

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

MAY 26 2026

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

CESAR AUGUSTO CORDON SOSA,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

SOUTHEASTTRANS, INC. and VERIDA,
INC.,

Defendants - Appellees.

No. 25-2103

D.C. No. 2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS
Central District of California,
Los Angeles

ORDER

Before: S.R. THOMAS, MILLER, and H.A. THOMAS, Circuit Judges.

After considering the response to the court's April 29, 2025 order and the opening brief, we deny the motion to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket Entry No. 4) and dismiss this appeal as frivolous. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), (e)(2).

All other pending motions are denied as moot.

This court will not entertain any further filings in this closed case.

DISMISSED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa,

v.

PLAINTIFF(S)

Southeast Trans Inc., et al.,

DEFENDANT(S)

CASE NUMBER

2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS

**ORDER ON REQUEST TO PROCEED
IN FORMA PAUPERIS
(NON-PRISONER CASE)**

The Court has reviewed the Request to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (the "Request") and the documents submitted with it. On the question of indigency, the Court finds that the party who filed the Request:

- ☒ is not able to pay the filing fees. ☐ is able to pay the filing fees.
☐ has not submitted enough information for the Court to tell if the filer is able to pay the filing fees. This is what is missing:

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

- ☐ The Request is GRANTED.
☐ Ruling on the Request is POSTPONED for 30 days so that the filer may provide additional information.
☐ The Request is DENIED because the filer has the ability to pay.
☒ As explained in the attached statement, the Request is DENIED because:
☒ The District Court lacks ☒ subject matter jurisdiction ☐ removal jurisdiction.
☐ The action is frivolous or malicious.
☐ The action fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.
☐ The action seeks monetary relief against defendant(s) immune from such relief.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that:

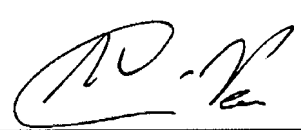
- ☐ Within 30 days of the date of this Order, the filer must do the following:

If the filer does not comply with these instructions within 30 days, this case will be DISMISSED without prejudice.

- ☒ As explained in the attached statement, because it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies in the complaint cannot be cured by amendment, this case is hereby DISMISSED ☒ WITHOUT PREJUDICE ☐ WITH PREJUDICE.
☐ This case is REMANDED to state court as explained in the attached statement.

February 25, 2025

Date


United States District Judge

On February 21, 2025, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari and a Request to Proceed In Forma Pauperis. (ECF Nos. 1, 3.) Petitioner seeks review, by a United States District Court, of a decision by a state court in Fulton County, Georgia. (ECF No. 1 at 6; ECF No. 1-1 at 10.) In July 2021, Petitioner filed a civil action in the Georgia state court against Respondents for wrongful termination and breach of contract. (ECF No. 1 at 1; ECF No. 1-1 at 12.) Petitioner had been ordered to stop providing his services as a non-emergency medical transportation provider for Medicaid patients because he had not renewed his training certifications. (ECF No. 1-1 at 10-11.) Petitioner denied that any such training was required. (ECF No. 1 at 1.) In February 2023, the Georgia state court dismissed the claims with prejudice because they had no basis in Georgia law. (ECF No. 1-1 at 15.)

Petitioner appealed the decision with the Court of Appeals for the State of Georgia, which dismissed the appeal in October 2024 because Petitioner had failed to follow the proper procedure. (ECF No. 1 at 106.) Petitioner then filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari with the United States Supreme Court, which returned his papers to him in January 2025 because his case had not been reviewed by a United States Court of Appeals or by the highest state court in which a decision could be had. (Id. at 8.) Petitioner, whose current address is in California, now seeks federal review by this Court, because the Georgia state court allegedly committed several errors, ruled in bad faith, or was biased against Petitioner. (ECF No. 1 at 5-6.)

