

No. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

ALBERTA ROSE JOSEPHINE JONES

Applicant

v.

MERRICK B. GARLAND, Attorney General of the
United States, et. al.

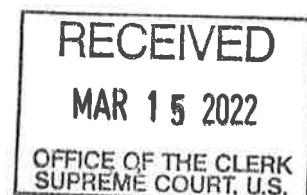
Respondent

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

**APPLICATION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME IN
WHICH TO FILE A PETITION FOR WRIT OF
CERTIORARI**

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Pro Se Applicant



TO THE HONORABLE Neil M. Gorsuch, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CIRCUIT JUSTICE FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT:

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 13.5, Alberta Rose Josephine Jones respectfully seeks a 90 day extension of time, until June 20, 2022, in which to file a *certiorari* petition seeking review of Alberta Rose Josephine Jones vs. Merrick G. GARLAND, 20- 6189 (D.C. No. 5:19-CV-01056-G (W.D. Okla.)) (attached at Appendix A). (June 20, 2022 would be the 90th day in a 90 day extension, June 18, 2022 falls on a Saturday)

- 1 This is a case that involves a mother who is her adult disabled son's legal guardian.
- 2 The appellant Jones will petition for *certiorari*, seeking review of the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals decision. Because the 10th Circuit Court of Appeal failed awarded relief under the federal constitution, this Court has jurisdiction over the case.
- 3 The 10th Circuit Court of Appeal issued its opinion and judgment on December 21, 2021. See Appendix A. Under the Supreme Court's rules, the petition for writ of *certiorari* would be due 90 days later, on March 21, 2022. See S. Ct. Rule 13.1. Thus, Applicant JONES is filing this application for an extension of time more than "10 days before the date the petition is due." Rule 13.5.
- 4 There is good cause for a 90-day extension.

First, Pro Se Litigant JONES needs the additional time to adequately review that record and assess its relevance to this case. That time is needed in light of the applicant's ongoing long term symptoms from symptoms related to COVID 19. Said Applicant contracted COVID more than once including suffering from COVID related viral pneumonia. Her current symptoms are 1) being in a constant state of "fog" and 2) major fatigue - these appear to be lingering symptoms of COVID 19 as per several studies that have been performed since COVID 19 began in the world.

"The study was published as a pre-print and has not yet been peer reviewed." COVID-19: Almost one third of people report lingering symptoms for up to one year after infection - study | Newshub

<https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/world/2022/03/covid-19-almost-one-third-of-people-report-lingering-symptoms>

“Just over half (53.1%) of those with positive tests said they had experienced either mental or physical exhaustion, sleep problems or cognitive problems within the 6 to 12 months after infection. That compared to 11.5% in the control group.

New diagnoses of anxiety and depression were also more common among those with a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection, the study showed.”

“Old symptoms can linger and new symptoms can develop months after a coronavirus infection”
by Rachel Nania, **AARP**, May 10, 2021

[Understanding Lingering Symptoms From "Long COVID" \(aarp.org\)](#)

Rachel Nania’s article of AARP stated:

“What the clinic's founders didn't expect, however, was that post-COVID problems were “just as profound” in people who had mild to moderate cases of the disease, says Monica Lypson, professor of medicine at GW (George Washington) and co-director of its COVID-19 Recovery Clinic. “Right now, the majority of our patients have not been hospitalized,” she says.

This is not unique to GW's clinic. Jennifer Possick, medical director of Yale's Post-COVID Recovery Program, notes a similar trend — and so does Greg Vanichkachorn at the Mayo Clinic.

Common Long COVID Symptoms

- Tiredness or fatigue
- Difficulty thinking or concentrating (sometimes referred to as “brain fog”)
- Headache
- Loss of smell or taste
- Dizziness on standing
- Fast-beating or pounding heart
- Chest pain
- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Cough
- Joint or muscle pain
- Depression or anxiety
- Fever
- Symptoms that get worse after physical or mental activities

Second, this case presents certworthy issues. Most prominently, this case presents an opportunity for this Court to “provide definitive procedural or substantive guides for determining when a person is 1) considered by a US District Court to be a vexatious litigant and their rights to file in the district court restricted by means other than 28 U.S.C. § 1651 All Writs Act (Appendices (B) lower orders of the court pertaining to said Applicant) and 2) a parent’s parental rights to sue in behalf of their adult disabled child when they do not have the resources to hire a licensed attorney. Further clarification of *Winkelman v. Parma City School Dist.*, 550 U.S. 516 (2007) by the court is requested. Should this applicant be allowed by the court to sue in behalf of her adult disabled child or should the court order a court appointed attorney.

5 An extension in this case will not prejudice either party.

6 Applicant Jones contacted the respondent’s counsel, who was not able to respond to the applicant’s application for an extension of time to file because of short notice by the applicant. Respondent’s counsel has not object in the past and is presumed not to object now based on the record on file in the lower courts.

* * *

In sum, JONES respectfully requests that the Court extend the time in which to petition for a writ of *certiorari* until ^{may 23rd} ~~June 20~~, 2022. *AS*

/s/ Alberta Rose Josephine Jones

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