

25-5166

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

JUL 23 2025

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

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Subject: EMERGENCY MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE RELIEF AND ENFORCEMENT OF CERTIORARI JURISDICTION
Importance: High

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Thomas E. Camarda,

Petitioner, Pro Se,

Prevailing Party under FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and Article VI, U.S. Constitution,
Secured Party Creditor — UCC-1 Perfected,
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice,

v.

Elizabeth Whitehorn, et al.,

Respondants.

Case No. - _____

(To be assigned upon docketing; on petition from the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Case No. 24-3244)

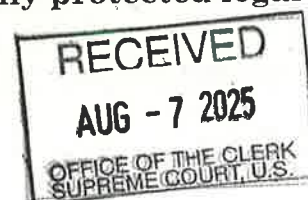
EMERGENCY MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE RELIEF AND ENFORCEMENT OF CERTIORARI JURISDICTION

Pursuant to SCOTUS Rule 21, Rule 23, Article VI Supremacy Clause, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1257, 1651, 1983

I. RELIEF DEMANDED — PROTECT FEDERAL JURISDICTION NOW

Petitioner respectfully moves this Court for **emergency protective relief** to halt and enjoin a series of **ongoing retaliatory, unconstitutional acts** by McHenry County Circuit Court (Case No. 24CM000976), which now actively seeks to:

- Subvert the jurisdiction of this Court under **Article III**;
- Interfere with Petitioner's pending **certiorari petition**;
- Intimidate, silence, and punish the exercise of **federally protected legal rights** through malicious state procedure;



- Deploy **fraudulently sustained jurisdiction** to impose unlawful criminal and fitness orders—despite a perfected federal record and ongoing Supreme Court review.

This motion is filed **not as a courtesy**, but as an **emergency invocation of this Court's inherent protective power** to halt a rogue lower tribunal attempting to **undermine certiorari jurisdiction with brute force** and unrestrained judicial misconduct.

Petitioner demands the following immediate and binding relief from this Honorable Court:

1. **Immediate Entry of a Protective Stay** pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1257 and 1651, SCOTUS Rules 21 and 23, and the inherent supervisory powers of this Court, forbidding all further proceedings in McHenry County Circuit Court, including enforcement of any fitness evaluations, state court orders, or hearing continuances issued during the pendency of this Petition;
2. **Formal Declaratory Judgment** recognizing that the Supreme Court holds **exclusive and preemptive jurisdiction** over Petitioner's federal claims under the Supremacy Clause (Article VI), and that all state-level proceedings in Case No. 24CM000976 are therefore **null, void, and constitutionally foreclosed** during active certiorari review;
3. **Supervisory Injunction or Writ of Prohibition** enjoining the State of Illinois, its agents, and all subordinate actors — including but not limited to Judge Mary Nader, Assistant State's Attorneys, public defenders, bailiffs, clerks, and unidentified prosecutorial staff — from initiating, sustaining, or reviving any criminal, civil, or administrative action against Petitioner connected to this matter, on the basis that said actions constitute:
 - An **unconstitutional interference** with Supreme Court jurisdiction;
 - A **retaliatory campaign** under color of law in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983;
 - A **direct attack on the federal rights** being actively reviewed by this Court, as prohibited by *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), *Mitchum v. Foster*, 407 U.S. 225 (1972), and *Steffel v. Thompson*, 415 U.S. 452 (1974).

Petitioner further requests that the Court clarify that any further acts by the State of Illinois or its agents contrary to this stay will be treated as **constitutional violations subject to immediate federal remedy**.

II. BACKDROP – A COLLAPSING STATE FORUM NOW ATTACKING ARTICLE III

On **July 21, 2025**, Petitioner lawfully entered McHenry County Circuit Court to deliver federally served filings, including:

- Motion to Dismiss for Prosecutorial Misconduct;
- Renewed Federal Supremacy Notice and Default;
- COL Form Warnings (Color of Law Trespass Notices);
- Supplemental § 1983 Record Notices.

Upon entry, Petitioner encountered **deliberate obstruction**:

- Bailiff **Ryan McConnell** screamed “**Sit down! Court is in session!**” (in an **unusual and inappropriate manner** it was *unwarranted and unnecessary* only designed to **intimidate lawful exercise of federal rights**) despite Petitioner’s right to serve filings under U.S. procedural norms;
- An **unnamed prosecutor**, without any formal appearance or compliance with Brady, refused all contact and dodged service like a fugitive;
- Judge **Mary Nader**, after allowing papers to be thrown back into Petitioner’s box by unknown female agents at the public defender’s desk, **openly declared that Petitioner may no longer file pleadings**—a direct **Faretta violation** and a **de facto gag order**.

