

23-6324 ORIGINAL

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON DC

Louis BONAUNNO SR. — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.

COMMONWEALTH OF VA RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS SIXTH CIRCUIT
U.S. DISTRICT COURT OF TENNESSEE
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Louis BONAUNNO SR.
(Your Name)

430 Beasley Street #3
(Address)

ELIZABETH TN. 37643
(City, State, Zip Code)

423-723-4451
(Phone Number)

CIVIL CASE
QUESTION'S PRESENTED

- 1. Did the Virginia (Defendant's) violated the requirements of the U.S. Constitution under the Americans with Disabilities, Title VII, 1964, 1990. And, Sec. 1981-1983, the Due process of law.**
- 2. Under Virginia law, can an (Employer) be subjected to liability for harm caused by the negligence selection of a (Employee). Whether (disabilities) was a factor in the employment decision at the moment it was made.**
- 3. Whether the due-process tolerates a trial containing serious violation's of fundamental fairness regarding physical material evidence's, when viewed in combination with the remaining evidence.**
- 4. Whether the court(s) erred by upholding the court(s) determination, and the purposeful prosecutorial misconduct, was of such a magnitude to implicate the double jeopardy clause.**

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING'S

Parties to the proceeding's are respondent's listed in the caption.

RELATED PROCEEDING'S

Louis Bonanno Sr. is the Petitioner

v.

Defendant's below are the Respondent's

Attorney General office Richmond Va.,

Virginia Employment Commission, Richmond Va.,

Virginia Land & Improvement Corp. Inc.,

V.P. Donnie Cooper - H.R. Dept. Rick Norman.

Circuit Court Prince Williams Virginia.

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

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U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL / FEDERAL PROVISIONS:

Fourteenth Amendment	Pg. 1
Equal Protection Clause	Pg. 2-3-4-5
First Amendment Fifth Amendment	Pg. 5
Which gives diversity jurisdiction to the judiciary to hear cases.	
Title VII of the Civ. R. Act of 1964, / 42- U.S.C. 2000e to 200017-1981-1983 / Section: 1 clause 2.	Pg. 5
The complaint alleges, hardship violation's.	
Article III Section 1-2	Pg. 6
Between a State and Citizenship of another State, on the questions.	
U.S. Constitution	Pg. 6
Deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.	
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Addresses many aspect of Citizenship, Rights of Citizens, and the equal protection of the law.	
The case or controversy requirement defines, with respect to the Judicial Branch, are important integral rights, which applies in this case.	

STATUTES AND RULE:

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JURISDICTION

On Appeal, to the U.S. District Court of Knoxville Tennessee., Their-after, Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals-Dated- (June 26, 2023- Denied on July 18, 2023). (Bonanno's) argued, (1.) He raised a plausible claim that his former employer (VL&IC), fraudulently discharged him, their serious violations, medical expert testimonies, and denying reinstatement. (2.) U.S.District Court of Knoxville, refusing to act in diversity in its entirely. After, Dist. Attny. Gen. office, failing to respond to any allegations. Adopting the Code of Ethics.

Petitioner, brought this action(s) in violations of the- First / Fifth / Fourteenth Amendments / The American's with Disabilities Act. 1964-1990, / Section(s) 2000e-17/ Code: 1981-83.. A disability person who can safely perform the essential functions of the job, to the Eastern District of Tenn. 42- U.S.C. 1211-18(8).

REASONS IN SUPPORT FOR JURISDICTION

Petitioner files this because, he personally believes that the writ should be granted. He has told nothing but the truth to this Honorable Supreme Court of the United States, and is making the best argument that he can, unrepresented and not to waste time of this Honorable Court. Petitioner is confident that he's submitting this Petition in good faith, that should satisfy Rule: 14.1(e)..

Petitioner was, (1.) Engage in a protected activity, (2.) The (Defendant's), took an adverse employment action against him, (3.) There was a causal connection between his participation in the protected activity. (4.), Established a prima facie case of retaliation under Title-VII., By contacting (Government) entities in good faith, attempting to get accommodated or benefits, but those hearing(s) conversations ultimately failed, and were altogether dismissed. (Citing Black's Law Dictionary, 105 (Sixth Circuit ed. 1990)). The (Defendant's) failure to observe the required procedural facts.

