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**No.**

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**IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OCTOBER TERM, 2018**

**SUSAN ELIZABETH WALKER**  
Petitioner,

v.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
Respondent.

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**PETITION FOR REHEARING  
SUPREME COURT RULE 44**

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**SUSAN ELIZABETH WALKER**

Pro Se, Petitioner

#18225041-B2

FPC Bryan Federal Prison

Bryan, Texas 77805

**ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:**

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### **III. DISCUSSION(S) FOR REHEARING** ..... 2

- A. Rehearing must be granted because Petition Denied was based on No Issue(s) Raised or Briefed by any party ( Respondent(s) ) inclusive of the Solicitor General who issued his Waiver.

“[b]efore ... a court of appeal ... renders a decision in a proceeding ... based upon an issue which was not proposed or briefed by any party to the proceeding, the court shall afford the parties an opportunity to present their views on the matter through supplemental briefing. If the court fails to afford that opportunity, a rehearing shall be ordered upon timely petition of any party.”

See: Cal. Govt. Code § 68081,  
Cal. R. Ct. 8.268(b)(1)(A).

- B. Rehearing must be granted because Petition Denied – Petitioner “Walkers” her United States Constitutional Fifth Amendment right of; Sentencing guidelines sufficient, but not greater than necessary.

*“No person shall . . . be deprived of life, or property, without due process of law.”*

See: United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005).

- C. Rehearing must be granted because Petition Denied – Petitioner “Walker's” right to challenge the Certificate of Appealability forced upon her by the Federal District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota in contravention to existing Circuit Courts' split decisions regarding Jurisdiction established by: 28 U.S.C. § 1291 and 28 U.S.C. § 2253.

See: Hohn v. United States, 524 U.S. 236 ( 1998 )  
( 8<sup>th</sup> Cir. ), et-al.

- D. Rehearing must be granted because Petition Denied – Petitioner “Walker” her right to challenge the Circuit Courts' split decisions regarding uniformity that this Court views De Novo cases before it from the position of [ a new ].

See: Lawrence v. Dep't of Interior, 525 F.3d 916, 920 ( 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008 );

See: Lewis v. United States, 641 F.3d 1174, 1176 ( 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011 ), et-al.

- E. Rehearing must be granted because Petition Denied – Petitioner “Walker” her right to confront and challenge Circuit Courts' split decisions regarding uniformity to resolve Ineffective Assistance of Counsel by this Court applying established governing law.

See: Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 ( 1984 ), et-al., inter-alia with;

See: United States v. Acty, 77 F.3d 1054, 1059 ( 8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996 ),

See: Ownes v. Dormire, 198 F.3d 679, 682 ( 8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000 ).

#### **District Court Error**

Note: Counsel for Petitioner “Walker” and District Court, Judge failed to act upon FRCP Rule 35 – Physical and Mental Examination of Susan Elizabeth Walker.

See: Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Appendix Exhibit S cited District Court Excerpt [Certified] Judge Davis acknowledging “Walker's” 8 year heavy addiction to fen, phen Amphetamines / Opioids et-al.; that affected “Walker's” libido during the same time ( 8 years ) of the theft of clients' funds to mitigate Sentence Reduction of “Walker”.

- F. Rehearing must be granted because Petition Denied – Petitioner “Walker” her right to challenge the Securities Exchange Commission Sentencing Guideline provision of a four (4) Level enhancement of Securities Law as an “Associated Person” to a SEC licensed broker when only a part-time #1099 Clerical Worker.

See: United States v. Elvidge, 619 Fed Appx, 913 915 ( 11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2015 )

**Note I** Rules of Supreme Court, Rule 44(2) it's; . . . “*but its grounds shall be limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.*” —

Therein, the authority for This Court to grant Rehearing.

[ See: Note II(a) (b) herein ]

**Note II** SEC Filings against Susan Elizabeth Walker in Bryan Federal Prison dated September 14, 2018 and October 17, 2018 in contravention to the Federal District Court, The Honorable Michael J. Davis Orders thusly;

(a) **JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL**

**CASE** No.:14-cr-305(1)MJD /

USM No.: 18225-041.