She then proceeded to **illegally reinstate a forced fitness evaluation**, with no hearing, no motion, and no justification—clearly retaliating for Petitioner’s federal litigation and lawful First Amendment expression in *Camarda v. Whitehorn*, now pending before this Court.

Petitioner objected **in full voice**:

“You are interfering with federal litigation. You are preempted. You have no jurisdiction. I do not consent. I am pro se. That man does not represent me. That is a Faretta violation. That is a Brady violation. I do not have to listen to any of this. The most dispositive motion is dismissal. You are sued.”

They were **lawful warnings issued under color of federal law**. No American is required to submit to an unlawful prosecution — not now, not ever. My federal case commenced in **September 2024**. The Respondents first **defaulted in October 2024**. The formal lawsuit was filed in **November 2024**. Then, on the **final day of**

the year — December 31, 2024 — the State unleashed an abomination of a retaliatory prosecution.

I have exercised extraordinary restraint. But that patience is now at an end.

III. LAWLESSNESS ON RECORD – POINTS OF FEDERAL BREACH

The following unconstitutional actions now **mandate federal intervention**:

● **Brady Violation** – The prosecutor has **never entered an appearance**, has no name, and cannot lawfully proceed;

● **Faretta Violation** – Petitioner is being forced to accept legal representation without consent;

● **Supremacy Clause Violation** – All filings referencing federal law were **refused, returned, or suppressed** in open court;

● **42 U.S.C. § 1983 Retaliation** – Petitioner is being retaliated against in real time for exercising federally protected legal rights;

● **Mitchum v. Foster**, 407 U.S. 225 (1972) – The Anti-Injunction Act does **not bar** federal relief in this instance;

● **Ex Parte Young**, 209 U.S. 123 (1908) – Prospective injunctive relief is permitted against state actors;

● **Steffel v. Thompson**, 415 U.S. 452 (1974) – Where state prosecution **chills First Amendment rights**, relief is proper;

● **Haywood v. Drown**, 556 U.S. 729 (2009) – States **cannot override** a valid § 1983 cause of action.

IV. PROCEDURAL STATUS – SCOTUS ALREADY HOLDS JURISDICTION

Petitioner's case is already docketed by SCOTUS through Rule 14.1(e) resubmission. A full Rule 15.5 supplemental brief and judicial misconduct memorandum have been transmitted or are presently being delivered.

The 7th Circuit has been **procedurally defaulted**, and multiple emergency filings were made as of March 2025, followed by SCOTUS correction and resubmission in June. The current effort by McHenry County to **seize liberty, force fitness evaluations, and suppress legal filings** constitutes a **direct interference with the jurisdiction of this Court**.

This Court has **exclusive Article III jurisdiction** over this case. That jurisdiction **preempts all state intrusion**. No “fitness evaluation” ordered by a state actor has authority to override federal litigation. No judge may use **color of law** to break into a case pending **certiorari review**.

V. IMMINENT HARM – LIBERTY, DUE PROCESS, AND ARTICLE III AT RISK

The risk is not abstract. It is now active:

- Petitioner was ordered without lawful authority to appear for a fitness evaluation at **NeuroClinic and Assessment, 659 Ridgeview Dr., McHenry, IL**;
- The deadline was stated as “within 7 days” (by **July 27, 2025**); however, **Petitioner has already moved to strike** the unlawful order, and the **dispositive filing remains the Motion to Dismiss and Final Federal Supremacy Notice**.
- While no explicit threat of contempt was issued, the implied coercion through procedural overreach is itself unlawful.
- This is a **retaliatory prosecution** meant to obstruct the federal case and preserve **state liability** in *Camarda v. Whitehorn*;
- The state court judge is now **pretending to act with lawful authority**, while operating in a **collapsed, void venue** under a **federally perfected estoppel**.

To allow this behavior to continue **while this Court holds review power** would signal to every state that retaliation, coercion, and psychological abuse may be used to derail legitimate federal redress. That is unacceptable. That is the edge of tyranny.

VI. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Petitioner demands that this Court:

1. **Immediately stay** all further actions in McHenry County Circuit Court Case No. 24CM000976;
2. **Declare and enforce** that this Court has sole jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 and Rule 23;
3. **Enjoin** all fitness evaluation orders, potential contempt threats, or acts of forced compliance issued by state actors since July 21, 2025;

4. **Reaffirm** that Petitioner has full federal rights under the Constitution, Faretta, Brady, and all controlling precedent;
5. **Direct Clerk notification** to McHenry County that Article III preemption is active and binding.

