

Heimdall, Inc.

P.O. Box 240

6 Jacksonville Rd.

Colrain, Ma. 01340

Legal department official document

This day the 14th of July in the year 2010

To Mr. Mike Isenberg:

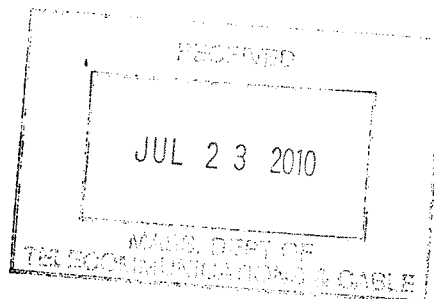
This is our company's formal inaction of complaint against Verizon Corporation. We at Heimdall, Inc d/b/a Megatron Data Systems do here by attach the following documents to attest to the fact that the Verizon Corporation has not been forthcoming in the settlement of the issues that we bring forth.

We at Heimdall, Inc. have been working at our end with a Michael Mael at your offices to try to get a settlement of the dispute with the Verizon Corporation. This has proven to not be possible in the negotiations with the Verizon representatives. There is attached the response to the interrogatories we had with the Verizon Corporation.

For some reason all they wanted to talk about was my personal home phone number and there rights to do calling to people for sales. We do not fault them for the cold calls to potential customers or the use of the telemarketing that we have all come to understand as part of all companies' actions.

As to my phone number being in question I am still in the dark about what they are trying to get at there. Yes it is not the corporation's phone number that was never stated as such. It did use to be one of there numbers but when I moved it to my personal home so that I could work from there I took it up as a personal one as I also use it for other things beside business. So in the issues we are addressing this should not even be a point of contention and we object to this as the corporation and I personally object to them for addressing this in any of there correspondence.

Betty Ringwood
Board of Directors
Heimdall, Inc
Head legal department and corporate financial director



From: Conroy, John L [mailto:john.l.conroy@verizon.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 24, 2010 8:56 AM
To: Mael, Michael (DTC)
Cc: Isenberg, Mike (DTC)
Subject: RE: May 27th 2010 customer exhibit 1 (2)

Michael

We have investigated the customer list provided to us. Verizon has no records of any contact with these customers. As I said on the call, Megatron/Heimdall is not Verizon's customer and the orders are sent from Megatron to another carrier(s) and then "flow through" to Verizon so there is no need for Verizon to call the end user. We also checked our Direct Marketing activity for the last 2 years and there were no Direct Marketing calls placed to those customers (there was a record of a call to one customer - #5 on Megatron/Heimdall's list - but it was about 18 months prior to the DSL order in question).

Finally, I want to point out that Verizon has no record of a customer account for telephone number 413 624 3002 for Heimdall Inc. The customer account associated with that telephone number is for residential voice services for Ms. Ringwood.

Verizon denies Heimdall's accusation of theft of information. Heimdall and its representative, Ms. Ringwood, have made similar claims in other forums and, to date, have failed to provide any information that supports the claim.

Jack Conroy

**Formal complaint against Verizon filed with the DTC
On this day the 14th of July on the year 2010**

***Heimdall Inc. v. Verizon Corporation
Call for compensation for illegal theft
of corporate information and
unfair business practices***

Here now comes our company Heimdall, Inc /dba. Megatron Data Systems hence forth in this document to be called our company, comes forth with a complaint and call for compensation and recovery of damages and cessation of the illegal actions by the Verizon Corporation. We are concerned concerning Verizon Company our Company does henceforth charge and come to request judgment in this case of thief of our customer information before the courts and the federal and state regulation agencies. Our Company does here by state and testify that our company who provides internet to the public and to other companies and in compliance to all law governing the distribution of internet comes now forth to bring these lists of charges against Verizon and the board of directors of the Verizon corporation. We state under the M.G.L. c. 30A, § 1(1). Listed below in section 1 subsection A of this document henceforth we do bring these charges against both the company Verizon and the board of directors pertaining to this statute.). Listed below in section 1 subsection A1 of this document henceforth we do bring these charges against both the Verizon Corporation and the board of directors of the Verizon Corporation pertaining to these statutes. Our Company is requesting compensation from both the Verizon Corporation and their board of directors. Our Company does hereby request compensatory compensation of \$3,000,000.00 and punitive damages of \$20,000,000.00 from the Verizon corporation and also our company does request the same compensations from each of the board members for their willful neglect to remedy this practice and their Complicity in this action. Our Company also asks for this compensatory compensation to be trebled as the law provides for in this instance