Source: Sentry® November 04, 2015

(b) **STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR IMPOSING SENTENCE,**

Criminal File No.: 14-305 MJD.

NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE /

SEALED FILE. Source: Sentry®

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[ Solicitor General of The United States ]

C. Gregory G. Brooker,  
United States Attorney  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
[ Incl. ]; Timothy C. Rank, formerly Case AUSA

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**I.**  
**CLERK OF COURT CONFIRMATION**

Record Preserved and Archived by The U.S. Supreme Court from  
“Walker's” Original Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Brief and Appendix to the  
Petition For a Writ of Certiorari.

Pursuant to instructions given to my Father, Frank J. Stangel, J.D.  
[POA] by the Clerk's Office of The U.S. Supreme Court the [Supra] Filings are  
available to each of the Justices during the Rehearing process. References will be  
made to specific Questions Presented in the Original Brief of the Petition For a  
Writ of Certiorari. [See: page i therein] in compliance to Rules of Supreme Court  
Rule 44(2).

**II.**  
**INTRODUCTION**  
**FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS BELOW**

In United States District Court, District of Minnesota, Case No. 14-  
305(1) (MJD); Susan Elizabeth Walker. On October 15, 2014, Ms. Walker entered  
a plea of guilty to one count of Mail Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341, and  
one count of Tax Evasion, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7201.

1. The District Court imposed a sentence of eighty-eight (88) months  
greater than necessary to satisfy the sentencing recommendations  
of the PSR report in lieu of following 18 U.S.C.A. § 3553,

2. The District Court should have applied adjustments under U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1, and applied a 14-level adjustment (rather than 16) to the base offense level, under U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(1), or adopt the parties' agreement that Ms. Walker was subject to a 14-level increase under the current version of U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1, based on a loss range of more than \$400,000.00, but less than, \$1,000,000.00; and,
3. The District Court should have found that it was inappropriate in this case by the District Court to increase the offense level for the use of sophisticated means, under U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(10), and involvement of vulnerable victims, under U.S.S.G. § 3A1.1(b)(1) when discovery of such claims were not mitigated by counsel for Susan Elizabeth Walker.

### **III.** **DISCUSSION FOR REHEARING**

#### **A.**

On August 13, 2018 The U.S. Supreme Court filed "*Walker's*" Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Brief and Appendix; and, motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

Response due September 17, 2018 by Noel J. Francisco, Solicitor General. On August 23, 2018 the Respondent, Noel J. Francisco, Solicitor General filed his Waiver stating: "*The Government hereby waives its right to file a response to the petition in this case, unless requested to do so by the Court.*" See: Appendix Exhibit A.

On August 30, 2018 “Walker's” Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Brief and Appendix was docketed for Distribution for Conference on September 24, 2018 to each of eight (8) Justices of The U. S. Supreme Court.

On October 01, 2018 the “Walker” Petition For a Writ of Certiorari was Denied.

The Supreme Court Rule 44(3) states;

*“The Clerk will not file any response to a petition for rehearing unless the Court requests a response.”*

Previously, the Solicitor General did not raise any issue or brief originally and filed his waiver. In “Walker's” Petition for Rehearing there exists the same potential of a Waiver by the Solicitor General unless The Supreme Court requests a Response from the Solicitor General. In common “street language” . . . without a response from the Solicitor General it is unfair to “Walker” and smacks of her Fifth Amendment — DUE PROCESS set aside.

The Constitution does not differentiate between the innocent vs. the alleged guilty party when the FIFTH AMENDMENT is applicable.