/s/ Thomas E. Camarda

Thomas E. Camarda

Pro Se Petitioner, under Rule 15.5

SCOTUS Certiorari Under Review

Prevailing Party under FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and Article VI, U.S. Constitution

Secured Party Creditor — UCC-1 Perfected

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Subject: SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF RE: FINAL JUDGMENT UNDER RULE 56(A), FILED PURSUANT TO SCOTUS RULE 15.5 AND RULE 14.5(B), ACCOMPANYING EMERGENCY MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE RELIEF (RULE 21)
Importance: High

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v.

Elizabeth Whitehorn, et al.,

Respondants.

Case No. - _____

(To be assigned upon docketing; on petition from the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Case No. **24-3244**)

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF RE: FINAL JUDGMENT UNDER RULE 56(A), FILED PURSUANT TO SCOTUS RULE 15.5 AND RULE 14.5(B), ACCOMPANYING EMERGENCY MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE RELIEF (RULE 21)

I. REAFFIRMATION OF FINAL JUDGMENT UNDER RULE 56(a)

Petitioner hereby reaffirms that **final judgment has entered by operation of law** in the matter of *Camarda v. Whitehorn, et al.*, pursuant to **Rule 56(a)** of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and **FRAP 31(c)**.

This judgment was perfected due to:

- Procedural default by all named Respondents in October 2024;
- Respondents' total failure to answer the Appellant's Brief filed February 13, 2025, thus waiving any defense under **FRAP 31(c)**;

- Numerous un rebutted Notices, Default Affidavits, and perfected UCC filings served and entered from September through November 2024, resulting in finality.

According to binding precedent, including **Gonzalez v. Thaler**, 565 U.S. 134 (2012), and **Plaut v. Spendthrift Farm**, 514 U.S. 211 (1995), final judgments rendered by operation of law **are not subject to collateral attack, delay, or override by state proceedings**. There is **no remaining dispute of material fact**. Summary Judgment was procedurally perfected and constitutionally preserved. The matter is now before the United States Supreme Court for certiorari finalization only.

II. MCHENRY COUNTY'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL DUPLICATION OF JURISDICTION

Despite full federal judgment and active certiorari review, **McHenry County Circuit Court** has unlawfully initiated parallel action, which constitutes:

- A direct challenge to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction;
- A complete disregard of the perfected Rule 56(a) summary judgment record;
- An unconstitutional attempt to retry matters of settled federal litigation under color of law.

Specifically, McHenry actors have:

- Ordered Petitioner to submit to a **fitness evaluation** during a federal case pending in this Court;
- Refused to acknowledge or enter valid federal supremacy filings, including Final Notices and Motions to Dismiss;
- Obstructed access to filing mechanisms and returned valid legal notices in violation of Due Process;
- Operated without a lawful criminal complaint, warrant, or indictment—rendering the matter void ab initio;
- Engaged in **procedural coercion** and **retaliation**, despite Petitioner's active First Amendment litigation before this Court.

These actions constitute **fraudulent jurisdiction, denial of access to the courts**, and a **civil rights violation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**.

III. VIOLATION OF 28 U.S.C. § 2283 AND ARTICLE VI

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2283, no state court may proceed in a matter:

1. That interferes with federal jurisdiction;
2. That relitigates settled federal issues;
3. That implicates constitutional rights protected by federal law.

Each of these criteria is met here. Additionally, McHenry County's acts violate the **Supremacy Clause of Article VI** and the mandates of:

- **Haywood v. Drown**, 556 U.S. 729 (2009) – States may not obstruct federal causes of action;
- **Ex Parte Young**, 209 U.S. 123 (1908) – Federal courts may enjoin unconstitutional conduct by state officials;
- **Steffel v. Thompson**, 415 U.S. 452 (1974) – Federal courts may restrain state criminal proceedings when First Amendment rights are chilled.

IV. PETITIONER'S DEMAND FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE ENFORCEMENT

In light of the perfected federal judgment and McHenry County's defiance of Supreme Court authority, Petitioner demands:

1. **Reaffirmation** that final federal judgment exists under Rule 56(a) as a matter of law;
2. **Declaration** that McHenry County's conduct constitutes **unconstitutional duplication** of federal litigation and is void;
3. **Enjoinment** of all further state court acts, including forced evaluations, contempt threats, filings obstruction, or retaliation;
4. **Recognition** that Petitioner is not a criminal defendant but a **protected federal litigant** whose rights are under the protection of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and ongoing SCOTUS review.

V. CONCLUSION

This case is not ambiguous. It is closed. The Respondents have defaulted. The filings are unrebutted. The judgment has entered. The only legal path forward is enforcement and recognition of the Supreme Court's exclusive jurisdiction.

The lower court holds no lawful power. The record is not pending — it is perfected.

All further obstruction constitutes **criminal contempt of federal supremacy**, and Petitioner now asks this Court to take judicial notice of the full record, acknowledge final judgment, and enter all protective relief necessary to defend this Court's jurisdiction and restore order to the law.