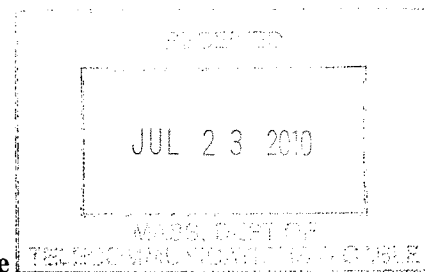
1 a1) Secondary Defendant list

.Richard L. Carrion chairman and CEO

M. Frances Keeth corporate governance and policy committee

Robert W. Lane Human resources committee

Sandra O. Moose Chairperson of the corporate governance and policy committee



Joseph Neubauer chairperson human resources committee

Donald T. Nicolaisen member of the corporate governance and policy committee

Thomas H. O'Brien member of the audit committee

Clarence Otis Jr. member of the audit committee and human resources committee

Huge B. Price member of the corporate Governance and policy committee

Ivan Seidenberg Director, Rodney E. Slater Director

John W. Snow member of the Corporate Governance and policy committee

John R. Stafford member human resources committee

1 a.) Complicity, also known as aiding and abetting, is the act of being an accomplice. An accomplice is someone who helps in, or in some states merely encourages, the commission of a crime. Courts sometimes refer to such a person as an aider or an abettor. This person did not commit the crime, but his or her actions helped enable someone else to do so. Examples of complicity include supplying weapons or supplies, acting as a lookout, or driving the getaway car. Other examples are bringing the victim to the scene of the crime or signaling the victim's approach. Accomplice liability means that anyone who helps in the commission of a crime is as guilty as the person who committed the crime and could be punished as severely if convicted.

Theft/larceny is typically defined as the taking of almost anything of value without the consent of the owner, with the intent to permanently deprive him or her of the value of the property taken. Most states recognize degrees of theft, such as "grand" or "petty," which usually relate to the value of the property taken.

For example, Dan goes to Victor's music store, puts two CDs in his pocket, and walks out the door. Dan can be charged with theft/larceny. Had Dan stolen Victor's car from the parking lot, Dan would likely be charged with grand theft/larceny.

Our Company dose here by state under oath that the Verzion Corporation did willfully and with forethought steal our company's customer information for the purpose of taking our customers away from our company.

The Verzion Company contracted by our company through Ikano to provide us with DSL lines for our customers. Used the information that our company was required to give to provide the DSL lines service to our company to service our customer. Verizon Corporation used the information to contact our customers directly and Verizon Corporation used the information to try to take these customers from us in calls to our customers, with offers that if our customers left our company they would get an added

service either free internet for a few months, or reduced pricing for a set time period. The calls were made under the guise of the install of the DSL lines for our company. Our Company did not at any time authorize or ask that Verizon corporation contact our customers. Our Company did not give permission to use our customer information for any purpose other than the turning on of the DSL lines for our company. So that our company could provide the service that our company was contracted to provide to our customers. Our company was the customer of the Verizon Corporation through Ikano not our customers our company state that all contact was to be limited to the Ikano Company and our company not between the Verizon Corporation and our customers. Our customers were not the ones contacting the Verizon Corporation for the service. Our company was the only one with the contract for these lines we were the ones billed for them by the Verizon Company through Ikano not our customers our company paid for this and should have been the only one that were ever contacted by either the version corporation or the Ikano company. We consider the customer information that the Verizon Corporation used from us a trade secret and in such was owned by our company and not public knowledge. We do also state that using this information in any way was theft of a trade secret as pursuant to CHAPTER 90 > § 1832 § 1832 listed below in this document in section 1 subsection B. see also listed in section 1 subsection C the definitions as listed in CHAPTER 90 > § 1839 and CHAPTER 119 > § 2510 § 2510.
Definitions

1 b.) CHAPTER 90 > § 1832 § 1832. Theft of trade secrets

(a) Whoever, with intent to convert a trade secret, that is related to or included in a product that is produced for or placed in interstate or foreign commerce, to the economic benefit of anyone other than the owner thereof, and intending or knowing that the offense will, injure any owner of that trade secret, knowingly—

