

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Supreme Court of the United States

1 First Street, NE

Washington, DC 20543

Primary Phone Numbers

Main telephone: 202-479-3000

JOYCE NDIMBIE,

Applicant,

v.

SOUTHWEST HAMMOCKS, LLLP,

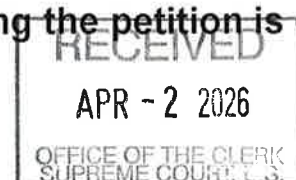
Respondent.

**ON APPEAL FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF
FLORIDA**

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

**TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE ASSOCIATE
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES:**

Applicant, Joyce Ndimbie, proceeding pro se, respectfully applies pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2101(c) and Supreme Court Rule 13.5 for a sixty (60) day extension of time in which to file a Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The judgment sought to be reviewed is the decision of the Fourth District Court of Appeal of Florida in Case No. 4d-2811, which became the final judgment of the highest court of the State of Florida in which a decision could be had after the Florida Supreme Court denied further review. The current deadline for filing the petition is on



or about April 3, 2026. This application is timely filed more than 10 days before that date.

As grounds for this application, Applicant states that for good cause shown, a 60-day extension is necessary and warranted.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case concerns the review of an eviction judgment entered against Applicant, an indigent, disabled, and homeless individual. The judgment was affirmed by the Fourth District Court of Appeal of Florida in a decision rendered in January 2026. Applicant thereafter attempted to secure discretionary review from the Florida Supreme Court, but her filings were stricken in or around August-September 2025, thereby exhausting state remedies and rendering the Fourth District Court of Appeal's decision the final judgment from which certiorari may be sought.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE EXTENSION

Good cause exists for granting this extension. Applicant's ability to prepare and file a coherent, well-researched petition has been severely impeded by a combination of indigence, homelessness, and a significantly compounded disability that requires frequent emergency medical intervention. These extraordinary circumstances, which are not of Applicant's making, prevent her from meeting the Court's filing deadline without an extension.

This Court's rules provide for an extension of time for "good cause shown." Sup. Ct. R. 13.5; 28 U.S.C. § 2101(c). While "good cause" depends on the facts of each case, it is generally understood to encompass circumstances beyond an applicant's control that prevent a timely filing. See *Penry v. Texas*, 515 U.S. 1304, 1305 (1995) (Scalia, J., in chambers) (noting that the standard requires a showing of

“fairly unusual circumstances”). Applicant’s situation presents precisely such circumstances.

First, Applicant is indigent and homeless. The lack of financial resources and a stable living environment creates profound barriers to accessing justice. This Court has long recognized the unique challenges faced by indigent litigants in navigating the judicial system. See *Ross v. Moffitt*, 417 U.S. 600, 616 (1974) (acknowledging the disadvantages of indigent defendants in the appellate process). Without the funds to retain counsel, access legal databases, or even secure stable mail service and a safe place to work, the task of preparing a petition that meets this Court's high standards is nearly insurmountable.

Second, these challenges are critically exacerbated by Applicant’s severe and compounded disabilities. Her health conditions have worsened, necessitating frequent and unpredictable visits to hospital emergency rooms for untreated medical issues. These recurring medical crises not only consume what little time and energy Applicant has but also directly impair her ability to maintain the focus and cognitive clarity required to analyze the record, research complex legal questions, and draft a cogent petition presenting questions of substantial importance.

Finally, as a pro se litigant facing these immense personal hardships, Applicant is entitled to the measure of consideration this Court has traditionally afforded to those navigating the legal process without representation. See *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (holding pro se pleadings to less stringent standards than those drafted by lawyers). The combined effect of Applicant’s indigence, homelessness, and debilitating health condition constitutes good cause for a 60-day extension to allow her a meaningful opportunity to prepare her petition and present her case to this Court.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests that this Court grant her application for a sixty (60) day extension of time to file her Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,

Joyce Ndimbie

PO Box 100813

Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33310

Date: March 28, 2026

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 28th day of March, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Application for an Extension of Time to File a Petition for Writ of Certiorari was served by First-Class Mail, postage prepaid, on counsel for Respondent at the address listed below:

Kirk Dennison DeLeon, Esq.

28 W. Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33131

Joyce Ndimbie