As an initial matter, Petitioner had no basis to file the action in the Central District of California because the Respondents appear to reside, and the events appear to have occurred, in Georgia. See 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). However, transfer to another judicial district is not warranted. “[28 U.S.C.] Section 1406(a) only allows transfer where the first court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action.” *Hernandez v. Campbell*, 204 F.3d 861, 865 n.6 (9th Cir. 2000). As stated below, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction.

“The United States District Court, as a court of original jurisdiction, has no authority to review the final determinations of a state court in judicial proceedings.” *Worldwide Church of God v. McNair*, 805 F.2d 888, 890 (9th Cir. 1986). This doctrine, the Rooker-Feldman doctrine, “bars a federal district court from exercising subject matter jurisdiction not only over an action explicitly styled as a direct appeal, but also over the ‘de facto equivalent’ of such an appeal.” *Hooper v. Brnovich*, 56 F.4th 619, 624 (9th Cir. 2022) (per curiam). Because Petitioner “in fact challenges the particular outcome in his state case, it is immaterial that [he] frames his federal complaint as a constitutional challenge to the state court’s decision, rather than as a direct appeal of that decision.” *Id.* at 626. Because the gravamen of the Petition is that the Georgia state court decided Petitioner’s case incorrectly, the Court must dismiss the Petition under the Rooker-Feldman doctrine.

Finally, because the action is barred by the Rooker-Feldman doctrine, leave to amend is not warranted. See *Cooper v. Ramos*, 704 F.3d 772, 785 (9th Cir. 2012) (amendment of complaint barred by the Rooker-Feldman doctrine is futile). Thus, the Petition is dismissed without leave to amend, and this action is dismissed without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

(attach additional pages if necessary)

MIME-Version:1.0 From:cacd_ecfmail@cacd.uscourts.gov To:ecfnef@cacd.uscourts.gov Bcc:
--Paper recipients: Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa
1508 Alameda Street
Pomona CA 91768
US

--Case Participants: Magistrate Judge Alka Sagar (alka_sagar@cacd.uscourts.gov,
crd_sagar@cacd.uscourts.gov), Judge Hernan D. Vera (crd_vera@cacd.uscourts.gov)

--Non Case Participants:

--No Notice Sent:

Message-Id:<39582203@cacd.uscourts.gov>Subject:Activity in Case 2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS Cesar
Augusto Cordon Sosa v. Southeast Trans Inc. et al Order on Request to Proceed In Forma Pauperis
with Declaration in Support (CV-60) Content-Type: text/html

**This is an automatic e-mail message generated by the CM/ECF system. Please DO NOT
RESPOND to this e-mail because the mail box is unattended.**

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permits attorneys of record and parties in a case (including pro se litigants) to receive one free
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the filer. PACER access fees apply to all other users. To avoid later charges, download a copy of
each document during this first viewing. However, if the referenced document is a transcript, the
free copy and 30 page limit do not apply.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 2/25/2025 at 1:04 PM PST and filed on 2/25/2025

Case Name: Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa v. Southeast Trans Inc. et al

Case Number: 2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS

Filer:

WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 02/25/2025

Document Number: 9

Docket Text:

ORDER ON REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS (NON-PRISONER CASE) [3]
by Judge Hernan D. Vera. As explained in the attached statement, the Request is **DENIED**
because: The District Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. As explained in the attached
statement, because it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies in the complaint cannot be cured by
amendment, this case is hereby **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. MD JS-6, Case
Terminated. (lom)

2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS Notice has been electronically mailed to:

2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS Notice has been delivered by First Class U. S. Mail or by other means

BY THE FILER to :

Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa
1508 Alameda Street

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

JUN 17 2026

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

CESAR AUGUSTO CORDON SOSA,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

SOUTHEASTRANS, INC. and VERIDA,
INC.,

Defendants - Appellees.

No. 25-2103

D.C. No.

2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS

Central District of California,
Los Angeles

MANDATE

The judgment of this Court, entered May 26, 2026, takes effect this date.

This constitutes the formal mandate of this Court issued pursuant to
Rule 41(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

FOR THE COURT:

MOLLY C. DWYER
CLERK OF COURT

UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEAL FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT.

