

STRITZINGER v SOUTH CAROLINA (Ct of Appeals - 2018-002162)
STRITZINGER v BANK OF AMERICA (Ct of Appeals - 2020-000122)
STRITZINGER v VERIZON (Ct of Appeals - 2020-000121)
STRITZINGER v WRIGHT (Ct of Appeals - 2020-000119)

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FEB 06 2020

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

S.C. SUPREME COURT

2019-001852

ANSWER TO CHIEF JUSTICE BEATTY AND MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE THREE ADDITIONAL APPEALS FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA – NOTICE THAT PETITIONERS LETTER TO THE COURT AND MOTION TO SEAL EXHIBITS IS NOT ON THE DOCKET DESPITE BEING SERVED

- 1) **Petitioner has already been found to be a resident of Virginia by the Chief Judge of Virginia Beach County – Judge Woolard, and by the North Carolina Supreme Court in *Stritzinger v Bank of America*. 768 S.E.2d 843 (2015) – Below as this case was filed (From the State of Virginia on Original Jurisdiction to the NC Supreme Court) by myself. As such I believe I am in good standing in the neighboring court.**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL leagle.com/decision/nadivncct150527000479. The page header includes the Leagle logo and navigation links: HOME | FEATURED LAWYERS | FEATURED DECISIONS | LATEST DECISIONS | BROWSE DECISIONS | ADVANCED SEARCH. The breadcrumb trail reads: Home / Browse Decisions / S.E.2d / 768 S.E.2d / 768 S.E.2d 843 (2015). The main content area displays the case title **STRITZINGER v. BANK OF AMERICA**, the case number **No. 424P14-2**, and social media links for Email, Print, and Comments (0). Below this is a **View Case** section with the citation **768 S.E.2d 843 (2015)**, the case name **STRITZINGER v. BANK OF AMERICA, et al.**, the court **Supreme Court of North Carolina**, and the date **March 5, 2015**. The **Attorney(s) appearing for the Case** is listed as **J.S. Stritzinger, for Stritzinger, J.S.**

- 2) **Petitioner is not a resident of South Carolina and never claimed to be and tag jurisdiction is not relevant as discussed (See *Mollica v. Roch*, SJC-12517 at 1-2 (Mass. Jan. 4, 2019))**

- 3) James R. Stritzinger has no standing to sue him in a South Carolina Court of law, and had no relationship with John S. Stritzinger III, his brother for more than three years. (January of 2014 last contact).
- 4) Richland County South Carolina also had no contact with John S. Stritzinger, and no also had standing to request relief, or tag jurisdiction as discussed in the attached documents.
- 5) Documents stolen from the State of Virginia were not admitted in Virginia, and cannot be entered in South Carolina. (Poisonous Fruits – Principle -
- 6) Petitioner has no intention of being a resident of South Carolina unless Verizon allows him to return to his own job as a Senior Engineer & Architect for Federal Services in North Charleston, and NOT Virginia Beach Virginia, an issue which is now before this court. (SEE STRITZINGER v VERIZON) or returning to Bank of America under the Employment contract which is on the Trial Court Docket.
- 7) A Probate Judge of South Carolina does not have the right to suspend the rights of a non-resident as cited by the Court of Appeals, nor to serve a Civil Mental Health proceeding without cause. There was no cause.
- 8) Petitioner is a Senior Officer of Bank of America both prior to April 1st, 2011, and After August 1st, of 2014, but Bank of America has breached is several employment contracts, and has refused to even respond to a subpoena to confirm he was an employee with the company (See Transcript and Brief on the Court of appeals Docket).
- 9) Greg Parker lies to every single patient who goes to Palmetto Health telling them he is both the outsourced prosecutor for the State of South Carolina, but also their attorney. He then tells the court that Judge Smiley(Who he works for effectively) and who pays his salary and invoices directly from the State budget, has appointed him a Guardian Ad Litem. A Guardian ad litem cant be appointed without a hearing, and the entire proceedings in the lower medical courts of South Carolina are nearly ridiculous. The State calls the doctor who recommends his own services (A dual role) which is illegal under the State Administrative code of Texas, Virginia, South Carolina and Pennsylvania among others, and given the opportunity I believe that Judge Raynor(no mistake) will agree. Yet Judge Smiley doesn't allow him to be cross-examined, nor does he allow rebuttal medical opinions.

