

No. 22 - 6648

In The
Supreme Court of The United States

GLEN PLOURDE,

Petitioner

v.

REDINGTON-FAIRVIEW GENERAL HOSPITAL; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #1; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #2; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #3; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #4; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #5; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #1; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #2; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #3; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #4; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #5; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #6; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #1; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #2; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #3; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #4; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #5,

Respondents

**On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To
The First Circuit Court of Appeals**

PETITION FOR REHEARING PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT RULE 44

Glen Plourde
455 Chapman Road
Newburgh, Maine 04444
207.234.2042

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Background

The *Pro Se* petitioner has exercised his Constitutional Right to Petition to The United States Supreme Court in his petition for writ of certiorari 22 – 6648. The petitioner's petition was submitted timely, in accordance with The Rules of the Supreme Court, and contained legally substantial questions of Constitutional and International Law that are relevant to the case on petition.

The petitioner has received an Order of The Court on 04/03/23 that dismisses his petition pursuant to Rule 39.8, and bans the petitioner from submitting any future petitions for writ of certiorari unless the filing fee is paid (Rule 38(a)) and the petition is submitted in prepared bound book format (40-plus copies required) (Rule 33.1), pursuant to *Martin v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals*, 506 U.S. 1 (1992) (Appendix A).

The petitioner respectfully offers argumentation that this order is unfair, unjust, and effectively bans the petitioner from access to The United States Supreme Court and is therefore not in the Interests of Justice.

The petitioner will assert in argumentation that his petition was not frivolous or harassing and therefore did not merit dismissal under Rule 39.8, that he has not abused This Court's process as he has been accused, and that his situation is clearly far from that of the situation presented in *Martin* and thus the sanctions imposed in *Martin* are inappropriate sanctions to impose upon the petitioner at this point in time.

Additionally, the petitioner would like to note that he has, on 04/17/23, submitted in good faith a Motion for Reconsideration to This Court that contains substantially similar argumentation as this Petition for Rehearing. It is not the petitioner's intent to harass or inundate The Court with argumentation for reconsideration or rehearing, the petitioner is merely attempting to exercise due diligence by utilizing the legal options available to him, pursuant to The Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. Thus let there be no confusion that the petitioner submits this legally substantial petition or rehearing in good faith.

Finally, as the petitioner's petition for writ of certiorari was denied pursuant to Rule 39.8, and because the petitioner lacks the financial resources to submit this petition for rehearing in bound book format, the *in pauperis* petitioner has prepared a Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and has appended that motion to this petition for rehearing.

It is the petitioners sincere hope that The Court will reconsider its 04/03/23 Order as that order is unjust and the petitioner is undeniably indigent and lacks the resources to petition any other way than *in forma pauperis* and is therefore effectively banned from The Court pursuant to its 04/03/23 Order (Appendix A).

ARGUMENT AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW

I. The Petitioners Petitions for Writ of Certiorari were not "Frivolous or Malicious" and therefore The Court has inappropriately applied Rule 39.8.

None of the petitioner's cases that he has petitioned to The Court have been found to be frivolous or malicious by either the Original Court or the appropriate Court of Appeals and therefore This Court has erred in finding the petitioners

petitions to be "frivolous or malicious" and Rule 39.8 has been inappropriately applied in the case of this *indigent and pro se* petitioner.

The *pro se* petitioner understands the definition of frivolous, in legal terms, to be "devoid of any factual basis and/or legal merit". None of the petitioners cases that he has petitioned for certiorari to This Court for have been found to be frivolous by either The Original Court or the appropriate Court of Appeals.

Likewise, The *pro se* petitioner understands the definition of malicious, in legal terms, to be "intent to cause injury or harm". Again, none of the petitioners cases that he has petitioned for certiorari to This Court for have been found to be malicious by either the Original Court or the appropriate Court of Appeals.

Thus, This Court has erred in finding the *indigent and pro se* petitioner's Petition(s) for Writ of Certiorari to be frivolous or malicious and therefore has inappropriately applied Rule 39.8.

