

No. _____

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAMUEL LEE SMITH, JR.,

Petitioner,

v.

Natasha Katerina Smith,

Respondent,

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

Petitioner SAMUEL LEE SMITH, JR., proceeding pro se, respectfully moves this Court for a sixty-day extension of time within which to file a petition for writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Supreme Court of Florida transferring his appeal.

I. IDENTIFICATION OF JUDGMENT AND JURISDICTIONAL BASIS

Petitioner seeks review of the order entered by the Supreme Court of Florida, dismissing petitioner's appeal in Case No. SC2026-0909 on June 12th, 2026, Court issuing an order involved in this appeal stating that it appear to be within the jurisdiction of the Third District Court of Appeal, this case is hereby transferred to that court. The transferee court shall treat the notice as

if it had been originally filed there on the date it was filed in this Court. Any determination concerning the timeliness of this appeal shall be made by the transferee court. Any determination concerning whether a filing fee shall be applicable to this case shall be made by the transferee court. Any and all pending motions in this case are hereby deferred to the transferee court. Any future pleadings filed regarding this case should be filed in the above mentioned district court at 2001 Southwest 117th Avenue, Miami, Florida 33175 in which The District Court of Appeal of Florida, Third District did not adhere to.

The Supreme Court of Florida order became final. Under Supreme Court Rule 13.1, petitioner's petition for writ of certiorari is currently due on 90 days from finality. This Court's jurisdiction would be invoked.

The underlying case arose from denial of access of justice and miscarriage of justice. Petitioner's Motion to Transfer Venue Pursuant to Florida Statute § 47.122 for Convenience and in the Interest of Justice filed March 13, 2026 (DIN 442). Petitioner sought to transfer the family law matter to another judicial circuit for the convenience of the parties and in the interest of justice. Petitioner even acknowledged that all judges within the Eleventh Judicial Circuit are presumed to act impartially under oath. The unethical judicial misconduct, extreme recklessness and the repetitive government abuse involving Miami-Dade County governmental entities and officials. The petitioner has multiple civil rights actions and other legal proceedings involving Miami-Dade County and related

governmental entities in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court of Florida and United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. The Florida Constitution guarantees that courts shall be open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay and the constitution guarantees support ensuring that proceedings occur in a forum that promotes confidence in fairness and neutrality. Petitioner filed a Motion to Quash a Stay Away Order filed April 15, 2026 (DIN 445), the undersigned moved the Honorable Court to Dissolve Stay Away Order. First, Miami Dade Police Officer Stuart Perkins falsely falsified the service of the domestic violence injunction, Judge Jason Emilios Dimitri acknowledged and affirmed the invalidity of the injunction and dismissed it. Judge Jason Emilios Dimitri (Florida bar 152463) then disregarded the established Court procedure and granted the Respondent an improper stay away order after dismissing a Domestic Violence Injunction in violation of Petitioners due process rights, procedural due process and equal protection clause. Judge Angelica Dianne Zayas conspired along with the Miami Dade Police Officer by granting the original falsely falsified injunction. Petitioner emphasizes 18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242. Judge Denise Martinez - Scanziani engaged in the kidnapping extortion scheme and corruption by not maintaining professional compliance and engaging in federal crime 18 U.S.C. § 3 accessory after the fact by assisting public official's in the kidnapping extortion scheme. The flagrantly improper injudicious actions by the public officials warrant "KIDNAPPING". Federal law states government actors can be prosecuted under 18

U.S.C. § 1201. United States government officials had no legal jurisdiction over the matter. The child who is an adult now is a natural born Canadian Citizen.

Petitioner did not contract with the United States through any legal documentation that would bind the undersigned in agreement with the United States. Stuart Perkins of Miami Dade Police Department in Miami-Dade County, Judge Angelica Dianne Zayas , Judge Jason Emilios Dimitri and Judge Denise Martinez – Scanziani broke the law, Abused Their Power and used the judicial system for weaponization of the Courts. Petitioner cites 18 U.S.C. § 373 criminal solicitation statute commanding, inducing, or persuading another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a felony. A Second Motion to Transfer Venue Pursuant to Florida Statute § 47.122 for Convenience and in the Interest of Justice (DIN 448) was filed due to ethical breaches and government retaliation. Retaliation is prohibited under federal law 42 U.S.C. § 12203 and 18 U.S.C. § 1513. All judicial authorities became accessory after the fact by knowingly assisting Stuart Perkins of Miami Dade Police Department criminal activity and malicious mischief. Petitioner mentions 18 U.S.C. § 1361. Petitioner concludes this Motion for extension of time with 18 U.S.C. § 1001 due to Judge Denise Martinez- Scanziani finding that no hearing was required and issuing a fabricated judicial order in violation of the Petitioners Constitutional rights. Petitioner cites Federal Laws 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968 and 18 U.S.C. § 201 due to the willful judicial & law enforcement obstruction of justice and conspiracy. Under Federal Law 28 U.S.C. § 535 crimes involving Government officers and employees can be investigated.

