

No. 23-126

Supreme Court of the United States

JOE BLESSETT, PETITIONER

v.

GREG ABBOTT; KEN PAXTON; STEVEN C
MCCRAW; XAVIER BECERRA; UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN
SERVICES; ANTONY BLINKIN; UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE; CITY OF GALVESTON;
SINKIN LAW FIRM, *RESPONDENTS*

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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Under Rule 44.2, Joe Blessett respectfully requests a rehearing of the Court's order denying certiorari in this case.

Background

The U.S. 5th Circuit Court & the Texas Southern Federal Court Division (GALVESTON) have breached the U.S. Constitution. Federal and state Executive branch government officials have breached U.S. Congressional legislative law and the Constitution with the Judicial Branch failing to hold them accountable by checking the Constitutional breaches. Failure to correct this error places two-thirds of the federal government against the Republic and the U.S. Constitution. On May 5, 2023,

the petitioner placed a document on file with the County Clerk of Harris County, Texas, a public notice challenging the Texas Office of the Attorney General Child Support Division's standing to enforce child support collections against JOSEPH C BLESSETT. A copy of the public notice was sent to Ken Paxton by U.S. Priority Mail to present a contradicting affidavit within (30) thirty days of the public filing. Ken Paxton filed no response within thirty days with legal standing to enforce child support collection against JOSEPH C BLESSETT. [The experiment is failing. ROMAN EMPIRE]

Argument

The U.S. District Court Southern District of Texas (Galveston) and the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals are in dishonor for failure to apply U.S. Congressional legislation for Title IV of the Social Security Act (Act) as it is written and a denial of Blessett's Writ of Certiorari is a denial of the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court would be in dishonor. The lower courts did not offer an alternative interpretation of the Constitution or the Act's federal statutes because they cannot change Congressional legislation of the Act's Spending Clause and Constitutional restraints on¹ Xavier Becerra, Gregg Abbott,

¹ The U.S. Supreme Court cannot allow the lower courts, Xavier Becerra, Gregg Abbott, Ken Paxton, and Steven McCraw to disobey federal statutes and Constitution. The disobeying of federal by government bodies or federal and state official are illegal action that stand apart from the government and the U.S. Constitution.

Ken Paxton, and Steven McCraw. The lower courts are retrained by Congressional legislation, court-made law, and the U.S. Constitution. Xavier Becerra, Gregg Abbott, Ken Paxton, and Steven McCraw have a duty outlined in the Constitution to perform the Act's program's services in a manner that protects Blessett's private rights. Can this Court offer an alternative interpretation of the Constitution and the statutes of the Act to dispel the evidence showing how, when, and where the Respondents were informed about Blessett's injuries and deny protect individual rights addressed that contradict the lower court decision to affirm and dismiss with prejudice this civil action? The decision is like a sinister movie plot, where everything is upside down and out of sync with reality.

Blessett asks this Court to consider the Constitution and the damages done to the Republic before completely denying this case. There is no physical evidence in the federal records to support positions against the U.S. Constitution taken by the lower courts. Evidence in the federal records supports Blessett's claims for rehearing. No evidence has been presented under the requirements of the U.S. Constitution. There is no evidence contradicting the presumptions in the affidavits I provided. Joe Blessett, firsthand witness to the facts available for cross-examination. I believe Xavier Becerra, Gregg Abbott, Ken Paxton, and Steven McCraw are rouge public servants. The evidence presented is a conclusive presumption that Xavier

Becerra, Gregg Abbott, Ken Paxton, and Steven McCraw did not comply with state and federal Constitutions after receiving notification of Blessett's injuries. Suppose the public officials cannot be held accountable for disobedience to the Constitution and flagrant incompetence while witnessing ongoing injury to a private individual. In that case, the American people don't have a government that works to preserve the general public welfare of the country.

It is a conclusive legal presumption that the Federal Statutes of Title IV of the Social Security Act carry a U.S. Supremacy Clause over state laws, and to receive federal grants, the state agency, its agents, governor, and state official covered in the 42 U.S.C. 654(3) state plan or enforcement of the state plan must comply with the U.S. Spending Clauses of the Act. A failure of any state or federal government official or agent to uphold federal laws violates the U.S. Constitution. The wording of § 1983 granted Blessett standing to sue for the injuries caused by the Act outside of U.S. Constitution restrictions on government.