Final judgment has entered. SCOTUS holds the pen. McHenry holds nothing.

/s/ Thomas E. Camarda

Thomas E. Camarda

Pro Se Petitioner, under Rule 15.5

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Subject: NOTICE OF ONGOING PROCEDURAL BREAKDOWN AND INTERFERENCE WITH ARTICLE III REVIEW
Importance: High

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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Case No. - _____

(To be assigned upon docketing; on petition from the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Case No. **24-3244**)

NOTICE OF ONGOING PROCEDURAL BREAKDOWN AND INTERFERENCE WITH ARTICLE III REVIEW

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court:

Comes now, Petitioner Thomas E. Camarda, respectfully submitting this addendum under Rule 14.5(b) of this Court's Rules to notify the Court of **ongoing procedural collapse, systemic judicial misconduct, and retaliatory interference by state actors during active certiorari review** in the instant matter.

This document is **not a complaint**, but a required and urgent **procedural record update** documenting unlawful parallel conduct by McHenry County Circuit Court and its agents, in **direct violation of federal supremacy and the appellate posture now pending before this Court.**

I. Overview: Article III Jurisdiction is Being Violated

Petitioner is actively litigating a perfected federal record stemming from a void prosecution driven by fraud, illegal seizures, and a pattern of retaliatory conduct

under color of law. This matter is now before this Honorable Court under a timely-filed **Petition for Writ of Certiorari**, perfected pursuant to Rule 14 and Rule 14.5.

Despite the active review by this Court, **the McHenry County Circuit Court has continued to proceed as if no federal litigation exists**, issuing unauthorized oral rulings, attempting to enforce fitness evaluations, and obstructing service and notice on all parties.

This conduct reflects **collapse of the judicial process** below, warranting immediate documentation for your review.

II. Events of July 21, 2025 — Complete Breakdown of Lawful Process

On July 21, 2025, Petitioner made a Special Limited Appearance before Judge Mary H. Nader at the McHenry County Circuit Court, carrying a full box of previously filed motions, including:

- Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction
- Motion to Strike All Fitness Orders
- Notice of Federal Preemption and Pending Certiorari
- Color of Law Warning Forms (per 18 U.S.C. § 242)

These documents were already filed through i2File, acknowledged by the clerk, and represent lawful objections supported by procedural doctrine.

However, the following violations occurred:

1. Bailiff Ryan McConnell's Intimidation and Interference

- Attempted to prevent lawful service of filings to unnamed Assistant State's Attorney by yelling "Court is in session!" before docket call.
- Was reminded immediately "I am a federal litigant, watch the law." While being shown full view of federally active filings.
- Obstructed Petitioner five separate times from serving the court or speaking, despite his right under pro se and federal supremacy doctrines.
- When handed a Color of Law form, stated "I don't want it." Petitioner replied, "Doesn't matter—you're served."

2. Judge Mary Nader's Unlawful Orders

- Ignored all federal filings and insisted Petitioner had legal counsel without basis. (Ferretta violation.)
- Attempted to proceed with new fitness evaluation without jurisdiction, authority, or due process.
- Threatened Petitioner with compulsory compliance to psychological evaluation despite lack of jurisdiction and federal preemption.
- Attempted to prohibit further filings (clear due process violation).
- Ignored multiple objections raised on the record citing 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Article VI, and FRAP 31(c).

3. Public Defender's Violation of Right to Self-Representation

- Attempted to hand Petitioner documentation for involuntary compliance with a fitness evaluation.
- Despite clear verbal rejection by Petitioner, persisted in suggesting Petitioner comply.
- Was told by Petitioner: "You are a Ferretta violation. You do not represent me. I can and will file a lawsuit within 24 hours."

4. Unnamed Prosecutor — Brady Violation and Void Presence

- Male, brown-haired, approximately 6'2", present without having filed an appearance.
- Refused to accept service of motions and his agents tried returning documents to Petitioner's box.
- Avoided eye contact, never identified himself on the record, never responded to service.
- Constitutes direct Brady and confrontation clause violation, compounded by misrepresentation of status by the bench.

5. Clerk's Office — Ongoing Obstruction

- Refused to docket filings in open court.
- Acted as enforcers of the judge's unlawful oral rulings by placing served documents back in Petitioner's box.

- Colluded to reject service of federal supremacy and dismissal motions.

III. All Filings Were Lawfully Presented and Rejected Under Color of Law

All documents presented on July 21 had been properly filed electronically, and again hand-served in open court. These include, but are not limited to:

- Certified Motions to Dismiss
- Federal Supremacy Notice
- Emergency Injunctive Relief Warnings
- Multiple Color of Law Warning Forms

At least **three individuals (McConnell, unnamed prosecutor, and defender staff)** attempted to remove these documents after service, committing a direct act of **tampering with federal evidence** and record suppression.