The Petitioner has petitioned for Certiorari to The United States Supreme Court a total of nine times beginning in 2018, or less than 2 petitions per year.¹ Two of those petitions were paid petitions (not *In Forma Pauperis*) as the petitioner had the financial resources to pay for both the considerable expenses of the filing fees and the bound book creation at that time.²

None of those cases were found to be frivolous or malicious in either the Original Court or The Court of Appeals, and accordingly, none were found to be frivolous or malicious by This Court until previous petition 21 – 6598, in which The

¹ 19 – 299; 19 – 448; 20 – 7827; 20 – 8474; 21 – 5493; 21 – 5865; 21 – 6313; 21 – 6598; 22 – 6648.

² 19 – 299; 19 – 448.

Court has denied petition pursuant to Rule 39.8, and now this subsequent petition 22 – 6648, in which The Court has both denied petition and has imposed sanctions pursuant to *Martin v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals*, 506 U.S. 1 (1992).

The Petitioner filed a Petition for Rehearing in 21 – 6598, arguing that sanctions pursuant to Rule 39.8 were inappropriate. Upon hearing nothing back from The Court, the petitioner filed a Motion for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law which sought the substantive reasons why The Court ignored his Petition for Rehearing and why The Court found his petition to be frivolous or malicious (Ref. 21 – 6598 04/06/22 “Motion for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law pursuant to Rule 21”) (Appendix B). That Motion was never ruled upon.

Petitioner was next contacted by Clerk of The Court Redmond K. Barnes, who informed the petitioner that The Court had no record of having nor receiving the Petitioners Petition for Rehearing in that case (Appendix C). Petitioner therefore resubmitted his petition for rehearing, and that petition for rehearing was denied. Again, The Court failed to address the substantive reasons why it found the petitioner’s petition 21 – 6598 to be frivolous or harassing and therefore to merit dismissal under Rule 39.8, as he had made motion for on 04/06/22 (Appendix B).

Petitioner called Mr. Redmond K. Barnes and inquired as to the status of his 04/06/22 Motion for Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law. Petitioner was told by Mr. Barnes that This Court did not need to respond to his Motion and would not respond to his motion. Thus the Petitioner did not have, and still does not have,

any idea why This Court has found his petition(s) to be frivolous or harassing. The Lower Courts have not reached that conclusion, as described above.

The Petitioner has been and still is under the reasonable impression that it is his right to petition to The United States Supreme Court any judgement that he feels is contrary to Law, and if he is without the financial resources to do so he may petition *in forma pauperis*, and he has done so seven times in five years in the above-cited cases and in Good Faith. Inspection of the Legal and Constitutional Questions the petitioner has presented will show that those questions were neither frivolous nor malicious and all were founded in Constitutional, and sometimes International, Law.

Thus, the petitioner respectfully asserts that This Court has erred in finding this *indigent and pro se* petitioner's Petition(s) for Writ of Certiorari to be frivolous or malicious and has therefore inappropriately applied Rule 39.8 to the petitioner.

II. The Petitioner has not "abused the Court's process" as stated in The Courts 04/03/23 Order.

The Petitioner respectfully asserts that he has not "abused the Court's process" as The Court has stated in its 04/03/23 Order (Appendix A).

Quite the contrary, the *pro se* petitioner has followed The Court's process in every petition he has applied for, which encompass the two that he had the financial resources to pay for, and did so,³ as well as the seven that he applied for, and received, *in forma pauperis* status.⁴

³ 19 - 299; 19 - 448.

⁴ 20 - 7827; 20 - 8474; 21 - 5493; 21 - 5865; 21 - 6313; 21 - 6598; 22 - 6648.

The *pro se* petitioner has paid for his petitions when he had the financial resources to do so, applied for in Good Faith (and received) *in forma pauperis* status when he did not, has argued his Questions of Constitutional and International Law to the best of his *pro se* ability, and not once were any of the petitioners petitions, motions, or other filings found to be defective or abusive in process, at any time, by This Court.