NAME: Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa.

ADDRESS: 1508 Alameda St

Pomona California 91768

PHONE: 762-244-2049

Cdwehelp21@gmail.com

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal

Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa.

Plaintiff/Appellant

Case No.
No. 25-2301

v.

Southeast Trans Inc.
And Verida Inc.

Appellees.

**PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING AND PETITION FOR REHEARING
EN BANC.**

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 35 and 40

I. INTRODUCTION

COME NOW, Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa, appearing pro se, respectfully petitions this Court for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc pursuant to Rules 35 and 40 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Appellant respectfully submits that the Court's dismissal of this appeal as frivolous overlooked substantial procedural questions documented throughout the underlying state court proceedings and subsequent appellate proceedings. The issues presented were not limited to disagreement with prior judicial decisions. Rather, the record reflects recurring disputes concerning notice, participation in proceedings, transcript procurement, appellate record preparation, jurisdictional determinations, reconsideration proceedings, and access to meaningful appellate review.

The procedural history spans multiple courts and multiple years and includes judicial findings recognizing notice deficiencies, disputes regarding participation in scheduled proceedings, documented efforts to obtain transcripts and appellate records, appellate docketing proceedings before the Georgia Court of Appeals, jurisdictional determinations, and post-dismissal reconsideration proceedings.

Whether Appellant ultimately prevails on every issue raised is not the standard governing frivolousness. The relevant question is whether the appeal presented genuine legal and procedural questions supported by documented court records and good-faith arguments for review.

Appellant respectfully submits that the record demonstrates substantial procedural issues deserving judicial consideration and that the appeal therefore cannot reasonably be characterized as frivolous.

II. AUTHORITIES SUPPORTING REHEARING

This Petition is submitted pursuant to:

1. Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 35 (Rehearing En Banc).
2. Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 40 (Panel Rehearing).
3. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
4. O.C.G.A. § 5-6-48, governing appellate dismissal procedures and the preference for resolving appeals on their merits where possible.

5. O.C.G.A. §§ 5-6-41 and 5-6-42, concerning preparation and transmission of appellate records and transcripts.

6. Fundamental principles of procedural due process requiring meaningful notice and an opportunity to be heard.

Appellant further relies upon the Court's inherent authority to reconsider decisions where material procedural issues, misunderstandings of the record, or matters of exceptional importance warrant further review.

PATTERN OF DOCUMENTED PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITIES

The procedural record reflects repeated disputes concerning notice and participation.

On multiple occasions, proceedings resulted in adverse rulings based upon alleged nonappearance. However, Judge Raquel Pope subsequently determined that Appellant had not received notice of a scheduled hearing until after the hearing date had passed and reinstated the case.

The existence of judicial findings acknowledging notice deficiencies demonstrates that Appellant's later concerns regarding notice, participation, and access to judicial proceedings were grounded in documented procedural events rather than frivolous speculation.

These recurring notice-related disputes form part of the broader procedural history presented in this appeal.

A. Judicially Recognized Notice Deficiencies

The procedural history reflects documented notice-related disputes that were recognized by the court itself.

On February 23, 2022, Appellant's case was dismissed after the court determined that Appellant failed to appear for a scheduled hearing.

Following the dismissal, Appellant submitted letters and supporting documentation demonstrating that notice of the hearing was not received until after the hearing date had already passed.

Judge Raquel Pope subsequently reviewed the matter and determined that good cause existed to vacate the dismissal and reinstate the case. In separate orders entered during April 2022, the court expressly acknowledged that Appellant had not received timely notice of the hearing due to mailing issues and directed that the matter be returned to the trial calendar.

These judicial findings are significant because they demonstrate that Appellant's concerns regarding notice were not speculative. A court previously determined that notice deficiencies existed and granted relief based upon those deficiencies.

The existence of judicially recognized notice problems establishes that Appellant's later procedural concerns were grounded in documented events reflected in the record and cannot reasonably be characterized as frivolous.

