

March 14, 2018

CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED

Sent via U.S. Certified Mail RRR No 70162710000064143198
& U.S. Regular Mail & electronic mail

Woodbridge Police Department c/o Woodbridge Township

1 Main Street

Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095

Attention: Woodbridge Police - General Counsel
 Woodbridge Township Clerk – Mr. John Mitch
 Woodbridge P.O. Andersen & P.O. Dougherty

2018 MAR 19 AM 9:01

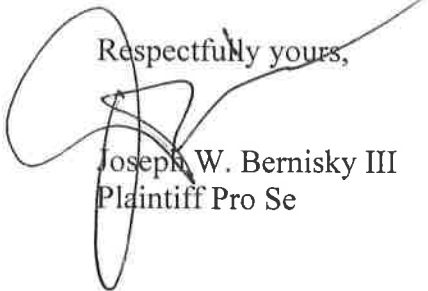
Re: Complaint & Notice– Motion for Fee Waiver - Middlesex Superior Court

Dear Sir/Madam -

Please be advised that a lawsuit has been filed against your agency and that a copy of a Motion to Request to Waive filing fees and costs has been filed (**See attached – Motion – Fees and copy of lawsuit**) simultaneously. Please be advised that no response is required over the motion and oral argument is not required. It is limited to a fee waiver request. If you dispute process of service of this complaint, or, you have a lawyer and/or agent who represents you or your agency with process of service, please advise me in writing within (5) calendar days of delivery of this notice. I respectfully request that all writings be handled by email for confidentiality reasons as mail gets mixed up with my father's name. Please be advised he is known as "Joseph W. Bernisky Jr.," and I am legally listed as "Joseph W. Bernisky III." My postal mail is P.O. Box 355, Carteret, N.J. 07008. My phone contact is listed on the papers but it may be changed in the near future. Please have your counsel contact me ASAP so we can discuss any issues.

Your anticipated cooperation on the above is greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,


Joseph W. Bernisky III
Plaintiff Pro Se

cc: Middlesex Superior Court
 Rutgers Behavior Health Care

Enc.: Complaint/Motion

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2018

INSURANCE COMMISSION
TOWNSHIP OF WOODBRIDGE

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

INDEX NO.: 0000/2018

JOSEPH W. BERNISKY III,

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs,

-against-

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY BEHAVIOR HEALTH, VICTORIA
MORAN, LAURA BURNS, THE WOODBRIDGE POLICE
DEPARTMENT, P.O. ANDERSEN, P.O. DOUGHERTY, AND
JOHN& JANE DOE, ET.AL.

Defendants.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY)
)ss:
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX)

COMPLAINT

The Plaintiff, Joseph W. Bernisky III, brings forth this action against Defendants, Rutgers University Behavior Health Care, Victoria Moran, Supervisor, Laura Burns, The Woodbridge Police, P.O. Andersen, P.O. Dougherty, and John & Jane Doe.

PARTIES

1. That at all times herein, Plaintiff, Joseph W. Bernisky III, is a resident of the Township of Woodbridge, located in Middlesex County, New Jersey. Mr. Bernisky was a successful transportation executive and served very large clients on the east coast. Plaintiff, Mr. Bernisky, worked successfully for several firms and had an excellent reputation within his chosen trade. In his career, Plaintiff won various accolades from his supervisors.

2. That, at all times herein mentioned, plaintiff, Joseph W. Bernisky III, is a person who became disabled due to serious injuries incurred in New York in 2005.

3. Defendant Rutgers University Behavior Health Care ("RUBHC") is a mental health agency affiliated with Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, and is located in Middlesex County and other counties in New Jersey.

4. Defendant Victoria Moran claims to be an employee for The Rutgers University Behavioral Health Care who appeared in this matter and works in Middlesex County, NJ.

5. Defendant Laura Burns is referred to as Victoria Moran's supervisor in this matter and is also an employee at RUBHC in Middlesex County, New Jersey.

