UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

No. 26-1346

(District Court No. 1:25-cv-11831-AK)

IMRE KIFOR,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

BRIEF FOR PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The District Court had jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. Plaintiff-Appellant Imre Kifor ("Father") asserted claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985, Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d/e, *et seq.*) and Civil RICO (18 U.S.C. § 1962), arising from the sustained and systemic deprivation of his constitutional rights by Massachusetts state officials and others acting in concert with the State.

This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. This appeal is from four final orders of the District Court: (1) the Memorandum and Order [Dkt. 26[1]] entered March 25, 2026, dismissing the action with prejudice; (2) the Order of Dismissal [Dkt. 27] entered March 25, 2026, closing the case; (3) the Electronic Order [Dkt. 30] entered March 31, 2026, denying Father's Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion; and (4) the Order of Enjoinment [Dkt. 31] entered March 31, 2026, imposing the pre-filing injunction. The Order of Enjoinment is independently appealable as a collateral order. See *Cok v. Family Court of Rhode Island*, 985 F.2d 32, 34 (1st Cir. 1993). These orders are reproduced in the Addendum on pages 44, 51, 52, 54, respectively, along with Father's complying petition and his new complaint on pages 57 and 62.

[1] References to docket entries reproduced in the Record Appendix (volumes 1 to 6 of 11) are denoted with "Dkt. *n*" with *n* as the docket entry number.

Timeliness. Dkts. 26 and 27 were entered on March 25, 2026. Father filed a timely Rule 59(e) motion [Dkt. 28—with nine reiterated and critical supporting exhibits] on March 27, 2026 (two days later, well within the 28-day period). Under Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(4)(A)(iv), the Rule 59(e) motion tolled the time for filing a notice of appeal as to Dkts. 26 and 27. The court ruled on the tolling motion [Dkt. 30] on March 31, 2026. Father filed his Notice of Appeal [Dkt. 32] the same day, March 31, 2026, well within the 30-day period prescribed by Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(1)(A). Dkt. 31 was also entered on March 31, 2026, and was appealed the same day. The Clerk's Certificate [Dkt. 34] transferred the record to this Court on April 3, 2026.

IFP Status. Father was granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* by the District Court on March 25, 2026. Dkts. 2 and 26. Father requests leave to proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) and Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3). This appeal is taken in good faith and presents non-frivolous issues. *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962).

ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the District Court erred in applying *res judicata* to bar federal civil rights claims grounded in newly discovered evidence—specifically, a secret December 5, 2013, Family Court gatekeeper order [Dkt. 28-4] that

was deliberately concealed from Father for over 10 years and first revealed on April 20, 2024, —where no prior court could have adjudicated claims dependent on key evidence **affirmatively hidden** from the litigant Father.

2. Whether the prior federal judgments invoked as the *res judicata* predicate are vitiated by fraud on the court under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944), where every such prior judgment was entered before the date of revelation of the fraud (April 20, 2024) and nine documentary exhibits [Dkts. 28-1 to 9] establish the fraud beyond dispute.

3. Whether the District Court abused its discretion in denying Father's Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion [Dkt. 28] with a conclusory statement that "none of the additional categories listed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), including fraud, are present here," without addressing any of Father's diligently reiterated nine categories of documentary fraud-on-the-court proofs [Dkts. 28-1 to 9].

4. Whether the Order of Enjoinment [Dkt. 31] was an abuse of discretion where the District Court imposed a pre-filing injunction without adequately weighing the (a) non-frivolous nature of Father's diligently reiterated claims, (b) extraordinary circumstances of a documented fraud on the court, (c) his pro se and IFP status, and (d) the constitutionally significant burden the $52 fee imposes on the forcedly indigent litigant with $0.71 in cash [Dkt. 32-4].

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Nature of the Action

This is a federal civil rights action brought under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985, Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d/e, *et seq.*) and Civil RICO (18 U.S.C. § 1962) by Father—a proud naturalized United States citizen of Eastern European origin—against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and various state officials and private actors. The action arises from a documented 13-year pattern of sustained and systemic fraud on the court in the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court, including the deliberate concealment of a secret gatekeeper order for over a decade, systematic erasure of 437 now fully uncontested admissions from the court docket on 16 documented occasions, and coordinated multi-forum conspiratorial obstruction of Father's access to all state and federal courts.

Father is pro se and proceeding in forma pauperis. He is a trained professional and skilled mathematician/computer scientist who is currently forcedly homeless, residing in a men's homeless shelter (Bristol Lodge, Waltham, MA, since April 1, 2025), with approximately $298 per month in DTA/SNAP benefits and $0.71 in cash as of March 28, 2026. He has four dependent children and over $500,000 in child support arrears accumulated

under the thus conspiratorial conditions challenged in this action, with an additional $60,526+ in usuriously determined interest/penalties [RA7:301[2]].

