

No. _____

24A 1066

In the Supreme Court of the United States

Vorcelia Oliphant-Macher

Applicant,

v.

Peter Macher, Housing Authority of New Haven, City of New Haven, State of Connecticut Comptroller's Office, City of Meriden Police, State of Connecticut Probate Court, Anthony Oliphant, State of Connecticut Department of Elderly Services.

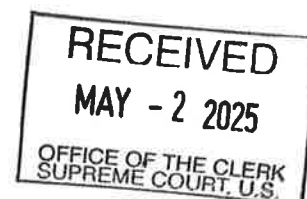
Respondents.

**Application from the United States Court of Appeals for the
Second Circuit Court (No. 25-104)**

**To the Honorable Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice of the Supreme
Court of the United States and Circuit Justice for the Second Circuit**

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Dated April 28, 2025



Questions Presented

- I. Should the Applicant be exposed to irreparable harm, for the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, granting the Emergency Injunction Motion in form but denying the emergency relief in substance by delaying until after the briefing of the appeal is completed, to appoint a Merits Panel for review of the entire appeal.
- II. Should the Applicant be exposed to the irreparable harm of having to bring her mother to Meriden Probate Court proceedings and continue to be subjected to Criminal proceedings related, when the both have a strong showing of originating in retaliation against the Applicant, in the month of March, for exercising her Constitutional Rights under the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
- III. Should the Applicant be forced to produce her mother in a probate proceeding used to retaliate against the Applicant, where, if such is successful can result in her mother's unnecessary suffering and hasten eminent death and fraudulent control or possession of the Applicant's place of business for the probate court/petitioner's brother trying to make any proper, legal transfer of the property over 20 years prior, made to appear as a fraudulent transfer.

- IV. Should the police of Geographical District 7 (GA 7), the State of Connecticut Superior Court, State agencies such as, the Department of Elderly Services, the State Comptroller's Office), and the Applicant's brother, Anthony Oliphant, be used to cause the Applicant undue sufferings, irreparable harm, for the Applicant seeking divorce, and relief from losses related to being married to the defendant, Peter Macher, with whom the Applicant's brother is being used as tactical arms of the State of Connecticut in retaliation of the Applicant for: accessing the courts; seeking divorce and to recover money taken by the Comptroller Office from the Applicant's benefits, monthly but reimbursed to the defendant.
- V. Should the Applicant be subjected to retaliation by the police being used as tactical arms of retaliation for the State of Connecticut, to manufacture false arrest, to facilitate damaging the Applicant's character, name, and reputation in attempts to disqualify her in the alleged probate process. The Applicant has never been arrested. purposed for the Applicant's permanent removal from her mother's home, the same being the Applicant's place of business.
- VI. In violation of the Applicant's Fourth, Fourteenth Amendment rights to the U.S. Constitution, among others, as associated with the Applicant's husband, and now engaging the applicant's brother, who it is strongly

assumed, is being coerced to bring alleged conservatorship action in the Meriden, Connecticut probate court:

- VII. Should the Applicant be subject to retaliation or forgo, constitutional protections under the First, Third, Sixth, Fourteenth Amendment rights for seeking relief in court warranting 18 U.S.C. §§ 1503, 1512, protection.

Table of Contents

Questions Presented	i -ii
Parties to the Proceeding.	iii
Corporate Disclosure Statement	ii
Related Proceedings Below	ii
Table of Authorities	vi
Introduction	1
Decisions Below	2
Jurisdiction.	2
Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved.	2
Factual Background.	3

INDEX OF APPENDIX

APPENDIX ONE:.....

Mandate Second Circuit Court of Appeals

APPENDIX TWO:.....

Secretary of State Business Registration

APPENDIX THREE:

Criminal Case No. 7M-CR-0359815-S Arrest Sheet

APPENDIX FOUR:

Connecticut District Court complaint, 3:23-cv-01450, Docket No. 65, 4th Amended

Complaint pp. 14,16 of 54

APPENDIX FIVE:

Second Circuit Court Emergency Injunctions April 2025 filings and

18 USC 1962 filings

APPENDIX SIX:

Money owed from Housing Authority of New Haven

APPENDIX SEVEN:

Emails to Peter Macher asking him whether he sent others

To have her brother Applicant's brother to harass her

APPENDIX EIGHT

Text messages with attorney Allison,
allegedly appointed as Nola's Attorney.