Thus the Petitioner asserts that The Court has erred in finding that the petitioner has "repeatedly abused the Court's process" in it's 04/03/23 Order.

III. The Petitioners situation and the one cited in *Martin v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals*, 506 U.S. 1 (1992) bear no resemblance to one another and therefore sanctions pursuant to that precedent are inappropriate.

The Petitioners situation and the one cited in *Martin v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals*, 506 U.S. 1 (1992) bear no resemblance to one another and therefore sanctions pursuant to that precedent are inappropriate.

In *Martin*, the petitioner has filed fifty-six (56) petitions for writ of certiorari in ten years, seeking *In Forma Pauperis* status in each of them. That is an average of almost 6 *In Forma Pauperis* Petitions a year, and is many more the seven (7) *In Forma Pauperis* petitions for writ of certiorari that the petitioner has filed in the past five years, which is an average of just over one (1) petition per year.

In fact, simple math shows that the petitioner in *Martin* has filed *eight times more in forma pauperis petitions for writ of certiorari than this petitioner has*.

Furthermore, the petitioner in *Martin* was apparently given "fair warning" of sanctions if he continued to file, while this petitioner was not. The opinion in *Martin* reads, in relevant part:

We first invoked Rule 39.8 to deny Martin in forma pauperis status last November. See *Zatko v. California*, 502 U. S. 16 (1991) (per curiam).

... Since we first denied him in forma pauperis status last year, he has filed nine petitions for certiorari with this Court. We denied Martin leave to proceed in forma pauperis under Rule 39.8 of this Court with respect to four of these petitions, and denied the remaining five petitions outright. Two additional petitions for certiorari are before us today, bringing the total number of petitions Martin has filed in the past year to 11.

... in *Zatko*, we warned that "[f]uture similar filings from [Martin] will merit additional measures." 502 U. S., at 18.

... We regret the necessity of taking this step, but Martin's refusal to heed our earlier warning leaves us no choice.

From the above citations in *Martin*, it is clear that The Court first invoked Rule 39.8 on the petitioner in *Martin* and warned him of additional sanctions to follow (*Zatko*) a year prior to that petitioner subsequently filing an additional *eleven petitions* with The Court, four of which were denied pursuant to Rule 39.8 and *seven of which were considered by The Court*.

Unlike *Martin*, this petitioner has not been warned of additional sanctions that might be imposed should he continue to seek to file *in forma pauperis*. This petitioner was not even told by The Court why his previous petition 21 - 6598 merited dismissal under Rule 39.8 when this petitioner took the logical and proactive step of asking The Court for the substantive facts and conclusions of law that led The Court to dismiss his petition pursuant to Rule 39.8 (Ref. 21 - 6598

04/06/22 "Motion for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law pursuant to Rule 21") (Appendix B).

The Petitioner's case and *Martin* bear no resemblance to one another and therefore *Martin* should not be applied to this Petitioner. The Petitioner in *Martin* filed forty-five (45) *in forma pauperis* petitions before first being warned of sanctions. This petitioner filed seven (7) *in forma pauperis* petitions and was never warned of sanctions, and was not even told why The Court found his last petition to be "frivolous or malicious" when he requested that information from The Court in a proper motion for findings of facts and conclusions of law (Appendix B). Moreover, This Court continued to accept *in forma pauperis* petitions from the petitioner in *Martin* a total of eleven (11) times in a single year before handing down the ruling in *Martin* that has been applied to the Petitioner after his *seventh in forma pauperis petition in 5 years*. In total, the petitioner in *Martin* has been allowed to file no less than fifty-six (56) *in forma pauperis* petitions, eleven of them being filed and accepted after the petitioner in *Martin* was warned of sanctions, while this petitioner has been allowed to file *seven (7) in forma pauperis petitions in total* and was never warned of sanctions.

