

NO. 25-6099

PETITION FOR REHEARING

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Christopher J. Rahaim (aka) Rahim - -

PETITIONER

Vs.

Ken Burke, James Large, Diana Moore, Anthony Holloway,

Bruce Bartlett, Teresa Adams, Pinellas County, City of St. Petersburg,

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement, State of Florida

RESPONDENTS.

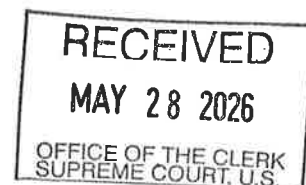
ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO  
THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS *CS. 24-12630-G*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

CHRISTOPHER J. RAHAIM

11064 N.W. DEMPSEY BARRON RD.

BRISTOL, FLORIDA 32321



## LEGAL ARGUMENTS

- 1.) Pursuant to Rule 44, United States Supreme Court, Appellant/ Petitioner Christopher J. Rahaim requests for the reversal, by rehearing, of this court's order denying the petition for writ of certiorari in this case. The facts, evidence and legal arguments presented, proves the most entitlement to review, legal precedence and relief, ever before this court. Denial is obstruction of justice Title 18 §1512(b)(c) and conspiracy against rights, Title 18 §241. All judges, state and federal, are refusing to enforce rights to purchased public records, Everymans Evidence of prosecution witnesses impeachability, false testimony. Official unlawful rulings fail to remove the state created impediment preventing the acquittal and release of Petitioner in a habeas corpus proceeding.
- 2.) The totality of circumstances shows bad faith and fraudulent intent to prevent the Petitioner access to courts, dismissing and denying challenges to unconstitutional processes facilitating, condoning the states use of false testimony, evidence fabrication, to obtain invalid convictions. The unsettled legal precedent to establish a criminal defendants rights to public records must be reviewed and not deprived through the courts refusal to grant certiorari relief as this is Petitioner's only final adequate remedy for enforcement by mandating public records production. Bias, in favor of Respondents, dismissing Certiorari Review, sua sponte, demands for the reversal of the order denying review.
- 3.) This court may have considered ex-parte, collateral source evidence and evidentiary arguments in its decision to deny the petition for certiorari.
- 4.) Denial of the petition is a favorable ruling to the Appellee/Respondents.

- 5.) Appellee/Respondents employed bad faith acts in connivance to defeat Appellant/Petitioner Rahaim, by fraudulent scheme, continually transferring him so he would not receive legal mail. (See: Notices of Deprivation of Legal Mail, exhibit1)
- 6.) Appellee/Respondents had criminal intent to obstruct justice by avoiding accountability for the fraudulent concealment of purchased public records showing Appellant/Petitioners actual innocence and totally false testimony given by impeachable state witnesses. Petitioner sent Filing Notice late filing a Motion for Extension of Time to Justice Kavanaugh. Over 45 days has passed with no response from Respondents.
- 7.) Appellee/Respondents have never served any waiver or response/affirmative defense on the Appellant/Petitioner in violation of this court's order, Rule 21(b)(1) Fed rules App. Proc and Rule 8 (c) fed. rules of civ. proc. To the Appellant/ Petitioner's knowledge, no affirmative defense or response has been made by the appellee respondent to this court. A respondent must affirmatively state their affirmative defense and allow the opposing party an opportunity to rebut. see: Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co. v. State Farm Fla. Ins. Co., 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 9233 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2022).
- 8.) This court has no rule or policy to exempt or disregard Fed. Rules Civ. Procedure and Federal rules of App. Procedure and must follow Rule 8 (c) Fed Rules Civ. Proc and Rule 21 (b)(1) Fed. R. App. Procedure mandating a response in Certiorari petition proceedings and by this court order rendered on November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2025.
- 9.) The Motion For Extension of Time should have stayed any ruling by this court until Appellee/Respondents complied with this court's order and Rule 8(c) federal rules civil procedure, filing and responding to Petitioner, pursuant to Rule 21 (b)(1) fed. rules of appellate procedure and this court's order mandating a response. (see exhibit 2).

10.) Appellant/Petitioner has been prejudiced by possible ex-parte communications and argument submissions resulting in his defeat. He was never given any opportunity to rebut, violating due process, resulting in prejudice, irreparable injury and a fundamental miscarriage of justice. see: Hassan v. United States Postal Service, 842 F. 2d 260

(11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988) ruling collateral source evidence presented without notice to Plaintiff violates due process.

