SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES NO. 134, ORIGINAL

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,)	ORIGINAL
Plaintiff)	
V.)	
STATE OF DELAWARE,)	
Defendant)	

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE before Special Master RALPH I. LANCASTER, JR., ESQ., held at the law offices of Pierce Atwood at One Monument Square, Portland, Maine, on <u>June 7, 2006</u>, commencing at 10:05 a.m., before Claudette G. Mason, RMR, CRR, a Notary Public in and for the State of Maine.

APPEARANCES:

For the State of New Jersey: RACHEL J. HOROWITZ, ESQ.

DEAN JABLONSKI, ESQ. EILEEN P. KELLY, ESQ.

For the State of Delaware: DAVID C. FREDERICK, ESQ.

SCOTT H. ANGSTREICH, ESQ. SCOTT K. ATTAWAY, ESQ.

MATTHEW F. BOYER, ESQ.

Also Present: MARK E. PORADA, ESQ.

STUART A. RAPHAEL, ESQ.

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	SPECIAL MASTER: Counsel, good morning. This
3	is Ralph Lancaster.
4	Let's start, if we may, as we always do, with
5	counsel identifying those who are present, not
6	just those who are going to be speaking. First,
7	starting with New Jersey.
8	MS. HOROWITZ: Yes. This is Deputy Attorney
9	General Rachel Horowitz. And also with me are
10	Deputy Attorney General Eileen Kelly, Deputy
11	Attorney General Dean Jablonski.
12	SPECIAL MASTER: And Delaware?
13	MR. FREDERICK: David Frederick with Scott
14	Angstreich and Scott Attaway in Washington, D.C.
15	MR. BOYER: And this is Matt Boyer up at
16	Connolly Bove in Wilmington, Delaware.
17	SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you, counsel.
18	We have Mark Porada here and Claudette Mason,
19	the court reporter.
20	And just for the record, is Mr. Raphael on
21	the phone?
22	MR. RAPHAEL: Yes. Good morning,
23	Mr. Lancaster.
24	SPECIAL MASTER: Good morning.
25	MR. RAPHAEL: Stuart Raphael here.

Thank you.

SPECIAL MASTER: And just to clarify,

Mr. Raphael yesterday, without objection by the

other counsel, requested an opportunity to listen

to this morning's oral argument, which we'll

finish -- which will follow when we're finished

with the conference call on the progress reports.

And welcome, Mr. Raphael, as an observer.

MR. RAPHAEL: Thank you, Mr. Lancaster.

SPECIAL MASTER: Turning to the progress reports, counsel, once again, they indicate no major problems, which is clearly indicative of the continued cooperation of counsel, which I certainly appreciate.

It appears we're right on schedule. We have now moved into the more active discovery phase of the proceeding. And I'm hopeful that as minor discovery questions or disputes arise, as we all know they inevitably will, that counsel will continue to cooperate to resolve them collaboratively.

There's a roughly six-month window left for completion of discovery. And I'm confident that if the same level of cooperation continues, we can stay on schedule and complete the discovery by the

end of October.

Having read the progress reports, I don't see that there's anything of substance in there that we need to discuss. So let me ask whether there's anything else that either state wishes to add by way of supplement to its latest progress report.

New Jersey?

MS. HOROWITZ: No, we don't have anything to add other than to note obviously that the motions are pending, as noted in Delaware's progress report. We are continuing to review Delaware's interrogatories; and a number of them, I would note for the record, do address issues that are the subject of today's motion.

SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Delaware?

MR. FREDERICK: I would like to note for the record, Mr. Lancaster, that Delaware --

SPECIAL MASTER: Excuse me. Is this Mr. Frederick?

MR. FREDERICK: Yes, it is.

SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you.

MR. FREDERICK: -- that Delaware strenuously objects to certain statements made in recent filings by both counsel for New Jersey and BP suggesting that we have --

1 SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Frederick, excuse me. 2 There was a break in the reception here. 3 Ms. Mason, where was it? 4 (The reporter read the requested testimony.) 5 SPECIAL MASTER: Suggesting that we have 6 something, and then there was a break. 7 Mr. Frederick, if you could pick it up there again 8 for the record. 9 MR. FREDERICK: Sure. Suggesting that we 10 have been feeding information to the press for 11 purposes of besmirching either BP or New Jersey. I would like the record to reflect that on May 9 12 13 we received one request for a public document from 14 a member of the press. We have scrupulously filed 15 and followed the confidentiality designations that 16 BP has now withdrawn, and we provided a public 17 version only of that document. And it turned out 18 that was six days before the office of the Special 19 Master announced that it would be setting up a 20 website containing links to all of the public 21 documents. 22 SPECIAL MASTER: The record will reflect your

SPECIAL MASTER: The record will reflect your concern. And I'm sure that I am -- I'm confident that despite perhaps the rhetoric, neither New Jersey nor BP intended in any way to suggest that

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Delaware had done something wrong.

Anything else, Mr. Frederick, that you want to add to supplement your latest progress report?

MR. FREDERICK: Not at this time.

SPECIAL MASTER: The next progress report is due, by my record, on July 7 and the next conference call on July 11. And then we have a subsequent progress report and conference call scheduled for August 7 and August 8. I suggest that we set September 5 and September 6 for the September progress report and conference call respectively.

How are those dates, New Jersey?

MS. HOROWITZ: Those are fine with New Jersey.

SPECIAL MASTER: Delaware?

MR. FREDERICK: I believe those dates will be fine, Mr. Lancaster. It is -- I would note it's the day after Labor Day.

SPECIAL MASTER: It is exactly that. And I set them or I suggest them specifically because of my own schedule, which will require me to be out of the country shortly thereafter on another matter. But if those dates are inconvenient for any reason, I wish you would let me know promptly

so that we could find alternate dates.

Not hearing from anybody at this juncture,
we'll set them tentatively. And if it turns out
that they are, for some reason, inconvenient, if
you will let me know as soon as possible, we'll
look at other dates. Is that acceptable, counsel?
New Jersey?

MS. HOROWITZ: Yes, that's fine with New Jersey.

SPECIAL MASTER: Delaware?

MR. FREDERICK: Yes. That's fine.

SPECIAL MASTER: Now, before we proceed to oral argument on New Jersey's Motion to Strike, let me just run the numbers here and inquire as to the status of other matters. We have pending BP's Motion to Quash, in part, Delaware's subpoenas; and we had pending Delaware's Motion to Strike BP's designation of confidentiality as to its privilege log and supporting declarations.

I understand from Mr. Frederick's e-mail yesterday that that designation has been withdrawn by BP, and so that would leave us only with BP's Motion to Quash, on which briefing will be completed on Monday.

Is my understanding correct, New Jersey?

1 MS. HOROWITZ: Yes.

SPECIAL MASTER: Delaware?

MR. FREDERICK: Yes, sir.

SPECIAL MASTER: Okay, good. Well, with that, that brings us to oral argument on New Jersey's Motion to Strike with Mr. Raphael as an observer.

