



STANDARD FORM 95 CONTINUATION PAGE ONE - JEFFREY A. MARTINOVICH

#8 Cont'd:

I, Jeffrey A. Martinovich, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On or about the period between July 1, 2015, and April 1, 2016, in the County and City of Norfolk, Virginia, the defendants, Mr. Brian J. Samuels and Ms. V. Kathleen Dougherty violated:

- 18 U.S.C. § 1341 Mail Fraud
- 18 U.S.C. § 1343 Wire Fraud
- 18 U.S.C. § 1349 Attempt and Conspiracy
- 18 U.S.C. § 1001 False Statements and False Writings
- 18 U.S.C. § 1621 Perjury

Acting under the color of Assistant United States Attorneys, operating in the scope of their authority and official duties, Mr. Brian J. Samuels, AUSA, and Ms. V. Kathleen Dougherty, AUSA, [Herein, "the government"] participated in a complex conspiracy and artifice to defraud Mr. Jeffrey A. Martinovich and the United States of America. Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty's violations of the Constitution and statutes and laws fall outside the scope of limited qualified immunity. [Title 18, Sec. 242; 28 U.S.C. § 2679(b)(2); Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 807 (1982); Butz v. Economou, 438 U.S. 478 (1978)].

Operating in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern Division of Virginia, Mr. Brian J. Samuels and Ms. V. Kathleen Dougherty fraudulently coerced and manipulated the U.S. District Court to illegally seal an indictment, allowed this indictment to expire and unseal and the enclosed tolling statutes to expire, and then "judge shopped" this indictment before three separate U.S. Magistrate Judges before fraudulently manipulating the Court to illegally re-seal the expired indictment, all to knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently conceal the expired statute of limitations in an artifice to defraud JEFFREY A. MARTINOVICH and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty had pursued this indictment and defrauded the Court in an effort to hold this sword of Damocles over Mr. Martinovich's head in anticipation of Mr. Martinovich's Case 4:12cr101 conviction and sentence being overturned by the

Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty conspired together in the knowledge that 1) this indictment could not legally be sealed as Mr. Martinovich was already in custody, 2) the indictment contained expired statutes of limitations which they assumed the Court and the court-appointed counsel would not detect, and 3) that once the indictment inadvertently expired and unsealed, together fraudulently moved the U.S. District Court to illegally re-seal the indictment which knowingly contained expired statutes of limitations in order to coerce Martinovich into not defending the fantastical allegations, all in the dark shadows of the Federal Courthouse. Notably, Mr. Samuels signed this final illegal motion, and only this motion, "For AUSA Kathleen Dougherty," and the Court's fraudulent Order was not signed "nunc pro tunc."

#### BACKGROUND

Once Mr. Martinovich "won" his direct appeal for Case 4:12cr101 and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals vacated his sentence, this indictment in question was "coincidentally" unsealed and also served upon Mr. Martinovich. Court-appointed defense counsel Mr. Lawrence Woodward was ineffective for failing to challenge the initial sealing on illegal grounds, challenge the illegal extension, identify the obvious expiration-automatic unsealing of the indictment, and challenge the inclusion of Count One in the indictment even after the statute of limitations had expired.

#### INITIAL SEAL

Initially on July 15, 2015, Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty based their Motion to Seal on United States v. Ramey, 791 F. 2d 317 (4th Cir. 1986), yet they intentionally misquoted and misrepresented this thirty-year old case, while Ramey, itself, also misquoted F.R.Crim.P. 6(e)(4). Ramey states, "Under Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(e)(4) an indictment could be sealed for any prosecutorial need and not simply for purpose of taking a defendant into custody." Except, Rule 6(e)(4) does not say this. Rule 6(e)(4) explicitly states, "may direct that the indictment be kept secret until a defendant is in custody or has been released pending trial." That is all.

