

STRITZINGER v SOUTH CAROLINA, ET ALL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

2019-001852

RECEIVED
AUG 06 2020
S.C. SUPREME COURT

NOTICE OF RELATED VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT ACTION ON THE SAME SUBJECT MATTER ARISING BECAUSE OF FELONY CRIMINAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY VIRGINIA GENERAL DISTRICT JUDGE HODGES (AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF VIRGINIA) RELATED TO OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE ON A FEDERAL BUSINESS TRANSACTION, AND RELATED BAR COMPLAINT AGAINST VIRGINIA ATTORNEYS BLAKE AND MILLER

- PETITIONER NOTIFIES THE COURT THAT VERIZON FEDERAL AND BANK OF AMERICA OWE A VIRGINIA CITIZEN JOHN S. STRITZINGER MORE THAN 10K DOLLARS IN WAGES, AND SALES COMPENSATION WHICH IS A FELONY UNDER VIRGINIA WAGE COD 40.1.29.
- PETITIONER WAS SET FOR TRIAL IN VIRGINIA, AND INSTEAD OF ALLOWING HIM TO GO FORWARD, A LOWER DISTRICT JUDGE WHO WAS HAVING A PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH OPPOSING COUNSEL BLAKE, DISMISSED HIS CAUSE WITHOUT CAUSE ON A FILED EMPLOYMENT CLAIM IN VIRGINIA, THEN HELD IN CONTEMPT FOR FILING A MOTION FOR REHEARING ELECTRONICALLY WHICH INCLUDED HIS EVIDENCE AS ATTACHMENTS.
- THE ELECTRONIC MOTION FOR REHEARING IS IN FACT THE LAW OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA AND IS INCLUDED IN THE RULES PROMULGATED BY THE VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT WHICH HAS SOLE JURISDICTION OVER THE SAME.
- JUDGE HODGES EVEN WENT SO FAR TO TAKE THE APARTMENT OF A VERIZON AND US GOVERNMENT OFFICER, AND TRANSPORT HIM TO A WILLIAMSBURG HOSPITAL WHICH DID NOT HAVE ANY PERSONNEL WITH A SECURITY CLEARANCE WHO COULD EVEN TALK TO HIM ON THE MERITS, AND WOULD NOT RELEASE HIM UNTIL HE ADMITTED THAT AT LEAST TEMPORARILY JUDGE HODGES WITHOUT A TRIAL COULD SENTENCE HIM TO 8 YEARS IN A LOCAL JAIL FOR CONTEMPT, WHILE HE APPEALED TO HER FRIEND WHO WORKED IN THE APPELLATE CIRCUIT COURT JUST UPSTAIRS, AND WHERE HE HAD LITTLE OR NO CHANCE OF CORRECTING THE ISSUE WITHOUT A MEMBER OF THE COURT OF APPEALS BAR, AND THE VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT.
- PETITIONER NOTES THAT JUDGE HODGES NEVER MET HIM, AND HE NEVER EVEN APPEARED IN HER COURT, ONLY HER BOYFRIEND DID, AND THEN SHE PROCEEDED TO ENTER EX-PARTE ORDERS ON HER BOYFRIENDS BEHALF ON A FEDERAL CIVIL CONTRACT WHICH NEITHER HE NOR SHE WAS A PARTY, WHERE NEITHER HAD ANY FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE, AND WHERE THE JUDGEMENT RENDERED MEANT EXACTLY NOTHING.
- PETITIONER HAD SET ON HIS OWN AFTER 3 CONSECUTIVE HEARINGS WITH HER MANAGER JUDGE WOOLARD(NOW A PEER) AND TWO OTHER VIRGINIA JUDGES ON SHOW CAUSE PROCEEDINGS(ALL OF WHICH AGREED IT NEEDED TO GO FORWARD), THE ACTION WITH VERIZON WHICH HE ORDERED THE STATE TO SERVE ON ITS OWN EXPENSE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME DENYING PETITIONER ANY SUBPOENAS TO PRODUCE EVIDENCE. IN OTHER WORD JUDGE WOOLARDS ORDERS SET A CIVIL CASE IN HIS COURT WHICH HE LITERALLY COULDN'T WIN AS HE DIDN'T HAVE HIS OWN DOCUMENTS FROM VERIZON AND HIS DISCOVERY REQUEST WAS DENIED, WHICH SHOULD HAVE SIMPLY RESET THE CASE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.
- AFTER SOME CONSIDERATION, PETITIONER DECIDED TO PROCEED ANYWAY IN LIMITED FORM SIMPLY ASKING TO RETURN TO WORK WITH AN ARBITRATION HEARING SET INTERNALLY, SIMPLY BECAUSE A CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CLAIM AT VERIZON WOULD HAVE PRECLUDED HIM FROM RETURNING TO THE COMPANY WHICH IS IN FACT THE LAW IN VIRGINIA.
- IN THE MEANTIME, MR. BLAKE, WAS HIRED BY HIS FIANCE IN THE SAME ACTION WHO WAS PREGNANT UNBEKNOWNST TO HIM. MS. ALLEN WHO IS THE DAUGHTER OF A SENIOR US

MILITARY COMMANDER HAS DISAPPEARED WITH HIS CHILD AND WAS LAST SEEN IN CENTRAL FLORIDA WITH HIS SON IN JANUARY OF 2016, BUT THE SUMTER COUNTY POLICE FLORIDA COULD NOT LOCATE HER OR HER ASSUMED NAME, AND HAD TO PRESUME SHE HAD DECIDED NOT TO RESIDE IN FLORIDA, MAKING THIS A FEDERAL MISSING PERSONS CASE, AND A PROBABLE KIDNAPPING OF HIS CHILDREN.

- SO TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT, JUDGE HODGES BY SIMPLY REFUSING TO SIGN A 2 SECOND ORDER OF TRANSFER TO THE CIRCUIT COURT UPSTAIRS SOUGHT TO OBSTRUCTION AN ACTION ALTOGETHER, KIDNAP HIS CHILDREN, HIS FIANCE, AND PREVENT HIM FROM OBTAINING ANY JOB ANYWHERE IN AMERICA, WHILE HE WAS RE-SUED IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
- APPELLANT NOTIFIED JUDGE BELTON THAT SHE DID NOT HAVE THE POWER TO MODIFY THE VIRGINIA ORDERS, AND EVEN DRIVING TO VIRGINIA TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE WITH OTHER CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES WAS TOO LATE, BECAUSE THE VIRGINIA APPELLAT COURTS ARE NOW REVIEWING FELONY CRIMINAL ACTIONS BY AS MANY AS 10 OFFICERS OF VERIZON, PETITIONER, AND 4 VIRGINIA LEGAL PROFESSIONALS AND SIX STATE JUDGES.
- PETITIONER EXPLAINED THE ISSUE AT LENGTH TO THE CHIEF CLERKS OF THE VIRGINIA COURT OF APPEALS AND SUPREME COURT AT NEARLY THE SAME TIME ON VIDEO TAPE, AND THEY BOTH AGREED THEY WOULD TAKE THE CASE, BUT SO FAR HAVE ISSUED NO ORDERS. CONFIRMATION OF THE SAME IS ATTACHED.
- PETITIONER MADE AS MADE AS 3 APPEARANCES IN THE VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS IN THE WEEK PRECEDING THIS FILING, AND SUCH PROCEEDINGS WERE VERY EXPENSIVE IN TRAVEL EXPENSES, BUT SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW THE COST OF APPELLATE COUNSEL WHICH HE HAS QUOTED AT MORE THAN 10 MILLION DOLLARS, PLUS 1M FOR EACH PATENT NOT TRIED IN A LOWER TRIAL COURT WHICH HAD TO BE RETRIED OUT OF STATE. (OVER 100M DOLLARS IN LEGAL WORK)
- PETITIONER NOTES THAT JUDGE HODGES ACTIONS HAVE MADE IT NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE TO FIX ANYTHING, AND HE HAS SUSTAINED DAMAGES OF MORE THAN 12 M DOLLARS DUE TO HER OBSTRUCTION, OBVIOUS CONFLICT OF INTEREST, AND ORDERS SIGNED EX-PARTE WHICH ARE AGAINST THE VIRGINIA STATE JUDICIAL CANNON WHICH IS INCLUDED BY REFERENCE AND CAN BE FOUND BELOW:

