

ORIGINAL

No: 22-5081

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

FILED

NOV 12 2022

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

PALANI KARUPAIYAN; P.P.; R.P., Petitioners

v.

TOWNSHIP OF WOODBRIDGE; STATE OF NEW JERSEY;
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; UNION OF INDIA;
OFFICER GANDHI, 5038, individually and in his official
capacity as Parking enforcement officer of Woodbridge;
WOODBRIDGE POLICE DEPARTMENT, Respondent(s)

On PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit (USCA3)

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Palani Karupaiyan.
Pro se, Petitioner,
C/o Pravin
110 Caton Ave, Unit 2M
Brooklyn, NY-11218.
Email: palanikay@gmail.com
212-470-2048(m)

RECEIVED

NOV - 1 2022

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

II. Contents	
I. TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
II. TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	3
III. PETITION FOR REHEARING.....	4
IV. REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING	4
1) Pro se Standards.....	4
2) Woodbridge Township illegally towed and sold the Porsche car which used as live/sleep place for Petitioner is continues uncivilized and irreparable situation, constitutional violations	5
a) When the case is sub judice with USSC, Woodbridge TWP illegally auctioned/Sold the petitioner's Porsche car because Petitioner filed US Dist Court Complaint.....	5
b) Woodbridge illegally Towed and Sold the Car without due process violated the 14 th amendment.....	7
c) Petitioner's Continues Suffering/Injuries without Car	8
3) Now the USCA-3 sub judice the appeal of Order dated Aug 19 2022 from the district Court.	10
4) Rehearing granting standard.....	10
V. CONCLUSION	10
VI. CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH AND OTHER NEED	12
VII. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	13
 VIII. EXHIBITS Attached	
a) Exhibit-A – Digital Credit Union – Car loan lien release.	
b) Exhibit-B – Thumb Diabetic neuropathy damage	
c) Exhibit-C – Order denial of Writ of Certiorari, docket 22-5081, Karupaiyan et al v. Woodbridge twp et al.	

II. TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<u>BE & K Constr. Co. v. NLRB</u> , 536 U.S. 516, 525, 122 S.Ct. 2390, 153 L.Ed.2d 499 (2002)	6
<u>Bell v. Burson</u> , 402 US 535 - Supreme Court 1971.....	7
<u>Bill Johnson's Restaurants, Inc. v. NLRB</u> , 461 U.S. 731, 741, 103 S.Ct. 2161, 76 L.Ed.2d 277 (1983).....	6
<u>Borough of Duryea, Pa. v. Guarnieri</u> , 564 US 379 – USSC 2011	6
<u>Boumediene v. Bush</u> , 551 US 1160 - Supreme Court 2007	10
<u>California Motor Transport Co. v. Trucking Unlimited</u> , 404 U.S. 508, 513, 92 S.Ct. 609, 30 L.Ed.2d 642 (1972).....	6
<u>Conner v. Simler</u> , 367 US 486. Sup.Ct(1961)	10
<u>Erickson v. Pardus</u> , 551 US 89 - Supreme Court 2007.....	4
<u>Estelle v. Gamble</u> , 429 U.S. 97, 106, 97 S.Ct. 285, 50 L.Ed.2d 251 (1976)	4
<u>Federal Exp. Corp. v. Holowecki</u> , 552 US 389 - Supreme Court 2008	4
<u>Goldberg v. Kelly</u> , 397 U. S. 254 (1970)	7
<u>Pascarella v. SWIFT TRANS. CO., INC.</u> , Dist. Court, D. NJ 2009	7
<u>Pittman v. CCDCFS</u> , 640 F. 3d 716 - USCA, 6th Cir 2011	7
<u>Sniadach v. Family FinanceCorp.</u> , 395 U. S. 337 (1969)	7
<u>Sure-Tan, Inc. v. NLRB</u> , 467 U.S. 883, 96-897, 104 S.Ct. 2803, 81 L.Ed.2d 732 (1984);	6
<u>Timbs v. Indiana</u> , 139 S. Ct. 682 - Supreme Court 2019.....	7
 Constitutional Provisions	
14 th amendment.....	7
First Amendment	6

III. PETITION FOR REHEARING

Pursuant to Rule 44.2, Petitioner(s) Palani Karupaiyan respectfully Petition for Rehearing of the Court's order denying Certiorari. The PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI is denied on Oct 03 2022. (Exhibit-C)

IV. REASONS FOR GRANTING REHEARING

1) PRO SE STANDARDS

Because of Petitioner is pro se, Petitioner prays this Court for his pleadings are to be "*liberally construed*". Federal Exp. Corp. v. Holowecki, 552 US 389 - Supreme Court 2008 at 1158, pro se litigants are held to a lesser pleading standard than other parties. See Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 106, 97 S.Ct. 285, 50 L.Ed.2d 251 (1976) (Pro se pleadings are to be "*liberally construed*")

Erickson v. Pardus, 551 US 89 - Supreme Court 2007 @ 2200

A document filed pro se is "to be liberally construed," Estelle, 429 U.S., at 106, 97 S.Ct. 285, and "a pro se complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.

2) WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP ILLEGALLY TOWED AND SOLD THE PORSCHE CAR WHICH USED AS LIVE/SLEEP PLACE FOR PETITIONER IS CONTINUES UNCIVILIZED AND IRREPARABLE SITUATION, CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS

a) WHEN THE CASE IS SUB JUDICE WITH USSC, WOODBRIDGE TWP ILLEGALLY AUCTIONED/SOLD THE PETITIONER'S PORSCHE CAR BECAUSE PETITIONER FILED US DIST COURT COMPLAINT.

On May 25 2022, and next day, Petitioner had phone call from Samuel (Phone: 201-758-6069) who is the Agent of Woodbridge Twp said that

- 1) Woodbridge Twp is auctioned and sold the Petitioners Porsche Car
- 2) Samuel will be destroying Petitioner's Children photography from the Car.
- 3) Also Samuel said that he will be destroying children memorable things from the Car.
- 4) Samuel claimed that "The owner of the vehicle is Digital federal credit Union" which is wrong. Petitioner fully paid and got the lien out of DMV. i.e Petitioner fully own the car. Exhibit-A, Lien Release from Digital Federal Credit Union. Since Petitioner is owner, hold both keys of car.

5) Samuel need both Porsche car keys from the Petitioner.

Retaliatory reason Woodbridge sold the Porsche car

Samuel said that Woodbridge Twp sold the Porsche Cayenne thru auction and destroying children photo and Children's memorable things from car because of Petitioner filed US District Court complaint.

In Borough of Duryea, Pa. v. Guarnieri, 564 US 379 – USSC 2011 at 2494, USSC ruled that

"This Court's precedents confirm that the Petition Clause protects the right of individuals to appeal to Courts and other forums established by the government for resolution of legal disputes. "[T]he right of access to Courts for redress of wrongs is an aspect of the First Amendment right to petition the government." Sure-Tan, Inc. v. NLRB, 467 U.S. 883, 96-897, 104 S.Ct. 2803, 81 L.Ed.2d 732 (1984); see also BE & K Constr. Co. v. NLRB, 536 U.S. 516, 525, 122 S.Ct. 2390, 153 L.Ed.2d 499 (2002); Bill Johnson's Restaurants, Inc. v. NLRB, 461 U.S. 731, 741, 103 S.Ct. 2161, 76 L.Ed.2d 277 (1983); California Motor Transport Co. v. Trucking Unlimited, 404 U.S. 508, 513, 92 S.Ct. 609, 30 L.Ed.2d 642 (1972).

In Guarnieri at 2495 this Court ruled that

"The right to petition allows citizens to express their ideas, hopes, and concerns to their government and their elected representatives, whereas the right to speak fosters the public exchange of ideas that is integral to deliberative democracy as well as to the whole realm of ideas and human affairs. Beyond the political sphere, both speech and petition advance personal expression, although the right to petition is generally concerned

with expression directed to the government seeking redress of a grievance".

b) WOODBRIDGE ILLEGALLY TOWED AND SOLD THE CAR WITHOUT DUE PROCESS VIOLATED THE 14TH AMENDMENT

In Bell v. Burson, 402 US 535 - Supreme Court 1971 @539

Once licenses are issued, as in petitioner's case, their continued possession may become essential in the pursuit of a livelihood. Suspension of issued licenses thus involves state action that adjudicates important interests of the licensees. In such cases the licenses are not to be taken away without that procedural due process required by the Fourteenth Amendment. Sniadach v. Family FinanceCorp., 395 U. S. 337 (1969); Goldberg v. Kelly, 397 U. S. 254 (1970). Same in Pittman v. CCDCFS, 640 F. 3d 716 - USCA, 6th Cir 2011, Pascarella v. SWIFT TRANS. CO., INC., Dist. Court, D. NJ 2009

As Ruled in Bell@539, Woodbridge illegally towed and illegally sold the car without due process violated in the 14th amendment and the car is much more essential to homeless than driver license. No Due process was given before car towed out of Petitioner and before sold it.

In Similar situation in Timbs v. Indiana, 139 S. Ct. 682 - Supreme Court 2019 @684

The vehicle's forfeiture, the court determined, would be grossly disproportionate to the gravity of Timbs's offense, and therefore unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment's Excessive Fines Clause.