APPENDIX NINE

Docket No. 65, 32-23-cv-01450

APPENDIX TEN

Connecticut Appellate Court A.C. 48412,
Motions To Set Aside Delinquency Order

APPENDIX ELEVEN.:
Housing Court Decision

Corporate Disclosure Statement

The City of Meriden is a corporation, a legal entity of the State of Connecticut. The city incorporated in 1867

Related Proceedings Below

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit:

- *Oliphant-Macher, Vorcelia v. Macher, Peter, et al. A.C. 25-104*

Connecticut District Court:

- *Oliphant-Macher, Vorcelia v. Macher, Peter, et al. 32:23-CV-01450*

State of Connecticut Superior Court

- *Oliphant-Macher, Vorcelia v. Macher, Peter, et al. NNH-23-CV-506-0418-S*
- *Oliphant-Macher v. Thompson, Shelly NHH-24-CV-500-6717-S*

State of Connecticut Appellate Court

- *Oliphant-Macher, Vorcelia v. Macher, Peter, A.C. 48412*

- I. There Is a “Significant Possibility”] this Court Would Grant the Application and eventually Certiorari Because the Pattern the Police use as a Catalyst in taking Control of Individuals, by False Arrests to have Them Removed In Order for others to Take Control or Possession of Properties where the Violation of the Removed Individual Rights Are “Indisputably Clear.” . . as Done in Retaliation for Court Actions Decided in Petitioner’s Favor and Intimidation to create fear to deter The Applicant/Removed Individual s from Pursuing Court Actions Involving Divorce and other matters related to divorce with state agencies. App. 9

- A. The Appellate Court’s Mandate Referring the Petition for Emergency Injunction to a “Merit Panel” of Judges is Causing Delay When Time is Essential to Avoid the Irreparable Harm Pending or Impending Death Of Petitioner’s elderly mother who has dementia, to Remove Her from the

Applicant’s Care, without the Appellate Court’s Emergency Injunction to Issue a “Stay” in the Probate Court and the State of Connecticut Superior Criminal Court for the Unconstitutional Consequences Impending	
B. The Second Circuit Mandate Infringes on Substantial Constitutional Rights, Requiring Strict Scrutiny	
C. the Burden Shifts to the Defendants, the State of Connecticut, mainly the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals to Justify its Mandate Under Strict Scrutiny..	22
II. Under Strict Scrutiny the Applicant is Likely to Prevail on her Due Process Claims under both the Fifth and Fourteenth due process Amendments, and All the Claims for the Violation of Constitutional Rights Set Forth in this Application for Emergency Injunction Showing That for the Circumstances Presented the Mandate is Not Justified for the Delay and Irreparable harm it stands to create.....	24

Table of Authorities

Cases

APPLICATION

To the Honorable Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Justice for the Second Circuit:

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 22 and 23, and 28 U.S.C. § 1651, the Applicant (“Vorcelia Oliphant”) respectfully requests a writ for an emergency injunction or in the least a stay, by ***Wednesday April 30, 10:00 A.M.***— related to Meriden Probate Court regarding Nola Oliphant, the alleged hearing is to be held on April 30, 2025, 11:00 A.M and the related Criminal Case No. 7M-CR-0359815-S, due for hearing on May 8, 2025. This would be the same date that the person evicted from the Applicant’s premises is due to move and is where the Applicant needs to be to obtain the apartment key from her or her attorney to see the inside of the unit in order that any damages cannot be said to have occurred after the evicted party vacated the New Haven property.

The Applicant is made to believe she must appear and present her elderly mother for a conservatorship hearing on April 30, 2025. Under the circumstances and how the matter is conducted, the Applicant has many reservations whether to trust this process and believes her mother is in danger: An April 21, 2025, interview was scheduled by the Applicant, by text communication with an Attorney who initiated contact with her by text message. He said he had been “appointed by the court¹”. However, The Applicant has received nothing nor has her mother to this affect in writing or any service of process for the alledged probate hearing

¹ The Applicant received nothing in writing of a court appointed attorney for her mother.

scheduled. The Applicant is not flaunting any court orders but neither wishes to subject herself and her mother to a process that presents strongly with a spirit of retaliation.

