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                         SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
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                         LAW DIVISION - GLOUCESTER COUNTY
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                         DOCKET NO. L-473-04
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    MAX ZWEIZIG,
                    Plaintiff
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                                   :STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF
                                       MOTION HEARING
               VS.
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    TIMOTHY ROTE, et als,
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                    Defendants
 8
                                 March 3, 2006
                         DATE:
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                         PLACE:
                                 Gloucester County Courthouse
10
                                 1 North Broad Street
                                 Woodbury, NJ 08096
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    B E F O R E:
         THE HONORABLE ANNE McDONNELL, PJCv.
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    TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY:
         SAMUEL J. MYLES, ESQUIRE
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          (Holston MacDonald Uzdavinis Eastlack Ziegler & Lodge)
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    APPEARANCES:
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         KEVIN M. COSTELLO, ESQUIRE (Levow & Costello)
         Attorney for Plaintiff
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         RONALD J. UZDAVINIS, ESQUIRE
         (Holston MacDonald Uzdavinis Eastlack Ziegler)
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         Attorney for Defendants
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                              Reported by:
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                                   Zellie J. Pierre, CSR
                                   Official Court Reporter
22
                                   Gloucester County Courthouse
                                   1 North Broad Street
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                                   Woodbury, NJ 08096
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2 Colloquy Zweizig versus Rote, come forward 1 THE COURT: 2 please, motions 10 and 11. 3 Counsel, appearances. For the plaintiff. MR. COSTELLO: Good morning. Kevin Costello, 4 from Levow and Costello, on behalf of plaintiff, Max 5 6 Zweizig. 7 MR. UZDAVINIS: Your Honor please, Ronald Uzdavinis, Holston, MacDonald, Uzdavinis, Eastlack, 8 Ziegler law firm, representing defendants. 9 THE COURT: Motion number 10 is the 10 plaintiff's motion for leave to file an amended 11 12 complaint. Motion 11 is the plaintiff's motion for 13 reconsideration. I'll hear you, Mr. Costello. MR. COSTELLO: Judge, I would suggest we 14 15 address the issue of reconsideration first. It's my perception that may affect the ability of the Court to 16 17 render a decision on the second. Your Honor, you will recall that we were 18 19 before you several weeks ago on the question of the 20 enforceability of the arbitration agreement, mediation 21 agreement in this matter. We filed our motion for reconsideration in 22 part based upon the Court's invitation at the end of 23 24 the transcript to do so, if we thought the Court had 25 missed anything.

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1 As part of our motion package we hope we pointed out that the Court may have missed a few 2 things, one of the most noteworthy being that your 3 Honor had expressed in 2 locations in your commentary 4 from the bench the concern that the arbitrator under 5 Oregon's rules would have the capacity to shift back 6 7 half of the costs of the arbitration, not the 8 attorney's fees and the underlying matter, but the 9 arbitration costs themselves to Mr. Rote from 10 Mr. Zweizig, in the event that Mr. Zweizig was a 11 prevailing party, and you had expressed this concern because, of course, under New Jersey law such could not 12 13 be. The enforceability of the agreement, to the 14 15 extent that it did not provide for the defendant to 16 bear the cost, would be unenforceable. 17 I have looked at the rules very specifically, cause counsel and I could not answer that concern of 18 your Honor at the time, and the rules very clearly 19 20 state that at best it is the discretion of the 21 arbitrator to shift the costs of the arbitration back 22 to Mr. Rote, in the event only that Mr. Zweizig is the 23 prevailing party. Now, as to the attorney's fees question, I 24 can candidly agree with my counterpart that under 25

Oregon's whistle blower law it does appear that counsel fees are as mandatory.

The language, of course, is not identical, but a fair reading of it is that the counsel fees and their version of CEPA are an inevitability for a prevailing party, so the question really becomes to the extent that your Honor is unpersuaded by our argument that the Court may have misinterpreted Garfinkel and the rest of the New Jersey precedent on the issue of the initial unenforceability of the agreement, based upon statute concerns, discovery concerns and costs, moving past that, the Court is not going to change its mind in that regard, Mr. -- we laid out in our letter brief the fact that the costs of the arbitrator, apparently it's a panel that they create, the costs are significant.