6. The Woodbridge Police ("WPD"), and Officers A. Dougherty, Ofc. Anderson/Andersen, and Ofc. Dutcher were identified as alleged witnesses or actors in this matter and are employed by Woodbridge Township located in Middlesex County, New Jersey.

7. Defendants John Doe 1 is alleged to have triggered this matter.

8. Defendants John Doe/Jane Doe are any parties related to these matters.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants in this action pursuant to New Jersey code sections because they are employed and transacted business within the State of New Jersey and have committed tortuous and/or alleged illegal acts in Middlesex County, NJ., that have caused severe harm to Plaintiff, willfully damaged his reputation and his role a confidential whistle-blower/witness/informant, among other things.

11. The venue is proper in that all defendants all transacted business within the jurisdiction of Middlesex County, New Jersey.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

12. That on or about February 26 or February 27, 2017 and at times thereafter the Defendants WPD wrote and published a report annexed hereto as exhibit "A" which contained false/misleading information (**Exhibit A – to be provided in discovery**), that was filed as a public record and published in connection with various employees in Woodbridge Twp. and Rutgers University Behavior Health Care (herein "Rutgers") , including, but not limited to - Officer Dougherty, Officer Anderson, Officer Dutcher, defendant Rutgers - Maria Coleman, Ms. Moran, Ms. Burns, insurance investigators and upon information and belief, others. In addition, Ms. Moran discussed and published a mental health evaluation, annexed hereto as exhibit "B" which contained damaging false statements (**Exhibit B – to be provided in discovery**).

13. The underlined statements therein were **libelous**.

14. In addition, upon information and belief, also on or about February 27, 2017, the defendants discussed similar allegations about the plaintiff with Officer Dougherty, Officer Anderson, my father, local officials and upon information and belief, others.

15. The underlined statements therein were patently false and libelous.

16. In addition, upon information and belief, on or about February 26, 2017 the Defendants colluded to concoct additional allegations about plaintiff that were materially false and misleading and willfully leaked his role as a confidential whistle-blower/witness/informant.

17. Upon information and belief, at the time of the aforesaid written and/or oral publications, the defendant was actuated by actual malice in that the defendants knew that the letters, reports and conversations and matters contained therein concerning the plaintiff so published, were false and untrue, or were published with recklessness and wanton disregard

18. As a result of the publications and acts of the defendants in connection therewith,

the Plaintiff has been held up to public contempt, ridicule and prejudice; has suffered great mental pain and anguish; and has been irreparably injured to his good name, business reputation, witness credibility, social standing and has lost the esteem and respect of friends, acquaintances, business associates, police members, family members, and of the general public.

AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION –
Libel

19. As a result of the forgoing the Defendants have committed libel.

20. That as a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff has been specifically damaged in a sum that exceeds the jurisdictional amount of all lower Courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION –
Libel Per Se

21. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

22. As a result of the foregoing, the defendants have committed libel per se because the plaintiff is a whistleblower/witness/informant and the allegations were willfully made under false pretenses that were readily available to defendants causing damage to plaintiff in a sum that exceeds the jurisdiction amount of all lower Courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION -
Slander

23. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and

effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

24. As a result of the forgoing, the defendant has committed slander.

25. That as a result of the foregoing, plaintiff has been specifically damaged in a sum that exceeds the jurisdictional amount of all lower Courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION –
Slander Per Se

26. Plaintiff repeats , reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

27. As a result of the foregoing the defendants have committed slander-per se because the Plaintiff is a whistleblower/witness/informant and based upon the false allegations made against him, the plaintiff has been damaged in a sum that exceeds the jurisdictional amount of all lower Courts which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

AS FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Malicious Interference

28. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length here.

29. Upon information and belief, the defendant's reckless leaking of confidential information, requiring a response maliciously interfered with his life and role as a whistleblower/witness/informant. By publishing false statements, such as, asserting that plaintiff was a “delusional FBI Informant” and "diagnosing" the plaintiff with mental issues, Rutgers has

tainted plaintiff's medical record. The defendants even use the name of the FBI, a well respected law enforcement agency, as part of a false narrative to maliciously damage plaintiff's role as a whistleblower/witness/informant and threatened his freedom and liberties.