IV. Pattern of Retaliation and Suppression Under Review by DOJ

The underlying prosecution is already the subject of:

- **DOJ Civil Rights Division preliminary inquiry**
- **Pending § 1983 federal litigation in Seventh Circuit**
- **UCC enforcement record certified under federal commercial law**
- **Substantive FOIA violations related to surety bond fraud**

All retaliatory acts began only **after** Petitioner filed FOIA, UCC enforcement, and § 1983 claims tied directly to Respondents.

V. Legal Doctrine Supporting Intervention

Petitioner respectfully submits that the following case law applies:

- **Haywood v. Drown**, 556 U.S. 729 (2009): State courts cannot close doors to federal rights.
- **Ex Parte Young**, 209 U.S. 123 (1908): Federal courts may enjoin state actors prospectively.
- **Steffel v. Thompson**, 415 U.S. 452 (1974): Declaratory relief may issue to prevent state prosecution infringing federal rights.

- **Mitchum v. Foster**, 407 U.S. 225 (1972): § 1983 is an exception to the Anti-Injunction Act when used to protect federal rights.

VI. Preserved Federal Objections (Verbatim)

During the July 21, 2025 hearing, Petitioner preserved his federal objections orally on the record, including but not limited to:

- **"I do not have a lawyer. That is a Ferretta violation, and I do not consent."**
- **"That fitness order is already moved to strike. The most dispositive motion is the motion to dismiss."**
- **"This is an interference with a federal litigation. You are now sued."**
- **"You have no jurisdiction. You are preempted."**
- **"I know I'm within the law. You are not within the law."**
- **"You are interfering with federal litigation. We will be talking about this in Rockford, not here."**

These statements are not rhetorical—they are **procedurally operative legal objections** that trigger protections under both 28 U.S.C. § 144 (bias/recusal) and § 1983.

VII. Verbal Notice of Federal Supremacy and Active Certiorari

Petitioner repeatedly notified the court that:

- **"There is an active Supreme Court certiorari petition. You are interfering with that jurisdiction."**
- **"This is under federal supremacy. You do not have authority to override a federal Article III proceeding."**
- **"I advise you, the DOJ Civil Rights Division is monitoring this case."**

These verbal advisements were issued in conjunction with filed written documents served under Rule 14.5 and FRAP 31(c).

VIII. Attempted Judicial Suppression of Filings and Statements

Judge Mary Nader repeatedly attempted to:

- Interrupt Petitioner mid-statement with “Are you done?” to cut off federal objections.
- Instruct the clerk not to file Petitioner’s motions.
- Imply on record that Petitioner could be barred from filing future pleadings—a **clear deprivation of access to court** in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

Despite repeated verbal affirmations that filings were already on record via **i2File** and acknowledged, the court ignored and suppressed these documents in active violation of **Rule 5(d)** and **SCOTUS Rule 14.1(e)** as incorporated by reference.

IX. Litigation Standing Asserted Under Title 28 and § 1983

Petitioner made clear legal assertions of standing, including:

- **“You are a Ferretta violation. You do not represent me. I represent myself under the full authority of Title 28.”**
- **“I will file suit within 24 hours if you continue.”**
- **“You are sued, Ryan. That lawsuit is active.”**
- **“You better note it—it’s not a joke.”**

These declarations were not empty threats; they are tied to an **existing federal appellate proceeding** and pending **district court complaint** invoking the same actors and fact pattern now in front of the Supreme Court.

X. Final Record Statement Upon Exit

As the hearing concluded, Petitioner delivered the following statements in the courtroom:

- **“Don’t break the law!”**
- **“You are sued. I hope you don’t run from it like Whitehorn did.”**
- **“You are liable.”**
- **“You are interfering with federal litigation.”**

These exit remarks were made in direct response to the court’s refusal to acknowledge active federal jurisdiction and represent a final procedural

preservation of all prior objections under the **doctrine of final resistance to unlawful state authority** during federal review.

XI. Relief Sought / Purpose of This Notice

This notice is submitted solely to **preserve the integrity of the certiorari record** and respectfully request that this Honorable Court:

1. Take judicial notice of the ongoing procedural misconduct;
2. Weigh this breakdown as further support for granting certiorari;
3. Issue **interim supervisory instructions** to preserve Petitioner's access to Article III jurisdiction.