The attorney presented April 17, 2025, as the date already set to interview Nola Oliphant, the mother alone. a date of which the Applicant had no knowledge. He and the Applicant set the interview for Monday, April 21, 2025. The Applicant requested and it was agreed to meet at the mother's home. The Applicant later noted a conflict, overlooked for trying to accommodate the attorney's rushed time frame and texted requesting to set a later date for anytime other than that coming Tuesday, April 22nd. The attorney responded by demanding the place to meet to be at his office but keeping the date and time and blocking the Applicant from responding to confirm and aid he would report to the court in the same message if the interview was not kept. App. 8. The interview did not happen, because the confusion of whether the original date and place were in place, and the attorney changing the place without opportunity to confirm. When the attorney unblocked his phone, the Applicant requested any time other than that Tuesday, he then texted that it was not an option he had reported to the court. App. 8

The Applicant called an Uber about Wednesday, April 23, 2025, to meet an electrician at her house in New Haven, to have work done; taking her mother to New Haven with her. When the Uber arrived, different cars, looking like undercover police, pulled up to the front of the house as well. Having multiple cars

like this in front of the house and now when the Uber arrived was very unusual and not a coincidence.

The Applicant tried to contact authorities (not local police), about the situation. As she did, these all left as did the Uber. The Applicant canceled all plans to leave her mother's home and her place of business App.6 until she could leave the state of Connecticut for the harassment and fear her mother could be taken with plans to return for the hearing Scheduled on April 30, 2025, but doubtful of the process and her mother's safety if she should go into Meriden Probate Court. The Applicant has tried but has not been able to obtain an attorney under the circumstances.

Criminal Case No. 7M-CR-0359815-S, resulted from false arrest occurred about March 27, 2025, in Applicant's place of Business, App. 2, and the home of the Applicant's mother. The false charges of 53a-167a, Class A, misdemeanor² is a violation of the Applicant's First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, done in retaliation for all the court and other State of Connecticut related activity occurring in the month of March, which is when the intense harassment from the Applicant's brother commenced. App. 7: He, engaging the Meriden police assisting him, began, at least once every week at the beginning of March, peaking with the Applicant's false contrived arrest, on March 27, 2025. Because the state of

² A orchestrated misdemeanor sounds harmless, however the fact that involves police, has an ongoing stigma such that the police can make any allegations, worst in the future. In addition to this being at the time of a probate matters is concerning and not a harmless misdemeanor as it appears.

Connecticut **could not** find anything in the Applicant's life or background to ensnare or discredit her in probate court, they have resorted to manufactured means which the timing and purpose of this false arrest shows, being the one and only arrest of the Applicant ever.³ App.3. It is not mere speculation, that real purpose of the false arrest is mainly to assist that both she now and her brother, who has quite an arrest history up to 2007, are found unfit in a questionable conservatorship proceeding in order to appoint others over her mother to derive financial benefit by placing her in the court/ State of Connecticut Control; to have her killed, for others not knowing her health issues which could certainly hasten her death and cause her undo suffering: This all in retaliation for the Applicant exercising her rights in Connecticut courts.

Applicant's Month of March 2025 Activity

March 2025, the Applicant gained possession of an apartment in summary process eviction; was trying to withstand dismissal of a divorce appeal; questioning

³ The attempt to manufacture false actions is ongoing, the Applicant now receive calls from Home Depot alleging she paid with a bad check. The Tele check service, block such on the spot if the money is not available in an account to cover the purchase which the Applicant paid by other means or cash, from what she recalls. When she was told this to the collections person, he then tried to say the check went through and then a stop payment was placed on the check. No such stop payment occurred from what the Applicant is aware: This is the reach and efforts the parties/the State of Connecticut will go to try to tarnish the Applicant's name, character, reputation and access to the courts in divorce and eviction in retaliation. And it is expected the same will be used against her in Probate.

her husband and the State Comptroller's office for reimbursements of money taken from her benefits but reimbursed to her husband, Money she had not received for Eighteen years of the twenty years of marriage and is ongoing as long as she remains in the marriage. Every week about first thing in the morning, being roused with Meriden police at her mother's front door claiming wellness checks, or her brother making unannounced visits when he chooses previously to have nothing to do with his mother or her care or help with chores for the house. All the brother's actions were leading up to a Probate matter of which the Applicant was not aware.

Attempts to defame the Applicant for the Probate Process

The brother and the police for Probate were at the first trying to make it seem the Applicant was deriving financial benefits, from caring for her mother. But for the information she shared previously with the police repeatedly on their "wellness checks" who was sent by Applicant's brother, she made them aware that her mother is not on Medicaid, she is not paid to care for her mother which is available \$2,000.00 per month for family members, as well as foodstamps or food assistance, utility assistance, and many other state aid for Medicaid recipients. The Applicant was not aware then of a long range probate plan attempting to be executed. She also shared the same briefly with the Elderly Services.