PETITIONER IS ENTERING A BAR COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. PARKER FOR FRAUD, NOTING HE DID NOT PRESENT ANYTHING ABOUT HIS EMPLOYMENT HISTORY, HIS FAMILY SITUATION OR OTHER SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF MEDICAL REPORTS WHICH CONTRIDICTED THE INPUTS OF DR. RAYNOR (A SOUTH CAROLINA DOCTOR WHO HAS EXCELLENT QUALIFICATIONS BUT NOT IN THE AREAS RELEVANT IN THIS CASE, SPECIAL EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT LAW, AND NATIONAL SECURITY CONTRACTING)

- 10) From Appellant's Experience, Downstream from Judge Smiley, another Probate Judge usually gets assigned to clean up the wreckage that Smiley and Raynor have already created (FOR EACH AND EVERY PATIENT OF RICHLAND HOSPITAL), by ordering patients into long-term care, bankruptcy, seizing all their assets for the state, and doctors of their choosing ALL WITHOUT THE DUE PROCESS OF LAW OR ANY SEMBLANCE OF A TRIAL.
- 11) In Virginia the GDC courts operate nearly the same way, but you can appeal anything that happens to the Circuit Court where you can start over, and retry the entire set of facts. (See

Santen v Tuthill – Virginia Supreme Court). Furthermore, Virginia Doctors have to respect a patients right to refuse ANY treatment up until a hearing is set to discuss emergency care. (See Stritzinger v Vyas – ESH Hospital – James City County). In this case, Dr. Vyas said he was ordered only to make sure I understand what a Contempt citation was, and what the worst case scenario was in the trial court (Competency Exam). Dr. Vyas performed no evaluation, relying on one of six doctors reports from the State of Texas by his own admission.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS IS IN ERROR AND A DE NOVO APPEAL IS REQUIRED TO THIS COURT

- 1) The State of South Carolina has no right under its own Constitution, OR Under the US Constitution to suspend the rights of a non-citizen who has not committed a crime on South Carolina Soil, Probable cause of a serious mental health problem is present, or contracted for a South Carolina service willingly. Otherwise there is no standing to serve a civil complaint. Furthermore, for one to be served involuntarily, a Peace Officer would have to believe that something wrong had occurred which that officer could verify, not to take the testimony of James R. Stritzinger Jr, a diagnosed Narcissitic by the State of South Carolina – USC Medical Center, who has filed bankruptcy in both Beaufort County, and Richland County South Carolina whose very affidavit against a non-resident is inadmissible in a court of law. James R. Stritzinger Jr, had stolen a birth certificate and various old pieces of mail which he then gave to the Richland County Sherriff all which were to Virginia Addresses, and which were felony violations of US Code.**
- 2) The State of Virginia, and The State of South Carolina have not entered a treaty which allows them to suspend the rights of each others citizens without a trial, and without an extradition hearing. If a Virginia Citizen acts unusually while on vacation, an appropriate action would be to contact the State of Virginia for a transport to local Virginia Hospital, or law enforcement agency, but that did not happen in this case.**
- 3) Judge Belton is not a United States Judge, and has no powers to suspend the rights granted to US Citizens under the Constitution, or under the Federal Magistrates Act, nor has Judge Belton been sworn in to his knowledge as a US Army Officer, or DHS Employee in any capacity, as Appellant has and has already advised this court. Judge Belton is therefore an inferior court which doesn't have the power to suspend the rights of the Circuit Court the highest trial court in South Carolina. The inferior court does not even make transcripts of its proceedings which in his own case (5th Circuit 14-50090) is necessary to appeal on the merits.**
- 4) Appellant doesn't believe this court has to take his word on Item #3, but as you can already see, this court does need to make sure that he has adequate counsel, and has the right to confront ALL OF HIS ACCUSERS... in this case an unkown judge who took an unknown complaint, from James R. Stritzinger Jr, which he has never seen before.**
- 5) Appellant was given a two or three page document/form at Richland Hospital which SWORE he had been a resident of South Carolina for 18 months and was unemployed (both incorrect), but the court already knows differently by simply looking at the Order Entered by the Florida District Court , and later by the Florida Court of Appeals which he has already admitted into evidence with Judge Kelly. Furthermore, Appellant has already**

submitted his Amtrak tickets, cab receipts and hotel receipts for his three days in Columbia to this court which are on the public docket, and which this court has the power to validate himself.