Federal Law 28 U.S.C. § 533 grants the Attorney General power to appoint officials to conduct investigations into official matters under the Department of Justice. Petitioner emphasizes 28 U.S.C. Chapter 33 (§§ 531–540D) which establishes and governs the structure and specific investigative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the primary investigative arm of the DOJ to ensure justice for this case matter.

II. TIMELINESS OF THIS APPLICATION

This application is filed before the current deadline for filing the petition for writ of certiorari.

III. GOOD CAUSE EXISTS FOR A SIXTY-DAY EXTENSION

A. Legal Standard

Under Supreme Court Rule 13.5, a Justice may extend the time to file a petition for writ of certiorari for a period not exceeding 60 days upon a showing of good cause. USCS Supreme Ct R 13 Applications to extend the time to file a petition for writ of certiorari are not favored. USCS Supreme Ct R 13 Nevertheless, the Rule contemplates that good cause may exist in appropriate circumstances, and the sixty-day extension authority demonstrates that the Court recognizes situations warranting relief from strict filing deadlines.

The application must set out the basis for jurisdiction in this Court, identify the judgment sought to be reviewed, include a copy of the opinion and any order

respecting rehearing, and set out specific reasons why an extension of time is justified. USCS Supreme Ct R 13The application must clearly identify each party for whom an extension is being sought, as any extension granted would apply solely to the party or parties named in the application. USCS Supreme Ct R 13

B. Petitioner's Serious Medical Emergency Constitutes Good Cause

Petitioner is currently experiencing a serious and ongoing medical emergency requiring immediate neurological evaluation and treatment. Petitioner must seek urgent care from a neurologist due to symptoms that materially impair his ability to prepare legal filings and effectively proceed with legal matters. The nature of petitioner's symptoms is such that he cannot engage in the sustained cognitive work necessary to research, draft, and prepare a petition for writ of certiorari.

This medical emergency is not a matter of convenience or preference for additional time. Rather, it is an acute condition demanding immediate professional attention and potentially ongoing treatment. Petitioner has been advised that further neurological evaluation is required, he may need to refrain from legal work pending diagnosis and treatment, though the duration cannot be predicted with precision at this stage.

Petitioner's medical emergency is fundamentally different from the insufficient reasons that have been rejected in prior extension applications. In one case, a Circuit Justice denied an extension where counsel cited a voluminous record and planned absence as reasons, holding these did not constitute good cause because

counsel should have familiarity with the record from prior briefing and planned absences should not affect the orderly administration of deadlines. *Penry v. Tex.*, 515 U.S. 1304 in another case, an extension was denied where the only reason given was counsel's desire for additional time to research constitutional issues. *Kleem v. INS*, 479 U.S. 1308 Unlike those cases involving professional scheduling or desire for more preparation time, petitioner faces an involuntary medical crisis that prevents him from performing legal work altogether.

C. Pro Se Status and Complete Absence of Alternative Means

Petitioner is proceeding pro se and has no counsel to assist him in preparing his petition. As a pro se litigant, petitioner is solely responsible for all aspects of researching, drafting, and filing his petition for writ of certiorari. He has no alternative means to prepare the required documents.

The Supreme Court has recognized that procedural rules are based on the assumption that litigation is normally conducted by lawyers. *McNeil v. United States*, 508 U.S. 106 While the Court has held that procedural rules in ordinary civil litigation should not be interpreted to excuse mistakes by those who proceed without counsel, the Court has also recognized that some procedural rules must give way because of unique circumstances. *McNeil v. United States*, 508 U.S. 106

Unlike represented parties who may rely on counsel to continue legal work during periods of personal difficulty, petitioner has no such alternative. When a pro se litigant is incapacitated by a medical emergency, the inability to prepare filings

is absolute. Petitioner cannot delegate this work to counsel because he has none and lacks the financial resources to retain counsel. If the extension is denied, petitioner will be effectively barred from seeking review not because his claims lack merit, but because he is physically unable to perform the necessary legal work due to a medical emergency beyond his control.