Once again, I commend counsel on their cooperative and collaborative approach to the handling of this matter. I suggested earlier that counsel might want to address the issues seriatim rather than collectively. And I assume that you have discussed that suggestion and have decided how you want to proceed.

As I indicated in my earlier e-mail, I'm perfectly comfortable with any process that meets counsels' approval. So let me -- let me ask counsel as to what process you want to follow here, Ms. Horowitz, Mr. Frederick.

MS. HOROWITZ: The process we would like to follow, Mr. Lancaster, is to first address issue 2 followed by issues 1 and 6 and then by issues 8 and 9. And we would like to, on New Jersey's behalf, provide a statement with respect to all of those issues at one time rather than breaking them

1	up. But that's our proposal as to how to group
2	the issues.
3	SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Frederick?
4	MR. FREDERICK: I had not anticipated
5	SPECIAL MASTER: Sorry. Again,
6	Mr. Frederick, you broke off. You said I had not
7	anticipated a discussion; is that what you said?
8	MR. FREDERICK: Yes, with New Jersey prior to
9	the call. But my anticipation was to address
10	jurisdiction first
11	SPECIAL MASTER: I'm sorry. Unfortunately,
12	you broke off again. You said my
13	MR. FREDERICK: Yes. I believe there may be
14	someone on a cell phone on this call.
15	SPECIAL MASTER: Is that correct? Is someone
16	on a cell phone?
17	Apparently not.
18	MS. HOROWITZ: No one from New Jersey is on a
19	cell phone.
20	SPECIAL MASTER: Okay. So apparently not.
21	It must just be the weather. It's raining in
22	Maine as it has been since the end of April.
23	Let's go ahead. What again,
24	Mr. Frederick, if you would state your suggestion.
25	MR. FREDERICK: Well, my suggestion was to go

1 to the jurisdiction issue first, plus the Issues 2 of Fact --SPECIAL MASTER: 3 Excuse me. Again, for some reason your response is breaking up here, Mr. Frederick. So I'm going to have to ask you to repeat it. And if, again, it breaks up, we'll 6 7 hang up; and then we'll come back again. Would you state that once more. 8 MR. FREDERICK: Yes. My suggestion was to 9 10 address the jurisdiction issue first and then to 11 address the other Issues of Fact. So that would 12 be addressing issue No. 2 and then addressing the other issues 1, 6, 8 and 9. 13 14 SPECIAL MASTER: Collectively? 15 MR. FREDERICK: I can do it either way. 16 SPECIAL MASTER: Yes. Well, why don't we 17 proceed then with New Jersey. And apparently 18 we're going to address them all at one time. So 19 the order in which you address them really is not 20 important since they will all be addressed within 21 the same relative time frame. 22 Who is going to speak for New Jersey? 23 MS. HOROWITZ: This is Rachel Horowitz. 24 be speaking for New Jersey. SPECIAL MASTER: And who is going to speak 25

1	for Delaware?
2	MR. FREDERICK: David Frederick.
3	SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Ms. Horowitz, do
4	you want to reserve some of your time for
5	rebuttal?
6	MS. HOROWITZ: Yes, I do.
7	SPECIAL MASTER: And how much of that time?
8	MS. HOROWITZ: 10 minutes.
9	SPECIAL MASTER: Okay. Let me say, counsel,
10	that I am not, in this instance at least, a
11	stickler for absolute deadlines. I don't have any
12	little colored lights in front of me. I will
13	allow counsel what time they think necessary to
14	complete their arguments, within reason.
15	Having said that, let me first remind counsel
16	that I have had the benefit of your excellent
17	briefs. And if I may, I suggest that few souls
18	will be saved by simple repetition.
19	With that, Ms. Horowitz?
20	MS. HOROWITZ: Yes. Thank you,
21	Mr. Lancaster.
22	We appreciate this opportunity to argue our
23	Motion to Strike Delaware's Issues of Fact 1, 2,
24	6, 8 and 9 and to preclude discovery on those

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issues. New Jersey has moved to strike these

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issues because they don't relate to the merits of the important matter in controversy, the State's rights under Article VII of the Compact of 1905.

SPECIAL MASTER: Excuse me. Ms. Horowitz?

MS. HOROWITZ: I'm sorry?

SPECIAL MASTER: Excuse me. The court reporter -- you're speaking fairly rapidly; and the court reporter is having difficulty keeping up with you. You don't have to worry about the exact time frame of 30 minutes. So please take whatever time you need. But if the reporter indicates to me that, unfortunately, you're going a little too fast, I'm going to have to slow you down again. So I'm sorry to interrupt.

Please proceed.

MS. HOROWITZ: Thank you.

As I had stated, New Jersey has moved to strike these issues because they do not relate to the merits of the important matter in controversy, the State's rights under Article VII of the Compact of 1905. In addition, these issues are redundant and duplicative of other issues raised by Delaware or of the Supreme Court's prior rulings in this case.

Discovery on issue 2, which relates to New

Jersey's motive for filing this original action, would be duplicative of the Supreme Court's ruling of October 2005 in which the Court granted New Jersey leave to file a complaint against Delaware. Discovery on issue 2 also would allow Delaware to probe the mental processes and motives of New Jersey's Governor and Attorney General who authorized the filing of New Jersey's action, thereby, allowing inquiry into --

SPECIAL MASTER: I'm sorry. We had a squeak on this end. Inquiry into?

MS. HOROWITZ: -- irrelevant and privileged areas.

SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you.

MS. HOROWITZ: Discovery on issues 8 and 9, which relate to the BP proposed liquefied natural gas plant, would be entirely duplicative and cumulative of the voluminous materials already available and provided to Delaware regarding the BP project.

Further, Delaware stated reasons for including these issues, avoidance of future conflicts over the scope of the riparian jurisdiction referenced in Article VII, easily can be addressed through Delaware's Issues of Law 8

and 9.

Similarly, Delaware's Issue of Fact 6 is duplicative of its Issue of Fact 5, and Delaware's stated reason for including factual issue 6 can easily be addressed through Issue of Law 9 as well as through Delaware's Issues of Fact 10, 11 and 12.

Inquiry into factual issues 1, 2, 6, 8 and 9 will not shed any light at all on the substantive issues in dispute and will only serve as a distraction from them. Therefore, New Jersey's Motion to Strike these issues and to preclude discovery on them is completely consistent with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1), 25(b)(2) and 26(c). 26(b)(1) and (b)(2) allow the Court to preclude discovery of irrelevant matters or discovery that is cumulative, duplicative and available from other sources. Rule 26(c) provides for a protective order for good cause, which would include discovery of irrelevant or privileged material.

Just to provide some brief background on how this motion arose, in February 2006 you asked the states to identify the issues to be addressed. In response, New Jersey identified three Issues of

Law. Issue 1 was whether Article VII of the Compact gives New Jersey exclusive jurisdiction on this side of the Delaware River to regulate all matters and authorize all activities necessary to the exercise of riparian rights, including improvements or modifications within the twelve-mile circle.