11.) Evidence presented ex-parte prejudices the unknowing party. see: Palmer Trinity Private School v. Village of Palmetto Bay, 802, F. Supp. 1322 (11<sup>th</sup> cir. 2011). Ex-parte communications, by an adversary party, to a decision maker in an adjudicatory proceeding, are prohibited as fundamentally at variance with our conceptions of due process. see:

Doe v. Hampton, 566 F.2d 265 (D.C. cir. C.O. A. 1977).

12.) Rulings challenged by Appellant/Petitioner in the 11th Circuit District Court provide that substantive law of the state be applied. see: Klaxon Co. v. Stentor Elec. Co., 313 U.S. 487(1941); Erie R.R. V Tompkins, 304 U.S. 64 (1938). Where federal law and rights are violated by state processes, federalism applies. Federal courts disregarded stare decisis and multiple rulings of this court that established substantive rights recognized as controlling settled law. This court must review and correct the violations as rampant criminal acts, pursuant to the doctrines of the highest level of controversy, justiciable case, fundamental miscarriage of justice, demands. see. U.S.C.S. Title 5 Ch. 6 §601(4)(g). see: Igartua v. U.S., 654 F.3d (11<sup>th</sup> cir 2011) Nothing in the text of I.C.C. P.R. suggests the parties were not creating individual rights. State laws will not have effect and will be pre-empted where they stand as obstacles to the execution of the purposes of congress. see. Cippollone v. Liggett Group Inc., 505 U.S. 504(1992); Maryland v. Louisiana, 541 U.S. 725 (1986). State laws for substantive public records rights, breach of contract depriving documents, Fla.

Stat. §843.0855(5)(c) for access to courts taking precedent over fraudulently created documents, all provide Petitioners rights to favorable rulings in this court.

13.) State judges Robert Timothy Peters and Nancy M. Ley were appointed to the bench. They were not elected or retained by the peoples vote failing to establish the lawful authority necessary, pursuant to the wording "Others retained by the people" in Article 1 §1 Fla. Const. and Amendment 9 U.S. Constitution. The vague and ambiguous doctrine mandates favorable rulings for criminal defendants and review granting this petition. All rights deprivations and claims to state and federal courts originated from these judges erroneous rulings depriving established rights to Everymans Evidence, public records, speedy trial and judgments of acquittal. Their lack of lawful authority to commit fraud, pursuant to Fla. Stat. §843.0855 (5)(a) mandates that all arbitrary, fabricated documentation, pursuant to §843.0855 (3), including the judgment of guilt document and the sentencing document to prison time, are null and void. Their actions violate state, federal and international laws prohibiting arbitrary acts and detention.

14.) When there are federal law claims in a case, also presenting state law claims, the federal rule favoring admissibility, rather than state law privilege, is the controlling rule. see. W.M. T. Thompson v General Nutrition Co., 671 F.2d 100(3rd Cir. C.O.A. 1982). When the privilege of confidentiality is in conflict, the court will not create a new evidentiary privilege. see. Hancock v Hobbs, 967 F.2d 462(11th Cir. C.O.A. 1992) ruling federal laws govern the discoverability of evidence and any evidentiary privileges.

15.) How can this court justify the refusal to correct the states fraudulent concealment of public records and the false imprisonment of Appellant/Petitioner by fraud and false testimony? There is no remedy for the perpetration of evidence discovery violations in Florida. Article 2§3 clearly commits the United States to further rights to Everyman

Evidence by ensuring that any person whose rights are violated shall have an effective remedy. Section 12.3 of the Federal Tort Claims Act 28 U.S.C.S. §1346(b)(1); §2671 was designed primarily to remove sovereign immunity of the United States from suits in tort to render the Federal government liable as a private citizen.

16.) Where the decision of the court denies to acknowledge, correct and resolve a criminal defendant's constitutional rights to public records evidence resulting in prejudice, irreparable injury, prolonged arbitrary, unlawful detention, bias clearly exists. This clearly obligates this court to reverse the denial of certiorari review to rule in favor of justice and liberty opposing tyranny and the disregard of individual rights siding with government officials' unaccountability for obstructing justice. Title 5 ch.6 §601 provides Implementation of Human Rights Treaties and the enforcement of Articles 9 and 14 I.C.C.P.R. violated by the order denying certiorari depriving access to courts resulting in prolonged arbitrary detention.