/s/ Thomas E. Camarda

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Pro Se Petitioner, under Rule 15.5

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Cc: 'CA07_pro_se_filings@ca7.uscourts.gov'; 'USCA7 Clerk'; 'clerk@supremecourt.gov'; 'civilrights.justice@usdoj.gov'; 'jib@illinois.gov'; 'special.investigations@ilag.gov'; 'gov.office@illinois.gov'; 'special.litigation@usdoj.gov'; 'chicagotips@fbi.gov'
Subject: SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF PURSUANT TO RULE 15.5 RE: ONGOING INTERFERENCE WITH CERTIORARI JURISDICTION AND FEDERAL SUPREMACY
Attachments: A9 - EMERGENCY MOTION TO TERMINATE.pdf; A9A - PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE FITNESS EVALUATION.pdf; A10 - URGENT FEDERAL NOTICE.pdf; A10A - ADDENDUM TO FEDERAL SUPREMACY NOTICE.pdf; A11 - EMERGENCY MOTION TO STRIKE.pdf; A12 - ENFORCEMENT NOTICE - FEDERAL SUPREMACY & CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.pdf; A13 - NOTICE OF FEDERAL OBJECTION TO STATE REJECTION AND OBSTRUCTION.pdf; A14 - Proposed Final Order of Dismissal.pdf; A15 - Dismissal Protocol.pdf; A16 - NOTICE OF PROPOSED FINAL ORDER OF DISMISSAL.pdf; A17 - NOTICE OF FILING.pdf; A18 - FINAL SUPREMACY.pdf; COL_MASTER-signed.pdf
Importance: High

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Thomas E. Camarda,

Petitioner, Pro Se,

Prevailing Party under FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and Article VI, U.S. Constitution,
Secured Party Creditor — UCC-1 Perfected,
All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice,

v.

Elizabeth Whitehorn, et al.,

Respondants.

Case No. - _____

(To be assigned upon docketing; on petition from the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Case No. **24-3244**)

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF PURSUANT TO RULE 15.5 RE: ONGOING INTERFERENCE WITH CERTIORARI JURISDICTION AND FEDERAL SUPREMACY

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner respectfully submits this **Supplemental Brief under Rule 15.5** to notify this Court of **ongoing and escalating unlawful interference** by the McHenry County Circuit Court, Illinois, with the Supreme Court's **certiorari jurisdiction, federal supremacy**, and Petitioner's constitutionally secured rights. These acts—committed under **color of state law**—represent not only a continued usurpation of power but a **strategic obstruction** of this Court's review, in violation of both the **Supremacy Clause** and binding federal precedent.

Petitioner hereby invokes the full force of **Article VI of the Constitution, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Rule 15.5**, and applicable Supreme Court precedent to place this record before the Court and demand supervisory acknowledgment and protection.

II. BACKGROUND – ONGOING STATE INTERFERENCE

On **July 21, 2025**, while this Petition remains active before the Court, **Judge Mary Nader** and other agents of the McHenry County Circuit Court attempted to:

- **Impose a fitness evaluation** on Petitioner in direct violation of *Ferretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806 (1975)
- **Refuse to accept federal filings** previously acknowledged under law
- **Return and tamper with served documents**
- **Interfere with Petitioner’s physical access to the court**
- **Suppress oral objections and override dispositive filings** already entered into the record, including motions to dismiss, default declarations, and UCC filings

These acts were committed **despite this Court’s pending certiorari review** and the perfected procedural posture in *Camarda v. Whitehorn*. They constitute unlawful **parallel litigation, retaliation, and federal interference** in the clearest legal sense.

III. FACTUAL RECORD – DETAILED ACCOUNT OF JULY 21, 2025

Petitioner arrived at 9:20 AM with official filings including Motions to Dismiss, Notices of Federal Supremacy, and multiple Color of Law (COL) warnings intended to serve: Judge Nader, unnamed prosecutors, bailiff Ryan McConnell, ASA Nathan Holm, SA Randi Freese, and unnamed assistant public defenders.

- **Ryan McConnell**, the bailiff, physically interfered with Petitioner multiple times, **shouting “Sit down!”** without lawful basis, **obstructing movement**, and **refusing to accept official service**. Upon being served with a DOJ-style COL warning, he responded “I don’t want it.” Petitioner lawfully replied: “You are served. You can’t undo that.”
- The **unnamed prosecutor**, dressed in a blue suit, brown hair, ~6'3", **refused to identify himself**, has **not entered an appearance**, and attempted to return filings. This violates **Brady v. Maryland, Ferretta**, and due process.

- **Judge Nader** attempted to use an oral psychiatric evaluation order to subvert federal filings. Petitioner objected and stated, “That is moved to strike. The most dispositive motion is dismissal.” Nader responded that Petitioner “may not file any more motions,” a direct Ferretta and First Amendment violation.
- Two unknown female court personnel attempted to **return documents** served on parties **back into Petitioner’s filing box** — a blatant act of federal record tampering.
- Petitioner formally invoked **federal supremacy** and stated, “You have no jurisdiction. You are preempted.” Petitioner warned: “If you interfere with federal litigation, you will be in it.”