30. Defendant Moran also "diagnosed" plaintiff as being "psychotic" because he maintained court paper records in his basement and conducted research at the library. Notably, no reference was made over any prior incident reports known to exist that may help explain these issues cited by WPD. One such report, in 2015, informed the Woodbridge Police of a criminal hacking that stole plaintiff's files and e-evidence and then demanded large sums of money for the files to be returned. I was advised this was a criminal cyber attack that experts at Norton Security - who went into the computer to determine it was hacked with "ransomware" which they described to be highly sophisticated NSA level spyware. I was advised to make a police report which was made on January 24, 2015 (**No. 15010080**). In addition, plaintiff was a victim of a 'phishing' scheme that impersonated New York Supreme Court Reporters inside plaintiff's legal proceeding before the New York Supreme Court. Plaintiff also filed an incident report with the NY Courts Inspector General, of which, plaintiff was thanked for his diligent help to protect the N.Y. Courts system from malicious cyber attacks. The Defendants neglected to include these important facts which were readily available to them. Instead, out-of-nowhere, defendants "diagnosed" plaintiff with a "mental illness" without any discussions, medical reviews or any evidence. Notably, plaintiff referenced, before the police actions, behavior from his father that appeared erratic and appeared as if he trying to "stage" an incident. These observations were preserved and recorded. It was also uncovered that a police "witness" offered in these matters was P.O. Thomas Dutcher, who, coincidentally, arrested my father for a DWI in 2009. It is unfair

and unjust for the plaintiff to be accused of mental illness for criminal issues outside of his control or for following the advice of the police in 2015. These important facts were omitted.

31. Defendant Rutgers never had my permission or consent to evaluate me. Defendant Moran's report makes false/misleading statements that lie when she claims as fact that I "endorsed" her claims I was "delusional" and "working for the FBI." The fact of the matter is I worked with the State Attorney General of New York and Manhattan District Attorney who met numerous times with plaintiff and/or a whistleblower lawyer. Any statements to the contrary are false and/or misleading and undermine plaintiff's role as a whistleblower/witness/informant.

AS AND FOR A SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION –
Defamation

32. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered "1" through "99", inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

33. Defendants made and published defamatory statements about the Plaintiff by falsely asserting, inter alia, that plaintiff "endorsed paranoia" and had "delusions" that "he works for the FBI and is a lawyer..." These statements (offered as fact) are demonstrably false. They will be proven to be lies. Also, defendant Moran accused plaintiff of being a lawyer, a crime pursuant to Section 2C:21-22 – Unauthorized Practice of Law, in New Jersey. Defendant's statements represent "defamation" and "defamation per-se," in that they falsely depicted plaintiff to appear mentally unstable and engaging in criminal behavior which are patently false and at a minimum grossly negligent reports and publications.

34. The Defendant's defamatory statements were made as assertions of fact.

35. The Defendant's defamatory statements were of and concerning the plaintiff.

36. The Defendant's defamatory statements were designed to (1) discourage members of the public to believe Plaintiff's credibility as a Whistleblower/Witness/Informant, (2) harm Plaintiff's reputation, (3) use the false statements, i.e., that Plaintiff had "delusions of working with the FBI" as a means to defame Plaintiff and (4) subject the Plaintiff to public contempt, disgrace, or ridicule, and 4) adversely affect Plaintiff's business, legal cases, medical care, privacy, freedoms, liberties and human rights.

