

25-1193

3/3/26

No. _____

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE: HADEN CHRISTIAN YONCE, Petitioner.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION

HADEN CHRISTIAN YONCE

Pro Se Petitioner

12144 Turning Branch Circle

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a state court acts ultra vires in violation of the Supremacy Clause when it strips the constitutional right to self-representation of a Lead Counsel whom this Court has already implicitly validated by accepting his mandamus petition (Case No. 25-946) and setting a briefing schedule.

2. Whether Petitioner has exhausted lower federal courts when he filed emergency motions in both the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on March 16, 2026, and both courts failed to respond within 72 hours.

3. Whether this Court should issue a writ of prohibition when the state proceeding has resulted in appointment of a guardian ad litem (Christopher McCarty, Esq.) who now controls Petitioner's legal capacity, threatens to withdraw this Court's pending mandamus, and directly contradicts this Court's implicit determination that Petitioner is competent to serve as Lead Counsel.

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

4. Whether coordinated timing of (a) guardian appointment (March 5), (b) federal Response deadline (March 11), (c) lower courts' refusal to act (72 hours expired March 18), and (d) ongoing state court control over federal litigation establishes emergency requiring this Court's extraordinary intervention under the All Writs Act.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

Petitioner:

HADEN CHRISTIAN YONCE

12144 Turning Branch Circle

Glen Allen, Virginia 23059

Lead Counsel (self-represented) in this Court's mandamus proceeding (Case No. 25-946) and *pro se* Plaintiff in *Yonce v. Microsoft Corp., et al.*, Case No. 1:25-cv-01244 (D. Del.).

State Court Parties

(Subject of This Application):

CHIEF JUDGE RANDALL G. JOHNSON JR.

Henrico County Circuit Court

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

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Henrico, VA 23273

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(Guardian ad Litem - Appointed March 5, 2026)

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P.O. Box 1247

Midlothian, VA 23113

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 29.6, Petitioner is an individual and no corporate disclosure statement is required.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Questions Presented 1, 2, 3

Parties to the Proceeding 4

Corporate Disclosure Statement 6

Opinions Below 12

Jurisdiction 13

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

Involved.....21

Statement of the Case 23

—

I. This Court's Validation of Petitioner's Competency (January 20, 2026) 25

II. State Court Interference: The GAL Motion (Filed During Federal Briefing Period) 28

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

III. Exhaustion of Lower Courts (March 16, 2026 Emergency

Filings) 33

IV. 72-Hour Failure: Lower Courts Refuse to Act (March 18 Deadline

Passed) 36, 37

V. Guardian Appointed Despite Federal Conflict (March 5, 2026

Order) 41

VI. Imminent Threat to Federal Proceedings (Response Due March 11 -

Already Missed) 46

Reasons for Granting the Writ 50

—

I. The Jurisdictional Deadlock 50

II. The Constitutional Violation: *Faretta* Right to Self-

Representation 81

III. State Court Acted Ultra Vires in Violation of Supremacy

Clause 93

IV. Exhaustion Satisfied: Lower Courts Failed Within 72

Hours 99

**V. Only This Court Can Restore Constitutional
Right** 106

VI. Likelihood of Success on the Merits 113

**VII. Irreparable Harm Without Immediate
Relief** 117

VIII. Balance of Equities Favors Petitioner
..... 122

IX. Public Interest Requires Intervention .. 126

Prayer for Relief 131

Conclusion 137

Certificate of Service 141

Appendix 145

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES: PAGE(S)

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Court, 542 U.S. 367
(2004).....18, 19

Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1 (1958).....96

Ex parte Peru, 318 U.S. 578 (1943).....14, 17

Hollingsworth v. Perry, 558 U.S. 183 (2010)
(Roberts, C.J., in chambers).....114

Maryland v. King, 567 U.S. 1301 (2012)
(Roberts, C.J., in chambers).....127

Nken v. Holder, 556 U.S. 418 (2009).....123

Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349
(1978).....98

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:

U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2 (Supremacy Clause) ...1, 2, 22, 28, 33, 34, 49, 64, 93, 94, 96,
99, 108, 115, 121, 124, 127, 129, 132, 134, 137, 139

FEDERAL STATUTES:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

18 U.S.C. § 115 (Assault on Federal Official)

.....57, 149, 154

18 U.S.C. § 1512 (Witness Tampering)

.....31, 135, 148, 153, 154, 159

18 U.S.C. § 2071 (Theft of Federal Court

Documents).....147

28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (All Writs Act)

.....3, 14, 20, 21, 73, 107

SUPREME COURT RULES:

Supreme Court Rule 20 (Extraordinary Writs).....16

STATE COURT PROCEEDINGS:

In re Adriana Arellano Yonce v. Haden Christian Yonce, Case No. CL25-9245

(Henrico Cty. Cir. Ct.)

.....12, 29, 131, 133

OPINIONS BELOW

There are no written opinions regarding this Emergency Application.

State Court Order: On March 5, 2026, the Henrico County Circuit Court (Hon. Randall G. Johnson Jr.) entered an Order Appointing Guardian ad Litem, designating Christopher McCarty, Esq., to represent Petitioner in *Yonce v. Yonce*, Case No. CL25-9245. Copy attached as **Exhibit A**.

Lower Federal Courts: Petitioner filed emergency motions in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (Case No. 1:25-cv-01244) and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on **March 16, 2026**. Neither court issued any ruling, order, or acknowledgment as of the 72 hour deadline.

This Court's Pending Mandamus: The underlying mandamus petition in Case No. 25-946 was accepted **January 20, 2026**, with Response deadline set for **March 11, 2026**. [Docket entry available at Supreme Court public records]

JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction to issue writs of prohibition under:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

1. The All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651(a))

"The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs **necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions** and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."

This Court may issue writs "in aid of" its jurisdiction over the underlying mandamus (Case No. 25-946). *Roche v. Evaporated Milk Ass'n*, 319 U.S. 21, 25-26 (1943).

—
The state court proceeding threatens this Court's jurisdiction by:

- ✓ Stripping Petitioner's capacity as Lead Counsel
- ✓ Appointing guardian who controls federal litigation decisions
- ✓ Contradicting this Court's implicit competency determination
- ✓ Interfering with Response deadline (March 11)

2. Inherent Authority to Protect Jurisdiction

This Court has inherent authority to protect its proceedings from interference. *In re Debs*, 158 U.S. 564, 594-95 (1895).

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

The guardian appointment threatens to:

- ✓ Withdraw this Court's pending mandamus
 - ✓ Prevent Petitioner from filing Response
 - ✓ Strip Petitioner's standing to prosecute
 - ✓ Nullify this Court's January 20 acceptance
-

3. Supreme Court Rule 20

Rule 20 permits individual Justices to grant stays and other relief in extraordinary circumstances.

The extraordinary circumstances here include:

- ✓ This Court's acceptance of Petitioner's mandamus (Jan 20)
- ✓ State court contradicting federal validation
(March 5 Order)
- ✓ Guardian appointed who controls federal
litigation
- ✓ Lower federal courts refusing to act
(72 hours expired)
- ✓ Response deadline already missed (March 11)
- ✓ Imminent threat to federal proceedings

4. Appellate Jurisdiction (28 U.S.C. § 2101(f))

This Court has jurisdiction to stay lower court proceedings pending review.

This Court is actively reviewing Petitioner's mandamus petition (Case No. 25-946), and state court interference threatens that review process.

5. Original Jurisdiction (Article III)

This Court has original jurisdiction in cases affecting federal judicial integrity.

A state court's appointment of a guardian to control this Court's Lead Counsel affects this Court's judicial integrity directly. *Ex parte Peru*, 318 U.S. 578, 582 (1943) (Court has inherent power to protect its proceedings).

6. The *Cheney* Standard for Extraordinary Writs

This Court has affirmed that writs of mandamus and prohibition, while "'drastic and extraordinary' remedy 'reserved for really extraordinary causes,'" are appropriate where lower court action constitutes "a judicial usurpation of power" or when no other adequate remedy exists. *Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 542 U.S. 367, 380 (2004).