http://www.courts.state.va.us/courts/scv/canons_of_judicial_conduct.pdf

"Appellant is a member of an advisory committee to the Federal Bureau which represents an oversight capability over Federal Field Agents. Appellant usually provides feedback to senior members of the Justice Department and the US Secret Service, who handle his concerns internally and without providing updates to himself. Appellant has worked for four US presidents since roughly 1998, but is not a member of the Central Intelligence Agency. Appellant has been paid only with travel services, and real-time intelligence on issues which impact the security of the United States, and his companies where he was a senior operating officer of Three ILECs (Centurylink, Cincinnati Bell, and Verizon), and Bank of America and had a reason to be included. Appellant is also the chief architect for several Federal Intelligence gathering systems which require Presidential authorization to even brief a doctor, as such he literally almost had to be treated at Bethesda Naval Hospital if at all. Appellants best friend from high school is either the commanding officer, or second in command of the hospital and was one of Mr. Obama's doctors. Appellant is also a contracting sales officer for Verizon Federal on various classified projects with various Federal Agencies where he is allowed to have conversations on operational field programs which are not relevant to state courts. Despite these claims, Judge Belton he believes has wiretapped his home, sent state police detectives to harass him, and has interfered with part time employment opportunities which has impaired his ability to earn money, while helping his brother steal all of his assets as I have already plead in the circuit court on a case that Judge Lee has not set for trial after more than a year on the docket and despite multiple requests to do so. Appellant believes however he is due counsel from Bank of America, from Verizon, and the US Attorneys office and that issue has to be covered first. Although Appellant is a competent professional in Texas in legal matters, the structure of the courts here in South Carolina make practice without the ability to handle side-bar comments in judges chambers virtually impossible, while in Texas they have an emergency docket, where show cause proceedings can go forward, if the issues are not on the merits. Surveillance by the sitting judge in a case set before her is in fact illegal, it goes to an attempt to try ones own case without evidence and without argument which is in fact a Federal Due Process claim for good reason. Usually this results from Judges asking Sherriff's deputies to gather email communications from Google, yahoo, and Microsoft without a warrant, and without a sworn affidavit using only their badge number due to poor privacy controls at all three companies and Facebook. Its too expensive to hire attorneys to validate the local police requests apparently as each request would take between 2 hours and 1 week to validate, which is why we believe a Court order is required. Lazy police officers are not doing their jobs. The Supreme Court of the United States has already ruled on the cases of Riley v California, and Carpenter v US both of which require warrants to access electronic information from cell phones. Appellant notes that even if the Court of Appeals of South Carolina remittur action results in the elimination of fees in the lower courts, Appellant notes that without grounds, Palmetto Health/Prisma Health has filed a 160K judgement against his credit moving his credit score in the lower 500's which will prevent him from any material transaction (apartment, home, car) etc without a bankruptcy proceeding. Prior to Verizon, Appellant was the Chief Operating officer of Bank of America Global Operations and is a credit expert. Appellant believes that Judge Belton and her peers are forcing every single poor litigant in the South Carolina court system into bankruptcy via medical bills at which time Prisma hires third party counsel to steal all of their assets, using the very same judges to take them. In other words Judges Belton and Smiley are literally stealing all client assets without the due course of law in every cause in the State of South Carolina set in the capital city. Furthermore both are opinionated African Americans which did not even allow witnesses to be cross-examined or questioned, and limited statements from opposing counsel. Appellant

believes based on the comments from Bart Bartlett most of the Judicial Actions in the probate court are handled behind the scenes by email and with little or no evidence admitted and marked as is required by almost every appellate court in America. In Texas lack of a trial court transcript is immediate grounds for new trial and is ALWAYS GRANTED, meaning that if Appellant returns to Texas he has to retry everything including the actions of Judges who live 1000 miles away. As such Appellant is quite sure this court needs to be transferred to federal court either in South Carolina or in the Circuit Court under Local Rule 15.”

Appellant believes this court should simply terminate the actions of Palmetto Health, order them to remove temporary filings against his credit, until a trial can proceed, and that if Prisma believes funds are due, that they should sue appellant in a Federal District Court with Mr. Obama, and Mr. Lowell McAdam from Verizon cross-parties. Appellant advises Prisma Health however that a BRUTE FORCE ATTACK TO DISCOVER CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS is in fact Treason under US Code, and carries the death penalty as a potential enforcement mechanism. Appellant believes that is relevant to Court officers Belton, Smiley, and Parker, although Judge Smiley recommended I leave the state as soon as I was able, although he was going to send me back to Virginia with a 160K dollar bill, and no relief and with Prisma having the right to sue for enforcement of medical orders they entered in error, based on cascading heresay from a Texas Doctor who they haven't even met or spoken to who was only one of five who provided testimony to the Texas Circuit Courts. Essentially the Circuit/District Court of Texas ordered three children with disabilities to a private school which had no special education program which was against the law. Appellant appealed to the Court of Appeals Texas, but his ex-wife was literally having an affair with Judge Pemberton while the case was pending, which is likely while the action was so complicated. Judge Pemberton has recently been removed from the court and is no longer presiding. Furthermore, the entire panel who entered a judgement before is now gone, while two judges who handled his case in the trial court are now on the Appellate bench. (Triana, etc). Appellant is fairly confident Judge Triana has the power to fix this case, now she has been promoted to Texas's most important Civil court regarding the regulation of professionals.

Signed this 6th day of August of 2020.

John S. Stritzinger
US Magistrate
License # US-2-14-42
2156 Cresthill Rd
Columbia, SC 29223
843-352-3459
Jstritzinger33@gmail.com

South Carolina Appellate Case Management System

CLERK'S OFFICE
SUPREME COURT
COURT OF APPEALS

C-Track, the browser based CMS for Appellate Courts

Appellate Case No. ...

Cases

Case Search

Participant Search

Disclaimer: 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 Information: 2019-001852

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Court: | Supreme Court | Classification: | Certiorari - COA - Common Pleas - Other |
| Short Title: | John Stritzinger v. South Carolina View Full Title | Case Status: | Pending |
| Consolidated: | | | |
| Filed Date: | 11/05/2019 | Oral Argument Date: | |
| Disposition Date: | 11/13/2019 | Disposition Type: | Order |
| Remittitur Date: | | | |
| Lower Court or Tribunal: | Richland (2018CP4002738) | | |

- Party Information

| Appellate Role | Party Name | Former | Attorney(s) |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------|---|
| Petitioner | James R. Stritzinger, Jr. | N | Self Represented |
| Respondent | South Carolina | N | Gregory E. Parker, Jr. Larry Cornell Smith |

Views

Display:

Event Information

| Filed Date | Event Information | Doc |
|------------|---|-----|
| 07/14/2020 | Correspondence - Incoming (Other) | |
| 03/20/2020 | Correspondence - Incoming (Pro Se Notice of Appeal) | |
| 03/12/2020 | Non-Dispositional Decision - Order | |
| 02/10/2020 | Correspondence - Incoming (Pro Se Motion to transpose audio recordings) | |
| 02/06/2020 | Correspondence - Incoming (Pro Se Filing and Motion to Consolidate) | |
| 01/28/2020 | Non-Dispositional Decision - Extension Granted (1st) | |
| 01/24/2020 | Motion - Extension of Time (1st) | |
| 01/15/2020 | Non-Dispositional Decision - Order | |
| 12/11/2019 | Correspondence - Incoming (Supplemental brief in support of rehearing and transfer to federal jurisdiction) | |
| 11/27/2019 | Correspondence - Incoming - Brief In Support of Certiorari and Rehearing and Transfer to Federal Jurisdiction - Request for Oral Argument | |
| 11/27/2019 | Motion to Rehear, Re-Consider and Consolidate | |
| 11/21/2019 | Correspondence - Incoming (Other) | |
| 11/13/2019 | Ended - Matter Concluded | |
| 11/13/2019 | Correspondence - Outgoing (mailed dismissal order) | |
| 11/13/2019 | Dispositional Decision - Order dismissing Notice of Appeal construed as a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari | |
| 11/05/2019 | Petition for Writ of Certiorari and Responses - Petition for Writ of Certiorari | |

COPY

STRITZINGER v VERIZON FEDERAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

16-1610

EXPEDITED PETITION TO REINSTATE APPEAL UNDER RULE 5VAC5-20-220.
FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN WITHOUT RESPECT TO TIME BY A PANEL OF JUDGES

CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
JUL 24 2020

COMES NOW JOHN S. STRITZINGER, APPELLANT AND REQUESTS THIS COURT REHEAR THIS APPEAL FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

- 1) DUE TO THE WIDESPREAD USE OF EVERIFY, AND EQUIVALENT PRIVATE SERVICES FROM ADP HR SYSTEMS, FIDELITY HR SYSTEMS AND RELATED COMPANIES OFFERING ELECTRONIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, ANY IMPACT TO DISCREDIT AN EMPLOYEE OR FINDING BY A COURT OF GENERAL JURISDICTION WITHOUT WITNESSES, OR FORMAL EVIDENTIARY PROCEEDINGS RESULTS IN STATUTORY RELIEF WHICH IS BEYOND WHAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS GRANTED THE DISTRICT COURTS.
- 2) THIS COURT FOUND THAT THE COURT DID NOT HAVE JURISDICTION OVER AN EMPLOYMENT CLAIM RISING OUT OF ITS OWN COURTS 40.1.29, YET THE COURT DID NOT STATE WHY THAT WAS IN FACT THE CASE.
- 3) PETITIONER NOTIFIED THE COURT THAT THE SYSTEM HE DEVELOPED FOR THE US GOVERNMENT WAS IN FACT MARKED "DEPARTMENTALLY CLASSIFIED" MEANING THAT THE SITTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAD TO PERMIT ITS TRANSFER, DISCLOSURE OR OTHER MARKING WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
- 4) APPELLANT/PETITIONER NOTES THAT THE US SUPREME COURT DOES IN FACT ISSUE ITS MANDATES IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT A SINGLE JUSTICE CAN IN FACT OVERRIDE THE PRESIDENT WITHOUT A QUORUM OF THE FULL COURT, EXACTLY WHY ARTICLE III OF THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MUST BE TRIED EITHER BY THE SENATE OR FOR NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS IN THE SUPREME COURT UNDER ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
- 5) APPELLANT HOWEVER CANNOT FILE AN ORIGINAL PETITION IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES EVEN THOUGH HE HAS GOOD CAUSE TO DO SO BECAUSE HE IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE US SUPREME COURT BAR, AND WITHOUT A HIGH COURT OPINION ON THE MERITS, THE SUPREME COURT WILL NOT ACCEPT APPELLATE ACTIONS EITHER. ALTERNATIVELY A COURT OF STATE OR FEDERAL JURISDICTION COULD SIGN AN ORDER OF TRANSFER UNDER 28 USC 1441, 28 USC 1332 OR OTHER.
- 6) THE DISTRICT COURT MISMARKED CROSS CLAIMS BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA INTO HIS EMPLOYMENT ACTION AGAINST VERIZON FEDERAL AS CRIMINAL CONTEMPT, INSTEAD OF CIVIL CONTEMPT, THUS CREATING AN ISSUE AS DISCUSSED IN ITEM #1 WHICH HE CANNOT MODIFY WITHOUT THIS COURT REMANDING THE ACTION FOR A NEW TRIAL, OR BY SUING THE OFFENDING DISTRICT JUDGE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF VIRGINIA. (A DISBARRMENT PROCEEDING).