37. Defendant's acted with actual malice. Defendants' defamatory statements were knowingly false and/or made with a reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the statements at the time the statements were made. Nowhere in the Defendant's 13-page 'report' did they clarify their accusation that I was "hoarding" files because, in fact, plaintiff's computer was targeted by criminal hackers. Defendant Moran also used duplicitous words, such as implying that plaintiff "endorsed" defendant Moran's medical "diagnosis" and "appearance" at plaintiff's home. These are falsehoods. Plaintiff denies defendant Moran's impersonation of plaintiff's so-called "consent" of her actions. On the contrary and any impersonation made for pecuniary gain or to target a whistleblower/witness/informant, it is violation of N.J.S.A 2C:21-17 - impersonation/ Theft of Identity. Defendants also mocked, disrespected and engaged in hyperbole by using Plaintiff's medical and disability issues as weapons of wrongdoings for what amounts to **a smear campaign**. Plaintiff was a victim of Hurricane Sandy and struggled to deal with severe hardship, including but not limited to improper delays in social security benefits, harsh restrictions by the homeowner to allow plaintiff to make reasonable accommodations for disabled people in a flood zone and a harassing pattern of events, like this one, interfering with plaintiff's progress.

38. Plaintiff has worked hard to earn a good reputation and advocate for the disabled

and was recognized in a personal letter from U.S. President Barrack J. Obama.

39. The Defendant's defamatory and fraudulent statements were not privileged.

40. The Defendant's defamatory statements were willful and caused officials and some of plaintiff's own family to question his credibility - and to use this fraud to threaten plaintiff's role as a whistleblower/witness/informant. Using false information to "diagnose" plaintiff to exert undue influence upon him or his decision to assist investigators is a violation of Tampering with Witnesses and Informants; Retaliation against them (N.J.S.A. 2C:28-5 and/or 18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant).

41. As a result of the conduct of the defendants, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer substantial damages to be determined by trial.

AS FOR A SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION -
Defamation Per Se

42. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered "1" through "99", inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

43. The Defendant's defamatory statements constitute defamation *per se*. The harmful natures of the defamatory statements are self-evident.

44. The defamatory statements included accusing plaintiff of "delusions of working with the FBI," and, "obsessing about this lawyer" (The referenced lawyers - believed to be either Joe Tacopina, Esq. and/or Scott Epstein, Esq. - who sued plaintiff in what some officials described as **extortion** - using a phony \$1 mm "defamation" case). The lawyers had to be warned by a N.Y. Supreme Court Judge about false testimony. Ultimately, the Judge sided with this

plaintiff and dismissed their phony, vexatious lawsuit. Notably, the same issues over leaked documents I cited to the WPD, in 2012, were questions the Judge raised when threatening them over false testimony. At the time, the WPD decided not to pursue the matter. Why the defendants decided to re-open this matter is bizarre and this may extend the statute of limitations for criminal/civil liability. It was later learned that former NYC Police Commissioner, Bernie Kerik, accused Tacopina of "conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, and/or misrepresentation" (N.Y. Daily News, Dec. 28, 2013) and of violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq. ("RICO"). If defendant Moran accuses me of "delusions," she should include all of the facts. Notably, the lawyers in question were accused of alleged "extortion" and "blackmail" by former clients and law partners. Defendant Moran's false accusation that plaintiff was pretending to be a "lawyer," a criminal offense in New Jersey, is false and constitutes classic examples of defamation *per-se*.

45. The defendant's falsehoods have seriously damaged Plaintiff's relationships, caused tremendous stress affecting his disability, and place a permanent blemish on Plaintiff's fine record and threatened and continue to threaten the plaintiff's from his role as a whistleblower/witness/informant in other jurisdictions.

46. As a result of the defamatory *per-se* conduct of defendants, the plaintiff is entitled to an award of presumed and punitive damages.

AS AND FOR AN EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION –
Malice, Fraud & Identity Theft

47. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered "1" through "99", inclusive, with the same force and

effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

48. That the defendants acted with malice, implied malice, and fraud by using false/misleading statements to intimidate and leak confidential information about plaintiff and his role as a whistleblower/witness/informant in official acts in other jurisdictions.

49. Defendant Moran asserted in her mental health evaluation that I "endorsed" her services and "diagnoses" of being "psychotic" and "paranoid." These are intentional lies. In fact, plaintiff has knowledge that there are conflicting stories as to who called defendant Rutgers which deserves additional investigation and discovery.