Clearly this Petitioner's activity has not even approached the level of activity of the petitioner in *Martin*, nor was this petitioner given any warning of sanctions as *Martin* was, and thus the two petitioners are quite different and the sanctions applied in *Martin* are inappropriate to this petitioner at this time.

IV. The Petitioner is terminally indigent and imposing the sanctions in *Martin* will result in a situation where the petitioner is effectively denied access to The United States Supreme Court, and as a result, will put him at the mercy of unjust or unlawful decisions by The Lower Courts.

The Petitioner is terminally indigent and imposing the sanctions in *Martin* will result in a situation where the petitioner is effectively denied access to The United States Supreme Court, and as a result, will put him at the mercy of unjust or unlawful decisions by The Lower Courts. The Petitioner feels he is in clear and present danger of this fate, should The Courts 04/03/23 Order stand, as he has been tortured by United States Government Personnel while working for a defense contractor in Windsor Locks, Connecticut during 2011 – 2013, and as a result has sought help from everyone in the State and Federal Governments that he can think of, including This Court, and no one has offered him any help whatsoever, as he has made This Court aware.

The Petitioner is clearly indigent as any of his applications to proceed *in forma pauperis* will show. This Court has recognized this unfortunate fact by granting the petitioner *in forma pauperis* status the seven times he has applied, out of necessity, for it in the past five years.

In 2018, when the petitioner still had some financial resources to work with, he was able to pay the \$500 filing fee and \$2,500 cost of printing the forty-plus bound books required by Rules 38(a) and 33.1, respectively. However, it is no longer 2018, and the petitioner no longer has the financial resources to work with that he did at that time, as his applications to proceed *in forma pauperis* will reflect. The petitioner now lives with his parents, out of necessity, who pay for all of his basic

living expenses, and only his basic living expenses. The *pro se* petitioner's parents are both retired and live on fixed incomes and do not have the financial resources to pay the cost of the petitioner's legal expenses or to hire him a proper attorney.

The Court's 04/03/23 Order, should it stand, will effectively deny the petitioner access to pursue redress in The United States Supreme Court, should he require it, because there is absolutely no way the petitioner can afford to pay the \$3,000 or so (2018 dollars) cost of petitioning to The United States Supreme Court.

Let there be no doubt that the petitioner is very afraid that he will require future redress to The United States Supreme Court that he simply cannot afford unless he is allowed to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The petitioner has been tortured, which he has alerted The United States Supreme Court to, as well as all other relevant State and Federal Government entities he is aware of that might help him, *and not a single one has stepped forward to offer the petitioner any help whatsoever*. The petitioner believes that this alone is proof positive that his court activity is colored by his past experience(s).

Should The Court require more examples that The Government has acted hostile towards the petitioner, let it look no further than criminal cases PENDC-CR-2016-20309, KENDC-CR-2018-21183, and KENDC-CR-2018-20983. The petitioner was arrested, jailed, and abused by the district courts, the prosecutors, and even his own attorneys during each of those cases; before each case was finally dropped for lack of evidence. The petitioner was invited to take plea deals, and even encouraged to do so by his own attorneys, that would have resulted in criminal convictions as

well as jail sentences for the petitioner, and the petitioner refused to do so, much to his attorneys' and the courts' vexation; inspection of those docket records will prove that this has positively occurred.

It was only the *pro se* petitioner's moral compass, and the fact that he was innocent and knew all involved knew it, that kept the petitioner from pleading guilty to crimes he did not commit and serving corresponding jail sentences for nonexistent criminal violations.

In summation, the petitioner believes there is proof positive that his life is now colored by his past experience(s), namely that of having been tortured, and the petitioner believes that, as a result, he is not being given a fair opportunity in the lower courts to seek legal redress for the illegal injustices he has suffered; thus future petitions to This Court for writ of certiorari will likely be required.