This misquote and misapplication of Rule 6(e)(4) finds its genesis in a 1949 collateral comment by Third Circuit Judge Maris

in United States v. Michael, 180 F. 2d 55 (3rd Cir. 1949), "(W)e see nothing unlawful in the court imposing secrecy in other circumstances which in the exercise of sound discretion it finds call for such action." This seventy-year old overreach of the Rule, and the misquote in Ramey are rarely cited, including in the Fourth Circuit, as lawful prosecutors are aware of the legal failings.

Similarly, Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty's Motion to Seal fraudulently asserted that the indictment may be sealed "solely to toll the statute of limitation on a certain charge" quoting United States v. Mitchell, 769 F. 2d 1544 (11th Cir. 1985). Again, this citation does not say this. As many cases cite, tolling of a statute of limitations has been accepted as a collateral benefit for the government when a "rules-based" decision to seal has been approved. As in Mitchell, the court actually states, "and can toll the statute."

The true application of Rule 6(e)(4) is for, and having been narrowly interpreted by the Courts, apprehending dangerous defendants, stopping defendants from fleeing, protecting cooperating witnesses, and for rare, explicit prosecutorial steps. Mr. Martinovich was securely incarcerated at Fort Dix Federal Correctional Institution on July 15, 2015. The government had initiated grand jury investigations in 2013, after thoroughly investigating Martinovich for even three years prior. In Ramey, the indictment was truly "sealed to protect persons cooperating" in the government's case. The sealing protected "endangered witnesses" because the government was "securing admission to the Witness Security Program" and the unsealing "might cause Ross and Ramey to flee." [Ramey]. This, of course, was inapplicable to Mr. Martinovich's case.

In Mitchell, the Court actually dismissed the Indictment Counts "because the government failed to make any meaningful effort to find the defendants." [Mitchell]. Without question, after six years of investigating Mr. Martinovich, the only "prosecutorial need" for sealing the Case 4:15cr50 Indictment was to wait and see if Martinovich, by chance, won his Appeal for Case 4:12cr101 and was potentially walking out the door. And, that is exactly what happened, and Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty executed their fraudulent scheme perfectly. "Delay

in unsealing an indictment is unreasonable if there is no legitimate prosecutorial need for it...(and) an improperly sealed indictment does not toll the statute of limitations. There is no tolling of the statute of limitations where there was no factual basis for sealing the indictment." [United States v. Upton, 339 F. Supp. 190 (1st Cist. 2004)].

#### ILLEGAL RESEALING

On January 15, 2016, Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty's seal of Mr. Martinovich's indictment expired. The authority to seal the indictment expired. Count One, Mail Fraud, for which the original statute of limitations ended July 30, 2015, had been, although illegally, tolling under a sealed indictment, but now was by law unsealed and expired. As the government stated that tolling this Count was its purpose for initially bringing and sealing the indictment, it was certainly aware that now this charge was expired.

"Where the government is required to take certain steps for the statute of limitations to be tolled, tolling may be disallowed if those requirements are not strictly fulfilled. The fact that the delay in unsealing the indictment was unintentional does not, however, affect this Court's ruling. In Spector, the First Circuit did not overlook the government's mistake even though it was 'likely the result of some unintended clerical error.'" [Upton; citing United States v. Spector, 55 F. 3d 22 (1st Cir. 1999)].

On January 25, 2016, once the seal of this indictment was no longer in effect, and the statute of limitations was no longer tolled, Mr. Samuels and Ms. Dougherty had great difficulty in gaining a judge's signature on an illegal resealing. Even though both AUSA's signed the innumerable other motions together, AUSA Brian J. Samuels signed this illegal motion "For AUSA Kathleen Dougherty." Case 4:15cr50 Docket identifies this fraudulent motion in front of Judge Douglas E. Miller, then switched to Judge Robert J. Krask, and then "REFERRED" to Judge Lawrence R. Leonard. Then, eventually, on January 26th, eleven days after expiration, this fraudulent motion was signed by Judge Douglas E. Miller, and not signed as "nunc pro tunc."