- 6) On the 15th of March 2018, Appellant was standing in The Villages Florida, took a train to South Carolina to make a filing in the US District Court in Columbia on a patent legal dispute with Verizon, and requested a SC Magistrate to allow him to return to work at Verizon in North Charleston. The next thing he knows he is being lead to a SC Hospital, refused to allow him to go to a new job, and handed an INCREDIBLE 160K DOLLAR BILL, which wasn't just rendered, but WAS IMMEDIATELY FILED AGAINST HIS CREDIT. THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IS TRYING TO GET THE US GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF ITS OWN BUDGET FOR ALL OF ITS OWN MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE LOW INCOME COMMUNITY AND WITHOUT CAUSE!

MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE THREE ADDITIONAL ACTIVE APPEALS FROM THE COURT OF APPEALS

South Carolina Appellate Case Management System
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Appellate Case No. ...

Disclaimers: The information and documents available here should not be relied upon as an official record of action. Only filed documents can be viewed. Some documents received in a case may not be available for viewing. Some documents originating from a lower court, including records and appendices, may not be available for viewing.

Case Search

Court: [Dropdown] Case Title: [Text: Stritzinger] Filed Date From: [Text: 01/24/2020]
 Group: [Dropdown] Appellate Case No.: [Text:] Filed Date To: [Text: 03/31/2020]
 Type: [Dropdown] Exclude Closed Cases:

Search Results (1 to 5 of 5 rows are displayed.)

Court	Appellate Case No.	Short Title	Group	Type	Subtype	Filed Date	Status
Court of Appeals	2020-000119	John S. Stritzinger v. Katherine Wright, et al.	Appeal	Common Pleas	Other	01/24/2020	Decision Filed
Court of Appeals	2020-000121	John S. Stritzinger v. Verizon, et al.	Appeal	Common Pleas	Other	01/24/2020	Decision Filed
Court of Appeals	2020-000122	John S. Stritzinger v. Bank of America, et al.	Appeal	Common Pleas	Other	01/24/2020	Decision Filed
Supreme Court	2019-001852	John Stritzinger v. South Carolina	Certiorari - COA	Common Pleas	Other	11/05/2019	Petition for Rehearing Pending

Appellant Motions to consolidate the Court of Appeals cases in 2020-000119, 2020-000121, and 2020-000122 into 2019-001852 and order all of the parties to appear, and file briefs in this cause in reply, or simply to remand all of the causes to the OPEN CIRCUIT COURT CASE REVIEWING JUDGE BELTONS ORDER LISTED AS

PRAYER

Appellant believes that he is due Counsel from Bank of America to review very complex contractual disagreements by and between itself and Verizon, and by and between itself and the US Government as already included in the brief filed in the lower court which is included as referenced.

Appellant requests that this court simply remand all three cases to the trial court for a consolidated cause as is NECESSARY AND JUST, as medical claims from James R. Stritzinger Jr, were in fact cross-claims into a CIVIL CASE BY A NON-PARTY. James R. Stritzinger Jr, is not a party to the complaints with Katherine Wright, Bank of America, and Verizon and has no

first hand knowledge of anything contained in the filings to date. Furthermore, James R. Stritzinger was diagnosed with a personality disorder which required him to take an inhaled spray on a daily basis as of October of 2014, to cure a nervous tick which impacted his throat. He was continually coughing or clearing his throat as much as once every 15 seconds.