New Jersey's issue 2 was whether Delaware is judicially estopped from denying that it agreed New Jersey would have exclusive jurisdiction over the exercise of riparian rights on the easterly side of the river.

New Jersey's final issue, 3, was whether New Jersey lost its Article VII Compact rights through the doctrine of prescription and acquiescence.

In response to New Jersey's three legal issues, Delaware identified 16 Issues of Fact and 11 Issues of Law. New Jersey has moved to strike five of Delaware's Issues of Fact since they're irrelevant to the merits of interpreting the Compact, will only divert attention from the important substantive issues presented, and will require time-consuming inquiry into collateral, cumulative and privileged areas.

Focusing first on Issue of Fact No. 2, I

would like to focus first on fact -- it's factual issue 2 followed by factual issues 1 and 6 and 8 and 9.

With respect to factual issue 2, the relationship between New Jersey's filing and BP's interest, Delaware has claimed that such an inquiry is necessary to support its allegation that New Jersey is not the real plaintiff in this case and that New Jersey only filed this case to further the interest of BP. This issue needs to be stricken as a matter of law because New Jersey clearly is the real party in interest, and Delaware has no reasonable basis for alleging anything to the contrary.

New Jersey is asserting its Compact rights in response to actions by Delaware that in New Jersey's view violate those rights. New Jersey is not seeking relief on behalf of BP or any other entity.

In addition, this action is between New
Jersey and Delaware and was filed when New Jersey
was not a party to any pending action involving
the Compact issue. There is no alternative
forum. New Jersey plainly had the right to
bring this action pursuant to Article III,

section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution and to
28 USC 1251A. New Jersey then was under no
obligation whatsoever to assert its Compact rights
as part of any appeal of any Delaware denial or
other action taken.

Since this clearly is a controversy between
New Jersey and Delaware, the Supreme Court decided
in 2005 in October, nearly eight months ago, that
New Jersey should be allowed to file its action
against Delaware. Since New Jersey has clearly
stated its own claim and is pursuing its own
interest, scrutiny of its motives simply is not
germane. Further, such scrutiny would allow
time-consuming and intrusive inquiry into the
thought process of New Jersey's Governor and
Attorney General.

If New Jersey prevails in this case, New
Jersey will be entitled to assert its jurisdiction
to decide whether the pending BP project that
includes the pier or any other riparian project
pending in a twelve-mile circle is in the best
interests of New Jersey's citizens and can be
constructed and under what conditions. This will
not guarantee approval of the BP proposal or any
other pending projects. Approval of the BP

project or any other project is simply not a part of the relief being requested by New Jersey in this case.

At the moment, however, New Jersey cannot even completely review the BP project because such review requires sediment samples from the Delaware River. And as -- and it's our understanding that at this point Delaware has denied BP permission to even take the samples.

Since Delaware also is arguing that this case will not even be right until New Jersey issues a permit to BP, accepting Delaware's position would mean that the important substantive issues raised by New Jersey in this case never could be considered an original action, even though that is what the Constitution and the U.S. Code provide for.

Accordingly, New Jersey urges you to strike Issue of Fact No. 2.

With regard to Delaware's Issues of Fact 1 and 6, those issues relate to pending projects in the 12-mile circle and other projects that involve dredging besides the BP project.

Issue of Fact 1 is completely irrelevant to addressing the merits of the Compact. Issue of

Fact 6 is irrelevant and also is duplicative of Delaware's Issue of Fact 5.

Delaware's rationale for including this issue also can be addressed through Issue of Law 9 as well as through Issues of Fact 10, 11 and 12. New Jersey has not objected to any of those latter issues.

To interpret the Compact, of course, the Court must first look at its plain language and, if it finds that is ambiguous, at the legislative history and at negotiations predating the Compact. They also can look at the parties' subsequent conduct and particular conduct that closely followed the adoption of the Compact. Later conduct may be relevant with respect to the issue of prescription and acquiescence. Nevertheless, scrutinizing projects that are currently pending today after the litigation was filed in 2005, as respectfully submitted, will shed absolutely no light on what the persons who drafted the Compact in 1905 intended 100 years ago.

Delaware has stated that pending projects

must be examined so as to prevent future

controversies about whether a specific project

falls within their apparent jurisdiction that New

Jersey can exercise under Article VII. However,
Delaware has its sequencing backwards. The first
task should be to interpret the Compact. The
second task should be to apply that interpretation
to any pending or future projects. Courts clearly
reach decisions every day that must later be
applied to the different fact patterns, and that
certainly can be done here.

In addition, Delaware's concerns about avoiding future conflict can be addressed through examination of Delaware's Issues of Law 8 and 9 and its Issues of Fact 10, 11 and 12, which New Jersey has not moved to strike. So all of those issues are directed into finding the precise nature of the "riparian jurisdiction" included in Article VII.

By including factual issues 1 and 6, it appears that Delaware wants to know what projects are pending so it then can potentially argue that certain projects it dislikes fall outside of Article VII. Therefore, keeping the issues in this case could transform the case from one that addresses the Compact to one that addresses the merits of particular projects and whether or not those projects comply with Delaware's Coastal Zone

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New Jersey did not file an original action with the Supreme Court or ask the Court for leave to file an action so that specific proposed projects could be examined and debated before the Delaware also, when it moved for a Special Master, did not ask for such a debate or examination. Instead, Delaware represented that a Special Master was needed to probe the historical and legal background of the Compact, not to probe the particulars of the pending applications. And New Jersey agrees that that is the reason the Special Master was appointed and that that is where the Special Master and discovery efforts should be directed. Therefore, New Jersey asks that Issues of Fact 1 and 6 be stricken.

Delaware's Issue of Fact 8 and 9 relate to the BP project. Issue of Fact 8 relates to the nature and scope of the project, while Issue of Fact 9 asks whether BP has all of its New Jersey approvals. These issues also will not help in any way to interpret the Compact. Instead, they will simply divert and distract attention away from the Compact and onto a particular project.

In addition, Delaware is fully aware of the

scope and nature of the BP project. Delaware denied an application for the project in 2005 and is participating in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission proceedings regarding the project and has received over 6,000 pages of documents, as we understand it, from BP on the project, as well as a complete copy of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection project file in the fall of 2005.

In addition, Delaware's Issues of Law 8 and 9 already address the issue of whether a project such as the BP project falls within riparian jurisdiction of Article VII. Therefore, Issues of Fact 8 and 9 focus on collateral matters and are also redundant and duplicative. Therefore, New Jersey would ask that these issues be stricken.

To sum up, New Jersey's motion should be granted, and issues 1, 2, 6, 8 and 9 of fact be stricken and discovery precluded on the issues.