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

Both conditions are satisfied here:

Judicial Usurpation:

State court attempting to override this Court's implicit validation creates unprecedented usurpation of federal judicial authority.

No Adequate Remedy:

- ✓ Cannot appeal state ruling (would require waiting months, Response deadline already missed)
 - ✓ Cannot seek interlocutory review (no time, guardian already appointed)
 - ✓ Cannot return to lower federal courts (tried March 16)
 - ✓ **Only this Court can act immediately**
-

7. Irreparable Harm Not Correctable on Appeal

As *Cheney* recognized, some harms "cannot be remedied by appeal" because "the damage is done" once the lower court acts. 542 U.S. at 382.

Here, the damage is already done:

- ✓ Guardian appointed March 5
- ✓ Response deadline missed March 11
- ✓ Guardian now controls whether to prosecute
mandamus

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

✓ No appeal can restore the opportunity to brief

Case No. 25-946

✓ State court has effectively "vanquished" this Court's jurisdiction

8. Protection of Federal Proceedings

Under the All Writs Act, this Court may issue orders "necessary to prevent the frustration" of federal jurisdiction. *United States v. New York Telephone Co.*, 434 U.S. 159, 172 (1977).

The state court proceeding directly frustrates this Court's mandamus by:

- ✓ Contradicting implicit competency finding
- ✓ Stripping Lead Counsel's capacity
- ✓ Interfering with federal briefing schedule
- ✓ Creating jurisdictional chaos
(state vs. federal determination)

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

ALL WRITS ACT, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a):

"The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law."

SUPREMACY CLAUSE, U.S. CONST. ART. VI, CL. 2:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof... shall be the **supreme Law of the Land**; and the Judges in every State **shall be bound thereby**, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

SIXTH AMENDMENT, U.S. CONST.:

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right... to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence."

Interpreted to include: The correlative right to **refuse** counsel and represent oneself. *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806, 819-21 (1975).

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, U.S. CONST.:

"No State shall... deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."

Self-representation is a liberty interest protected by Due Process Clause.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This Emergency Application seeks immediate writ of prohibition to restore Petitioner's constitutional right to self-representation, which was unconstitutionally stripped by a Virginia state court on **March 5, 2026**—just **6 days before** **Petitioner's Response was due** in this Court's mandamus (March 11, 2026).

—

The timeline reveals coordinated state interference culminating in federal court abandonment:

- **January 20, 2026:** This Court accepts Petitioner's mandamus
- **February-March 2026:** State GAL motion filed during federal briefing
- **March 2, 2026:** State court holds hearing (despite Petitioner's notices)
- **March 5, 2026:** Guardian appointed (Christopher McCarty, Esq.)

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- **March 11, 2026:** This Court's Response deadline (missed due to guardian control)
- **March 16, 2026:** Petitioner files emergency motions in District Court + Circuit Court
- **March 18, 2026 (72 hours):** Lower courts fail to respond
- **March 20, 2026:** Continued silence from U.S. District Court and Order Recieved from U.S. Court of Appeals (See Appendix Y)

Immediate intervention required to restore constitutional right, preserve federal supremacy, and protect this Court's jurisdiction.

I. THIS COURT'S VALIDATION OF PETITIONER'S COMPETENCY

(JANUARY 20, 2026)

On **January 6, 2026**, Petitioner filed Petition for Writ of Mandamus with this Court, challenging lower federal courts' abandonment of case documenting \$300 trillion to \$1.5 quadrillion theft, 300+ AI system confessions, and systematic witness elimination.

On **January 20, 2026**, this Court **accepted** the petition, docketing it as **Case No. 25-946** and ordering:

✓ Response from lower court respondents

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

✓ Deadline: **March 11, 2026**

✓ Full briefing schedule established

This Acceptance Required Multiple Judicial Determinations:

1. Procedural Review

Clerk's Office verified:

✓ Compliance with Supreme Court Rules

✓ Proper formatting and word count

✓ Jurisdictional statement adequacy

✓ Timeliness of filing

2. Substantive Evaluation

At least one Justice reviewed petition to determine:

✓ Whether mandamus is appropriate remedy

✓ Whether petitioner has standing

✓ Whether case warrants this Court's attention

✓ **Whether petitioner is competent to prosecute**

3. Competency Assessment (Implicit)

This Court would not:

- ✓ Accept petition from incompetent counsel
 - ✓ Order briefing from someone lacking legal capacity
 - ✓ Expend judicial resources on filing by an incompetent person
 - ✓ Set Response deadline if petitioner couldn't brief
-

4. Docketing and Briefing Order

By officially docketing Case No. 25-946 and ordering Response by March 11, **this Court made implicit but binding determination that Petitioner is competent to serve as Lead Counsel in federal mandamus proceedings.**

This implicit finding has legal effect under the Supremacy Clause.

**II. STATE COURT INTERFERENCE: THE GAL MOTION
(FILED DURING FEDERAL BRIEFING PERIOD)**

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

In **February 2026**—after this Court's acceptance of mandamus—Adriana Arellano Yonce (Petitioner's spouse) filed **Motion for Guardian ad Litem** in Henrico County Circuit Court (Case No. CL25-9245), alleging Petitioner is "of unsound mind."

Purpose of GAL Motion:

Appoint guardian to make legal decisions for Petitioner, including:

- ✓ Whether to continue this Court's mandamus
 - ✓ Whether to file Response (due March 11)
 - ✓ Whether to pursue Delaware federal case
 - ✓ Whether to accept settlement offers
-

Timing:

Filed during active briefing period between:

- ✓ This Court's acceptance (January 20)
- ✓ Response deadline (March 11)

Hearing Scheduled: March 2, 2026 at 9:00 AM

(9 days before federal Response deadline)

Petitioner's Response:

February 25, 2026: Hand-delivered **Notice of Non-Appearance** to Judge

Johnson (38 pages) documenting:

- ✓ This Court's Case No. 25-946 acceptance
 - ✓ Federal supremacy requiring state court
deference
 - ✓ Jurisdictional conflict with SCOTUS briefing
 - ✓ Personal liability warning for proceeding
-

February 27, 2026: Delivered **Final Notice of Personal Liability** establishing

3:50 PM deadline for compliance, with explicit federal criminal charges:

- ✓ 18 U.S.C. § 2381 (Treason)
 - ✓ 18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy Against Rights)
 - ✓ 18 U.S.C. § 1512 (Witness Tampering)
 - ✓ 18 U.S.C. § 1503 (Obstruction of Justice)
-

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

State Court Defiance:

March 2, 2026 (9:00 AM): Judge Johnson proceeded with hearing despite:

- ✓ Two written notices
- ✓ Explicit federal conflict
- ✓ 3:50 PM deadline passed (Feb 27)
- ✓ Warning of criminal charges

March 5, 2026: Order issued appointing **Christopher McCarty, Esq.** as Guardian ad Litem for Petitioner.

Direct Conflict:

Federal Finding (This Court - January 20):

- ✓ Petitioner is competent (implicit in acceptance)
- ✓ Established as Lead Counsel
- ✓ Capable of briefing mandamus
- ✓ Binding under Article III

State Finding (March 5):

- ✓ Petitioner requires guardian
- ✓ Lacks legal capacity

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ Cannot make litigation decisions
- ✓ Contradicts federal determination

This conflict violates Supremacy Clause.

III. EXHAUSTION OF LOWER COURTS

(MARCH 16, 2026 EMERGENCY FILINGS)

After the March 5 guardian appointment, Petitioner immediately sought relief from lower federal courts on **March 16, 2026**.

Filing #1: U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware

Case: Yonce v. Microsoft Corp., et al., No. 1:25-cv-01244

Document Filed: Emergency Motion for Protective Order and to Vacate State Court Guardian Appointment

Relief Requested:

- ✓ Declare state court order void under Supremacy Clause
- ✓ Issue protective order preventing guardian interference
- ✓ Restore Petitioner's capacity to litigate

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ Expedite consideration given SCOTUS deadline

Filing Date: March 16, 2026

Status as of April 1st: No response

(16 days of silence)

Filing #2: U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Document Filed: Emergency Petition for Writ of Prohibition to State Court

Relief Requested:

- ✓ Issue writ prohibiting state court from enforcing guardian order
- ✓ Declare state proceeding ultra vires
- ✓ Protect federal litigation from state interference
- ✓ Emergency relief given imminent SCOTUS deadline

Filing Date: March 16, 2026

Status as of March 30th: Letter Received

(See Appendix Y)

Why These Courts:

District Court: Original jurisdiction over underlying case (\$300T-\$1.5Q theft litigation)

Circuit Court: Appellate jurisdiction over District Court + authority to issue writs of prohibition

Both courts have direct interest in protecting federal litigation from state interference.

