No. 19-8860

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RE: Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam, Petitioner

Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam,

Petitioner

On Petition for a Writ of Mandamus to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Case Nos. 15-1424, -1433; 15-1429, -1869; 16-1607;

that affect 19-1223; 19-1794; 14-1495; 15-1831; 20-1492; 19-1251; PTAB Case CBM2016-00081; and 16-358-RTH (COFC)

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam Self-Represented Petitioner 222 Stanford Avenue Menlo Park, CA 94025 (650) 690-0995 October 10, 2020



RULE 29.6 STATEMENT

The Rule 29.6 disclosure statement included in the petition for a writ of mandamus remains accurate.

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

Petitioner Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam ("Dr. Arunachalam") respectfully requests rehearing of the Court's order dated October 5, 2020 dismissing the emergency petition for a writ of mandamus and denying the motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (IFP).

Petitioner asking for IFP is "using" the process, not "abusing the process." What is the process? The Court cannot prove Petitioner "abused the process," if there is even a process, much less "repeatedly" so, as the Court alleges arbitrarily and capriciously, without any evidence and has manufactured a fact. There is no process. The Court is not complying with the process. The Court has denied Petitioner fair access to process. Petitioner has no evidence that the Court has not violated Petitioner's rights.

The Court is demeaning and defaming Petitioner for no good reason and has exhibited bias in a reckless manner. The Court has committed an overt act of hate crime against an elder. Petitioner is a 72-year old, single, disabled woman of color and is a highly educated inventor of the Internet of Things (IoT)—Web Apps displayed on a Web browser, and was awarded a dozen patents with a priority date of 1995.

The Court lacks quorum in issuing its 10/5/20 Order. While Chief Justice Roberts recused, five other Justices are Defendants in Petitioner's Case 18-2488-JD (ND Ca), Justice Ginsburg died, and all the Justices remained silent about Chief Justice

Roberts' financial conflicts of interests and foreign allegiance to Knights of Malta, the Queen of England and the Pope, in misprision of treason and sedition. They all lost jurisdiction.

There is no case. There is no controversy. All that Petitioner asked the Court was to Order the lower Courts to do their solemn oath duty to enforce the Law of the Land as declared by this Court by Chief Justice Marshall in stare decisis Supreme Court Precedents in Fletcher v. Peck (1810), Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819), Grant v. Raymond (1832) et al — the Mandated Prohibition from repudiating patent contract grants by the absolute highest authority — in accord with the Contract Clause and Separation of Powers Clause of the Constitution. Chief Justice Marshall declared a Government-issued "grant is a contract," and that "The Law of this case is the law of all. ... is applicable to contracts of all descriptions...there is nothing for the court to act upon," save enforce the Constitution - the Mandated Prohibition, without impairing the obligation of contracts in accord with the Constitution.

The Court Would Rather Engage In Lawlessness Than Enforce Stare Decisis Fletcher, Dartmouth College, et al:

Has the Court <u>manufactured another judicial ruse</u> so as to avoid enforcing *Fletcher et al* by procedural sleight of hand in judicial malfeasance and misfeasance?

In <u>TC Heartland</u> LLC v. Kraft Foods Group Brands LLC, 581 U.S. 16-341 (1917), 137 S. Ct. 1514, the

Court ruled against the Federal Circuit not abiding by the Court's precedential rulings in Fourco Glass Co. v. Transmirra Products Corp., 353 U.S. 222-226 (1957) for a century. The Court must take Judicial Notice of its own stare decisis precedents in accord with the Contract Clause of the Constitution, but failed to do so, capriciously and arbitrarily, biased against Petitioner, in breach of its solemn oath duty to enforce the Law of the Land. Why? To acknowledge Fletcher is to admit deceiving the public for decades in a collusive fraud between the Judiciary, USPTO, the Legislature and Corporate Infringers. So the Court manufactured a false reason, calling Petitioner names, that Petitioner is "malicious," "frivolous" and has "repeatedly abused the process," for the Court's own misconduct. The Court damaged Petitioner's pristine reputation and impeccable credentials. The Court and the Clerk's Office have lost their immunity, in their wanton, willful omissions to deprive Petitioner of her fair access to process and to the Court.

Wherefore, the Court must grant rehearing.

Respectfully submitted,

October 10, 2020

Lakshmi Arunachalam

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Pro Se Petitioner Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam

RULE 44 CERTIFICATE

I, Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam, petitioner pro se, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

- 1. This petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.
- 2. The grounds of this petition are limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

Lakshmi Arunachalam

Signature

Executed on October 10, 2020

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