Appellant does not that his brother agreed he could stay at his house for a short period of time from October of 2013 to January of 2014 approximately while he was awaiting emergency relief from the US District Court in Texas. Appellant had a four-bedroom house there, but his car, and all of his furniture was stolen by James R. Stritzinger Sr. (500+ Felony Counts) and without relief on his employment case he couldn't pay for even food. Judge Wooten then refused to serve his complaint without fees, and HIS FAMILY REFUSED TO LOAN HIM \$300.00 OR DRIVE HIM TO TEXAS AT ANY TIME. They instead filed civil, and criminal complaints in SIX STATES, after Katherine Wright and Bank of America forced them ALL into bankruptcy by Vexatious litigation over her illicit personal misconduct. She claimed they were holding in their possession documents which might implicate her, and every single family member, and every single family asset was served by her attorney in texas. Furthermore, James R. Stritzinger told Appellant he was followed in Charleston by unkown parties when he was a South Carolina State officer and having an AFFAIR with his corporate secretary at SCRA launch. A Whistleblower then sent an anonymous letter to his boss and he was fired for the same reason. He is angry and incompetent.

Appellant prays that the court orders the Clerk of the District Court to set his appeal which was already approved by Judge Newman, the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, who also granted him permission to appeal each and every case Appellant is asking to consolidate.

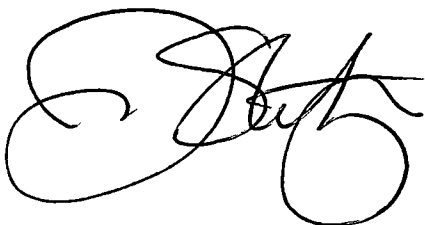
Appellant prays the court will rule on his Letter to the Chief Judge of this court, and a Motion to Seal Two of the Six Exhibits (but not all of his letter) as previously served.

Sincerely,
John S. Stritzinger
2156 Cresthill Rd
Columbia, SC 29223

SERVED THIS 6th DAY OF FEBRUARY 2020

TO VERIZON, BANK OF AMERICA, AND WRIGHT COUNSELS OF RECORD AS SEEN ON THE COURT OF APPEALS WEBSITE BY EMAIL AND FACSIMILE.

JOHN S. STRITZINGER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John S. Stritzinger', written in a cursive style with large loops and flourishes.

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JAN 24 2020

S.C. SUPREME COURT

January 17th, 2020

Donald Wayne Beatty
South Carolina Supreme Court
1231 Gervais Street
Columbia, SC 29201

CAUSE - 2019-001852

RE: NSTAC Authorization & Federal Activities & Background Affidavit & Motion to SEAL

- Authorization for NSTAC Activities Involving Bank of America and Verizon – US Executive Order – 12382
- Authorization for Payment of NSTAC activities and Patriot Provisions – 50 US CODE 1861 – Section 106 of Freedom USA Act of 2015
- Authorization for Paramilitary Actions to Watch-List Suspects – Patriot Act

Mr. Beatty,

The National Security Telecommunications Advisory Council was developed by President Ronald Reagan in 1982 to protect us Homeland assets which were in control by various US Telecommunications companies, and Real-Estate companies. Prior to the Executive order on NSTAC attached signed by President Bush, the CIA and the US Army provided these services to the US Government under President Kennedy which involved both offensive and defensive protections of US Telecommunications assets around the world respectively. Under President Obama, his office used the NSA, and the NSC as its owner and not the Central Intelligence Agency, and gave the department access to DOD funding which has been more than 500B dollars annually since at least 2000 as necessary.

In Practice what NSTAC does in peace-time

NSTAC usually has both unclassified general workstreams with the industry such as "Wireless Mobile Management", and also gives security briefings to member companies which involve uses of espionage technologies. NSTAC also develops disaster preparedness plans for US Companies if domestic attacks or other terrorist events occur impacting major telecommunications peers. NSTAC was extended to include the Fortune 50 companies which represent a risk to the US economy if our assets were impacted. This usually includes ATT, Verizon, Bank of America, Chase Bank, and Wells Fargo but also includes West coast companies like Google, Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft, Intel, Qualcomm, etc.