Following the notice deficiencies previously recognized by the court, Appellant later discovered a mediation-related filing dated June 9, 2022, contained within the court record. Appellant maintains that he never received notice of the scheduled mediation and was therefore unaware of the proceeding at the time it allegedly occurred.

Whether that dispute is ultimately resolved in Appellant's favor is not the issue presented here. The significance of the event is that it reflects an additional documented controversy concerning notice, participation, and procedural access within the same litigation history.

B. Additional Notice and Participation Disputes

Following the September 19, judgment, Appellant timely pursued appellate review and filed a Notice of Appeal on October 12, 2022.

The procedural record reflects continuing appellate activity, including appellate cost assessments, appellate filings, responsive pleadings, and subsequent hearings before the Superior Court.

These proceedings demonstrate that Appellant consistently pursued available review procedures rather than abandoning the litigation process.

The existence of multiple appellate filings, hearings, and related proceedings further confirms that the appeal involved genuine procedural and legal questions subject to judicial review.

Such documented appellate activity is inconsistent with a characterization that the appeal was frivolous.

C. Transcript and Record Procurement Issues

Following the February 7, 2023, appellate hearing, Appellant undertook efforts to obtain the transcript and record necessary to continue the appellate process.

The November 8, 2023, dismissal order itself acknowledges that Appellant contacted the Court Reporter shortly after filing his notice of appeal, engaged in subsequent communications concerning the transcript, and continued seeking transcript-related information during the appellate proceedings.

The record further reflects continuing disputes concerning transcript preparation, transcript costs, record transmission, and appellate billing assessments. Court records, transcript invoices, payment records, and subsequent filings demonstrate that transcript-related issues remained active subjects of dispute throughout the appellate process.

The record therefore reflects documented efforts to obtain materials necessary for appellate review rather than a complete abandonment of the appellate process.

Whether those efforts were ultimately sufficient under Georgia law is not the issue presented here. The significance of these events is that they establish the existence of genuine procedural disputes concerning transcript preparation, record transmission, appellate costs, and access to appellate review.

Such documented procedural disputes cannot reasonably be characterized as frivolous.

D. Continuing Procedural Uncertainty During Appellate Proceedings

The procedural record reflects additional uncertainty concerning the nature and status of appellate proceedings.

On October 30, 2023, Appellant received an electronic communication from court personnel stating that Judge Jane Barwick was inviting the parties to a "scheduled Zoom meeting."

The communication did not identify the proceeding as a hearing, trial, evidentiary proceeding, or appellate argument. Instead, it described the proceeding as a "meeting" and requested that the parties advise whether a court reporter would be required and whether they intended to appear in person.

Appellant maintains that this communication created additional uncertainty concerning the nature of the proceeding and its relationship to the pending appellate process.

Whether communication was legally sufficient is not the issue presented here. The significance of the event is that it forms part of the broader procedural history demonstrating continuing disputes regarding notice, record preparation, and access to appellate review.

Following entry of the November 8, 2023, dismissal order, Appellant sought clarification regarding the alleged notice of the November 6 proceeding and requested copies of the materials relied upon during that hearing, including recordings, proof of service, and materials presented by opposing counsel.

The record reflects continuing efforts by Appellant to obtain information concerning the proceedings, the notice provided, and the evidentiary materials associated with the dismissal order. These events further demonstrate the existence of genuine procedural disputes concerning notice, record access, and appellate review rather than frivolous litigation conduct.

E. Georgia Court of Appeals Proceedings and Jurisdictional Questions

The procedural history continued beyond the superior court proceedings and ultimately reached the Georgia Court of Appeals.

On September 16, 2024, the Court of Appeals formally docketed the appeal and issued a Notice of Docketing establishing deadlines for appellate briefing and related submissions.

In response to the docketing notice, Appellant submitted appellate filings, including an Appellant's Brief and related service documents within the time period identified in the Court's correspondence.

On October 1, 2024, the Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal on jurisdictional grounds, concluding that a discretionary application rather than a direct appeal was required.

