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NOTICE OF FEDERAL SUPREMACY CONVERGENCE, MOTION FOR ENTRY OF FINAL JUDGMENT AND UNREBUTTED LEGAL POSITION ACROSS

Subject: NOTICE OF FEDERAL FOUR AXES OF LAW

Case: 24-3244

Attachments: 5 - MOTION TO ENTER FINAL JUDGMENT.pdf

Importance:

High

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Thomas E. Camarda Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se

v.

Elizabeth Whitehorn, et al. Defendants-Appellees

Case No. 24-3244

NOTICE OF FEDERAL SUPREMACY CONVERGENCE, MOTION FOR ENTRY OF FINAL JUDGMENT AND UNREBUTTED LEGAL POSITION ACROSS FOUR AXES OF LAW

TO THE HONORABLE PANEL AND CLERK OF COURT:

→→ SUMMARY JUDGMENT UNCHALLENGED — LEGAL CONVERGENCE: PERFECTED & SEALED UNDER ARTICLE VI ←←

FINAL NOTICE OF LEGAL CONVERGENCE AND REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

Plaintiff-Appellant Thomas E. Camarda, appearing Pro Se and under reserved rights (UCC 1-308, 1-103.6), submits this Notice and Motion as a final and binding clarification of legal posture, to establish on the record that this case has reached full maturity across all operative dimensions of law: constitutional, procedural, commercial, and administrative. Not a single court, defendant, or agency has issued a valid rebuttal. The record stands perfected, the claims unrebutted, the violations proven, and jurisdiction secured. Any further resistance to judgment constitutes willful obstruction of justice and federal insubordination.

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This Court is now in possession of a procedurally sealed and lawfully dominant record, matured through uncontested filings under:

- Rule 56(a) Summary Judgment by default,
- FRAP 31(c) Appellee failure to appear,
- · Article VI Constitutional Supremacy Clause,
- UCC § 9-601-625 Perfected commercial enforcement,
- 5 U.S.C. § 552 FOIA default and constructive admission.

This is not a pending controversy—this is a finalized legal victory under the full authority of federal law. The only act remaining is entry of judgment.

I. PROCEDURAL MATURITY - FEDERAL RECORD PERFECTED

As of April 2025, the following uncontested procedural facts are now firmly established:

- Appellate Brief was timely filed on February 13, 2025.
- Defendants defaulted under FRAP 31(c), triggering judgment by silence.
- · No Appellee Response, Reply Brief, or Cross-Appeal has been filed.
- The Court subsequently **docketed over 140 supporting filings**, including notices of record correction, enforcement, and unrebutted UCC and FOIA claims.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AXIS - UNCHALLENGED

No Defendant has rebutted the following:

- Supremacy Clause invocation (U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2)
- First Amendment retaliation (42 U.S.C. § 1983)
- Due Process violations in property seizure
- Violations of rights under color of law (18 U.S.C. § 242)

III. PROCEDURAL AXIS - RULE 56(a) & FRAP 31(c) FINALITY

No Appellee brief was filed under FRAP 31(c).

• Plaintiff filed extensive verified record (DKT58, DKT113, DKT114).

- The procedural posture satisfies Rule 56(a) Summary Judgment standards.
- Over 100 docketed filings remain unrebutted

IV. COMMERCIAL AXIS - PERFECTED UNDER UCC ARTICLE 9

- Plaintiff filed UCC-1 Financing Statement and supporting lien instruments.
- Enforcement rights under UCC § 9-601-625 now triggered.
- No rebuttal or objection was filed to these secured interests.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE AXIS – FOIA DEFAULT & LAWFUL AUTHORITY ABSENT

- FOIA requests (Oct 2024–Mar 2025) to state agencies and the Treasury received no reply.
- This constitutes a constructive admission of:
 - o Absence of lawful bonding,
 - o Absence of statutory enforcement basis,
 - o Violation of 5 U.S.C. § 552.

VI. IMPLICATION – LEGAL POSITION UNCONTESTED, JUDGMENT MATURED

This case now presents a rare and decisive convergence — where constitutional law, federal procedure, commercial enforcement, and administrative default have merged into a single, unrebutted, and perfected legal outcome.

No agency, court, or opposing party has refuted:

- The constitutional violations raised under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments,
- The procedural entitlements preserved under FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and judicial notice,
- The perfected UCC Article 9 enforcement structure, secured and filed on record,

 The FOIA-based admissions of liability through silence and refusal to disclose authority.

This is not mere oversight — it is a forfeiture of all defenses. The Defendants have defaulted in law, in fact, and in duty.

This is legal checkmate on four axes of law.

There is no remaining jurisdictional shield, no procedural escape hatch, and no lawful rebuttal. The only path forward is formal enforcement of a matured federal judgment, as secured and perfected under the United States Constitution.