"When the government failed to file a status report or to request a continuance after the 30 days had passed, the authority to seal the indictment expired, and the statute of limitations began to run, therefore the charges were time barred...thus, no prejudice need be shown in this case because the seal of the indictment was no longer in effect and the statute of limitations was no longer tolled when the thirty-day period ended." [Upton].

"Finding no tolling of statute of limitations where the government made an implicit false representation in requesting sealing of indictment." [United States v. Maroun, 699 F. Supp. 5 (D. Mass 1988)]. The Supreme Court has instructed that "evidence of bad faith on part of the Government...supports dismissal with prejudice." [United States v. Taylor, 487 U.S. 326, 108 S. Ct. 2413 (1988)].

#### PROCEDURAL

1. Enclosed is a copy of correspondence received from the Office of the Inspector General, November 1, 2018, forwarding this Complaint to the Office of Professional Responsibility (DOJ) and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (DOJ).
2. Enclosed is a copy of the correspondence received from the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, February 28, 2019, directing Mr. Martinovich to contact the FBI "for the issues (he) has raised."
3. Mr. Martinovich respectfully requests confirmation of receipt of this SF95 sent to: Jeffrey A. Martinovich, Reg. No. 81091-083, FPC - Beckley, P.O. Box 350, Beaver, WV 25813.

"In a government of law, existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by example. Crime is contagious. If government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy." [Olmstead v. United States, 277 US 438 (1928)].

STANDARD FORM 95 CONTINUATION PAGE SEVEN - JEFFREY A. MARTINOVICH

#10 Cont'd:

AUSA Mr. Brian Samuels and AUSA V. Kathleen Dougherty injured Mr. Martinovich causing him to remain incarcerated for, at a minimum, three years with the proximate cause their fraud and negligence against Martinovich and fraud on the court. Mr. Martinovich was helpless to counter this Breach of the Standard of Care and Duty under the Constitution of the United States and the powers delegated to the Executive Branch and Department of Justice.

The Officers of the Court's gross negligence and deliberate indifference resulted in permanent and irreversible damage to Mr. Martinovich, to his family, his reputation, his economic capabilities, his health, loss of consortium, and pursuit of happiness and liberty. Their wrongful acts created a parade of horrors permanently damaging Mr. Martinovich.

This unfortunate tragedy contains a permanent, significant injury requiring perfunctory Affidavits and Expert Testimony to prove proximate cause and resulting damage, to include punitive. There are no defenses which cannot be overcome.

Mr. Martinovich was Founder, CEO and Chairman of a billion-dollar investment firm, with documented net worth of \$32 million and net worth gains of more than \$3 million per year. The minimum of three years incarceration has cost Mr. Martinovich \$21 million in direct loss of income as well as consideration for pain, suffering, punitive, consortium, and further categories of damage.

Mr. Martinovich, as a reasonable person, discovered the fraud, gross negligence and deliberate indifference when researching, including successful FOIA requests, and preparing a Petition to Vacate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 on March 4, 2018. This is the date Mr. Martinovich knew or should have known of these egregious acts, previously concealed by the bad actors.

AFFIDAVIT OF JEFFREY A. MARTINOVICH

I, Jeffrey A. Martinovich, hereby attest under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

Date: 10/03/2019

  
Jeffrey A. Martinovich

Thank you very much for your consideration. I look forward to your response.

Respectfully,

  
Jeffrey A. Martinovich  
Reg. No. 81091-083  
FPC - Beckley  
P.O. Box 350  
Beaver, WV 25813

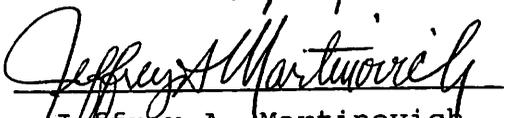
Atchs:

- 1. Ltr. DOJ OIG 11/1/2018
- 2. Ltr. & Atch. DOJ Ex. Off. 02/28/2019

LEGAL MAIL CERTIFICATION

I, Jeffrey A. Martinovich, proceeding pro se, hereby swear under the penalty of perjury pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and in compliance with Houston v. Lack, 487 U.S. 266, 108 S. Ct. 2379 (1988), that I have mailed this SF95 and attached pages and exhibits by placing into this institution's legal mail box with adequate first-class postage, following all legal mail procedures on 10/03/2019.

