

**N o. 2 0 - 5 5 2 0**

**In The**

**Supreme Court of the United States**

**MICHAEL WILLIAMSON - Petitioner(s)**

**-vs-**

**HAROLD MAY - Respondent(s)**

**P E T I T I O N F O R A R E H E A R I N G**

**Supreme Court Rule 44.2**

**Counsel for Petitioner**

**Michael Williamson, pro se  
Richland Correctional Inst.  
1001 Olivesburg Rd.  
Mansfield, OH 44905**

**Counsel for Respondent**

**Dave Yost  
Ohio Attorney General  
30 East Broad St.  
Columbus, OH 43215**

## PETITION FOR A REHEARING

Now comes Petitioner, Michael Williamson (hereinafter, Williamson), pro se, hereby petitions the court for rehearing of his petition for writ of certiorari. The grounds on which Williamson brings this petition are presented in the following.

### GROUND OF PETITION

Supreme Court Rule 44.2 states in part:

"Any petition for rehearing of an order denying a petition for writ of certiorari \*\*\* shall be filed within 25 days after the date of the order of denial \*\*\* but its grounds shall be limited to intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect or to other substantial grounds not previously presented.\*\*\*.

Williamson's petition is timely and he asserts that the Valentine issue raised in his petition for certiorari (at the least) will have a controlling effect that serves to protect the people from unconstitutional carbon-copy indictments. The alleged facts and procedural history have been before the court therefore Williamson foregoes restating them in the interest of judicial economy.

The United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Valentine v. Konteh, 395 F. 3d 626, held that 38 counts of Valentines 40 count indictment were carbon-copy and thus failed to protect against double jeopardy and violated due process. U.S. Const. 5th and 14th. Williamson's indictment present identical constitutional infirmities as Valentine's. Both indictments were issued by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury in the State of Ohio under then prosecuting attorney Timothy McGinty and included the same criminal offense of rape, O.R.C. 2907.02. And, just like Valentine, Williamson was convicted upon a "guesstimate" of times in which the alleged acts occurred. Why is Williamson being denied the same protections of the constitution? And why is the law only acting as a hammer to crush him?

Judge Ronald Lee Gilman dissented in Valentine. In his dissent judge Gilman complained that there was no Supreme Court precedent upon the issue of carbon-copy indictments and felt the Russell standard was too tenuous on the issue of notice and double jeopardy as applied in Valentine. Judge Gilman feels incredibly vague indictments are capable of a complicated defense, even identically worded ones.

The practice of stacking or overindicting is a common practice employed by the State to try and intimidate defendants. However, it is not commonly challenged. And although this dastardly deed is encouraged by Statist ingrates and upheld by the same, it still must be done in a constitutionally permissible manner such to give adequate notice and protect against double jeopardy. Not just restate the same words on a separate sheet of paper with absolutely no differentiation as in Williamson and Valentine.

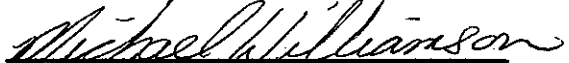
We the people of these United States are supposedly guaranteed basic rights in the defense of liberty. Valentine, who's offenses were substantially worse in nature and actually supported with real evidence, has felt the gracious protection of our constitution. Why not Williamson? Is there a level of ecstasy that prosecutors and courts feel knowing that a man's conviction is evidenceless and that they can grant him the slightest bit of rightful relief but don't? Even when the constitution demands it! and the identical controlling case of Valentine!

The Ohio Attorney General did not appeal the Sixth Circuit's finding that affirmed the district court's granting of Valentine's writ of habeas corpus to this court. And obviously as judge Gilman points out there is no Supreme Court authority on carbon-copy indictments. As such, this court should rehear Williamson's petition for writ of certiorari, grant it in accordance with Valentine, and show the nation that the scales of justice are equal and our constitution still lives to protect us all.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Williamson prays this honorable court grants rehearing as he has not presented this court with the dissenter's want of precedent to the issue, and accepts his petition for writ of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Michael Williamson, A423-451  
Richland Correctional Inst.  
1001 Olivesburg Rd.  
Mansfield, OH 44905

Petitioner, pro se

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that I sent the original petition for rehearing to the Supreme Court of the United States Washington DC 20543-0001, and a copy of the same to the Ohio Attorney General at 30 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215 on this 26 day of October 2020 via regular U.S. Mail.

  
Michael Williamson

No. 20 - 5520

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

MICHAEL WILLIAMSON - Petitioner(s)

-vs-

HAROLD MAY - Respondent(s)

Supreme Court Rule 44.2

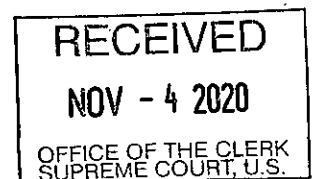
Certificate of Party unrepresented by counsel

**Counsel for Petitioner**

Michael Williamson, pro se  
Richland Correctional Inst.  
1001 Olivesburg Rd.  
Mansfield, OH 44905

**Counsel for Respondent**

Dave Yost  
Ohio Attorney General  
30 East Broad St.  
Columbus, OH 43215



RECEIVED TELETYPE

of October 30, 1950 at 10:15 P.M. The  
 personal security of 20 was being at the time of the  
 personal security of 20 was being at the time of the  
 personal security of 20 was being at the time of the  
 personal security of 20 was being at the time of the

STATEMENT OF SERVICE

RECEIVED TELETYPE

RECEIVED TELETYPE  
 1001 OCTOBER 30, 1950  
 RECEIVED TELETYPE  
 1001 OCTOBER 30, 1950

RECEIVED TELETYPE

with the 20 was being at the time of the  
 personal security of 20 was being at the time of the  
 personal security of 20 was being at the time of the