

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Petitioner, Ronald Bass Sr., respectfully requests a rehearing of the Court's order denying petitioner's certiorari dated January 16, 2018, Supreme Court of the United States, Docket Number 17-6784.

This court has legal authority and constitutional jurisdiction to grant certiorari to this petition, see *Exxon Mobile Corp., et al. v. Saudi Basic Industries Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280 (2005). The District Court and the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, as well as the respondents all agreed that this petition pivot on the court's to "about-face" to remanded the case back to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals for factual findings; which leaves only this court Supreme Court in which a petitioner may find constitutional, statutory and equitable remedy to liquidated, unliquidated damages not sound in the intervening circumstances the effected my custody and property rights'.

Essex County and Somerset County continuous actions of denying me medical services for the general welfare of my son; under the State of New Jersey contract with the U.S. Government as a federal recipient, the notice sent to me dated 12/08/2017, the denial of NJ Family Care for my son and self, secondly, your denial violated my rights under Title VI of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, specifically the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended; be mindful injuries and damages are the results of being on the State of New Jersey properties, et al as double damages as transferred intent.

Also, the Administrative Law Judge ruling in 2015 bond the State of New Jersey, et al., to an obligation under the ADA cover entities Title II public agencies, which hearing pointed this out in the New Jersey Department of Human Services and Division of Family Developments Administrative Judicial Proceeding?

I, also signed "without prejudice" on those forms for medical benefits, meaning that I am preserving my rights of appeal to your letter dated 12/08/2017, which letter I received from the Somerset Broad of Social Services, et al., was postmarked January 8, 2018.

I'm asserting Executive Order 13777 of the United States Department of Justice rescinding any guidance of the ATF procedures and information of Project Wholesale/Retail that effects federal funding for Americans with Disabilities Act and Parental Rights pursuant to the Social Security Act.

Attorney General Jeff Sessions Rescinds 25 Guidance Documents

Today, Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced that, pursuant to Executive Order 13777 and his November memorandum prohibiting certain guidance documents, he is rescinding 25 such documents that were unnecessary, inconsistent with existing law, or otherwise improper.

In making the announcement, the Attorney General said:

“Last month, I ended the longstanding abuse of issuing rules by simply publishing a letter or posting a web page. Congress has provided for a regulatory process in statute, and we are going to follow it. This is good government and prevents confusing the public with improper and wrong advice.”

“Therefore, any guidance that is outdated, used to circumvent the regulatory process, or that improperly goes beyond what is provided for in statutes or regulation should not be given effect. That is why today, we are ending 25 examples of improper or unnecessary guidance documents identified by our Regulatory Reform Task Force led by our Associate Attorney General Rachel Brand. We will continue to look for other examples to rescind, and we will uphold the rule of law.”

In March, President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13777, which calls for agencies to establish Regulatory Reform Task Forces, chaired by a Regulatory Reform Officer, to identify existing regulations for potential repeal, replacement, or modification. The Department of Justice Task Force, chaired by Associate Attorney General Rachel Brand, began its work in May.

On November 17, the Attorney General issued a memorandum prohibiting DOJ components from using guidance documents to circumvent the rulemaking process and directed Associate Attorney General Brand to work with components to identify guidance documents that should be repealed, replaced, or modified.

The Task Force has already identified 25 guidance documents for repeal and is continuing its review of existing guidance documents to repeal, replace, or modify.

The list of 25 guidance documents that DOJ has withdrawn in 2017 is as follows:

1. ATF Procedure 75-4.
 2. Industry Circular 75-10.
 3. ATF Ruling 85-3.
 4. Industry Circular 85-3.
 5. ATF Ruling 2001-1.
 6. ATF Ruling 2004-1.
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1. Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative Guidelines (2013).

Northern Border Prosecution Initiative Guidelines (2013).

1. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program Guidance Manual (2007).
2. Advisory for Recipients of Financial Assistance from the U.S. Department of Justice on Levying Fines and Fees on Juveniles (January 2017).
3. Dear Colleague Letter on Enforcement of Fines and Fees (March 2016).
4. ADA Myths and Facts (1995).
5. Common ADA Problems at Newly Constructed Lodging Facilities (November 1999).
6. Title II Highlights (last updated 2008).
7. Title III Highlights (last updated 2008).
8. Commonly Asked Questions About Service Animals in Places of Business (July 1996).
9. ADA Business Brief: Service Animals (April 2002).

10. Prior Joint Statement of the Department of Justice and the Department of Housing and Urban Development Group Homes, Local Land Use, and the Fair Housing Act (August 18, 1999).
11. Letter to Alain Baudry, Esq., with standards for conducting internal audit in a non-discriminatory fashion (December 4, 2009).
12. Letter to Esmeralda Zendejas on how to determine whether lawful permanent residents are protected against citizenship status discrimination (May 30, 2012).
13. Common ADA Errors and Omissions in New Construction and Alterations (June 1997).
14. Common Questions: Readily Achievable Barrier Removal and Design Details: Van Accessible Parking Spaces (August 1996).
15. Website guidance on bailing-out procedures under section 4(b) and section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (2004).
16. Americans with Disabilities Act Questions and Answers (May 2002).
17. Statement of the Department of Justice on Application of the Integration Mandate of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Olmstead v. L.C. to State and Local Governments' Employment Service Systems for Individuals with Disabilities (October 31, 2016).

As an intervening circumstance Judge Jose L. Linares, under Civil Action No. 11-1071, didn't removed my son's name from the case as requested on March 11, 2011, see attached, he dismissed the case with prejudice, which left my son connected to a federal and state criminal investigation that effected the civil services responsibilities of the Department of Youth and Family Services, now known as the Division of Child Protection and Permanency, this is consistent with the allegations made in response to the summons attempted to be served on the U.S. Department of Justice-Drug Enforcement Agency, 80 Mulberry Street, Newark, NJ, concerning that I need to contact the U.S. Department of Military for a crime.

Lashonda Drake, was put under oath of affirmation and stated I did not have any sibling(s) name who was under the United States Department of Justice-Drug Enforcements Agency interest in or on my child custody proceedings, which intentional misleading information provided by the State of New Jersey Attorney General Office was unexpected or extraordinary acts of the State of New Jersey "Weed and Seed Policy", which will intervention of the New Jersey, et al., has caused injuries to my constitutionals rights, federal and state for federally funded programs.

The intentional misleading intervention had an effect on certain employment opportunaties; for economic and statistical use in support of Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, as operated through my Ticket To Work (Social Security Administration) for self-sufficiency and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce, Division of Rehabilitation Programs.

What statistical information has been provided by the United States District Court, under Civil Action, **Ronald Bass, Sr. v. The State of New Jersey, et al. 2:14-cv-05006-JLL-JAD** and **The Third Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, Case No. 16-4335**; or the Department of Commerce have collected, collated and reported to the American with Disabilities Agencies and

the United States Department of Labor, as well as the State of New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, et al.; my concerns are, would the "Economical and Statistical Administration monitor the outcome of the above civil action, have met their federal and state's requirements as covered entities under statutory regulations under the ADA as my right to employment that meets a statistical purpose, pursuant to 29 U.S. Code § 2.

My certification, (American Broad of Certification) certified as Pharmacist Assistant, Podiatrist, Endocrinologist and other medical professionals of geriatric services employment was not reported, more specifically the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Section 504, consistently with the Social Security Administration's Ticket to Employment has an effect on the commerce, 'statistically' for employment purpose for the United States Census Bureau.

The Record will show that though the Respondents were served, none have made a response to the Petition for Certiorari as well as the Solicitor General of the United States. This leaves only the Petition for Rehearing on the previous Petition for Certiorari, only can determination be made as to the legitimacy of the Petition for Rehearing.

