

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAKAKHAN R. DAVIS.,
PETITIONER (S.),

Vs. Civil Action No. _____
Fifth Circuit No. 21-60640

DOLLAR GENERAL CORPORATION, LLC., ET AL.,
RESPONDENT (S.).

**MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

(EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION REQUESTED)

Pursuant to *Rule 30.2 – 3* of the *U.S. Supreme Court*, Section **28 U.S.C. § 1657**, et al., the Petitioner Ms. Chakakhan R. Davis respectfully files this *Motion for an Extension of Time to File a Petition for Writ of Cerertirio*. Summarily, on April 1st 2022 the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Affirmed the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi (Northern Division) Decision. See, *Exhibit 'A'* attached hereto. According, to Section 28 U. S. C. § 2101 (c), the Petitioner has (90) ninety days from the entry of the Courts Opinion to Petition this Court for a Writ of Cerertirio. This Time Limit would otherwise elapse on or about the 1st day of July 2022. See, *Exhibit 'A'* attachments. To the extent, this Motion is Timely made within the Original Time Limit allowed for Writs of Cerertirio and "Good Cause" exist therefor. Briefly, the Petitioner who is Proceeding Pro Se, Informa Pauperis Status and desire to adequately prepare a Writ for Certiorari for Filing with this Court is the reason for the delay. On the other hand, the Respondents and its Counsel cannot be prejudiced by any grant act of this Motion. Particularly, the Petitioner are asking this Court to be allowed an additional (60) sixty days to File a Petition for Writ of Cerertirio. See, e.g., Section 28 U. S. C. § 2101 (c), et seq. This full amount of Time is Requested and is clearly Reasonable according to the Facts or Circumstances of this Case.

The Fifth Circuits Decision to Affirm the U.S. District Courts Erroneous Judgement is a complete departure of the accepted and usual course of Judicial Proceedings as to call forth an exercise of this Courts Supervisory Power. Indeed, the Opinion that the Fifth Circuit has rendered on April 1st 2022 in this Case is an extreme departure. This is particularly true, since in both Lower Courts the Petitioner were allowed to Proceed Informa Pauperis due to her indigence, but has been Ordered to pay the Appeal Costs unto the Appellees Counsel

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which is in the disguise of an Sanctions Order that is unwarranted. See, e.g., **Exhibit 'B'** attached hereto; Rule 24 of the Fed. R. App. P., and Section 28 U. S. C. § 1915 of the United States Constitution. This overly biased and prejudicial misconduct of the Fifth Circuit Judges is grossly unfair and constitutes an complete abuse of Judicial Authority. The Petitioner in this action who has not Filed any frivolous Claim or taken an frivolous Appeal of this Case should not be required to pay any Costs and Fees to the Appellees Counsel. The intentional usurpation of Judicial Power by Judge Higginbotham, Higginson and Duncan of the Fifth Circuit is what has caused the Petitioner to avoid Petitioning the Court for Rehearing before seeking a Writ of Certiorari or other Remedy from this Court. See, Section 28 U. S. C. § 1651 of the United States Constitution and *Exhibit "A"* (Page 6-7) attachments. There was no way the Petitioner could have made reference to any other Orders of the District Court in her Notice of Appeal, if required. The U.S. District Courts Jude did not enter any Order on the timely set of Written and Specific Objections that the Petitioner had made unto the Magistrate Judges Text Orders. Notwithstanding, the Fact that the Fifth Circuits Affirmance of the Trial Judges Decision also constitutes an "extreme departure" of the usual, accepted and/or ordinary course of Judicial Proceedings.

Summarily, the Final Judgment and Order that the U.S. District Courts Judge granted to Dollar General Corporation were obtained through a fraud upon the Court by the Appellees and its Counsel. At all times Relevant hereto, the Trial Court lacked Personal and/or *In Personam* Jurisdiction over the Non-Party Defendant Dollar General Corporation which also makes the Judgement void. See, e.g., Rule 59 (e) of the Fed. R. Civ. P., Rule 60 (b) (4) of the Fed. R. Civ. P., and State ex rel. Dean v. Nelson, 169 S.W.3d 648, 649 (Tenn. Ct. App. 2004). On the other hand, the Trial Courts Judge based her Decision to deny the Motions Request of the Petitioner upon the inaccurate and fraudulent Orders that another Judge had entered before the U.S. District Court in other Cases which amounts to a denial of Access to the Court.

WHEREFORE PREMISES CONSIDERED, for the foregoing reasons, the Petitioner in this action respectfully request this Court to grant this Motion in its entirety. Finally, pursuant to Section 28 U.S.C. § 1746 of the United States Constitution., Ms. Davis declare under penalty of perjury of the Laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in this Motion are true and correct and it would be properly granted in the interest of Fairness, Equity and Justice.

This the 5th day of April 2022.,

Respectfully Submitted,
MS. CHAKAKHAN R. DAVIS, PETITIONER