In **Gonzaga Univ. v. Doe, 536 US 273 – 2002**, this Court stated *Congress left no doubt of its intent for private enforcement, we said because the provision required States to pay an "objective" monetary entitlement to individual health care providers, with no sufficient administrative means of enforcing the requirement*

against States that failed to comply. ***Wilder v. Virginia Hospital Assn.***, 496 U. S. 498 (1990), there is no doubt that Blessett has clean hands and has suffered under penalties of the Act without documented evidence of his participation in the program. Congress cannot restrict Blessett's rights granted by God, the U.S. Constitution, and those rights reserved under the 10th Amendment. Will this Court go against God and the U.S. Constitution through silence? Mr. Blessett was not looking for benefits from the government. Mr. Blessett was minding his private business when some unknown idiots decided they would railroad him government into government services. Nothing in the Constitution grants those useless gentlemen in Congress the right to force public services on private individuals. ***In Gonzaga Univ. v. Doe***, 536 US 273 – 2002, this Court stated *Because the [Act] provision focused on "the aggregate services provided by the State," rather than "the needs of any particular person," it conferred no individual rights and thus could not be enforced by § 1983. We emphasized: "[T]o seek redress through § 1983, . . . a plaintiff must assert the violation of a federal right, not merely a violation of federal law. " Id., at 340 (emphases in original).* The opinion is correct, and Section 1983 provides a remedy only for the deprivation of "rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws" of the United States. The distinguished gentlemen charged in this suit cannot provide evidence of Blessett's participation in the public program or deny

they were not notified of the injuries to Blessett. Blessett's § 1983 under private action for violating U.S. Constitutional law, the enforcement of the Acts penalties are damages caused without legal standing is evident in the Constitution. 42 U.S.C. 654(12) conferred an obligation to give a notice. The lower courts should want a copy of that notice as evidence of legal standing to enforce the Act's penalties against Blessett. The lower Court's opinion indirectly claims that Abbott, Paxton, and McCraw are not liable for indifference and inaction in stopping Blessett's ongoing injuries. Blessett cannot travel outside U.S. Territorial borders, is subject to federal tax offset penalty on private debt, and has to explain to local law enforcement that I don't need a driver's license to conduct private business (but still pays the ticket for traveling without a drivers license to avoid further useless aggravation). But the Constitution, 42 U.S.C. 654(12), the federal court records of Blessett's private administrative discovery process, a document on file with the County Clerk of Harris County, Texas, and various news articles² promulgated

² Joe Blessett ask the U.S. Supreme Court to Defend the Republic pertaining to Title IV-D - <https://www.menafn.com/1103818025/Joe-Blessett-ask-the-US-Supreme-Court-to-Defend-the-Republic-pertaining-to-Title-IV-D> ; Joe Blessett ask the U.S. Supreme Court to Defend the Republic pertaining to Title IV-D - https://www.einnews.com/pr_news/564914126/joe-blessett-ask-the-u-s-supreme-court-to-defend-the-republic-pertaining-to-title-iv-d ; Joe Blessett v. Texas Office of the Attorney General No. 21-999. U.S. Supreme Court - https://www.einnews.com/pr_news/561644124/joe-blessett-v-texas-office-of-the-attorney-general-no-21-999-u-s-supreme-court ; Joe Blessett is in the United States District Court for the discrimination against "Child Support Debtors." - https://www.einnews.com/pr_news/562776857/joe

on the web show that the Court's opinion is outside of reality and common sense.