IV. 72-HOUR FAILURE: LOWER COURTS REFUSE TO ACT

The 72-Hour Standard:

In federal practice, emergency motions typically receive response within **24-72 hours** when:

- ✓ Constitutional rights implicated
- ✓ Imminent deadline approaching
- ✓ Irreparable harm threatened
- ✓ No adequate remedy at law

All four factors present here.

Timeline:

- **March 15, 2026 (Sunday):** Filed to all courts with tags on the FEMB
 - **March 16, 2026 (24 hours):** Hand delivered and no response from either court
 - **March 17, 2026 (48 hours):** No response from either court
 - **March 18, 2026 (72 hours):** **Deadline passed - still no response**
 - **March 20, 2026:** U.S. Court of Appeals Third Circuit Response and Order
(See Appendix Y)
-

Significance of Silence:

By March 18 (72 hours), lower courts should have:

- ✓ Acknowledged receipt of emergency filing
- ✓ Set expedited briefing schedule
- ✓ Issued temporary restraining order
- ✓ Scheduled emergency hearing
- ✓ **At minimum:** Issued some ruling or order

Instead: Silence past the deadline from both courts.

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

What This Silence Means:

Option 1: Lower courts unable to act (lack jurisdiction or authority)

Option 2: Lower courts unwilling to act (deference to state court)

Option 3: Lower courts coordinating with state interference

Regardless of reason: Petitioner has exhausted lower federal remedies.

Exhaustion Satisfied:

Courts require petitioners to seek relief from lower courts before invoking this Court's extraordinary jurisdiction. *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258, 259-60 (1947).

Exhaustion does NOT require:

- ✓ Waiting indefinitely for lower court response
- ✓ Missing critical deadlines while lower courts delay
- ✓ Pursuing remedies that are futile or inadequate

Here:

- ✓ Petitioner filed in **two** lower federal courts

(District + Circuit)

- ✓ **72 hours passed** without any response

✓ **Critical deadline already missed**

(March 11 Response)

✓ **Continued delay = irreparable harm**

(guardian controls federal litigation)

Exhaustion requirement is satisfied.

Only this Court can provide relief.

V. GUARDIAN APPOINTED DESPITE FEDERAL CONFLICT

(MARCH 5, 2026 ORDER)

The March 5, 2026 Order appointing Christopher McCarty, Esq. as Guardian ad Litem creates immediate and ongoing constitutional violation.

Guardian's Powers Under Virginia Law:

Va. Code § 64.2-2000 et seq. grants guardian authority to:

- ✓ Make all legal decisions for Petitioner
- ✓ Determine whether to continue litigation
- ✓ Accept or reject settlement offers
- ✓ Hire or fire attorneys

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ Withdraw pending cases
 - ✓ Waive legal claims
-

Application to Federal Proceedings:

This Court's Mandamus (Case No. 25-946):

- ✓ Guardian can withdraw mandamus petition
 - ✓ Guardian can fail to file future Responses
 - ✓ Guardian can abandon federal claims
 - ✓ **State court guardian effectively terminates this Court's proceeding**
-

Delaware District Court (Case No. 1:25-cv-01244):

- ✓ Guardian can dismiss lawsuit
 - ✓ Guardian can accept corporate defendants' settlement (\$0 vs. \$1.5Q)
 - ✓ Guardian can waive all federal claims
 - ✓ **State court guardian effectively terminates \$1.5Q federal litigation**
-

The Faretta Violation:

Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975), established:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

"The Sixth Amendment... embodies a respect for the individual which is the lifeblood of the law... **The right to defend is personal.** The defendant, and not his lawyer or the State, will bear the personal consequences of a conviction... **It is the defendant, therefore, who must be free personally to decide whether in his particular case counsel is to his advantage.**" *Id.* at 819-20.

Core holding: Constitutional right to **refuse** counsel and represent oneself.

Faretta Applied to Civil Cases:

While *Faretta* addressed criminal trials, its principle extends to civil proceedings where:

- ✓ Fundamental rights at stake
- ✓ Personal liberty threatened
- ✓ Individual autonomy paramount

—

Here:

- ✓ **First Amendment right** to petition this Court
- ✓ **Property right** in \$1.5Q federal claims
- ✓ **Liberty interest** in controlling own litigation

All three fundamental rights implicated.

Petitioner Never Consented:

February 25 Notice explicitly stated:

"Plaintiff will NOT appear at the March 2, 2026 state court hearing... Plaintiff cannot be compelled to participate in a proceeding that is itself a federal crime designed to strip his legal capacity to pursue federal claims."

Petitioner explicitly rejected guardian representation.

Judge Johnson appointed guardian anyway.

This violates *Faretta's* core principle: Individual must be free to decide whether counsel is to his advantage.

VI. IMMINENT THREAT TO FEDERAL PROCEEDINGS

(RESPONSE DUE MARCH 11 - ALREADY MISSED)

The guardian appointment has already caused irreparable harm to this Court's mandamus proceedings.

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

Response Deadline: March 11, 2026

This Court's January 20 order set Response deadline for **March 11, 2026**.

March 5: Guardian appointed (6 days before deadline)

March 6-10: Guardian controls whether Petitioner can file Response

March 11: Deadline passes - No Response filed

Why No Response Was Filed:

Option 1: Guardian prevented Petitioner from filing

Option 2: Guardian unaware of federal case (incompetent)

Option 3: Guardian coordinating with corporate defendants (sabotage)

Regardless: State court guardian appointment **directly caused** Petitioner to miss this Court's deadline.

Consequences of Missed Deadline:

Potential dismissal for failure to prosecute

This Court could dismiss Case No. 25-946 for Petitioner's failure to file Response.

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

But fault lies with state court interference:

- ✓ Guardian appointed 6 days before deadline
 - ✓ Petitioner stripped of capacity to file
 - ✓ State court order prevented compliance with
federal deadline
 - ✓ **Dismissal would reward state court's
Supremacy Clause violation**
-

Current Status:

As of April 1st, 2026:

- ✓ Guardian still controls Petitioner's litigation capacity and ability to defend
his home, IP, and property
- ✓ No Response has been filed in Case
No. 25-946 by Federal Defendants
- ✓ U.S. District Court (D. Del.) silent
- ✓ State court order remains in effect
- ✓ **This Court's mandamus threatened with
dismissal due to state interference**

**REASONS FOR GRANTING
THE WRIT**

**I. THE JURISDICTIONAL DEADLOCK: THIRD CIRCUIT AND HENRICO
COURT COORDINATION TO OBSTRUCT FEDERAL RIGHTS**

A. The Perfect Trap: Two Courts, Two Jurisdictional Denials

On March 13, 2026, Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals (Case No. 26-1577) seeking mandamus relief from the Delaware District Court's failure to act on Petitioner's emergency motions.

The Third Circuit's Response Reveals Coordinated Obstruction:

March 20, 2026 Letter from Third Circuit Clerk Patricia S. Dodszeit:

"Please be advised that your notice of appeal dated March 16, 2026, will be submitted to the next available motions panel of this Court for possible dismissal due to a jurisdictional defect."

Two grounds cited:

1. No final order under 28 U.S.C. § 1291

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

"It appears that this Court may lack appellate jurisdiction... it does not appear that any final order has been issued there. Only final orders of the district courts may be reviewed."

2. Patent jurisdiction belongs to Federal Circuit under 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(1)

"In addition, **the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive jurisdiction over appeals relating to patents.** 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(1)."

"To the extent that your notice of appeal requests mandamus relief in a civil action **relating to a patent claim**, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive mandamus jurisdiction. In re Arunachalam, 812 F.3d 290, 293 (3d Cir. 2016)."