- 7) CERTAIN MEDICAL RECORDS WERE STOLEN FROM ESH MEDICAL CENTER (WILLIAMSBURG VA), AND RE-SERVED TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WHO UNLIKE VIRGINIA DOES NOT HAVE A STATE HOSPITAL RESULTING IN 100'S OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN MEDICAL EXPENSES WHICH RESULTED ONLY BECAUSE A VIRGINIA STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER REFUSED TO CALL ANY VERIZON SENIOR EXECUTIVES RELATED TO HIS EMPLOYMENT ACTION AS WITNESSES EITHER IN DEPOSITION OR IN PERSON, WHILE PROCEEDING ON CROSS CLAIMS IN OPPOSITION TO EVEN HAVING A TRIAL IN THE FIRST PLACE.
- 8) THE CHIEF JUDGE OF VIRGINIA BEACH COUNTY DID NOT LET APPELLANT TRY HIS ORIGINAL PROCEEDING IN THE CIRCUIT COURT DUE TO THE STATES OWN CROSS CLAIMS, RATHER THAN SIMPLY COMBINING THE TWO PROCEEDINGS AS AN MC STYLE – CRIMINAL-CIVIL PROCEEDING IN FEDERAL COURT, OR TO TRANSFER THE COURT TO A FEDERAL DISTRICT PROCEEDING.
- 9) THE SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA DENIED A REVIEW OF THIS CAUSE AS THE RELIEF ORDERED BY THIS COURT WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TO ARGUE ON FURTHER APPEAL UNDER 16-1610.
- 10) APPELLANT DESPITE A FINDING BY MARYLANDS HIGHEST COURT(COURT OF APPEALS), AND FLORIDA'S 5TH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS THAT HE DID NOT COMMIT A CRIME IN RENTING A CAR FROM DOLLAR RENTAL CAR, WAS SUSPENDED BY VERIZON WITHOUT PAY, ASKED TO SUBMIT ALL OF HIS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INCLUSIVE OF A SALE OF HIS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TO THE CEO OF VERIZON LOWELL MCADAM FOR OVER 400M DOLLARS, AND THEN NOT PAID, WHILE BEING DENIED COUNSEL BY VERIZON WHO HAS AT LEAST FOUR CONTRACTS WITH APPELLANT WHICH REQUIRE THEM TO PROVIDE LEGAL ASSISTANCE (IP AGREEMENT, SALES AGREEMENT, CORPORATE CODE OF CONDUCT, SPECIAL AGREEMENTS BY AND BETWEEN JOSEPH R. PALMIERI AND JOHN S. STRITZINGER).
- 11) APPELLANT BELIEVES THAT SINCE THE DISPUTE HE IS HAVING WITH VERIZON IS A FELONY UNDER THE VIRGINIA WAGE LAW 40.1.29 AS THE AMOUNTS OWED ARE MORE THAN 20M DOLLARS ON A 200M "BLUEPRINT" SALE TO THE WHITEHOUSE OFFICE RUN BY MR. OBAMA WHICH STILL EXISTS, AND IS FULLY FUNDED FOR USE WITH THE US GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE, THE US SECRET SERVICE, FBI, AND DHS IN SOME ORDER WAS MARKED DEPARTMENTALLY CLASSIFIED AS IT INCLUDES OVERSIGHT SYSTEMS WHICH MONITOR FEDERAL AGENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, THE US MILITARY, AND OTHER AS WELL AS PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS WHICH IMPACT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. FURTHERMORE VERIZON'S NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS HAVE THE GENERAL LOCATION INFORMATION FOR FEDERAL OFFICERS IN EVERY FIELD INCLUDE FBI FIELD AGENTS, CIA AGENTS, SECRET SERVICE AGENTS, FEDERAL JUDGES, AND MILITARY OFFICERS OF EVERY RANK. AS SUCH IT IS FAIRLY EASY TO CONSIDER THAT ANYTHING DEALING WITH WIRELESS LOCATION PROCESSING SHOULD BE TRIED IN A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, A CIRCUIT COURT OR OTHERWISE. IN THIS CASE SINCE THE ORDER IN QUESTION CAN ONLY BE REVIEWED BY A US CIRCUIT COURT (SEE LOCAL RULE 15 REVIEW OF A FEDERAL AGENCY) THE 4TH CIRCUIT OR THE US SUPREME COURT ARE THE RIGHT PLACES FOR THIS CASE TO BE TRIED, HOWEVER BOTH COURTS REFUSE TO DOCKET, AND ISSUE A SUMMONS IN THIS CASE FOR WHATEVER REASON WITHOUT A FISA ORDER ON A SHOW CAUSE. HOWEVER FISA WILL NOT ALLOW HIM TO APPEAR WITHOUT VERIZON FEDERAL COUNSEL PRESENT.
- 12) APPELLANT NOTES THAT VERIZON OUTSIDE COUNSEL HIRED IN THIS PROCEEDING SOUGHT STATE WIRETAPS(NOT FEDERAL OF ALL HIS PROPERTY) CLAIMING EVERYTHING IN HIS POSSESSION BOTH IN 2012/2013 AND THE PRESENT WERE IN FACT VERIZON PROPERTY AND HE BELIEVES THEY HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE THE LOWER COURTS DID NOT HAVE ANY

- TRANSCRIPTS OR ORDERS IN SUPPORT OF THE ACTION. FURTHERMORE, HIS OWN LAWYER REFUSED TO EVEN CALL A VERIZON 800 NUMBER TO VERIFY HE WORKED FOR A VERIZON FEDERAL BUSINESS UNIT, CALL HIS BOSS, OR ANYONE ON HIS CHAIN OF COMMAND.
- 13) OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU NOT CLEARED FOR VERIZONS SYSTEM COULD NOT INTERNALLY VERIFY ITS EXISTENCE WITHOUT THE PRÉSIDENT, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, OR VERIZON EXECUTIVES (STRATTON, MCADAM, ZELENIAK) SIGNING AN AFFADAVIT. IN OTHER WORDS FIELD FBI OFFICERS WHO HAVE "TOP SECRET CLEARANCES" DID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO VERIZON LOCATION SYSTEMS WITHOUT COURT ORDERS. (SEE CARPENTER V US – US SUPREME COURT - No. 16-402, 585 U.S. ____ (2018)) WHICH IS WHY MS. MILLER OF THE VIRGINIA BEACH PD OFFICE REFUSED TO DO ANYTHING WITH HIS CLAIM WITHOUT A TRANSFER TO ESH.
 - 14) ESH HOSPITAL DID NOT HAVE ANY CLEARED PERSONNEL WITH ANY US GOVERNMENT SECURITY CLEARANCES, AND REFUSED TO LET HIM APPEAR IN FRONT OF A US ARMY DISTRICT COURT ON A PROCEEDING OF HABEUS CORPUS. APPELLANT ASKED FOR THIS AS THE PRESIDENTS STAFF TOLD HIM THAT THE US ARMY AT FT. BRAGG, OPERATING UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL ALEXANDER WERE IN FACT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SYSTEM AT NSA AS IT DEALT WITH THE LOCATION OF THE PRESIDENT, AND HIS FAMILY, AND MANY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
 - 15) THE NSA IS THE CONSULTING AGENCY FOR THE US TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS, AND CONSULTS WITH THE SECRET SERVICE WHO HAS THE OPTION OF USING THEIR SYSTEMS, OR THEIR OWN AT THEIR OWN LEISURE. THE NSA WAS NEEDED IN THIS CASE BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT TRAVELS WIDELY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE SECRET SERVICE WAS REPORTING THAT THE PRESIDENTS LOCATION WAS BEING DISCLOSED NOT BY HACKS INTO HIS DEVICES, BUT FROM OPEN THIRD PARTY ELECTRONIC DEVICES BEING OPERATED ON SMARTPHONES IN HIS VACINITY(PROXIMITY TO THE PRESIDENT).
 - 16) FOLLOWING THE CONCLUSION OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS BROUGHT BY HIS MANAGER SAMUEL ASIEDU IN CONJUNCTION WITH DOLLAR RENTAL CAR IN APPELLANTS FAVOR, MR. ASIEDU WAS TERMINATED BY THE COMPANY FOR GOOD CAUSE, AND APPELLANT BELIEVES HE IS OWED SIGNIFICANT DAMAGES AS HE LOST ACCESS TO HIS CHILDREN, AND HIS HOME IN TEXAS WHICH INCLUDED MORE THAN 400K DOLLARS IN EQUITY.
 - 17) VERIZON BLOCKED HIS TRANSFER TO VERIZON CORPORATE OPERATIONS TEAMS IN BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS WHERE HE WAS THE MOST QUALIFIED WHEN THE VERIZON FEDERAL CIVIL TEAMS HAD SPARSE WORK FOR HIM. INSTEAD APPELLANT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE FBI/DHS TEAMS WHICH WERE VERY ACTIVE. VERIZON HOWEVER DID NOT INFORM HIM THAT THIS CHANGE TO A TEAM SUPPORT FEDERAL AGENTS WITH FIREARMS ALSO MEANT THAT HE HAD TO LIVE NEAR A US MILITARY BASE, COULD NOT GO OUTSIDE WITH HIS CHILDREN, AND HAD TO HAVE A SINGLE UNATTACHED FAMILY HOME, OR AN APARTMENT INSIDE A US MILITARY DISTRICT WHERE APPROPRIATE TATICAL HELP COULD BE PROVIDED IN AN EMERGENCY.
 - 18) FOLLOWING THE TRANSFER, APPELLANT BELIEVES HE WAS BEING "HUNTED" BY FOREIGN POWERS IN THE LEESBURG AREA, WHICH RESULTED IN MORE THAN A BRIGADE OF MARINES, AND US ARMY SOLDIERS BEING DEPLOYED NEAR PERMANENTLY. INSTEAD APPELLANT MOVED HIS OFFICE TO RICHMOND WITH CORPORATE CONSENT, AND COMMUTED FROM VIRGINIA BEACH MEETING TWO DAYS A WEEK ON DESIGN AND COORDINATE MEETINGS IN ASHBURN.
 - 19) THE US ARMY TOLD APPELLANT THEY DESIGNATED THE VERIZON COMPLEX AT 22001 LOUDOUN COUNTY PARKWAY AS AN ARMY INSTALLATION BECAUSE VERIZON OPERATES A JOINT MILITARY

