

FARNESKI v. COUNTY OF HUNTERDON Civil Action No. 09-4769 (JEI/KMW).

916 F.Supp.2d 573 (2013)

Jeffrey FARNESKI, Plaintiff, v. COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, Office of the Hunterdon County Prosecutor, The State of New Jersey, Patrick Barnes, and Daniel Hurley, Defendants.

United States District Court, D. New Jersey.

January 9, 2013.

John R. Parker, Law Offices of John R. Parker, LLC, Flemington, NJ, for Defendants Office of the Hunterdon County Prosecutor and Patrick Barnes.

OPINION

IRENAS, Senior District Judge:

This matter arises from Plaintiff Jeffrey Farneski's suit against Defendants Hunterdon County, Office of the Hunterdon County Prosecutor ("HCPO"), Patrick Barnes, and Daniel Hurley for violation of his civil rights and retaliation during his employment with HCPO. Before the Court are the Motion for Summary Judgment of Defendants HCPO and Barnes (Dkt. No. 70) and the Motion for Summary Judgment of Defendants Hunterdon County and Hurley (Dkt. No. 71).¹ For the reasons discussed below, summary judgment will be granted in favor of the Defendants on all counts.

I.

For the purposes of these Motions, the Court resolves any factual disputes in favor of the Plaintiff, Jeffrey Farneski.² As the events discussed here span a period of over eight years, the Court will focus on only those facts relevant to the instant Motions.

Farneski has been working for the Office of the Hunterdon County Prosecutor ("HCPO") since November 10, 1986. (CSMF13 ¶ 1) HCPO is an autonomous unit within Hunterdon County over which the County has some budgetary control. The New Jersey Attorney General's Office retains prosecutorial oversight of HCPO. (Hunterdon's Statement of Fact⁴ 6)

[916 F.Supp.2d 577]

Farneski was promoted twice between 1986 and 1995, achieving the rank of Detective Sergeant. He is the longest serving detective in HCPO. (CSMF1 ¶ 2)

Defendant Patrick Barnes became the Prosecutor of Hunterdon County in 2003 and remained in that capacity until May 6, 2010. (Id. ¶ 4) During his tenure, Barnes's behavior in the workplace was volatile and disruptive. He was prone to verbal outbursts and once punched a filing cabinet. (Id. ¶¶ 5-6)

Barnes also had clear favorites in the office, which he demonstrated through his repeated references to "The Nine." (Id. ¶ 9) The Nine consisted of a group of workers who Barnes felt were loyal to him and on whom he could rely. (Id.) Although it is not clear exactly who the Nine were, Defendant Hurley, Kristen Larsen, Linda Fabiano, Sam DeBella, Chelsea Barnes, and Ryan Neiber were likely included in this group. (Id. ¶ 10) Barnes consistently indicated his preference for the Nine, telling them that they were the best and "fuck the rest." (Id. ¶¶ 10-11) Barnes also appeared to have a particular attachment to Linda Fabiano and gave her preferential treatment. (Id. ¶ 12) Farneski was not one of the Nine, and Barnes did not like Farneski. (Id. ¶¶ 8-10, 13)

In 2004, Farneski reviewed Fabiano's time sheets and discovered that they showed that Fabiano had worked on days when she was not there. (Id. ¶¶ 15-16) Farneski reported these falsifications to Ken Harding, who was Chief of Detectives at the time, and later reported the falsifications to Chief Frank Simonetta, who succeeded Harding in 2005. (Id. ¶¶ 16-17) According to Farneski, he was instructed to ignore the falsifications and sign the time sheets. When he refused to do so, Barnes ordered that Farneski receive a formal reprimand. This reprimand indicated that Farneski had been unwilling to assist or cooperate with Fabiano. (Id. ¶¶ 18-19)

After the incident, Barnes promoted Fabiano to Detective Sergeant, the same rank as Farneski, and gave her some of Farneski's job duties. (Id. ¶ 20) In September 2005, around the time he reported Fabiano's time sheets, Farneski was asked to prepare a memo about the investigation of a reported drug overdose. Barnes and Simonetta demanded that Farneski make changes to the memo that Farneski felt were both inaccurate and blamed him for his actions. (Id. ¶¶ 22-24) According to Farneski, Simonetta threatened Farneski with termination unless he signed the memo. (Id. ¶ 25) Soon after this incident, Farneski was denied a request for three days of vacation time. (Id. ¶ 26) He was not aware of any such request being denied prior to that. (Id.)

In June 2005, Farneski became aware that Fabiano and other investigators had made inappropriate comments about gay men in general and certain staff members in particular that were inadvertently recorded on a witness interview tape. After discovering that the evidence custodian had reported their comments, Fabiano decided to alter the tape before it was sent out in discovery. (Id. ¶¶ 27-28) Believing that Fabiano's actions violated the County Harassment Policy and Attorney General Guidelines, Farneski reported the incident to Simonetta, who refused to accept the complaint. (Id. ¶¶ 29-30)

Sometime after he reported the alteration, Farneski was transferred from the major crimes unit to the terrorism unit. (Id. ¶ 31) Although it is unclear exactly when the transfer took place, it occurred before January 2007. (HCPO's Ex. N 131:17-20) Barnes created the terrorism unit, and it was important to him. (Id. 125:13-15, 126:1-2)

[916 F.Supp.2d 578]

In late 2005 or early 2006, Barnes promoted Roy Aycock to Lieutenant when Farneski should have been promoted instead. (Id. ¶ 20) At the time, Fabiano told Farneski, "If you only left me alone about my time sheets you wouldn't be in this position." (Id. ¶ 21)

On January 12, 2006, Barnes and Farneski had an altercation. Barnes yelled at Farneski and hit Farneski's face with his head, leaving a visible red mark. (Id. ¶¶ 35-41) In response to this incident, Farneski obtained an attorney, Brian Sige, who filed two formal complaint letters on Farneski's behalf. (Id. ¶¶ 42-44) Farneski and his attorney had two meetings with Wally Stafford, an investigator in the Attorney General's office, to discuss the incident. No formal investigation resulted. (Id. ¶¶ 46-47)

In July 2006, Farneski received a poor grade during his performance evaluation from his supervisor, Aycock. Farneski challenged the evaluation, and Barnes eventually ordered that it be changed to reflect a higher grade. (Id. ¶ 67)

Farneski was promoted to Lieutenant in August 2007. Around that time, he began attending training at the FBI Academy,⁵ which required him to spend several months out of state. (Id. ¶¶ 47-48) When he returned, Farneski was given more responsibilities, including supervision over major crimes, narcotics, and sex crimes. (Id. ¶ 49) Farneski continued to supervise these units until summer and fall of 2008.