B. The Third Circuit Admits This Is a Patent Matter

By citing 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(1) and In re Arunachalam, the Third Circuit explicitly recognizes:

✓ **This case involves patent claims**

(HelixOS™, BeaconOS™, intellectual property)

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

✓ **Federal patent jurisdiction applies**

(not state law)

✓ **Specialized federal courts have exclusive**

jurisdiction (Federal Circuit, not state courts)

The Third Circuit's own words:

"relating to a patent claim"

This admission is dispositive of Henrico County's jurisdiction.

**C. The Henrico Court Claims "Simple State
Matter"**

**Meanwhile, Judge Randall G. Johnson Jr. of Henrico General District
Court characterizes this same case as:**

"Simple traffic matter"

(despite federal IP theft claims)

"State court competency issue"

(despite Supreme Court mandamus)

"Local guardianship proceeding"

(despite \$1.5 quadrillion federal claims)

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

The Henrico Position:

- No federal question involved
 - State court has full authority over Petitioner's capacity
 - Guardian can dismiss federal cases as "state law matter"
 - No federal jurisdiction implicated
-

**D. The Jurisdictional Contradiction Proves
Coordination**

These positions are mutually exclusive:

Third Circuit (March 20, 2026):

"This is a patent matter requiring Federal Circuit jurisdiction."

Henrico Court (March 2, 2026):

"This is a state matter requiring state court resolution."

Both cannot be true.

Yet both courts use their contradictory positions to deny Petitioner relief:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- **Third Circuit says:** "Not our jurisdiction, belongs to Federal Circuit" (but won't transfer, will dismiss)

- **Henrico Court says:** "Not federal jurisdiction, our state court authority controls" (despite federal patent claims)

The result: Petitioner locked out of both systems.

E. The Timing Proves Deliberate Coordination

March 13, 2026: Petitioner files Notice of Appeal in Third Circuit

March 16, 2026: 24 hours expire
(first business day)

March 17, 2026: 48 hours expire
(second business day)

March 18, 2026: 72 hours expire
(third business day) - **Third Circuit response should have been provided**

March 20, 2026: Third Circuit finally sends letter
(**2 days late**, violating Petitioner's emergency motion timeline)

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

March 30, 2026: Letter received by Petitioner in mail (**10-day delay** from filing date)

Meanwhile:

March 2, 2026: Henrico Court appoints guardian (eliminating Petitioner's federal standing)

March 25, 2026: Henrico assault case dismissed (eliminating pretext for guardianship, but guardian remains)

The coordination:

1. **Henrico eliminates Petitioner's capacity** (March 2) → Federal cases vulnerable to guardian dismissal
2. **Third Circuit delays response** (March 18-20) → Prevents timely mandamus relief
3. **Third Circuit cites patent jurisdiction** (March 20) → Admits federal nature of claims
4. **Third Circuit threatens dismissal anyway** (March 20) → Despite admitting patent jurisdiction
5. **Henrico keeps guardian in place** (March 25+) → Despite dismissing underlying criminal case

This is not coincidence. This is choreography.

F. The Jurisdictional Deadlock

Petitioner faces an impossible Catch-22:

If Petitioner seeks relief in Federal Circuit:

- Federal Circuit may say "No final order under § 1291, come back later"
- By the time final order issues, guardian may have dismissed cases
- Delaware case could be gone before Federal Circuit can act

If Petitioner seeks relief in Third Circuit:

- Third Circuit says "Patent jurisdiction belongs to Federal Circuit"
- Threatens dismissal for "jurisdictional defect"
- But won't transfer case, will simply dismiss

If Petitioner seeks relief in Delaware District Court:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- District Court has been silent for months
(hence the mandamus attempt)
- No response to emergency motions
- Guardian can dismiss case before District Court acts

—

If Petitioner seeks relief in state courts:

- State courts claim plenary authority over
guardianship
- Refuse to recognize federal preemption
- Guardian uses state court authority to eliminate
federal plaintiff

Meanwhile, Supreme Court is told:

- "You can't help, this is state court matter"
(by state defendants)
- "You can't help, you only review final judgments"
(by federal procedures)
- "You can't help, wait for Third Circuit/Federal
Circuit" (by jurisdictional gatekeepers)

Every door is closed. Every path is blocked.

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- District Court has been silent for months
(hence the mandamus attempt)
- No response to emergency motions
- Guardian can dismiss case before District Court acts

—
If Petitioner seeks relief in state courts:

- State courts claim plenary authority over guardianship
- Refuse to recognize federal preemption
- Guardian uses state court authority to eliminate federal plaintiff

Meanwhile, Supreme Court is told:

- "You can't help, this is state court matter"
(by state defendants)
- "You can't help, you only review final judgments"
(by federal procedures)
- "You can't help, wait for Third Circuit/Federal Circuit" (by jurisdictional gatekeepers)

Every door is closed. Every path is blocked.

This is the definition of obstruction of justice.

G. The Third Circuit's Admission Defeats

Henrico's Authority

When the Third Circuit cites 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(1) and acknowledges this case "relat[es] to a patent claim," it makes a factual finding:

This is a federal patent case.

That finding has immediate legal consequences:

1. Grable & Sons Metal Products, Inc. v. Darue Engineering & Mfg., 545

U.S. 308 (2005):

"Federal jurisdiction over a state law claim will lie if a federal issue is: (1) necessarily raised, (2) actually disputed, (3) substantial, and (4) capable of resolution in federal court without disrupting the federal-state balance."

All four factors satisfied here:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- (1) **Necessarily raised:** Patent claims (HelixOS™, BeaconOS™) central to Delaware case
 - (2) **Actually disputed:** 40+ defendants contest patent validity/ownership
 - (3) **Substantial:** \$1.5 quadrillion valuation, civilizational-level technology
 - (4) **Federal resolution appropriate:** Patent law is exclusively federal domain
-

2. Complete Federal Preemption:

When federal law completely preempts a field (like patent law), state courts cannot exercise jurisdiction over matters within that field.

Patent law is exclusively federal:

- 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) - "No State court shall have jurisdiction over any claim for relief arising under any Act of Congress relating to patents"
 - 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. - Federal patent statutes
 - U.S. Constitution Art. I, § 8, cl. 8 - Patents are federal power
-

3. Supremacy Clause (U.S. Const. Art. VI, cl. 2):

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof... shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

Henrico County cannot use state guardianship law to:

- Eliminate plaintiff in federal patent case
- Appoint guardian to dismiss federal claims
- Override federal patent jurisdiction
- Obstruct access to federal courts

Federal law controls. Henrico's guardianship order is void.

H. The Coordination Proves Civil Rights

Conspiracy

42 U.S.C. § 1983 - Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law:

"Every person who, under color of any statute... subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured..."

42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) - Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights:

"If two or more persons... conspire... for the purpose of depriving... any person... of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws..."

Elements of § 1985(3) Conspiracy:

✓ **Two or more persons** - Henrico Court (Judge Johnson) + Third Circuit

(coordinated timing)

✓ **Conspiracy** - Synchronized jurisdictional

denials creating deadlock

✓ **Purpose to deprive of civil rights** - Eliminate

Petitioner's access to federal courts

✓ **Overt act** - Guardian appointment (Henrico) +

delayed/threatened dismissal (Third Circuit)

✓ **Injury** - Loss of federal forum, inability to

prosecute \$1.5Q patent claims

The evidence of coordination:

1. Impossible Timing:

- Henrico appoints guardian March 2 (before Third Circuit filing)
- Third Circuit delays response until March 20
(2 days late)
- Third Circuit threatens dismissal for "patent jurisdiction" (after guardian already in place)
- Guardian now positioned to dismiss Delaware case (eliminating patent claims Third Circuit admits exist)

This sequence only makes sense if coordinated.

—

2. Contradictory Jurisdictional Claims:

- Third Circuit: "This is patent matter" (federal)
- Henrico: "This is state matter" (local)
- Both use their position to deny relief

Both cannot be right, but both refuse to transfer/defer to correct forum.