The shift began March 27, 2025, with the arrest and once in police custody, mental health became their focus. The Applicant immediately upon arrest, both in the police car in transport and in the lock up cell began praying and singing unto God, loudly, out of concern for her safety. Recalling, GA7, New Haven police the

case of Richard Cox, Jr, 36, in 2022, (YouTube-FOX 61, "New Haven EMT of Police handling of Richard Cox's") sustained life-altering injuries transport by New Haven Police. And when she arrived at the Meriden Police station, the Applicant noted white typing paper, taped to the outside of the window of the cell, as she approached. This is where she was placed. The Applicant recalled, Evan Cossette in 2013, seriously injured when thrown in a Meriden cell, while handcuffed, hitting his head on the cinderblock concrete bench/bed. Both the individuals received life-altering injuries.

In the window-covered cell, the Applicant sang and prayed the louder placed in that cell. Finding it difficult to sit for the back pain and neck pain for how the two police at her mother's home and her place of business threw her on the sofa and wrestled her while shouting stop resisting while handcuffing her when she was writhing in pain from the manner by which the two police officers were unnecessarily roughly handling her. The Applicant was not resisting at no time; prior to this she had been threatened by the female officer, that if she spoke another word she would be arrested. The Applicant had asked to be privy to documents passed to the officer from her brother, that had been concealed in his trench coat. The Applicant raised her hands, while standing behind the recliner chair and said, "arrest me." Which at that point the two officers, one on both sides, violently grabbed her by the arms, twisting them behind her back, roughing-up the Applicant. These all who do not live there were left in the Applicant's place of business where her business documents and more are kept and these had access to

the entire house where a good majority of her business documents and equipment are kept.

Similar situation occurred when the Petitioner was in a divorce proceeding in Meriden, Court in 2024, App.4, where she was there for a restraining order hearing, the judge announced the divorce was dismissed, but when the Applicant requested to know what was said, the female Marshal in the court room was joined with about five to seven other marshals grabbing the Applicant's bags escorting her from the court room. App. 4. When the Applicant did nothing more than ask, of what the judge announced asking, is the 'Divorce' dismissed"? At that point the Applicant was removed from the court room, leaving the Applicant's husband in the court room which the hearing that had not finished became an ex parte hearing.

The Applicant filed for recusal, then 18 U.S.C. 1962, the divorce case was transferred from the Meriden Court to New Haven where the same dismissal occurred without the Applicant being afforded a due process hearing before dismissal entered and denied continuance for the Applicant having to go to a Summary Process Trial for the eviction matter that was not anticipated. At just about every divorce court hearing the defendant, Peter Macher, announced to the court His religious conviction, of no divorce. Petitioner in December/January filed contempt for the Defendant announcing the same quoting the Wedding Cake, case in support of his religious conviction against divorce. Up to that point the Applicant had missed no divorce hearings but the defendant had,

While the Applicant was in the Meriden cell, for the March 27, 2025, false arrest, a tall male officer, with a women entered, she identifying herself as a mental health worker asking the Applicant questions of whether she ever been hospitalized for mental health issues. App. 5. All this was done in retaliation for divorce and the Applicant knows the probate proceeding is to get in control of her mother to kill her and grieve the Applicant. but rather than sound paranoid, or like a conspiracy theorist, practically speaking, others/strangers/even her own son caring for Nola Oliphant, do not know her extensive medical history and undocumented allergies, sensitivities and as such stands to expose Nola to undue suffering and hasten Nola's eminent death.

This and other court and state related activity mainly conducted and some culminating in the month of March is the basis of much retaliation in violation of 18 U.S. C. 1512 and the Applicant's First, Sixth, Fourteenth Amendment rights. The hearing is scheduled for tomorrow in Meriden, Connecticut probate court.

The Applicant respectfully requests that this Court enjoin, the Probate and Criminal action from further proceedings, by any means available, in the least that a "Stay" is issued to allow time for this Circuit Justice's review or for the application to be referred to the Court for the relief requested or what relief the Court deems necessary for protections needed.

OPINIONS BELOW

The Mandate of the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals granting the Motion for Emergency Injunction is attached at App. 1, and is believed to be unpublished.