President Obama changed everything while the US was at war with Iraq, and Afghanistan

Mr. Obama ordered NSTAC members to actively engage, and transfer threat information to DHS representatives in real-time, and vice versa. As such NSTAC participants and our Command centers providing physical security to our companies were effectively "DRAFTED" into the US military command. In other words a threat against a Bank of America facility in NYC would have been routed immediately to DHS & US Army command (in real-time), and they would decide how they wanted to proceed. That process was not part of our structure in practice, but in general the head of a US FSO Security department will not allow a risk to his own infrastructure occur without a resource augmentation. Effectively the combined capabilities of the US NSTAC teams were transferred to DHS in a time of war, as they only had 50K employees, and in some cases, NSTAC teams especially Verizon has significantly more. For Example Verizon has 15K veterans in operations alone. Thus effectively DHS was outsourcing work to Verizon and ATT under Mr. Obama's leadership as an extension of the bureau which is why this case is relevant.

Bank of America & NSTAC – President Obama

In Jan of 2008, according to himself (and without support from external documentation I could find other than a picture with Mr. Biden), Christopher Stockley was appointed & hired to replace Don Obert as Bank of America's Sr. Executive assigned to NSTAC (See Executive Order 12382 as attached) as SEVP/Band 3 Officer of the Corporation, however Mr. Obert was much higher in the corporation a Band1 officer working directly for Barbara Desoer, and due to wartime demands of this position, the company also hired Marc Gordon to replace the rest of Mr. Obert's roles as a Band 1 position. Mr. Gordon is now the CIO at American Express after being terminated from Bank of America for issues which have never been discussed in the media.

In June of 2008, Mr. Stockley told me he had advised the NSA he had named me his first alternate to any requirements of the committee after TARP investments in Bank of America and peer companies consumed additional time from the corporation despite my request in opposition (It wasn't optional), and he notified Mr. Gordon of the same who I communicated to regularly. Furthermore, NSA badged employees were admitted to a Bank of America facility in Charlotte where I worked without my approval, and they came to my office to discuss the situation meaning Mr. Stockley had likely told the truth, and I already had an NSA security clearance from 2000 so they had already known who I was in some detail. Furthermore, I had US security teams assigned to me while in Operations for Centurylink as we had DOD contracts.

February 19, 2019

PRACTICE POINTS

Tag, You're It! Bay State Court Finds Personal Jurisdiction Over Non-Residents Served in the State

The role of transient jurisdiction in Massachusetts courts has now been expressly confirmed.

By Sheridan L. King

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Early this year, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court held that a non-resident can be sued in the state if served with a complaint while in the state—or what is commonly called transient or tag jurisdiction: “Massachusetts courts have personal jurisdiction over nonresident individuals who are served with process while intentionally, knowingly, and voluntarily in Massachusetts.” *Mollica v. Roch*, SJC-12517 at 1-2 (Mass. Jan. 4, 2019). The court opined that personal jurisdiction over a nonresident need not be predicated upon a statute; rather, service of process upon nonresidents in Massachusetts comports with both due process and Massachusetts law, which, in turn, effectively confers personal jurisdiction. No previous Supreme Judicial Court precedent precisely analyzed the relationship between tag jurisdiction and statutory jurisdiction over nonresidents. This holding, therefore, officially confirms that personal jurisdiction over a nonresident may be conferred *either* by service of process in Massachusetts *or* by statute.

A black and white advertisement banner for Lenovo. On the left, it says "Savings you love!" in a large, bold font, with "Save up to 45% off PCs & More" in a smaller font below it. In the center, there is a truck icon followed by "Free Shipping" and "While supplies last" below it. On the right, the "Lenovo" logo is displayed in a white box.

Plaintiff Roch, a student at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Massachusetts, was injured during a softball team training trip in Florida. While in Florida, the team visited a house rented by the defendants, where Roch was pushed into a swimming pool during a team initiation ritual, injuring her shoulder on the edge of the pool. Subsequently, she filed an action in Worcester Superior Court, alleging that “the [defendants] ‘negligently allowed a dangerous act of initiation or hazing to be imposed upon’ [Roch] and ‘negligently failed to obtain or seek immediate medical

attention and/or medical advice for' her." *Id.* at 4. The defendants, both residents of New Hampshire, were later served with process in-hand by a sheriff, while attending a softball game in Massachusetts. Roch argued that tag jurisdiction may confer personal jurisdiction over nonresidents in lieu of personal jurisdiction conferred by the Massachusetts long-arm statute. Moreover, tagging a non-resident defendant with service in Massachusetts can subject them to the application of personal jurisdiction over the defendant.

