

No. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

CARL GORDON, Applicant

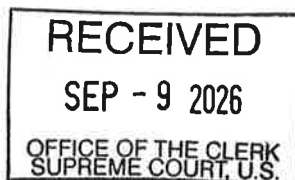
v.

GAVIN NEWSOM, ET AL., Respondents.

**APPLICATION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A PETITION
FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT
RULE 13.5 FROM SEPTEMBER 21, 2026, THROUGH NOVEMBER 20,
2026, BASED UPON GOOD CAUSE ARISING FROM FIVE RELATED
NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGMENTS, FINANCIAL HARDSHIP, AND
EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES**

**TO THE HONORABLE ELENA KAGAN, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CIRCUIT JUSTICE
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

SEPT. 5, 2026



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**TO THE HONORABLE ELENA KAGAN, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CIRCUIT JUSTICE
FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH
CIRCUIT:**

Applicant **Carl Gordon**, appearing pro se, respectfully applies pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 13.5 for a sixty-day extension of time, from **September 21, 2026, through and including November 20, 2026**, within which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review of the June 23, 2026, judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in **No. 26-1797**.

This Application seeks an extension solely on behalf of **Carl Gordon** and solely with respect to the judgment in Ninth Circuit No. **26-1797**.

Applicant identifies four additional closely related Ninth Circuit judgments because those judgments, together with No. 26-1797, form a group of **five related appellate judgments** that Applicant is presently evaluating for coordinated Supreme Court review. Those five appellate judgments, in turn, exist within a broader network of **seven interconnected district-court and appellate proceedings** whose records and procedural histories substantially overlap.

Good cause exists because Applicant is proceeding entirely **pro se** and is personally performing the legal, procedural, administrative, record-management,

service, and production work that ordinarily would be divided among counsel, appellate specialists, legal staff, and professional litigation-support personnel. Applicant is simultaneously managing the five potential Supreme Court matters, the broader seven-case record, two related Supreme Court application proceedings, continuing district-court proceedings, substantial printing and shipping expenses, and the specialized production requirements associated with Supreme Court practice.

Applicant therefore respectfully requests the full sixty-day extension permitted by Rule 13.5.

I. JUDGMENT FOR WHICH REVIEW WILL BE SOUGHT

On **June 23, 2026**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit entered judgment in **No. 26-1797, Gordon v. Newsom, et al.**

On **June 26, 2026**, the Ninth Circuit denied Applicant's motion to stay issuance of the mandate and stated that the court would not entertain further filings in the closed case.

The mandate subsequently issued on **July 6, 2026**.

Under Supreme Court Rule 13.3, the time for seeking certiorari runs from entry of the judgment or order sought to be reviewed, rather than from issuance of the mandate.

Accordingly, Applicant calculates the present deadline for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari as **September 21, 2026**.

Applicant requests the maximum sixty-day extension authorized by Rule 13.5, through and including **November 20, 2026**.

Attached to this Application are copies of the relevant Ninth Circuit materials:

Exhibit A — June 23, 2026, Order/Judgment in Ninth Circuit No. 26-1797;

Exhibit B — June 26, 2026, Order denying Applicant's motion to stay the mandate; and

Exhibit C — July 6, 2026, Mandate.

II. JURISDICTION

This Court would have jurisdiction to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit pursuant to **28 U.S.C. § 1254(1)**.

Supreme Court Rules 13.1 and 13.3 govern the time within which Applicant may seek certiorari, and Rule 13.5 authorizes a Justice, for good cause, to extend the time for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari for a period not exceeding sixty days.

Applicant seeks that relief before expiration of the present certiorari deadline and within the period prescribed by Rule 13.5.

III. FIVE RELATED NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGMENTS EXIST WITHIN A BROADER SEVEN-CASE PROCEDURAL RECORD

The judgment in No. 26-1797 does not stand in procedural isolation.

Applicant is presently evaluating Supreme Court review concerning five closely related Ninth Circuit matters:

1. **No. 25-1190 — Gordon v. Olguin, et al.;**
2. **No. 25-561 — Gordon v. Kounalakis, et al.;**
3. **No. 25-5722 — Gordon v. Newsom, et al.;**
4. **No. 25-1250 — Gordon v. Gutierrez; and**
5. **No. 26-1797 — Gordon v. Newsom, et al.**

Applicant understands that each judgment remains subject to its own applicable jurisdictional deadline and that the present Application formally at this time seeks an extension only for **No. 26-1797**.

The relationship among the five judgments nevertheless bears directly upon good cause.