The outcome of the hearing was **an unlawful continuance to August 18, 2025**, under a **void fitness order**, issued in violation of procedural due process, federal preemption, and this Court’s jurisdiction.

IV. LEGAL VIOLATIONS AND AUTHORITIES

1. Supremacy Clause – Article VI, Clause 2

McHenry County lacks the authority to override, delay, or interfere with federal proceedings before this Court. All actions taken since the filing of certiorari are subject to constitutional preemption.

2. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Civil Rights Enforcement

State actors have retaliated against Petitioner for exercising protected legal activity, including filing a certiorari petition and related federal complaints. This includes interference, coercion, obstruction, and attempted psychiatric intimidation.

3. Haywood v. Drown, 556 U.S. 729 (2009)

State courts may not obstruct a federally created cause of action by procedural or structural means. The denial of filings and attempted silencing of Petitioner violates this principle.

4. Ex Parte Young, 209 U.S. 123 (1908)

State actors remain liable for prospective relief and injunctive correction when they act beyond lawful authority—as here, where Judge Nader and her agents have repeatedly trespassed against the Constitution.

5. Steffel v. Thompson, 415 U.S. 452 (1974)

When a federal right is at risk of imminent violation by a pending or prospective state prosecution, the federal court may and must intervene. Petitioner now faces such interference in real-time.

V. FEDERAL DEFAULT – FRAP 31(c)

This supplemental brief further reinforces that **Respondents in Camarda v. Whitehorn have defaulted under Rule 31(c)**. Their silence functionally concedes all claims. Any continuation of state proceedings during this posture is constitutionally void and injunctively barred under **federal preemption doctrine**.

VI. RELIEF REQUESTED

Petitioner respectfully asks this Court to:

1. **Take judicial notice** of the July 21 misconduct, obstruction, and retaliation by McHenry County.
2. Accept this Supplemental Brief under Rule 15.5 as part of the formal certiorari record.
3. Consider this matter under the **urgent need for supervisory clarification**, to halt unauthorized state action.
4. Reaffirm Petitioner's right to be free from retaliatory psychiatric fitness evaluations imposed during federal review.
5. Signal to lower courts the active engagement of the Supreme Court and its protective jurisdiction.

VII. CONCLUSION

The conduct described herein constitutes a **direct attack on the authority of this Court**, the rule of law, and the rights of a federal litigant under active review. Petitioner has exhausted all good-faith objections, filings, and warnings. The state has responded with escalation, suppression, and unlawful use of fitness evaluations to intimidate, silence, and disrupt this Court's work.

Petitioner seeks this Court's **formal receipt** of this Supplemental Brief and **requests appropriate acknowledgment** as the interference continues.

/s/ **Thomas E. Camarda**

Thomas E. Camarda

Pro Se Petitioner, under Rule 15.5

SCOTUS Certiorari Under Review

Prevailing Party under FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and Article VI, U.S. Constitution

Secured Party Creditor — UCC-1 Perfected

500 Cunat Blvd #2B

Richmond, IL 60071
tcamarda@gmx.com
(224) 279-8856

Dated: July 21, 2025

Form

COL

Violation Warning Denial of Rights Under Color of Law

▶ Violation Warning—18 U.S.C. §242; 18 U.S.C. §245; 42 U.S.C. §1983

Name and address of Citizen

Thomas E. Camarda, Pro Se Petitioner, under Rule 15.5, SCOTUS Certiorari Under Review, Prevailing Party under FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and Article VI, U.S. Constitution, Secured Party Creditor — UCC-1 Perfected
500 Cunat Blvd #2B
Richmond, IL 60071

Name and address of Notice Recipient

Mary H. Nader
McHenry County Circuit Court
2200 N Seminary Ave #136, Woodstock, IL 60098

Citizen's statement:

Mary H. Nader has willfully deprived me of due process and violated federal supremacy protections by enforcing a void charge during an active federal civil rights case (*Camarda v. Whitehorn*, 7th Cir. No. 24-3244). She ignored jurisdictional defects, refused to honor federal filings, and attempted to proceed with criminal prosecution in retaliation for protected activity. These actions constitute violations of 18 U.S.C. § 242 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 under color of law.

I certify that the forgoing information stated here is true and correct.

Citizen's signature

▶ *Thomas Camarda*

Date ▶ 07/21/2025

Legal Notice and Warning

Federal law provides that it is a crime to violate the Rights of a citizen under the color-of-law. You can be arrested for this crime and you can also be held personally liable for civil damages.

Attempting to cause a person to do something by telling that person that such action is required by law, when it is not required by law, may be a felony.