This U.S. Supreme Court has power over Petitioner's Civil Rights claim, under 28 U.S.C- 1331-32a / supplemental power over (Petitioner) related, State Law claim under 28 U.S.C. 1367(a). Because the Court's erred, on material facts and the due process. The records indicates that (District Court of Knox.), failed to provide reasonable due process procedures and refused to properly act, under the protected class. The U.S. Constitution, Fifth Amendments / C. R. Act. of 1964 / Fourteenth Amendments.

The U.S. Supreme Court's / U.S. District Court's / Governmental Agencies of the United States together, Constitutionally, are Committed to the "Full Compliance" with Title VII of the Americans with Disabilities Act. (ADA) / U.S. Code - 42 U.S.C. 12101. State Law's, provides benefits for workers who are injured or become sick during, or as a result of work, and their-after requesting reinstatement back to work.

STATEMENT'S OF THE CASE RULE: 14.1.

(Mr. Donnie Cooper V.P. of Va. Ld. & Improv. Corp.), employed (Petitioner, June 2012). After, determining his fitness, having- Type II Diabetes / Thyroid issues / Hep-C., / The need for special attention, is most apparent and sometimes, urgent medical care as in this case.

In (Feb. 2013), as a result of a series of chest irritations / blurry eyes irritation, working (3)-night-shift's, hauling / being loaded with Asbestos Lime, chemical fertilizer, and unknown levels of dust clouds, his official appointed duties. After work personally, spoke privately expressing some issues, with (Cooper) requested emergency leave.

(Mr. D. Cooper)- having disabilities, Granted the leave without pay. The person who in reality, makes the decisions or (Mr. Jeri Cooper- President of VL&IC). When an employee's make statements pursuant to their official duties, the U.S. Constitution does not insulate, their communication from the employer discipline.

After, a series of staying in touch, with medical evidence faxed, and requesting to return to his driving position, "Certified Released". Deprived (Bonanno) of reinstatement back to his driving position (ADA-OSHA-1970).

Interfered, with the protected class. Carelessly rejecting reinstatement. The lost of earnings. Their-after retaliated.

(Petitioner), Filed a unemployment claim and reported exactly what happened. A (V.E.C.), 3-way phone conference call was held- (1st. Examiner, Ms. K. Snead), Mr. Cooper, fraudulently claimed, Bonanno quit and left his employment, wasn't exposed to chemical. Fraudulent statement's made in (2013), upon the Agency. Rule: 42 U.S.C 121-12(a). / Id- 12111(8). Fourteenth Amendments.

Mr. Bonanno, contacted (Branch Highway Corp.), Based in Roanoke Va., Whom confirmed the removal of chemical lime (Fertilizer), requested a Subpoena for documentation. Whom contracted Dump-truck from VL&IC. (Mr. D. Cooper), In this case the explanation was fraudulent., Circuit Court failed to issue the subpoena. (FOIA).

The Petitioner showed the employer operates under discriminatory acts. (Bonanno v. / Robinson v. / Love v. / Anderson v.)- GDC-V.L. & I. Corp. In cases alleging a pattern or practice of employment discrimination, Government Agencies, must show that discrimination was the standard operating procedure of the employer, and may be used in proving discrimination. Reporting the employer illegal activities. Their-after, other illegal activities.,

Mr. Rick Norman, (G.M.- Safety Coordinator) denied hazardous chemical existed and (Bonanno) just left work. Carelessly and knowingly, attempting to justify (Mr. Cooper's) action's with verbal hearsay. Here, Norman, failed to offer any direct evidence in support to the (VEC) other then verbally. Also claiming having no knowledge of any personal conversations in office or, phone calls made to Mr. Cooper to return to work. (15pg. Transcript Exhibits).

Here, the initial V.E.C., scheduled hearing, Norman declined to personally appear at a requested in office hearing. A phone call conference was held with (VEC- Esq. Examiner, Ms. E. Pruitt)-Bonanno in office. The VEC examiner, was also claiming, having technicalities issues with the conference call as noted in the (15-Pgs.), and other error's.

As stated above, Petitioner sufficiently stated a claim of employment discrimination, which is all that is required. Not all Manager's are in position of Trust and Confidence. In (2015)-Mr. Norman was discharged by his employer, for fraudulent engagement against (GDC-VL&IC)".

