

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sean M. Donahue, Petitioner

v.

Pennsylvania

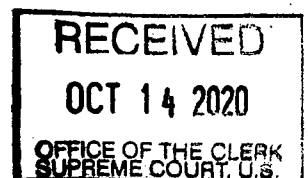
20-5118

Case Below: Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg Office

(17 MDM 2019)

PETITION FOR REHEARING

1. The Petitioner RESPECTFULLY OBJECTS to the Court's Order of October 5, 2020. The Petition does not yet have a copy of the order and relies on the online docket sheet instead.
2. The Petitioner's right to petition the Court comes from the US Constitution, not the court.
3. The Petitioner's right to petition is not constrained by the ability to pay court fees.
4. The Petitioner avers that there is nothing in the constitution that allows courts to even charge fees.



5. The Petitioner avers that his petition raised contradictions in circuit court rulings on US First Amendment issues in two separate circuits. The First Amendment cannot have two meanings.

6. The Petitioner avers that his petition raised contradictions in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rulings. The PA high court both found that its courts cannot hear common law writs and that those same courts must hear common law appeals. This contradiction was created because the state court of last resort fears the consequences of striking the existing state PCRA statute and sending the unconstitutional statutes back to the legislature.

7. The Petitioner avers that his petition raised violations of the supremacy clause by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

8. The Petitioner avers that his petition raised acts of extraterritorial jurisdiction that were wrongly engaged in by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

9. The Petitioner avers that it is the US Senate that is supposed to hear all constitutional questions but in the absence of the Senate's willingness to do so requires that such petitions be brought to the Supreme Court of the United States.

10. The Court has misjudged the Petitioner and created a circumstance where he is forced to waive issues because he cannot raise them to the highest court of the land. Yet, he chooses not to waive these issues.

11. Finally, the Petitioner avers that there is GREAT CONTRADICTION in this Courts willingness to allow for the current goings on throughout the streets of the

nation as being First Amendment protected acts of free speech and expression, while simultaneously refusing to hear his cases.

12. If the current goings on throughout the streets of the US are free speech and free expression, then this Court should immediately review both of the Petitioner's Pennsylvania criminal cases and should go as far as providing the Petitioner with pen, paper, megaphone, speakers and unbridled web platform to say more. If Black Lives Matter and ANTIFA speak is free speech and expression, then every word of the Petitioner's speech ever spoken, written, expressed or implied is inspirational Sunday school speak, even in the eyes of the most teetotaling teetotaler.

13. The Petitioner was under the impression that the greatest thing about this country is that every loan citizen could gain access to the congress, the white house and the courts. But that is clearly changing and the change is for the worse of the future of the nation.

14. If this Cour went back and revisited the Petitioner's criminal cases, this Court would see that the Petitioner's petitions to this Court and the cases below were harbengers that very accurately predicted that our nation was aggressively heading into the violent uprising that we are now experiencing and the reason for the nature of that uprising is because all three branches of the government have made it impossible for individuals to attain relief.

15. In 1820, many of today's speech laws and other laws for which people are regularly criminally prosecuted did not even exist. What is more, the average American could not have imagined the government even having the right to pass

laws that infringe on the lives, decisions and behaviors of individuals in the areas of speech, guns, family and prosperity. Yet, today it is often all the courts and government do.

16. In 1820, even if a man was convicted, he quickly returned to his *status quo ante* upon completion of a sentence. That is not the case today. In today's judiciary, every sentence is a life sentence. So long as that is the case, every individual who was ever convicted must expect to petition the courts forever for the rest of his/her life.

17. If the Court expects petitions to stop, then it must also expect the reasons for petitions to stop. For that to happen, lifelong collateral consequences of criminal convictions must stop.

18. Alternatively, the nation must begin to think through the constitutionality of providing an easily accessible path to individual sovereignty so that people with convictions have an administrative and legal path through life that rids them of the control, authority, jurisdiction and taxation of the US government and the governments of the states, counties and municipalities, while allowing those individuals to preserve their innate reserved rights, including both those that are enumerated in the US and state constitutions and those that are not, such as rights to lines of communication, air, air space, water, fish, game, minerals, space, &c...

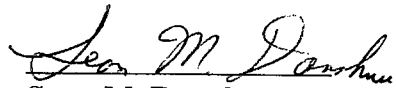
19. The Court must clearly identify, for the nation, a clear core source of rights that both preexists any written constitution or declaration and to which the



Petitioner can turn since he cannot turn to the courts because the Court doesn't want to hear or address the issues he raises.

20. The foregoing document is true in fact and belief and submitted under the penalty of perjury.

Respectfully Submitted,

Oct 6, 2020
Date


Sean M. Donahue
625 Cleveland Street
Hazleton, PA 18201
570-454-5367
seandonahue630@gmail.com

 		Search documents in this case: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/>
No. 20-5118		
Title:	Sean M. Donahue, Petitioner v. Pennsylvania	
Docketed:	July 21, 2020	
Lower Ct:	Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg Office	
Case Numbers:	(17 MDM 2019)	
Decision Date:	May 30, 2019	
Discretionary Court Decision Date:	December 11, 2019	

DATE	PROCEEDINGS AND ORDERS
Jul 13 2020	<p>Petition for a writ of certiorari and motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis filed. (Response due August 20, 2020)</p> <p>Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis Petition Appendix Proof of Service</p>
Aug 06 2020	<p>Waiver of right of respondent Pennsylvania to respond filed.</p> <p>Main Document</p>
Aug 20 2020	DISTRIBUTED for Conference of 9/29/2020.
Oct 05 2020	<p>The motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis is denied, and the petition for a writ of certiorari is dismissed. See Rule 39.8. As the petitioner has repeatedly abused this Court's process, the Clerk is directed not to accept any further petitions in noncriminal matters from petitioner unless the docketing fee required by Rule 38(a) is paid and the petition is submitted in compliance with Rule 33.1. See <i>Martin v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals</i>, 506 U. S. 1 (1992) (per curiam).</p>

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Attorneys for Petitioner		
Sean M. Donahue	625 Cleveland Street Hazelton, PA 18201	(570) 454-5367
Party name: Sean M. Donahue		
Attorneys for Respondent		
Ryan H. Lysaght	Dauphin County District Attorney's Office 101 Market Street, 2nd Floor Harrisburg, PA 17101	717-787-6767
Party name: Pennsylvania		