50. The defendants also accused plaintiff of being a "lawyer," which, is a criminal act in the State of New Jersey pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2C:28-4a. This is a patently false statement. No proof of this exists and these assertions are false and defamatory.

51. By proffering false/misleading statements, seemingly based upon hearsay, such as the defendant's claim that plaintiff claimed he "worked for the FBI," were false and damaged his role as a confidential whistle-blower/witness/informant outside the false FBI accusations.

52. The Police chose not to investigate the issues they now use to defame me.

53. Plaintiff regularly helps his elderly Father and has been generous with his time on many issues, including but not limited to his alleged DWI's, traffic tickets, and his mother's illness (my grandmother) and these acts by defendants, to make the plaintiff appear "delusional, psychotic, and/or mentally unstable" are falsehoods and unconscionable.

54. The police allege that my father called them ("trigger" event) but repeated requests for the phone logs and/or recorded conversations by the WPD in their traffic case have either been ignored, withheld or suppressed with violates his due process rights.

AS FOR A NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION –

Warrantless Search & Seizure

55. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

56. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff was placed under surveillance/stakeout under false pretenses and was improperly detained and questioned, in violation of his Fourth Amendment rights. Plaintiff has reason to believe his private living space was searched without consent or a warrant. Plaintiff was questioned under the threat of force over his legal matters.

57. Notably, during a related investigation plaintiff was denied exculpatory evidence

58. The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Article I of the New Jersey Constitution prohibits warrantless searches without good cause. In this case, no good cause existed. The police have also withheld providing this plaintiff 911 phone recordings, in violation of *Brady* #490, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and *Giglio* 450 U.S. 150 (1972) disclosure requirements via a related court filing by the WPD. Based upon information, it's believed the complainant/plaintiff's father made a phone complaint about plaintiff to instigate the police actions. Plaintiff has made numerous attempts to obtain this evidence, believed to be exculpatory, but it seems to be withheld and the WPD refuses to certify to their subpoenas responses which is being withheld or suppressed in violation of plaintiff's due process right and a fair trial. Plaintiff's father also made threatening statements over other issues, including his political views.

AS FOR A TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Freedom of speech

59. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

60. The actions taken by the defendants violate plaintiff's Freedom of Speech because they had the effect to chill speech by threatening him with a false mental illness to control his behavior by jeopardizing his freedoms and liberties and rights of redress and to petition.

61. To deprive the Plaintiff of his constitutional rights within legal proceedings is unconscionable and shocking. Also, any leaks of confidential information resulting from the reckless actions of the defendants must be borne by them and held accountable.

62. The smear campaign coincidentally came just several weeks after plaintiff filed a Securities & Exchange Commission complaint to Sen. Chuck Grassley, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, over alleged corruption related to these issues by his elected officials.

AS FOR AN ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Tortious Interference

63. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

64. Plaintiff was credible and had retained a whistleblower law firm under a retainer and had former prosecutors seek to work under contractual terms for any recoveries.

65. Plaintiff has adequate evidence to prove (1) actual interference with a contract;
(2) that the interference was inflicted intentionally by the defendants;
(3) that the interference was without justification and ; and

(4) that the interference caused substantial damage.

66. Upon information and belief, Defendant Rutgers has ties to actors/subjects related to the whistleblower/witness/informant matters and is currently under investigation/probes.

67. That Defendants have withheld exculpatory evidence in their related quasi-criminal traffic tickets case and refuse to certify responses to discovery and subpoenas seemingly to conceal records after being served of Notice of a Claim and delayed records requests.

AS FOR A TWELTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Deprivation of rights under color of the law - Official Misconduct

68. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

69. Any officials who have taken oaths to tell the truth and enforce the law are prohibited from filing false charges or false reports under the color of the law and to do so to willfully smear, corrupt, conspire or provide false/misleading statements are in violation of their official duties and are a threat to the public at large.

70. Plaintiff contends that it is highly inappropriate for any defendant to knowingly withhold requested court records or to refuse to certify subpoenas and if this was done to conceal misbehavior it violates N.J.S.A. 2C:30-2; the New Jersey Official Misconduct Law.