17.) The denial clearly refuses to insure the integrity of the judicial system through public records production. see. United States v Wright, 2023 U.S. Dist Lexis 74388(11th Cir 2023) and disregards Petitioner's entitlement to certiorari review. see. Hurley v Irish American Group, 515 U.S. 557(1995); Sibron v New York, 392 U.S. 40 (1968) disregarding stare decisis principles of established law. These rulings provide the obligations of this court to decide cases upon proper constitutional grounds mandating review where a state courts findings of fact, where a conclusion of law, as to a federal right are so intermingled that it is necessary to analyze the facts and reverse the conviction obtained by knowingly false testimony and fraud. see. Giglio v United States, 405 U.S. 150(1972)

## **18) LIST OF ACTS OF OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT AND CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY**

- 1.) Pre-meditated plan by police to chase down Petitioner with undercover police using confidential informant prostitutes to fabricate non-existent crimes.
- 2.) Multi year concealment of confidential informant status of accusers.
- 3.) Both informants holding Petitioner in custody refused to prosecute. One signed refusal in case 06-26725 the other refused to come to trial in case 06-23073. Both alleged victims refusing to prosecute an innocent person.
- 4.) Replacing alleged victim/informant with imposter at trial depriving face to face confrontation and evidence of multiple lies of the non-credibility of the alleged victims, actual innocence of the Petitioner and the fraudulent scheme of the state to obtain conviction by fraud.
- 5.) The theft of file document order granting defenses motion to compel DNA evidence proving fraudulent scheme to suppress exonerating evidence.
- 6.) Refusal to grant defenses motion to supplement the record on appeal to include defense counsels objections at trial showing entitlement to judgment of acquittal, insufficiency of evidence.
- 7.) Theft of trial transcripts cs- 06-23073 from prisoner Petitioner Rahaim.
- 8.) Refusal to provide 32 pages of purchased evidence documents.
- 9.) Refusing to provide alibi witness deposition transcripts Petitioner paid \$65.10 to purchase.



- 10.) Failure of the state to provide rebuttal evidence of any kind conceding to all claims of the Petitioner.
- 11.) The failure to provide St. Petersburg Fire Department dispatch records proving no 911 call, no police or fire department dispatch or scene all proving staged non-existent crime.
- 12.) The failure to provide personnel records of the disbarment of trial judge Robert Timothy Peters and removal of lead prosecutor Broderick Levert Taylor after Taylor refused to sign charging document and listed informant Peck as the defendant twice in the investigation report. This proves knowledge of Petitioners actual innocence and manufacturing of probable cause by fraud.
- 13.) The refusal to provide FDLE records showing no DNA evidence submitted in case 06-26725 and DNA match to undercover officer Jerry Rexrod in case 06-23073. This is additional, clear and convincing evidence that DNA expert Kimberly Sutton had offered false testimony.
- 14.) The lack of oath of all witnesses at trial rendering all testimony unsworn inadmissible hearsay confirming no evidence to sustain any conviction. Fla. Stat. §90.605.1
- 15.) Lack of any photopack for identification in case 06-26725 police lying they ran the 5989 address to obtain driver license photo when Petitioner's license had an address of 6221 N. Dale Mabry Tampa, Florida. Documents confirming in exhibit 87(a).
- 16.) The list of 111 facts, proofs, elements, verified by 130 exhibits proving actual innocence, scheme to defraud, fraudulent concealment of evidence obstructing justice.



17.) The refusal of all courts to ever allow Petitioner to set foot in a courtroom. The court denied all discovery/evidence production preventing Petitioner from producing clear and convincing evidence of fraud in a habeas corpus proceeding.

18.) All federal judges refusing to acknowledge and correct constitutional violations depriving public records, speedy trial, judgment of acquittal, release of innocent Petitioner.

19.) Refusal of federal appeals court and U.S. Supreme Court Judges to give any opportunity for Petitioner to be heard depriving 1st, 5th and 14th Amendment access to court rights by denying every motion and petition of Petitioner Rahaim.

20.) The deprivation of human rights provided for in International Treaties. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Articles 9 and 14. Article 10, 11.1, 30 Universal Declaration of Human Rights providing rights to fair trials.

