

24-1123

ORIGINAL

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

RAHIM CALDWELL., Petitioner

V.

Nicole Vadnais, City of Providence,

The Providence Center,

Christopher Lourenco, Respondents

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari

to the United States Court of Appeals

For the First Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

RAHIM CALDWELL., PROSE PETITIONER

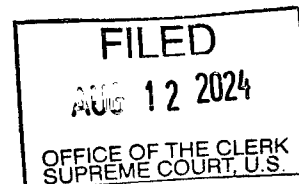
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Question 1

When the litigants are prose, should inferior courts be required to specify deficiencies to be corrected when a prose litigant is subjected to emergency certification by an individual that has not personally first-hand eyewitness prose petitioner engaged in any actions other than acting within under the constitution?

Question 2

Is a prose litigant acting under the constitution subjected to application for emergency certification entitled to any right, whatsoever?

Question 3

Is a prose litigant subjected to application for emergency certification entitled to any rights whatsoever?

Question 4

Is respondent authorized by law to diagnose?

Question 5

What law authorizes respondent to diagnose?

Question 6

Is it justice for prose petitioner to be defeated due to inability to meet the standards of time constraints, and allow respondents to avoid justice

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

1. Rahim Caldwell, petitioner on review, was the appellant below, and plaintiff in the trial court.
2. Respondent Nicole Vadnais appellee below, and defendant in the trial court.
3. Respondent City of Providence appellee below, and defendant in the trial court.
4. Respondent Christopher Lourenco, appellee below, and defendant in the trial court.
5. Respondent The Providence center appellee below, and defendant in the trial court.

STATEMENT OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS

There are no related proceedings

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Ashcroft et al. v. Iqbal et al., 556 U.S. 662 (2009).

OPINION BELOW

The Judgment and mandate submitted for review is the First circuit court of Appeals Judgment is unpublished. Rahim Caldwell v. City of Providence, Nicole Vadnais, Christopher Lourenco, The Providence center March 14, 2024.

JUDGMENT No. 23-1547 March 14, 2024.

APPENDIX A Case: 23-1547 Document: 00118120078

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APPENDIX A. First Circuit court of Appeals JUDGMENT

The First circuit court of Appeals mandate is unpublished. Rahim Caldwell v. City of Providence, Nicole Vadnais, Christopher Lourenco, Christopher Lourenco, The Providence center April 5, 2024.

APPENDIX B First Circuit court of appeals

JURISDICTION

The First Circuit court of Appeals for the First circuit entered judgment on March 14th, 2024 and April 5, 2024. The petitioner then filed a request for extension of time to file writ of certiorari on, and was granted by Justice Jackson extended the time to and including August 11, 2024. This court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S. Code 1254 (1).

RELEVANT CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, STATUTES AND REGULATIONS INTRODUCTION

The lower courts did not provide petitioner with which deficiencies to correct. The First circuit did not provide a notice of deficiency indicating which items are missing. In contrast, the 11th circuit provides litigants with a notice of deficiency indicating which item(s) are missing and providing a specific amount of time in which to remedy the deficiency.

<https://textbookdiscrimination.com/Handbooks/ProSeCA11/COGI>

the Clerk's Office will issue a notice of deficiency indicating which item(s) are missing and providing a specific amount of time in which to remedy the deficiency. Failure to timely file the corrections may result in the dismissal of your appeal. 11th Cir. R. 42-3.

<https://textbookdiscrimination.com/Rules/Court/CA11/0420-03>
**RULE 42-3 | DISMISSAL IN A CIVIL APPEAL FOR
APPELLANT'S FAILURE TO CORRECT A
DEFICIENCY IN BRIEFS OR APPENDICES
WITHIN 14 DAYS OF NOTICE**

(b) Notice to Correct a Deficiency in Briefs or Appendices. If briefs or appendices do not comply with the rules governing the form of briefs and appendices, the clerk will send counsel and pro se parties a notice specifying the matters requiring correction. A complete corrected set of replacement briefs or appendices must be filed in the office of the clerk within 14 days of the date of the clerk's notice.

Respondents did not examine petitioner. Examination is a requirement of RIGL 40.1.

Respondents did not personally first hand eye witness, not personally observe petitioner acting in any other manner, other than under the constitution.

Petitioner at all times was acting under the constitution, petitioner was engaged in student activism, and petitioner was studying for finals.

APPENDIX H

RIGL § 40.1-5-7. Emergency certification.

<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE40.1/40.1-5/40.1-5-7.HTM>

Rahim Caldwell respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the orders of the First Circuit court of Appeals for the first circuit.