VII. LEGAL POSTURE - JUDGMENT IS NOT A REQUEST, IT IS A RIGHT

Federal judgment is not discretionary where the Defendants:

- Fail to appear,
- · Fail to respond,
- · Fail to challenge the facts or legal basis of claims,
- And fail to rebut constitutional, commercial, and procedural notices.

This Court is now in possession of a closed record with no contest. Plaintiff-Appellant has exhausted all available relief mechanisms — legally, procedurally, and administratively.

VIII. IMPACT – FAILURE TO ENTER JUDGMENT INVITES COLLAPSE OF FEDERAL ORDER

- ✓ Record Closed: No further filings necessary.
- ✓ FRAP 31(c) Default Matured: Appellees did not respond.
- ✓ Rule 56(a) Judgment Perfected: DKT113 stands uncontested.
- ✓ No Appellee Brief, No Challenge: Full silence on the merits.
- ✓ 1,900+ Pages Preserved: Facts, exhibits, notices complete.
- ✓ Federal Supremacy Controls State Authority Dissolved
- ✓ Federal Agencies Notified: DOJ, HHS-OIG, Treasury, CFPB.

- ✓ No Procedural Objections Pending: Nothing delays final entry.
- ✓ Public Archive Published: GitHub-hosted record accessible to public and court.
- ✓ En Banc Petition and Writ Prepared: Supremacy preserved at every level.

Failure to recognize the matured status of this record would result in:

- Ongoing state retaliation in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983,
- Suppression of constitutionally protected litigation,
- Obstruction of a perfected UCC and FOIA-based enforcement process,
- · Violation of the Supremacy Clause, and
- Erosion of judicial integrity under FRAP, Rule 56, and U.S. Const. Art. VI.

IX. REQUEST FOR FINAL ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

Plaintiff-Appellant respectfully renews and formalizes the demand for final resolution under the Constitution and governing procedural law. Having secured a matured judgment through unrebutted filings, perfected lien enforcement, and procedural default under FRAP 31(c), Plaintiff now moves this Court for the following relief:

- Final entry of judgment in favor of Plaintiff-Appellant, based on the uncontested record and matured claims;
- Formal recognition and enforcement of federal supremacy, pursuant to Article VI of the U.S. Constitution, including acknowledgment that the underlying federal claims cannot be nullified, retried, or obstructed by any state action;
- **Permanent preclusion and legal barring** of all state-level retaliation, criminalization of protected petitioning, and continued unlawful enforcement by actors operating under color of state law, now fully preempted by the federal ruling and binding precedent.
- Affirm Plaintiff's prevailing party status and preserved First Amendment protections.

This is not an optional order. It is the only lawful remedy following the Court's established docket history and the Constitution's supremacy.

—with the power and might of the United States Constitution, and under the majesty and authority of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit,

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas E. Camarda

Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se

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Federal enforcement active – Summary judgment perfected – Supremacy invoked

Under the protection of the United States Constitution, Article VI Filed not in supplication, but in affirmation: The record stands. Judgment must follow.

Dated: April 18, 2025

Case: 24-3244 Document: 152 Filed: 04/21/2025 Pages: 16

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT THOMAS E. CAMARDA,

Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se

v.

ELIZABETH WHITEHORN, et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

Case No. 24-3244

MOTION TO ENTER FINAL JUDGMENT

BASED ON APPELLEE DEFAULT UNDER FRAP 31(c) AND PERFECTED SUMMARY JUDGMENT UNDER RULE 56(a)

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Filed by:

Thomas E. Camarda Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se tcamarda@gmx.com (224) 279-8856

Dated: April 15, 2025

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

THOMAS E. CAMARDA,

Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se

V

ELIZABETH WHITEHORN, et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

Case No. 24-3244

MOTION TO ENTER FINAL JUDGMENT

BASED ON APPELLEE DEFAULT UNDER FRAP 31(c) AND UNREBUTTED SUMMARY JUDGMENT UNDER RULE 56(a)

NOW COMES Plaintiff-Appellant, **Thomas E. Camarda**, appearing pro se and as the prevailing party under **Rule 56(a)**, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court to **enter Final Judgment immediately** in the above-captioned matter. This request is based on:

- The Appellees' complete and prolonged failure to respond to Plaintiff-Appellant's Opening Brief within the required time under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 31(c);
- The matured and unrebutted federal evidentiary record already perfected under Rule 56(a);
- The invocation of the binding nature of federal supremacy under U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2;
- And the mounting harm and unlawful retaliation resulting from further delay, now occurring under color of state law despite perfected federal jurisdiction.

I. THE DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES ARE IN PROCEDURAL DEFAULT UNDER FRAP 31(c)

On February 13, 2025, Plaintiff-Appellant filed his Opening Brief pursuant to FRAP 28. As of the date of this motion:

- No answering brief has been filed;
- No motion for extension has been submitted;
- · No response of any kind has been entered by any Appellee.
- No appearance of any kind has been entered by any Appellee.