In his open letter/federal affidavit addressed to President Trump and also mailed to the U.S. Supreme Court [RA9:08-17], Father summarized:

> "… the perfect symmetry of my two parallel & simultaneous lawsuits trivially cancelled out my own masculinity, thus revealing the ultimate Marxist objective of the child-predatory 'feminist' scheme: **to extort money while harming [our] children**. Namely, while 'protecting' a millionaire [Mother-B] (by allowing the 30+ 'elite' lawyers to enrich themselves and extort an estimated $1,265,112 through subornation of perjuries and systemic Rule 60 frauds on the court), the all-female state government in Massachusetts deliberately discriminated and retaliated against a 'poor' [Mother-C]—seemingly collecting long-term government aid—and her **forcedly 'fatherless'** minor children."

B. Procedural History

Father filed his original Complaint on June 25, 2025 [Dkt. 1, also apparently sealed without prior notice, Dkt. 34] and was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Dkts. 2 and 26. Waiver requests were mailed to

[2] References to evidence reproduced in the Record Appendix (volumes 1 to 11) are denoted with "RA*v:p*" with *v* as volume and *p* as page numbers.

all defendants on June 26, 2025. Dkt. 7. No defendant ever responded—no waiver of service, no answer, no motion to dismiss—during the nine-month pendency of the action. The case was then dismissed sua sponte by the court.

Father subsequently filed a Motion for Leave to Amend [Dkt. 6], an Emergency Motion for Injunction [Dkt. 10], and then a Renewed Motion to Amend [Dkt. 16]. Between September 2025 and March 2026, Father filed a series of "status affidavits" [Dkts. 9, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25] documenting ongoing developments in the Family Court, the SJC, and the U.S. Supreme Court, including the docketing of his fifth petition for certiorari as No. 25-6878 on February 23, 2026, [Dkt. 25, ¶2 and RA9 to RA11]. Father also filed a detailed Affidavit on Facts and Memorandum of Law [Dkt. 22] and his First Amended Class Action Complaint [Dkt. 23] on January 7, 2026, which became the operative pleading supported by substantiating exhibits.

On March 25, 2026, the District Court (Kelley, D.J.) entered a Memorandum and Order [Dkt. 26] dismissing the Amended Complaint with prejudice under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), on the sole ground of *res judicata*. The court found that Father's claims, "were previously asserted, or could have been asserted in his prior litigation," and noted that this was "the seventh case [Father] has filed in this federal court stemming from his dissatisfaction with the state court proceedings." Dkt. 26 at 4. The court

applied the three-part test from *Taylor v. Sturgell*, 553 U.S. 880, 892 (2008) and *Foss v. Marvic, Inc.*, 103 F.4th 887, 891 (1st Cir. 2024). The court also denied the Emergency Motion for Injunction, finding that Father "cannot demonstrate that he is likely to succeed on the claims." Dkt. 26 at 6. The court then directed Father to show cause within 21 days why a pre-filing injunction should not be imposed, referencing a 2023 warning from *Kifor v. Commonwealth, et al.*, No. 23-CV-12692-PBS (D. Mass.), where the court had found that Father's "conduct rises above the level of litigiousness and qualifies as vexatious." Dkt. 26 at 6. Moreover, the Clerk entered the Order of Dismissal [Dkt. 27] ultimately closing the case on the same day.

On March 27, 2026—two days after the dismissal—Father filed a Motion to Alter the Judgment and for Relief from All Prior Judgments Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. §§ 59(e) and 60(b)(6) [Dkt. 28], supported by the substantiating nine documentary exhibits [Dkts. 28-1 through 28-9]. The motion argued that the res judicata holding was erroneous because (1) the claims were grounded in newly discovered evidence, specifically the secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order first revealed on April 20, 2024, [Dkt. 28-4] and (2) every prior federal judgment was procured and/or sustained through fraud on the court, vitiating the court's res judicata predicate under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

On March 28, 2026, Father filed a show-cause affidavit [Dkt. 29] responding to the court's directive, attaching a proposed new complaint [Dkt. 29-1 and—as the updated version—page 62 in Addendum] directed at the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and Chief Justice Kimberly S. Budd, asserting independent civil rights claims arising from the SJC's own unconstitutional conduct in categorically denying Father's petitions and imposing the discriminating gatekeeper restrictions.