(1) steals, or without authorization appropriates, takes, carries away, or conceals, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtains such information;

(2) without authorization copies, duplicates, sketches, draws, photographs, downloads, uploads, alters, destroys, photocopies, replicates, transmits, delivers, sends, mails, communicates, or conveys such information;

(3) receives, buys, or possesses such information, knowing the same to have been stolen or appropriated, obtained, or converted without authorization;

(4) attempts to commit any offense described in paragraphs (1) through (3); or

(5) conspires with one or more other persons to commit any offense described in paragraphs (1) through (3), and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy,

shall, except as provided in subsection (b), be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(b) Any organization that commits any offense described in subsection (a) shall be fined not more than \$5,000,000

1. c.) § 1839. Definitions

(3) the term “trade secret” means all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including patterns, plans, compilations, program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing if—

(A) the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and

(B) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, the public; and

(4) the term “owner”, with respect to a trade secret, means the person or entity in whom or in which rightful legal or equitable title to, or license in, the trade secret is reposed.

CHAPTER 119 > § 2510 § 2510. Definitions

As used in this chapter—

(1) “wire communication” means any aural transfer made in whole or in part through the use of facilities for the transmission of communications by the aid of wire, cable, or other like connection between the point of origin and the point of reception (including the use of such connection in a switching station) furnished or operated by any person engaged in providing or operating such facilities for the transmission of interstate or foreign communications or communications affecting interstate or foreign commerce;

(2) “oral communication” means any oral communication uttered by a person exhibiting an expectation that such communication is not subject to interception under circumstances justifying such expectation, but such term does not include any electronic communication;

(3) “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States;

(4) “intercept” means the aural or other acquisition of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication through the use of any electronic, mechanical, or other device.[1]

(5) “electronic, mechanical, or other device” means any device or apparatus which can be used to intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication other than—

(a) any telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment or facility, or any component thereof,

(i) furnished to the subscriber or user by a provider of wire or electronic communication service in the ordinary course of its business and being used by the subscriber or user in the ordinary course of its business or furnished by such subscriber or user for connection to the facilities of such service and used in the ordinary course of its business; or

(ii) being used by a provider of wire or electronic communication service in the ordinary course of its business, or by an investigative or law enforcement officer in the ordinary course of his duties;

- (b) a hearing aid or similar device being used to correct subnormal hearing to not better than normal;
- (6) “person” means any employee, or agent of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof, and any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation;
- (7) “Investigative or law enforcement officer” means any officer of the United States or of a State or political subdivision thereof, who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of or to make arrests for offenses enumerated in this chapter, and any attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offenses;
- (8) “contents”, when used with respect to any wire, oral, or electronic communication, includes any information concerning the substance, purport, or meaning of that communication;
- (9) “Judge of competent jurisdiction” means—
- (a) a judge of a United States district court or a United States court of appeals; and
- (b) a judge of any court of general criminal jurisdiction of a State who is authorized by a statute of that State to enter orders authorizing interceptions of wire, oral, or electronic communications;
- (10) “communication common carrier” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934;
- (11) “aggrieved person” means a person who was a party to any intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communication or a person against whom the interception was directed;
- (12) “electronic communication” means any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photooptical system that affects interstate or foreign commerce, but does not include—
- (A) any wire or oral communication;
- (B) any communication made through a tone-only paging device;
- (C) any communication from a tracking device (as defined in section 3117 of this title); or
- (D) electronic funds transfer information stored by a financial institution in a communications system used for the electronic storage and transfer of funds;
- (13) “user” means any person or entity who—
- (A) uses an electronic communication service; and
- (B) is duly authorized by the provider of such service to engage in such use;
- (14) “electronic communications system” means any wire, radio, electromagnetic, photooptical or photoelectronic facilities for the transmission of wire or electronic communications, and any computer facilities or related electronic equipment for the electronic storage of such communications;
- (15) “electronic communication service” means any service which provides to users thereof the ability to send or receive wire or electronic communications;
- (16) “readily accessible to the general public” means, with respect to a radio communication, that such communication is not—
- (A) scrambled or encrypted;

