

relationship test is similarly dependent on facts not known to the Court at this juncture in the proceedings at bar. The Court will thus defer its choice of law decision on the issue of fiduciary duty until the factual record is developed enough to allow the Court to apply the various factors involved in deciding which state has the greatest interest in resolving the issue. Harper v. LG Elec. USA, Inc., 595 F.Supp.2d 486, 489 (D.N.J. 2009) (refraining from making choice of law determination on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss until development of needed factual record, in reliance on district court's example in Warriner and Third Circuit's holding on appellate review). Accepting the allegations of the Complaint as true, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have alleged facts that support the application of New Jersey law to this issue, at least preliminarily for the purpose of determining whether the Section 10(b) omissions-based claim may withstand the instant Rule 12(b)(6) challenge. Plaintiff The Lautenberg Foundation is a charitable foundation based in New Jersey. As the home state of one of the Plaintiffs, New Jersey has an interest in protecting that litigant's rights and remedying the loss it allegedly sustained through application of its laws regarding fiduciary duty. See Warriner v. Stanton, No. 03-2211 (JBS), 2005 WL 1397015, at *3 (D.N.J. June 14, 2005) (holding that nature of a state's contacts to litigation and parties a critical factor under government interest analysis). The Court concludes that, under the most significant relationship test, the Complaint alleges sufficient facts to permit application of New Jersey law to the question of whether it has been adequately alleged that the parties were in a fiduciary relationship.

s/Stanley R. Chesler
STANLEY R. CHESLER
United States District Judge