

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
JUNE TERM, 2023

JOSE REYES LUJAN TREVIÑO,  
Petitioner-Applicant,

v.

Armando Gutierrez, Victor Lujan, Jane Doe, John Doe, Unknown Named  
DHS ICE Office of the Chief Counsel, San Antonio Texas, Jane Does and  
John Does, Unknown Named Officers Office of the Chief Counsel Laredo-San  
Antonio, District, Immigration Court San Antonio District; Clerk of the  
Immigration Court, Immigration Judge, Cynthia LaFuente Gaona,  
Immigration Judges Jane Doe, Immigration Judges John Doe, Social Security  
Administration Commissioner,  
Respondent(s)

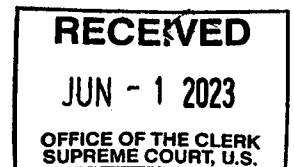
**APPLICATION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME WITHIN WHICH TO  
FILE A PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED  
STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT PURSUANT  
TO RULE 13(5)**

To the Honorable, John Roberts, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme  
Court and Circuit Justice of the Fifth Circuit:

I

petitioner Jose Reyes Lujan Treviño, is acting Pro Se pursuant this Court  
holding in *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) lacking financial resources  
to afford attorney's fees and lacking knowledge of the law, solely assisted by the  
International Office of the Human Rights Reporter, Mr. Reynaldo Flores [*Ad-  
Honorem*] and pursuant to Rule 13(5) of the Supreme Court, respectfully seeks a

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(60) sixty day extension of time within which to file his *Petition for Writ of Certiorari* in this Court. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 USC Section 1252. In short the Supreme Court jurisdiction is not a limit on lower courts power to hear cases. *Lightfoot v. Cendant Mortg. Corp.*, 137 S. Ct. 553, 560 (2017). Application is submitted prior to the (10) ten days scheduled filing date for the Petition. The Pertinent date is:

a. April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2023, issuance of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, *Jose Reyes Lujan Treviño v. DHS ICE, CBP., et al.*, 22-40229. Affirming the District Court Dismissal Order on a Prima Facie Case and suit pursuant to Bivens' Action in which Applicant Petitioner American Citizen was forcibly abducted by Respondents and tortured in immigration Detention Centers, until coercively obtain a self-incriminatory statement of being an Unrelinquished Legal Permanent Resident of the United States, since 1978. All with the evil purpose to seize Lujan Treviño' wealthy assets and contracts adjudicated to Applicant by a Mexican American Railroad Company. And in flagrant violation to Applicant-Petitioner' Bill of Rights and Treaties, for which Lujan Treviño was sentenced to the exile, by immigration Judges, and concealment and destruction of his timely filed Motion to Reopen Immigration Proceedings, despite his clear established abroad American Citizenship as a child of an American Citizen who was born, raised and died in the United States. *Sessions v. Morales Santana*, 582 U.S. (2017).

b. July 3<sup>rd</sup> 2023, is the expiration time for filing a *Petition for Writ of Certiorari*, in the United States Supreme Court, unless extended.

## II

This complex case and issues few times addressed by this Supreme Court, in which countless of American Citizens and LPR have been deprived of life, liberty

and property, without due process of law or in private trials and false immigration proceedings on alleged offenses committed by unrelated individuals. For which Applicants as well as millions of American Citizens and LPR have been sentenced to the exile by Respondents.

c. Despite maximum feasible diligence (not required by law) after consulting countless of law firm and attorneys in USA, Applicant has been repeatedly informed that no one in USA will fight against Respondents.

d. On May 22<sup>nd</sup> 2023, Lujan Treviño requested the assistance of the reputable Pro Se Litigant and Human Rights Reporter & Philanthropist, Mr. Reynaldo Flores, at one of his International Offices abroad. To which Lujan Treviño was gladly welcomed and affirmatively responded. Mr. Flores Office' will serve as Relator in this case. [FN.1]

e. However, Mr. Flores' Office is currently handling over 5,000 cases of Respondents' victims, for which result impossible to timely file Lujan Treviño' *Petition for Writ of Certiorari*.

f. it is anticipated that Lujan Trevino's forthcoming *Petition for Writ of Certiorari* would raise the following questions:

1. whether Respondents are liable under 28 USC Section 1350 (Alien's Action for Tort) and Bivens' Action.

**FN.1** \_\_\_\_\_

*Mr. Flores is the same Human Rights Reporter and Philanthropist who was kidnapped at gun point [along with his 3 infant children currently erased by Respondents] by these same Respondents in vengeance for his advocacy on behalf of one million political prisoners in the United States. While falsely indicted and tried in a private jury trial composed by felons, police officers and Government employees in **Texas v. Reynaldo Flores**, 2012 cr. 1969. In which Flores established [by acquittal] the Respondents' modus operandi. Flores is currently Relator on several Petitions and forcible abductions of Mexican American Citizens, falsely indicted by Respondents. See **In Re Jose David Moreno** USCA 5th Cir. NO. 23-40069; **In Re Noe Gonzales Martinez**, USCA NO. 23-40067.*

2. whether Respondents are entitled and shielded by absolute immunity on clear established Constitutional rights and Treaties.
3. whether Respondents are entitled and shielded by qualified immunity by acting in chain conspiracy with private parties, to deprive Lujan Treviño of life , liberty and property without due process.
4. whether Social Security Commissioner Respondent is violating the Double Jeopardy Clause by punishing the elder Applicant Lujan Treviño, in denying his Social Security funds and benefits based on his clear established American Citizenship or LPR and based on the exile sentence imposed by Respondents Immigration Judges and DHS ICE.
5. whether Respondents DHS ICE' lack of enforcement statute on false allegations enunciated in *Lopez v. Gonzales*, and *Matter of Peña Diaz*, violated Lujan Treviño 8 USC Section 1229a(B)(5)(C)(ii) and 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment right of access to counsel as applicable to Immigration Proceedings. See also *Miller v. Sessions*, 889 F.3d 998, 1002-1003 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018).

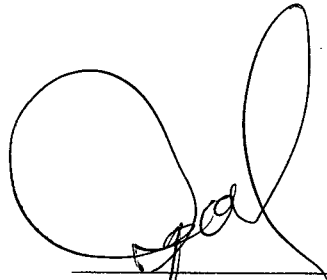
### **CONCLUSION AND PRAYER**

Despite his indigency, and location abroad, Applicant is acting with maximum feasible since the date of his abduction and continuous obstruction of justice by Respondents since February 2006, being solely assisted by genuine human rights organizations not alienated with Respondents.

A (60) sixty days extension of time will fairly serve to raise the necessary information and basic financial resources not available to Applicant Lujan Treviño neither to Mr. Flores' Office, all in order to fairly and timely filed before this Supreme Court Applicant's *Petition for Writ of Certiorari*.

Applicant respectfully prays this Supreme Court Grant an Extension of time of 60 days in order to obtain justice on his erroneous exile sentence and deprivation of life, liberty and property by Respondents.

In abeyance of relief sought. Respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jose Reyes Lujan Treviño', written over a horizontal line.

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