In January 2008, HCPO fired Katherine Errickson, who was pregnant at the time. (Id. ¶¶ 51-52) When she was fired, Errickson began experiencing physical discomfort and thought she was having contractions. Farneski went over to her to try to assist her, although it is not clear what he could have done. (Id. ¶ 53) At this point, DeBella ordered Farneski to leave Errickson alone. (Id.)

Errickson filed a lawsuit against HCPO, Barnes, and Hurley in June 2008, alleging discrimination and wrongful termination. (Id. ¶¶ 55, 64) Farneski and Errickson were friends, and Farneski supported her lawsuit. He also told DeBella and Hurley that he would testify truthfully as a witness to the lawsuit and that they should have expected the lawsuit since they "fired a pregnant woman." (Id. ¶¶ 55-56) Although Hurley believed that Farneski had given a deposition in the case, Farneski never did so. Nevertheless, Farneski was told to "stay out" of the suit. (Id. ¶¶ 58-59)

After Farneski's conversation with Hurley and DeBella about the Errickson suit, Hurley, who became Chief of Detectives at HCPO in August 2008, (CSMF26 ¶ 1) and Barnes excluded Farneski from daily operations and stopped talking to him. Farneski began to lose his supervisory positions, beginning with his removal from narcotics in summer 2008 and from sex crimes in August or September 2008. (CMSF1 ¶¶ 60-61) Around this time, he was moved to an office away from the departments he supervised, which at that time were fatal accidents ("FACT") and major crimes. (CMSF2 ¶¶ 16-17) Farneski also received a lower raise than other Lieutenants, which DeBella attributed to Barnes being angry with Farneski. (CMSF1 ¶ 62) Finally, Farneski applied for a promotion to [916 F.Supp.2d 579] Deputy Chief, which he did not get. The position remained vacant. (Id. ¶ 63)

One of Farneski's co-workers, Aaron Lacey, described Hurley as a bully and a liar. He also stated that anyone "in the Farneski camp" would have problems with Hurley. (CSMF2 ¶¶ 2-3) Other co-workers also felt that Hurley was not always truthful and would retaliate against employees. (Id. ¶¶ 4-6) At various times, Hurley sent Farneski emails questioning his authority, asked co-workers to lie about

conversations they had with Farneski, prohibited him from going to union meetings, and put Farneski under surveillance. (Id. ¶¶ 28-31)

In 2008, Michael Nugent began to experience harassment at HCPO in the form of photo-shopped images. (Id. ¶¶ 7-8) Nugent reported the harassment to Farneski, who was Nugent's immediate supervisor and internal affairs officer. (Id. ¶ 9) Farneski told Nugent how to report the harassment. (Id. ¶ 10) Soon thereafter, Nugent filed a Notice of Claim alleging a hostile work environment under New Jersey's Law Against Discrimination. In December 2008, Hurley ordered Farneski to "stop giving out legal advice" to Nugent. (Id. ¶¶ 10-11)

On August 10, 2009, Farneski reported a violation of grand jury procedure by Seana Pappas. Farneski learned that Pappas had allowed a college intern to attend a grand jury proceeding, which should have been confidential. (Id. ¶¶ 20-21) Farneski reported the incident to Hurley, who was close with Pappas. (Id. ¶¶ 13, 22; P.'s Ex. O) On August 11, 2009, in reply to an email from Pappas, Hurley informed her that Farneski had reported her actions. In the same email, he discussed the possibility of Pappas filing a sexual harassment complaint against Farneski. (CMSF2 ¶ 23; P.'s Ex. P) That day, Pappas prepared a memo detailing her sexual harassment claim against Farneski and sent it to Hurley. (CMSF2 ¶ 24) Hurley told Pappas how she could make a formal complaint and informed the Prosecutor of the claim. (Id. ¶ 25; P.'s Exs. R, S) Pappas never filed a formal complaint, and no investigation resulted from the memo that she wrote. (CMSF2 ¶ 26) A memo was sent around clarifying HCPO's policy regarding grand jury proceedings, although it did not specifically address the problem of bringing non-law student interns into the proceedings. (Id. ¶ 27)

On September 17, 2009, Farneski filed his initial Complaint in this suit against Barnes, Hurley, HCPO, Hunterdon County, and the State of New Jersey. (Id. ¶ 32; Dkt. No. 1) After Farneski filed that Complaint, Hurley approached Lacey and Fabiano and asked them if they would file a formal complaint against Farneski stemming from comments Farneski made at a meeting about acceptable conduct during a homicide investigation. (CMSF2 ¶ 33) Lacey declined to do so. (Id.) Hurley also removed Farneski from his duties with FACT, and on November 1, 2010, Farneski no longer had supervisory duties in the major crimes unit. (Id. ¶ 36) On December 31, 2010, Hurley ended his tenure as Chief of Detectives. (Id. ¶ 35)

On July 11, 2011, Farneski reported to HCPO Chief of Detectives John Kuczynski that he was having marital difficulties with his wife, Julie Farneski. (HCPO's Statement of Facts 2) On August 3, 2011, Farneski had an argument with his wife, which resulted in her calling the police and stating that Farneski was trying to kill her. (Id. ¶ 39; HCPO's Statement of Facts 3) Julie Farneski had also hidden

[916 F.Supp.2d 580]

Farneski's service weapon. (HCPO's Statement of Facts 3) As a result of this incident, Farneski was placed on administrative leave pending a fitness for duty examination. (Id.; CSMF2 ¶¶ 40-41) On August 10, 2011, Dr. Guillermo Gallegos, a forensic psychologist, examined Farneski and declared him not fit for duty, which, among other things, meant that Farneski could not carry a firearm. (HCPO's Statement of Facts 3; CSMF2 ¶ 41) On September 12, 2011, the Farneskis had another argument, which Farneski reported to HCPO. (CSMF2 ¶ 42) On October 6, 2011, Dr. Gallegos examined Farneski again and

determined that he still was not fit for duty. (HCPO's Statement of Facts 3) The next day, Dr. Gallegos recommended that Farneski's personal firearms be removed. (Id.; HCPO's Ex. H)