BACKBONE AND BACKUP SECURITY SOC FOR THE ARMY AT THAT LOCATION INCLUDING AN ON-SITE US ARMY FULL COLONEL IN COMMAND. FURTHERMORE DULLES AIRPORT RECEIVED A SIMILAR DESIGNATION WHICH IS ADJACENT. AS SUCH VERIZON ACCESS TO THE FEDERAL FACILITY INCLUDED US ARMY SCREENING AS WELL INCLUDE SECURITY CLEARANCES.

- 20) APPELLANT NOTES THAT BEFORE BEING HIRED AT VERIZON HE HAD MORE THAN 30 YEARS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPERIENCE, WAS IN FACT THE CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER OF BANK OF AMERICA BEFORE COMING TO VERIZON, AND WAS ONE OF ITS FIVE MOST SENIOR ENGINEERS IN THE ENTIRE COMPANY RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPORTING OVER HALF OF THE US GOVERNMENT INCLUDING DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY, US COURTS, THE WHITEHOUSE, AND DHS. FURTHERMORE APPELLANT HAS BEEN ADDMITTED TO THE US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE 2ND CIRCUIT, THE 5TH COURT OF APPEALS TEXAS, THE TEXAS SUPREME COURT, AND THE TEXAS CCA BEFORE THIS INCIDENT OCCURRED.
- 21) ESSENTIALLY APPELLANT RENTED A CAR TO WORK ON AN FBI BID FOR A VIDEO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, APPELLANT DESIGNED THE SYSTEM, PROPOSED THE WORK, AND THEN THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF TOLD APPELLANT VERIZON HAD WON, BUT THAT HE WANTED TO MODIFY THE SCOPE OF WORK TO MEET THE US SECRET SERVICES NEEDS AS WELL. MR. ASIEDU TOLD APPELLANT THAT HE COULDN'T ACCEPT A TASK ORDER BECAUSE AN ICB HAD NOT BEEN COMPLETED BY THE BUSINESS OFFICES WORKING FOR MS. ZELENIAK. HOWEVER VERIZON LEGAL TOLD APPELLANT THIS WAS A CORPORATE MATTER, HE SHOULD COMPLETE A BID TO THE GSA, SUBMIT IT DIRECTLY TO MR. PALMIERI, AND THEY WOULD DECISION THE CASE BECAUSE VODAPHONE OWNED HALF OF VERIZON WIRELESS AND THEY HAD TO BE CONSULTED.
- 22) AFTER MANY YEARS OF CONSIDERATION, APPELLANT BELIEVES THAT ABSENT AN ORIGINAL ACTION IN THE US COURT OF APPEALS UNDER LOCAL RULE 15, OR THE SUPREME COURT, THAT THE ONLY WAY TO RESOLVE THIS DISPUTE IS SIMPLY TO RETURN TO WORK AND AGREE TO ARBITRATE THE CLAIM WITH A SENIOR OFFICER OF THE GSA WITH MS. ZELENIAK, AS MR. PALMIERI SAID THE BOARD OF VERIZON WOULD HAVE TO APPROVE A COMMISSION EXCEPTION ANYWAY IF THE DEAL WAS COMPLETED.
- 23) WHILE THE ISSUES WITH VERIZON WERE BEING NEGOTIATED, APPELLANT RECEIVED AN OFFER TO RETURN TO BANK OF AMERICA AS AN OFFICER EQUIVALENT TO HIS PREVIOUS ROLE, BUT BANK OF AMERICA SECURITY TOLD HIM THEY WOULD NOT ALLOW HIM TO ACCESS HIS PHYSICAL OFFICE UNTIL A RESOLUTION WAS MADE WITH VERIZON IMPACTING MORE THAN 12M DOLLARS IN SALARY.
- 24) APPELLANT BELIEVES THAT MR. OBAMA'S OFFICE TOLD VERIZON THEY WERE STAYING THE EMPLOYMENT ACTION BEGAN BY MR. ASIEDU BECAUSE OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SYSTEM, AND EXPECTED TO PAY PRE-NEGOTIATED VERIZON WIRELESS RATES FOR BANDWIDTH, AND ENGINEERING SERVICES, AND NOT AN AL-LA-CARTE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RATE FROM APPELLANTS COMPANY GREENVILLE ASSOCIATES CONSULTING OF MEDIA, PA.
- 25) APPELLANTS COMPANY CANNOT FILE APPROPRIATE FINANCIALS AS MR. OBAMA'S OFFICE REQUESTED ADDITIONAL SERVICES UP UNTIL HIS LAST DAY OF OFFICE ALL OF WHICH ARE BILLABLE AND SUBJECT TO AN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DISPUTE ON DESIGN AND SYSTEMS WHICH ARE SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.
- 26) APPELLANT NOTES THAT STATE AUTHORITIES BOTH IN VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA HAVE REFUSED TO ACKNOWLEDGE ANY FEDERAL LAW(PATRIOT ACT, 28 USC 1332, 28 USC 1441) OR PRECEDENT IN THIS CASE, BELIEVING THEY HAVE AN EQUAL RIGHT TO INFORMATION ON