AS FOR A THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION -

Interference with official investigations

71. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

72. Based upon the bizarre "psych" report - any suppression of evidence or refusal to certify responses under oath may constitute a spoliation claim. If the delays are found to be intentional, to delay, or hinder any investigation, they may obstruction.

73. The actions taken by the defendants, John Doe, the WPD and Rutgers, all working together, has had the chilling effect of interfering with plaintiff's role as a whistleblower/witness/informant by threatening his freedoms and constitutional rights.

AS FOR A FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION -
Violations of the N.J. Crime Victims Bill of Rights

74. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered "1" through "99", inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

75. Plaintiff was the victim of a violent assault and crime while at a lounge with his friends for his birthday, in Manhattan, on or about May 10, 2005 causing a permanent disability.

76. The Plaintiff has taken extensive time, resources and money to help, cooperate, and work with officials to address alleged criminal activity tied to the nightclub where Plaintiff was injured. The defendant's actions to intimidate, embarrass, and bully Plaintiff are not only dishonorable but openly violate the New Jersey Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Bill of Rights pursuant to N.J.S.A. § 52:4B-36 prohibiting harassment of crime victims.

AS FOR A FIFTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Obstruction of justice

77. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered "1" through "99", inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

78. As stated, prior to the police incident, plaintiff was directed by government officials to file a complaint with the Senate Banking and Whistleblower Committees, and, did.

79. Plaintiff soon afterwards began to experience harassment.

80. Defendant's reference to Plaintiff's "whistleblower" activities, in their official reports, and because Plaintiff's father was "fed up" that Plaintiff changed a "hot water heater." The WPD used this sole reason (which was not illegal) to "trigger" their conduct a warrantless search to violate Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment. The heater was found "illegal" and "unsafe."

81. The behavior described herein does not justify an unconstitutional warrantless search of Plaintiff living space. If any alleged "evidence" was begotten that way, it should be barred in any event by the "the fruit of the poisonous tree" legal doctrine. In addition, a licensed plumber determined the heater unit, which was the "trigger" was closed down as unsafe.

82. Various laws protect witnesses and whistleblowers who participate in investigations and judicial proceedings, including Congressional investigations.

83. The interference by the Defendants – Rutgers University - caused alarm, intimidation and stress which may include "obstruction." The six most general outlaw obstruction of judicial proceedings (18 U.S.C. 1503), witness tampering (18 U.S.C. 1512), witness retaliation (18 U.S.C. 1513), obstruction of congressional or administrative proceedings (18 U.S.C. 1505), conspiracy to defraud the United States (18 U.S.C. 371), and contempt (a creature of statute, rule and common law). Any party hiding information to hide the truth should be held accountable.

84. The defendants are in contempt by failing to comply with lawful subpoenas.

AS FOR SIXTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION -

Retaliation - Gross negligence - Qui Tam

85. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered “1” through “99”, inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

86. That at all times herein mentioned, Plaintiff was involved, contracted, cooperating, and/or working with officials, court officers, lawyers, investigators on issues related to alleged criminal and/or improper activities affecting the U.S. Government and protected under Qui Tam laws, including but not limited to - the New York False Claims Act, NYC False Claims Act, Federal Qui Tam Act, 31 US Code Section 3730 (h), Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC), all include anti-retaliation laws even if a lawsuit is not filed. Conducting an investigation without knowledge of the existence of the False Claims Act is still considered "in furtherance of" an action. This is to protect from retaliation those who plan to file a case, and take action in furtherance of a case, but for whatever reason never actually file a FCA action.

87. As these matters require strict **confidentiality**, plaintiff has properly alerted the Court and requests that all parties maintain strict confidentiality to avoid further leaks.