Including the issues will not help address the matter in controversy, which is the State's rights under the 1905 Compact. Instead, including the issues will divert and distract attention from the merits, force duplicative, redundant and time-consuming and intrusive inquiry into

collateral and privileged areas. 1 2 At this point I would like to reserve my remaining time for rebuttal and would be happy to 3 answer any questions that you may have, 4 Mr. Lancaster. 5 6 SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you very much, 7 Ms. Horowitz. You have addressed the Issues of Fact that 8 9 are also addressed in your brief. Is it New Jersey's -- has New Jersey also addressed 10 Delaware's Issue of Law No. 1? 11 MS. HOROWITZ: We did not move to strike that 12 13 issue. Our motion was directed at the Issues of 14 Fact that I have discussed. SPECIAL MASTER: So let me see if I'm clear 15 16 on this. New Jersey does not contest Delaware's 17 position on jurisdiction? 18 MS. HOROWITZ: We do contest it. We did not 19 move to strike it at this point. We are certainly 20 contesting any inquiry into the motives for New 21 Jersey's filing and any other inquiry that would 22 be raised by factual issue No. 2. 23 SPECIAL MASTER: Well, I'm -- I must admit I'm puzzled. New Jersey has stated that there is 24 25 no jurisdiction as its first Issue of Law, and

you -- I'm sorry, Delaware has stated that there is no jurisdiction as its first Issue of Law; and New Jersey is not moving to strike that issue?

MS. HOROWITZ: Not at this time. We haven't moved it. Our motion did not include that. I think that's a broader issue than what our motion is focused on at the moment, which is factual issues and discovery on factual issues.

SPECIAL MASTER: Well, again, I'm --

MS. HOROWITZ: We certainly dispute any allegation that there is no jurisdiction; and we certainly have -- do take the position that that's already been addressed by the Supreme Court and that nothing has changed to alter or require revisiting of the Supreme Court's ruling and granting of leave to file this original action.

SPECIAL MASTER: Well, then perhaps you can tell me why New Jersey has not moved to strike that first issue if, in fact, that's your position?

MS. HOROWITZ: Our position is that New Jersey's rationale for filing is not relevant to the jurisdictional issue. And as we understood Delaware's Issue of Law No. 1, it was focused on discovery of New Jersey's motives or the

relationship between New Jersey and BP as a -- as a basis for asserting a lack of jurisdiction. So in our view moving to strike issue 2 addressed Issue of Law No. 1, as we understood it, as raised by Delaware.

SPECIAL MASTER: Let me see if I can set the stage for where we're going with this, and perhaps Mr. Frederick can address it. Delaware says as the first issue out of the box that there is no jurisdiction in the Supreme Court. If there is no jurisdiction in the Supreme Court, then the rest of the argument is moot.

Now, I read your brief as implicitly suggesting that that Issue of Law was wrong; but I could not find a Motion to Strike it. So I'm not quite clear as to what New Jersey suggests, if anything, that I do with regard to that Issue of Law.

Perhaps you can help me, Ms. Horowitz.

MS. HOROWITZ: Well, we certainly don't think there is any reason, again, to revisit it; and nor do we think there is any reason to have discovery that goes to the jurisdictional issue. And if the Court or if you would like us to file a Motion to Strike No. 1, we would be prepared to do that.

SPECIAL MASTER: Well, it isn't what I would like to do; it's what counsel would like to do.

If you're comfortable leaving it where it is, then we have an Issue of Law that has to be addressed at some point raised by Delaware and apparently not addressed by you.

As I heard Mr. Frederick's outline of the way his argument is going to go, he's going to start with the jurisdictional question. But if that's not in play, then there is no need for Mr. Frederick to address it at this stage. But it is a very serious issue raised by Mr. Frederick and apparently not addressed by New Jersey. So I am in somewhat of a quandary as to New Jersey's position.

MS. HOROWITZ: Well, as I stated before, our position is that we understand Delaware's Issue of Law 1 to be related solely to the real party in interest issue. And we have moved to strike that issue from the case which, as we understand Delaware's Issue of Law No. 1, would remove the only basis they stated for a lack of jurisdiction.

SPECIAL MASTER: Well, if you're content to leave it that way, we'll leave it that way. And we'll turn to Delaware.

Mr. Frederick?

MR. FREDERICK: Thank you, Mr. Lancaster.

I would like to start with Issue of Law No. 1 presented by Delaware and read it for the Court.

It says, whether, in light of the facts to be discovered, the Court has jurisdiction over this action, on February 17 pursuant to Case Management Order No. 1. In the subsequent conference held with counsel, the Special Master directed New Jersey to file a Motion to Strike if it perceived any issues to be irrelevant.

Case Management Order No. 2 --

SPECIAL MASTER: I'm sorry. Excuse me,
Mr. Frederick. You broke off after Case
Management Order No. 2.

MR. FREDERICK: Case Management Order No. 2 says, quote, on or before March 20, 2006 New

Jersey shall file any motion it chooses to make, together with its supporting brief, as to Issues of Fact Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8 and 9 and Issue of Law

No. 1 set forth by Delaware in a letter of February 17, 2006.

I believe that New Jersey has waived a Motion to Strike for Issue of Law No. 1 because they failed to put that in their motion.

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Now, with respect to the other Issues of
Fact, New Jersey has now conceded that they are
not moving to strike the other Issues of Law. And
it seems inconceivable to me that Issues of Fact
that go to the Issues of Law which we have
presented can't be struck as irrelevant either.

Furthermore, in numerous places counsel for

New Jersey has said that certain Issues of Fact

are "redundant". That assumes that they are

relevant and that the Issues of Fact that we

are -- we have presented are, in fact, relevant to

the Issues of Law that we have also presented.

So with respect to New Jersey's motion, we would submit that it has to be denied. New Jersey does not contest any of the Issues of Law that we have presented. They face a very heavy burden of showing the irrelevance of the particular Issues of Fact that we have presented.

Moreover, with respect to jurisdiction, this was not an issue that the Supreme Court decided as law of the case when it granted New Jersey's Motion to Reopen. Jurisdiction is always an issue that is for the Court's consideration. And I would direct the Court to Wyoming versus Oklahoma in which the Court admonished Oklahoma for

repeatedly raising jurisdiction, but not seeking any facts that would support its arguments.

The purpose of our discovery requests and our subpoena to BP was in part to provide the facts that would support our jurisdictional position.

We raised that in the Motion to Reopen at a time when the record had not been developed. We reiterated those jurisdictional arguments in our answer which was filed after the Court granted the Motion to Reopen and to convert New Jersey's effort to make this case No. 11, Original and to convert it into No. 34, Original -- or 134, Original.

So I would submit to you that jurisdiction is not an issue that can be waived or that -- or that can be disposed of simply by the Court's granting New Jersey's motion. It is a live issue. It is in play. And, therefore, we are entitled by New Jersey's waiver to seek the facts to be discovered which is what issue 1 -- Issue of Law 1 specifically provides.