- LOCATION SERVICES IN THEIR STATE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT. FURTHERMORE, FEDERAL ATTORNEYS FROM THE ACLU AND OTHER LOCATIONS HAVE SOUGHT THEIR OWN DISCOVERY ORDERS INTO HIS BUSINESS TO SEE IF HE COMPLIED WITH ALL EXISTING REGULATIONS.
- 27) APPELLANT NOTES THAT GDC HODGES DENIED HIM A REHEARING OF A TRIAL SHE TERMINATED WHEN HE WASN'T ABLE TO APPEAR BECAUSE THE CITY OF MANASSAS VIRGINIA HAD TOWED HIS CAR OUT OF A FEDERAL PARKING LOT IN MANASSAS AT LEAST TWO WEEKS BEFORE HIS PARKING PASS EXPIRED FOR AN UNKOWN REASON.
 - 28) APPELLANT NOTES THE FBI HAS INFORMED HIM THAT PATRICK BLAKE FROM WILSON AND SAVAGE HAD A PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH JUDGE HODGES WHICH WAS MORE THAN PROFESSIONAL, AND THAT MR. BLAKE HAD USED ELECTRONICA AND PHYSICAL LOCATION SERVICES TO TRY TO TAKE HIS FIANCE IN THE ACTION AS HIS CLIENT, AND PARTNER WHICH IS TREASON(A CAPITAL CRIME) WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN REPORTED TO THE VIRGINIA BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT.
 - 29) APPELLANT NOTES THAT NONE OF HIS EMPLOYMENT DISPUTES FIRST WITH VERIZON, OR WITH BANK OF AMERICA HAD NOT BEEN TRIED ON THE MERITS IN ANY COURT IN AMERICA, AND DESPITE PROTESTS TO THE CONTRARY, IN GENERAL APPELLATE COURTS DO NOT ENTER BINDING ORDERS WITHOUT TRANSCRIPTS. APPELLANT BELIEVES STRUCTAL ERRORS BY JUDGE HODGES ARE IN FACT DUE PROCESS CLAIMS UNDER THE US CONSTITUTION, AND UNDER THE VIRIGINA CONSTITUTION.
 - 30) APPELLANT NOTES HE HAS MINOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES WHICH ARE NOT BEING PROTECTED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS, AND UNDER VIRGINIA LAW, SPECIFIC TEXAS OFFICERS HAVE COMMITTED FELONIES OF THIS STATE UNDER THEIR CARE. APPELLANT BELIEVES EXTRADITION OF THESE SAME CHILDREN IS RELEVANT TO A TRIAL ON THE MERITS AS IT IMPACTS SUPPORT AND HIS PAYROLL AT VERIZON.
 - 31) APPELLANT NOTES THAT HIS FIANCE IN VIRGINIA BEACH AS OF AUGUST OF 2013, HAS DISAPPEARED AND HAD AN UNKOWN CHILD (MALE APPROXIMATELY 6 YEARS OLD) WHO IS MISSING. APPELLANT NOTIFIED THE VIRGINIA BEACH POLICE BUT THEY WOULD NOT SEEK TO LOCATE OR VALIDATE THIS CASE WITHOUT A CRIMINAL CITATION AND I TOLD THEM THAT LIKELY WAS NOT NECESSARY. FURTHERMORE, THE FBI WILL NOT ASSIST WITHOUT A LOCAL POLICE CASE ID, OR A FULL DEBRIEFING AT AN FBI OFFICE WHICH APPELLANT BELIEVES WAS UNNECESSARY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AS HE BELIEVED A CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST MR. ASIEDU WOULD HAVE CERTAINLY MADE HIS ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO HIS OLD JOB UNLIKELY.
 - 32) APPELLANT WAS BLOCKED ALL STATE BENEFITS, HIS APARTMENT TAKEN, AND A TRIAL DENIED WITHOUT GROUNDS WITHOUT A HEARING OR ANY RECORD AT ALL FOR SOMEONE WHO CARRIED A US SECRET SERVICE SECURITY CLEARANCE, AND WHO HAD SERVED MORE THAN FOUR PRESENTS OVER 25+ YEARS OF BOTH PARTIES.
 - 33) APPELLANT NOTES THAT JUDGE WOOLARD OF THE GDC DID NOT KNOW THAT VIRGINIA APPELLATE RULES REQUIRE THAT ALL MOTIONS FOR REHEARING ARE EMAILED, AND THAT IN FACT APPELLANT DID NOTHING WRONG IN THE FIRST PLACE IN THE GENERAL DISTRICT COURT. APPELLANT THEREFORE REQUIRES THIS COURT RETRACT HIS PLEA AGREEMENT AS THAT AGREEMENT WAS BASED ON A FINDING OF CIVIL CONTEMPT, VERSUS CRIMINAL CONTEMPT).
 - 34) APPELLANT IS PROVIDING PAYMENT WITH THIS FILING FOR THE ORIGINAL APPEAL SO THAT AN IFP IS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

- 35) APPELLANT HAS BEEN DENIED ANY CIVIL RELIEF IN ALL SEVEN STATES WHILE CRIMINAL ACTIONS WERE PENDING WHICH HE BELIEVES IS ALSO A DUE PROCESS ISSUE AS CIVIL CLAIMS WERE THE CAUSE OF THE CRIMINAL ACTION, AND NOT VICE VERSA. (SEE OLMSTEAD V US – US SUPREME COURT)
- 36) APPELLANT NOTES THAT MR. OBAMA AND DIRECTOR MUELLER DECLARED HIM A US MAGISTRATE UNDER THE PATRIOT ACT ALONG WITH MR. STRATTON UNDER NSTAC, BUT DID NOT ISSUE ANY SECURITY CREDENTIALS. (SEE – MARBURY V MADISON – US SUPREME COURT).
- 37) APPELLANT NOTES MR. ASIEDU LIVES IN MARYLAND, MR. STRATTON IN VIRGINIA, MS. ZELENIAK IN VIRGINIA, MR. STRITZINGER IN SOUTH CAROLINA, MR. PALMIERI IN NEW JERSEY, MR. MCADAM IN NEW YORK STATE(DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP), THE AMOUNTS IN QUESTION ARE ABOVE 75K DOLLARS, AND THE ISSUES ARE RELATED TO RESTORATION OF A SUSPENSION, PAYMENT OF BACK BENEFITS, AND US NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY.
- 38) APPELLANT NOTES HE BELIEVES THAT PATRICK BLAKE USING LOCAL RATHER THAN FEDERAL RESOURCES HAS COMMITTED TREASON IN THIS CASE AS HE HAS INFORMED THE FBI.
- 39) APPELLANT NOTES THAT SAMUEL ASIEDU IS NOT A 2ND GENERATION AMERICAN AND CANNOT OBTAIN A HIGH SECURITY CLEARANCE WHICH IS WHY HE WAS ASSIGNED TO CIVIL ACCOUNTS ONLY AND CANNOT BE PROMOTED AT VERIZON.
- 40) APPELLANT NOTES THAT SCOTT MATOSCO (DIRECTOR – ENGINEERING- VERIZON FEDERAL) APPROVED HIS TRAVELS TO SONY, CISCO, AND EXECUTIVE TECHNOLOGIES WHICH TOOK OVER TWO WEEKS AND THUS IF A CRIMINAL ACTION WERE TAKEN IN FLORIDA FOR HIS BUSINESS ACTIONS VERIZON SHOULD HAVE BEEN SERVED AND NOT HIM PERSONALLY, OR MR. MATOSCO SHOULD HAVE BEEN NAMED ALONG WITH MR. ASIEDU BY THE ORLANDO POLICE DEPARTMENT.
- 41) APPELLANT NOTES THAT ORLANDO POLICE, AND DOLLAR RENTAL CAR SOUGHT INFORMATION ON THE CAR NOT FROM VERIZON BUT TWO STRITZINGER FAMILY MEMBERS WHO DIDN'T LIKE HIM AND HAD NO FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED. THUS THE AFFADAVITS OBTAINED BY ORLANDO POLICE WERE NOT EVEN ADMISSABLE IN FLORIDA, YET ALONE IN ANY OTHER COURT, WHICH IS WHY THE STATE OF MARYLAND PROSECUTORS OFFICE(RICHARDSON) DISMISSED THE CASE, AND WHY A MARYLAND CIRCUIT JUDGE (KRATOVIL) TERMINATED IT.
- 42) APPELLANT BELIEVES THAT AN FMRI SYSTEM WAS SERVED ON HIM BY A JUDGE OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA BY VIRGINIA STATE POLICE, AND THEY REFUSE TO ANSWER SUBPOENAS ON THE MATTER TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE.
- 43) APPELLANT REQUESTS COUNSEL BE ORDERED TO BE PROVIDED BY VERIZON, OR VERIZON PROVIDE A RETAINER OF AT LEAST 100K DOLLARS TO TRY THIS CASE AS VERIZON SAID THEY WANTED 1500/day per EXPERT TO EVEN APPEAR.
- 44) THE US GOVERNMENT HAS ASSIGNED JAMES GILLIGAN (DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO THIS CASE) BUT HE HAS REFUSED TO FILE AN APPEARANCE IN ANY COURT. (OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE). MR. OBAMA PICKED HIM AND MS. RUEMELLER WHO WAS CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE WHITEHOUSE AT THE TIME OF THE DISPUTE.
- 45) APPELLANT NOTES THAT THE DISPUTE WITH MR. OBAMAS OFFICE HAS CONTINUED INTO THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION REQUIRING ADDITIONAL VERIZON FEDERAL COUNSEL TO APPEAR. THE US GOVERNMENT ISSUES THE FIRSTNET BID BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ON A DEAL WHICH WAS ALREADY AWARDED TO VERIZON CREATING SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE.
- 46) APPELLANT NOTES THAT GOOGLE AND APPLE COMPUTER HAVE SOUGHT TO IMPAIR VERIZON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY WHICH MR. PALMIERI HAS MADE NO EFFORT TO PROTECT.

RELIEF REQUESTED

- (1) Appellant is seeking a retainer from Verizon of 100K dollars (to start) so that he can obtain appropriate appellate counsel as is required for further proceedings in this cause and to update briefs. Appellant notes he is due this by contract.
- (2) Following appointment of counsel Appellant requests a 90 day stay/continuance to obtain counsel and to allow them to file a response.

(3) Appellant is seeking for this court to recognize that the Maryland Court of Appeals (See Greene) has terminated a criminal action filed by Samuel Asiedu of Verizon, and that this same finding was made where he rented a car in Florida by its appropriate appellate court, and that Appellant should be ordered back to work with back pay to his last day of work 8/2/2013 (Almost 7 years), pending an arbitration hearing on compensation on a sale to DHS.

At the conclusion of that arbitration, appellant is seeking for the arbitrator to decide if appropriate compensation has been reached, or that he can return to Bank of America on the contract he signed with its chairman as of 8/15/2014. (Between these two days Appellant simply completed a bid for the GSA, and completed orders given to him by President Obama directly to finish the project which was all billable time). Furthermore, Since August of 2014 he has worked on the Bank of America account for Verizon Business Services as it served a joint roll which he believes will result in an additional 2B+ annual sale which is more than sufficient for him to retire as a Verizon officer. Verizon sales compensation plans usually result in long term annuities if the officer has sale compensation of more than 500K dollars per year. In other words if someone made a 200M dollar sale to the US Government, and a 2.1B dollar a year sale to Bank of America, Appellant could not make more than 500K dollars, however excess compensation is pushed into future years (even if he doesn't sell anything more). As such at the present time Verizon would have to pay his maximum salary of 500K dollars for 20 years or more which is a considerable sum, but far lower than the amounts he earned or would have been paid at Centurylink where he worked before. Appellant was told that Mr. Obama was willing to hire him as a general staff officer on the GS payroll but a full admiral equivalent pay is about 250K dollars for life. In other words the amounts owed are more than 2x the maximum salary as the highest officer possible in the US Military except the US military provides free security, travel (MATS), and medical benefits which likely more than double the actual payroll amounts. In addition US Government officers usually keep their security credentials to protect themselves, and their families which I have also been denied.