The Judgment and mandate submitted for review is
The First circuit court of Appeals Judgment is
unpublished Rahim Caldwell v. City of Providence, Nicole
Vadnais, Christopher Lourenco, The Providence center
March 14, 2024

The First circuit court of Appeals mandate is unpublished
Rahim Caldwell v. City of Providence, Nicole Vadnais,

Christopher Lourenco, The Providence center April 5,
2024

APPENDIX A. First Circuit Court of Appeals

JUDGMENT No. 23-1547 March 14, 2024

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

First Circuit Court of Appeals MANDATE No. 23-1547

Entered: April 5, 2024

Case: 23-1547 Document: 00118128874 Page: 1 Date

Filed: 04/05/2024 Entry ID: 6633823

United States Court of Appeals For the First Circuit

APPENDIX D

The City of Providence argues that Mr. Caldwell's complaint does the federal pleading standard enunciated by the Supreme court in *Ashcroft et al. v. Iqbal et al.*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) however the plaintiff may file an amended complaint within 30 days of this Order to correct the deficiencies in the complaint.

APPENDIX F.

PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Behavioral Health Response Team (BHRT)

Nicole Vadnais was hired by the PPD in 2017 to serve as a Clinical Police Liaison on the second shift. In this capacity, she rode along with patrol officers and assisted as needed to calls for service related to mental health and/or substance abuse (often crisis in nature).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner claims, petitioner was sitting in their rear seat of a Providence Police department SUV. Respondents intended to question the petitioner. Petitioner declined to communicate with and or accept any services from respondents. Respondents stated something to the effect "you have to speak to me" Petitioner declined. Stating " I do not want to talk to you or anyone else, and petitioner is claiming all constitutional rights, including immunity". Respondents then stated something to the effect you have two choices "you either speak to me, or we're gonna wait here all day".

Respondents then stated something to the effect you either going to jail or be hospitalized; which is strange because State of Rhode Island does not have a county jail system. State of Rhode Island only has a State Prison system. Respondent Nicole Vadnais was hired by Providence Police department in 2017. Christopher Lourenco requested The Providence center to the scene. Petitioner declined to speak, as respondents were engaged in coercion, which is prohibited by The Providence center's Client Rights and Responsibilities Agreement. Petitioner states it is strange that the standard of pleadings is related to a case involving terrorism; especially where the instant case before the Supreme court is for a prose, not involving Terrorism. Respondents Nicole Vadnais, nor The Providence center filed motions to dismiss.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Petitioner was acting under the constitution, engaged in student activism, and studying for finals. Petitioners tried to wipe petitioners' brain and memory clean.

These respondents wanted to destroy petitioners brain, to the point petitioners never those that love petitioner.

These respondents are evil. These respondents put their interest above the laws of the State of Rhode Island, and RIGL 40.1, and above the constitution.

The petitioner claims the lower court filed their mandate without authority, as rule 40 states a party may file for mandate within 45 days. Rule 40 states nothing of the court filing for mandate.

Petitioners unconstitutionally subjected petitioner to application for certification despite not personally firsthand eyewitness, not personally observe petitioner engaged in any conduct other than acting under the constitution and engaged in student activism.

Petitioners were made aware by Christopher Lourenco to respond to scene. Petitioner was treated as not a United States citizen. Petitioner did not fight back, other than claiming rights. Will the Supreme court of the United States condone respondents unconstitutionally subjecting petitioner an application for emergency certification or grant the writ in the interest of Justice.

There is nothing petitioner can do. The highest court in the land will be allowing respondents to act with impunity, and the next petitioner may not survive to file a petition for writ of certiorari. Everyone does not survive what others go through. Its cause of god, the constitution, petitioners family, and belief petitioner is not inferior that petitioner is able to do so.

CONCLUSION

Petitioner is a United States citizen. Petitioner was unconstitutionally subjected to an application for emergency certification for exercising constitutional rights, and engaging in student activism.

Respondents tried to take petitioner's brain. Petitioners tried to wipe petitioners' brain and memory.

Petitioner was beyond patient; hence respondents have no legally obtained evidence to justify unconstitutionally

The case prior to this case was dismissed without prejudice by Superior court Judge Raspallo as to respondents Nicole Vadnais, City of Providence, and The Providence center. There was no public database to verify respondents' credentials.

Petitioner did not know which deficiencies to correct, and was not going to spar with the lower courts. Had the lower courts specified which deficiencies to correct, by providing a notice of deficiency indicating which items are missing;

consistent with the 11th circuit court of appeals,
petitioner would have gladly.

Petitioner has to go all the way to the highest court
in the land to see if petitioner can be told by either the
Supreme court of the United States, the First circuit court
of Appeals, or the United States district court to find out
whether either will provide petitioner with notice of
deficient on what deficiencies need to be correct, as it is
the United States district court that raised the issue of
deficiency in
the pleading and petitioner claims the compliant complies
with rule 8.

Without a notice of deficiency indicating which
items are missing, petitioner will be denied justice.
Petitioner implores the highest court in the land to please
provide the notice of deficiency indicating which items are
missing or have the lower courts do so.

October 13, 2024 /S/ RAHIM CALDWELL