

No. 22-7578

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Carlos A. Seino — PETITIONER

vs.

Massachusetts — RESPONDENT(S)

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Petitioner-Appellant, Carlos A. Seino, proceeding Pro-Se, respectfully moves this Honorable Court for a rehearing.

1. VI Amendment Right of the United States Constitution.

Constitutional Right to Confront the Actual Witnesses.

In accordance to the precedent cases:

- a) Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36, 68 (2004);
- b) Melendez-Diaz v. Massachusetts, 557 U.S. 305, 319-320 (2009);
- c) Bullcoming v. New Mexico, 564 U.S. 647, 655 (2011), where relief was granted, the Petitioner-Appellant, having substantially similar circumstances, was not granted relief, where the precedent case law was not followed during the adjudication of his petition.

As such, a rehearing to address this inequity will likely resolve and grant relief for Petitioner-Appellant.

2. V, XIV Amendment Rights of the United States Constitution. Constitutional Right to Due Process.

In accordance to the precedent cases:

a) *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963);

b) *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154 (1978);

c) *U.S. v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 676, 682 (1985), where relief was granted, the Petitioner-Appellant, having substantially similar circumstances, was not granted relief, where the precedent case law was not followed during the adjudication of his petition.

As such, a rehearing to address this inequity will likely resolve and grant relief for Petitioner-Appellant.

3. VI Amendment Right of the United States Constitution. Constitutional Right to the Effective Assistance of Counsel.

In accordance to the precedent cases:

a) *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 80 L.Ed. 2d 674, 104 S.Ct. 2052 (1984);

b) *Kimmelman v. Morrison*, 477 U.S. 365 (1986);

c) *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419 (1995);

d) *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U.S. 45, 57-58 (1932), where relief was granted, the Petitioner-Appellant, having substantially similar circumstances, was not

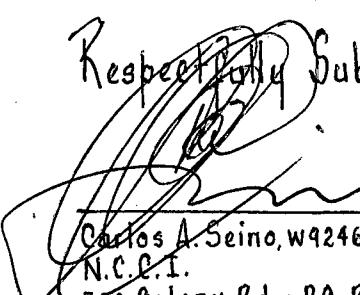
granted relief, where the precedent case law was not followed during the adjudication of his petition.

As such, a rehearing to address this inequity will likely resolve and grant relief for Petitioner-Appellant.

Conclusion

For all the reasons stated above, in the interests of justice, the Petitioner-Appellant ask for a rehearing.

Respectfully Submitted


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