88. Defendant WPD previously documented issues related to alleged extortion but the police took no action and claimed it was out their jurisdiction. Defendant WPD has decided to ignore their past positions and have re-opened these issues by drawing conclusions that are inaccurate and that insult to injury. Notably, this plaintiff succeeded in having the lawyer's case dismissed during an inquest trial. A prominent N.Y. State Supreme Court Judge sided with plaintiff and warned the lawyer about giving false testimony under oath. If these issues are being brought up years later, by the defendants, to criticize me and to make false accounts, there should be an investigation as to why the WPD asserts jurisdiction now but claimed they lacked

jurisdiction in 2012. At a minimum these issues require Discovery to understand all of the facts.

89. The threats posed by defendants were documented before they even happened.

91. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff has credible evidence of conflicting accounts over who called for a "psych" evaluation which should allow for additional discovery.

AS FOR A SEVENTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Discrimination of Disability - N.J. LAD & ADA Law

92. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in the paragraphs of this Complaint numbered "1" through "99", inclusive, with the same force and effect as if more fully set forth at length herein.

93. Plaintiff was mocked, harassed and retaliated against due to his physical disabilities and handicaps. Defendant Moran also failed to report a life-threatening bacterial infection that left plaintiff to be bed-ridden for periods of time. Plaintiff's was twice hospitalized for these serious medical conditions. Defendants Rutgers resisted answering subpoenas for the records, including the Victoria Moran professional file, licenses and degrees showing proof that she even has the right to make any medical diagnoses and no licenses have been were produced.

94. These issues were ignored by the alleged Rutgers "outreach" program.

95. The defendants showed bias and prejudice by mislabeling plaintiff's physical issues into a "mental illness" category that threatens his freedoms, liberties and medical care.

96. Prior to the police visit, plaintiff made good faith efforts to make reasonable modifications to the premises, due to the flooding, at his own expense, so he could enjoy the premises, without issues or reprisals, but those efforts were rejected by defendant John Doe 1

which violates New Jersey's Fair Housing Law via the N.J. Law against Discrimination [LAD law - N.J.S.A. 10:5-3 (5) et seq. & 42 USC §1211 (8)].

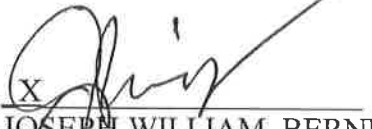
97. Plaintiff should not be penalized or harassed because of physical disabilities.

98. Plaintiff's physical disability being used to discriminate and damage him.

99. Plaintiff has no other avenue of redress necessitating this action.

100. In the above-referenced complaint, if any of the allegations are determined to human rights abuses tied to corruption, the defendants may be subject to the newly enacted Magnitsky Act Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 584 that protects U.S. citizens from abuses related to corruption and empowers the U.S. Dept. of Treasury special powers to address.

THEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief for all compensatory damages, general damages, special damages, future damages, incidental damages, and punitive damages in the sum decided in an amount decided at the time of trial along with all costs and fees.


X
JOSEPH WILLIAM. BERNISKY III
Plaintiff Pro Se
P.O. Box 355
Carteret, New Jersey 07008

Dated: Middlesex County, New Jersey
February 26, 2018

which violates New Jersey's Fair Housing Law via the N.J. Law against Discrimination [LAD law - N.J.S.A. 10:5-3 (5) et seq. & 42 USC §1211 (8)].

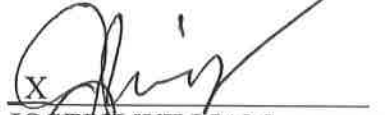
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98. Plaintiff's physical disability being used to discriminate and damage him.

99. Plaintiff has no other avenue of redress necessitating this action.

100. In the above-referenced complaint, if any of the allegations are determined to human rights abuses tied to corruption, the defendants may be subject to the newly enacted Magnitsky Act Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 584 that protects U.S. citizens from abuses related to corruption and empowers the U.S. Dept. of Treasury special powers to address.

THEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief for all compensatory damages, general damages, special damages, future damages, incidental damages, and punitive damages in the sum decided in an amount decided at the time of trial along with all costs and fees.

X 
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Dated: Middlesex County, New Jersey
February 26, 2018