The five matters contain overlapping procedural histories, records, parties, constitutional and jurisdictional issues, and questions concerning the treatment of Applicant's earlier litigation. Moreover, the five appellate matters were disposed of

during a compressed period by the same Ninth Circuit panel consisting of **Judges William C. Canby, Mark J. Bennett, and Bridget S. Bade.**

Those five appellate judgments also exist within a broader network of **seven interconnected Gordon district-court and appellate proceedings.** Applicant has been required to trace how judicial records, procedural rulings, arguments, counsel participation, and related issues traveled from one proceeding into another.

Applicant does not suggest that all seven proceedings are themselves presently the subject of this Rule 13.5 Application. They are not.

Rather, the distinction is important:

Five Ninth Circuit judgments are being evaluated for potential coordinated Supreme Court review, while those five judgments exist within a broader seven-case interconnected record that Applicant must personally review, organize, distinguish, and accurately present.

Requiring Applicant, proceeding without counsel, to prepare five entirely separate Supreme Court presentations without first determining the extent to which the judgments and questions may properly be coordinated would create substantial duplication and severe and unnecessary financial and logistical hardship.

IV. APPLICANT MUST DETERMINE WHETHER AND TO WHAT EXTENT RULE 12.4 PERMITS COORDINATED PRESENTATION

Supreme Court Rule 12.4 provides a mechanism for a single petition to seek review of multiple judgments from the same court when the judgments involve identical or closely related questions.

Applicant is therefore examining the five Ninth Circuit judgments to determine whether, and to what extent, their questions presented are sufficiently identical or closely related to permit coordinated presentation under Rule 12.4.

That determination itself requires substantial work.

Applicant must compare the records and dispositions; distinguish common issues from case-specific issues; determine which judgments may properly be presented together; identify the appropriate questions presented; ensure that the jurisdictional basis exists independently as to each judgment included; and assemble the appropriate supporting record.

Applicant does not presume through this Application that Rule 12.4 necessarily permits all five judgments to be included in a single petition.

The requested extension instead will permit Applicant to make that determination carefully and responsibly rather than filing duplicative or prematurely fragmented petitions merely because separate deadlines are approaching.

Coordination is especially important because Applicant is proceeding pro se and bears personally the costs and practical burdens associated with every separate filing.

V. GOOD CAUSE EXISTS FOR THE REQUESTED SIXTY-DAY EXTENSION

Good cause exists because Applicant is handling this litigation **without counsel** and is personally performing work that, in represented Supreme Court litigation, ordinarily would be divided among attorneys, appellate specialists, and professional litigation-support providers.

Applicant is not preparing one isolated filing concerning one isolated record.

Applicant is presently responsible for examining **five related Ninth Circuit judgments for potential Supreme Court review within a broader seven-case interconnected litigation record.**

Among other things, Applicant must personally:

review and organize the underlying district-court and appellate dockets and records;

identify the judgments and orders potentially subject to Supreme Court review;

calculate and continuously monitor the independently applicable jurisdictional deadlines;

compare the five Ninth Circuit judgments and their underlying records;

identify common and case-specific questions presented;

determine whether and to what extent Rule 12.4 permits coordinated presentation;

prepare the contemplated petition or petitions;

assemble and verify the necessary appendices and supporting judicial records;

prepare applications and related procedural documents;

prepare and verify service materials;

communicate with the Clerk's Office when necessary;

maintain and preserve the underlying documentary record;

coordinate professional Supreme Court formatting and printing;

arrange reproduction and binding;

arrange service upon the appropriate parties; and

coordinate physical delivery and filing with the Court.

Applicant must perform these tasks himself while simultaneously maintaining the broader seven-case procedural record.

That record has already required Applicant to assemble and preserve extensive judicial materials through **Volumes I, II, and III** and to carry those materials through district-court proceedings, Ninth Circuit proceedings, and proceedings before this Court.

The broader record encompasses the earlier Gordon proceedings, the 2026 Rule 60(b) proceedings, Appeal No. 26-1797, the related 2026 Ninth Circuit dispositions, Volumes I through III, Supreme Court Applications Nos. 26A36 and 26A167, and continuing proceedings in the district court.

Thus, Applicant's pro se status is not asserted as an abstract reason for additional time.

The practical circumstance is that **one self-represented litigant is personally performing the work necessary to manage five potential Supreme Court matters embedded within a seven-case interconnected record while other related proceedings remain active.**

A. Applicant Has Been Continuously Pursuing Supreme Court Relief in No. 26A36

Applicant's conduct demonstrates continuing pursuit of Supreme Court relief rather than inactivity or delay.