D. Good Faith, Diligence, and Commitment to Compliance

Petitioner makes this request in good faith and not for purposes of delay or tactical advantage. He is seeking to preserve his right to seek Supreme Court review while addressing a medical crisis that demands immediate attention. Petitioner has already pursued his claims through the district court and appellate process despite significant procedural obstacles, including denial of in forma pauperis status and dismissal of his appeal for want of prosecution due to inability to pay fees. His request for an extension demonstrates responsible action to ensure that his petition will be prepared with appropriate care rather than rushed to meet a deadline while he is incapacitated.

Petitioner commits to the following:

Filing his petition for writ of certiorari as soon as he is medically able to do so, without waiting for the full sixty-day extension period to expire if his condition permits earlier work.

Providing medical documentation from a medical professional which suggested

seeing a treating neurologist and getting more professional evaluation.

Notifying the Court promptly if his medical condition improves sufficiently to permit earlier filing than the extended deadline.

E. The Requested Extension Is Modest and Defined

Petitioner requests a sixty-day extension, which is the maximum period authorized by Supreme Court Rule 13.5. USCS Supreme Ct R 13 This defined period provides reasonable time for petitioner to undergo neurological evaluation, receive medical guidance, and begin recovery while maintaining orderly administration of the Court's docket. The extension establishes a clear deadline sixty days from the current deadline, promoting certainty in docket management.

If, after sixty days, petitioner's medical condition has not improved sufficiently to permit work on the petition, petitioner may seek an additional extension supported by medical documentation from his treating neurologist. This approach allows the Court to evaluate petitioner's circumstances in stages with concrete medical evidence, rather than requiring speculation about an indefinite future.

F. No Prejudice to Respondents

Granting a sixty-day extension does not materially prejudice respondents. A delay in the filing of a certiorari petition, which itself is discretionary and not a matter of right, does not undermine the finality of the judgments below or impose any substantial burden on the respondents. Moreover, granting the extension

serves the orderly administration of justice by allowing petitioner to prepare a complete and thoughtful petition rather than forcing him to choose between meeting a deadline while incapacitated or forfeiting his right to seek review.

When the judicial process becomes the only effective means of resolving a dispute, denial of access raises grave problems for legitimacy. *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, petitioner respectfully requests that this Court grant a sixty-day extension of time to file his petition for writ of certiorari, extending the current deadline and for such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Samuel Lee Smith, Jr.,

Samuel Lee Smith, Jr., ®

Petitioner Pro se

16614 SW 99 Court

Miami, Florida 33157

Email gymsam7@gmail.com

Supreme Court of Florida

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2026

Samuel Lee Smith, Jr.,
Appellant(s)

v.

Natasha Katherina Smith,
Appellee(s)

SC2026-0909

Lower Tribunal No(s).:
132017DR007498A00104

Having determined that the issues involved in this appeal appear to be within the jurisdiction of the Third District Court of Appeal, this case is hereby transferred to that court. The transferee court shall treat the notice as if it had been originally filed there on the date it was filed in this Court. Any determination concerning the timeliness of this appeal shall be made by the transferee court. Any determination concerning whether a filing fee shall be applicable to this case shall be made by the transferee court. Any and all pending motions in this case are hereby deferred to the transferee court.

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A True Copy
Test:

SC2026-0909 6/12/2026

John A. Tomasino

Clerk, Supreme Court

SC2026-0909 6/12/2026



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Served:

3DCA CLERK

NATASHA KATHERINA SMITH

SAMUEL LEE SMITH, JR.

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAMUEL LEE SMITH JR — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

natasha katherina Smith — RESPONDENT(S)

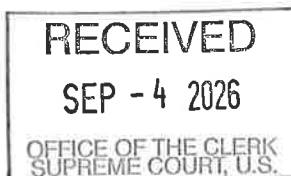
PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Samuel Lee Smith Jr, do swear or declare that on this date, September 6th, 2026, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* and PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows:

Samuel alexander - alexanderappeals.com, samuel@alexanderappeals.com, Beth Sanders - beth@alexanderappeals.com
natasha katherina Smith - 7180 sw 8th street miami fl 33156 Apt 201, joshua doyle - jdoyle@floridabar.org
diane martinez - scanziani-dmartinez-scanziani@juddllcourts.org, angela diane 2445-2445@juddll.flcourts.org
jason carlos dimitris - jdimitris@juddll.flcourts.org, stuart perkins - superkins@mdso.com, mayor@miamidadl.gov
Bradley Mcvay - bradley.mcvay@myfloridalegal.com, jeremy redfern - jeremy.redfern@myfloridalegal.com
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on September 6th, 2026



KISS ME BABY
(Signature)

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**