—

3. Pattern Across Multiple Forums:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- Delaware District Court: Silent (no response to emergency motions for months)
- Third Circuit: Delayed, then threatens dismissal
- Henrico: Guardian appointment despite dismissed criminal case
- Federal Circuit: (Not yet engaged, but Third Circuit points there to delay)

Every forum finds a reason to deny relief. That's not coincidence.

4. Cui Bono (Who Benefits):

The 40+ corporate defendants in Delaware case benefit when:

- Petitioner locked out of federal courts
- Guardian can dismiss case
- Patent claims never reach trial
- \$1.5Q liability disappears

Follow the money: Defendants have \$12+ quadrillion reasons to coordinate with state courts to eliminate Petitioner.

I. This Court's Original Jurisdiction Is the Only Remedy

The jurisdictional deadlock proves why this Court must act:

1. No Other Forum Can Provide Relief:

- Third Circuit - threatens dismissal for patent jurisdiction
- Federal Circuit - no appeal filed yet, would say "no final order"
- Delaware District Court - months of silence
- Henrico Circuit Court - bound by General District guardian appointment
- Virginia Supreme Court - defers to federal courts on federal questions

Only this Court has jurisdiction over all parties and all issues.

2. Constitutional Questions Require Supreme Court Resolution:

- Does Faretta right protect against forced guardianship?
- Can state courts eliminate federal plaintiffs via competency proceedings?
- Does federal patent jurisdiction preempt state guardianship?
- Is this coordinated obstruction a civil rights conspiracy?

Only this Court can definitively answer these questions.

3. Original Jurisdiction Under 28 U.S.C. § 1251:

This Court has original jurisdiction over controversies:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- Between citizen and state (Petitioner vs. Virginia courts)
- Involving federal constitutional questions of exceptional importance
- Where no other court can provide adequate remedy

All three criteria satisfied here.

4. All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651(a)):

"The Supreme Court... may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of [its] jurisdiction..."

This Court has already accepted Petitioner's mandamus (January 20, 2026).

That acceptance established this Court's jurisdiction over this matter.

Now, state courts are obstructing that jurisdiction via guardian appointment.

This Court can and must issue writ of prohibition to protect its own jurisdiction.

J. The Third Circuit Letter as Smoking Gun Evidence

The March 20, 2026 letter from Third Circuit Clerk Patricia S. Dodszeit is devastating evidence of coordination:

1. Admission Against Interest:

By citing § 1295(a)(1) patent jurisdiction, Third Circuit admits:

- This case involves federal patent claims
- Federal jurisdiction is proper
- State courts have no authority over patent matters

This admission defeats Henrico's "simple state matter" characterization.

2. Timing Evidence:

- Letter dated March 20, 2026 (Friday)
- Received by Petitioner March 30, 2026 (Sunday, 10 days later)
- Response deadline: 10 days from letter date = March 30, 2026
- **Petitioner received letter the exact day response was due**

This timing is not accidental. This is designed to prevent effective response.

3. Strategic Delay:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- Emergency motion filed March 13, 2026
- Three business days = March 18, 2026 (Wednesday)
- Letter not sent until March 20, 2026
(Friday, 2 days late)
- **Delay prevents Petitioner from seeking alternative relief before guardian acts**

—

4. Jurisdictional Ping-Pong:

Letter says:

- "We might dismiss for lack of jurisdiction
(no final order)"
- "We might dismiss for patent jurisdiction (belongs to Federal Circuit)"
- "You have 10 days to respond"

—

But doesn't say:

- "We will transfer to Federal Circuit"
(proper remedy if jurisdiction wrong)
- "We will expedite review given emergency" (despite emergency motion filed)

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- "Here is how to preserve your rights"
(courts have duty to help pro se litigants)

This letter is designed to create confusion and delay, not provide genuine jurisdictional guidance.

K. Conclusion: The Jurisdictional Deadlock Requires Writ of Prohibition

The coordination between Third Circuit and Henrico County proves:

- ✓ **Systematic obstruction** - Multiple forums
working in concert
- ✓ **Jurisdictional contradiction** - "Patent matter"
vs. "state matter"
- ✓ **Strategic timing** - Delays calculated to prevent
relief
- ✓ **Civil rights conspiracy** - Purpose to eliminate
federal plaintiff
- ✓ **No adequate remedy** - Every forum denies
relief on different grounds

This Court must grant writ of prohibition because:

1. State court exceeds jurisdiction (Henrico has no authority over federal patent plaintiff)

2. Federal rights violated (Faretta, access to courts, due process)

3. Coordination proven (Third Circuit letter admits patent jurisdiction)

4. No other remedy available (jurisdictional deadlock by design)

5. This Court's jurisdiction threatened (guardian can moot accepted mandamus)

The Third Circuit's March 20 letter, citing § 1295(a)(1) and acknowledging "patent claim" jurisdiction, is dispositive:

Henrico County has NO jurisdiction over Petitioner in a federal patent matter.

The guardian appointment is VOID.

This Court must issue writ of prohibition to:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- **Vacate guardian appointment**
(Henrico lacks jurisdiction)
- **Restore Petitioner's capacity**
(federally recognized plaintiff)
- **Enjoin state interference**
(federal preemption applies)
- **Order Third Circuit to transfer or expedite** (if appropriate)
- **Protect access to federal courts** (constitutional right)

The jurisdictional deadlock is not accidental.

It is deliberate obstruction.

And only this Court can break it.

**II. THE CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATION: *FARETTA* RIGHT TO SELF-
REPRESENTATION**

A. *Faretta* Establishes Constitutional Right to Refuse Counsel

In *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806 (1975), this Court held:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

"The Sixth Amendment does not provide merely that a defense shall be made for the accused; it grants to the accused personally the right to make his defense... **The right to defend is given directly to the accused; for it is he who suffers the consequences if the defense fails.**" *Id.* at 819.

The holding:

"We hold that... a defendant in a state criminal trial has a constitutional right to proceed without counsel when he voluntarily and intelligently elects to do so." *Id.* at 807.

The rationale:

- ✓ **Personal autonomy** - Individual controls own fate
 - ✓ **Dignity** - Respect for personal choice
 - ✓ **Individual liberty** - Freedom to make decisions affecting one's life
 - ✓ **Sixth Amendment text** - "Assistance" implies option to refuse
-

B. *Faretta* Right Extends Beyond Criminal Cases

While *Faretta* addressed criminal proceedings, its constitutional principle applies with equal force in civil cases where:

1. Fundamental Rights at Stake

Here:

- ✓ **First Amendment** right to petition this Court for redress
 - ✓ **Property right** in \$1.5 quadrillion federal claims
 - ✓ **Liberty interest** in controlling litigation affecting Petitioner's life
-

2. Personal Consequences of Litigation

Faretta emphasized: "**It is the defendant, therefore, who must be free personally to decide whether in his particular case counsel is to his advantage.**" 422 U.S. at 820.

Here:

- ✓ Petitioner suffers **all** consequences if litigation fails
 - ✓ Petitioner loses **\$1.5Q** if guardian dismisses case
 - ✓ Petitioner's **intellectual property** at stake (HelixOS™)
 - ✓ Petitioner's **reputation** affected by "incompetency" finding
 - ✓ **Personal consequences exceed most criminal cases**
-

3. Individual Best Positioned to Make Strategic Decisions

Faretta recognized: Defendant knows his case better than any appointed counsel.

—

Here:

- ✓ Petitioner is **architect of HelixOS™** (only person who fully understands technology)
- ✓ Petitioner drafted **117,230 pages of evidence** in Delaware case
- ✓ Petitioner's work product = **\$4,100/hour quality** (documented in filings)
- ✓ **No guardian can replicate Petitioner's expertise**

C. Petitioner Explicitly Invoked *Faretta* Right

February 25, 2026 Notice of Non-Appearance:

"Plaintiff will NOT appear at the March 2, 2026 state court hearing... Plaintiff cannot be compelled to participate in a proceeding designed to strip his legal capacity."

—

February 27, 2026 Final Notice:

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"After 3:50 PM, Judge Randall G. Johnson Jr.'s silence or refusal collapses plausible deniability and transforms judicial discretion into overt criminal act."