Following the dismissal, Appellant continued pursuing available appellate remedies and submitted a Motion for Reconsideration challenging the jurisdictional determination. The record further reflects subsequent reconsideration proceedings, including the denial of reconsideration on November 5, 2024, and the denial of Appellant's request for permission to file a second motion for reconsideration on November 27, 2024.

The procedural history also reflects disputes concerning filing dates, docketing procedures, appellate deadlines, and the timing of submissions accepted by the Court. These events generated additional procedural questions regarding the processing and disposition of the appeal.

Whether Appellant's jurisdictional arguments ultimately had merit is not the issue presented here. The significance of these events is that they demonstrate the existence of genuine procedural and jurisdictional questions actively presented to and considered by the appellate courts.

The documented appellate activity, docketing procedures, briefing submissions, reconsideration proceedings, and jurisdictional determinations confirm that the appeal involved substantial procedural questions and cannot reasonably be characterized as frivolous.

CONCLUSION

The record reflects far more than mere disagreement with prior judicial decisions. It reflects documented disputes concerning notice, participation, transcript procurement, appellate record preparation, jurisdictional determinations, and access to judicial review.

Appellant respectfully submits that these issues present genuine procedural questions supported by court records, appellate filings, transcript-related communications, reconsideration proceedings, and documented judicial actions spanning multiple courts and multiple years.

Whether Appellant ultimately prevails on every issue is not the standard governing frivolousness. The existence of substantial procedural questions actively litigated before state and federal tribunals demonstrates that the appeal was brought in good faith and presents issues deserving judicial consideration.

For these reasons, Appellant respectfully requests that Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Sosa", is written over a horizontal line.

Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa
Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se
1508 Alameda Street
Pomona, California 91768
cdwehelp21@gmail.com

May 31, 2026.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT: EDSS

Thank You!

**We have received
your submission to
the EDSS. The court
will only reach out to
you if the court does
not accept your
document for filing.**

100%



Cesar Sosa <cdwehelp21@gmail.com>

Request for Information Regarding Unanswered Appeal Submission

Cesar Sosa <cdwehelp21@gmail.com>

Sun, May 31, 2026 at 7:54 PM

To: Questions CA09Operation <questions@ca9.uscourts.gov>

Case No. 25-2301 – Petition for Panel Rehearing and Petition for Rehearing En Banc

To Whom It May Concern:

Please find attached Appellant's Petition for Panel Rehearing and Petition for Rehearing En Banc in Case No. 25-2301.

This submission is provided for the Court's records. The petition was also submitted through the Electronic Document Submission System (EDSS).

Thank you for your time and attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa
Plaintiff-Appellant, Pro Se
1508 Alameda Street
Pomona, California 91768
cdwehelp21@gmail.com
(762) 244-2049

[Quoted text hidden]

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4805K

PUBLIC DOCKET FOR

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Court of Appeals Docket #: 25-2103

Docketed: 04/01/2025

Case Name: Sosa v. Southeastrans, Inc., et al.

Status: Decided

Nature of Suit: 3442 Jobs

Appeal From: Los Angeles, Central California

Fee Status: IFP Pending in COA

Case Type Information

1. Civil

2. Private

3.

Originating Court Information

District: Central District of California: 2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS

Trial Judge: Hernan Diego Vera, District Judge

Date Filed: 02/18/2025

Date Order/Judgment	Date Order/Judgment EOD	Date NOA Filed	Date Rec'd COA
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02/25/2025	02/25/2025	03/24/2025	03/27/2025
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Associated Cases

Party and Attorney Listing

CESAR AUGUSTO CORDON SOSA

Plaintiff - Appellant

Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa

[Pro Se]

1508 Alameda Street

Pomona, CA 91768

SOUTHEASTRANS, INC.

Defendant - Appellee

VERIDA, INC.

Defendant - Appellee

CESAR AUGUSTO CORDON SOSA,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

SOUTHEASTTRANS, INC.; VERIDA, INC.,

Defendants - Appellees.