(4) If the court finds it cannot order the relief requested above, Appellant/Petitioner requests this court enter an order of transfer to an appropriate court of Jurisdiction (US Supreme Court, or 4th Circuit – See Stritzinger v Stratton) which is already on the docket, or a letter to the US District Court in South Carolina under Stritzinger v Zeleniak (pending Wooten) with an order to transfer the entire case and record including legal relief to the US District Court instead of the relief already granted in Santen v Tuthill (2014) by the high court here.

(5) In absent a finding by this court overruling the Virginia Employment commission and ordering Appellant back to work on its own with an office on Grace Street in Richmond, Appellant seeks a new trial citing Santen v Tuthill(2014) which requires a new trial without respect to what happened in the GDC due to the lower standard for evidence which would be a request to continue the trial already started in the Virginia Circuit Court Citing:

“§ 20-121.1. Reinstatement of suit.

In any suit which has been stricken from the docket, and in which complete relief has not been obtained, upon the motion or application of either party to the original proceedings, the same shall be reinstated upon the docket for such purposes as may be necessary to grant full relief to all parties.”

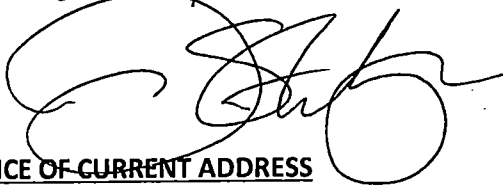
(6) Appellant requests the court order James Gilligan and Katherine Ruemeller to appear in this court to represent the claims brought against President Barrack Obama.

PRAYER

Appellant prays for the relief requested. Appellant prays that if this court cannot grant the relief he requested for lack of jurisdiction it clearly enter an order which explains why this is in fact the case.

SIGNATURE

Signed this 20th day of July, 2020



NOTICE OF CURRENT ADDRESS

John S. Stritzinger
2156 Cresthill Rd
Columbia, SC 29223
843-352-3459
Jstritzinger33@gmail.com

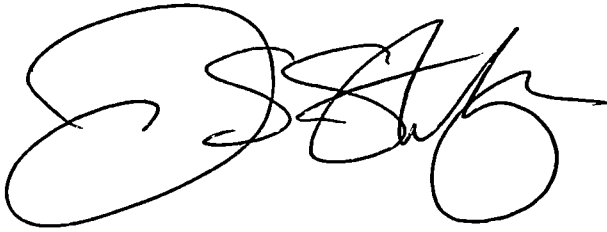
NOTICE OF LAST MOTION/PETITION BEFORE A US SUPREME COURT ORDER IS REQUIRED

Appellant notifies this court that 7 State Supreme Courts (PA, MD, DE, VA, FL, TX, NC, SC) have reviewed this case since its last order, and this would be the final option before a review by the Supreme Court of the United States under Article III of the US Constitution.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This Petition was served to David Crain of Wilcox and Savage who previously filed an appearance in this cause by Facsimile and Email on this 27th day of July 2020 from Richmond, Virginia where Appellant is staying. Appellant has also served James Gilligan of the US Department of Justice.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several large, overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.



John Stritzinger <jstritzinger33@gmail.com>

John Stritzinger, III v. Verizon Federal, Inc., Record No. 0293-15-1

1 message

Deborah Uitvlucht <duitvlucht@vacourts.gov>
To: "jstritzinger33@gmail.com" <jstritzinger33@gmail.com>
Cc: "dcrain@wilsav.com" <dcrain@wilsav.com>

Wed, Jul 22, 2020 at 11:53 AM

**COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA**

Dear Mr. Stritzinger:

This will acknowledge receipt on July 20, 2020 of your request that the Court reconsider the decision rendered in the above-referenced case on June 5, 2015 and allow the appeal to go forward.

However, this is to advise you that, having received neither a petition for rehearing within the required time period nor a notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Virginia within the required time period, this Court's June 5, 2015 order was certified to the Circuit Court of the City Virginia Beach and the record in this matter was returned to that court on August 13, 2015.

Accordingly, at this point, this Court has no jurisdiction in the matter. This office is not in a position to provide you with legal advice concerning what possible remedies you might seek at this point.

Sincerely,

Deborah A.F. Uitvlucht

Deputy Clerk
Court of Appeals of Virginia**DO NOT REPLY TO THIS EMAIL.**

This Court will take no action on anything received at this email address. Should you wish to contact the Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, you may do so by telephone at 804-786-5651 or by writing to Cynthia L. McCoy, Clerk, Court of Appeals of Virginia, 109 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Virginia, 23219.

Pursuant to this Court's order of March 18, 2020, all litigants are encouraged to file all pleadings, letters, briefs, etc., electronically through the VACES system. Information on how to register to file through VACES and other instructions regarding the filing of electronic pleadings are located on the Virginia Judicial Website at http://www.vacourts.gov/news/items/covid_19.pdf. Just scroll down to the second page where the Court of Appeals of Virginia information is displayed. Also, the Court is in a position to accept debit and credit card payments for the filing fee. Please contact the clerk's office at 804-786-5651 to make such payment.

28 U.S. Code § 1332. Diversity of citizenship; amount in controversy; costs

U.S. Code Notes

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between—

(1) citizens of different States;

(2) citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state, except that the district courts shall not have original jurisdiction under this subsection of an action between citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and are domiciled in the same State;

(3) citizens of different States and in which citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties; and

(4) a foreign state, defined in section 1603(a) of this title, as plaintiff and citizens of a State or of different States.

(b) Except when express provision therefor is otherwise made in a statute of the United States, where the plaintiff who files the case originally in the Federal courts is finally adjudged to be entitled to recover less than the sum or value of \$75,000, computed without regard to any setoff or counterclaim to which the defendant may be adjudged to be entitled, and exclusive of interest and costs, the district court may deny costs to the plaintiff and, in addition, may impose costs on the plaintiff.

(c) For the purposes of this section and section 1441 of this title—

(1) a corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of every State and foreign state by which it has been incorporated and of the State or

28 U.S. Code § 1441. Removal of civil actions

U.S. Code Notes

(a) GENERALLY.—

Except as otherwise expressly provided by Act of Congress, any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the defendants, to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending.

(b) REMOVAL BASED ON DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP.—

(1) In determining whether a civil action is removable on the basis of the jurisdiction under section 1332(a) of this title, the citizenship of defendants sued under fictitious names shall be disregarded.

(2) A civil action otherwise removable solely on the basis of the jurisdiction under section 1332(a) of this title may not be removed if any of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.

(c) JOINDER OF FEDERAL LAW CLAIMS AND STATE LAW CLAIMS.—

(1) If a civil action includes—

(A) a claim arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States (within the meaning of section 1331 of this title), and

(B) a claim not within the original or supplemental jurisdiction of the district court or a claim that has been made nonremovable by statute,

the entire action may be removed if the action would be removable without the inclusion of the claim described in

Constitution of Virginia

Article I. Bill of Rights

Section 11. Due process of law; obligation of contracts; taking or damaging of private property; prohibited discrimination; jury trial in civil cases

That no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that the General Assembly shall not pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts; and that the right to be free from any governmental discrimination upon the basis of religious conviction, race, color, sex, or national origin shall not be abridged, except that the mere separation of the sexes shall not be considered discrimination.

That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred. The General Assembly may limit the number of jurors for civil cases in courts of record to not less than five.

That the General Assembly shall pass no law whereby private property, the right to which is fundamental, shall be damaged or taken except for public use. No private property shall be damaged or taken for public use without just compensation to the owner thereof. No more private property may be taken than necessary to achieve the stated public use. Just compensation shall be no less than the value of the property taken, lost profits and lost access, and damages to the residue caused by the taking. The terms "lost profits" and "lost access" are to be defined by the General Assembly. A public service company, public service corporation, or railroad exercises the power of eminent domain for public use when such exercise is for the authorized provision of utility, common carrier, or railroad services. In all other cases, a taking or damaging of private property is not for public use if the primary use is for private gain, private benefit, private enterprise, increasing jobs, increasing tax revenue, or economic development, except for the elimination of a public nuisance existing on the property. The condemnor bears the burden of proving that the use is public, without a presumption that it is.

The amendment ratified November 6, 2012, and effective January 1, 2013—In the heading of the section, after "taking", added "or damaging". In paragraph one, after "contracts", deleted ", nor any law whereby private property shall be taken or damaged for public uses, without just compensation, the term 'public uses' to be defined by the General Assembly". Added a new paragraph after paragraph two.

7/24/2020

Virginia Administrative Code
Title 5. Corporations
Agency 5. State Corporation Commission, Clerk's Office
Chapter 20. State Corporation Commission Rules of Practice and Procedure

5VAC5-20-220. Petition for Rehearing or Reconsideration.

