

In the Supreme Court of the United States

Bryant, Anthony G

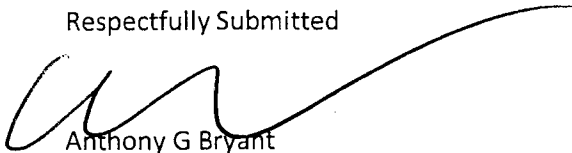
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No: 18-9246

United States Department of Education

Petitioner received from Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States response July 6, 2019 based upon pending conference regarding docketed petition No 18-9246 has been added to the file. Petitioner request Rehearing based upon Rule 44 in compliance with Rule 39 in forma pauperis attached ten copies to Justices under Rule 12. Petitioner request rehearing under Rule 44.2 any petition for rehearing for a writ of certiorari or extraordinary writ shall be filed 25 days after ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States based upon substantial or controlling effect or the substantial grounds not presented within the case. Petitioner cites Gamble v United States No. 17-646, 587 the Court declined to overturn the separate sovereign's doctrine, concluding that historical precedent has held that it is a part of the Fifth Amendment. United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth District overlooked under rule 21(a) for modification, and correction based upon ERROR. Petitioner filed under Civil Rules not Habeas Corpus under United States District Court of South Carolina citing Tyson Timbs under United States District for South Carolina under Rule 64.01 seizure of person or property within the County of Richland South Carolina were the Prosecutor was prosecuted under Rule RD I Attorney Convicted under Rule 83 VIII 02 Biven v Six Unknown Federal Bureau of Narcotics by default ERROR within the United States District Court of South Carolina Rule 83 Objection to Report and Recommendation denying a person under Rule 83 III Fair Trial Directives Petitioner cites Flowers v State of Mississippi case No 17-9572 ERROR Petitioner filed claim based upon Local Civil Rules exposing Petitioner for 30 years without his knowledge based upon South Carolina State Trooper Warrant 1989 Recalled within the South Carolina Courts and served by Charleston County South Carolina Sheriff's Office April 2013. Petitioner seriously deem the June 2019 ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States with Federal Trade Commission with jurisdiction over Identity Theft within the African American Community as serious for a person can be wrongfully accused of crimes they did not commit Gamble v United States and Flowers v State of Mississippi are serious precedents. Petitioner had all identifiers exposed by the South Carolina Courts Social Security number based upon a South Carolina State Trooper Ticket that again was recalled after 30 years. Petitioner constitutional violated by exemption to Rule 29.2 timely service to the Solicitor General of the United States. Petitioner received response 15 days late.

Respectfully Submitted



Anthony G Bryant

2123 Courtland Avenue

Charleston South Carolina 29403