21.) Continuing bad faith by connivance of all attorneys preventing Petitioner from receiving timely legal mail from the United States Supreme Court and forcing him to miss 12 deadlines in a row and refusing to publicly respond to the U.S. Supreme Ct. Petition.

### **ARGUMENTS OBLIGATE FOR CERTIORARI REVIEW**

19.) The Petitioner has never had his day in court for his right to have the state's case be subjected to an adequate adversarial testing process this court refuses to correct. see U.S v. Cronin, 466 U.S. 648 (1984); Chambers v. Mississippi, 410 U.S. 274 (1973) preventing the production of an exculpatory record, the court refusing Petitioner's right to be heard, 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment access rights, to address and settle disputes of fact, discovery violation challenges and evidentiary errors not cognizable in habeas corpus proceedings for the

impeachability, non-credibility of all prosecution witnesses. see: Schlup v. Delo, 518 U.S. 298 (1995); Harris v. Nelson, 394 U.S. 296 (1969); Cullen v. Pinholster, 563 U.S. 170 (2007).

20.) The justices of this court, being greatly conflicted in good conscience and the greater weight of law in Petitioner's favor, cannot bow down to undue influence to protect corrupt judiciary's fraudulent concealment of scandal and criminal actions at the expense of an actually innocent victim of a pre-meditated conspiracy. This case is a deciding precedent where a pre-meditated conspiracy using confidential informant female prostitutes has upended our whole countries obligation to fair speedy trials. This court must not allow two females to fabricate sexual battery charges with no independent corroboration, no physical evidence, and overwhelming proof, in prior inconsistent lies and statements, of Petitioner's actual innocence. The State court adamantly, in bad faith, refuses to correct and is disregarding public records rights to elementary police reports, fire department dispatch records, all federal judges denying to enforce public records rights. This case is about money and judicial abuses of discretion screaming to be heard. Both alleged victims refused to prosecute.

21.) The State of Florida and The United States failure to respond, publicly and properly serve petitioner any response, is a concession to all merits of this petition. They have denied due process mandating the reversal of the order denying certiorari review failing to rebut the Petitioner's showing of undue influence and fraud, pursuant to Fla. Stat. §90.302 and rule 301 fed rules of evidence. The government has no compelling interest, justification or confidential evidentiary privilege proven by the refusal to allow any hearings, speedy trial, or document production that show petitioner's right to a judgment of acquittal, release from custody and this courts certiorari review. All acts, failures, refusals to respond and denied access to courts, shows consciousness of guilt evidence of Petitioner's merit, actual

innocence and entitlement. The ongoing suppression of material records and evidence is a continuing violation. see: Havens Realty Corp. Coleman, 455 U.S. 363 (1982).

22.) The suppression of evidence is a state created impediment preventing the filing of a meaningful habeas petition, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2241 See: 28 U.S.C. §2244(d)(1)(b). The documents show states witnesses lied and are impeachable requiring the production of evidence documents, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §3500. Petitioner's List of 111 facts, proofs and elements, with over 130 verifying exhibits, proves actual innocence, the failure to provide a jury the necessary facts to acquit, and raises the presumption of fraud, pursuant to §90.302 Fla. Stat. The public records fraudulently concealed are substantive evidence containing material facts which are different from and show all states witnesses lied and the records must be produced, pursuant to Fla. Stat. §90.608(5).

## CONCLUSION

23.) Petitioner has shown he has an entitlement to the granting of certiorari review. The undue influence affecting this court's decision must be disregarded, because a fundamental miscarriage of justice will continue if the denial order is not reversed. Members of this court's judiciary must publicly notify of their decision to deny relief to this cases Petitioner Rahaim. Any confidentiality, in their decisions denying, must be challenged as the decision defines judicial misconduct, violation of canons, abuse of discretion and is of the highest level of controversy and public importance where the members of state and federal judiciary are obstructing justice concealing evidence and incriminating documents facilitating fraud protecting officials.

24.) This courts clear intent, publicly denying review, shows and facilitates the fraudulent suppression of evidence in an ongoing violation, obstructing justice, by the federal courts

refusal to settle all cited unconstitutional, conflicting issues and law. This is the reason the deprivation of rights continues with no accountability for lower courts erroneous rulings. This all mandates certiorari review and the enforcement of established, settled law in Giglio, Klopfer, Bagley, Kyles, Bass, Cronin, Chambers, Nixon, Heck, Spencer, cited in the Petition.