In summary, the role of transient jurisdiction in Massachusetts courts has now been expressly confirmed by its highest court as an alternative avenue to statutory jurisdiction—at least as to individuals—conferring personal jurisdiction over nonresidents previously outside the reach of Massachusetts statutes.

One question raised by this decision—particularly for commercial litigators—is: What about corporations? Recall that the U.S. Supreme Court has held under the *International Shoe* framework that general jurisdiction can only be asserted against a corporation where it is at home—i.e, where it is incorporated or has its principal place of business. *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 139 (2014). Will service upon a registered agent subject corporations to general jurisdiction of that state's courts? The Supreme Judicial Court stated in a footnote that it was not going to answer that question: "We do not address whether presence in the forum State when served with process confers personal jurisdiction over corporations." *Mollica v. Roch*, SJC-12517 at 3, n.3.

Sheridan L. King is an associate with Partridge Snow & Hahn LLP in Providence, Rhode Island.

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ABA American Bar Association |

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“Tag” jurisdiction is a way for a court in one state to constitutionally assert personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant who visits the state where the court presides.

The court will have personal jurisdiction if the defendant is properly served while in the state. “Properly served” means receiving proper notification of the lawsuit.



Tag is the US name for a game children play where one child chases after other children.

The object of the game is for the child to touch another child. When he touches the other child he will yell, "Tag!"

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EXAMPLE OF TAG JURISDICTION

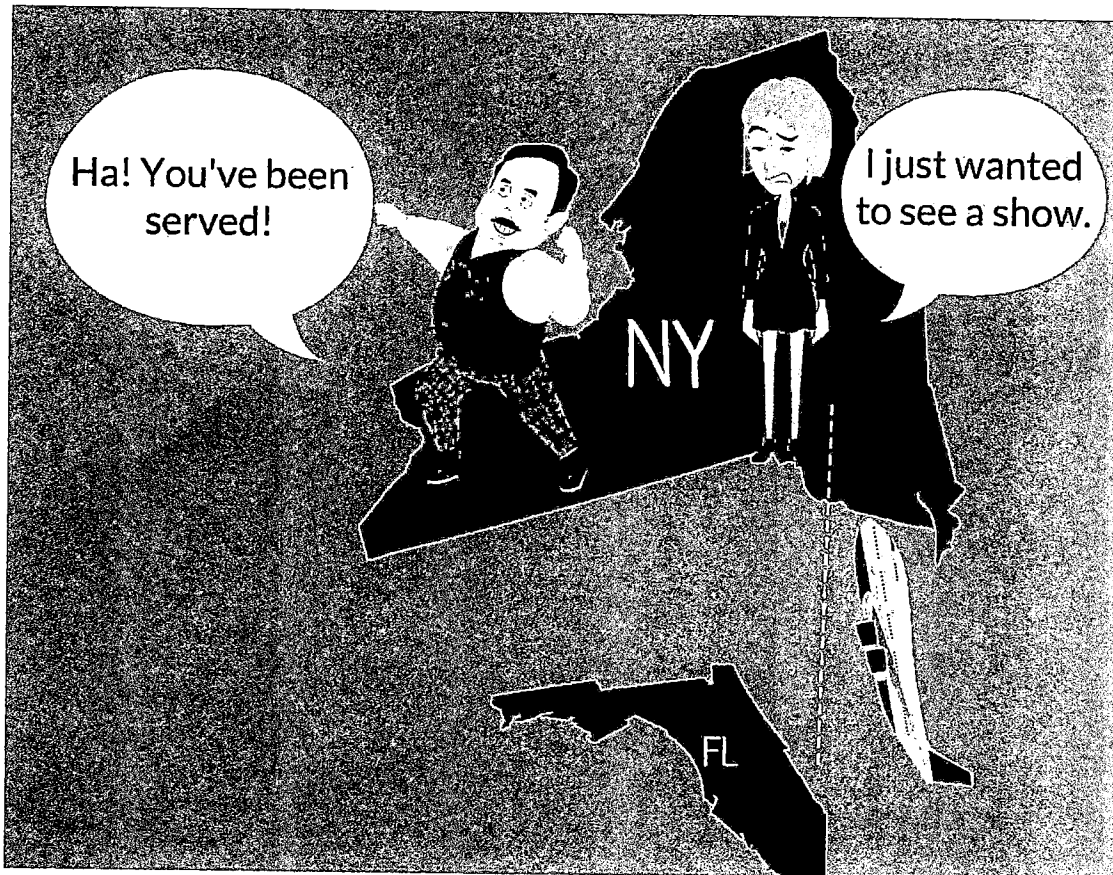
For example, let's say Peter sues Debby in New York. Debby lives in Florida and New York does not have personal jurisdiction over her. One day, Debby visits New York. Peter serves notice on Debby of the lawsuit while she is visiting New York -- let's say his agent hands her a copy of the complaint and the court agrees that handing her the complaint is proper service. Now the New York court can constitutionally assert jurisdiction over



