

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JOHN J. PASTORE, PETITIONER

v.

TOMI E. PASTORE, RESPONDENT

**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT**

**PETITIONER'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF REGARDING THE
SEPTEMBER 18, 2026 INTERVENING MATTER**

The corrected petition seeks review exclusively of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court's April 27, 2026 order. This supplemental brief reports a later development. It does not change the Question Presented or ask this Court to review a different state-court order.

The Rule 60(a) path to the requested execution

On July 13, 2026, Respondent moved under Maine Rule of Civil Procedure 60(a) to amend the October 21, 2025 Divorce Judgment. The motion did not identify execution language already contained in that Judgment. It asserted that the Court had "inadvertently excluded" such language, stated that counsel "respectfully suggests" the Court intended an execution to issue, and requested an amendment allowing execution to issue upon Respondent's request.

Petitioner filed a written opposition on July 23, 2026. He argued that the motion identified no misplaced word, transposed figure, conflicting calculation, docketing error, oral ruling, incorporated agreement, or conflicting provision showing that execution language had actually been adjudicated and accidentally omitted. He cited *Bridges v. Caouette*, 2020 ME 50, paragraphs 12-13, and *Beedle v. Beedle*, 2022 ME 45, paragraphs 8-9, for the limits of Rule 60(a).

Petitioner's opposition further explained that the Judgment imposed materially different obligations with different terms, durations, maturity dates, and enforcement procedures. The proposed blanket amendment identified no particular obligation, accrued balance, credits, or treatment of installments not yet due. Petitioner argued that, if Maine Rule of Civil Procedure 69 already authorized execution on a specific and presently enforceable money judgment, no Rule 60(a) amendment was needed; if the amendment enlarged what could be enforced, it was a substantive change rather than a clerical correction.

On August 11, 2026, the District Court entered a one-page Rule 60(a) order stating that good cause had been established and correcting the Divorce Judgment "to allow an Execution to issue upon request of the Plaintiff." The order did not address Petitioner's arguments or identify omitted language within the original Judgment.

On August 25, 2026, Respondent's counsel relied on that correction to ask the clerk to issue a writ of execution for \$226,235.56, plus post-judgment interest from October 21, 2025. On September 2, 2026, while opposing Petitioner's emergency stay motion, counsel stated that no execution had yet issued and characterized the August 11 order as merely correcting a clerical error.

September 18 intervening development

On September 18, 2026, the District Court held a remote hearing in Tomi E. Pastore v. John J. Pastore, PORDC-FM-2023-259, on Petitioner's Emergency Motion to Stay Issuance and Enforcement of a Writ of Execution. The District Court orally denied the requested stay.

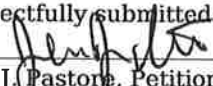
As of September 19, 2026, Petitioner had not received a written order memorializing that ruling. Petitioner had not received an issued writ and understood that Respondent's counsel likewise had not received one. Petitioner therefore does not represent the exact language or effective date of any written ruling or writ that may later issue.

Petitioner cannot satisfy the asserted amount without severe hardship and reasonably fears enforcement against his only home, where his 87-year-old mother and children reside.

This chronology is offered only to explain that the threatened execution began with the post-judgment Rule 60(a) proceeding and to advise the Court of a continuing practical consequence of the loss of appellate review described in the petition. Petitioner does not ask this Court, in this petition, to decide the merits of the Rule 60(a) order, the requested writ, or the September 18 oral ruling.

Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court consider this limited subsequent development together with the corrected petition to the extent permitted by Rule 15.8.

Respectfully submitted:



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Dated: September 21, 2026