Moskovitz, that the underlying basis for this application is forthrightly offered.

This case is a case is where each of the parties have spread out the application, the allegations, and we're going to hear that when we hear Mr. Moskovitz's application, but they've sought to spread out this application to essentially see, amount to a battle, a political battle in Manalapan between whoever it is that's supporting Mr. Moskovitz, if anyone, and the

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people who are involved in either the current or past administration.

And I also recognize that there are First Amendment issues with regard to disputes with the past administration. And that anyone having a right to, has a right to make their feelings clear. And they have a right not to be intimidated by the issuance of discovery requests in order to shut them down.

For that reason, in many ways, the authority cited by the intervenor is correct and accurate. And first of all the intervenor's, the blogger, if in fact it's an individual person, and I'm assuming absent any evidence that it is another individual person, has a right not to be drawn into the litigation and forced to reveal identity or to impede on his or her First Amendment rights simply on a suspicion, however founded or unfounded, and I don't believe that this suspicion is sufficiently founded at this point to determine that it is Mr. Moskovitz. That person should not be drawn into the litigation and forced to abide by the rules with regard to exchange of information that the parties have, as opposed to a third party.

So the Court is satisfied that there is no authority under law for this particular subpoena to obtain this private information. To allow the subpoena

would be undue and unjust infringement on the blogger's First Amendment rights. There's no factual basis at this point, other than a mere suspicion for the justification. And ultimately that even if the information were obtained, it would be so remote to the actual elements of this litigation that it would not be admissible under any circumstances. So I'm going to deny the letters rogatory at this time.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: If I could just clarify one thing, Judge.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Because people have a habit of quoting exactly what you say, the defendant is me, I didn't bring the motion.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You're the defendant, I'm sorry, Mr. Moskovitz. You're correct. I just got involved. I'm so used to people taking that seat. And that just subconsciously got into my mind. I'm sorry.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, just one clarification too, there were the two parallel motions that were the plaintiff's motion for letters rogatory. There was also our motion to quash. And I want to make sure --

THE COURT: Okay, I'm granting the motion to quash, and denying the letters rogatory.

Moskovitz/Argument

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Oh, and I'm sorry, the remaining issue of the protective order as well.

THE COURT: The protective order that you're seeking?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: To prevent the further issuance of discovery. We filed our motion to quash, and it was after that point that the plaintiffs issued their new request.

THE COURT: No, I'm not going to issue the protective order at this point because I have no idea what the evidence is going to be down the road.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Okay.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Moskovitz, you may have some hint of my feeling with regard to your motion.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Let me take up where you left off. It's been my contention that this case is nothing but a political battle. So I agree with that comment 100 percent. And I don't believe that a political battle belongs in the judiciary.

Unfortunately, I'm not convinced that this case is anything but a political battle.

THE COURT: Okay, you understand, my recognition is this case has spread, I am not saying by any means, that this Court is making any finding as to whether or not the allegations with regard to your

firm.

conduct or misconduct -- by the way, have you filed your answer yet?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ MOSKOVITZ: Oh, yes, that was filed December $11^{\operatorname{th}}.$

THE COURT: Okay. All right, I'm not saying that their application with regard to you is in anyway in itself a political issue. You may contend that, but I am not necessarily buying into that position at this time.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Getting to the motion, we made a motion to quash, there's two components to that motion, one against Mr. Weeks' firm, one against Mr. McCarthy's firm. The one against Mr. Weeks' firm is confined to a very simple issue. And that is that taking up on Mr. McCarthy's wild accusations they issued a subpoena. And that subpoena was issued in total violation of the Rules of Civil Procedure because they surreptitiously attempted to violate somebody's First Amendment rights using my name without sending me a copy. And I'm the opposing counsel in the case. So there should be sanctions for that.

Frankly, I think the entire conduct with respect to the subpoena is sanctionable, but at the very least, not sending me a copy of that subpoena, which I found out about, I would say, six or seven weeks after it was issued, when I was contacted by Attorney Zimmerman.

Moskovitz/Argument

So that was, that's solely the motion against Mr. Weeks'

The motion against Mr. McCarthy's firm is the persistent and unbridled continuation of knowing misrepresentations to this Court. He tried to couch, I mean he raised all of these issues way back in the answer to the order to show cause. And he produced all of these statements of the blog. Not one of which was within the time period covered by Judge English's order.

THE COURT: That was my questions.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Right. And it was for the sole purpose of besmearing my name. It was for the purpose of discouraging anybody who might be datruthsquad from posting, in fact datruthsquad did go blank for several months. They were intimidated. They were chilled.

To state under oath, number one, I have personal knowledge of the facts in my certification. And two, Mr. Moskovitz appears to be datruthsquad. And then after making that qualification, makes statements on and on and on forgetting about the qualification and making it clear he is. Those are misrepresentations to the Court that were designed to prejudice the Court. They were designed and they admit they actually succeeded in getting the order to show cause changed based on those misrepresentations to the Court.