Docket

LEGEND:
(R) - Restricted Document
(L) - Locked Document

Date Filed	Entry #	Public Docket Text
04/01/2025	1	CASE OPENED. A copy of your notice of appeal / petition filed in 2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS has been received in the Clerk's office of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The U.S. Court of Appeals docket number 25-2103 has been assigned to this case. All communications with the court must indicate this Court of Appeals docket number. Please carefully review the docket to ensure the name(s) and contact information are correct. It is your responsibility to alert the court if your contact information changes. Resources Available For more information about case processing and to assist you in preparing your brief, please review the Case Opening Information (for <u>attorneys</u> and <u>pro se litigants</u>) and review the <u>Appellate Practice Guide</u> . Attorneys should consider contacting the court's <u>Appellate Mentoring Program</u> for help with the brief and argument. [Entered: 04/01/2025 02:43 PM]
04/01/2025	2	SCHEDULE NOTICE. Appeal Opening Brief (No Transcript Due) (Appellant) 5/12/2025. For appeal no. 25-2103, 2:25-cv-01339-HDV-AS. All briefs shall be served and filed pursuant to FRAP 31 and 9th Cir. R. 31-2.1. Failure of the petitioner(s)/appellant(s) to comply with this briefing schedule will result in automatic dismissal of the appeal. See 9th Cir. R. 42-1. [Entered: 04/01/2025 02:56 PM]
04/14/2025	3	MOTION for Appointment of Counsel filed by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 04/14/2025 01:27 PM]
04/14/2025	4	MOTION to Proceed In Forma Pauperis filed by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 04/14/2025 01:28 PM]
04/21/2025	5	OPENING BRIEF submitted for filing by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 04/21/2025 12:58 PM]
04/21/2025	6	CLERK ACTION: Opening Brief submitted at DE 5 by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa is filed. Original and 0 copies. (briefing remains stayed, motions for IFP and appointment of counsel pending) [Entered: 04/21/2025 01:00 PM]
04/21/2025	7	SUPPLEMENT to Motion to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (DE 4) filed by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 04/21/2025 03:09 PM]
04/29/2025	8	ORDER FILED. The district court denied appellant leave to proceed in forma pauperis because it found that the action was frivolous. Within 35 days, appellant

Date Filed	Entry #	Public Docket Text
		must: (1) file a statement explaining why the appeal is not frivolous, OR (2) file a motion to voluntarily dismiss the appeal, see Fed. R. App. P. 42(b). If appellant files a statement explaining why the appeal is not frivolous, or any other response other than a motion to dismiss, the court will determine whether the appeal is frivolous. If it is frivolous, the appeal will be dismissed. If it is not frivolous, the appeal will proceed. Briefing is stayed. If appellant does not respond to this order, the court may dismiss this appeal without further notice. The clerk will serve on appellant: (1) a form motion to voluntarily dismiss the appeal, and (2) a form statement that the appeal should go forward. [Entered: 04/29/2025 09:34 AM]
05/28/2025	9	RESPONSE to Order - General OSC (DE 8) filed by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 05/29/2025 09:33 AM]
11/28/2025	10	REQUEST for Public Information filed by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 12/01/2025 02:43 PM]
12/02/2025	11	DEFECTIVE — DOCUMENT SENT. --[COURT UPDATE: Entered in error.] [Entered: 12/02/2025 11:47 AM] [Edited: 12/02/2025 03:31 PM]
12/02/2025	12	DOCUMENT SENT. Sent: Plaintiff /Appellant: Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa – docket sheet & FRAP - in response to DE10. [Entered: 12/02/2025 11:48 AM]
01/21/2026	13	REQUEST for Public Information filed by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 01/21/2026 05:00 PM]
01/22/2026	14	DOCUMENT SENT. Sent Appellant a copy of the docket sheet per the request filed on 01/21/2026. [Entered: 01/22/2026 08:03 AM]
04/08/2026	15	Miscellaneous pro se filings received from Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 04/09/2026 09:52 AM]
05/26/2026	16	ORDER FILED. (Sidney R. THOMAS, Eric D. MILLER, Holly A. THOMAS) After considering the response to the court's April 29, 2025 order and the opening brief, we deny the motion to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket Entry No. 4) and dismiss this appeal as frivolous. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), (e)(2). All other pending motions are denied as moot. This court will not entertain any further filings in this closed case. DISMISSED. [Entered: 05/26/2026 02:44 PM]
06/02/2026	17	Document received in this closed case after court order stating that no further filings will be entertained. Order and docket sheet sent to filer. [Entered: 06/02/2026 09:35 AM]

