

IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

**Christopher J. Rahaim
Appellant/Petitioner**

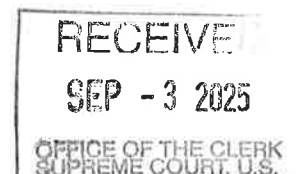
V.

**Nancy M. Ley, Bruce Bartlett
Appellees/Respondents**

**ELEVENTH CIRCUIT APPEALS
Case No: 24-14175-J**

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

1. Pursuant to Rule 30, U.S. Supreme Court, Appellant/Petitioner, Christopher J. Rahaim, respectfully requests this honorable court for a 60-day extension of time to file a petition for a Writ of Certiorari, pursuant to Rule 10 of this court.
2. Appellant/Petitioner seeks review of an order dismissing an appeal, rendered on June 10th, 2025. The 90-day deadline to file this petition will expire on September 8th, 2025.
3. There are extraordinary circumstances involving the highest levels of controversy through the perpetration of a criminal conspiracy by State and Federal Officials.
4. The U.S. Court of Appeals has decided a question of federal law that conflicts with relevant decisions of other appellate circuits and this U.S. Supreme Court, resulting in a fundamental miscarriage of justice by State and Federal Constitutional violations. This has resulted in the prolonged, arbitrary detention of this petitioner violating International Law.
5. The Federal Appellate Court has adopted a federal district court's ruling, willfully depriving substantive rights, departing from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings requiring the exercise of this court's supervisory power, pursuant to Rule 10 (a).



6. Appellant/Petitioner is the actually innocent victim, falsely imprisoned by government actions. The adverse litigants/defendant's, a state judge, a state prosecutor and the Florida Attorney Generals Office are perpetrating malicious actions with connivance in the Appellant/Petitioner's defeat. Prison employees are executing a fraudulent scheme to impede, delay, sabotage petitioner's access to courts, access to the law library the production of legal documents to be used in official proceedings, obstructing justice, depriving rights under color of law.

7. Appellant/Petitioner has been prevented from meeting 6 deadlines through fraudulent acts confining him. This impedes the legal mail process and deprives him of timely copies and the word processing of necessary documents to mail to the courts. Every registered deadline has been intentionally diverted requiring the filing of multiple motions to extend time.

8. Appellant/Petitioner's case is extraordinary with merit and overwhelming, supporting evidence. Deprivations of Constitutional rights to Speedy Trial, exonerating purchased records, judgment of acquittal and release from custody, are willfully occurring.

9. The specific issues are detailed in the Initial Appellate Brief of a case dismissed by fraudulent claims that Appellant/Petitioner cannot use § 1983 for the relief he seeks, citing the Heck Bar erroneously requiring him to use a habeas petition. This diversionary, unlawful tactic is only to prevent access to courts and the submission of documents challenging the states assimilated process which authorizes Florida's kidnapping racket.

10. Appellant/Petitioner has cited the vague and ambiguous wording doctrines, providing the impact of actuality and the review by this court under the stare decisis doctrine.

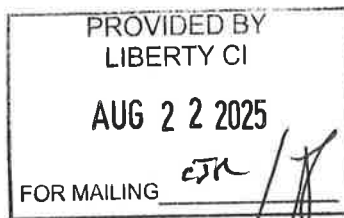
11. Appellant/Petitioner has never had his day in court. He has been deprived of a true contest of the merits and an official jury trial. No reasonable finder of fact could ever find him guilty. Overwhelming evidence has been submitted, and disregarded, supporting his

claims. Judge's rulings prove criminal intent refusing to address and correct clear, prolonged, arbitrary detention. (See this cases Initial Brief).

12. This court denied Appellant/Petitioner's petition for Writ of Certiorai, case #20 – 6168.

He foretold then, that federal judges would refuse to give him lawful relief. Now, 5 years later, he prays this court will hear and find his cause is for the preservation of American liberty as opposed to tyrannical incarceration of innocent citizens. This court must honor the spirit of liberty in the founding father's intent.

Accordingly, Appellant/Petitioner requests 60 days extension of time to adequately prepare his Petition for Certiorari Review and prays this court is sympathetic to this cause taking Judicial Notice of the malicious actions of those who prefer oppression over truth, justice and liberty.



Respectfully Submitted: Christopher J. Rahaim

Christopher J. Rahaim DC#R02347
Liberty Correctional Inst.
11064 N.W. Dempsey Barron Rd.
Bristol, Florida 32321

Executed on this 22nd day of August 2025.

CORRECTED ORDER

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Eleventh Circuit

No. 24-14175

CHRISTOPHER J. RAHAIM,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

BRUCE BARTLETT,

State Attorney, individual and official capacity,

NANCY M. LEY,

Circuit Judge, individual and official capacity,

BRODERICK L. TAYLOR,

Former Assistant State Attorney, individual
and official capacity,

FREDERICK L. SHAUB,

ASA, individual and official capacity,

EDWARD R. JUDY,

detective, individual and official capacity, et al.,

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Defendants-Appellees,

STATE OF FLORIDA, UNITED STATES, et al.,

Defendants.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Middle District of Florida
D.C. Docket No. 8:22-cv-00303-WFJ-J_S

Before ROSENBAUM, JILL PRYOR, and NEWSOM, Circuit Judges.

BY THE COURT:

Christopher Rahaim, a *pro se* Florida prisoner, has moved for leave to proceed to appeal the district court's order denying his Fed. R. Civ. P. 60 motion for relief from its order dismissing his action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. In his Rule 60(b) motion, he alleged that he was fraudulently prosecuted by the Appellees, who concealed exculpatory evidence.

The district court did not assess the \$605.00 appellate filing fee, as is required under the Prison Litigation Re-form Act of 1995, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b). Rahaim has consented to paying the filing fee, so the only remaining issue is whether his appeal would be frivolous. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). An action is frivolous if it is

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without arguable merit in law or fact. See *Bilal v. Driver*, 251 F.3d 1346, 1349 (11th Cir. 2001). A party cannot use a motion for reconsideration “to relitigate old matters, raise argument or present evidence that could have been raised prior to the entry of judgment.” *Id.* (quotation marks omitted). A Rule 60(b) motion brought under Rule 60(b)(1)-(3) must be made within a reasonable time, “no more than a year after the entry of the judgment or order,” and a reasonable time is dependent on the circumstances of each case, including whether the party was prejudiced by the delay or has a good reason for failing to act sooner. Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(c)(1); *BUC Int’l Corp. v. Int’l Yacht Council Ltd.*, 517 F.3d 1271, 1275 (11th Cir. 2008).

Here, to the extent that Rahaim filed his Rule 60(b) motion pursuant to Rules 60(b)(1) and (3), his motion was untimely because he filed the motion over two years after the district court entered its order denying his § 1983 petition, and he did not provide justification for his delay. Even if his motion were timely, he could not raise a nonfrivolous issue on appeal because his Rule 60(b) motion reasserted the claims underlying his original complaint, rather than any mistake made by the district court.

Accordingly, Rahaim’s motion for leave to proceed is DENIED. This Court also DENIES AS MOOT all other pending motions. This appeal is DISMISSED.

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Eleventh Circuit

No. 24-14175

CHRISTOPHER J. RAHAIM,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

BRUCE BARTLETT,

State Attorney, individual and official capacity,

NANCY M. LEY,

Circuit Judge, individual and official capacity,

BRODERICK L. TAYLOR,

Former Assistant State Attorney, individual
and official capacity,

FREDERICK L. SHAUB,

ASA, individual and official capacity,

EDWARD R. JUDY,

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