**25.)** The court has an obligation to protect and enforce stare decisis principles violated by the deprivation of established substantive rights to exculpatory evidence documents, the proper administration of justice, face to face confrontation and resolve the conflicts of state and federal rulings to promote the truth-seeking function of all courts not the truth concealing suppression of facts. Denial of all three certiorari petitions, cases: 25-5604, 25-6099 and 25-6155, will show outrageous conduct necessary for review in The International Court of Justice, The Department of Justice and the Oval Office of the President of the United States of America. All rulings are condoning, facilitating, giving the presumption of correctness to the states intentional premeditation to obtain an invalid conviction by a willful fraudulent scheme. This case can be resolved by a fair compensatory, punitive non disclosure, monetary settlement. Under these circumstances, this court can not deny remedy or favorable rulings to cease the reality of criminal conspiracy prolonging Petitioners unlawful detention. His right as a human being to be heard cannot be quashed without remedy and release from custody.

**26.)** Petitioner prays and implores this court to repent and reverse its decision to avoid a path of destruction taking a stand against the tyrannical, evolving judicial system bringing wrath upon innocent people and our country. Please govern yourselves according to the spirits of our founding fathers and the Holy Trinity disregarding influences, so unspeakable

that the government will not publicly respond to Petitioner Rahaim's claims of false imprisonment, obstruction of justice, prolonged arbitrary detention, and violations of international law.

Respectfully Submitted: Christopher J. Rahaim  
Christopher Rahaim #R02347  
Liberty Correctional Institution  
11064 N.W. Dempsey Barron Rd.  
Bristol, Florida 32321

**SWORN OATH**

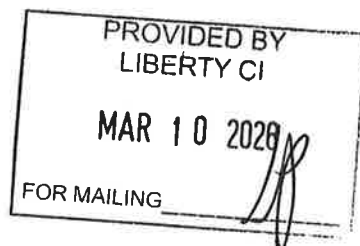
Under the penalties of perjury, the Petitioner, Christopher Rahaim, does swear and affirm that all facts and assertions contained in this forgoing petition are true and correct.

Signed: Christopher J. Rahaim

Sworn to or affirmed and signed before me on this 10<sup>th</sup> day of March 2026 by Christopher Rahaim who is personally known by me or has produced an identification card.

Notary Public: LaTonya President

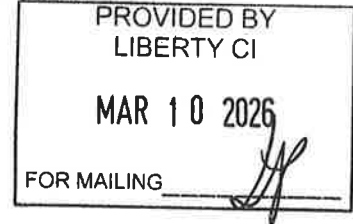
My Commission Expires: 2/4/2028



LaTonya President  
Notary Public  
State of Florida  
Comm# HH488641  
Expires 2/4/2028

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Christopher J. Rahaim, (a.k.a. Rahim)  
Appellant/Petitioner



v.

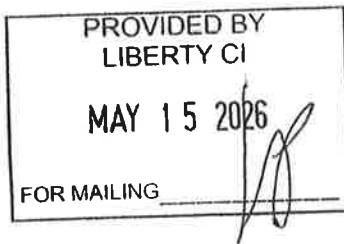
Case No: 25-6099

Nancy M. Ley, State of Florida  
United States of America.  
Appellees/Respondents

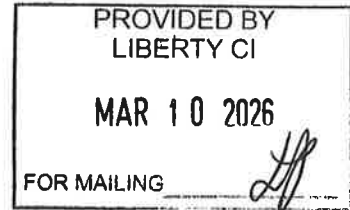
CERTIFICATE OF GOOD FAITH

This is to certify that this Petition is presented in good faith not for the purpose of delay. The issues are limited to substantial grounds not previously presented or that have intervening circumstances of a substantial or controlling effect.

Signed: Christopher J. Rahaim



No. 25-6099



IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Christopher J. Rahaim — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

VS.