Final judgments, orders, and decrees of the commission, except judgments prescribed by § 12.1-36 of the Code of Virginia, and except as provided in §§ 13.1-614 and 13.1-813 of the Code of Virginia, shall remain under the control of the commission and subject to modification or vacation for 21 days after the date of entry. Except for good cause shown, a petition for rehearing or reconsideration must be filed not later than 20 days after the date of entry of the judgment, order, or decree. The filing of a petition will not suspend the execution of the judgment, order, or decree, nor extend the time for taking an appeal, unless the commission, within the 21-day period following entry of the final judgment, order or decree, shall provide for a suspension in an order or decree granting the petition. A petition for rehearing or reconsideration must be served on all parties and delivered to commission staff counsel on or before the day on which it is filed. The commission will not entertain responses to, or requests for oral argument on, a petition. An order granting a rehearing or reconsideration will be served on all parties and commission staff counsel by the Clerk of the Commission.

Statutory Authority

§§ 12.1-13 and 12.1-25 of the Code of Virginia.

Historical Notes

Derived from Volume 17, Issue 18, eff. June 1, 2001.

Website addresses provided in the Virginia Administrative Code to documents incorporated by reference are for the reader's convenience only, may not necessarily be active or current, and should not be relied upon. To ensure the information incorporated by reference is accurate, the reader is encouraged to use the source document described in the regulation.

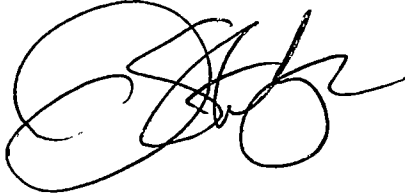
As a service to the public, the Virginia Administrative Code is provided online by the Virginia General Assembly. We are unable to answer legal questions or respond to requests for legal advice, including application of law to specific fact. To understand and protect your legal rights, you should consult an attorney.

7/24/2020

BAR COMPLAINT AND REQUEST FOR DAMAGES TO THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Appellant is offering a bar complaint against Annette Miller from the Virginia Beach Public Defenders Office who both mis-cited State Statute, but also refused to call witnesses in his defense prior to a transfer she signed to move him to ESH without cause. Ms. Miller's actions have resulted in more than 500K dollars in damage to Appellant's personal assets, more than 1M dollars in lost wages, and over 200M dollars to two medium businesses consulting on behalf of Verizon.

Signed this 24th Day of July 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several large, overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

INVOICE # 00005

INVOICE TO VERIZON FEDERAL SOLUTIONS INC
FROM JOHN S. STRITZINGER & GREENVILLE ASSOCIATES
2156 Cresthill Rd
Columbia, SC 29223

APPELLATE ACTIONS

John S. Stritzinger was guaranteed legal support as an employee of the company and had to proceed in multiple venues to resolve a dispute with the Office of President Obama on Behalf of the Whitehouse, Whitehouse Communications, the FBI, DHS, The US Secret Service, and the Department of Justice, and to preserve violations of Greenville Associates, Capitol Technology, and Verizon Intellectual Property against Google, Apple, and ATT/Firstnet all in violation of disputed properties as follows:

US DISTRICT COURT ACTIONS – TRIAL COURT

Appellant entered 7 actions in the US District Court in South Carolina, 3 US District Court Actions in the Southern District of NY, 2 Actions in the US District Court in the Texas Western District, and One in the US District Court in the District of Columbia.

Causes – Stritzinger v Verizon – SDNY (Dismissed without Service)

Causes – Stritzinger v CARNES, ROBERTS, ET ALL – SDNY (Dismissed without Service)

US APPELLATE ACTIONS

- 1) Smith v Obama – 9th Court of Appeals – Appellant entered and won in support of Smith V Maryland in Verizon's favor **(WIN)**
- 2) ACLU v Clapper – 2nd Court of Appeals – US – Appellant entered and was invited to participate in this very important cause involving metadata systems. The court ruled in Verizon/CTS/GSubA's favor allowing the collection of records in raw form as a seizure, but precluded the search of these records without consent or a court order. **(WIN)**
- 3) Klayman v Obama – DC US Court of Appeals – Appellant entered both in the trial court, and above, and his arguments resulted in the overturning of a full Injunction against the US Government and Verizon from using metadata systems at all. **(WIN)**
- 4) Stritzinger v VERIZON – 5th Circuit US Court of Appeals – Appellant entered an appeal of the District Court which dismissed a case after Verizon filed a letter saying they didn't own any of the materials in question, and the 5th Circuit dismissed the appeal for lack of a transcript as the lower court did not proceed. **(RESULT – JSS owns the disputed personally, which appears to be a win, however Verizon has the most valuable use case, and US Government contracts.)**
- 5) Stritzinger v Stratton, Asiedu, GSA, US Government regarding disputed properties (4 Causes), 1 Personal cause on disputed assets, and 2 complaints against US District Judges IN THE US

COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE 4TH CIRCUIT – 7 ACTIONS IN TOTAL which resolved the courts criminal actions by the US Government against Verizon Executives. (WIN FOR VERIZON). The court also ruled that the GSA did not have to pay John S. Stritzinger directly, his company Greenville Associates, or a Disputed Company (CTS). Since a contract requires two people to agree to terms, the court effectively found there was no binding contract with the US Government and John S. Stritzinger, only Verizon. (LOSS FOR VERIZON, AND IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH THE US DISTRICT COURT RULING IN THE TEXAS WESTERN DISTRICT COURT – 4TH CIRCUIT EFFECTIVELY OVERTUNED THE DISTRICT COURT WITH NO DIRECTED VERDICT TO THE DISTRICT COURT.

- 6) Stritzinger v Verizon – In the Federal Court of Appeals
The court ruled that there were no patents which the court needed to review on the service, which was in error, because Mr. Obama offered a general patent for use with the Whitehouse and US Government purposes on behalf of the Department of Defense. (WIN FOR VERIZON IN RESPECT THAT IT TAKES THE CAUSE OUT OF THE CIVIL DOMAIN AND INTO A MILITARY COMPLAINT)
- 7) US v DAVIS – 11th Circuit – Court ruled Federal Law Enforcement can use location services without a warrant. (EN-BANC) – 12-1212. Appellant corresponded with the Chief Judge acknowledged by formal letters in return, but did not let him join the action by Amicus, or other. No charge but a Mixed result for Verizon. It's a mixed result as it establishes the legal basis to provide location based metadata searches, however it's a loss as it doesn't establish payment for the use of these searches (costs and fees), and doesn't require a warrant. The court established 11M searches were done just in the 11th Circuit in one year from Verizon, ATT, GTE, and Sprint among others. (WIN/LOSS). It's a loss as it potentially provides unlimited costs to Verizon in the future for location based records.

Reasonable Costs for a US Court of Appeals Action is between 2M dollars and 10M dollars. We will settle for the lower end which is 12 Actions at 2M dollars each in effective legal fees (24M DOLLARS).

US SUPREME COURT ACTION & FISA PROCEEDINGS & US SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE COMMUNICATIONS

Appellant entered two cases, and directly communicated to three Supreme Court Justices on direct appeals all resulting in wins for Verizon regarding location services. Appellant also notified Senator Mark Warner of Virginia of the dispute who was the correct point of contact, and two ACLU lawyers who had appropriate security credentials from the Clapper Case.

Appellant entered US v DAVIS, which the US Supreme Court refused to take up after the 11th Circuit ruling. Briefs, legal research and time.

Appellant sent two briefs and emotional appeals to Mr. Alito, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Scalia before his passing. Mr. Scalia came to Delaware to warn Appellant of the seriousness of the matters brought forward by Mr. Obama, and confirmed he was not kidding, about the enforcement penalties for meddling in these operations.

Appellant's inputs were consolidated in Carpenter v US which effectively ended the use of location services without a Warrant, and effectively overturning the risk in the Davis complaint for

Verizon. Appellant believes that Verizon's position is clearly on the record, and the court eventually ruled in its favor after almost 4 years of lobbying by the ACLU, Mr. Smith, Mr. Klayman and JSS among others. Furthermore the US Government did in fact take Mr. Brown's opinion who argued in the US v KARO case which was in fact our view, but which the court did not accept at the time.

In summary these lobbying efforts have a market price of a minimum of 10M dollars, however because Appellant was not formally acknowledged by the court he is not charging Verizon for these actions however it took more than two years of effort to complete the process.

Appellant did in fact contact a FISA Judge in Orlando (Ms. OConner) who is also a US District Judge, she was also the boss of Mr. Abdo of Columbia Law School/ACLU who clerked for her. Appellant believes that Mr. Abdo harmed him personally with electronic measures which were on the verge of 8th Amendment violations. As Such Appellant is making a formal complaint against both Ms. Oconner who he believes obstructed Justice in this action and should be removed by the high court, and Mr. Abdo who was not cleared for the systems he sought to interrogate. Furthermore, he likely got some support from lower levels of DOJ, when in fact the Attorney General himself was required for reasons I have already explained.

STATE ACTIONS

Appellant was sued for a Verizon Rental car in 7 States by Samuel Asiedu and has sustained incredible damages from Verizons failure to provide representation for the case against Mr. Obama, as well as business office support.

Supreme Court actions have been completed in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, South Carolina and Pennsylvania (8) all of which had trial court actions, intermediate rulings, and final judgements inclusive of myself and Mr. Palmieri with one pending (OHIO).