On October 11, 2011, Chief Kuczynski issued a written directive to Farneski ordering him to turn over his personal weapons to either HCPO or the State Police. (HCPO's Statement of Facts 4) Two HCPO detectives, Sergeant Rowe and Detective DeFilippis went to Farneski's home to deliver the order and collect his personal firearms and firearms purchase identification card. (Id.; CMSF2 ¶ 44) Farneski told them that he would only turn over his weapons pursuant to a court order and, using profanity, ordered them off of his property. (CMSF ¶ 44) Farneski believed that it was voluntary that he comply with the order, and thus refused to do so. (Id. ¶¶ 44, 49) After consulting with a union attorney, he turned in his personal firearms to the State Police the next day. (Id. ¶ 44)

An internal affairs investigation was launched following this incident. (Id. ¶ 46) The investigation found that Farneski violated HCPO rules and regulations for insubordination, conduct towards superior and subordinate officers and associates, obedience to laws and regulations, and criticism of official acts and orders. (Id. ¶ 28; P.'s Ex. V 5) Farneski was charged with these violations and a hearing was held before Judge Richard Ganter, a Marlboro Township municipal court judge, on October 11, 2012 to resolve the charges. (HCPO's Statement of Facts 5) As of January 7, 2013, no decision had been issued.

After October 11, 2011, Farneski began going to counseling with Dr. Jeffrey Harrison. (CSMF2 ¶¶ 55-56) In February 2012, Dr. Harrison found that Farneski was not ready to return to duty. (HCPO's Statement of Facts 5) In May 2012, Farneski underwent a fitness for duty examination with Dr. Gallegos. (CMSF2 ¶ 59) At the examination, Dr. Gallegos indicated that he thought Farneski could return to work. (Id.) However, prior to Dr. Gallegos declaring Farneski fit for duty, Detective DeFilippis informed Dr. Gallegos that Farneski and Dr. Harrison had a personal relationship outside of their counseling relationship. Dr. Harrison denied the relationship to Dr. Gallegos on May 14, 2012. (Id. ¶¶ 60-62) Around this time, Dr. Gallegos also obtained files from HCPO's internal affairs investigation surrounding the October 11, 2011 incident. On May 17, 2012, Dr. Gallegos reported that Farneski was not fit for duty. (Id. ¶ 66; HCPO's Statement of Facts 5)

Farneski filed a Supplemental Complaint in this case on May 1, 2012. (Dkt. No. 55) On July 27, 2012, Farneski retained Dr. John Aylward to conduct a fitness for duty examination. Aylward found that Farneski was ready to return to duty and had no psychological or psychiatric issues that would impair his ability to work. (CSMF2 ¶¶ 68-69) Farneski remained on administrative leave and was not declared fit for duty until November 2012. He continued to receive pay during this period.

[916 F.Supp.2d 581]

At oral argument on January 7, 2013, Farneski's counsel represented that Farneski has been declared fit for duty and has returned to work. Although his personal firearms and firearms purchaser identification card have been returned to him, Farneski's duty firearm is being withheld pending completion of paperwork. Defendants have moved for summary judgment on all fourteen counts of Farneski's Supplemental Complaint.

II.

"[S]ummary judgment is proper `if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.'" Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 91 L.Ed.2d 265 (1986) (quoting Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(c)). In deciding a motion for summary judgment, the Court must construe the facts and inferences in a light most favorable to the non-moving party. Pollock v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Long Lines, 794 F.2d 860, 864 (3d Cir.1986).

"`With respect to an issue on which the non-moving party bears the burden of proof, the burden on the moving party may be discharged by `showing'—that is, pointing out to the district court—that there is an absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party's case.'" Conoshenti v. Public Serv. Elec. & Gas, 364 F.3d 135, 145-46 (3d Cir.2004) (quoting Celotex, 477 U.S. at 323, 106 S.Ct. 2548). The role of the Court is not "to weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter, but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial." Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 249, 106 S.Ct. 2505, 91 L.Ed.2d 202 (1986). "Only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law will properly preclude the entry of summary judgment." Id. at 249, 106 S.Ct. 2505.

III.

Farneski brings numerous claims under both federal and state law, many of which are difficult to discern from his Supplemental Complaint and his briefs. The Court will first address the federal claims and then address the claims arising under New Jersey law.

A.

Farneski brings claims against Defendants Barnes, Hurley, and Hunterdon County under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985(3), and 1986.8 He alleges violations of his constitutional rights under the First, Second, and Fourth Amendments, as well as violations of procedural due process under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court will address each claim in turn.

1. First Amendment

The evaluation of claims brought under § 1983 requires a two-part inquiry. The court must first "identify the exact contours of the underlying right said to have been violated" to determine whether any deprivation has actually been alleged. Natale v. Camden Cnty. Corr. Facility, 318 F.3d 575, 580-81 (3d Cir.2003) (quoting Cnty. of Sacramento v. Lewis, 523 U.S. 833, 841 n. 5, 118 S.Ct. 1708, 140 L.Ed.2d 1043 (1998)). If there has been a deprivation, the next question is whether a state actor caused the violation.9 Id. at 581. [916 F.Supp.2d 582]

The First Amendment, as incorporated against the states through the Fourteenth Amendment, protects a public employee from retaliation for engaging in constitutionally protected speech.10 Rankin v. McPherson, 483 U.S. 378, 383-84, 107 S.Ct. 2891, 97 L.Ed.2d 315 (1987). A public employee's retaliation

claim for engaging in a protected activity is evaluated under a three-part test. First, the plaintiff must establish that he engaged in protected speech or activity. To satisfy this element, the speech must involve a matter of public concern. *Connick v. Myers*, 461 U.S. 138, 146-47, 103 S.Ct. 1684, 75 L.Ed.2d 708 (1983). If his speech is protected, his right must be balanced against the employer's right to promote efficient delivery of its services. *Pickering v. Bd. of Ed. of Twp. High Sch. Dist. 205*, 391 U.S. 563, 568, 88 S.Ct. 1731, 20 L.Ed.2d 811 (1968). Second, the plaintiff must show that the protected speech was a substantial or motivating factor in the alleged retaliatory action, and third, the public employer can refute the claim by showing that it would have taken the same action even in the absence of the protected conduct. See *Baldassare v. New Jersey*, 250 F.3d 188, 194-95 (3d Cir.2001); *Suppan v. Dadonna*, 203 F.3d 228, 235 (3d Cir.2000).

a. Barnes

Farneski alleges that Barnes violated his First Amendment right to freedom of speech. Specifically, he claims that Barnes retaliated against him for participating in Katherine Errickson's lawsuit. He further claims that Barnes retaliated against him for filing two letters criticizing Barnes over the so-called head butt incident.