Section: 11(c)(1), the Occupational Safety and health Act of 1970 (Act), prohibits an employer from discharging or discriminating against any employee(s) who exercises any right afforded by the act. Among other rights protected, is the right of an employee to choose not to perform his assigned task, because of a reasonable apprehension of serious injury, hazardous chemical removal. (Bonanno) reported to work- 3-night shifts operation @11pm-7am.

VIRGINIA EMPLOYMENT COMMISSIONER'S

Employment Commissioner's, Unconstitutionally, under the (A.D. Act), interfered with the emergency medical leave. Negligently, ignoring medical expert testimony. A treating Physician opinions and orders is entitled to more exclusive weight. No acute deceased in the chest, Medically released to return to his assigned work. Carelessly, disregarded (ADA) protected class and expert testimony. Suffered a loss of unemployment earnings.

If a Supervisory Employer or Agency Commissioner's, performs an act motivated by discriminatory animus, that is intended by the Supervisor(s) to cause an adverse employment action, the agency's / employer is liable. Here, the VEC act was the proximate cause of the ultimate employment action, denied assistance in accommodations and denied unemployment Benefits.

A disability person who can safely perform the essential functions of the job- truck driver. 42- U.S.C. 1211-18(8).

They were Unsupported, of the Trust and Confidence.

See, V.E.C. Employee v. V.E. Commission- (2013-3579), fraudulent engagement violation's.

The Commission designated- (K. Snead- 1st. Examiner. / Ms. E. Pruitt- 2nd. Deputy examiner. / “(Mr. T. Hesbitt- 3rd. Special examiner,- Assist. Attorney General, also, a former Employee of VEC).”/ Appointed- Sr. Assist. Attorney General, Elizabeth B. Peay. / Chief Attorney General, Heather H. Lockerman, to defend allegations in the Circuit Court for the Commonwealth, whom failed to appear.

FEDERAL R. CIV. PROCEDURE.- 60(b)(1-6)

Authorizes relief for mistakes, as well inadvertence, surprise, excusable neglect. The Employer's proceeding's of the substantial extrinsic should be reversed and authorize relief, having Citizenship Jurisdiction, and over the Commonwealth's total error(s). Petitioner, brought this action(s) in violations of the- First / Fifth / Fourteenth Amendments / The American's with Disabilities Act. 1964-1990, / Section(s) 2000e-17 / Code: 1981-83.

See, Granite Construction Co. v. Cal-OHSA, California Court of appeals- CO96704-(Sept. 25, 2023)- Supreme Court- No. 34-2021- (Oct. 16, 2023), for allegedly, violating regulations relevant here, Harm-full Dust-Clouds.

CIRCUIT COURT OF PRINCE WILLIAMS

Virginia Circuit Courts and all courts, On Review, must consider the evidence in light most favorable, supported by the evidence's, and in the absent of fraud. The meaning of employment in the unemployment compensation context is controlled by statute(s) and opinions of agencies administrators. Which, are not controlling on Courts.

(Judge: O'Brien / Johnston), Violated (Bonanno's) due process, not allowing evidence of extrinsic fraud and irregularities in (64-Pg.) transcript to proceed. The Circuit Court neglectfully erred, by not ruling on certain motions, requesting a hearing, or compel for summary judgment. OR, Sanction- against (Ms. Peay, / Ms. Lockerman- (worksheet-7-15-2016), whom failed to personally appear for the scheduled hearing in Circuit Court as (Ordered).,

See, John Doe v. Employment Comm, No. 0734-21-4, (July 26, 2022,), Prince Williams Cir. Crt. - Judge's O'Brien / Johnston, (AAG- Elizabeth B. Peay / Heather H. Lockerman), Appearing and defending the allegations.

The Circuit Court, entered summary judgment against the Petitioner's Discrimination / Retaliation claim and dismissed the case. Interference with (Bonanno) pleaded facts that supported his claim. The Petitioner alleged that (Defendant) refused his accommodation by stating he quit and not relying the medical records and testimony. The Circuit Court failed to show any support in diversity of Citizenship.

The U.S. Supreme Court's / Commonwealth of Virginia / U.S. District Court's / Governmental Agencies of the United States together, Constitutionally, are Committed to the "Full Compliance" with Title VII of the Americans with Disabilities Act. (ADA) / U.S. Code - 42 U.S.C. 12101.

The U.S. Constitution of the United States, in cases of public or great interest, the Supreme Court of the United States, may direct any Court of Appeal's, to certify its record to the Supreme Court for review, or to affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment's. This is not a hyperbolic concern, but a fact, unless this Court grants a hearing.