Now, at this point, Mr. Lancaster, I can go into our arguments about ripeness and real party in interest and the like and explain to you why the facts that we would like to develop are

relevant to the jurisdictional point. But in light of New Jersey's concession that it is not contesting our Issue of Law No. 1, I just as soon save the Court's time and all the rest of our time and not address that specifically unless you would like me to.

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SPECIAL MASTER: Well, I appreciate your concern for the Court's time. But I would like to hear from you. I -- the record is confusing in a way, Mr. Frederick, as you can appreciate, because, in fact, by addressing the subissues -- Issue of Fact No. 2, et cetera, New Jersey has effectively argued that the jurisdictional issue has been decided by the Court but has not, as I indicated earlier, filed a formal Motion to Strike that defense. And while you're correct that the jurisdictional issue can be raised at any time if, in fact, there are facts to support it; nevertheless, given the history of this case, it is clear that Delaware would have a substantial burden were the motion appropriately before me.

So I would like to hear your argument, please.

MR. FREDERICK: Well, I don't know that we

have a substantial burden, Mr. Lancaster. And I would contest that that is what we have. When we raised the issue of jurisdiction in the Motion to Reopen, we had no record to speak of. We were doing this on the basis of pleadings. And we contested jurisdiction at that point. And there's a passage in the Wyoming case in which Justice White's opinion for the Court makes clear that --

MS. HOROWITZ: Hello?

MR. FREDERICK: The Court -- makes clear that the Court would not hesitate to dismiss a case for lack of original jurisdiction if it was convinced that it was wrong in accepting jurisdiction through the motion to file a complaint. And the Court also stated -- and I'm looking at page 502, U.S. Reports at 446 -- that Oklahoma had not made a factual development of its jurisdictional issue.

So in light of that, we submit that it is appropriate for the Court and Special Master to permit us to engage in discovery on jurisdictional issues, particularly in light of facts that it developed since the Court's granting the Motion to Reopen. And I would specifically point out as follows. We now know, which we did not know at the time, that BP has provided enormous assistance

to New Jersey in proceeding with this case, including 531 pieces of legal research, making available a data base, doing historical research for New Jersey and engaging in hundreds -- literally hundreds of communications with various New Jersey officials. We didn't know that at the time we filed our original jurisdiction objection.

Moreover, we assumed the truth of the statement by the Crown facility -- Crown Landing facility, BP, when they said there was no alternative forum for BP to raise its arguments. And now in Mr. Raphael's declaration, he says that BP is contemplating bringing litigation against Delaware to contest the authority of Delaware to challenge BP's plan.

It is fundamental to the Court's original jurisdiction that there be no alternative forum from which a party could contest issues and then ultimately bring them to the Supreme Court on a petition for a Writ of Certiorari. Yet, these two declarations by BP are directly contrary to each other. They raise serious questions about whether or not the Court's original jurisdiction has properly been invoked. We submit that we are entitled to engage in discovery as to those

matters.

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Now, we have addressed in the brief the assertions of privilege; but those privileges go to New Jersey's documents and not to documents that BP has created or that New Jersey has waived its privilege by sending to BP. And I would submit to you that there is an ample ground for allowing jurisdictional discovery with respect to a couple of key points. And let me raise those now.

Most of my argument thus far has concerned party in interest prong of jurisdiction. But let me also point out that the reasons for bringing this suit now are also relevant for jurisdiction because New Jersey acknowledges that Delaware has been exercising jurisdiction over New Jersey-originated riparian projects since at least 1971. But the source of the injury that they assert is Delaware's assertion of projects like the BP project. They don't have a concrete harm, however, until they give approval to the BP project. In effect what they are asking the Court to decide is that New Jersey has the power to say no to the BP project; Delaware does not. But if New Jersey rejects BP's permit, it can show no

concrete harm that rises to the level of an Article III case or controversy by Delaware's also refusal to give permission for the BP project.

So at a level of concrete injury, there is a fundamental question of jurisdiction that is still in this case. There is no harm that New Jersey can assert by Delaware's refusal to give a permit, and that is a jurisdictional issue on which further factual discovery should be engaged. That also, I would submit, goes to, furthermore, as a matter of jurisdiction the question of whether an alternative location that would not encroach on Delaware's territory also goes to original jurisdiction because it presents the matter of whether or not New Jersey is pursuing this action solely for the commercial benefit of BP.

BP obviously likes the site that it has chosen. But that's not a good enough reason for one state to bring another state to the Bar of the Supreme Court. If BP could put its facility in another location that does not encroach on Delaware's soil or give rise to the fragile economic and coastal considerations that Delaware has presented, then that would be a basis for the Supreme Court to deny its original jurisdiction.

And finally, with respect to an alternative forum, Mr. Raphael's current comment that -- in his declaration that BP does plan to file a lawsuit has implications not only for jurisdiction, but also for the work product privilege which we have addressed in our opposition to their Motion to Quash. And I won't otherwise talk about that here, but with respect to jurisdiction, it's fundamental. And the Court addressed this in the Pennsylvania versus New Jersey case, the Delaware bridge case, where the Court said because the issue could come to the Court on a petition for Writ of Certiorari, it was unnecessary for there to be an original action. And it dismissed the original action that had been pursued on that ground.

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We have asserted that BP has an alternative forum in which to make their arguments, and their arguments go to Delaware's ability and jurisdiction to decide that the plant should not proceed.

If I could turn now to the Issues of Fact, unless the Court has further questions on jurisdiction --

SPECIAL MASTER: I will reserve on that until

I hear your argument on the Issues of Fact,
Mr. Frederick.

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MR. FREDERICK: Okay. With respect to Issue of Fact No. 1 for consideration, other than landings, it's absolutely critical to focus on the scope of the relief that New Jersey is asking for. On page 17 of their Motion to Reopen asked for an injunction that would prevent Delaware, quote, from requiring permits for the construction of any improvement appurtenant to the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River within the twelve-mile circle. That relief goes beyond Article VII which talks about riparian jurisdiction. And we submit that it is critical for the Court to understand the difference between, quote, any improvement and a project that would be a, quote, riparian project. And, therefore, it is directly relevant to the scope of the relief that New Jersey has sought in this case for the Court to understand what kinds of projects New Jersey is contemplating and that would be relevant for the scope of the relief that New Jersey sought.

New Jersey can't have it both ways. It submitted voluminous affidavits to its complaint that described the nature and the scope of other

projects. Those are in the appendix to New Jersey's very first submission at pages 25A to 53A and following. It can't now say that discovery adds to those projects and those submissions is irrelevant.

And their Motion to Strike is -- is overbroad in what it seeks to accomplish because the Motion to Strike is to say that discussion of these issues is irrelevant to the lawsuit and can't be inquired into. But that's far -- that's far too broad given New Jersey's own attempt to use these other projects as the basis for bringing this action to begin with.