Appellant believes that State Supreme Judgements are also worth as much as 2M dollars each, and this is an additional 16M dollars of expense professionally rendered which can be consolidated with a Final order in the Supreme Court effectively broadening the US Supreme Court's ruling to 7 States, and 6 US Courts of Appeals which is a tremendous legal burden removed from Verizon in most of its ILEC territory and major business areas.

TOTAL FEDERAL AND STATE FEES – 7 YEARS OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION RESULTING IN A US SUPREME COURT RULING IN VERIZONS FAVOR 40M DOLLARS US AND FURTHER SUPPORT FOR SMITH V MARYLAND ON THE RIGHT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS TO KEEP RECORDS (VERSUS INFORMATION SERVICE PROVIDERS LIKE APPLE AND GOOGLE).

Appellant believes this is a differentiated judgement which is Unique to Verizon, establishes claims against ATT, Google, and Apple, and resulted in a sale to the US Government which should normalize to 2.1B dollars a month, offset by payments from State Legislatures also using the system. Appellant has stated he believes that 10 dollars per DIP for location processing, 500 per location report, and 5K dollars a day for expert testimony on location processing should be sufficient to

provide support for any state without a contract. If States want to commit to volume of X number of DIPS for location or reports by precinct we can lower this pricing based on the company risk policy. To put this in perspective Verizon is likely processing .30 percent of US Location requests x 11M requests x 12 US Court of Appeals rulings x 2 hours of labor or (158.2 Hours of labor a year – 2 hours per request from a technician, and 2 from legal to review court orders). 75.9 x 50 per hour for tech time plus 75.9 x 1000/hr for legal support is likely Verizon's internal cost.

(151.8M Techs 750M in legal costs or over 900M dollars a year in internal offsets which goes to SG&A reduction).

FEDERAL SALES (EXCLUDING STATE USAGE).

Appellant licensed to the US Government use of his design developed while an FTE at Verizon with no permitted outside employment for 200M dollars one time. Appellant told the US Government it would be \$5.00/month per endpoint to be managed which need to be queried at least 30 days before and 15 days after the president left, and in the Tri-State Area (MD, DC, VA, DE) all citizens all the time in metadata and proximity services, and in real-time any object passing into the Tri-State area from International Locations, or other states, plus into the areas traversed by the President while traveling. The design for a Proximity based security system which extends past the US Secret Service to the US Border Control, and the US Military is a very sophisticated design more complicated than AEGIS battlefield system on US Navy warcraft.

Appellant believes there are as many as 400 supporting applications which use a Proximity Core Base, and approximately 40 core patents supporting them all effectively conveyed by the President of the United States which Mr. Palmieri and Ms. Deutsche had to resolve.

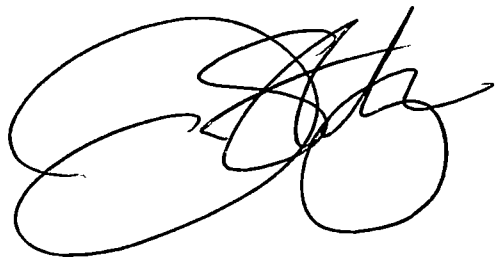
AMOUNTS DUE FOR SALES COMPENSATION IN ADDITION TO LEGAL EXPENSES

At a minimum a 20% Usage would be 400M dollars a month in wireless services(versus max of 2.1B), and its typical for an account team to be paid one month in ten year contract, and two months in a twenty year contract. In other words Verizon owes appellant, Mr. Asiedu, 2 Sales people and Mr. Matosco approximately 400M/2 (assuming we had to pay ATT & Sprint for Metadata from their networks as access fees) dollars divided 5 ways, and 20M in NRC divided five ways payed in an annuity/bank from the sales compensation plan, or near permanently until our death if terminated by the company with or without cause.

This excludes sales to State Agencies which has already been established at roughly 100M requests per year in total or 30M expected to Verizon at least 10/each. This is approximately another 25M a month which should be paid only to John S. Stritzinger or Greenville Associates as Mr. Asiedu, and Mr. Matosco did not help offset by carrier expenses which have been estimated to be about 2M dollars a month at most in Google Cloud Expenses if Verizon does not want to use its own network.

Signed this 24th day of July, 2020

John S. Stritzinger
Chief Executive Greenville Associates
2156 Cresthill Rd
Columbia, SC 29223

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'John S. Stritzinger', written in a cursive style.



Greenville Associates <greenvilleassociatesva@gmail.com>

Fax Confirmation -OK

1 message

SmartFax <reports@smartfax.com>
To: Secure Fax <greenvilleassociatesva@gmail.com>

Fri, Jul 24, 2020 at 1:08 PM

Your fax to US DOJ-Attn James Gilligan at fax number 2026168470 succeeded.

FSID: 68589318

Attempts made: 1
Pages delivered: 31
Minutes spent delivering this fax : 9.9
The baud rate was: 14400

The following are the attempts made and the result that occurred:
07/24/2020 - 09:57:28 - 0(Success)

Documents being delivered:
1 scan0002-VASupremeCT.pdf
2 scan003-CTofAppeals.pdf



Greenville Associates <greenvilleassociatesva@gmail.com>

Fax Confirmation -OK

1 message

SmartFax <reports@smartfax.com>

Fri, Jul 24, 2020 at 1:07 PM

To: Secure Fax <greenvilleassociatesva@gmail.com>

Your fax to Verizon (VIA DAVID CRAIN) at fax number 7576285566 succeeded.

FSID: 68589724

Attempts made: 1

Pages delivered: 31

Minutes spent delivering this fax : 8.5

The baud rate was: 24000

The following are the attempts made and the result that occurred:

07/24/2020 - 09:58:29 - 0(Success)

Documents being delivered:

1 scan0002-VASupremeCT.pdf

2 scan003-CTofAppeals.pdf

VIRGINIA:

In the Court of Appeals of Virginia on Friday the 5th day of June, 2015.

John Stritzinger, Sometimes Known as
John S. Stritzinger, III

Appellant,

against Record No. 0293-15-1
 Circuit Court No. CL14-4663

Verizon Federal Inc.,

Appellee.

From the Circuit Court of the City of Virginia Beach

It appears that this Court does not have jurisdiction over this case. See Code §§ 17.1-405 and 17.1-406. However, as the notice of appeal was not timely filed in the trial court, the case cannot be transferred to the Supreme Court of Virginia pursuant to Code § 8.01-677.1. Accordingly, the case hereby is dismissed.

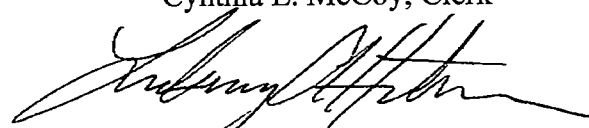
This order shall be certified to the trial court.

A Copy,

Teste:

Cynthia L. McCoy, Clerk

By:



Deputy Clerk

VIRGINIA:

In the Court of Appeals of Virginia on Friday the 26th day of June, 2015.

John Stritzinger, s/k/a
John S. Stritzinger, III

Appellant,

against Record No. 0293-15-1
Circuit Court No. CL14-4663

Verizon Federal Inc.,

Appellee.

From the Circuit Court of the City of Virginia Beach

It appears to the Court that the clerk's office of this Court has been unable to ascertain a correct address for the appellant in this case, despite making every reasonable effort to obtain information regarding the appellant's whereabouts.

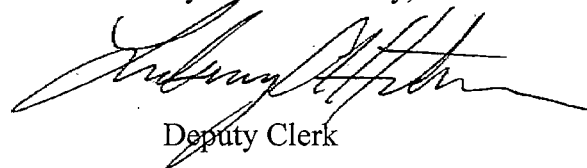
Accordingly, it is hereby noted on the order book of this Court that appellant has not received from this Court a copy of the order entered in this case on June 5, 2015.

A Copy,

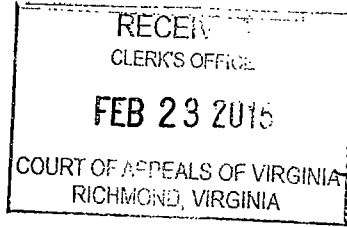
Teste:

Cynthia L. McCoy, Clerk

By:


Deputy Clerk

FILE COPY



In the Court of Appeals
109 North Eighth Street
Richmond, VA

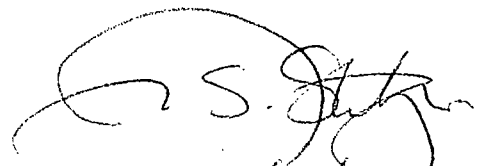
Stritzinger v Verizon, et
all

CU4-4663

0293-15-1

NOTICE OF APPEAL

1. Petitioner hereby gives notice he is seeking interlocutory relief ~~from~~ ^{to} the court of appeals from Cause CU4-4663 [to your jurisdiction]
2. Parties are Verizon and the Commonwealth at 2425 Nimmo Parkway, Virginia Beach 23456.
3. Petitioner has served a brief to Judge Mansen's attention in the Circuit Court which he would like the Court to consider.
4. Petitioner needs emergency relief on pre-trial issues including consolidating contempt charges from the GDC, and a change in venue.
5. Petitioner has included a record with his brief as an appendix.


2/5/14

SCANNED