With regard to the Errickson lawsuit, Farneski claims that he engaged in protected speech by participating in the lawsuit. Based on the evidence provided, Farneski's participation was limited to others knowing that he was friends with Errickson and supported her lawsuit, noting that HCPO should have expected the lawsuit, and stating that he would testify truthfully at her trial. Farneski argues that his actions were protected speech as they fall under the duty to testify. (P.'s Br. in Opp. to Defs. Barnes and HCPO 27) While it is true that testifying at a trial constitutes a matter of public concern, *Reilly v. City of Atlantic City*, 532 F.3d 216, 231 (3d Cir.2008), Farneski never testified at trial, nor was he deposed. Simply stating that he would testify truthfully if asked does not constitute speech touching a matter of public concern. Likewise, Farneski's friendship with Errickson and his conversation with Hurley cannot be considered protected speech.

Farneski also claims that the two letters he filed with the Office of the Attorney General complaining about Barnes's behavior constituted protected speech and that there was related retaliation. As Farneski sent these letters in March and April of 2006, this claim is outside the two-year statute of limitations.¹¹ See *Cito v.* [916 F.Supp.2d 583]

Bridgewater Twp. Police Dept., 892 F.2d 23, 25 (3d Cir.1989) (holding that New Jersey's two-year statute of limitations period for personal injury actions applies to civil rights claims brought under § 1983); see also N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A:14-2. Accordingly, the Court will grant summary judgment in favor of Barnes on the First Amendment claims.

b. Hurley

Farneski alleges that Hurley retaliated against him for participating in the Errickson lawsuit and Michael Nugent's lawsuit. He also claims that Hurley violated his right to freedom of petition by retaliating against him for bringing this suit.

As discussed above, Farneski's claims stemming from Errickson's lawsuit are unfounded based both on the lack of any protected speech and the lack of any attributable retaliation based on the alleged speech. With respect to Nugent's lawsuit, Farneski argues that he participated in the suit "by directing [Nugent] to the appropriate person to report the offensive materials." (P.'s Br. in Opp. to Defs. Hurley and Hunterdon 5) Farneski's action was not a protected activity. There is no record evidence that suggests that Farneski encouraged Nugent's lawsuit in any way or that he provided any assistance to Nugent beyond informing him of the necessary procedures. Farneski himself did not expose any wrongdoing on HCPO's part. Further, as Nugent's supervisor and internal affairs officer, telling Nugent how he could file a complaint fell squarely within Farneski's official duties. As such, this statement is not protected under the First Amendment. See *Garcetti v. Ceballos*, 547 U.S. 410, 422, 126 S.Ct. 1951, 164 L.Ed.2d 689 (2006); *Gorum v. Sessoms*, 561 F.3d 179, 185 (3d Cir.2009).

Farneski's claim against Hurley based on the instant suit cannot stand either. Unlike his claims of retaliation under the other two lawsuits, this claim falls under the Petition Clause. Farneski relies on *San Filippo v. Bongiovanni*, 30 F.3d 424 (3d Cir.1994) for the proposition that retaliation suits brought under the Petition Clause may survive even when brought solely to address matters of private concern. (P.'s Br. in Opp. to Defs. Hurley and Hunterdon 24) But the Supreme Court explicitly abrogated *San Filippo* and its line of cases in *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri*, ___ U.S. ___, 131 S.Ct. 2488, 180 L.Ed.2d 408 (2011). In *Guarnieri*, the Court held that "[i]f a public employee petitions as an employee on a matter of purely private concern, the employee's First Amendment interest must give way, as it does in speech cases." *Id.* at 2500. "A petition that 'involves nothing more than a complaint about a change in the employee's own duties' does not relate to a matter of public concern and accordingly 'may give rise to discipline without imposing any special burden of justification on the government employer.'" *Id.* at 2501 (citing *United States v. Treasury Employees*, 513 U.S. 454, 466, 115 S.Ct. 1003, 130 L.Ed.2d 964 (1995)). Public employees have the right to participate as citizens in the democratic process under the Petition Clause; they do not have the "right to transform everyday employment disputes into matters for constitutional litigation in the federal courts." *Id.* Because there is no evidence on the record to support

[916 F.Supp.2d 584]

a finding that this suit is anything but an "every day employment dispute[]," Farneski cannot rely on it to sustain a retaliation claim under the Petition Clause. Accordingly, the Court will grant summary judgment for Hurley on all First Amendment claims.

c. Hunterdon County

From Farneski's Supplemental Complaint, it is difficult to tell exactly how Hunterdon County allegedly violated his constitutional rights. In his brief, Farneski appears to allege a First Amendment retaliation claim. He claims that various Hunterdon County and HCPO employees have used Hunterdon County's medical leave and internal affairs policies to retaliate against him for bringing this suit by preventing him

from returning to work and that Hunterdon County failed to enforce its policies. Farneski further claims that Hunterdon County's failure to enforce its policies constitutes deliberate indifference and that the County is thus liable under § 1983.

As discussed above, this lawsuit is not a protected activity under the First Amendment's freedom to petition, as the suit does not touch on a matter of public concern. See *Guarnieri*, 131 S.Ct. at 2500-01; see also *Campbell v. W. Pittston Borough*, 2012 WL 3329655, at *3 (3d Cir. Aug. 15, 2012) (unpublished opinion). As Farneski cannot make out a case of First Amendment retaliation, his claims against Hunterdon County fail.

Even assuming that this lawsuit did constitute protected speech, Farneski could not prevail. Hunterdon County is not liable for the acts of its employees under a theory of respondeat superior or vicarious liability. *Monell v. New York City Dept. of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691, 98 S.Ct. 2018, 56 L.Ed.2d 611 (1978). For the County to be liable, Farneski must prove that it had a policy or custom that caused the constitutional violations. *Natale*, 318 F.3d at 583-84. Farneski bases his claims on the theory that Hunterdon County "has failed to act affirmatively at all, [though] the need to take some action to control the agents of the government is so obvious, and the inadequacy of existing practice so likely to result in the violation of constitutional rights, that the policymaker can reasonably be said to have been deliberately indifferent to the need." *Id.* at 584 (quoting *Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs of Bryan Cnty. v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 417-18, 117 S.Ct. 1382, 137 L.Ed.2d 626 (1997)).