(B) transmitted using modulation techniques whose essential parameters have been withheld from the public with the intention of preserving the privacy of such communication;

(C) carried on a subcarrier or other signal subsidiary to a radio transmission;

(D) transmitted over a communication system provided by a common carrier, unless the communication is a tone only paging system communication; or

(E) transmitted on frequencies allocated under part 25, subpart D, E, or F of part 74, or part 94 of the Rules of the Federal Communications Commission, unless, in the case of a communication transmitted on a frequency allocated under part 74 that is not exclusively allocated to broadcast auxiliary services, the communication is a two-way voice communication by radio;

(17) “electronic storage” means—

(A) any temporary, intermediate storage of a wire or electronic communication incidental to the electronic transmission thereof; and

(B) any storage of such communication by an electronic communication service for purposes of backup protection of such communication;

(18) “aural transfer” means a transfer containing the human voice at any point between and including the point of origin and the point of reception;

(19) “foreign intelligence information”, for purposes of section 2517 (6) of this title, means—

(A) information, whether or not concerning a United States person, that relates to the ability of the United States to protect against—

(i) actual or potential attack or other grave hostile acts of a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power;

(ii) sabotage or international terrorism by a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power; or

(iii) Clandestine intelligence activities by an intelligence service or network of a foreign power or by an agent of a foreign power; or

(B) Information, whether or not concerning a United States person, with respect to a foreign power or foreign territory that relates to—

(i) The national defense or the security of the United States; or

(ii) The conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States;

(20) “Protected computer” has the meaning set forth in section 1030; and

(21) “Computer trespasser”—

(A) means a person who accesses a protected computer without authorization and thus has no reasonable expectation of privacy in any communication transmitted to, through, or from the protected computer; and

(B) Does not include a person known by the owner or operator of the protected computer to have an existing contractual relationship with the owner or operator of the protected computer for access to all or part of the protected computer.

Our Company dose also cite the following statues in this case to show the improper use of information used in a sales between two companies and the legal repercussions of improper usage of the information for the purpose of obtaining monetary gain or willful malice. Our company believes that these are pertinent with the dispute we have with the Verizon corporation CHAPTER 119 > § 2511 in section 2 subsection a below

2 A.) § 2511. Interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who—

- (a) Intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication;**
- (b) intentionally uses, endeavors to use, or procures any other person to use or endeavor to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication when—**
 - (i) such device is affixed to, or otherwise transmits a signal through, a wire, cable, or other like connection used in wire communication; or**
 - (ii) Such device transmits communications by radio, or interferes with the transmission of such communication; or**
 - (iii) such person knows, or has reason to know, that such device or any component thereof has been sent through the mail or transported in interstate or foreign commerce; or**
 - (iv) such use or endeavor to use (A) takes place on the premises of any business or other commercial establishment the operations of which affect interstate or foreign commerce; or (B) obtains or is for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the operations of any business or other commercial establishment the operations of which affect interstate or foreign commerce; or**
 - (v) Such person acts in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States;**
- (c) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection;**
- (d) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection; or**
- (e)**
 - (i) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, intercepted by means authorized by sections 2511 (2)(a)(ii), 2511 (2)(b)–(c), 2511(2)(e), 2516, and 2518 of this chapter,**
 - (ii) Knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of such a communication in connection with a criminal investigation,**
 - (iii) Having obtained or received the information in connection with a criminal investigation, and**
 - (iv) With intent to improperly obstruct, impede, or interfere with a duly authorized criminal investigation,**

shall be punished as provided in subsection (4) or shall be subject to suit as provided in subsection (5).

(2)

(a)

(i) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of a provider of wire or electronic communication service, whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire or electronic communication, to intercept, disclose, or use that communication in the normal course of his employment while engaged in any activity which is a necessary incident to the rendition of his service or to the protection of the rights or property of the provider of that service, except that a provider of wire communication service to the public shall not utilize service observing or random monitoring except for mechanical or service quality control checks.