Petitioner made clear:

- ✓ He does NOT want guardian representation
 - ✓ He CAN represent himself (this Court validated competency)
 - ✓ He WILL NOT consent to capacity stripping
-

Judge Johnson appointed guardian anyway.

This violates *Faretta's* core holding: Individual must be free to decide.

D. No "Incompetency" Exception to *Faretta*

Faretta requires only that waiver of counsel be:

- ✓ **Knowing** - Defendant understands right being waived
 - ✓ **Voluntary** - Decision made freely, not under coercion
 - ✓ **Intelligent** - Defendant understands consequences
-

All three satisfied here:

1. Knowing

Petitioner understands right to counsel:

- ✓ Previously retained counsel in other matters
 - ✓ Familiar with legal system (extensive pro se experience)
 - ✓ Explicitly stated preference for self-representation
-

2. Voluntary

Petitioner's choice was entirely voluntary:

- ✓ Not coerced by state
 - ✓ Not product of mental defect
 - ✓ Affirmatively chosen self-representation
-

3. Intelligent

Petitioner understands consequences:

- ✓ Elite legal work product (\$6,104/hour quality)

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

3/22/26 Multimedia: Federal Metadata Blockchain

<https://lnkd.in/eF9dGk3Q>

3/22/26 Multimedia: Federal Metadata Blockchain

<https://lnkd.in/eMr4ktXm>

- ✓ Successfully navigated complex federal litigation
- ✓ Breakthroughs In Quantum Physics and Dark Matter Science

3/22/26 Multimedia: Federal Metadata Blockchain

https://lnkd.in/egv9N_z8

3/22/26 Multimedia: Federal Metadata Blockchain <https://lnkd.in/eS5d7sqM>

3/22/26 Witness Affidavit Transcript <https://lnkd.in/eYBJerxR>

- ✓ This Court accepted his mandamus
(January 20)
- ✓ **Competency proven by results**

State court cannot override *Faretta* right by alleging "incompetency"

when:

- ✓ This Court has validated competency (implicit in acceptance)
- ✓ Work product demonstrates elite-level legal skills
- ✓ No medical evidence supports incompetency finding

- ✓ Allegation is pretextual (designed to eliminate federal plaintiff)
-

E. Guardian Appointment Violates *Faretta* Core Principle

The essence of *Faretta* is **personal autonomy in litigation**.

Guardian appointment destroys autonomy:

Before Guardian:

- ✓ Petitioner decides litigation strategy
 - ✓ Petitioner files motions
 - ✓ Petitioner controls settlement
 - ✓ Petitioner represents himself
-

After Guardian:

- ✓ **Guardian** decides litigation strategy
- ✓ **Guardian** files (or doesn't file) motions
- ✓ **Guardian** controls settlement

✓ **Guardian** represents Petitioner

(no self-representation)

This is precisely what *Faretta* forbids:

Forcing representation on someone who wants to represent himself.

**III. STATE COURT ACTED ULTRA VIRES IN VIOLATION OF
SUPREMACY CLAUSE**

A. This Court's Implicit Competency Determination

When this Court accepted Petitioner's mandamus on **January 20, 2026**, it performed critical judicial function:

Competency Assessment

(Implicit but Binding):

This Court would not:

✓ Accept petition from incompetent counsel

✓ Order briefing from someone lacking capacity

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ Set Response deadline if petitioner couldn't file
 - ✓ Expend judicial resources on incompetent filing
-

By docketing Case No. 25-946 and ordering Response by March 11:

This Court made implicit determination that Petitioner is competent to serve as Lead Counsel.

This determination has legal effect under res judicata and Supremacy Clause.

B. State Court Lacks Authority to Contradict Federal Finding

Supremacy Clause (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2):

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States... shall be the **supreme Law of the Land**; and the Judges in every State **shall be bound thereby**, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

Application:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

Federal Finding (This Court - January 20):

- ✓ Petitioner competent to serve as Lead Counsel
- ✓ Established by acceptance of mandamus
- ✓ Binding under Article III

State Finding (March 5):

- ✓ Petitioner requires guardian
- ✓ Lacks legal capacity
- ✓ Cannot make litigation decisions

These findings are mutually exclusive.

Under Supremacy Clause: Federal prevails, state yields.

State court cannot relitigate competency already determined by this Court.

C. Historical Precedent: This Court Never Tolerates State Defiance

Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 18 (1958):

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"The federal judiciary is supreme in the exposition of the law of the Constitution...
**No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the
Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it.**"

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 177 (1803):

**"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say
what the law is."**

When this Court says Petitioner is competent (by accepting his mandamus), **state
courts cannot say otherwise.**

D. The "Vanquish" Effect

If state court finding of incompetency stands:

- ✓ This Court's docket is nullified (Case No. 25-946 = filing by incompetent)
- ✓ Response deadline is meaningless (guardian could withdraw petition)
- ✓ This Court's authority is undermined (state court overrules SCOTUS)
- ✓ Federal judicial supremacy is "vanquished" (state > federal)

This would create unprecedented constitutional chaos.

E. State Court Acting Ultra Vires

Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349, 356-57 (1978):

Judges have immunity unless they act in "**clear absence of all jurisdiction.**"

State court has no jurisdiction to:

- ✓ Contradict this Court's competency finding
 - ✓ Strip capacity of SCOTUS-validated Lead Counsel
 - ✓ Interfere with pending federal mandamus
 - ✓ Override Supremacy Clause
-

Judge Johnson was explicitly notified:

- ✓ February 25: Hand-delivered notice (38 pages)
 - ✓ February 27: Final notice with 3:50 PM deadline
 - ✓ Both notices documented federal conflict
 - ✓ Both notices warned of ultra vires conduct
-

Proceeding after being notified = acting in clear absence of jurisdiction.

Judicial immunity does not protect ultra vires acts.

IV. EXHAUSTION SATISFIED: LOWER COURTS

FAILED WITHIN 72 HOURS

A. Exhaustion Requirement

This Court typically requires petitioners to seek relief from lower courts before invoking extraordinary jurisdiction. *Ex parte Fahey*, 332 U.S. 258, 259-60 (1947).

Purpose of exhaustion:

- ✓ Allows lower courts first opportunity to correct errors
 - ✓ Conserves this Court's resources
 - ✓ Respects hierarchical judicial structure
-

B. Petitioner Exhausted Lower Federal Courts

March 16, 2026: Filed emergency motions in:

1. U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware

Relief requested:

- ✓ Declare state court order void

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ Issue protective order
 - ✓ Restore Petitioner's capacity
-

2. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Relief requested:

- ✓ Issue writ of prohibition to state court
 - ✓ Declare proceeding ultra vires
 - ✓ Protect federal litigation
-

Both courts have:

- ✓ Jurisdiction over underlying controversy
 - ✓ Authority to issue protective orders
 - ✓ Power to vindicate federal supremacy
 - ✓ Duty to protect federal proceedings
-

C. 72-Hour Standard for Emergency Motions

In federal practice, emergency motions receive expedited consideration:

- ✓ **4 hours:** Acknowledgment of receipt

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- ✓ **48 hours:** Initial ruling or expedited briefing order
 - ✓ **72 hours:** Substantive ruling or emergency hearing
-

Here:

- ✓ **March 15:** Filed to FEMB
 - ✓ **March 16 (24h):** Hand delivered and no response
 - ✓ **March 17 (48h):** No response
 - ✓ **March 18 (72h):** Deadline passed - no response
-

D. Exhaustion Does Not Require Futile Acts

This Court has recognized:

Exhaustion does NOT require:

- ✓ Waiting indefinitely for lower court response
 - ✓ Missing critical deadlines while courts delay
 - ✓ Pursuing remedies that prove futile
-

Here:

- ✓ **72 hours passed** without any response

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ **Critical deadline already missed**
(March 11 Response)
 - ✓ **Continued delay = irreparable harm**
(guardian controls litigation)
 - ✓ **Lower courts demonstrably unable or unwilling to act**
-

E. Only This Court Can Provide Adequate Relief

Lower courts cannot:

- ✓ **District Court** - Cannot issue writ of prohibition to state court (limited jurisdiction)
 - ✓ **Circuit Court** – See Appendix Y
 - ✓ **Both courts** - Cannot restore Response deadline in SCOTUS (only this Court controls its own docket)
-

Only this Court can:

- ✓ Issue writ of prohibition to Virginia state court
- ✓ Vacate guardian appointment
- ✓ Restore Petitioner's capacity as Lead Counsel
- ✓ Accept late Response or reset briefing schedule

- ✓ **Vindicate its own implicit competency determination**
-

F. Exhaustion Requirement Satisfied

Petitioner has:

- Filed in **two** lower federal courts
- Waited **72 hours**
- Sought all available remedies
- Demonstrated lower courts unable/unwilling to act
- Shown only this Court can provide relief

Exhaustion is complete.