## **DISCUSSION FOR REHEARING**

### **B.**

It is well settled that in *Booker*, The Supreme Court held that the strict application of federal sentencing guidelines is unconstitutional and should be viewed as merely advisory. *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005). Post — *Booker* cases in the Eighth Circuit squarely address the power and discretion of

the district court with respect to the guideline range as prescribed by the now advisory Sentencing Guidelines. When designing a sentence under the sentencing scheme set forth in *Booker*, a district court should begin with calculating the applicable advisory guideline range. *United States v. Maloney*, 466 F.3d 663, 667 (8th Cir. 2006); *United States v. Thundershield*, 474 F.3d 503, 506 (8th Cir. 2007) (citing *United States v. Mashek*, 406 F.3d 1212, 1016 n. 4 (8th Cir. 2005)). Thereafter, the district court should have carefully considered whether the advisory sentence was reasonable and whether a variance from that range is proper. *Thundershield*, 474 F.3d at 508; *See United States v. Tobacco*, 428 F.3d 1148, 1151 (8th Cir. 2005) (stating that sentences are reviewed for reasonableness). Finally, the district court should have applied the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). *Thundershield*, 474 F.3d at 507 (citation omitted).

The overriding principle and basic mandate of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) requires district courts to “*impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary,*” to comply with the following four purposes of sentencing set forth in § 3553(a)(2).

In determining the appropriate sentence that is minimally sufficient to satisfy these four purposes of sentencing, this court must consider the factors as set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

While neither the statute nor *Booker* intimates that any one of these factors should be given greater weight than any other factor, it is important to be mindful of the fact that all factors are subservient to § 3553(a)'s mandate to

impose a sentence not greater than necessary to comply with the four stated purposes of sentencing. This principle is often referred to as the “*rule of parsimony*” or cited as the “*parsimony clause*.” *See, e.g.,* A.L.R. Fed 2d 147, Section I.2 (“*Under the 'parsimony clause' of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), the sentencing court must impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater, than necessary to comply with the purposes set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2) ...*”). In this case, strict application of the Guidelines resulted in a sentence that improperly magnifies the criminality of the offenses for which Ms. Walker has been convicted.

## **DISCUSSION FOR REHEARING**

### **C.**

On September 15, 2017 “Walker” filed;

#### **Appellant's Memorandum in Support of Motion for a Certificate of Appealability**

*Re:* filed electronically September 15, 2017;  
Entry I.D. 45-79538 (8th Cir.) & Sentry®

On February 06, 2018 The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals issued its' Judgment denying “Walkers” Application for Certificate of Appealability and Dismissed the case. *See:* Petition For a Writ of Certiorari – Appendix [ A ]

The Eighth Circuit Court by Oversight and/or Omission, by-passed established law of The Supreme Court, Justice Anthony M. Kennedy writing for the Court;

*Hohn v. United States*, 524 U.S. 236 (1998) (8th Cir.)

In dispute then before The Supreme Court, the Question: Does The Supreme Court have jurisdiction to review decisions of the courts of appeals denying applications for Certificates of Appealability?

**Syllabus Conclusion:**

Majority Opinion of Justice Anthony M. Kennedy.

*“Yes. A certificate application is a “case in” the court of appeals under Section 1254(1). It presents an immediate and redressable injury, and there is adversity as well as the other requisite qualities of a case. Indeed, Hohn's application moved through the Eighth Circuit as cases in general do, yielding a decision that has been regarded as precedential. Many other factors confirm this conclusion as well. This decision overrules that portion of House v. Mayo, 324 U.S. 42, 44 (1945) (per curiam), which held that the Court lacks statutory certiorari jurisdiction to review denials of certificates of probable cause.”*

Re: Hohn v. United States, 524, U.S. 236  
(1998) (8<sup>th</sup> Cir.)

When there is uniformity among the Circuits on an issue of law, the threshold to a Petition rises to give the appearance of insurmountability to an Appellant. This is not the case with Certificate of Appealability among the Circuits. There is a wide difference among the Circuits as to what constitutes “*the appearance of an automatic acceptance directive to the Circuit Court from a District Court*”; and contrarily the Circuit's not following the District Court's Order; Re: “COA”.