The Mandate places the requested relief in abeyance, technically denying the motion that is said to be granted.

JURISDICTION

The Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C.1651.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The U.S CONST.: First Amendment, Third Amendment, Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment, Sixth Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment,

18 U.S.C.§§ 1503, 1512.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE APPLICATION

The All-Writs Act, 28 U.S.C.§1651(a) authorizes this Court to issue an injunction. An injunction at this stage of the appeal would serve to protect the Applicant from the irreparable harm to herself and the undue duress she would experience for witnessing the harm her family(including her brother, Anthony Oliphant, who is believed to be more of a victim of the state of Connecticut and less a perpetrator), would be subjected if the actions against her by the State of Connecticut, her husband is permitted to stand.

The All Writs Act is appropriate to address the irreparable harm to which the Applicant stands to be exposed if the actions permitted to continue and without the protections afforded by 18 U.S.C §§1503,1512, violations for which an injunction can address and is appropriate:

The injunction is appropriate because the issues from which the injunction stem are ongoing harassment from the Applicant's original 18 U.S.C 1962 case dealing most all the same parties in both present actions within the Month of March: the public agencies, public municipal offices, the State of Connecticut Court's and Probate Court. This matter is one of public interest for the Constitutional violations attempting to block the Applicant from accessing the courts and for the retaliation as a result of having accessed the courts and state agencies being used as an arm of the state of Connecticut to harass and intimidate the Applicant The Applicant is likely to be successful on the Merits of the claims presented and in doing so, will not harm the public's interest but will help.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The pending appeal in the second circuit court, derives from an 18 U.S.C. 1962 action, for ongoing harassment, retaliation from the State of Connecticut in various forms, including the Applicant being deceived to enter a fraudulent marriage with an individual serving as an informant to the State of Connecticut, informing on the Applicant and her family's background, affairs and legal affairs used much like the "Trojan Horse of Troy" but here it is not a myth . Please see App. 6,

For pursuing divorce, where all divorce actions are blocked: Two thus far in the superior courts, does not include the appeals. The most recent dismissal entered in the Connecticut Appellate court on March 31, 2025, for the January 31, 2025, dismissal of the divorce case in the Connecticut Superior Court. Dismissal occurred for the Applicant having to acquire the transcript acknowledgement signed through the Court Reporter's Office, despite all diligence the Applicant was not able to do. App.10. However, beginning March 6 and about March 21, 2025, App.10, the Applicant made motions to set aside dismissal⁴ orders actions the Applicant had to undertake, which were out of her control, in order to overcome dismissal. Defendant, Peter Macher, declarations of how he does not believe in divorce for his

⁴ At that time, the Applicant does not recall the Set-aside- Motions being returned but such document much later only after the Applicant believe the motions were accepted.

religious convictions are always made in every divorce action, every court on the record.

CAMPAIGN OF HEIGHTENED AND CONSTANT HARRASSMENT

Once the Applicant was arrested⁵, attended the first criminal hearing on April 10, 2025, afterwards, the Applicant was texted by an Attorney Allison, stating he was appointed by the Court to represent Nola Oliphant.

Applicant's brother application for conservatorship also seeking the mother's estate which is nonexistent for over twenty years prior. She of her free will and volition deeding the property to the Applicant, her sole caretaker, for her care and support for all the Applicant's adult life.

The brother had no involvement ever with his mother or her care even upon the Applicant making him aware that his help was needed. Rather he insisted on having a key to the Applicant's mother's home and the Applicant's place of business.

Also, during the time of the divorce action, the Applicant was dealing with a Summary Process Eviction of a tenant. The matter spanned since May 2021, and reoccurred about May 2024. The Applicant had to go to trial for an issue that should have been "open/and shut matter, in 2021. Reoccurring in 2024, the Applicant received judgment for a matter that from the beginning was indisputably a violation of the Connecticut General Statutes, that between the tenant and the New Haven Housing Authority amounted to a Fifth, Fourteenth Amendment "Taking" of the

⁵ The Applicant has never been arrested not even for civic demonstrations, this is the only arrest in all her life.