Conclusion

This Honorable Court should reconsider the restrictions imposed upon the petitioner in its 04/03/23 Order; namely it should do away with them completely, or replace the Order with a warning such as the one received by the petitioner in *Martin* and include an explanation of what The Court finds to be frivolous or malicious about the petitioner's petitions as the petitioner has previously requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Glen Plourde
455 Chapman Road
Newburgh, Maine 04444
207.234.2042

04/19/23
April 19, 2023

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APPENDIX A ORDER, United States Supreme Court, 22–6648, 04/03/23.

APPENDIX B MOTION FOR FINDING OF FACTS AND LAW PURSUANT
TO RULE 21, United States Supreme Court, 21–6598, 04/06/22.

APPENDIX C LETTER FROM REDMOND K. BARNES, Clerk of The United
States Supreme Court, 21–6598, 04/11/22.

Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001

Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011

April 3, 2023

Mr. Glen D. Plourde
455 Chapman Road
Newburgh, ME 04444

Re: Glen Plourde
v. Redington-Fairview General Hospital, et al.
No. 22-6648

Dear Mr. Plourde:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The motion of petitioner 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 *Martin v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals*, 506 U. S. 1 (1992) (*per curiam*).

Sincerely,



Scott S. Harris, Clerk

In The
Supreme Court of The United States

GLEN PLOURDE,

Petitioner

v.

NORTHERN LIGHT ACADIA HOSPITAL; CHARMAINE PATEL, Psychiatrist, Northern Light Acadia Hospital; ANTHONY NG, Psychiatrist Northern Light Acadia Hospital; WARREN BLACK, Nurse Practitioner Specialist, Northern Light Acadia Hospital; JENNIFER SALISBURY, Psychiatrist, Northern Light Acadia Hospital; MARY MYSHRALL, Patient Advocate at Northern Light Acadia Hospital; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS TEAM MEMBER #1; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS TEAM MEMBER #2; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS TEAM MEMBER #3; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS TEAM MEMBER #4; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS TEAM MEMBER #5

Respondents

**On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To
The First Circuit Court of Appeals**

MOTION FOR FINDING OF FACTS AND LAW PURSUANT TO RULE 21

Glen Plourde
455 Chapman Road
Newburgh, Maine 04444
207-659-2595

Background

On or about 11/30/21 Petitioner has filed in Good-Faith both an application to proceed *In Forma Pauperis* as well as a petition for writ of certiorari. This Petition was assigned No. 21-6598 by The Court.

Petitioner's petition No. 21-6598 did not differ substantially (in many cases it was identical) in the contents of the application to proceed *In Forma Pauperis*, nor did it differ substantially (in many cases it was identical or nearly so) in argumentation from the Petitioner's previous petitions for writ of certiorari, although it was properly tailored to meet the Facts of this particular case.

Petitioner was shocked, alarmed, and hurt to receive an Order from The Court, dated 02/22/22, stating that his application to proceed *In Forma Pauperis* had been denied, and his Petition 21-6598 had been dismissed (Exhibit A). Cited was Rule 39.8, which contemplates dismissals of frivolous or malicious petitions.

In response, Petitioner has filed in Good-Faith both an additional application to proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and Petition for Rehearing pursuant to Rule 44 on 03/15/22.

Petitioner was again surprised to receive, from the Court, with no explanation whatsoever, all of his Petition for Rehearing materials (Original Copy, 10 Copies, Applications to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*, and Certificate of Service) returned to him in a box postmarked 03/23/22 (Exhibit B), on 03/25/22. Thus this motion is timely filed on 04/06/22 as it complies with the filing times described in both the Rules of the Supreme Court and Rules of the Federal Court.

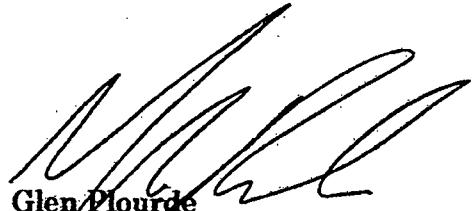
The Petitioner has no idea why his Original Petition 21-6598 was dismissed, nor why his Petition for Rehearing, filed both timely and correctly under Rule 44, did not even appear to be considered. Thus the Petitioner files this Motion for Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law, which is timely as described in the preceding paragraph.