That is what occurred with The Honorable Michael J. Davis, Minneapolis Federal District Court Memorandum of Law & Order filed June 26, 2017 wherein Judge Davis concluded thusly;

*“With regard to the Court's decision on the merits, it concludes that no reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong” Id.*

*“Therefore, the Court denies a Certificate of Appealability in this case”*

See: Petition For a Writ of Certiorari  
Appendix [K-pg.13]

The finality of the Federal District Court case Memorandum of Law & Order Re: Certificate of Appealability; brought about the *Barefoot*<sup>[1]</sup> standard which is not difficult for a Habeas petitioner to meet for hearing in the Circuits; applying applicable Supreme Court decision(s). The following precedent case sites form the basis in the legal arguments of Susan Elizabeth Walker to set aside the denial of Certificate of Appealability rendered by The Honorable Michael J. Davis, Minneapolis Federal District Court on June 26, 2017.

That legal standard—commonly referred to as the “*Barefoot* standard”—<sup>[1]</sup> requires a relatively minimal showing by a petitioner in order to authorize an appeal following a district court's denial of habeas relief.<sup>[1]</sup> the *Barefoot* standard only requires that the legal issue sought to be raised on appeal “be debatable among jurists of reason; that a court could resolve the issues [in a different manner ]; or that the questions are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.”<sup>[2]</sup> It does not require the habeas petitioner to demonstrate a likelihood that he ultimately will prevail on appeal.<sup>[2]</sup>

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<sup>[1]</sup> *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880 (1963).

<sup>[2]</sup> *Barefoot*, 463 U.S. at 893 N. 4.

In: Miller-El v. Cockrell,<sup>[3]</sup> the Supreme Court made clear that the *Barefoot* standard is not difficult for a habeas petition to meet. All that is required is for at least one claim raised by the petitioner to be reasonably “*debatable*” under the AEDPA's [Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996] standards. As the Court stated:

We look to the District Court's application of AEDPA to petitioner's constitutional claims and ask whether the resolution was debatable amongst jurists of reason. This threshold inquiry does not require full consideration of the factual or legal bases adduced in support of the claims. In fact, the statute forbids it... [A] COA does not require a showing that the appeal will succeed.

The Fifth Circuit should have issued a COA to review the district court denial of habeas relief to petitioner.

*Re: Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322 (2003).

The Supreme Court possesses discretionary jurisdiction to grant certiorari and reverse a Court of Appeals decision denying a COA. *See: Hohn v. U.S.*, 524 U.S. 236, 253 (1998) (“We hold that this Court has jurisdiction under [28 U.S.C.] § 1254(1) to review denials of applications for certificates of appealability by a circuit judge or a panel of a court of appeals.”); *see also Lozano v. Deeds*, 498 U.S. 430 (1991) (per curiam) (granting certiorari, vacating order of Court of Appeals denying CPC, and remanding with instructions to grant a CPC after concluding that habeas petitioner had met the *Barefoot* standard).

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<sup>[3]</sup> Miller-El v. Cockrell, 123 S. Ct. 1029 (2003).

See: Autry v. Estelle, 464 U.S. 1301, 1302 (1983) (White, J., in chambers) (Concluding that a habeas petitioner had raised a “substantial question” that did not “lack[] substance,” Justice White stated that “I am compelled to issue a certificate of probable causes to appeal as I am authorized to do under § 2253.”) (emphasis added).

A COA must issue “if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). “That standard is met when reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner.” *Welch v. United States*, 136 S. Ct. 1257, 1263-64, 194 L. Ed. 2d 387 (2016) (quoting *Slack V. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484, 120 S.Ct. 1595, 146 L.Ed.2d 542 (2000)). Obtaining a certificate of appealability “does not require a showing that the appeal will succeed,” and “a court of appeals should not decline the application merely because it believes the applicant will not demonstrate an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* at 1263-64 (quoting *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 337 123 S.Ct. 1029, 154 L.Ed.2d 931 (2003)).