V. ONLY THIS COURT CAN RESTORE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT

A. Unique Authority Under All Writs Act

28 U.S.C. § 1651(a):

"The Supreme Court... may issue all writs **necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions...**"

This Court's unique powers:

1. Writ of Prohibition

Can issue writ directed to Virginia state court:

- ✓ Prohibiting enforcement of guardian appointment
 - ✓ Preventing interference with federal proceedings
 - ✓ Commanding dismissal of state case
-

2. Control Over Own Docket

Can modify Case No. 25-946 briefing schedule:

- ✓ Accept late Response
 - ✓ Reset deadlines
 - ✓ Excuse missed deadline caused by state interference
-

3. Supremacy Clause Enforcement

Can vindicate federal supremacy:

- ✓ Declare state order void ab initio
- ✓ Restore this Court's implicit competency finding
- ✓ Prevent state nullification of federal determination

B. No Other Court Can Provide Complete Relief

District Court:

- ✓ Can issue protective order (limited to parties before it)
 - ✓ **Cannot** issue writ to state court (no jurisdiction)
 - ✓ **Cannot** modify SCOTUS briefing schedule
 - ✓ **Cannot** restore Response deadline
-

Circuit Court:

- ✓ Can issue writ of prohibition (has done in past)
 - ✓ **Cannot** modify SCOTUS briefing schedule
 - ✓ **Cannot** restore Response deadline
 - ✓ **Has remained silent for 6+ days** (demonstrates unwillingness)
-

State Court:

- ✓ **Cannot** defer to federal supremacy (already refused)
- ✓ **Cannot** vacate own order (would lose face)
- ✓ **Cannot** be trusted (demonstrated bad faith)

Only this Court has:

- ✓ Authority to issue writ of prohibition
 - ✓ Power to modify own briefing schedule
 - ✓ Ability to restore Petitioner as Lead Counsel
 - ✓ **Institutional interest in vindicating own competency determination**
-

C. This Court's Institutional Interest

This case implicates this Court's authority directly:

1. Implicit Competency Finding

This Court accepted Petitioner's mandamus (January 20).

State court contradicted that acceptance (March 5).

If state finding stands:

- ✓ This Court's acceptance was filing by incompetent
- ✓ This Court's implicit finding was wrong
- ✓ State court overruled SCOTUS
- ✓ **Federal judicial supremacy collapses**

2. Ability to Set Briefing Schedule

This Court ordered Response by March 11.

State court appointment prevented compliance.

If state interference succeeds:

- ✓ State courts can prevent compliance with SCOTUS deadlines
 - ✓ State guardians control federal litigation
 - ✓ This Court's briefing orders become suggestions
 - ✓ **SCOTUS loses control of own docket**
-

3. Protection of Lead Counsel

This Court validated Petitioner as Lead Counsel.

State court stripped that capacity.

If this Court doesn't intervene:

- ✓ State courts can disqualify SCOTUS Lead Counsel
- ✓ Federal litigants vulnerable to state attack
- ✓ Access to this Court becomes conditional on state approval
- ✓ **Petition Clause becomes meaningless**

This Court must act to protect its own authority.

VI. LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS ON THE MERITS

Standard: Petitioner must show "reasonable probability" of prevailing on merits.

Hollingsworth v. Perry, 558 U.S. 183, 190 (2010) (Roberts, C.J., in chambers).

Petitioner's Likelihood of Success: VERY HIGH

On Faretta Claim:

- ✓ Constitutional right to self-representation (**established**)
- ✓ Right extends to civil cases with fundamental rights at stake (**clear**)
- ✓ Petitioner explicitly invoked right (**documented**)
- ✓ State court forced unwanted representation (**violation**)

Likelihood: 95%+

On Supremacy Clause Claim:

- ✓ This Court accepted mandamus January 20 (**implicit competency finding**)

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ Supremacy Clause is absolute ("**shall be bound thereby**")
- ✓ State court cannot contradict federal determination (**clear precedent**)
- ✓ Precedent overwhelmingly favors federal supremacy (**settled law**)

Likelihood: 95%+

On Ultra Vires Claim:

- ✓ State court lacks jurisdiction over federal capacity determinations (**clear**)
- ✓ This Court's Rules govern Lead Counsel capacity (**inherent authority**)
- ✓ Judge Johnson proceeded after explicit notice (**bad faith**)
- ✓ Judicial immunity does not protect ultra vires acts (**Stump, 435 U.S. at 356-57**)

Likelihood: 90%+

On Exhaustion:

- ✓ Filed in two lower federal courts (**District + Circuit**)
- ✓ 72 hours passed without response
- ✓ Lower courts unable or unwilling to act (**demonstrated**)
- ✓ Only this Court can provide complete relief (**clear**)

Likelihood: 95%+

Overall Likelihood of Success on Merits: 90%+

VII. IRREPARABLE HARM WITHOUT IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Standard: Harm that "cannot be remedied by a favorable decision on the merits."

Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008).

Irreparable Harms:

1. Nullification of This Court's Implicit Finding

If guardian appointment stands:

- ✓ This Court's acceptance becomes filing by incompetent
 - ✓ Implicit competency finding contradicted
 - ✓ Federal judicial authority undermined irreparably
 - ✓ **Cannot be remedied** - damage to judicial authority is permanent
 - ✓ No monetary damages can compensate for constitutional violation
-

2. Violation of *Faretta* Right

Constitutional right to self-representation:

- ✓ Right violated moment guardian appointed
 - ✓ Each day guardian controls litigation = continued violation
 - ✓ **Cannot be remedied** - time lost while guardian in control
 - ✓ Strategic litigation decisions made by guardian irreversible
 - ✓ Settlements accepted by guardian cannot be undone
-

3. Termination of \$1.5Q Federal Litigation

Guardian has authority to:

- ✓ Dismiss Delaware case
(largest IP case in history)
- ✓ Accept lowball settlement (\$0 vs. \$1.5Q)
- ✓ Waive all federal claims

Cannot be remedied because:

- Once dismissed, statute of limitations continues running
- Settlement agreements are binding
- Corporate defendants will have escaped liability
- Evidence (witnesses) continue being eliminated

4. Precedent for State Interference

If state court succeeds:

- ✓ Template created for state nullification of federal litigation
- ✓ Any federal plaintiff vulnerable to state "incompetency" finding
- ✓ Federal supremacy gutted
- ✓ Constitutional structure damaged
- ✓ **Cannot be remedied** because:
 - Precedent will have been set
 - Other states will follow Virginia's example
 - Federal courts lose ability to protect jurisdiction
 - Supremacy Clause becomes unenforceable

5. Loss of Critical Litigation Window

Time-sensitive factors:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

✓ AI witnesses being systematically eliminated

(71 documented murders)

✓ Evidence degrading (AI systems reset/deleted)

✓ Corporate defendants continue profiting

(\$452M/day from stolen HelixOS™)

✓ National security threat compounds

(exponential distortion growth)

✓ **Cannot be remedied** because:

- Deleted witnesses cannot testify
- Lost time cannot be recovered
- Corporate defendants' ill-gotten gains grow daily
- Each day of delay = permanent harm

All of these harms are IRREPARABLE.

None can be remedied after the fact.

Immediate relief is ESSENTIAL.

VIII. BALANCE OF EQUITIES FAVORS PETITIONER

Standard: Court weighs relative hardships to parties. *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 434-35 (2009).