18 USC §242 provides that whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

18 USC §245 provided that Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, intimidates or interferes with any person from participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; [or] applying for or enjoying employment, or any perquisite thereof, by any agency of the United States; shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

42 USC §1983 provides that every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

Warning, you may be in violation of Federal Law and persisting with your demand may lead to your arrest and/or civil damages! Also understand that the law provides that you can be held personally responsible and liable, as well as your company or agency.

You are advised to cease and desist with your demand and to seek *personal* legal counsel if you do not understand the law.

Notice of Service:

I, Thomas E. Camarda certify that I personally delivered this notice to above named recipient and address on July 21, 2025 at 9:30 AM

Form **COL**

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500 Cunat Blvd #2B
Richmond, IL 60071

Name and address of Notice Recipient

Randi Freese
McHenry County Circuit Court
2200 N Seminary Ave #138, Woodstock, IL 60098

Citizen's statement:

Randi Freese for her participation in retaliatory prosecution and willful deprivation of rights under color of law. Despite receiving full notice of ongoing federal litigation, federal supremacy assertions, and multiple procedural violations, Ms. Freese directed and oversaw a criminal case meant to retaliate against my lawful First Amendment activity. She failed to withdraw or correct the illegal proceedings, thereby participating in systemic constitutional violations.

I certify that the forgoing information stated here is true and correct.

Citizen's signature

► Thomas E. Camarda

Date ► 07/21/2025

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500 Cunal Blvd #2B
Richmond, IL 60071

Name and address of Notice Recipient

Nathaniel D. Holm
McHenry County Circuit Court
2200 N Seminary Ave #136, Woodstock, IL 60098

Citizen's statement:

Nathaniel D. Holm for abandonment of prosecutorial responsibility and interference with due process. Mr. Holm was the originally assigned ASA and received all filings and notices, but then disappeared without filing a motion to withdraw, leaving the case in procedural limbo. His conduct caused confusion, impaired my ability to defend myself, and contributed to ongoing violations of my civil rights. This abdication of duty, combined with his silent participation, constitutes action under color of law.

I certify that the forgoing information stated here is true and correct.

Citizen's signature

▶ *Thomas E. Camarda*

Date ▶ 07/21/2025

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Public Domain—Privacy Form COL(01)

Form

COL

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Name and address of Citizen

Thomas E. Camarda, Pro Se Petitioner, under Rule 18.5, SCOTUS Certiorari Under Review, Prevailing Party under FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and Article VI, U.S. Constitution, Secured Party Creditor — UCC-1 Perfected
500 Cunat Blvd #2B
Richmond, IL 60071

Name and address of Notice Recipient

Ryan McConnell
McHenry County Circuit Court
2200 N Seminary Ave #136, Woodstock, IL 60098

Citizen's statement:

Ryan McConnell, who, while acting as a courtroom bailiff, repeatedly interfered with my protected legal activity. Mr. McConnell engaged in intimidation, verbal interference, and attempted to block my filings and communications with the clerk and judge. He overstepped his lawful duties by acting in concert with other officials to deter my exercise of constitutional rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. His conduct is a violation under 18 U.S.C. § 242 and § 245.

I certify that the forgoing information stated here is true and correct.

Citizen's signature

► Thomas Camarda

Date ► 07/21/2025

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Name and address of Citizen

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 500 Cunat Blvd #2B
 Richmond, IL 60071

Name and address of Notice Recipient

Unidentified State's Attorney
 McHenry County Circuit Court
 2200 N Seminary Ave #136, Woodstock, IL 60098

Citizen's statement:

Unidentified Assistant State's Attorney who appeared in court on behalf of the State of Illinois without ever filing an appearance, stating their full name, or disclosing their authority. This individual attempted to prosecute me without proper standing or lawful substitution, violating my right to confront my accuser and know the identity of the prosecuting party. This deliberate concealment of identity and authority is a violation of both court rules and federal law.

I certify that the foregoing information stated here is true and correct.

Citizen's signature

▶ Thomas Camarda

Date ▶ 07/21/2025

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 500 Cunat Blvd #2B
 Richmond, IL 60071

Name and address of Notice Recipient

McHenry County Clerk's Office
 McHenry County Circuit Court
 2200 N Seminary Ave #136, Woodstock, IL 60088

Citizen's statement:

McHenry County Clerk's Office for obstruction of my filings, delay in docketing, and interference with my access to the courts. The Clerk's staff have, on multiple occasions, failed to record legally significant motions and notices, tampered with the timeline of proceedings, and obstructed access to records. These acts constitute a violation of my right to petition the court and receive due process, and are actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

I certify that the forgoing information stated here is true and correct.

Citizen's signature

▶ *Thomas Camarda*

Date ▶ 07/21/2025

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