Ninth Circuit No. **26-1797**, the judgment for which this extension is sought, gave rise directly to **Supreme Court Application No. 26A36**.

The Supreme Court docket reflects that the original application was submitted to Justice Kagan on **June 30, 2026**.

Applicant thereafter filed supplemental briefs on **July 1 and July 6, 2026**.

Justice Kagan denied the application on **July 9, 2026**.

Applicant subsequently pursued renewal of the application, and the Supreme Court docket reflects that on **August 12, 2026**, “**Application (26A36) [was] refiled and submitted to The Chief Justice.**”

Thus, during the period preceding the present Rule 13.5 request, Applicant has been actively pursuing Supreme Court relief arising directly from the same Ninth Circuit proceeding for which certiorari review is contemplated.

B. Applicant Has Simultaneously Pursued Related Supreme Court Relief in No. 26A167

Applicant has simultaneously pursued Supreme Court relief arising from another of the five related Ninth Circuit judgments.

Supreme Court Application **No. 26A167** arises from Ninth Circuit **No. 25-1250, Gordon v. Gutierrez**.

The original application was submitted to Justice Kagan and was denied on **August 6, 2026.**

Applicant thereafter pursued renewal of that application.

The Supreme Court's public docket reflects that on **August 18, 2026,**
"Application (26A167) [was] refiled and submitted to The Chief Justice."

As of Applicant's most recent review of the public docket, Applicant is unaware of any subsequent publicly docketed disposition of that renewed application.

The significance of Applications Nos. 26A36 and 26A167 for purposes of this Rule 13.5 Application is procedural.

Applicant does not ask the Court through this Application to determine the merits, filing status, or ultimate disposition of either related application. Nor does Applicant seek through this Rule 13.5 Application to renew, reopen, modify, or obtain additional relief in either No. 26A36 or No. 26A167.

Rather, those proceedings demonstrate the substantial amount of related Supreme Court work Applicant has already been personally undertaking while the certiorari deadlines associated with the related judgments continue to run.

C. Applicant Has Not Been Inactive and Does Not Seek Additional Time for Delay

The procedural history demonstrates that Applicant has **not been inactive and is not requesting additional time merely for purposes of delay.**

To the contrary, Applicant, without counsel, has been simultaneously:

preserving and organizing the underlying judicial record;

pursuing Supreme Court Application No. 26A36;

pursuing Supreme Court Application No. 26A167;

assembling and maintaining Volumes I, II, and III;

examining five Ninth Circuit judgments for potential Supreme Court review;

maintaining a broader seven-case procedural record;

addressing continuing related district-court proceedings;

monitoring multiple independent appellate and Supreme Court deadlines; and

preparing for the professional production, service, and filing of the contemplated certiorari materials.

The requested extension would provide Applicant a reasonable opportunity to complete this work accurately and in an orderly manner.

D. The Financial and Production Burdens Are Substantial

Applicant has already incurred **more than \$1,800 in printing and shipping expenses** associated with Supreme Court submissions.

Those costs are especially significant for a self-represented litigant personally financing and administering the litigation.

Preparing multiple separate petitions concerning substantially overlapping records would multiply the expense of formatting, printing, reproduction, binding, shipping, and service.

Applicant therefore seeks sufficient time to determine whether Rule 12.4 permits some or all of the related judgments and questions to be presented in a coordinated manner, thereby avoiding unnecessary duplication where the Court's Rules permit coordination.

Applicant must also provide sufficient time after the substantive legal work is completed for a **third-party Supreme Court printer** to undertake the specialized formatting, printing, reproduction, binding, filing, service, and related production necessary for the contemplated certiorari submission.

The production process necessarily follows completion of the substantive petition and appendix. Additional time therefore is necessary not only for legal analysis but also for preparation of a filing that complies with the Court's applicable requirements.

E. The Cumulative Circumstances Establish Good Cause

Applicant does not rely upon his pro se status alone.

Applicant does not rely upon financial hardship alone.

Applicant does not rely upon the existence of seven related proceedings alone.

And Applicant does not rely upon the related Supreme Court proceedings alone.

Rather, good cause arises from the **cumulative effect** of the circumstances confronting Applicant:

five related Ninth Circuit judgments potentially requiring Supreme Court review;

a broader seven-case interconnected procedural record that Applicant must personally analyze and maintain;

disposition of the five related appellate matters by the same Ninth Circuit panel;

overlapping procedural histories, records, and potential questions presented;

two related Supreme Court applications already renewed and submitted to the Chief Justice;

continuing related district-court proceedings;

multiple independently applicable jurisdictional deadlines;

Applicant's responsibility, as a pro se litigant, for personally performing work ordinarily distributed among counsel and professional staff;

more than \$1,800 already incurred in Supreme Court printing and shipping expenses;

the substantial additional financial hardship that would result from unnecessary duplication of substantially overlapping filings; and

the time reasonably required for a professional Supreme Court printer to complete formatting, reproduction, binding, service, and filing after the substantive materials have been finalized.