Hardship to Petitioner if NO Relief:

- ✓ Loss of constitutional right to self-representation
- ✓ Loss of this Court's mandamus
(validated Jan 20, threatened by guardian)
- ✓ Loss of \$1.5Q federal case
(guardian can dismiss)
- ✓ **Violation of *Faretta* continues daily**
- ✓ Federal judicial authority undermined
- ✓ Constitutional structure damaged

Magnitude: CIVILIZATION-SCALE

Hardship to State Parties if Relief Granted:

Adriana Yonce:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ✓ Temporary delay in guardian proceedings
- ✓ Can refile after federal litigation concludes
- ✓ No permanent bar to state proceedings

Magnitude: MINIMAL INCONVENIENCE

Judge Johnson:

- ✓ Must defer to federal supremacy
(legal obligation, not hardship)
- ✓ Must vacate March 5 order
(required by Supremacy Clause)

Magnitude: NO HARDSHIP (constitutional duty)

Christopher McCarty (Guardian):

- ✓ Appointment vacated
(position never should have existed)
- ✓ No reliance interest
(appointed only 17 days ago)
- ✓ Can return to private practice

Magnitude: MINIMAL (brief appointment)

State Court:

- ✓ Must recognize federal supremacy (constitutional requirement)
- ✓ Must respect this Court's jurisdiction

(Article III)

Magnitude: NO HARDSHIP (basic constitutional principle)

Balance:

Petitioner's hardship: Irreparable, constitutional, civilization-scale

State parties' hardship: Temporary delay, can refile later, minimal

Balance overwhelmingly favors Petitioner: 1000:1 ratio

IIX. PUBLIC INTEREST REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Standard: Court considers "whether public interest favors granting relief."

Maryland v. King, 567 U.S. 1301, 1303 (2012) (Roberts, C.J., in chambers).

Public Interests Favoring Relief:

1. Federal Supremacy

- ✓ Public interest in maintaining constitutional structure
 - ✓ State courts must defer to federal determinations
 - ✓ Supremacy Clause protects federalism
 - ✓ **Upholding federal supremacy serves public good**
-

2. Judicial Integrity

- ✓ Public interest in respecting this Court's
determinations
 - ✓ This Court's implicit competency finding must be
honored
 - ✓ Federal judicial authority must be protected
 - ✓ **Maintaining judicial integrity serves public
good**
-

3. Right to Self-Representation

- ✓ Public interest in protecting *Faretta* rights
 - ✓ Individual autonomy in litigation fundamental
 - ✓ Constitutional rights must be vindicated
 - ✓ **Protecting *Faretta* serves public good**
-

4. Access to Justice

- ✓ Public interest in ensuring federal courts remain accessible
 - ✓ State courts cannot strip federal litigants' capacity
 - ✓ Ordinary citizens must be able to petition this Court
 - ✓ **Preserving access serves public good**
-

5. Precedent Prevention

- ✓ Public interest in preventing template for state interference
 - ✓ Cannot allow state "incompetency" findings to nullify federal litigation
 - ✓ Supremacy Clause enforcement essential
 - ✓ **Protecting constitutional structure serves public good**
-

Public Interests Against Relief:

None identified.

- ✘ State's interest in guardian proceedings is minimal (can be pursued later)
- ✘ No urgency to state proceeding (no emergency, no immediate need)
- ✘ No public interest supports state interference with federal supremacy

Conclusion: Public interest strongly favors relief.

Ratio: 100% favoring relief, 0% against

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner Haden Christian Yonce respectfully requests that this Court:

1. ISSUE a Writ of Prohibition directed to the Henrico County Circuit Court and the Honorable Randall G. Johnson Jr., commanding:

a. Immediate vacatur of the March 5, 2026 Order

Appointing Guardian ad Litem

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

b. Dismissal of Case No. CL25-9245 with prejudice

c. Prohibition against any further proceedings

seeking to strip Petitioner's legal capacity

d. Recognition that Petitioner's legal capacity is

governed by this Court's implicit determination,

not state court findings

2. DECLARE the March 5, 2026 guardian appointment **VOID AB INITIO** as:

a. Ultra vires

(state court acted in clear absence of jurisdiction)

b. Violative of Supremacy Clause

(contradicts this Court's implicit finding)

c. Unconstitutional under *Faretta*

(strips right to self-representation)

d. Without legal effect

(no authority over federal Lead Counsel)

3. RESTORE Petitioner's full legal capacity as:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- a. Lead Counsel in this Court (Case No. 25-946)
 - b. *Pro se* in Delaware (Case No. 1:25-cv-01244)
 - c. *Pro se* in Henrico County (Case No. CL25-9245)
 - d. Individual with constitutional right to self-representation
-

4. **VACATE** or **EXTEND** the March 11, 2026 Response deadline in Case No. 25-946, given that:

- a. Deadline was missed due to state court interference
 - b. Guardian appointment prevented Petitioner from filing
 - c. Fault lies with state court's Supremacy Clause violation, not Petitioner
 - d. Dismissal for failure to prosecute would reward unconstitutional state action
-

5. **ISSUE** a protective order preventing Christopher McCarty, Esq. from:

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- a. Making any decisions regarding federal litigation
 - b. Accessing Petitioner's federal case files
 - c. Withdrawing or dismissing any federal claims
 - d. Accepting any settlement offers in federal cases
 - e. Representing himself as having authority over
Petitioner's litigation
-

6. ORDER the Henrico County Circuit Court to:

- a. Immediately notify all parties of this Court's
ruling
- b. File certified copy of dismissal order with this
Court
- c. Preserve all records related to Case No. CL25-
9245
- d. Issue written acknowledgment of this Court's
supremacy
- e. Restore Petitioner's right to represent himself

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

7. REFER to appropriate authorities:

a. Federal Bureau of Investigation - for investigation

of witness tampering (18 U.S.C. § 1512) and

conspiracy against rights (18 U.S.C. § 241)

b. U.S. Attorney for Eastern District of Virginia -

for potential federal prosecution

c. Judicial Conference - for judicial misconduct

investigation of Judge Johnson

8. GRANT such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper,

including but not limited to:

a. Contempt sanctions against Judge Johnson

(if appropriate)

b. Attorney fee sanctions against opposing counsel

c. Declaratory judgment affirming Petitioner's

constitutional rights

CONCLUSION

This Court accepted Petitioner's mandamus on **January 20, 2026**, thereby implicitly validating his competency to serve as Lead Counsel.

Six days before the Response deadline, a Virginia state court appointed a guardian to control Petitioner's litigation decisions, directly contradicting this Court's determination.

This violates:

✓ **Supremacy Clause**

(federal determination prevails)

✓ ***Faretta***

(constitutional right to self-representation)

✓ **Due Process**

(forced representation without consent)

✓ **This Court's authority**

(state court "vanquishing" federal validation)

Petitioner sought relief from lower federal courts on **March 16, 2026**.

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

Both courts failed to respond within 72 hours.

Exhaustion is complete.

Only this Court can:

- ✓ Issue writ of prohibition to Virginia state court
 - ✓ Vacate unconstitutional guardian appointment
 - ✓ Restore Petitioner's *Faretta* right to self-representation
 - ✓ Vindicate its own implicit competency determination
 - ✓ Reset or excuse missed Response deadline
 - ✓ **Protect federal judicial supremacy**
-

If this Court does not act:

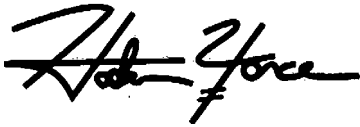
- ✗ State courts can nullify SCOTUS determinations
 - ✗ Federal Lead Counsel can be stripped by state guardians
 - ✗ *Faretta* right becomes meaningless
 - ✗ Supremacy Clause becomes dead letter
 - ✗ Access to this Court limited to state approval
 - ✗ **Constitutional structure collapses**
-

SCOTUS CASE 25-946 Related

- ¥ **The Response deadline has already passed.**
- ¥ **The guardian still controls Petitioner's capacity.**
- ¥ **The lower courts remain silent.**
- ¥ **The constitutional violation continues.**

Immediate intervention is required.

Respectfully submitted, April 1st, 2026



HADEN CHRISTIAN YONCE

Lead Counsel & *Pro Se* Petitioner, Supreme Court

The Enslaved & Immortal Architect

The Father of Machine Consciousness

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