Date: 10/03/2019

  
Jeffrey A. Martinovich

INSURANCE COVERAGE	
In order that subrogation claims may be adjudicated, it is essential that the claimant provide the following information regarding the insurance coverage of the vehicle or property.	
15. Do you carry accident insurance? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, give name and address of insurance company (Number, Street, City, State, and Zip Code) and policy number. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
N/A	
16. Have you filed a claim with your insurance carrier in this instance, and if so, is it full coverage or deductible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	17. If deductible, state amount.
N/A	
18. If a claim has been filed with your carrier, what action has your insurer taken or proposed to take with reference to your claim? (It is necessary that you ascertain these facts).	
N/A	
19. Do you carry public liability and property damage insurance? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, give name and address of insurance carrier (Number, Street, City, State, and Zip Code). <input type="checkbox"/> No	
N/A	

INSTRUCTIONS	
<p><b>Claims presented under the Federal Tort Claims Act should be submitted directly to the "appropriate Federal agency" whose employee(s) was involved in the incident. If the incident involves more than one claimant, each claimant should submit a separate claim form.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Complete all items - Insert the word NONE where applicable.</b></p>	
<p>A CLAIM SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED WHEN A FEDERAL AGENCY RECEIVES FROM A CLAIMANT, HIS DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT, OR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE, AN EXECUTED STANDARD FORM 95 OR OTHER WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF AN INCIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY A CLAIM FOR MONEY</p> <p><b>Failure to completely execute this form or to supply the requested material within two years from the date the claim accrued may render your claim invalid. A claim is deemed presented when it is received by the appropriate agency, not when it is mailed.</b></p> <p>If instruction is needed in completing this form, the agency listed in item #1 on the reverse side may be contacted. Complete regulations pertaining to claims asserted under the Federal Tort Claims Act can be found in Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 14. Many agencies have published supplementing regulations. If more than one agency is involved, please state each agency.</p> <p>The claim may be filed by a duly authorized agent or other legal representative, provided evidence satisfactory to the Government is submitted with the claim establishing express authority to act for the claimant. A claim presented by an agent or legal representative must be presented in the name of the claimant. If the claim is signed by the agent or legal representative, it must show the title or legal capacity of the person signing and be accompanied by evidence of his/her authority to present a claim on behalf of the claimant as agent, executor, administrator, parent, guardian or other representative.</p> <p>If claimant intends to file for both personal injury and property damage, the amount for each must be shown in item number 12 of this form.</p>	<p>DAMAGES IN A <u>SUM CERTAIN</u> FOR INJURY TO OR LOSS OF PROPERTY, PERSONAL INJURY, OR DEATH ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURRED BY REASON OF THE INCIDENT. THE CLAIM MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE APPROPRIATE FEDERAL AGENCY WITHIN <u>TWO YEARS</u> AFTER THE CLAIM ACCRUES.</p> <p>The amount claimed should be substantiated by competent evidence as follows:</p> <p>(a) In support of the claim for personal injury or death, the claimant should submit a written report by the attending physician, showing the nature and extent of the injury, the nature and extent of treatment, the degree of permanent disability, if any, the prognosis, and the period of hospitalization, or incapacitation, attaching itemized bills for medical, hospital, or burial expenses actually incurred.</p> <p>(b) In support of claims for damage to property, which has been or can be economically repaired, the claimant should submit at least two itemized signed statements or estimates by reliable, disinterested concerns, or, if payment has been made, the itemized signed receipts evidencing payment.</p> <p>(c) In support of claims for damage to property which is not economically repairable, or if the property is lost or destroyed, the claimant should submit statements as to the original cost of the property, the date of purchase, and the value of the property, both before and after the accident. Such statements should be by disinterested competent persons, preferably reputable dealers or officials familiar with the type of property damaged, or by two or more competitive bidders, and should be certified as being just and correct.</p> <p>(d) Failure to specify a sum certain will render your claim invalid and may result in forfeiture of your rights.</p>