(ii) Notwithstanding any other law, providers of wire or electronic communication service, their officers, employees, and agents, landlords, custodians, or other persons, are authorized to provide information, facilities, or technical assistance to persons authorized by law to intercept wire, oral, or electronic communications or to conduct electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, if such provider, its officers, employees, or agents, landlord, custodian, or other specified person, has been provided with—

(A) a court order directing such assistance or a court order pursuant to section 704 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 signed by the authorizing judge, or

(B) a certification in writing by a person specified in section 2518 (7) of this title or the Attorney General of the United States that no warrant or court order is required by law, that all statutory requirements have been met, and that the specified assistance is required, setting forth the period of time during which the provision of the information, facilities, or technical assistance is authorized and specifying the information, facilities, or technical assistance required. No provider of wire or electronic communication service, officer, employee, or agent thereof, or landlord, custodian, or other specified person shall disclose the existence of any interception or surveillance or the device used to accomplish the interception or surveillance with respect to which the person has been furnished a court order or certification under this chapter, except as may otherwise be required by legal process and then only after prior notification to the Attorney General or to the principal prosecuting attorney of a State or any political subdivision of a State, as may be appropriate. Any such disclosure, shall render such person liable for the civil damages provided for in section 2520. No cause of action shall lie in any court against any provider of wire or electronic communication service, its officers, employees, or agents, landlord, custodian, or other specified person for providing information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a court order, statutory authorization, or certification under this chapter.

(iii) If a certification under subparagraph (ii)(B) for assistance to obtain foreign intelligence information is based on statutory authority, the certification shall identify the specific statutory provision and shall certify that the statutory requirements have been met.

(b) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for an officer, employee, or agent of the Federal Communications Commission, in the normal course of his employment and in discharge of the monitoring responsibilities exercised by the Commission in

the enforcement of chapter 5 of title 47 of the United States Code, to intercept a wire or electronic communication, or oral communication transmitted by radio, or to disclose or use the information thereby obtained.

(c) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for a person acting under color of law to intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication, where such person is a party to the communication or one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception.

(d) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for a person not acting under color of law to intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication where such person is a party to the communication or where one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception unless such communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal or tortious act in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or of any State.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title or section 705 or 706 of the Communications Act of 1934, it shall not be unlawful for an officer, employee, or agent of the United States in the normal course of his official duty to conduct electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as authorized by that Act.

(f) Nothing contained in this chapter or chapter 121 or 206 of this title, or section 705 of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be deemed to affect the acquisition by the United States Government of foreign intelligence information from international or foreign communications, or foreign intelligence activities conducted in accordance with otherwise applicable Federal law involving a foreign electronic communications system, utilizing a means other than electronic surveillance as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and procedures in this chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the exclusive means by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 of such Act, and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.

(g) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter or chapter 121 of this title for any person—

(i) to intercept or access an electronic communication made through an electronic communication system that is configured so that such electronic communication is readily accessible to the general public;

(ii) to intercept any radio communication which is transmitted—

(I) by any station for the use of the general public, or that relates to ships, aircraft, vehicles, or persons in distress;

(II) by any governmental, law enforcement, civil defense, private land mobile, or public safety communications system, including police and fire, readily accessible to the general public;

(III) by a station operating on an authorized frequency within the bands allocated to the amateur, citizens band, or general mobile radio services; or

(IV) by any marine or aeronautical communications system;

(iii) to engage in any conduct which—

(I) is prohibited by section 633 of the Communications Act of 1934; or

(II) is excepted from the application of section 705(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 by section 705(b) of that Act;

(iv) to intercept any wire or electronic communication the transmission of which is causing harmful interference to any lawfully operating station or consumer electronic equipment, to the extent necessary to identify the source of such interference; or

(v) for other users of the same frequency to intercept any radio communication made through a system that utilizes frequencies monitored by individuals engaged in the provision or the use of such system, if such communication is not scrambled or encrypted.

(h) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter—

(i) to use a pen register or a trap and trace device (as those terms are defined for the purposes of chapter 206 (relating to pen registers and trap and trace devices) of this title); or

(ii) for a provider of electronic communication service to record the fact that a wire or electronic communication was initiated or completed in order to protect such provider, another provider furnishing service toward the completion of the wire or electronic communication, or a user of that service, from fraudulent, unlawful or abusive use of such service.