Now, with respect to issue of project No. 6, which concerns dredging, New Jersey -- I understood Ms. Horowitz to say that they believe that issue of No. 6 is encompassed within No. 5 and that it is, therefore, redundant. We would submit to you that if it is redundant, it is relevant; and for purposes of a Motion to Strike it cannot be struck as irrelevant, which was the point that we understood their motion to be addressing. I would argue that a Motion to Strike as redundant is something that can be addressed at the level of particular discovery requests and

that it would be premature for the Special Master now to reject this Issue of Fact as irrelevant where a more finely-calibrated mechanism exists; and if there are particular discovery requests that go to this issue, that would be burdensome or otherwise objectionable on the part of New Jersey.

But even so, our submission is that dredging is a distinct concept from other projects there are, because under normal riparian understanding

is a distinct concept from other projects there are, because under normal riparian understanding dredging has always been thought of as something distinct because it addresses the sovereign — in most cases the sovereign submerged land. So the issue of dredging is critically important because it is outside the scope of, quote, riparian jurisdiction that would have been contemplated in —

SPECIAL MASTER: I'm sorry. Excuse me,
Mr. Frederick. Contemplated in?

MR. FREDERICK: Contemplated in Article VII.

SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you. You broke up

again.

I apologize for interrupting you. Please continue.

MR. FREDERICK: That's quite all right.

Now, as for Issues of Fact No. 8 and 9, the

BP project. I would just start with the contradiction inherent in New Jersey's position. They invoked the Court's original jurisdiction with an affidavit from BP's vice president saying that Delaware had acted improperly in denying the permit. They devote numerous paragraphs of their original complaint to complaining about Delaware's rejection of BP's plant. They provided hundreds of pages of documents of what they thought was important from BP's project to us in initial phases of information exchange. And now, they're moving to strike an issue as irrelevant and to prohibit discussion of it for all time.

Frankly, it doesn't make sense for New Jersey to assert that the information about BP's project is relevant for it in showing why it should prevail in this lawsuit but to deny it the opportunity to discover what would ordinarily be discoverable information to support our defenses and arguments in the case. They have not -- and they have acknowledged that they don't contest at this stage Delaware Issues of Law 8 and 9; and they have not moved to strike those. It seems inconceivable that they can logically strike an Issue of Fact while allowing the Issue of Law to

be part of the case.

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Now, they try to do that by arguing that this case really is only about plain meaning. But at every turn they introduce the word exclusive into Article VII where it doesn't appear. And they don't address the fact that there has been a use of a phrase, riparian jurisdiction, that apparently did not have any settled meaning or at least none that we have been able to discover thus far in our research. And so the question of what these kinds of projects consist of and what they do is relevant to the Court's ultimate determination into the scope of the relief that is necessary.

With respect to Issue of Fact No. 9, whether BP has obtained all the necessary permits, that goes to ripeness. And that is a jurisdictional issue. And, as we have argued, if New Jersey has not given the approvals to BP, then the issue that they present to the Supreme Court is not ripe.

They can't assert an Article III injury simply --

SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Frederick?

We got broken off here.

Can anyone hear me?

(Discussion off the record.)

1	SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Frederick?
2	MR. FREDERICK: Yes.
3	SPECIAL MASTER: I'm sorry. I don't know if
4	other counsel were affected or not; but,
5	unfortunately, the phone connection at our end
6	broke off just as you were saying something like
7	they cannot assert. And I that's when the
8	it disconnected. I don't understand the technical
9	problems that we have been having in this
10	conference call, and I apologize to all counsel.
11	If you can figure out where you were in your
12	argument, I would be pleased to have you continue.
13	Ms. Horowitz, are you on?
14	MS. HOROWITZ: Yes.
15	SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Raphael?
16	MR. RAPHAEL: Yes, I'm still here.
17	SPECIAL MASTER: Okay. Again, my apologies.
18	Mr. Frederick?
19	MR. FREDERICK: It would help me, if it's
20	possible, to go back a few sentences before that
21	because I have not prepared a written summary to
22	read to the Court.
23	SPECIAL MASTER: Yes. You pick it up
24	wherever you're comfortable, please,
25	Mr. Frederick.

MR. FREDERICK: Well, can I -- were you on when I was talking about Issue of Fact No. 8?

SPECIAL MASTER: Yes.

MR. FREDERICK: Okay. And I -- I was arguing that it is inconsistent for New Jersey to use BP's information in its affidavit in bringing the complaint and now asserting that it is impossible for us to argue the irrelevance as to that submission and to make discovery as to that.

SPECIAL MASTER: Yes.

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MR. FREDERICK: If the Crown Landing project is, you know, fundamentally different from riparian projects in the 1905 era, it doesn't necessarily follow that Delaware gave up the right to regulate such different projects.

And I want to take a moment here to talk a little bit about the nature of riparian jurisdiction because it's important for the Court to understand that riparian jurisdiction is a much more limited subset of the kinds of regulatory rights and sovereighty interest that a state can exercise. And it's important to understand what is encompassed within riparian. As the Court in the Virginia versus Maryland case noted, there are certain actions that can be outside of riparian

but, nonetheless, concern rivers. And counsel for Virginia in that case acknowledged in the oral argument that certain activities that would occur on a pier would be subject to the regulation of the State of Maryland. And our submission is exactly the same here, that even if in the alternative, we have argued, that there would be deemed to be some concession of authority over certain riparian projects in certain ways after 1905, that that doesn't necessarily encompass all of the kinds of regulation over public uses of the river that Delaware would seek to assert. And an understanding about the Crown Landing project and where it is going and what it is is fundamental to understanding how this project relates to Article VII of the Compact.

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Now, with respect to Issue of Fact No. 9, whether BP has obtained all the necessary permits, our submission is that it is relevant to ripeness. It's a jurisdictional question. If New Jersey plans to deny the project, the whole point of this original action becomes theoretical. It isn't constitutionally ripe. There is no Constitutional injury that can be asserted. And New Jersey, for Article III purposes, cannot assert a right to be

the state that stops the BP project. There is no independent harm to New Jersey if its state officials are the ones to block the BP project rather than Delaware's state officials.

Now, at one point New Jersey points to the final environmental impact statement of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission which recommends that BP get a consistency determination from both Delaware and New Jersey, but that doesn't make the case ripe because there remains the possibility that New Jersey will deny the consistency determination. And until New Jersey makes an affirmative act with respect to the BP project, there is a certain theoretical quality to this case that goes to the heart of jurisdiction.

I would stop at that point, Mr. Lancaster, if you have questions of Delaware.

SPECIAL MASTER: Let me -- let me ask you,

Mr. Frederick, just for clarification. Is it -is it Delaware's position that the Delaware courts
have jurisdiction to define definitively the
meaning and the scope of the Compact?

MR. FREDERICK: No. Delaware courts could opine on the meaning of the Compact; but as the Court made clear in the Delaware toll bridge case,

such would be for the Supreme Court to decide upon a Writ of Certiorari. So the Supreme Court ultimately has the power to opine on the meaning of an interstate compact. And that, I think, is well-established law, not just in the Delaware toll case but in other cases that we have cited in our brief.