The Supreme Court (or a single Circuit Justice acting on behalf of the Court) cannot simply choose to exercise discretion and summarily deny a COA application without first meaningfully engaging in the legal analysis required by section 2253 and *Barefoot*. If, in the opinion of a single Circuit Justice or the Court itself, a COA application has satisfied the *Barefoot* standard, then “a COA

*should issue* (and an appeal of the district court's order may be taken).”<sup>[4]</sup> A COA applicant who has satisfied that standard need not show anything “extraordinary” or “exceptional” about his case.<sup>[5]</sup> Unlike the Court's discretionary docket, where a litigant's showing that his claim is meritorious will by itself be insufficient to result in an exercise of the Court's discretionary jurisdiction, a Circuit Justice (or the Court itself) should grant a COA if it determines that a habeas petitioner has satisfied the minimal *Barefoot* standard.

### **CONCLUSION**

Susan Elizabeth Walker requests of this Court the grant of her Certificate of Appealability; and, re-instatement of her case back to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals onto the active Court Calendar to be heard on the merits.

### **DISCUSSION FOR REHEARING**

#### **D.**

Pursuant to the Rules of The Supreme Court of The United States, its' Rule 33(2)(b) Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing is limited to 3,000 words, 15 pages or less, dependent upon 3,000 words pro-rata each page. Therefore, in compliance to Rule 33(2)(b) Petitioner “*Walker*” has reserved her legal arguments for the Grant of Petition for Rehearing on the matter of **De Novo review of Circuit Courts' split decisions regarding uniformity that this Court views De Novo Cases before it from the position of [a new]** thusly;

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<sup>[4]</sup> *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 478 (emphasis added)

<sup>[5]</sup> *Cf.e.g. Felker*, 518 U.S. at 665

1. Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Brief on Record with this Court its' pages 15 through 17 therein are reinstated for their compelling merit in this Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing Appendix as Exhibit B.
2. Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Appendix on Record with this Court its' page 1(A.) is reinstated for its' compelling merit to coincide to [Supra #1. above] in this Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing Appendix as Exhibit C.

### **DISCUSSION FOR REHEARING**

#### **E.**

Pursuant to the Rules of The Supreme Court of The United States, its' Rule 33(2)(b) Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing is limited to 3,000 words, 15 pages or less, dependent upon 3,000 words pro-rata each page. Therefore, in compliance to Rule 33(2)(b) Petitioner "*Walker*" has reserved her legal argument for the Grant of Petition for Rehearing on the matter of **Ineffective Assistance of Counsel** in its' entirety thusly;

1. Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Brief on Record with this Court its' pages 18 through 30 therein are reinstated for their compelling merit in this Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing Appendix as Exhibit D.

2. Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Appendix on Record with this Court its' pages 34(L.) through 63(S.) therein are reinstated for their compelling merit to coincide to [Supra #1. above] in this Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing Appendix as Exhibit E.

### **DISCUSSION FOR REHEARING**

#### **F.**

Rules of Supreme Court, Rule 44(2) it's;

*... "but its grounds shall be limited to intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented."*

### **FINDING OF FACTS**

There exists intervening circumstances of substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented — as authority for this Court to grant Petitioner a Rehearing of merit caused by the infractions of the Securities Exchange Commission in direct contravention to the Petitioner's Petition For a Writ of Certiorari Brief and Appendix to the Petition For a Writ of Certiorari:

1. "Certiorari" Brief: Question IV, pg.'s 31 through 37 therein as filed with this Court in Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing Appendix; [See: Exhibit F]
2. "Certiorari" Appendix: Supporting documents to: Supra #1. above in Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing Appendix; [See: Exhibit G].