There has to be at the end of the day, some penalty for misrepresentations so dramatic as those by Mr. McCarthy. That is, despite his response to that motion, the sole basis for the motion.

THE COURT: All right, so what are you asking for?

MR. MOSKOVITZ: What we're asking for is several things. But again very simple. With respect to Mr. McCarthy's firm, we're asking for attorney's fees in the amount of \$5,000, which is what we expended for everything related to what Mr. McCarthy did.

We're also asking for something that I believe is legitimate. I don't expect the Court to award it in all candor, but I believe it's a legitimate request. And that is to preclude him from appearing on behalf of any party in this litigation. And the basis for that is set forth in my certification. The Manalapan is supposedly represented by Mr. Weeks on a contingent basis, while Mr. McCarthy is billing the Township on an hourly basis, including every hour expended in connection with these subpoenas.

And given his conduct in this case so far, I think it's fair for this Court to say, Mr. Weeks is the attorney, and we don't need somebody clouding the record as an extra attorney thrown in.

Weeks/Argument

With respect to Mr. Weeks' firm, we've asked for attorney's fees in the amount of \$2,000 because that's all that really my time was expended in relationship to what their firm did. And we're also asking the Court to prohibit them, or any attorney for plaintiff from engaging in any discovery without a prior order of the Court, after a showing of relevance to this case.

Now, I know you've kind of addressed that already, but that is what I'm asking for. And the reason for that, it's not necessarily the same thing as a broad protective order, but what we are saying in that case is where they're issuing subpoenas without notice to us, how in the world do we have any protection from that happening again without such an order. Thank you.

MR. WEEKS: If I understand the basis for this request, it is that the subpoena that was sent by mail to Google was not copied to Mr. Moskovitz. I don't know if that's the case. I'm assuming that he's right. If he is, that was an oversight by my office. I notice people when I give them subpoenas, and the rest of everything you've seen in this, you can see that we're up front and candid about everything. As soon as, I believe it was Mr. Zimmerman who first raised the issue saying, well, you know, technically you can't just mail a subpoena.

And that's true, but in practice if the person to whom a subpoena is sent, is willing to comply, we all do it all the time.

As soon as that was said, I said, okay. enough. And that's why we brought the motion for letters rotatory because that is technically the way it should be done.

The reality is that there is no harm done by overlooking giving him notice of the thing if we did that because he got notice. He got to oppose it. We granted every request for every adjournment that Mr. Zimmerman asked for. Even though he wasn't even admitted here, we agreed to every request, and there were three or four of them.

And so that everybody has the time to brief this, to submit all the papers. So that's just not I think if there's to be sanctions against appropriate. anybody, it ought to be to Mr. Moskovitz for the misuse of the vehicles that have been used to delay this litigation to the point it is.

THE COURT: Okay. As to the motion for sanctions, I'm satisfied that the plaintiffs' explanation are acceptable, that it was an oversight in one instance. And I assume that oversight will not occur again. you'll provide the appropriate notice.

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MR. WEEKS: Correct.

THE COURT: Certainly Mr. Moskovitz has not been damaged as a result of this by the very nature of the proceedings we're having today. Everybody has been eventually aware of the subpoena. Nobody could expect that such a subpoena could exist and be executed without everybody knowing about it. And Mr. Moskovitz certainly was aware of it. And ultimately he has not been damaged by the fact that he wasn't notified. He now knows.

I would encourage you to make sure that people are aware of discovery. I'm not going to put any limits on discovery, for a court order to limit discovery in the future.

And the application for counsel fees are denied.

All right, anything else from me? How are we doing on discovery now?

MR. WEEKS: Your Honor extended the defendants' time to I believe January 4, I think, to respond to the discovery that was served.

THE COURT: You got your answer.

I'm sorry? MR. WEEKS: Yes, we received the

And third party complaint. answer.

THE COURT: And a third party. And who did Mr.

Moskovitz bring in?

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MR. WEEKS: When I told you before I didn't know the names of the people on the Council, I meant it. I think it's somebody on the Council, but I'm not sure who.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: We brought a third party claim against Andrew Lucas, the Mayor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Okay, gentlemen, you're going to get a copy of my order.

MR. MOSKOVITZ: Just also for to clarify that, we do have Richard Roe, third party defendants, who are all the professionals which will be determined as discovery proceeds. They were all the professionals who were actively involved in the 2004 court order.

MR. WEEKS: Is it Your Honor's practice that we wait for the order today?

THE COURT: Yes. I'm just going to -- it's going to be here in just a second.

MR. WEEKS: Thank you.

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CERTIFICATION

I, PATRICIA POOLE, Certified Agency Transcriber, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings on Tape No. CV-125-07, Index No. 3470 to 6876 and Tape No. CV-126-07, Index No. 1 to 1012, is prepared in full compliance with the current Transcript Format for Judicial Proceedings and is a true and accurate compressed transcript of the proceedings as recorded in the matter of TOWNSHIP OF MANALAPAN, ET AL v MOSKOVITZ, ET AL, heard by the Monmouth County Superior Court, on December 21, 2007.

PATRICIA POOLE

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