First, Farneski has provided no evidence as to what Hunterdon's medical leave and internal affairs policies actually require. Second, there is no indication that the existing policies are so inadequate that the County can have expected them to be used as a means to retaliate against employee's lawsuits. There is no record evidence that the County was deliberately indifferent to how its employees carried out these policies. In the absence of such a showing, the County cannot be liable under § 1983, and the Court will grant summary judgment in its favor on this claim.¹²

2. Second and Fourth Amendments

In his Supplemental Complaint, Farneski alleges violations of the Second and Fourth Amendments, which appear to stem from the October 11, 2011 order to turn over his personal firearms. Farneski

[916 F.Supp.2d 585]

clarifies this position slightly in his opposing brief, stating that the order to turn over his firearms constituted a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights against warrantless seizure. The Court rejects this argument.

It is well settled that voluntary consent creates an exception to the "requirements of both a warrant and probable cause." *Schneckloth v. Bustamonte*, 412 U.S. 218, 219, 93 S.Ct. 2041, 36 L.Ed.2d 854 (1973); *United States v. Stabile*, 633 F.3d 219, 230 (3d Cir.2011). In this case, two Hunterdon County personnel went to Farneski's home to collect his personal firearms and his firearms purchaser identification card. Farneski refused to give them his firearms that day. The next day, Farneski voluntarily turned in his

firearms to the State Police. Nothing in the record supports an inference that Farneski was coerced to turn in his weapons; indeed, his brief repeatedly states that he did so voluntarily. Thus, Farneski cannot show that there was an unreasonable seizure under the Fourth Amendment.¹³

Regarding the Second Amendment claim, Farneski has made no argument as to how his Second Amendment rights have been violated. But even if he had, no violation has occurred here. In *Maslow v. City of Atlantic City*, this Court held that a Chief of Police's order to a police officer to turn over his personal firearms and his firearms purchaser identification card due to the officer's psychiatric problems did not violate the Second Amendment. 2011 WL 4859286, at *5 (D.N.J. Oct. 12, 2011). In that case, the Chief of Police had authority in his supervisory capacity to order the officer to relinquish his firearms. *Id.* at *4. The same is true here.¹⁴ Chief of Detectives John Kuczynski sent Farneski a written directive ordering to turn in his firearms and firearms purchaser identification card. This order was well with Chief Kuczynski's supervisory prerogative, and thus no Second Amendment violation occurred. Therefore, the Court will grant summary judgment in favor of the Defendants on the Second and Fourth Amendment claims.

3. Fourteenth Amendment

When a plaintiff sues under § 1983 alleging a failure to provide procedural due process under the Fourteenth Amendment,¹⁵ there is a two-part analysis:

[916 F.Supp.2d 586]

"(1) whether the asserted individual interests are encompassed within the fourteenth amendment's protection of life, liberty, or property; and (2) whether the procedures available provided the plaintiff with due process of law." *Alvin v. Suzuki*, 227 F.3d 107, 116 (3d Cir.2000) (internal quotations omitted). Farneski alleges a property deprivation.¹⁶ As Farneski alleges different facts with respect to each Defendant, the Court takes them in turn.

a. Barnes

Farneski appears to allege that Barnes violated his due process rights by issuing a formal reprimand to Farneski, transferring Farneski to the terrorism unit, giving him a low raise, and not promoting him. As a preliminary matter, the formal reprimand and transfer to the terrorism unit both occurred before 2007 and as such are barred by the statute of limitations. See *Cito*, 892 F.2d at 25.

Furthermore, even if those incidents were not barred, absent a showing that Farneski was discharged, demoted, or lost compensation, there can be no deprivation of a property interest. See *Kelly*, 107 F.3d at 1077 (holding that). Nothing in the record supports a finding that Barnes suspended, removed, fined, or reduced Farneski's rank. The formal reprimand had no effect on Farneski's employment, nor can Farneski claim that getting a lower raise or not being promoted took away an interest that he already had. Moreover, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A:157-10.1, from which Farneski derives his property interest explicitly states that "the transfer of an investigator from one section or unit to another section or unit within the

office shall not constitute a demotion." Therefore, the Court will grant summary judgment in favor of Defendant Barnes with respect to Farneski's due process claim.

b. Hurley

Farneski alleges that Hurley violated his due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment in the following ways: (1) Hurley removed Farneski from supervisory positions within HCPO; (2) Hurley solicited two co-workers to file complaints against Farneski; and (3) Hurley harassed Farneski in other ways, such as separating him from his department, prohibiting him from attending union meetings, using surveillance to track him, and sending him harassing emails.

[916 F.Supp.2d 587]

None of these allegations touch an actual property interest. Although Hurley reassigned Farneski so that he had fewer supervisory duties, Farneski retained his rank as Lieutenant and continued to receive the same level of pay. Further, though such conduct might be considered unprofessional, asking co-workers to file complaints against Farneski and finding other ways to harass him did not deprive Farneski of a property interest. Thus, summary judgment will be granted in favor of Hurley on this claim.¹⁷

4. § 1985(3) Conspiracy and § 1986 Failure to Prevent

Under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3), a plaintiff may bring a claim alleging conspiracy to interfere with civil rights if two or more people act together to deprive any person of his civil rights. To sustain a claim for conspiracy under § 1985(3), a plaintiff must show: "(1) a conspiracy; (2) for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; and (3) an act in furtherance of the conspiracy; (4) whereby a person is injured in his person or property or deprived of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States." *Farber v. City of Paterson*, 440 F.3d 131, 134 (3d Cir.2006) (citing *United Bhd. of Carpenters & Joiners v. Scott*, 463 U.S. 825, 828-29, 103 S.Ct. 3352, 77 L.Ed.2d 1049 (1983)). "[B]ecause § 1985(3) requires the 'intent to deprive of equal protection, or equal privileges and immunities,' a claimant must allege 'some racial, or perhaps otherwise class-based, invidiously discriminatory animus behind the conspirators' action' in order to state a claim." *Id.* at 135 (quoting *Griffin v. Breckenridge*, 403 U.S. 88, 102, 91 S.Ct. 1790, 29 L.Ed.2d 338 (1971)). A § 1985(3) class must have an identifiable existence such that a reasonable person could determine who was in the class based on objective criteria. *Id.* at 136.

