

No. \_\_\_\_\_

*In The Supreme Court of the United States*

LEFLORIS LYON, Applicant,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al., and CANADIAN NATIONAL  
RAILWAY COMPANY, et al., Respondents.

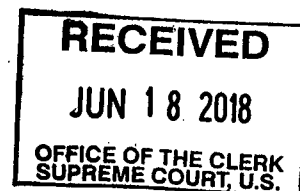
APPLICATION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME WITHIN WHICH TO FILE  
A PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE  
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

To the Honorable Elena Kagan Associate Justice for the Seventh Circuit

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2101(c) and Rule 13.5 of the Rules of this Court, applicant LeFloris Lyon, respectfully request a 60-day extension of time, to an including September 4, 2018, within which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for nth Seventh Circuit in this case.

The court of appeals entered judgment on March 5, 2018. Applicant filed a timely petition for rehearing on March 19, 2018. The petition for rehearing was denied on April 4, 2018. Unless extended, the time for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari will expire on July 3, 2018.

The jurisdiction of this Court will be invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1). A copy of the Seventh Circuit's opinion and the order denying rehearing are attached.



Extension of time is justified for good cause, to retain counsel and review the judgment and the questions whether the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals erred by an unreasonable application of clearly established Federal law.

### QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Rule 60 fraud on the Court, 28 U.S.C. §455(b)(5), children of judges, continues to be pressing issues of national importance that requires *disqualification* and vacatur.

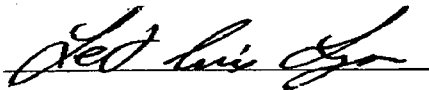
The questions presented are:

1. *Whether* the Seventh Circuit decision conflicts with all Courts of appeals—in its own words condoning or endorsing retaliatory prosecution without probable cause in violation of the First Amendment—corruptly endeavoring to obstruct or impede judicial proceedings—and denying a *Pro Se* criminal defendant counsel?

2. *Whether* the Seventh Circuit decision denying access to the court, contravenes 28 U.S.C. §1915—contrary to the congressional goal of assuring *in forma pauperis* or *pro se* litigants equality—requiring factual allegations weighted in the plaintiff's favor?

3. *Whether* Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2(c), requires a “Sealing Order,” specifying a document or documents or portion of a document?

Respectfully submitted, June 12, 2018.



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