Here, the U.S. District Court of Greenville Tenn. (Judge: Ronnie Greer), at first stage of diversity, before re-assigning the case to Knoxville Tenn, Rejected the Commonwealth- R-R's, motion to dismiss the case and granted F.P.I. Also executed Marshall Service against the (Defendants). The needed protection of Law and the U.S. Constitution under the (ADA-Title VII-1964 -1981-83).

U.S. District Court of Knoxville Tenn., (Judge: T.A. Varlan) at the diversity of Citizenship stage, denied the protection, and the total due process. Failed to impose default judgment, against the Commonwealth for failure to respond. The Court requested a filing fee. (Bonanno) was under F.P.I. Status, by the District Court of Greenville (2020).

The District Court of Knoxville, was heard on (June 14, 2023), Totally, dismissed the case, favored the (Commonwealth), after dismissing the Petitioner default judgment's and Title VII claim for summary judgment.

The District Court disregarded the facts, and abuse its discretion in dismissing (Bonanno) case with prejudice. In the U.S. Appeals Court of Ohio, requested Petitioner, pay the filing fee., (payed the fee). Failed to act upon the Appeal. The First Amendment.

COURTS OF APPEALS ORDER : June 26, 2023 / July 18, 2023:

(Mr. Bonanno), Only requested a employee Personal Emergency Medical Leave, due to (Exposure of hazardous chemical and dust clouds), having chest irritations, in the scope of his employment, 3-night shift operation. Intentional negligence., having knowledge of his disabilities (VDOT CDL) medical examination certification.

(Mr. Cooper V.P.). Granted the leave. (Bonanno), was not eligible for (FMLA). See, (Mallory v. Norfolk Southern Railways Co. 21-1168, Feb. 2023). Asbestos and toxic dust clouds in Virginia and in Diversity.

The perpetrator(s) of Discrimination, (D. Cooper V.P. / R. Norman H.R.- Safety manager) retaliated, with false accusations of quitting his employment, wasn't exposed to chemical. Which, (Branch Highways Corp. Roanoke Va.), whom Contracted Dump-Trucks from (V.L. & I.C.), Verified, lime chemical existence.

(Mr. Cooper), failed to reinstate (Mr. Bonanno) back to his employment driving position. Certified medical released, [N]o acute disease in the chest. (Doc. 6 thru 18) certified exhibits. The (Employer) is automatically vicariously liable for the H.R. / Safety Supervisory actions, whom sided with his employer. See, Glenda Robinson v. V.L.& I.C. Terminated under the FMLA / Tortica Anderson v. V.L.& I.C. Perpetrator was D. Cooper sexual comments / Paul Love v. V.L.& I.C. FLSA Violations. (Exhibits).

Here, (Bonanno), was forced out of his employment, [FILED] a complaint with the (EEOC- 2014). Under Amer. Disab. Act of 1964, 12101, 42 U. S. C. et seq; / Civil Rights Act 2000e. Whom Granted, Right to Pursue letter. Did [NOT] need to filed a (OSHA) complaint., Medical Examine (No acute decease in the chest). See, Bonanno v. Cooper 1: 14-cv- 1605- 2015.

Here, The District-Judge(s) of Knox., decision(s), (Denied) Evidence and Affidavit's, (Error) by dismissing his, 1st. complaint without prejudice to file another amended complaint. District-Court made (Error) again by dismissing his 2nd. Amended complaint, and failed to appoint counsel.

Here, (Error), in denying financial affidavit to proceed in (IFP) status. Totally disregarded the due process. Hon. Judge R. Greer, having Jurisdiction, granted (IPF) and REJECTING, the R-R report and recommendation ruling, and ordered Marshal's packet, served by the U.S. District Clerk. See, District Court of Greenville (Order).

Here, Default application(s), were in pro-se technicalities, proceed to the best of his ability, the inability to understand the procedural process, not in bad faith or to abuse the Court system. The District Court's failure was due to their willfulness, not in cooperation with pro-se technicalities. There were no prejudice to the (Defendant's), and took drastic measures against (Bonanno), totally dismissing the case in its entirely (Erred).

(Mr. Bonanno) Complaint was dismissed with prejudice by the Knox. District Court. Failure within it's discretion to impose judgment or sanction's against the (Defendant's) for failure to respond. The complaint alleges, Federal-Law's under, Title VII of the Civ. R. Act of 1964, / 42- U.S.C. 2000e to 200017 -1981-1983.