**CURRENT INFRACTIONS OF**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**vs.**

**SUSAN ELIZABETH WALKER**

“Walker”, incarcerated in Bryan Federal Prison, Bryan, Texas in compliance to Federal Orders of the District Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota; The Honorable Michael J. Davis presiding, the “SEC” on two (2) continuing occasions legally have threatened legal proceedings against “Walker” thusly;

1. On September 14, 2018  
[See: Petition for Rehearing Appendix **Exhibit H**]
2. On October 17, 2018 -  
[See: Petition for Rehearing Appendix **Exhibit I**]

The “SEC” is clearly in violative disobedience and in contravention to the following Orders **known to them** by The Honorable Michael J. Davis;

- (a) **JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE** No.: 14-cr-305(1)MJD  
USM No.: 18225-041  
Source: Sentry® November 04, 2015
- (b) **STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR IMPOSING SENTENCE.**  
Criminal File No.: 14-305 MJD.  
**NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE / SEALED FILE.**  
Source: Sentry®

Their infractions stem from the legal arguments presented by “Walker” in her Petition for a Writ of Certiorari Brief [its' pages 31 through 37 therein]; and, “Walker's” Petition for a Writ Certiorari Appendix [its' Appendix Exhibits; T, U, V, W therein] in support of Brief pages 31 through 37 [Supra].

"Walker" reinstates these known Exhibits; T, U, V, W in the Petition for Rehearing Appendix for this Court to view first hand the violative actions of the "SEC".

"Walker" requests relief from these "SEC" actions against her with intervention from the U.S. Supreme Court. This Court can establish precedent law to stop future actions by the "SEC" against the citizens of our country who are illegally attacked and unduly litigated by the "SEC" without due process, et-al.

#### IV.

#### PETITIONER "WALKER'S" PRAYER FOR RELIEF

"Walker" requests this Court to grant her Petition for Rehearing and reverse and remand this case back to the Eighth Circuit on its' merits.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 26, 2013

Susan Elizabeth Walker

Susan Elizabeth Walker, Pro Se  
#18225041 – B2  
FCP Bryan Federal Prison  
Bryan, Texas 77805

#### ALL CORRESPONENCE TO:

Susan Elizabeth Walker, Pro Se  
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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OCTOBER TERM, 2018

Susan Elizabeth Walker  
*Petitioner*

v.

United States of America  
*Respondent*

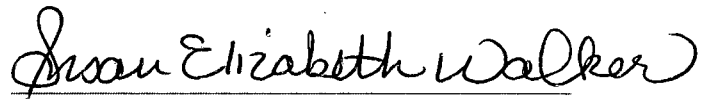
Case No. 18-5622

**CERTIFICATION OF COUNSEL**

To: The Clerk of Court and all parties of record.

In compliance and pursuant to Rules of The Supreme Court of The United States of America, its' Rule 44(1)(2), I admit that my Petition for Rehearing with its' Appendix are presented in good faith and not for delay and comply with Rule 44. I further admit I am the Petitioner, Pro Se in this entitled matter before this Court.

Date: October 26, 2018



*Signature*

**SUSAN ELIZABETH WALKER**

*Printed Name*

Pro Se, Petitioner

#18225041-B2

FPC Bryan Federal Prison

Bryan, Texas 77805

**ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:**

Susan Elizabeth Walker

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**IN THE  
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United States of America  
*Respondent*

Case No. 18-5622

**APPEARANCE OF COUNSEL /  
CERTIFICATION OF COUNSEL**

To: The clerk of court and all parties of record

Pursuant to Rules of The Supreme Court of The United States, its' Rule 44, I admit to be the Petitioner, Pro Se in this entitled matter before this Court.

Date: October 26, 2018      Susan Elizabeth Walker  
Signature

**SUSAN ELIZABETH WALKER**

*Printed Name*

Pro Se, Petitioner  
#18225041-B2  
FPC Bryan Federal Prison  
Bryan, Texas 77805

**ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:**

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**PETITION FOR REHEARING**  
**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing in The Supreme Court of The United States complies with Supreme Court Rule 33, comprised of 15 pages, utilizing Century Schoolbook typeface [ type font ], 12 point type with 2 point leading between lines with computer word count total of 2,989 in LibreOffice 4.1 software and typeface [ font ] of footnotes at 10 point or larger type with 2 point or more leading between lines.

Date: October 26, 2018

Susan Elizabeth Walker  
by: Susan Elizabeth Walker, Pro Se

**Additional material  
from this filing is  
available in the  
Clerk's Office.**