SPECIAL MASTER: So what then from Delaware's position is the significance of the fact that

Mr. Raphael has indicated that he may or BP may bring an action in the Delaware courts?

MR. FREDERICK: Well, that is to -- that suggests that the original jurisdiction here isn't appropriately invoked. The Court has said on repeated occasions that it exercises original jurisdiction sparingly. New Jersey, in picking up on cases that this court had decided, said there was no other forum in which these issues could be addressed. And it is clear from Mr. Raphael's declaration that that's not so, that if BP is planning to bring litigation against Delaware, it would be perfectly appropriate at the appropriate time for New Jersey to intervene in that case. And if the point of the lawsuit is to get a declaration about Delaware's rights under the 1905

1 Compact, that would certainly be available to be 2 appealed at the appropriate time. 3 SPECIAL MASTER: And how would that, in Delaware's mind, defeat the jurisdiction here if, 4 in fact, this Court did have jurisdiction? 5 Well, the original 6 MR. FREDERICK: 7 jurisdiction is discretionary and it is limited. And as I understand the question, Mr. Lancaster, 8 the issue would go to whether or not the Supreme 9 10 Court had appropriately exercised this jurisdiction or, in the words of the Court in the 11 12 Wyoming versus Oklahoma case, should dismiss the 13 case for lack of jurisdiction. And that is certainly something that the Court could decide if 14 15 it believed that there had been gamesmanship in 16 the invocation of its jurisdiction or whether 17 circumstances changed so that the dispute was no longer ripe or whether the facts as they uncovered 18 19 determined that there was no concrete injury 20 suffered by New Jersey or any number of other 21 jurisdictional issues that could --22 I'm sorry. That could what? SPECIAL MASTER: 23 MR. FREDERICK: That could come to light. 24 SPECIAL MASTER: I see. 25 MR. FREDERICK: And the Court has also made

clear that it has a preference for having issues percolate up even in cases that could be brought as original actions.

So I think that the contradiction and inconsistency in BP's position goes directly to jurisdiction. And we should be permitted to engage in actual discovery as to the circumstances surrounding that changed position and as to whether or not the Court has properly granted New Jersey's Motion to Reopen or for leave to file a complaint.

SPECIAL MASTER: Right. Mr. Frederick, without indicating my present inclination at all, if I should agree with New Jersey as to the Issues of Fact which are pertinent to the jurisdictional question, what happens to your jurisdictional issue?

MR. FREDERICK: Well, we're faced with a couple of issues, Mr. Lancaster. One is to appeal to the Supreme Court where the Court has indicated, I think, that it would be an abuse of discretion to deny us the opportunity to develop facts on an issue of jurisdiction. And the other is to attempt through the other discovery that we are engaging. I suppose that if we find facts at

1 discovery that would permit us to ask you to revisit the issue, to do so at that time. 2 But because jurisdiction is an issue that is 3 not waivable and can be raised at any time, I 4 5 would submit that it would be inappropriate to grant the issue -- to grant New Jersey's Motion to 6 7 Strike the issue as to No. 2. 8 SPECIAL MASTER: I'm sorry. Would you just 9 repeat the last part of that again. You broke up, Mr. Frederick. 10 11 MR. FREDERICK: It would be inappropriate to 12 grant New Jersey's Motion to Strike Issue of Fact No. 2. 13 14 SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you. Anything further, Mr. Frederick? 15 16 MR. FREDERICK: Not unless you have 17 questions, sir. 18 SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Thank you very 19 much. 20 Ms. Horowitz? 21 MS. HOROWITZ: Yes, thank you. 22 I would like to go back to the first question 23 you asked which went to why New Jersey did not 24 move to strike the jurisdictional Issue of Law raised by Delaware. I think Mr. Frederick's 25

argument has sort of highlighted that because we do recognize that this is an issue that is very broad and is not waivable and can be raised at any time. Consequently, we elected not to move. We certainly were never intending to waive our continuing position that, of course, jurisdiction was properly exercised by the Supreme Court.

With respect to the ripeness issue raised by Mr. Frederick, I think there's a fundamental misunderstanding of what New Jersey's injury is in this case. We have a continuing injury based on Delaware's assertion of jurisdiction. And it relates to projects that are pending and to New Jersey's future ability to decide what can and can't happen on its shoreline.

What we have at the moment is a Delaware
Coastal Zone Management Act that says that there
can't be any heavy industry in the Delaware
coastal zone, and there can't be any bulk transfer
facilities. But the very existence of that act at
the moment means that any project that comes down
the pike now or in the future that involves a bulk
transfer station or heavy industry, we presume
that Delaware would assert that cannot be
constructed on New Jersey's shoreline. And that

is, we would submit, a very direct, concrete, continuing injury to New Jersey and to its ability to determine what is best for its citizens and to regulate and determine what should or shouldn't be going on on New Jersey's shoreline.

That's a very, very important issue. This is not, for that reason, limited to the BP project. It's limited to any -- or it's -- it concerns any project that may be pending or could come down the pike that Delaware might claim somehow is not consistent with its Coastal Zone Management Act.

Further, with respect to the -- to the BP project and Delaware's claim that that may fall outside of riparian jurisdiction and, therefore, they need to know the particulars of that project, I think the particulars of that project are extremely well known to Delaware. We all know what the project is. We all know what it encompasses. And we all know that Delaware's assertion of jurisdiction over the project arose from the fact that it included a pier that extended beyond the low water line into Delaware waters. And I would respectfully submit that in anyone 's understanding of the term riparian jurisdiction, that would encompass a pier, the

ability to construct a pier so as to be able to have ships come to the pier and load and unload products. And I would respectfully submit that's an extremely classic riparian use, if you will, and riparian right. So to argue that we need to delve into the particulars of this BP project to figure out whether it falls within riparian jurisdiction I just think is missing the mark in light of the fact that what we are talking about that the BP project -- the aspect of the BP project that would be implicated in this case is the pier.

Just I would like also to address Delaware's position or apparent position that New Jersey should have to participate in some sort of action that BP may or may not hereafter file in the Delaware courts and then go to the Court by way of certiorari. This is an action, again, as I stated, that New Jersey brought to assert its own interests in its own shoreline and in its citizens and their prosperity and what they may or may not do on their shoreline. And to suggest that New Jersey should have to wait until some private party decides to go into some other state's court in order to raise this issue we would respectfully

submit is completely baseless. And that should be rejected out of hand.

There is original jurisdiction provided for in the Constitution and in the U.S. Courts specifically so that when two states have a dispute, no state is obligated or required to put its dispute in the courts of the other state. Clearly, New Jersey has the ability and the right to bring its own action in the forum of its choosing and not to wait until some other party files an action and then to decide whether or not to intervene in that action. And so we take a lot -- great exception to Mr. Frederick's suggestion that that's what we should be required or forced to do.

SPECIAL MASTER: Is there anything further?

I'm sorry?