Timbs@691

I agree with that conclusion. As an original matter, I acknowledge, the appropriate vehicle for incorporation may well be the Fourteenth Amendment's Privileges or Immunities Clause

Justice THOMAS, concurring in the judgment

I would hold that the right to be free from excessive fines is one of the "privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States" protected by the Fourteenth Amendment

c) PETITIONER'S CONTINUES SUFFERING/INJURIES WITHOUT CAR

Being Situs inversus totalis, a **sudden death syndrome**. The diabetic illness increase the Situs inversus complication/risk multiple fold. When this petition is sub-judice, petitioner was suffering from COVID, still not recovered from side effects of Covid.

When the covid attacked, the situation was deadly to the petitioner, could not eat anything for 6 days and need to survive with orange juice alone, which elevated the Blood Sugar to extreme level. Sometimes Blood Glucose machine was not able to measure extreme high glucose number. Petitioner is not yet recovered from Covid

damages and his lungs are congested constantly, body, joint pain become permanent. Thumb Diabetic neuropathy damaged. **Exhibit-B.**

Without car, petitioner used bi-cycle to go around for humanitarian needs, bi-cycle seat brushed the buttocks of the petitioners, injury become permanent due to diabetics and the injury is not hearing, continues to be painful.

Petitioner applied rental assistant to NY state and NY city which was denied.

Now **winter** is approaching, being homeless, unemployed, disabled diabetic, situs inversus, constantly, continuously, exponentially risk to COVID, situation **is deadly without the car.** The Porsche car belong to the Petitioner's Kids and their safety who are the Petitioners in the name of PP, RP. The Porsche Car and kids photos, Kids' memorable things in the car are priceless, worth more than millions dollars. So petitioner prays the Court for grating the Petition for Rehearing.

**3) NOW THE USCA-3 SUB JUDICE THE APPEAL OF ORDER
DATED AUG 19 2022 FROM THE DISTRICT COURT.**

Now the Appellant/Petitioner(s) filed Notice of appeal with USCA3 for the Dist Court order dated Aug 19 2022, and docketed 22-2949 with USCA3. The Dist Court Order dated Aug 19 2022 is referring/pointing /merged the Dist Court Orders which are this Petition with USSC's Sub judice. The reason(s) stated, Petitioner pray USSC for their PETITION FOR REHEARING should be granted by USSC.

4) REHEARING GRANTING STANDARD

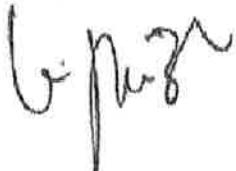
In Conner v. Simler, 367 US 486. Sup. Ct (1961), Certiorari was originally denied, 365 US 844 (1961), in which on rehearing, that order was vacated and Certiorari granted; the case was then decided on the merits. Same in Boumediene v. Bush, 551 US 1160 - Supreme Court 2007.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth in this Petition, Palani Karupaiyan respectfully requests this Honorable Court grant rehearing and his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari. Vacate the denial order Oct 3 2022

Also, the Court should hold the parallel petition for Certiorari (22-5085 - Palani Karupaiyan, et al., v. L. Naganda, et al) and its rehearing, then consider both petitions together.

Respectfully submitted.



Palani Karupaiyan C/o Pravin
110 Caton Ave, Unit 2M
Brooklyn, NY-11218
212-470-2048(m), Palanikay@gmail.com

No: 22-5081

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PALANI KARUPAIYAN; P.P.; R.P., Petitioners

v.

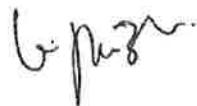
TOWNSHIP OF WOODBRIDGE et al

VI. CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH AND OTHER NEED

The Petitioner hereby certify that the grounds are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

The Petitioners, we believe this petition for rehearing to be meritorious and hereby certify that this petition is presented in good faith and not for purpose of delay.

The Petition for rehearing was prepared with Word 2013, Century schoolbook font 14¹ and contains words count 1400 approx. and 8 pages. Respectfully Submitted



Palani Karupaiyan.

¹ Due to Petitioner's diabetic, eye blurring disability petitioner used Font 14 instead of 12 which may add additional pages, Word counts is not violated.

No: 22-5081

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

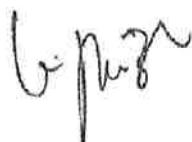
PALANI KARUPAIYAN; P.P.; R.P.,
v.
TOWNSHIP OF WOODBRIDGE et al

VII. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, **Palani Karupaiyan**, on Oct 28 2022?, declare under penalty of perjury that I have served a copies of the Petitioner's 1) **Petition for Rehearing** to the Respondents as below

Defendants	Email-id
Twp of Woodbridge	john.mitch@twp.woodbridge.nj.us
New Jersey Attorney General	NJAG.ElectronicService.CivilMatters@law.njoag.gov
United States	john.ruymann@usdoj.gov
Office of the Ambassador of Indian Embassy- Wash D.C (Union of India)	psamb.washington@mea.gov.in
Solicitor General of the United States	SupremeCtBriefs@USDOJ.gov

Respectfully submitted



Palani Karupaiyan, pro se petitioner.

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**