Taken together, these circumstances constitute good cause for the requested sixty-day extension under Supreme Court Rule 13.5.

VI. THE REQUESTED EXTENSION WILL FACILITATE ORDERLY AND ACCURATE SUPREME COURT REVIEW

The requested extension will not eliminate or alter the independently applicable jurisdictional requirements governing any other judgment.

Its immediate legal effect would be limited to extending Applicant Carl Gordon's time to seek certiorari from the **June 23, 2026, judgment in Ninth Circuit No. 26-1797.**

The extension would nevertheless provide an important practical opportunity for Applicant to evaluate that judgment alongside the other related Ninth Circuit judgments and determine, within the limits of the Court's Rules and the independent jurisdictional deadlines, whether coordinated presentation is appropriate.

That additional time would permit Applicant to avoid unnecessary duplication, identify the questions presented with greater precision, assemble the appropriate record, account accurately for developments in the related Supreme Court proceedings, and provide sufficient time for professional production of the final certiorari materials.

Applicant has pursued the underlying matters continuously and in good faith.

The requested extension is therefore sought not for purposes of delay, but to permit an orderly, accurate, financially manageable, and procedurally appropriate presentation to this Court.

VII. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant **Carl Gordon** respectfully requests that the Honorable Elena Kagan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Circuit Justice for the Ninth Circuit, enter an order pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 13.5 extending the time within which Applicant may file a petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review of the **June 23, 2026 judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in No. 26-1797**, for a period of sixty days, from **September 21, 2026, through and including November 20, 2026**.

The requested extension will permit Applicant to evaluate and coordinate the presentation of the five related Ninth Circuit judgments identified herein, to the extent permitted by Supreme Court Rule 12.4 and the independently applicable jurisdictional deadlines, while reducing unnecessary duplication, substantial financial hardship, and the logistical demands associated with preparation and professional Supreme Court printing and production.

Applicant respectfully requests that the Application be granted.

Dated: September 5, 2026

Respectfully submitted,



Carl Gordon

Applicant, Pro Se

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APPENDIX / EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A

June 23, 2026, Order/Judgment

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

No. 26-1797

EXHIBIT B

June 26, 2026, Order Denying Motion to Stay Mandate

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

No. 26-1797

EXHIBIT C

July 6, 2026, Mandate

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

No. 26-1797

EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

JUN 23 2026

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

CARL GORDON,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

GAVIN NEWSOM, in his official capacity
as the Governor of the State of California; et
al.,

Defendants - Appellees,

and

DOES, 1 through 100,

Defendant.

No. 26-1797

D.C. No. 2:21-cv-07270-FMO-
MAR

Central District of California,
Los Angeles

ORDER

Before: CANBY, BENNETT, and BADE, Circuit Judges.

We conclude that the questions on review are too insubstantial to warrant further briefing. *See* 9th Cir. R. 3-6(a) (standard for summary disposition); *see also United States v. Hooton*, 693 F.2d 857, 858 (9th Cir. 1982).

The district court's judgment is affirmed.

Gordon's request for a waiver of the filing fee, set forth in his emergency motion (Docket Entry No. 3), is denied as unnecessary because Gordon has paid the filing fee. All other pending motions are denied as moot.

AFFIRMED.

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

JUN 26 2026

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

CARL GORDON,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

GAVIN NEWSOM, in his official capacity
as the Governor of the State of California; et
al.,

Defendants - Appellees,

DOES, 1 through 100,

Defendant.

No. 26-1797

D.C. No. 2:21-cv-07270-FMO-
MAR

Central District of California,
Los Angeles

ORDER

Before: CANBY, BENNETT, and BADE, Circuit Judges.

The motion (Docket Entry No. 53) to stay the mandate is denied. *See* Fed. R.

App. P. 41(b).

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

The mandate will issue in due course.

EXHIBIT C

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

JUL 6 2026

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

CARL GORDON,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

GAVIN NEWSOM, in his official capacity
as the Governor of the State of California; et
al.,

Defendants - Appellees,

DOES, 1 through 100,

Defendant.

No. 26-1797

D.C. No.

2:21-cv-07270-FMO-MAR

Central District of California,
Los Angeles

MANDATE

The judgment of this Court, entered June 23, 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