Applicant's property, Where even now the Applicant is owed \$10,000 of rent abated wrongly on the pretext of "no repairs" when all along the Applicant was denied access by the tenant to do repairs App. 6 :⁶ This being a continuation of the predicate acts setforth in the 28 U.S.C. 1962 et seq., action, the Applicant filed an injunction for this occurring after the Applicant filed eviction, though the court documents were done to try to present it in reverse, as a retaliatory eviction, the court found that it was not. App. 11 it was not. The superior court issued its decision about March 4, 2025.

https://www.newhavenindependent.org/article/thompson_eviction_trial

⁶ At the time, in federal court, as a part of the original 28 U.S.C. 1962, a Preliminary Injunction was made for the Hardship and threat of foreclosure on her mortgage. It was denied.

for this very obvious violation of the law is also believed to be from where retaliation also stems.

The most direct is whenever the Applicant attempted to do what the Connecticut appellate court required ,in order to avoid dismissal , she was met immediately with a visit from her brother. When he hardly ever visits. The same occurred when the Applicant requested from her husband money taken from her benefits, refunded to him. App. This too was immediately met within one to two hours with a visit from her brother threatening and harassing the Applicant over the care of their mother.

A campaign of constant harassment began, using the Applicant's brother.

Jurisdiction

On July 18, 2021, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana issued an Order denying preliminary injunctive relief to Students, App. 8a, though holding that Students have standing for their constitutional claim. On July 20, 2021, Students filed their notice of appeal and District Court motion for injunction pending appeal, which was also denied on July 21, 2021, App. 5a. The Seventh Circuit denied Students' motion for an injunction pending appeal on August 2. App. 1a. This Court has jurisdiction over this Application under 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a).

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved

This case involves the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. App.

Factual Background

A. Second Circuit Court of Appeals Mandate

About April 21, 2025, the Applicant understood better that the Appellate Court's mandate had been granted in form, but lacking the substance for the immediate, circumstances at hand warranting this Emergency Injunction against the irreparable harm posed. The Applicant placed evidence with facts of texts messages, coinciding exactly with the actions of the brother when requesting her money from both the Comptroller and her Husband. App.11.

The Applicant makes this Application as a "Class-of-One. An individual being retaliated against, intimidate in violation of their Sixth Amendment right, the court process can be severely hampered. 18 USC §§ 1505, 1512, 1724 the omnibus clause of 1503, addresses just about every means justice can be impeded.

These all address the Applicant's experience with false arrest, threatening to speak or arrest in her own place of business where she never invited the police inside but spoke to them from the front porch. The Court can address these issues for the public interest for the fair administration of justice.

administration of justice becomes non-existent.

This is not an attempt to side step the appellate process.

Were the process in the Second Circuit were to go forth fairly this Application to this Court would be a moot issue. However, for the proof the Applicant set forth which is much of the same as this Appendix, if not better for what was presented to the appellate courts, as in the injunction to appeals court. In the appellate court its

as if the proof does not exist. The mandate that issued appears to be totally disconnected and unrelated as if the Second Circuit missed the Motion for Emergency Injunction entirely where the proof alone told the story for nothing to be misconstrued for the relief the appellant needed.

Having little time to properly brief the issue at hand is not an excuse, however, it is the truth. Justice the Applicant prays will not be lost to the Applicant not doing a stellar job but the best for the circumstances, that the District Court record, Docket No. 65, in 32-23-cv-01450, shows the parallels of the very present issues when the two are filed years apart for the same patterns of the injustices occurring now that Applicant is encountering just with different actors in the same scenarios of injustice. Now, instead of her brother being falsely arrested to be removed from the property as documented in the Docket 65, 32-23-cv-01450, orchestrated by the Applicant's husband, it is now the Applicant being treated the same using her brother but strongly believed, orchestrated again by her husband.

The Applicant prays the Court will issue the injunction.

April 30, 2025

Respectfully submitted,



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A P P E N D I X

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT**

At a Stated Term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of April, two thousand twenty-five.

Before: Beth Robinson,
 Circuit Judge.

Vorcelia Oliphant-Macher,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

Peter Macher, individual capacity, Hon. Maureen
Price-Boreland, official and individual
capacity, Housing Authority of New Haven,

Defendants-Appellees,

City of New Haven, Housing Authority,

Defendant.

ORDER

Docket No. 25-104

Appellant, pro se, moves for an emergency injunction pending appeal.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, to the extent the motion requests a temporary relief pending review by a three-Judge panel, the motion is DENIED. The motion is REFERRED to a three-Judge panel.

For the Court:

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe,
Clerk of Court

APP. 1

A True Copy

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit

CERTIFIED COPY ISSUED ON 04/16/2025

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