They require deposits. They require sort of forfeitures of certain fees in the event that things are canceled at the last minute and, obviously, the costs are going to be significant, and in the end, if Mr. Zweizig in good faith brings this action and loses, then he's borne all those costs, which effectively means he can't try the action in good faith at all under the possibility that he may lose cause he doesn't have those funds, and then, secondly, even if he wins

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Colloquy

it may end up being a pyrrhic victory if the costs of the arbitration, his half of it, are so substantial that they outweigh, off-set or eliminate whatever he receives under the underlying whistle blower action, you know, and whatever the math works out to be, so your concerns as expressed have now been answered.

The arbitrator is not compelled to shift the cost back. It is only discretionary. I submit to you that that renders the agreement unenforceable and that the Court should reconsider its decision.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Uzdavinis.

MR. UZDAVINIS: Your Honor please, I respectfully disagree. Mr. Costello is certainly correct about what the rules are in Oregon. I think what's very interesting, though, your Honor, is to note that this agreement, as your Honor noted I think during the course of the determination, is negotiated over a 4 month period.

Various clauses were changed at Mr. Zweizig's request or insistence, and over that more than 4 month period, your Honor, the only clauses which were not disturbed were those related to arbitration and mediation.

Mr. Zweizig is an I.T. Professional, your

Honor. Mr. Costello's moving papers here certify that

the place that he found the Oregon rules of arbitration was on-line.

I don't think there's any question but that if Mr. Zweizig either had second thoughts about whether this should be arbitrated or what the terms of arbitration would be, it would be very simple or would have been very simple for him to go on-line, and as far as the affordability of arbitration is concerned, I don't remember seeing any case anywhere at any time indicative of the fact that if a person cannot afford arbitration, therefore an arbitration clause is unenforceable, and, by the way, I don't recall seeing any certification from Mr. Zweizig indicating that he couldn't afford arbitration; simply that, perhaps, according to his attorney, he would rather not pay those expenses, especially if a determination is made against him.

The discretion of an arbitrator to award or not award fees or costs is something which this Court cannot take away from that arbitrator. It is something that was agreed to basically by the parties at the time that they entered into the contract and that shouldn't be disturbed.

Your Honor called it right the first time. I respectfully suggest that you do not reconsider.

7 Colloquy MR. COSTELLO: Your Honor, if I may? 1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 MR. COSTELLO: We have a significant 3 disagreement about the -- and to the extent that this 4 was important to your Honor at all in rendering your 5 initial decision, I don't recall that it was. I recall 6 that it was a subject of commentary by you. I don't 7 know how important it was to you. 8 There is a significant dispute as to what 9 "negotiation" quote, unquote, took place. We supplied 10 an affidavit of Mr. Zweizig which lays out that 11 dispute. We've also had him in other motion practice 12 in this case, prior to this, set forth the same 13 14 position. This is a situation where if a fact finder or 15 the Court sitting in an evidentiary hearing capacity 16 listens to Mr. Zweizig's version of the origination of 17 the agreement, and Mr. Rote's version of the 18 origination of the agreement, there are going to be 2 19 very different stories, and only Mr. Rote has something 20 21 involving 4 months. Mr. Zweizig's story will not involve the 22 sophistication that it takes to be able to find rules 23 of enforceability on-line and understand them as a 24 lawyer does, and, by the way, I like to think I'm not a 25

