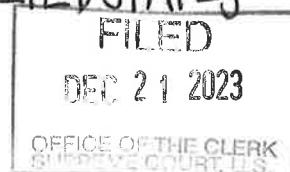


ORIGINAL

No. 23-5999

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

ANSON CHI, Petitioner,



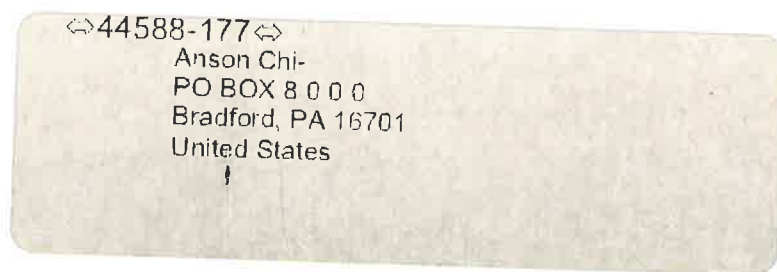
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Respondent.

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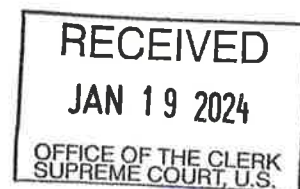
ON PETITION FOR REHEARING TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
FIFTH CIRCUIT, USAP5 22-40469

PETITION FOR REHEARING

(★ This is a criminal case: USDC No. 4:12CR155.)



- i -



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES

CHI, ANSON,
Petitioner,

No. 23-5999

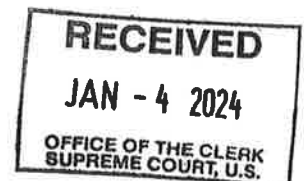
v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

ANSON CHI ("Chi") petitions
this Supreme Court of the United
States ("SCOTUS") for a rehearing
due to intervening circumstances of a
substantial or controlling effect or to other
substantial grounds not previously presented.

- Page 1 of 6 -



I

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth ~~Circuit~~ Circuit wrongfully denied Chi an extension of time to file a petition for rehearing and petition for rehearing en banc, because he had received his only copy of the judgment on the day of the deadline which is the first time he was even aware of a judgment.

Chi was and is still pro se in his criminal case, so an extension of ~~time~~ time should've been granted by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

If SCOTUS continues to permit this injustice, then the lower courts will continue to deny time extensions carte blanche in criminal cases

- Page 2 of 6 -

where the defendant has numerous valid and meritorious issues that were "overlooked or misapprehended." Fed. R. App. P. 40(a)(2).

SCOTUS should rehear this case.

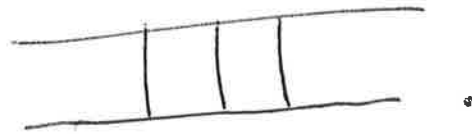
III.

There are district courts that must determine the source of an inmate's funds for restitution before applying these funds to court-ordered restitution, and then

~~there~~ are district courts like the one Chi is in that just seizes the funds outright without warning which is unconstitutional.

SCOTUS should rehear this case ~~to~~ establish a law where district courts should determine the source of an inmate's funds before applying them to restitution so that a defendant's due-process

rights are vindicated. Rehearing this case endues the opportunity to establish this law for fairness and the protection of a defendant's rights.



SCOTUS repeatedly refused to allow Chi to file his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari attacking his wrongful criminal conviction, ~~the~~ new February 8, 2021, government's postjudgment breach of the involuntary plea agreement that was never addressed by the district court, and the sundry other issues that were never addressed by the district court in his 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion, etc.

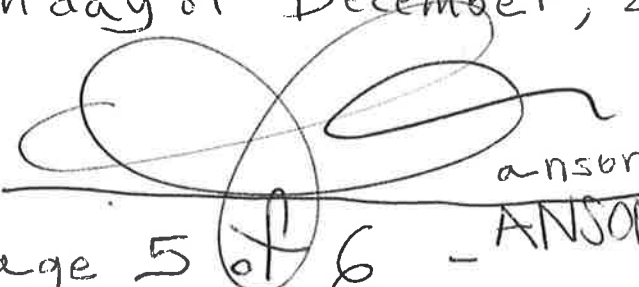
- Page 4 of 6 -

SCOTUS should rehear this case, because a petitioner should have the right to file a petition for a writ of certiorari to attack postjudgment issues such as the government's breach of a plea agreement that occurred two years after Chi had filed his first and only § 2255 motion (in 2019).

IV. CONCLUSION

The Supreme Court of the United States should grant this petition for rehearing.

SUBMITTED AND SIGNED,
this the 18th day of December, 2023.


- Page 5 of 6 - ANSON CHI

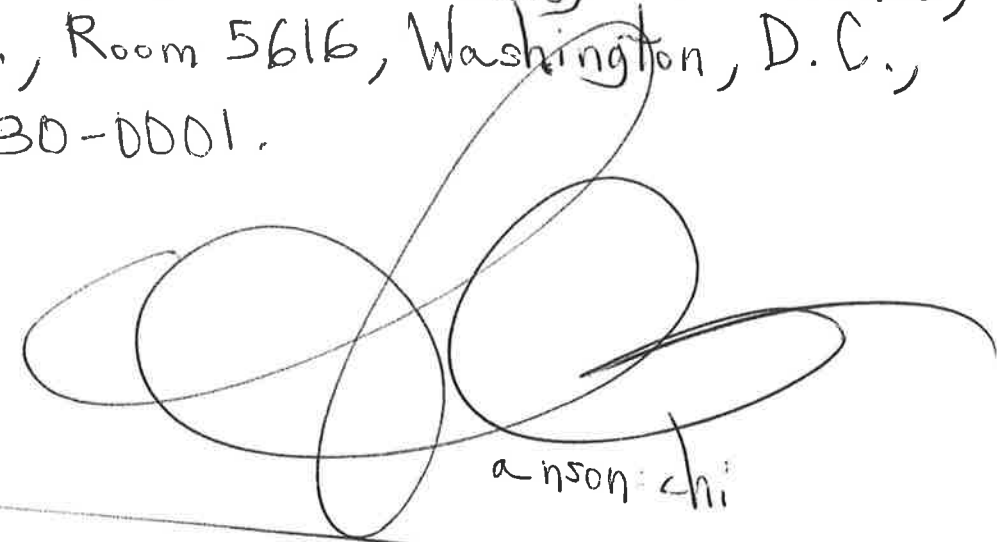
CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

This petition for rehearing is restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States (specifically Rule 44(2) / 44.2), and this petition for rehearing is presented in good faith and not for delay.


ANSON CHI

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

ANSON CHI served a copy of this petition to the Solicitor General of the United States at 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 5616, Washington, D.C., 20530-0001.


ANSON CHI

- Page 6 of 6 -