

No. 25-6833

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ISRAEL ROMERO, Petitioner,

v.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC., and SPECTRUM,
Respondents.

**ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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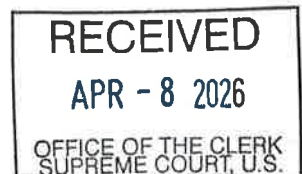


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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT
Case No. 6833

On March 20, 2026, this Court denied certiorari in the above numbered case, and this Petition for Rehearing is timely complying with Supreme Court Rule 44, also duly complying with the other requirements of the Rule 44, due to “intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented, to wit: blatant violations of the law and the United States Constitution, and this is the first time it is mentioned the Respondents contention that Charter Communications and Spectrum are wealthy corporations. Therefore, the Petition for Rehearing should be granted.

IS JUSTICE A PRIVILEGE OR A RIGHT?

In the ancient Roman Law it is found that, “Justitia non novit patrem nec matrem; solam veritatem spectat justitia.” It means, “Justice knows not father nor mother; justice looks at truth alone.”

The United States Constitution does not explicitly state that justice is a right rather than a privilege. However, several amendments and principles within the Constitution emphasize the importance of justice connected to individual rights. The **Fifth Amendment** guarantees Due Process, stating that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This implies a right to fair legal proceedings. The **Sixth Amendment** ensures the right to a speedy trial and public trial, which is fundamental to justice. The **Fourteenth Amendment** extends Equal Protection and Due Process protections to all citizens, reinforcing that justice is a right for everyone.

Legal interpretations, particularly through the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) rulings have reinforced the idea that justice is a fundamental right, not merely a privilege granted by the state. The **Bill of Rights**, especially, was designed to protect individual liberties against government infringement, underscoring the principle that justice should be accessible to all citizens.

If justice is a right, the question is: why wealthy litigants, i.e. political and/or powerful people and corporations always prevail? This is the point Petitioner wants to tell this Court. In several filings and documents in the docket, it is contained statements from Respondents that they are wealthy corporations. In fact, in 2025, Respondent Charter Communications Spectrum reported profit of \$319 Billions. On p. 7 of Respondents document titled “ANSWER OF DEFENDANTS CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SPECTRUM” to Plaintiff’s [Petitioner] Complaint. The document was served to Petitioner in December 20, 2024, as answer to the original complaint, and on that p. 7 states, “the amount of punitive damages are based upon the wealth of the Defendant.” In addition, Respondents contend that Petitioner has no rights. (See “Return to Appellant’s [Petitioner] Motion to Reinstate Appeal” p. 4, filed on September 3, 2025 at the South Carolina Court of Appeals).

SCOTUS Rule 10 starts with the statement, “Review on a writ of certiorari is not a matter of right, but of judicial discretion.” However, in theory justice is a right but wealthy litigants, most of them Defendants or Respondents in the practice have converted justice into a “privilege” for wealthy litigants. It is guaranteed that when a lower court

violates the United States Constitution, that decision should be overturned regardless of the wealth or social and political status of the litigants.

Petitioner is telling this Court that he agrees with the first sentence of Rule 10. Hence, Petitioner is asking the Honorable SCOTUS Justices to be neither honest nor ethical, but just to be truthful because “justice looks at the truth alone.”

Very clear is the question presented in this case, to wit: violation of the Equal Protection Clause and violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution by the Trial Court, by the Court of Appeals and by the South Carolina Supreme Court.

(1) The three state courts violated the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. And SCOTUS did not pay attention to such flagrant and vexatious violation of the Sacred Document called Constitution that this Court of last resort in the land has for primal duty to defend and enforce its compliance. See *Village of Willowbrook v. Olech*, 528 U.S. 562 (2000) defining a “class of one” like Petitioner. Also see *Dupree v. Younger*, 598 U.S. 729 (2023), where this Court ruled that decisions on motions for summary judgment are appealable immediately when involves a question of law and constitutional violations and the issue is not required to be preserved for appellate review. See also *United States v. Skrmetti*, 605 U.S. 495 (2025), where this Court stated that, “The Court’s role is not “to judge the wisdom, fairness, or logic of [], *Beach Communications*, 508 U.S. at 313, but only to ensure that the law does not violate *equal protection* guarantees.”

(2) The Respondents telling the lower three courts that they are wealthy, undermines the

integrity of the proceedings and the truthful delivery of justice. Respondents contend Petitioner has no rights (p. 2 above). In addition, Respondents never contradicted the issue of constitutional violations in the briefs filed at the lower courts, they ignored the issue of constitutional violations that brings the case to the next level: there is no split. This Court should order Respondents to file a response brief.

(3) This Court is the ultimate responsible for setting precedents. Important: those precedents should be positive pursuing and delivering the truth of the matter reviewed due to the broader implications that could lead to unjust outcomes in similar cases, thereby affecting the legal landscape.

CONCLUSION

The Petition for Rehearing should be granted.

I, Israel Romero, Petitioner *Pro Se*, affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 27, 2026



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<p>RULE 44 CERTIFICATION OF <i>PRO SE</i> PETITIONER AND RULE 33 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE</p>

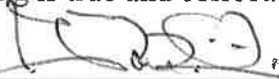
I, ISRAEL ROMERO, proceeding *Pro Se*, Certifies that, as required by Supreme Court Rules 44 and 33, I have prepared the above PETITION FOR REHEARING in the PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI to the Supreme Court of South Carolina:

1. This Petition for Rehearing is filed within 25 days after the date of the order of denial, and is restricted to the grounds specified in Paragraph 2 of Rule 44, and it is presented in good faith and not for delay; and
2. Compliance with Rule 33 requirements. The brief is:

(a) in the booklet format on 8½ by 11-inch paper, (b) with typeset in a Century Family 12-point type with 2 point or more leading between lines, (c) on paper that is opaque, unglazed, and not less than 60 pounds in weight, and with margins of at least three-fourths of an inch on all sides, (d) complies with the word limit: the brief has 923 words that is less than the 3,000 words limited by the rule, and is 4 pages long that is less than the 15 pages limited by Rule 33 (2)(b).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: March 27, 2026



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<p>PROOF OF SERVICE</p>

I, ISRAEL ROMERO, declare that on this date, March 27, 2026, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served the enclosed PETITION FOR REHEARING in the PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above document in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

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Attorneys for Respondents

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: March 27, 2026.

(s)



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