Docket as of 6/2/2026 9:36 AM

Date Filed	Entry #	Public Docket Text
		must: (1) file a statement explaining why the appeal is not frivolous, OR (2) file a motion to voluntarily dismiss the appeal, see Fed. R. App. P. 42(b). If appellant files a statement explaining why the appeal is not frivolous, or any other response other than a motion to dismiss, the court will determine whether the appeal is frivolous. If it is frivolous, the appeal will be dismissed. If it is not frivolous, the appeal will proceed. Briefing is stayed. If appellant does not respond to this order, the court may dismiss this appeal without further notice. The clerk will serve on appellant: (1) a form motion to voluntarily dismiss the appeal, and (2) a form statement that the appeal should go forward. [Entered: 04/29/2025 09:34 AM]
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12/02/2025	11	DEFECTIVE — DOCUMENT SENT. --[COURT UPDATE: Entered in error.] [Entered: 12/02/2025 11:47 AM] [Edited: 12/02/2025 03:31 PM]
12/02/2025	12	DOCUMENT SENT. Sent: Plaintiff /Appellant: Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa – docket sheet & FRAP - in response to DE10. [Entered: 12/02/2025 11:48 AM]
01/21/2026	13	REQUEST for Public Information filed by Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa. [Entered: 01/21/2026 05:00 PM]
01/22/2026	14	DOCUMENT SENT. Sent Appellant a copy of the docket sheet per the request filed on 01/21/2026. [Entered: 01/22/2026 08:03 AM]
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05/26/2026	16	ORDER FILED. (Sidney R. THOMAS, Eric D. MILLER, Holly A. THOMAS) After considering the response to the court's April 29, 2025 order and the opening brief, we deny the motion to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket Entry No. 4) and dismiss this appeal as frivolous. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), (e)(2). All other pending motions are denied as moot. This court will not entertain any further filings in this closed case. DISMISSED. [Entered: 05/26/2026 02:44 PM]
~~06/02/2026~~	~~17~~	~~Document received in this closed case after court order stating that no further filings will be entertained. Order and docket sheet sent to filer. [Entered: 06/02/2026 09:35 AM]~~
06/08/2026	18	Document received in this closed case after court order stating that no further filings will be entertained. Order and docket sheet sent to filer. [Entered: 06/08/2026 10:31 AM]
06/17/2026	19	MANDATE ISSUED Sidney R. THOMAS, Eric D. MILLER, Holly A. THOMAS. The judgment of this Court, entered 5/26/2026, takes effect this date. [Entered: 06/17/2026 09:03 AM]
06/24/2026	20	Document received in this closed case after court order stating that no further filings will be entertained. Order and docket sheet sent to filer. [Entered: 06/24/2026 01:27 PM]

UNITED STATES COURT FOR APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT.

NAME: Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa.

ADDRESS: 1508 Alameda St

Pomona California 91768

PHONE: 762-244-2049
Cdwehelp21@gmail.com

IN PRO SE

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals

Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa.

Plaintiff-Appellant

v.

SOUTHEAS TRANS, INC.
AND VERIDA INC.

defendant's-Appellees.

CASE NUMBER

No. 25-2103

**MOTION TO RECALL THE MANDATE AND FOR IDENTIFIABLE DISPOSITION OF
TIMELY PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING AND REHEARING EN BANC**

TO THE HONORABLE COURT:

Plaintiff-Appellant Cesar Augusto Cordon Sosa, appearing pro se, respectfully submits this Motion to Recall the Mandate and for Identifiable Disposition of Timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc.