Blessett did not ask the Court for compensatory damages or punitive damages. Still, Blessett's administrative process set up a duty for performance and a financial obligation for failure to do so under the Certificate of Nonresponse setup. As of today, October 25, 2023: Gragg Abbot has a financial obligation to Blessett for (\$86,900,000.00), Ken Paxton has a financial obligation to Blessett for (\$86,900,000.00), Steven McCraw has a financial obligation to Blessett for (\$86,900,000.00), Mr. Blessett lives in reality and knows these distinguish gentlemen don't have the funds to meet the debts, but Blessett expects good faith offer to settle the obligation. The lower court decision in the matter of Title IV-D of the Social Security Act enforces the belief that public services are mandatory entitlement and demand private individual participation. Suppose Title IV-D of the Social Security Act services are mandatory without supporting documentation and required against private individuals. In that case, the forced enforcement of the program services directly

blessett-is-in-the-united-states-district-court-for-the-discrimination-against-child-support-debtors - Joie Blessett Seeks Permanent Injunction United States' 42 U.S.C. 666 of the Title IV-D child support law - <https://www.einpresswire.com/article/564343268/joie-blessett-seeks-permanent-injunction-united-states-42-u-s-c-666-of-the-title-iv-d-child-support-law> ;JOE BLESSETT ASK THE U.S. SUPREME COURT TO DEFEND THE REPUBLIC PERTAINING TO TITLE IV-D - <https://www.globalculturereview.com/article/564914126-joe-blessett-ask-the-u-s-supreme-court-to-defend-the-republic-pertaining-to-title-iv-d>

goes against the U.S. Constitution. If Title IV-D of the Social Security Act services are not mandatory and required against private individuals, the lower courts directly violate the U.S. Constitution. It is a conclusive legal presumption that the Federal Statutes of Title IV of the Social Security Act carry a U.S. Supremacy Clause over state laws, and to receive federal grants, the state agency, its agents, governor, and state official covered in the 42 U.S.C. 654(3) state plan or enforcement of the state plan must comply with the U.S. Spending Clauses of the Act. Any state or federal government official or agent failing to comply with the U.S. Constitution for the performance of the Act causing injury grants a § 1983 remedy. Enforcement of the Act's penalties without protections of federal laws is a different matter. It is a rogue element of law, without federal or Constitutional protection, that § 1983 can remedy.

The U.S. Constitution is the final law of this land and restraint on public servants. The 11th Amendment is People's public protection against rogue public servants. It is the public restraint on government servants, a line they may not cross. Failure to comply with the U.S. Constitution by public servants grants Joe Blessett immunity against rogue state and federal officials and agents in their denial of their 11th Amendment restrictions. The moment the named individuals went rogue through their inaction and indifference, all the rights reserved under the 10th Amendment kicked in, giving Blessett an

additional layer of protected rights against public servants or bodies that no longer serve the U.S. Constitution and the Republic. If the lower courts and the respondents cannot point to evidence in the civil suit that Blessett was a participant in the federal program of the Act, they are in dishonor. If Gregg Abbott, Ken Paxton, and Steven McCraw knowingly did not comply with Blessett's private administrative process, their conduct is not that of the state. In that case, Joe Blessett's protection under the 10th Amendment has them granted Federal Jurisdiction under Ex parte Young for grievances directly associated with the Act and Constitution. Xavier Becerra falls under APA, and the lower courts fall under this Court to correct the U.S. Constitution breach. This one had every opportunity to correct the problem and failed to do so up to this date. The petition for certiorari was presented to establish clarity between public and private rights in the debt collection services. With Constitutional Questions, for adherence to the Constitution and public restraints on Xavier Becerra, Gregg Abbott, Ken Paxton, and Steven McCraw. Of course, Blessett's Protected Right To Be Left Alone. The Constitution was not meant to shield public servants from performing their duties and responsibility to the people.

CONCLUSION

Joe Blessett asks the Court to remand to the U.S. District Court Southern District of Texas (Galveston) for Summary

Judgment. Or grant a decision in Blessett's favor, closing the civil case.

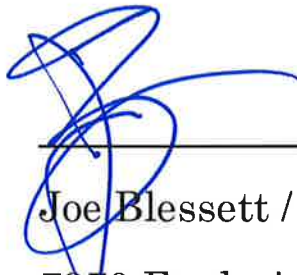
Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

I hereby certify that this petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay and that it is restricted to the grounds specified in Supreme Court Rule 44.2.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Joe Blessett', is written over a horizontal line.

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