Questions; Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law

1. For what Facts or Conclusions of Law was the Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari 21-6598 dismissed seemingly pursuant to Rule 39.8 (frivolous or malicious) on 02/22/22? (Exhibit A).
2. If Petitioner's Petition 21-6598 was found to be Frivolous by The Court, what are the Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law that led to that Finding?
3. If Petitioner's Petition 21-6598 was found to be Malicious by The Court, what are the Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law that led to that Finding?
4. Why was the Petitioner's Petition for Rehearing, correctly and timely filed under Rule 44, returned to him on 03/25/22 with postmark bearing date of 03/23/22 with no apparent disposition (Exhibit B)?

The Petitioner asserts that it is in the best interests of the Judicial Economy to grant this motion as the answers to the Petitioner's questions will assist him in filing any additional Petitions or Documents to The United States Supreme Court in the future.

Respectfully Submitted,



Glen Plourde
455 Chapman Road
Newburgh, Maine 04444
207.659.2595

09/04/22
04/06/22

Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001

Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011

February 22, 2022

Mr. Glen D. Plourde
455 Chapman Road
Newburgh, ME 04444

Exhibit
A

Re: Glen Plourde
v. Northern Light Acadia Hospital, et al.
No. 21-6598

Dear Mr. Plourde:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The motion of petitioner for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is denied, and the petition for a writ of certiorari is dismissed. See Rule 39.8.

Sincerely,



Scott S. Harris, Clerk



PRIORITY
MAIL

Exhibit B

100

IAL BASE PRICING

ITY MAIL

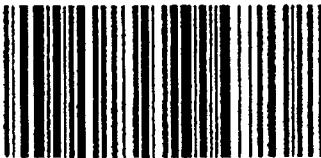
ED STAT

MAILROOM
US SUPREME COURT OF THE UNIT
1 1ST ST NE
WASHINGTON DC 20543

MAILROOM
US SUPREME COURT OF THE UNIT
1 1ST ST NE
WASHINGTON DC 20543

SHIP GLEN D. PLOURDE
TO: 455 CHAPMAN ROAD
HAMPDEN ME 04444

USPS TRICKING #



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**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

April 11, 2022

Glen Plourde
455 Chapman Road
Newburgh, ME 04444

RE: Plourde v. Northern Light Acadia Hosp., et al.
No: 21-6598

Dear Mr. Plourde:

Please be advised that this Office has no record of having nor receiving a petition for rehearing from you in the above-entitled case.

You may resubmit the petition as soon as possible, along with a notarized statement or declaration setting forth the date it was mailed to the United States Supreme Court.

Unless the petition is submitted to this Office in corrected form within 15 days of the date of this letter, the petition will not be filed. Rule 44.6.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk

By:


Redmond K. Barnes
(202) 479-3022

Enclosures

In The
Supreme Court of The United States

Glen Plourde,

Petitioner

v.

REDINGTON-FAIRVIEW GENERAL HOSPITAL; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #1; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #2; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #3; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #4; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #5; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #1; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #2; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #3; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #4; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #5; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #6; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #1; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #2; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #3; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #4; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #5,

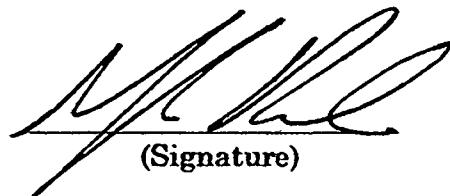
Respondents

Certification of Counsel

I, Glen Plourde, do swear or declare that this Petition for Rehearing is presented in Good Faith and not for delay, pursuant to Rule 44.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 19, 2023


(Signature)