This Motion concerns a procedural issue arising from the interaction between the Court's May 26, 2026 dismissal order, Appellant's timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc submitted on May 31, 2026, the Court's June 2, 2026 docket entry acknowledging receipt of that filing, and the subsequent issuance of the mandate on June 17, 2026.

I. INTRODUCTION

This Motion does not seek reconsideration of the merits of the underlying appeal.

Rather, Appellant respectfully seeks clarification and an identifiable procedural disposition regarding the timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc submitted pursuant to Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 35 and 40.

Appellant further requests recall of the mandate solely to permit resolution and clarification of the procedural status of that timely filing.

II. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

A. May 26, 2026 Dismissal Order

On May 26, 2026, this Court denied Appellant's motion to proceed in forma pauperis and dismissed the appeal as frivolous pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) and (e)(2).

The Order further stated:

"This court will not entertain any further filings in this closed case."

B. Timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc

On May 31, 2026, Appellant submitted a Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc pursuant to FRAP 35 and FRAP 40.

The Petition was submitted within the time permitted following entry of the Court's May 26, 2026 Order.

C. June 2, 2026. Docket Entry

On June 2, 2026, the docket reflected the following entry:

"Document received in this closed case after court order stating that no further filings will be entertained. Order and docket sheet sent to filer."

Accordingly, the record reflects that the Court acknowledged receipt of the filing submitted on May 31, 2026.

D. June 17, 2026. Mandate

On June 17, 2026, the Court issued its mandate stating that the judgment entered on May 26, 2026 took effect on that date and that the mandate was issued pursuant to FRAP 41(a).

III. PROCEDURAL ISSUE PRESENTED

The June 2, 2026, docket entry acknowledges receipt of Appellant's Petition.

However, the docket does not appear to contain an identifiable procedural determination expressly granting, denying, rejecting, striking, or otherwise disposing of the Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc itself.

The June 2 docket entry addresses receipt of a filing in a closed case but does not identify a separate disposition of the Petition.

As a result, the procedural status of the timely Petition remains unclear from the face of the record.

IV. FRAP 35, FRAP 40, AND FRAP 41 CONSIDERATIONS

FRAP 35 and FRAP 40 provide the procedural mechanisms through which a party may seek panel rehearing and rehearing en banc following entry of a decision.

FRAP 41 governs issuance and effect of the mandate.

Appellant respectfully submits that where a timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc was submitted and acknowledged by the Court, clarification regarding the procedural disposition of that Petition would assist in ensuring a complete and accurate record.

V. BASIS FOR RECALL OF THE MANDATE

Appellant recognizes that recall of a mandate is an extraordinary remedy.

However, Appellant does not seek recall of the mandate to relitigate the merits of the appeal.

Rather, Appellant seeks only to clarify the procedural status of the timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc reflected in the record.

Because the mandate was issued after receipt and acknowledgment of the Petition, and because the record does not appear to contain an identifiable disposition of that Petition, temporary recall of the mandate would permit clarification of the procedural history and ensure completeness of the appellate record.

Appellant respectfully submits that clarification of the Petition's procedural disposition would assist in ensuring that the record accurately reflects the treatment of the timely filing before the mandate remains in effect.

VI. REQUESTED RELIEF

Appellant respectfully requests that the Court:

1. Recall the mandate issued on June 17, 2026;
2. Clarify the procedural status of Appellant's timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc submitted on May 31, 2026;
3. Issue an identifiable procedural disposition regarding that Petition, whether granted, denied, rejected, stricken, or otherwise resolved; and

4. Thereafter issue any further orders the Court deems appropriate.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Appellant respectfully requests that the Court recall the mandate and issue an identifiable procedural disposition regarding the timely Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc so that the record clearly reflects the procedural resolution of that filing.

Respectfully submitted,



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June 23, 2026.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT: EDSS

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**We have received
your submission to
the EDSS. The court
will only reach out to
you if the court does
not accept your
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100%