Here, Granted, the moved for Default Judgment, Rule 55(b)(2), for (Hashen's) failure to answer or otherwise defend his actions. See, (Judge:TAV) case, Joe Hand Promotion Inc., v. Mohamed Hashem, E.D. of Tenn., Case No. 3:20- CV- 308, (Oct. 27, 2021). ,

Article III Section 2 , of the Constitution, which gives diversity jurisdiction to the judiciary to hear cases. The First / Fifth / Fourteenth Amendment's, addresses many aspect of Citizenship, Rights of Citizens, and the equal protection of the law. The equal protection clause are important integral rights, which "APPLIES IN THIS CASE."

Here, (Mr. Bonanno) complaint(s), should have never been dismissed, proper procedures was not followed. Motion to dismiss for failure to prosecute or failure to state a claim, was supported by (Bonanno's) substantial evidence and affidavit's. Where there is no Deposition, Admission, or Affidavit's, or any response from the (Defendant's), Summary Judgment was appropriate in favor of (Mr. Bonanno), which was administrated to the best of his ability. Likewise, his (IFP) financial disclosure statement Social Security dependent. Rule: 12(b)(6)-(55)-56(c).

U.S. CODE 1981-83:

NOW , we consider, whether (Appellant) complaint's states a cognizable 1981-83 claim. The Court's unanimously held that, Rule 8 provides pleadings, that shall be so construed as to do substantial justice. Frequently, have stated that pro-se pleadings are to be given a liberal construction. See, Rabin v. Dept. of State, No. 95-4310, 1997 U.S. Dist. Lexis 15718.

Here, the (Sixth Cir. Crt of Appeal) has noted, Rule 55(b)(2), establishing the truth of any allegation by evidence's or Affidavit's. Also, (Error) by dismissing (Appellant) case for reconsideration as moot, his (IFP) statement affidavit as Moot, demanding a payed filing fee. The order of the court was not justified.

The law of evidence is made up largely of procedural regulations, concerning the proof and representation of facts, involving the testimony of witnesses like (Medical Experts), the presenting of documents, as this Honorable U.S. Supreme Court has recognized on several occasions.

The Virginia (Defendant's), have perpetrated an unconscionable scheme to defraud (Mr. Bonanno) of his Unemployment benefits, and of his rights to a fair hearing willfully, with complete disregard of the evidence presented.

The due process, quite apart from the guarantee of equal protection.

If a law impinges on a fundamental right, explicitly or implicitly secured by the Constitution, it is preemptively unconstitutional. Further, (Mr. Bonanno) believes that the Sixth Circuit / District Court had a responsibility and, legal duty, to protect any and all of (Bonanno's), Constitutional and Statutory Rights in Diversity of Citizenship.

The decisions is within this Honorable (Supreme Court Jurisdiction), because it's in direct conflict with decisions of other U.S. Supreme Court Judges. The issue now before this Honorable Court, is (Appellant) contention that the (Va. Defendant's) ERRED, U.S. District Court ERRED and Sixth Circuit Court (ERRED) in dismissing his pro se, complaint's without allowing proper procedures.

(Mr. Bonanno), also argues, that the District Court (Erroneously) dismissed the remainder of his claims, specifically, his wrongful-termination claim for prospective relief against the (Defendant's) employer's in their official capacities and his wrongful-termination claim for money damages and prospective relief. Rule # 41 required factors.

See, (Baptiste v. Sommers, 768 F. 3d 212 (2nd. Cir. 2014).

He also brings this claim pursuant to Sec. 1981-1983, Personal injury, which creates an express right of action against (State-Actors), for the deprivation of any rights that are secured by the [Constitution and Federal laws] 42 U.S.C. 1983.

RE: The U.S. Court of Appeals Rich. Va., Affirmed. / U.S. Supreme Court of Rich. Va., Affirmed-(2- Exhibits).

They should have agreed that the sanction, should be imposed on the Attorney General's and remand the case.

The records indicated that the (Commonwealth) failed to provide reasonable procedures and refused to properly act, under the protected class and (Section: 10-(B)), U.S. Constitution of Virginia / Fifth Amendment-Citizen-ship / Civil Rights Act.