First, Farneski has not even alleged that there is any invidiously discriminatory animus behind any potential conspirators' actions. Furthermore, there is no evidence in the record that Farneski is a member of a racial or class-based group. Farneski is a white male, and nothing in the record supports an inference of any class-based discriminatory animus. At most, it could be said that Barnes and some of the Nine disliked Farneski. But § 1985(3)'s purpose is not to provide a federal remedy for "all tortious, conspiratorial interferences with the rights of others." *Griffin*, 403 U.S. at 101, 91 S.Ct. 1790. Given the lack of invidious animus, the Court will grant summary judgment on Count Three in favor of Defendants.

In his Supplemental Complaint, Farneski alleges that Defendants failed to prevent the deprivation of Farneski's rights resulting from the alleged § 1985(3) conspiracy. He has provided no briefing that would suggest that he has any other claim arising under § 1986. The Court will grant summary judgment on the § 1986

[916 F.Supp.2d 588]

claim. As Farneski has not met the threshold requirements for a § 1985(3) conspiracy, he cannot sustain a § 1986 claim based on such a conspiracy.

B.

Farneski brings state law claims against the Defendants under the New Jersey Conscientious Employee Protection Act ("CEPA"), N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 34:12-1 to -14, the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination ("LAD"), N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 10:5-1 to -49, as well as common law claims of intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress, retaliation, and violation of public policy. The Court addresses these claims separately.¹⁸

1. CEPA

CEPA provides:

An employer shall not take any retaliatory action against an employee because the employee does any of the following: a. Discloses, or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy or practice of the employer, or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship, that the employee reasonably believes: (1) is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to law ...; or (2) is fraudulent or criminal ...; b. Provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any violation of law, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to law by the employer, or another employer, with whom there is a business relationship ...; or c. Objects to, or refuses to participate in any activity, policy or practice which the employee reasonably believes: (1) is in violation of a law, or a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to law ...; (2) is fraudulent or criminal ...; or (3) is incompatible with a clear mandate of public policy concerning the public health, safety or welfare or protection of the environment.

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 34:19-3. Under CEPA, a plaintiff must bring his claim within one year of the alleged violation. Id. § 34:19-5. The CEPA claim accrues on the date of the plaintiff's actual demotion, suspension, or termination of employment. *Alderiso v. Med. Ctr. of Ocean Cnty., Inc.*, 167 N.J. 191, 770 A.2d 275, 277 (2001); *Villalobos v. Fava*, 342 N.J.Super. 38, 775 A.2d 700, 707 (2001).

[916 F.Supp.2d 589]

In his brief, Farneski identifies three incidents on which he bases these claims: (1) Farneski reported that Linda Fabiano's falsified her time sheets in late 2004; (2) he reported that Fabiano had made

inappropriate comments on an interrogation tape and later altered the tape to delete those comments¹⁹ in June 2005; and (3) in August 2009, he reported violations of grand jury policies and practices on the part of Seana Pappas to Hurley.

Defendants argue that CEPA's one-year statute of limitations bars these claims. Farneski counters that these incidents fall within the continuing violation exception to the statute of limitations. The Court agrees with the Defendants.

The continuing violation doctrine applies when a plaintiff brings suit alleging a series of acts that do not individually support liability but which, taken together, may establish a hostile work environment. There is "a bright-line distinction between discrete acts, which are individually actionable, and acts which are not individually actionable but may be aggregated to make out a hostile work environment claim. The former must be raised within the applicable limitations period or they will not support a lawsuit." *O'Connor v. City of Newark*, 440 F.3d 125, 127 (3d Cir.2006) (citing *Nat'l R.R. Passenger Corp. v. Morgan*, 536 U.S. 101, 113, 122 S.Ct. 2061, 153 L.Ed.2d 106 (2002)); see also *Green v. Jersey City Bd. of Educ.*, 177 N.J. 434, 828 A.2d 883, 891 (2003) (applying the continuing violation doctrine in the CEPA context). If a plaintiff has "alleged one or more discrete acts of [retaliatory] conduct by defendants . . . then [his] cause of action would have accrued on the day on which those individual acts occurred." *Shepherd v. Hunterdon Developmental Ctr.*, 174 N.J. 1, 803 A.2d 611, 623 (2002). Discrete acts include "termination, failure to promote, denial of transfer, refusal to hire, wrongful suspension, wrongful discipline, denial of training, [and] wrongful accusation." *O'Connor*, 440 F.3d at 128.

Although Farneski argues in one part of his brief that the continuing violation doctrine applies to his claims due to Defendants' continued retaliation against him, this reasoning does not stand. In contrast to most of his briefing and his Complaints, the section of Farneski's brief that addresses CEPA is one of the few places where he clearly identifies the bases for his claims. Farneski specifies three incidents that he believes constitute protected activity. Below the first two incidents, he lists discrete acts that he alleges occurred based on his protected activity. (P.'s Br. in Opp. to Defs. Hurley and Hunterdon 33-34).

Because Farneski cannot satisfy the continuing violation doctrine, the one-year statute of limitation applies. Thus, the Court must examine each discrete act to determine whether that act is time barred.

First, with respect to Farneski reporting that Fabiano falsified time sheets, Farneski alleges that he was issued a formal reprimand soon after the incident. Neither party has provided evidence as to exactly when the reprimand was issued. However, based on the evidence presented, it appears that Farneski was reprimanded sometime between 2004 and 2007. (P.'s Ex. D 22:20-24:7, 28:23-29-24, 31:22-32-24) Even if the Court accepts that the reprimand occurred at the end of 2007, that date is more than a year before Farneski filed this suit. Thus, the CEPA claim based on that act is barred. Farneski also claims that he was passed over for promotion twice as a result of that incident. The alleged failures to promote took [916 F.Supp.2d 590] place in 2004 and late 2005 or early 2006. These acts are also outside of CEPA's statute of limitations.

Second, Farneski's brief cites his transfer to the terrorism unit as retaliation for reporting the altered interrogation tape. Although he provides no specific date for this transfer, Farneski testified that he was transferred back to major crimes from the terrorism unit in January 2007. Thus, this claim is also outside the statute of limitations, and therefore time barred.

Farneski's remaining CEPA claim involves retaliation that occurred after Farneski reported violations of the grand jury policy in August 2009. As Farneski filed this Complaint in September 2009, any retaliation would be well within CEPA's limitations period. The Court addresses that claim next.

To prevail on a CEPA claim, a plaintiff must show that "(1) he reasonably believed that his employer's conduct was violating a law or rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to law, (2) he objected to the conduct, (3) an adverse employment action was taken against him, and (4) a causal connection exists between the whistleblowing activity and the adverse employment action." *Sarnowski v. Air Brooke Limousine, Inc.*, 510 F.3d 398, 405 (3d Cir.2007).