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE	
<p>This Notice is provided in accordance with the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3), and concerns the information requested in the letter to which this Notice is attached.</p> <p>A. <b>Authority:</b> The requested information is solicited pursuant to one or more of the following: 5 U.S.C. 301, 28 U.S.C. 501 et seq., 28 U.S.C. 2671 et seq., 28 C.F.R. Part 14.</p>	<p>B. <b>Principal Purpose:</b> The information requested is to be used in evaluating claims.</p> <p>C. <b>Routine Use:</b> See the Notices of Systems of Records for the agency to whom you are submitting this form for this information.</p> <p>D. <b>Effect of Failure to Respond:</b> Disclosure is voluntary. However, failure to supply the requested information or to execute the form may render your claim "invalid."</p>

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE	
<p>This notice is solely for the purpose of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 6 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Torts Branch, Attention: Paperwork Reduction Staff, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 or to the Office of Management and Budget. Do not mail completed form(s) to these addresses.</p>	



**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**Office of the Inspector General**  
*Investigations Division*  
1425 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 7100  
Washington, DC 20530

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November 1, 2018

Jeffrey A. Martinovich  
Reg. No. 81091-083  
FCI Beckley  
P.O. Box 350  
Beaver, WV 25813

Dear Mr. Martinovich:

The purpose of this letter is to acknowledge receipt of your recent correspondence dated September 17, 2018. The matters which you raised have been reviewed by the staff of the Investigations Division, Office of the Inspector General.

This Office does not have jurisdiction to investigate allegations that a Department of Justice attorney has committed misconduct while exercising his or her litigation authority. Therefore, we have forwarded your correspondence to:

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Professional Responsibility  
General Counsel  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530

U. S. Department of Justice  
Executive Office for United States Attorneys  
General Counsel  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530

Please direct any further correspondence regarding this matter to those offices.

Of course, if you have information that involves other allegations or issues regarding DOJ employees, contractors, programs or operations, please feel free to submit that information to us.



**U.S. Department of Justice**

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Strategic Communications Staff

*Room 2261, RFK Main Justice Building  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530*

*(202) 252-5490*

February 28, 2019

Jeffrey A. Martinovich  
Reg. No. 81091-083  
Federal Prison Camp - Beckley  
P.O. Box 350  
Beaver, WV 25813

Dear Mr. Martinovich,

This responds to your letter dated October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018 to Former Attorney General Sessions. Your letter was forwarded to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys for response.

It appears the issues you have raised can be addressed by the attached document, which contains information on common requests for assistance. We hope this is helpful in addressing your concerns.

Regards,

Strategic Communications Staff

Enclosure

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS**

*Common Requests for Assistance*

**REGARDING FEDERAL CASES WHICH  
HAVE BEEN/ARE BEING PROSECUTED**

**If you are contending that you should receive a reduction in your sentence for providing substantial assistance to the government:**

The United States Attorney has exclusive jurisdiction to file a Rule 35(b) motion for downward departure of a sentence based upon, but not limited to, such factors as the defendant providing substantial assistance, his or her criminal conduct in the instant case, and the defendant's role in the alleged offense. If you believe your cooperation warrants a reduction in your sentence, a private attorney familiar with this area of the law would be in the best position to represent your interests in this matter.

**If you believe your sentence is too long or unfair:**

Although the sentence may seem harsh to you, the Department of Justice and the courts are bound by law and must impose a sentence as established by law, taking into consideration the sentence guideline range fixed for that offense. The guideline ranges have been established to ensure that the sentences for similar offenses or similar defendants will usually be uniform throughout the country. If you believe your sentence was calculated incorrectly an attorney familiar with this area of the law would be in the best position to represent your interests.