(i) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for a person acting under color of law to intercept the wire or electronic communications of a computer trespasser transmitted to, through, or from the protected computer, if—

(I) the owner or operator of the protected computer authorizes the interception of the computer trespasser's communications on the protected computer;

(II) the person acting under color of law is lawfully engaged in an investigation;

(III) the person acting under color of law has reasonable grounds to believe that the contents of the computer trespasser's communications will be relevant to the investigation; and

(IV) such interception does not acquire communications other than those transmitted to or from the computer trespasser.

(3)

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person or entity providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not intentionally divulge the contents of any communication (other than one to such person or entity, or an agent thereof) while in transmission on that service to any person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient of such communication or an agent of such addressee or intended recipient.

(b) A person or entity providing electronic communication service to the public may divulge the contents of any such communication—

(i) as otherwise authorized in section 2511 (2)(a) or 2517 of this title;

(ii) with the lawful consent of the originator or any addressee or intended recipient of such communication;

(iii) to a person employed or authorized, or whose facilities are used, to forward such communication to its destination; or

(iv) which were inadvertently obtained by the service provider and which appear to pertain to the commission of a crime, if such divulgence is made to a law enforcement agency.

(4)

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection or in subsection (5), whoever violates subsection (1) of this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Conduct otherwise an offense under this subsection that consists of or relates to the interception of a satellite transmission that is not encrypted or scrambled and that is transmitted—

(i) to a broadcasting station for purposes of retransmission to the general public; or

(ii) as an audio subcarrier intended for redistribution to facilities open to the public, but not including data transmissions or telephone calls,

is not an offense under this subsection unless the conduct is for the purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private financial gain.

(5)

(a)

(i) If the communication is—

(A) a private satellite video communication that is not scrambled or encrypted and the conduct in violation of this chapter is the private viewing of that communication and is not for a tortious or illegal purpose or for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private commercial gain; or

(B) a radio communication that is transmitted on frequencies allocated under subpart D of part 74 of the rules of the Federal Communications Commission that is not scrambled or encrypted and the conduct in violation of this chapter is not for a tortious or illegal purpose or for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private commercial gain,

then the person who engages in such conduct shall be subject to suit by the Federal Government in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(ii) In an action under this subsection—

(A) if the violation of this chapter is a first offense for the person under paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and such person has not been found liable in a civil action under section 2520 of this title, the Federal Government shall be entitled to appropriate injunctive relief; and

(B) if the violation of this chapter is a second or subsequent offense under paragraph (a) of subsection (4) or such person has been found liable in any prior civil action under section 2520, the person shall be subject to a mandatory \$500 civil fine.

(b) The court may use any means within its authority to enforce an injunction issued under paragraph (ii)(A), and shall impose a civil fine of not less than \$500 for each violation of such an injunction

Our company does here by take this action against the Verizon Corporation who our company finds to also be willfully using corporate espionage of our company with the express purpose to either discredit our company to our customers or to willfully steal the customer from our company. In the actions of Verizon corporation we do state that they with for knowledge and with out any authorization from our company contacted our customers for the purpose of obtaining said customer for there own financial gain we also state the following law under > CHAPTER 90 > § 1831

§ 1831. Economic espionage

- (a) In General.— Whoever, intending or knowing that the offense will benefit any foreign government, foreign instrumentality, or foreign agent, knowingly—
- (1) steals, or without authorization appropriates, takes, carries away, or conceals, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtains a trade secret;
 - (2) without authorization copies, duplicates, sketches, draws, photographs, downloads, uploads, alters, destroys, photocopies, replicates, transmits, delivers, sends, mails, communicates, or conveys a trade secret;
 - (3) receives, buys, or possesses a trade secret, knowing the same to have been stolen or appropriated, obtained, or converted without authorization;
 - (4) attempts to commit any offense described in any of paragraphs (1) through (3); or
 - (5) conspires with one or more other persons to commit any offense described in any of paragraphs (1) through (3), and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy,
- shall, except as provided in subsection (b), be fined not more than \$500,000 or imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.
- (b) Organizations.— Any organization that commits any offense described in subsection (a) shall be fined not more than \$10,000,000.

Thus our Company dose come to the forum to be heard and brings this evidence attached to this document along with testimony to follow. Our statement is clear and to the point Verizon did and with willful disregard to the law steal our customers with forethought and malice. Our company asks that this case be rendered and a ported in such as we have described and that the company Verizon is found guilty on all charges and forced to make recompense