See, Terri Cowgill, v. First Data Technologies, Inc.; Fisherv Solution, LLC, (1:19-CV-02565-ADC-July 22, 2022). Because the Court erred, on material facts and the right to take medical leave.

U.S. CONSTITUTION and FEDERAL LAW

The U.S. Supreme Court, stated: If a Court or Agency failed to entertain (Misconduct), its judgment's and order's are regarded as Nullities. They are not Voidable, but simply Void. The primary purposes of Judicial Discipline, are to (Protect the Public's Interest).

The U.S. Supreme Court's / Commonwealth of Virginia / U.S. District Court's / Governmental Agencies of the United States together, Constitutionally, are Committed to the "Full Compliance" with Title VII of the Americans with Disabilities Act. (ADA) / U.S. Code - 42 U.S.C. 12101.

This Honorable Supreme Court of the United States, should grant a hearing to resolve, this split of authorities and provide much needed guidance on the issue(s), that has led to substantial uncertainty in the lower Court's and Governmental Agencies. State law provides benefits for workers who are injured or become sick during, or as a result of work. Their-after requesting accommodations forth-rightly reinstatement.

See, D.J. Dicocco M.D. v. Attorney Generals office E.D. No 20-1342-2021. Traceable to the challenged conduct.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The errors of law subject for the writ: (i) The Employer / Commissioner's failure to accord by the U.S. Constitutional rights and privilege, (ii) The failure to accompany with statutory authority, or right as provided in the basic laws as to subject matter, (iii) The failure to observe required procedure where any failure is not mere harmless error, the Agency failure to observe substantial evidentiary in support of their findings.

Petitioner, who is representing himself pro-se before this Court, I hereby Certify that this petition for a writ is presented in good faith and not for delay, and is restricted to the Rule 14.1- 44.2. Petitioner had read case law of past Supreme Court rulings and other case law that was used in the petition.

Honorable (Judge: Ronnie Greer), at first stage of diversity, before re-assigning the case. Rejected the R-R's, report and recommendation to dismiss the case and granted F.P.I. Also executed Marshall Service. The needed principal protection of Law and the U.S. Constitution (ADA-Title VII-1964 -1981-83). Their-after, re-assigned.

The U.S. District Court of Knoxville Tenn. (Judge: T.A. Varlan) at the ultimate diversity of Citizenship stage, denied further protection, and the due process clause. Failed to impose default judgment, against the Assit. Attny. Gen., for failure to respond or submit to the jurisdiction of Tennessee. Their-after, the Sixth Circuit of Appeals, also, requesting the filing fee, and failed to act. Whom sought compensatory damages under, Title- VII C.R.A of 1964, as amended, 42 C.R.C. 2000e – 2000e-17 (Title VII) and 42-U. S.C., Section 1981.

CONCLUSION

The Petition for summary judgment should be granted., An individual who was harmed by Governmental Authorities in diversity, is assured that he will be compensated for his injuries. The (Defendants), has not presented any facts or evidence in support, other then hearsay testimony.(Petitioner), who plainly set out all the issues, fact, as well as the submitting of evidence, and legal testimonies through sworn affidavits, showing there are no disputed facts. The showing for summary judgment is proper and is entitled to the Petitioner.

Upon consideration of the pleading(s), and the record(s) as a whole, and the reasons set-forth in this Petition. Respectfully, Prays this Honorable: Supreme Court of the United States, Grant his Petition for Writ of Certiorari or Motion for Summary Judgment as a matter of law and dismiss the case. At this Courts discretion.

Respectfully Submitted

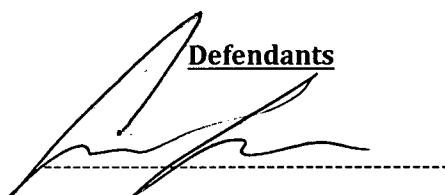
Petitioner

**Louis Bonanno Sr. 430 Beasley Street, Apt. # 3,
Elizabethton, Tennessee 37643. Ph. (423) 773-4451.**

CERTIFIED CERTIFICATE BY U.S. POSTAL SERVICE TO:

**Attorney Generals Office
202 North Ninth Street, Richmond Virginia 23219.**

**Virginia Land & Improvement Corporation Inc.,
6933 Colchester Park Drive, Manassas Virginia 20112.**



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Defendants". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "D". It is positioned above a horizontal dashed line.

Dated: November 20, 2023.