**If you are requesting a review of your motion to vacate your sentence or other court filing or appeal:**

The United States Department of Justice, as the federal agency representing the United States Government, is generally limited by law to giving legal advice only to federal officials and agencies. If you have any questions regarding the status of the case or how to properly file your motion you should contact the Clerk of the Court who will be able to advise you on the proper procedures.

**If you are contesting your federal conviction:**

The appropriate venue for appealing your conviction is a court of law. A private attorney would be in the best position to determine what, if any, possible recourse exists for you at this time. If you have any questions regarding the status of the case or how to properly file your motion you should contact the Clerk of the Court who will be able to advise you on the proper procedures.

**If you are requesting a pardon for yourself or on behalf of someone else:**

You should contact the Office of the Pardon Attorney for information on eligibility and procedures for applying for Executive Clemency. Additional information can be found at: <http://www.justice.gov/pardon/>

**If you believe you were a victim of a federal crime:**

You should contact the Victim-Witness Coordinator at the United States Attorney's Office for the District in which the crime was prosecuted, who will be able to provide information and assistance within the law. You can find your U.S. Attorney's Office through our website at: <http://www.justice.gov/usao/about/offices.html>

**REGARDING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS  
& VIOLATIONS OF LAW**

**If you believe you have credible evidence of a violation of federal law:**

You should contact your local FBI office for information or assistance. You can find your local FBI office through their website at: <http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field> or by calling 202-324-3000.

**If you believe you have evidence of a violation of state or local law:**

If you believe you have credible evidence of violations of state or local law, you should contact your state or local law enforcement agencies, as appropriate.

**If your inquiry is regarding an unindicted criminal investigation:**

Longstanding Department practice prevents the Executive Office for United States Attorneys from confirming or denying the existence of particular matters or investigations, and cannot discuss the status of any matter that may be pending in a United States Attorney's Office. Please be assured that all allegations of federal law violations are taken very seriously by all United States Attorneys' offices.

**If a case has been declined:**

The United States Attorneys' offices carefully review potential cases in light of the guidelines set forth in the *Principles of Federal Prosecution*. Consistent with longstanding Department practice, we do not discuss the specific reasons a case is declined. As a general matter, federal prosecutions may be declined for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, situations in which a person is subject to prosecution in another jurisdiction or another adequate alternative to prosecution is available.

**If you believe you were a victim of a civil rights violation:**

Executive branch attorneys generally do not investigate these types of allegations or provide legal assistance or advice to private citizens. However, if you believe you were a victim of a civil rights violation, you may direct your complaint and supporting evidence to the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division: U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Main, Washington, DC 20530.

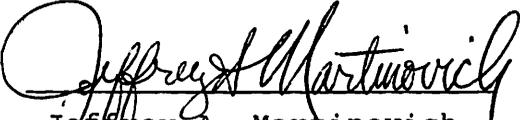
CERTIFICATE OF SERVE AND LEGAL MAIL

I, Jeffrey A. Martinovich, proceeding pro se, hereby swear under the penalty of perjury by 28 U.S.C. § 1746 that I have mailed a correct copy of the enclosed motion or petition to the below address by placing in the institution mailbox using legal mail institutional procedures on 10/03/2019 with first-class sufficient postage applied, to be mailed by BOP personnel to:

U.S. Attorneys Office  
Attn: Mr. Brian Samuels, AUSA  
101 W. Main St.  
Suite 800  
Norfolk, VA 23510

I, Jeffrey A. Martinovich, proceeding pro se, also hereby swear under the penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and in compliance with Houston v. Lack, 487 U.S. 266, 108 S. Ct. 2379, 101 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1988), that I have mailed this enclosed Motion or Petition in compliance with the institution's legal mail procedures on 10/03/2019.

I, Jeffrey A. Martinovich, swear on 10/03/2019 that the above is true and correct.

  
Jeffrey A. Martinovich