Colloquy dummy, but it took me some time to ferret through those 1 rules and understand how one rule implicates another 2 and how another rule interacts with another, but aside 3 from that there was no negotiation. 4 This was a situation Mr. Zweizig was rushed, 5 harried, and presented with the terms. There was some 6 handwritten additions and corrections, and if your 7 Honor thinks back to all the years you practiced and 8 everyone practices, when there's real negotiations 9 10 between parties of equal bargaining strength you redraft stuff, you know, you have more than one draft. 11 You have lawyers counterproposing formats for 12 agreements and then eventually everyone reaches one 13 14 that's mutually satisfactory. You don't jot it down in crayon, you know, or pencil or pen on margins and then 15 say, okay, that's good enough. 16 THE COURT: Actually, some of my clients did 17 18 that. MR. COSTELLO: Well, yeah, but you don't let 19 20 them get away with that. 21 THE COURT: Placemats. 22 MR. COSTELLO: When my clients do that in crayon, Judge, I usually have to reexamine my 23 representation, but this is a situation that belies 24 25 haste and belies an unequal bargaining position, so

that issue, to the extent that you're considering it of relevance to any issue, is disputed.

The other issue we just talked about is the fact that Mr. Zweizig has certified or affidavited it, that if he has to undergo even a good faith attempt to win, and hope that if he wins the cost will be shifted back, it's going to break him, and I submit to your Honor that no matter what your Honor's reading of the American Arbitration Act, no matter what New Jersey's law might be, no matter what anyone ever says arbitration is supposed to represent, if the effect of Court holdings is that, well, we're going to enforce these things in such a way that the average person simply can't afford to try their luck, the doctrine's got to go.

We have to reexamine the whole kettle of fish because that cannot be the way people are shunted out of the courtroom into private arbitration and then basically told in private arbitration, oh, you can't afford it, you're not wealthy, I guess you can't try your case. It can't be the law.

THE COURT: All right. Let me just ask, the provision, and this is a 9 page agreement and I think one of you pointed out 4 pages have to do with mediation, arbitration.

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My reading of the agreement is that it's a 2step process. If you choose the mediation it's at no administrative cost to the employee. Is that your reading?

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MR. UZDAVINIS: That's correct, your Honor, and that mediation took place, as you may recall, with your Honor's request and blessing several months ago, so now we have arbitration.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. I did not recall. In any event, with respect to the agreement, I did not consider the length of time the parties negotiated, but, rather, the agreement, itself. It is marked up and changed in certain ways.

For instance, there was a representation that the employee agrees that the time, territory, and scope restrictions set forth are fair and reasonable for the protection of the company's interest, and the employee further agrees that his compliance with the restrictions will not prevent him from pursuing his livelihood, and that is stricken out in its entirety, initialed, and then there's a section on injunctive relief, where all the shall's are crossed out and may's are inserted and the employee, instead of agrees, understands is inserted. So, it appears, at least, that the agreement was reviewed and read.

I always have concerns about arbitration and its efficiency and effectiveness and its cost, most usually in the context of new home warranty cases, but I'm satisfied that this agreement sets forth a valid mediation arbitration provision and I deny the request for reconsideration and that, I think we all agree, makes the other motion moot, so I won't deny it as moot.

MR. UZDAVINIS: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. COSTELLO: I think the effect of your decision is to dismiss. I guess we have to figure out if it's -- I assume it's with prejudice, but I would prefer that if your Honor phrase it without prejudice because we simply don't know what the procedural effect of the next steps are going to be, and for that reason I would ask also that in addition to putting without prejudice, that you certify your order as final for purposes of appeal.

THE COURT: Generally when I dismiss a case and refer it to -- because of an arbitration clause it is without prejudice and it is a final order.

MR. COSTELLO: It disposes of all issues, at least pending the appeal process. Thank you, Judge.

(Hearing concluded.)

Case 3:15-cv-02401-HZ Document 79-3 Filed 10/18/16 Page 12 of 12 CERTIFICATION I, Zellie Pierre, C.S.R., License Number XI01064, an Official Court Reporter in and for the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be prepared in full compliance with the current Transcript Format for Judicial Proceedings and is a true and accurate non-compressed transcript to the best of my knowledge and ability. Reporter Criminal Justice Complex Woodbury, New Jersey 08096