On March 31, 2026, the District Court entered two orders. First, the Electronic Order [Dkt. 30] denied the Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion in a single conclusory paragraph, stating: "[Father] has failed to present newly discovered evidence or an intervening change in law, and has not demonstrated that the original Order was based on a manifest error of law or was clearly unjust. **Further, none of the additional categories listed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), including fraud, are present here.**" Dkt. 30, with emphasis added. The court did not identify, discuss, or even acknowledge any of Father's nine reiterated documentary exhibits [Dkts. 28-1 to 28-9].

Second, the Order of Enjoinment [Dkt. 31] characterized Father's show-cause response as an attempt to "relitigate the very same family court matters," Dkt. 31 at 2, and enjoined Father from filing any new case on the civil docket without first obtaining written approval by a petition to the

Miscellaneous Business Docket ("MBD"), accompanied by payment of the $52 fee or an IFP motion. Nevertheless, the Order preserved Father's right to file a notice of appeal and a motion to appeal *in forma pauperis*. Dkt. 31, ¶6.

Father filed his Notice of Appeal [Dkt. 32, with all four exhibits] on March 31, 2026, the same day as Dkts. 30 and 31, appealing all four orders. The Transcript Report [Dkt. 33] was filed on April 1, 2026, and the Clerk's Certificate [Dkt. 34] was entered on April 3, 2026, transferring the record to this Court. The appeal was then assigned USCA1 No. 26-1346 [Dkt. 35].

The Record Appendix filed with this brief comprises 11 volumes containing ~142 documents—the complete district court record [Dkts. 1–35 with all filed exhibits, Volumes 1–6], the related MBD proceedings and new correspondence (Volume 7), and two SCOTUS petition records (Nos. 24-7282 and 25-6878, Volumes 8–11). These materials collectively document the 13-year course of conduct at issue and provide this Court with the well-preserved evidentiary foundation for each of the issues raised on appeal.

The New SJC Complaint (No. 1:26-mc-91166-DJC). Father had e-filed and then mailed his new complaint to the federal court on March 28, 2026—three days before the Order of Enjoinment issued. Upon receiving the Order of Enjoinment on March 31, 2026, Father immediately prepared his renewed submission in full compliance with all five requirements of Dkt. 31:

(1) a written Petition for Leave, (2) a copy of the Enjoinment Order, (3) the papers sought to be filed (Complaint, Civil Cover Sheet, Summonses, and IFP Application), (4) a certification under oath pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and (5) a motion for leave to proceed without prepayment of the $52 MBD fee. The renewed submission was mailed on April 1, 2026, while the original submission was initially docketed as No. 1:26-cv-11536-AK also on April 1, 2026, [RA7:01]. On April 3, 2026, the Clerk ultimately assigned Father's now properly docketed MBD case as No. 1:26-mc-91166-DJC before Chief District Justice Denise J. Casper [RA7:119 and Addendum pages 57-90].

The new complaint [RA7:125] names entirely different defendants—the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and Chief Justice Kimberly S. Budd (in her official capacity)—none of whom were parties to the dismissed action. It asserts independent federal civil rights claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985(3) arising from the SJC's own unconstitutional conduct: the sustained denial of Father's 12+ petitions without any meaningful review, the imposition of a discriminating & retaliating gatekeeper restriction, and the refusal to engage with Father's substantiated record assembled at the SJC's own express direction. The Petition for Leave includes detailed legal analysis demonstrating that *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), authorizes suit against CJ Budd for

prospective injunctive relief, that the Rooker-Feldman doctrine does not bar the claims, and that *res judicata* cannot apply where the predicate judgments were procured through explicit fraud. See *Hazel-Atlas*, 322 U.S. at 245–46.

C. Statement of Facts

The Secret December 5, 2013, Gatekeeper Order. The factual foundation of this appeal is the discovery, on April 20, 2024, of a secret gatekeeper order entered by Justice Edward F. Donnelly Jr. of the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court on December 5, 2013. Dkt. 28-4. This order—which denied Father's request to submit evidence from mental health treaters on the (**false**) ground that disclosure would be "prejudicial to [Mother-B]"—was deliberately concealed from Father for over 10 years.

The stated rationale was also fabricated. On June 12, 2012—eighteen months *before* the secret order—Father had signed his complete health information authorization forms for all three Harvard Medical School therapists. Dkt. 28-6. These signed authorizations prove that Mother-B had already consented to Father's disclosure, making the "prejudice" rationale impossible. This fabrication was further confirmed by the February 10, 2026, court-ordered stipulation [Dkt. 22-1, page 20, and Dkt. 28-7], in which Mother's representative (Attorney [redacted] of [redacted]

LLP) left all 437 of Father's Rule 36 requests for admission unanswered. The stipulation signed by Father confirms the admissions as "uncontested and unopposed" and that the "prejudice" claim was "fabricated" [Dkt. 28-7].