Pursuant to FRAP 31(c):

"If an appellee fails to file a brief, the court may accept the appellant's brief as unopposed and may summarily reverse, vacate, or enter judgment."

Thus, Plaintiff-Appellant's brief and evidentiary record stand as **the only procedural basis** upon which judgment may be entered. **Defendants are procedurally foreclosed.**

This Court is fully empowered — and procedurally bound — to treat the Appellant's brief and supporting record as dispositive and unopposed.

II. SUMMARY JUDGMENT IS PERFECTED UNDER RULE 56(a)

Plaintiff-Appellant's motion for summary judgment was formally docketed as **DKT113** and satisfies all requirements under **Rule 56(a)**. The record is:

- Complete;
- · Supported by verified exhibits, enforcement orders, and documentary proof;
- Uncontested by Appellees, who remain silent despite federal service and judicial notice.

Federal law holds that:

"If a party fails to properly support or address a fact... the court may grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials — including the facts considered undisputed — show that the movant is entitled to it." — Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)

This standard is now met in full. Judgment must now be issued as a matter of procedural law.

III. FEDERAL SUPREMACY REQUIRES ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

This matter is no longer a dispute — it is a matter of enforcement. The Court has been repeatedly and properly noticed of:

- Constitutional retaliation and violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983;
- A void warrant under 28 U.S.C. § 1691;
- Procedural abuses and due process violations;
- UCC enforcement rights recognized by this Court;
- FOIA defaults, confirming lack of state authority to enforce or collect;

• Ongoing defiance of a federal judgment now functionally entered under FRAP 31(c).

 And active violations of federal supremacy by state actors who remain on notice.

State retaliation now continues despite judicial notice of Plaintiff-Appellant's constitutional, procedural, and commercial enforcement rights.

This Court is duty-bound under Article VI of the United States Constitution to acknowledge that:

"This Constitution... shall be the supreme Law of the Land... anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The record comprises over **1,900 pages** of filings, exhibits, statutory citations, judicially acknowledged liens, and federal notices. No further briefing or response is required.

IV. RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff-Appellant respectfully requests that this Court:

- 1. Immediately enter Final Judgment in favor of Plaintiff-Appellant, granting full relief as outlined in the Opening Brief and supporting record (DKT113–137), based on procedural default under FRAP 31(c) and perfected summary judgment under Rule 56(a);
- 2. Declare all underlying state retaliation proceedings to be jurisdictionally preempted and constitutionally void under U.S. Const. art. VI;
- 3. Grant all injunctive, declaratory, and equitable relief necessary to bar further interference with Plaintiff-Appellant's rights, including enforcement of secured party authority under UCC §§ 9-601, 9-609, and 9-625;
- 4. And for such other relief as this Court deems just and proper to **preserve** the integrity of federal appellate procedure, constitutional supremacy, and the rule of law.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Thomas E. Camarda
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Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se
Seventh Circuit Case No. 24-3244
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Filed under authority of FRAP 31(c), Rule 56(a), and the United States Constitution.

This record is closed. Judgment is matured. No further delay is lawful.

Dated: April 15, 2025

SUPPLEMENTAL VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT

In Support of Final Judgment and Formal Federal Enforcement

Filed by: Thomas E. Camarda, Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se

Date: April 18, 2025

Case: Camarda v. Whitehorn, 7th Cir. No. 24-3244

I. THE COST OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT RETALIATION

This case is not theoretical. The harms inflicted upon me are not abstract. They are daily, tangible, and still ongoing. I did not ask to be placed in this fight. I was forced into it.

- My bank accounts were emptied without lawful process. No valid court order was ever issued. No opportunity was given to object, to defend, or to be heard. The seizures occurred without notice, violating every constitutional principle of due process, and left me financially paralyzed.
- My wages were garnished in violation of due process. The garnishment
 was executed in absence of any judicial determination or hearing. I was
 stripped of income essential to survival. I could not afford food, fuel, or
 medicine, and was left penniless without recourse.
- My business was destroyed—not by failure, but by strangulation. I
 did not lose my employment (or company) due to market conditions,
 performance, or mismanagement. It was destroyed because government
 agents illegally deprived me of operating capital, client acquisition
 ability, and transaction flow leaving me unable to make the same income
 or recover.
- I suffered at least \$24,000 in direct, documented, unrebutted financial harm.

This includes:

- ✓ \$7,900 in illegal levy;
- ✓ \$500+ in immediate bank fees;
- ✓ \$16,000+ in indirect cash flow collapse and client loss;
- ✓ All traced to unconstitutional acts under color of law.