A reasonable jury could find that Farneski believed that allowing an intern to sit in on confidential grand jury proceedings violated HCPO's policies and that he objected to the conduct. Thus, the Court must determine whether there was an adverse employment action and, if so, whether there is a causal connection between that action and Farneski's report.

Under CEPA, retaliatory action is defined as "the discharge, suspension or demotion of an employee, or other adverse employment action taken against an employee in the terms and conditions of employment." N.J. Stat. Ann. § 34:19-2(e). An adverse employment action must have either had an impact "on the employee's compensation or rank or be virtually equivalent to discharge in order to give rise to the level of a retaliatory action required for a CEPA claim." *Klein v. Univ. of Med. & Dentistry of N.J.*, 377 N.J.Super. 28, 871 A.2d 681, 692 (N.J. 2005).

Farneski does not clearly state which acts he considers to be retaliation for reporting the grand jury violation. Based on a broad reading of the statement of facts and arguments in his brief, it appears that these acts include Hurley encouraging Pappas to file a sexual harassment complaint against Farneski, Hurley approaching two other officers to file a complaint against Farneski regarding a homicide investigation, and Farneski's removal from all supervisory activities.

Hurley's attempt to solicit complaints against Farneski do not constitute adverse employment actions within the meaning of CEPA. First, although Pappas sent a memo to Hurley detailing her problems with Farneski, she never made any formal complaint. Second, the other two officers, Lacey and Fabiano, declined Hurley's request that they file a complaint. Farneski has not claimed that either of these incidents led to any actions against him, such as an investigation or other disciplinary action. Thus, neither of these incidents had any impact on Farneski's terms and conditions of employment.

It does not appear that the removal of Farneski's supervisory duties had any impact on his compensation or rank, nor can Farneski show that his report of Pappas's violation caused his removal from FACT and major crimes. As a preliminary matter, nothing on the record indicates when Farneski was removed from FACT. Further, Hurley relieved Farneski of his supervisory

[916 F.Supp.2d 591]

position in major crimes on November 1, 2010, over a year after Farneski made his complaint. Finally, there is ample evidence to show that Hurley had been alleviating Farneski of his supervisory duties well before Farneski reported the breach in grand jury proceeding policy. Farneski himself stated that he had ceased supervising several other units in the summer and fall of 2008. This trend makes it unreasonable for a jury to find a causal relationship between Farneski's removal from FACT at an unspecified date and major crimes over a year later and his report about the grand jury investigation. Cf. Clayton v. City of Atlantic City, 722 F.Supp.2d 581, 589 (D.N.J.2010) (finding that a plaintiff could not make out a CEPA claim where there was a pattern of discrimination and harassment before she engaged in protected activity). Accordingly, the Court will grant summary judgment on all CEPA claims in favor of the Defendants.

2. New Jersey Law Against Discrimination

Farneski alleges that he was retaliated against in violation of the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination ("LAD") for assisting in Errickson's and Nugent's lawsuits. The LAD provides:

It shall be unlawful employment practice... [f]or any person to take reprisals against any person because that person has opposed any practices or acts forbidden under this act or because that person has filed a complaint, testified or assisted in any proceeding under this act or to coerce, intimidate, threaten or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of that person having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected by this act.

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 10:5-12d. "[T]o establish a prima facie case of discriminatory retaliation, plaintiffs must demonstrate that: (1) they engaged in a protected activity known by the employer; (2) thereafter their employer unlawfully retaliated against them; and (3) their participation in the protected activity caused the retaliation." Tartaglia v. UBS PaineWebber Inc., 197 N.J. 81, 961 A.2d 1167, 1192 (2008).

In this case, Farneski claims that he engaged in a protected activity by assisting Errickson with her LAD lawsuit. As described above, his assistance included unspecified support for her lawsuit and stating that he would testify truthfully at her trial.²⁰ These actions do not rise to the level of protected activity under the LAD. For a plaintiff to be a protected person through his assistance of another's LAD proceeding, the plaintiff must actively support that person's lawsuit, such as by providing written statements in support of the suit. Shepherd, 803 A.2d at 615, 625. The fact that Farneski stated that he would testify truthfully if called does not implicate the same kind of support. Farneski's involvement with the Nugent suit, that is, informing Nugent how he could file a claim when he was his supervisor and internal affairs officer, is similarly unprotected under the LAD. Accordingly, the Court grants summary judgment in favor of Defendants on this count.

3. Common Law Claims

a. Infliction of Emotional Distress

Defendants argue that Farneski's claims of intentional and negligent infliction of [916 F.Supp.2d 592] emotional distress are barred by his failure to file a Notice of Claim pursuant to the New Jersey Tort Claims Act. Farneski does not oppose this assertion. Under N.J. Stat. Ann. § 59:8-8, a plaintiff must file a notice of claim for a cause of action against a public entity or employee within 90 days of accrual of his claim. Failure to do so results in the plaintiff being "forever barred from recovering against a public entity or public employee." *Id.* Farneski did not file any notice of claim in this case. Thus, the Court will grant summary judgment in favor of the Defendants on Counts Twelve and Thirteen.

b. Public Policy and Retaliation

Defendants argue that Farneski's violation of public policy and common law retaliation claims should be dismissed for failure to state claims upon which relief can be granted under Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6). As Farneski's LAD claim and CEPA claim preempt these claims, they will be dismissed as to all Defendants. See *DeJoy v. Comcast Cable Commc'ns Inc.*, 941 F.Supp. 468, 475 (D.N.J.1996) (holding that plaintiff's LAD claim preempted his common law public policy claim); *Young v. Schering Corp.*, 141 N.J. 16, 660 A.2d 1153, 1159 (1995) (holding that filing a CEPA claim waives any common law retaliation remedies).

c. Respondeat Superior and Punitive Damages

Farneski seeks liability against Defendants Hunterdon and HCPO through the doctrine of respondeat superior. He also seeks punitive damages with respect to all Defendants. However, as all of the claims that would form the basis of liability for these two counts will be granted in favor of Defendants, Farneski cannot prevail on these counts.²¹ Accordingly, summary judgment will be granted as to all Defendants on Counts Ten and Fourteen.

IV.