Ken Burke, State of Florida — RESPONDENT(S)

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Christopher Rahaim, do swear or declare that on this date, May 15<sup>th</sup> / March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2026, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed Petition FOR REHEARING

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 delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

Attorney General, The Capitol PL-01, Tallahassee FL 32399  
U.S. Solicitor General 950 Pennsylvania N.W. Washington DC 20530 <sup>RM.</sup> 5616

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

Executed on May 15<sup>th</sup> / March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2026

Ch. Rahaim  
(Signature)



Exhibit 1

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

NO: 25 A263  
25-6099  
25-~~5166~~6155

Reception & Medical Center

Date: 12-10-25

Initials: CJR

Christopher J. Raharim  
Petitioner

U.S.C. A11 No: 24-14175-J

NO: 24-12630-G

Bruce Bartlett et al  
Respondent

NOTICE OF DEPRIVATION OF LEGAL MAIL

This is an official notice that Petitioner's legal mail has been willfully deprived by an unconscionable scheme to defraud. Petitioner has been transferred 4 times in 3 weeks on the very morning he appears on the callout to receive legal mail preventing the delivery of his legal mail. On November 18<sup>th</sup>, Petitioner was on the callout for incoming legal mail. Transferred before appearing at legal mail window. On November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2025 Petitioner was on the callout to receive legal mail at N.W.F.R.C. Transferred before appearing at the legal mail window. On December 2<sup>nd</sup>, a third Tuesday, Petitioner was transferred again, back from Liberty City to N.W.F.R.C. On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, before legal mail could catch up, Petitioner was returned to the place of origin, R.M.C. The prison is using medical scheduling to prevent him from sending and receiving legal mail and from library access and knowing court orders requiring compliance. He has never received any correspondence after resending the 2<sup>nd</sup> Petition on October 20<sup>th</sup>. He has excusable circumstances, beyond his control, and requested injunctory relief from the ongoing perpetration of bad faith acts in connivance to defeat him. This court denied his Rule 65 motion. Petitioner requests any influence this court can muster to insure legal mail is delivered to Petitioner.

Respectfully Submitted: Christopher J. Raharim  
DC #R02347

RMC PO Box 628

Lake Butler, FL 32054

P.S. Petitioner requests extensions of time for any unserved orders,

Exhibit 2

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Christopher J. Rahaim

Petitioner

v.

Ken Burke et al

Respondent

No. 25-6099

Reception & Medical Center

Date: 12-31-25

Initials: CJR

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

FOR LATE SERVICE OF FILING NOTICE

1. Pursuant to Rule 30, U.S. Supreme Court, Petitioner Christopher J. Rahaim, respectfully requests this honorable court to extend the time, ordered by this court, for Petitioner to serve notice of this cases filing on the Respondent and for Respondent to Respond.
2. On November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025, the Certiorari Petition was placed on the docket invoking Rule 15.3, requiring any response or Brief In Opposition from the Respondent to be due December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025. It's 16 days past that date.
3. Each of 3 days, in separate incidents, when Petitioner was put on the legal mail callout, he was transferred before he could receive the Notice and did not receive the Filing Notice, to relay to the Respondents, until December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2025. (See attached legal mail record, exhibit 1).
4. Through no fault of the Petitioner, being continually transferred 4 times in three weeks, he was prevented from relaying the filing notice in time for the Respondents to respond, pursuant to this courts deadline December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025. He was not made aware of the obligation and is prejudiced by late service.
5. Accordingly, Petitioner requests this court extend the time to relay the notice and for the Respondents to respond until January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025.

Respectfully Submitted: Christopher J. Rahaim

STATE OF FLORIDA  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
INCOMING LEGAL AND/OR PRIVILEGED MAIL LOG

Reception & Medical Center  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIN UNIT**  
**INSTITUTION**

**December-25**  
**Month/Year**

[illegible]

No: 25-6099

Reception & Medical Center

Date: 12-31-25

Initials: CJR

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Christopher J. Rahain - PETITIONER

vs.

Ken Burke et al - RESPONDENT

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Christopher J. Rahain, do swear or declare that on this date December 31<sup>st</sup> 2025 as required by Supreme Court Rule 29, I have served the enclosed Motion for Extension of Time and The Filing Notice/Waiver form on counsel for the Respondent, The Florida Attorney General's Office at The Capitol, PL-01, Tallahassee Florida 32399.

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

Executed on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025

signed: Christopher J. Rahain



MIKAEL FLETCHER  
Notary Public  
State of Florida  
Comm# HH719909  
Expires 9/15/2029