No. 22-6648

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Glen Plourde — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

Redington Fairview General Hospital, et al. — RESPONDENT(S)

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

The petitioner asks leave to file the attached petition ~~for Rehearing~~ ^{for Rehearing} ~~or original jurisdiction~~ without prepayment of costs and to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

Please check the appropriate boxes:

Petitioner has previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the following court(s):

United States Supreme Court, First Circuit Court of Appeals, District Court of Maine, Maine Supreme Court, Maine Superior & District Courts

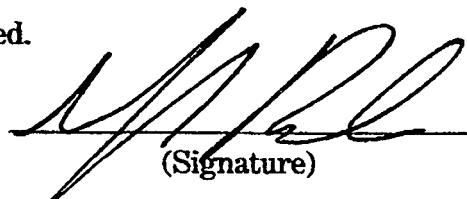
Petitioner has **not** previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in any other court.

Petitioner's affidavit or declaration in support of this motion is attached hereto.

Petitioner's affidavit or declaration is **not** attached because the court below appointed counsel in the current proceeding, and:

The appointment was made under the following provision of law: _____
_____, or

a copy of the order of appointment is appended.


(Signature)

**AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS***

I, Glen Plourde, am the petitioner in the above-entitled case. In support of my motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of this case or to give security therefor; and I believe I am entitled to redress.

1. For both you and your spouse estimate the average amount of money received from each of the following sources during the past 12 months. Adjust any amount that was received weekly, biweekly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually to show the monthly rate. Use gross amounts, that is, amounts before any deductions for taxes or otherwise.

Income source	Average monthly amount during the past 12 months		Amount expected next month	
	You	Spouse	You	Spouse
Employment	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Self-employment	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Income from real property (such as rental income)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Interest and dividends	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Gifts	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Alimony	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Child Support	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Retirement (such as social security, pensions, annuities, insurance)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Disability (such as social security, insurance payments)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Unemployment payments	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Public-assistance (such as welfare)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Other (specify): <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Total monthly income:	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>

2. List your employment history for the past two years, most recent first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
None	NA	NA	\$ NA
"	"	"	\$ "
"	"	"	\$ "

3. List your spouse's employment history for the past two years, most recent employer first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
NA	NA	NA	\$ NA
"	"	"	\$ "
"	"	"	\$ "

4. How much cash do you and your spouse have? \$ 25.00

Below, state any money you or your spouse have in bank accounts or in any other financial institution.

Type of account (e.g., checking or savings)	Amount you have	Amount your spouse has
Checking	\$ 13.76	\$ NA
NA	\$ NA	\$ NA
NA	\$ NA	\$ NA

5. List the assets, and their values, which you own or your spouse owns. Do not list clothing and ordinary household furnishings.

Home

Value NA

Other real estate

Value NA

Motor Vehicle #1

Year, make & model 2015 Toyota Corolla

Motor Vehicle #2

Year, make & model None

Value 8000

Value NA

Other assets

Description None

Value NA

6. State every person, business, or organization owing you or your spouse money, and the amount owed.

Person owing you or your spouse money	Amount owed to you	Amount owed to your spouse
<u>None</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
"	\$ <u>"</u>	\$ <u>"</u>
"	\$ <u>"</u>	\$ <u>"</u>

7. State the persons who rely on you or your spouse for support. For minor children, list initials instead of names (e.g. "J.S." instead of "John Smith").

Name	Relationship	Age
<u>None</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>NA</u>
"	"	"
"	"	"

8. Estimate the average monthly expenses of you and your family. Show separately the amounts paid by your spouse. Adjust any payments that are made weekly, biweekly, quarterly, or annually to show the monthly rate.