MS. HOROWITZ: No. I don't think there's any inconsistency between the fact that we called to the Court's attention the fact that there were pending projects in the twelve-mile circle such as the BP project and that there was a problem because Delaware had denied the BP project even before New Jersey had had the ability to review it. We don't think there is any inconsistency

between that and between now saying that in order to figure out what this Compact means, there is no reason at all and no purpose served by delving into the particulars of a particular project because if you want to figure out what this Compact means, you look at its language. You look at what preceded it. You look at what happened afterwards. But you do not have to look at projects that arose 100 years later and that arose during the course of litigation.

Furthermore, if you want to figure out what the scope of riparian jurisdiction is, you're perfectly capable of doing that without first figuring out what projects are pending and then figuring out whether you want to claim that those are -- constitute riparian jurisdiction or not.

I don't have anything further unless you have further questions.

SPECIAL MASTER: No. Thank you very much.

Unless there's anything else that either counsel for either side wants to add -- and I step out onto that thin ice very tentatively and cautiously because I don't want to prolong this argument. But I don't want to foreclose either counsel on issues that are obviously important --

very important for both counsel and both states in the future progress of the handling of this matter.

So let me drop my voice at this point and turn to Mr. Frederick and then back to

Ms. Horowitz to see if there is anything else that either counsel wishes to state before I close this argument down.

Mr. Frederick?

MR. FREDERICK: Thank you, Mr. Lancaster. I would like to make a couple of additional points.

The relief that New Jersey seeks is a declaratory judgment for all time that will affect all improvements or other projects that start from New Jersey and go into Delaware. And they assert now that that's the basis of their injury sufficient to create the Court's original jurisdiction. If that is so, it cannot be irrelevant what the scope of those other projects pending and past should be. That is fundamental to the nature of the relief that New Jersey seeks. It is fundamental to Delaware's interest in understanding the implications of the declaratory judgment that New Jersey seeks.

Furthermore, New Jersey has known about the

Delaware Coastal Zone Management Act for 35 years. 10 years ago it sought a permit under that act. And it is inconceivable that if New Jersey had suffered harm, it would have brought its original But the question of why it has action before now. brought the case now is fundamental to original jurisdiction rather than allowing these issues to percolate up through the normal process as they The Delaware toll case came out of the New Jersey court. It was a New Jersey Supreme Court decision that was appealed on a Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court, and the Court then dismissed an original action which Pennsylvania sought to invoke the Court's original jurisdiction.

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Finally, with respect to the BP project, it is certainly true that there's a lot of public information; but that public information is geared toward BP's effort to persuade various authorities to approve the project. It is not necessarily geared towards the kinds of scope and jurisdictional questions that we have asked and that we should be entitled to get. There is a question fundamentally in this case about whether or not a pier is within the riparian jurisdiction

contemplated under Article 7 of the 1905 Compact and whether any other particular pier contains highly hazardous materials or may include adult entertainment or casinos or other kinds of activity that Delaware might wish to regulate on a pier.

Frankly, just because there's a pier being built does not take that project outside the regulatory jurisdiction of a state; and it does not make that project solely a riparian project that is relevant here.

And finally, BP has declined to raise its

Compact arguments on appeal; and now they say that
they might want to bring a new action. But they
had the opportunity at various points in the

Delaware proceeding to which it was already a

litigant. And its effort now to kind of blow back
and forth on whether or not it wants to litigate
against Delaware has to do with its assertions of
privilege and work product doctrine and whether or
not it is faster and better and more efficient to
do an original action that they can provide
information and assistance to New Jersey and have

New Jersey bring this action with BP as the real
party in interest.

Thank you.

SPECIAL MASTER: Ms. Horowitz?

MS. HOROWITZ: Nothing further other than to reaffirm that in our view there is absolutely no disputed or debatable point about the fact that New Jersey is the real party in interest in light of the relief we're seeking. The fact that BP may or may not choose to engage in some other action should have absolutely no bearing on our ability as a state to bring an action against another state to assert our rights under Compact.

The Compact did not run in favor of BP. It runs in favor of New Jersey. And, therefore, we have an absolute right in our view to, again, as I have stated, bring such action as we think is appropriate and not to be dependent on any other party or any other party's action to assert our rights.

With respect to the issue of the assistance that BP may have provided to New Jersey, I have -- I don't understand how that has any bearing on who is the real party in interest in light of the fact that New Jersey has stated objectively speaking its own claim and is asserting its own Compact rights. And whether assistance has been provided

by any one particular party has no bearing on that.

Further, in any Compact where you have a jurisdictional issue presented, you are necessarily always going to be affecting the rights of private parties who may prefer that you assert your jurisdiction rather than another state to the extent that your law may be more favorable to the particular private party, but that does not transform the state's Compact right somehow into the rights of the private party that would be regulated.

I don't have anything further unless you have any questions.

SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Counsel, thank you very much. The argument by both states has been very informative and very helpful.

And as always, from my own personal experience, oral argument is a great assist to someone who has to resolve complex issues. And these are complex issues because -- and as I indicated earlier, whichever way I rule, will help to shape the scope and form of the discovery which counsel are going to engage in.

It was my decision to attempt these matters

by conference call rather than by causing counsel to have to journey to some other location for in-person oral argument. And the reason for that is obvious. It's both to save counsels' time and also to try to keep expenses down. Unfortunately, we have experienced some transmission difficulties in this process. And I apologize to counsel and to the reporter for that. I don't know whether it's on our end or where it is. But it appears that it's going to continue as we try to work these things through by use of conference calling.

Because I think this transcript is going to be particularly important -- and although I -- as I have said before, Ms. Mason is a very good reporter, I think that we have had some difficulties here. And I would ask you to scrutinize very carefully the transcript and promptly let us know and let her know particularly if you see any gaps in the -- in the transcript caused by the transmission errors.

Mr. Raphael, would you want a copy of this
transcript?

MR. RAPHAEL: I would, Mr. Lancaster, to the extent it's available on your docket. I would be happy to have it from there.

Т	SPECIAL MASTER: All right. That will
2	take that will there will be some delay in
3	that, as you can appreciate, because it takes time
4	to get that up on the docket. But if that's the
5	way if you're comfortable with that, that's the
6	way we'll leave it.
7	Counsel, thank you very much. I will turn to
8	this matter promptly, and I will rule just as
9	quickly as I can.
10	Is there anything further, New Jersey?
11	MS. HOROWITZ: No.
12	Thank you for hearing our argument.
13	SPECIAL MASTER: Delaware?
14	MR. FREDERICK: No.
15	Thank you, Mr. Lancaster.
16	SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you, all.
17	(The conference was concluded at 11:20 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE I, Claudette G. Mason, a Notary Public in and for the State of Maine, hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a correct transcript of my stenographic notes of the above-captioned Proceedings that were reduced to print through Computer-aided Transcription. I further certify that I am a disinterested person in the event or outcome of the above-named cause of action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF I subscribe my hand this (2+) day Claudett S. Man Notary Public My Commission Expires June 9, 2012.