

No. 17-8471

**In the
Supreme Court of the United States**

Allen R. Blair,
Petitioner,

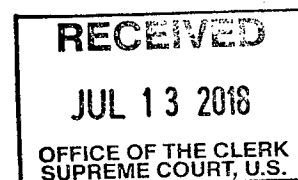
v.

Yum! Brands Inc.,
Taco Bell of America LLC,
Respondents,

On Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit

Petition for Rehearing

Allen R. Blair
623 Georgia St.
Gulfport, MS 39501



1.

Petition for Rehearing

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 44.1, Allen R. Blair, respectfully Petitions for a Rehearing of the Court's denial of review decision issued on June 18, 2018.

Blair v. Yum Brands et al,
No. 17-8471 (June 18, 2018).

Mr. Blair moves this Court to grant this Petition for Rehearing and consider this case with Merits presented.

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 44.1, this Petition for Rehearing is filed within 25 days of the Court's decision in this case.

Reasons for Granting Petition

The Corporate Food Establishments of Blair's Respondents, are currently hindering employed Employee's eligible Rights under, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e-(a), (1), from the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which provides protection and injunctive relief against discrimination in a Public accommodation. The Constitution of Mississippi Article 7 § 191, protects Employees that work for Corporations, that hinders Employees of their Civil Rights, which are "Ownership" Rights to "Surveys" obtained. Ownership of the Petitioner's employee number (267), is evident within the fact, that, the Petitioner's employee number implements Ownership, by the Petitioner's Social Security Number, by which is linked and "Identifies" the Employee Number.

2.

Respondents hindered the Petitioner from making sells of a product, that "Rightfully" belonged to the Petitioner, through Personal Jurisdiction. The Petitioner's Rights to sell Commerce across Interstate lines was violated, when the Respondents committed Trespass to Chattels of the Petitioner's property. This Act violates the Commerce Clause, within the Constitution Article 1§ 8 Clause 3, and the taking of the Petitioner's property "without" Due Process, violates the Necessary and Proper Clause, within the Constitution Article 1§ 8 Clause 8. The Survey's Questionnaire is even about the Petitioner's service, which is more evidence of Ownership. Are Computer generated Surveys, a Qualified (IP)? Surveys produce [Data], by which are being sold by the Respondents. The Petitioner never signed any Documents relinquishing Rights over Surveys. The Respondents violated the Fifth Amendment: Takings Clause, by taking the property of the Petitioner without Due Process. Citizens have the "Preserved Right" to trade product freely under the guidelines of the (FTC). The District of Southern Mississippi, Opinion or Order should be viewed as inadmissible under Fed. R. Evid. 103 (a) (1) (B), because the District Court lacked the guidelines from the Constitution of the United States of America. The Constitution of Mississippi did "Not" receive formal instruction from the Constitution of the United States of America, pertaining to labor done on the Internet within a

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Corporate Food Establishment, so judgment should be de novo, because at this point Justice is blind. That's why the Petitioner informed the Court, that it would have to Promulgate Law under Mississippi Statute provided in [Excerpt: USCA. 5, Brief of Appellant]. The Equal Pay Act of 1963, is in violation when the Respondents intentionally decided "Not" to compensate the Petitioner and current Employees for labor underwent on the world wide web, violates, 29 U.S.C. § 206 (d). The Employees within the Respondents' Corporations, reserve the Liberty under, the Restatement (Second) of Torts § 217, states, when a infringing Party, intentionally interferes with another Party's Lawful Possession of Chattel. It is true, Surveys are a Intellectual Property (IP), by which properties can only be obtained through "Contract". Employees can have payments subtracted from paychecks, "along" with all other subtractions made to the Employee's paycheck, to pay for the "Copyrighted" fees. Is a Copyrighted Employee Number a recognized "Contract"? The Trust Indenture Act of 1939, brought about, 15 U.S.C. § 77 fff (a) (1), (2), which orders a security to be "Registered" under the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), due to the Securities Act, because Surveys are a Intellectual Property (IP), by which

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material can only be obtained through "Contract". (IP), (267) was Trespass to Chattels by the Respondents. The (FTC Act), brought about 15 U.S.C. §§ 41-58, states it being prohibited for unfair or deceptive practices; And has been applied to Security Policies. The Petitioner sustained a Breach of Contract, and a Breach of Duty from the Respondents, by "Not" providing a safe system of work inflicted by the Trespass to Chattels. The ARPANET Project and the U.S. Department of Defense (D.o.D) created the Internet for the protection of America, and was given to the Citizens for Educational, and Beneficial gains and other constructive means. Surveys are a (IP) produced on the Internet, Surveys generate beneficial properties such as [Data], by which, High Technology Companies need and use for Algorithms, Cognitive Services, and Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) The Law gives Citizens and Business Owners, Property Rights to a (IP). The Expedite growth of Technology has been the drive behind the growth of the Economy, and will grow excessively if Citizens could spend rightfully owned currency generated from [Data] sale to Tech. Companies. Employees reserve the Absolute Right to the Surveys, labored within the Respondents Corporate Food Establishment. To deny a Citizen of his/her Rights relates to there "Not" being Liberty within the United States of America.

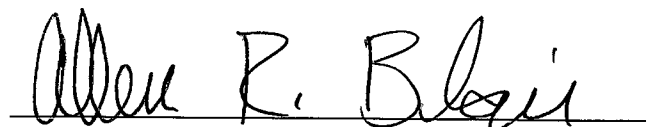
5.

In the case of
Zippo Manufacturing Co. v. Zippo Dot Com
Inc., 952 F. Supp. 1119 (1997), the
Court established a minimum contacts
scale called the Zippo "Sliding Scale"
for Internet Jurisdiction cases. The Court
established a three-prong test for
determining whether a Court has
Jurisdiction over a website.
Personal Jurisdiction can be
Constitutionally exercised, pertaining to
the nature of the activity an entity
conducts over the Internet. If a
party enters into contracts with residents
of a Foreign Jurisdiction, that involves
the knowing and repeated transmission
of computer files over the Internet,
then Personal Jurisdiction is proper.
The Employee Number (267), "HAS"
to be entered to undergo the Survey,
or it "will not go through".

Conclusion

Blair respectfully request that, this
Court grant the Petition for
Rehearing and Order full Briefing
on the Merits of this Case
because Citizens are currently
undergoing this horrendous crime.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allen R. Blair", is written over a horizontal line.