	You	Your spouse
Rent or home-mortgage payment (include lot rented for mobile home)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Are real estate taxes included? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Is property insurance included? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Utilities (electricity, heating fuel, water, sewer, and telephone)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Home maintenance (repairs and upkeep)	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Food	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Clothing	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Laundry and dry-cleaning	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>
Medical and dental expenses	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>NA</u>

	You	Your spouse
Transportation (not including motor vehicle payments)	\$ 0	\$ NA
Recreation, entertainment, newspapers, magazines, etc.	\$ 0	\$ NA
Insurance (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
Homeowner's or renter's	\$ 0	\$ NA
Life	\$ 0	\$ NA
Health	\$ 0	\$ NA
Motor Vehicle	\$ 0	\$ NA
Other: NA	\$ 0	\$ NA
Taxes (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
(specify): NA	\$ 0	\$ NA
Installment payments		
Motor Vehicle	\$ 0	\$ NA
Credit card(s)	\$ 0	\$ NA
Department store(s)	\$ 0	\$ NA
Other: NA	\$ 0	\$ NA
Alimony, maintenance, and support paid to others	\$ 0	\$ NA
Regular expenses for operation of business, profession, or farm (attach detailed statement)	\$ 0	\$ NA
Other (specify): None	\$ 0	\$ NA
Total monthly expenses:	\$ 0	\$ NA

9. Do you expect any major changes to your monthly income or expenses or in your assets or liabilities during the next 12 months?

Yes No If yes, describe on an attached sheet.

10. Have you paid - or will you be paying - an attorney any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form? Yes No

If yes, how much? NA

If yes, state the attorney's name, address, and telephone number:

NA

11. Have you paid—or will you be paying—anyone other than an attorney (such as a paralegal or a typist) any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form?

Yes No

If yes, how much? NA

If yes, state the person's name, address, and telephone number:

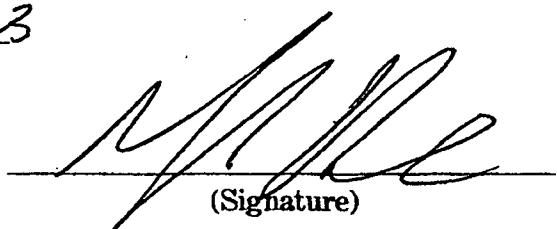
NA

12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the costs of this case.

I have no income whatever, collect no benefits whatsoever, and my basic living expenses only are paid by my elderly and retired parents who live on a fixed income.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: April 19, 2023


(Signature)

In The
Supreme Court of The United States

GLEN PLOURDE,

Petitioner

v.

REDINGTON-FAIRVIEW GENERAL HOSPITAL; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #1; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #2; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #3; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #4; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CREW MEMBER #5; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #1; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #2; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #3; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #4; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #5; UNKNOWN REDINNGTON-FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL NURSE #6; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #1; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #2; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #3; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #4; UNKNOWN MAINE STATE CRISIS EMPLOYEE #5;

Respondents

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Glen Plourde, do swear or declare that on this date, April 19, 2023, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* and PETITION FOR REHEARING PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT RULE 44 on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above- documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivering to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

Respondent Redington-Fairview General Hospital has been served at:

Redington-Fairview General Hospital
46 Fairview Avenue
Skowhegan, Maine 04976

Respondents "Unknown Redington-Fairview Hospital Ambulance Crew Member # 1 – 5" and "Unknown Redington-Fairview Hospital Nurse # 1 – 6" have been served at:

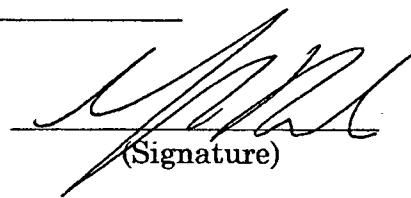
Redington-Fairview General Hospital
O/B/O Unknown RFGH Employees
46 Fairview Avenue
Skowhegan, Maine 04976

Respondents "Unknown Maine State Crisis Employees #1 – 5" have been served at:

Crisis & Counseling Centers
O/B/O Unknown C&CC Employees
10 Caldwell Road
Augusta, Maine 04330

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 19, 2023


(Signature)