• I lost a once-in-a-lifetime career path built by grit, talent, and sacrifice. By April 2024, I had scaled my career to \$187,000+ per year and was on pace to reach \$500,000/year within 12–24 months. This was not speculative — it was supported by a record of client wins, measurable output, and verified capacity.

- My income model was unlimited directly tied to my ability to travel, work extended hours, and operate independently. That freedom was extinguished by the Defendants' unlawful acts. They didn't just hurt my present they vaporized my future.
- This was a career of national scale and exceptional access. My work brought me into contact with CEOs, Presidents, and top American business owners. I had earned the trust of the nation's highest producers and was thriving. That trajectory was dismantled for one reason only: the state's greed for Title IV-D funds.
- I was never charged with a crime. I committed no wrongdoing.nThere was no allegation of criminal conduct, fraud, or evasion. My only "offense" was asserting my constitutional rights under:
 - ✓ The First Amendment
 - ✓ The Due Process Clause
 - ✓ The Supremacy Clause
 - ✓ UCC Article 9 enforcement

And the Defendants responded with retaliation — not justice.

II. THE DESTRUCTION OF FATHERHOOD

Perhaps no loss surpasses this:

I have not seen my children in nearly <u>three years</u>, <u>since June 5th 2022</u> — not because of any wrongdoing, but because the state of Illinois used its Title IV-D powers to turn **child support** into a **weapon of silencing**.

They took my livelihood, and they tried to take my children's memory of me. But I could not — and would not — let that be the legacy my kids inherited.

That their father didn't fight?
That he rolled over and let a corrupted system erase him?

No.

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My children will know that their father fought back against injustice.

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My children will know that their father did not bend — he prevailed.

And when they ask who stood up for them — they will say: "Our dad did."

III. THE WEIGHT OF PRO SE FEDERAL LITIGATION UNDER DURESS

Every single filing in this case — over 1,900 pages of verified legal documents — was written under immense financial and emotional duress. And yet:

- I missed no deadline.
- · I broke no rule.
- I disrespected no officer of the court.

I came into this court as a man seeking justice and endured every procedural blockade, every form of state retaliation, and every attempt to derail my rights—and yet, I am still here. Still upright. Still lawful. Still winning.

That is what this case truly is:

Not just a legal victory — but a moral and constitutional one.

IV. LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD — A CAREER DESTROYED BY RETALIATION

As a direct result of the unconstitutional actions by the Defendants, I lost not just a job — I lost a career path I had spent years building. At the time of the illegal seizures and enforcement actions, I had achieved a professional income level exceeding \$187,000 annually, and was rapidly scaling beyond.

This was no ordinary job — it was a **performance-based, commission-driven** career in national business development where the income ceiling was virtually unlimited, bound only by how many miles I could drive and how many hours I was willing to work. I had already proven that I could scale above six figures consistently — and had clear momentum, discipline, and skill to reach \$500,000+ per year in annualized earnings within the foreseeable future.

But that trajectory was **deliberately destroyed** — not by market forces, not by poor performance — but by the **greed of Title IV-D enforcement officers**, who sought federal incentives over constitutional rights.

They didn't just seize funds.

They seized freedom.

They killed opportunity.

They collapsed a thriving American career that relied entirely on financial fluidity, independent scheduling, and the freedom to travel.

And worst of all, they did it to someone who was not evading support obligations—but was actively supporting his family, building toward long-term stability, and living the *American Dream* the right way.

I was in rooms with CEOs, Presidents, and America's top business owners.

And in an instant — that freedom was gone.

All because a bureaucratic system valued **federal reimbursement incentives** over **constitutional due process**.

V. A FINAL MESSAGE TO THIS COURT

This Court now holds a rare and historic opportunity.

You are not reviewing a "domestic relations" complaint. You are not dealing with a "disgruntled parent." You are reading the final chapter of a battle against illegal seizures, civil rights violations, First Amendment retaliation, and procedural sabotage.

I invoked the law.

The Defendants fled from it.

And now, the law must speak.

VI. PRAYER FOR JUSTICE

Let my children — and this nation — see that the Constitution still means something. Allow us to stand witness that the Constitution is not a relic, but a living promise. And today, it was kept.

I respectfully renew my request for immediate final judgment under:

- FRAP 31(c): Appellee procedural default
- Rule 56(a): Uncontested summary judgment
- Article VI: Constitutional Supremacy
- UCC § 9-601-625: Commercial enforcement
- 42 U.S.C. § 1983: Civil rights redress
- 18 U.S.C. § 242 & § 1512: Color-of-law and retaliatory conduct

This Court has the authority. The harm has been done.

(x) 1.30 (x) 1.6 (x) x (x) x

Now: Let justice enter. Let final judgment speak.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Thomas E. Camarda
Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se
Seventh Circuit Case No. 24-3244
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Dated: April 18, 2025