the state. This is similar to the game of tag children play because Peter successfully "tagged" Debby.

Some videos on personal jurisdiction are here.

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Fruit of the Poisonous Tree: Illegally Obtained Evidence

Evidence derived from illegal police actions is generally inadmissible.

By Michael Tarleton

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When was the alleged crime committed?

You might know that evidence the cops find during an illegal search of you or your belongings is probably inadmissible in criminal court. You might also know that the prosecution typically can't use something you've said to the police if officers violated your rights in obtaining the statement (for example, by coercing it out of you).

Generally speaking, the prosecution can't use evidence that comes directly from police illegality—the seized object or the statement. But oftentimes, it also can't use evidence that derives from the illegality—something the officers discovered as a result of the object or statement. The latter is “fruit of the poisonous tree.”

VARIATIONS ON A THEME

Though many critical rights come from the U.S. Constitution, states have their own constitutions and statutes. State law often provides protections that are similar, if not identical, to the those the federal Constitution gives. But occasionally state law offers expanded rights. Keep this potential expansion in mind when reading about general criminal law principles. It could be, for example, that evidence that would be admissible under the federal Constitution is inadmissible

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For more on fundamental rights as they relate to the federal Constitution and state law, see [What does the Bill of Rights do?](#)

The Criminal Law Handbook

Fruit of the poisonous tree includes evidence gathered from just about any kind of police conduct that violates a defendant's constitutional rights. Take an illegal wiretap, for example. Suppose the police begin to listen in on and record the statements of suspected drug dealers without first getting a warrant. One of the dealers says that he left some cocaine in an abandoned warehouse so that his buyer could pick it up. The police go to the building and find the drugs. Not only is the illegally recorded statement (the poisonous tree) inadmissible, so too are the drugs the officers found (the fruit of that tree).

A FRUITFUL EXAMPLE

In a case that developed the concept of fruit of the poisonous tree, *Wong Sun v. United States*, the prosecution introduced drugs into evidence against the defendant. (371 U.S. 471 (1963).) Federal officers had learned about the drugs from a witness they knew about only because of a statement by the defendant during an illegal arrest. The Supreme Court ruled that everything the officers discovered as a result of the illegal arrest was fruit of the poisonous tree: not just the statement itself, but also the witness information they gleaned from it and the actual drugs that the witness led them to.

Antidotes

There are exceptions to the fruit-of-the-poisonous-tree doctrine, meaning that some evidence may be admissible even though police came by it illegally. Courts use the terms "inevitable discovery" and "attenuated taint" to describe situations in which the government finds evidence illegally, but could have found it lawfully. In those instances, the evidence may be admissible. (For another way to get illegally obtained evidence into court, see [Is illegally seized evidence admissible to attack a defendant's credibility?](#))

Consider again the wiretapping example. Immediately after they go to the warehouse and snatch the drugs, the police hear from a reliable informant, who reports the cocaine and its location. The court finds that the informant's tip would have provided enough information for a lawfully issued warrant to search the warehouse. In many places a court would probably admit

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