Absent such response, and having only before the Supreme Court, the Petition for Rehearing, how is it that such a sacred doctrine of jurisprudence can be set aside by a swish of the pen, "Denied"? Are words of the document that created this august body, this Supreme Court, to be swept aside? If so, can that sweeping be selective, or is there deeper consequence?

To review the relationship of the Constitution, the government created thereby, and the people, we can look to what Justice Marshall said, in **Marbury v. Madison**, 5 US 137 (1803): *"Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be, that an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void,"* Obviously, his comment addressed only the Legislative Branch. However, we can do no less than recognized that it also applied to the Executive Branch, and especially, the Judicial Branch, whether by statute or rules, as the latter is held to make final determination as to the constitutionality of any act, or, without question, any action, which is in violation of the Constitution in this Petition for Rehearing.

CONCLUSION

This Court should grant the Petition for Rehearing, or it would appears though it abrogate its responsibilities under Article III of the Constitution as the "Judicial Power of the United States" (Article III, clause 1) as explained by Justice Marshall and subsequent decision by this Court. It would also, by inaction, be usurping the sole authority to suspend the Title II and Tilt III ADA

responsibilities from the Congress, legislative history of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended and Parental Rights under federal funding programs for the General Welfare of the Nation, where the Constitution places it.

To fail to do so will not be given an equal opportunity for correcting the records, pursuant to Exxon Mobil Corp. Et Al. v. Saudi Basic Industries Corp., 544 U.S. 280 (2005)

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ronald Bass, Sr." in a cursive style. The signature is written on a white background.

Ronald Bass, Sr.

ATTACHMENT: Letter filed in the United States District Court, to Judge Linares, under Civil Action No. 11-1071 (JLL)(CCC), dated March 11, 2011

Honorable Jose L. Linares
United States District Court
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Bldg.
& United States Courthouse
50 Walnut Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102

U.S. DISTRICT COURT

2011 MAR 11 A 11:32

March 11, 2011

Re: RONALD BASS V. U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH, et al.
Civil Action Number 11-1071 (JLL)(CCC)

Dear Judge Linares

I sent a letter dated March 8, 2011 to Ms. Nitza Creegan, Deputy Clerk for the Honorable Magistrate Judge Claire C. Cecchi, enclosed with a certification of mailing letters to each adversary, which have been confirmed by their receipt through electronic signatures, see attachments from the United States Postal Service.

However, I am asking that the Personal Paternity Analysis Report and Complaint I filed with the United States Attorney General Office on February 15, 2011, not be included with or read into the records with my Federal Tort Claim, however, the interrogatories should be read into the records excluding or striking the child's name and the family court's case number, "But do take judicial notice of the complaint for independent removal action from State Court to the United States District Court"

Ronald Bass, Pro se



cc: Nitza Creegan, Deputy Clerk for Magistrate Judge Cecchi
United States District Court Clerk Office

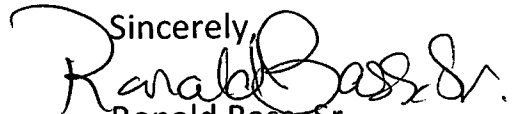
Re: Ronald Bass v. The State of New Jersey, et al., Case No. 17-6784

CERTIFICATION OF PETITIONER

I, Ronald Bass, Sr. certify that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in good faith and not to delay and is restricted to the grounds specified in Rule 44.2.

I further certify that the grounds of this petition are limited to intervening circumstances of substantial grounds or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.

This certification is in compliance with 28 U.S.C § 1746.

Sincerely,

Ronald Bass, Sr.

Scott S. Harris, Clerk
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20543-0001

January 22, 2018

**Re: Ronald Bass, sr. v. New Jersey, et al.,
Case No. 17-6784**

Dear Clerk

Find copies of Petition for Rehearing, Certification and Poof of Services and copy of a letter, I
filed in the U.S. District Court in New Jersey-Newark


Ronald Bass, Sr.