For the foregoing reasons, summary judgment will be granted on all counts for the Defendants. An appropriate Order accompanies this Opinion.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT (Dkt. Nos. 70 & 71)

his matter having appeared before the Court upon the Defendants' Motions for Summary Judgment (Dkt. Nos. 70 & 71), oral argument having been held on January 7, 2013, the Court having considered the submissions of the parties, and for good cause appearing;

IT IS on this 9th day of January, 2013,

ORDERED THAT: [916 F.Supp.2d 593]

(1) Defendant Patrick Barnes's and Defendant Office of the Hunterdon County Prosecutor's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. No. 70) is hereby GRANTED. (2) Defendant Daniel Hurley's and Defendant County of Hunterdon's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. No. 71) is hereby GRANTED. (3) All pending

motions in limine (Dkt. Nos. 87, 91, & 98) are hereby DIMISSED AS MOOT. (4) The Clerk of Court is hereby directed to close this file.

FootNotes

1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1367.
2. In deciding a motion for summary judgment, the Court must construe the facts and inferences in a light most favorable to the non-moving party. , 864 (3d Cir.1986).
3. This citation refers to the Counterstatement of Material Facts and History in Farneski's Brief in Opposition to Defendants Barnes's and HCPO's Motion for Summary Judgment. (Dkt. No. 75)
4. This citation refers to the Statement of Undisputed Fact in Defendants Hunterdon's and Hurley's Brief in Support of Summary Judgment. (Dkt. No. 71)
5. Attending the FBI Academy was, as Farneski agreed, "a plumb assignment." (Def's. Barnes's & HCPO's Ex. A 206:15-23) Further, Farneski could not have gone to the Academy without Defendant Barnes's approval.
6. This citation refers to the Counterstatement of Material Facts and Procedural History in Farneski's Brief in Opposition to Defendants Hurley's and HCPO's Motion. (Dkt. No. 76)
7. This citation refers to the Statement of Facts in Defendants HCPO's and Barnes's Motion for Summary Judgment. (Dkt. No. 70)
8. All federal civil rights claims against the Office of the Hunterdon County Prosecutor were dismissed on May 12, 2011, as it is an arm of Hunterdon County for the purposes of those claims. (Dkt. No. 39)
9. Defendants have not presented a qualified immunity defense. As qualified immunity is an affirmative defense, the Court will not discuss it here. , 209 (3d Cir.2001).
10. Farneski also alleges violations of his rights to free speech and freedom of petition under the New Jersey Constitution. N.J. Const. art. I, paras. 6, 18. Because these protections are "generally interpreted to be co-extensive with the First Amendment," the federal analysis applies to the New Jersey claims as well. , , 1169 (1999).
11. The Third Circuit has held that "public employee criticism of office internal operations [are] a matter of public concern." , 1271 (3d Cir.1994). The statute of limitations begins to run upon completion of an act of retaliation. Farneski has pointed to no instances of retaliation based on these letters in his Complaints or his briefs. Indeed, many of the non-retaliatory acts discussed above, such as his promotion to Lieutenant and his increased responsibilities, occurred relatively soon after he sent these letters. Based on the evidence presented, no reasonable jury could find that any retaliatory acts occurred due to Farneski sending these letters.

12. Count Eleven of Farneski's Supplemental Complaint alleges violations of an official policy. Defendants argue, and the Court agrees, that this Count fails to state a separate claim upon which relief can be granted but is instead an element of Farneski's other claims. As such, Count Eleven will be dismissed.

13. Farneski raises this claim under the New Jersey Constitution as well. N.J. Const. art. I, para. 7. Although the New Jersey Constitution provides greater protections than the Fourth Amendment, voluntary consent is an effective exception to New Jersey's warrant requirement as well. , , 406 (2006). Consequently, the analysis under that provision—and thus the result—is the same.

14. The supervisory authority in rested on N.J. Stat. Ann. § 40A:14-118, which governs regulations of police departments. However, the statute's principles are applicable here. First, the statute that authorizes the appointment of county investigators states that investigators "shall possess all the powers and rights and be subject to all the obligations of police officers ... in criminal matters." N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2A:157-10. Second, the evidence provided demonstrates that HCPO employed a hierarchy similar to that of police departments. The investigators had ranks corresponding to police officers' ranks, and the investigators reported to the Chief. Further, Farneski was the subject of an internal affairs investigation as to whether his refusal to turn over his firearms immediately constituted insubordination, which suggests that he was required to obey direct orders from the Chief of Detectives.

15. Farneski alleges due process violations under the New Jersey Constitution, art. I, para. 1. New Jersey courts "apply the same standards developed by the United States Supreme Court under the federal Constitution for resolving due process claims under the New Jersey Constitution." , , 199 (1991). Accordingly, the Court considers the state and federal due process claims contemporaneously.

16. For a plaintiff to have a property interest in continued public employment, he "must have a legitimate claim of entitlement, not just a unilateral expectation." , 1318 (3d Cir. 1997). State law governs whether a plaintiff has a property interest in his employment. , 1077 (3d Cir.1997).

17. Neither the Court nor Defendants can find anywhere in Farneski's briefs or his Complaints where he asserts a due process claim against Hunterdon County for suspending him and placing him on administrative leave in response to the incidents with his wife and his initial refusal to turn over his firearms.

18. The state law claims are properly before the Court. "Once a court has decided to exercise jurisdiction over the state claim ..., elimination of the federal claim does not deprive the court of the constitutional power to adjudicate the pendent claim." , 1505 (3d Cir. 1996). "A district court's decision whether to exercise that jurisdiction after dismissing every claim over which it had original jurisdiction is purely discretionary." 556 U.S. 635, 639, , 173 L.Ed.2d 843 (2009); 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). In deciding whether to do so, "the district court should take into account generally accepted principles of `judicial economy, convenience, and fairness to the litigants.'" , 1285 (3d Cir. 1993) (quoting , 726, 86 S.Ct. 1130, 16 L.Ed.2d 218 (1966)). In this case, the Court deems it appropriate to retain jurisdiction. The parties have completed discovery on all claims. Further, the state law claims arise out of the same facts as the

federal claims, and the analysis of these claims are substantially related. Remanding the claims at this late stage would cut against principles of judicial economy, convenience, and fairness.

19. The comments on the tape were unrelated to any pending criminal investigation.

20. Farneski also claims that he objected to Errickson's treatment, but there is no record evidence to support this assertion, not even in the portions of his own deposition provided to the Court.

21. In any event, Hunterdon County cannot be held liable under respondeat superior for any of the § 1983 claims, as discussed above. Neither can it be liable for punitive damages for those claims. , 271, 101 S.Ct. 2748, 69 L.Ed.2d 616 (1981).