The 437 Uncontested Rule 36 Admissions. Father submitted a 77-page document containing 437 facts through Rule 36 requests for admission. On 16 separate occasions—specifically on January 23 and 30, March 20 and 31, April 15 and 28, 2025, and on additional later dates—Family Court case managers truncated this document to a meaningless 2-page mere extract, effectively erasing the admissions from the docket. Dkts. 10, 11, 22. Despite this systematic obstruction, the full 437 facts remain uncontested—Mother-B's representative left all 437 unanswered at the February 10, 2026, pretrial conference and bench trial before Judge [redacted] [Dkts. 25-2 and 28-7].

The February 10, 2026, Pretrial Conference. The pretrial conference and trial before Judge [redacted] produced critical evidence of the ongoing scheme. Judge [redacted] a new judge who had not previously been assigned to the matter, immediately recognized the implications of the uncontested admissions. When Father attempted to obtain Mother-B's signature on the stipulation—as had been required by a prior verbal order from a different Judge [redacted] on July 21, 2025—Judge [redacted] responded: "You didn't expect her to sign your stipulation only to incriminate herself [in federal court]." Dkt. 24, ¶2(a).

During the hearing, Judge ███ verbally confirmed (directly from Attorney ██████ Father's submissions as "uncontested and unopposed." Dkt. 28-7.

Critically, even Judge ███ was denied access to Father's full record. "Even the most basic details were hidden from the new judge on 2/10/2026, e.g., parallel cases existed with colluding mothers and that the DOR and federal courts had also been involved." Dkt. 24, ¶2(a). Father had filed two affidavits and 1,184 pages of supporting facts on February 6, 2026. But the Family Court's online docket as of February 11, 2026, showed that "none of [Father's] diligently e-filed affidavits nor a single page of his uncontested 'individual facts' were ever docketed." Dkt. 24, ¶2(a). This corroborates the same prior pattern of deliberate docket truncation diligently documented throughout the Family Court proceedings—and substantiated to the SJC.

Attorney* ███████ *Deliberate Misrepresentation. At the same pretrial conference/bench trial on February 10, 2026, Attorney █████—representing Mother-B—"continued to deliberately misrepresent the extensive facts by claiming, 'In an effort to avoid any future harassment and court-intervention, [Mother-B] would agree to a termination of the [Father's] child support obligation, the only possible relief available to him.'" Dkt. 24, ¶2(b). This directly contradicted a full SJC's own SJC-13427 order on August 8, 2023, which had directed Father that "a motion under Mass. R. Civ. P. 60 (b) (1) or

(6) may provide a remedy." Dkt. 28-2. Attorney [redacted]'s misrepresentation was designed to foreclose the very relief the SJC had identified as available.

The SJC Gatekeeper Restriction. On August 8, 2023 [Dkt. 28-2], the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court—all seven justices—denied Father's fifth petition/appeal (SJC-13427) and simultaneously imposed a pre-filing gatekeeper restriction. On September 26, 2024 [also Dkt. 28-2], all seven justices, including Chief Justice Budd, ordered in SJ-2024-M026 that Father must "demonstrate that he has no other adequate remedy and provide the court with a record to substantiate" his claims—creating a Catch-22, as the very gatekeeper restriction prevented Father from developing such a record. On September 5, 2025, the SJC finally denied Father's petition in SJ-2025-M006 without engaging with Father's multi-hundred-page record. Dkt. 12.

Consequently, with his diligently assembled, meticulously preserved, and comprehensive "SJC Record" [RA9 through RA11], Father appealed the final & relevant SJC orders to the U.S. Supreme Court. Dkts. 25-1 and 28-3.

The Commonwealth's Deliberate Misrepresentation to the Appeals Court. On November 25, 2025, the Commonwealth filed an Appellee's Brief in the Massachusetts Appeals Court (docket No. [redacted] deliberately misrepresenting the 437 uncontested admissions as "scanty." Dkts. 20:17 & 28-5. Father documented this "gaslighting" in his Reply Brief on November

30, 2025. Dkt. 21-1. The State's brief characterized Father's claims as alleging merely that the Family Court "refused to modify his child support obligations" and then "committed 'mail fraud' by keeping secret certain undefined 'gatekeeper orders,'" when the record contained 437 [Dkt. 28-7] specific, now fully uncontested & unopposed facts across 77 pages. Dkt. 22.

The March 2026 Obstruction Pattern. The most striking evidence of deliberate obstruction emerged in March 2026 and was documented in the federal docket itself [Dkt. 25] and its exhibits [Dkts. 25-1 through 25-4]:

> On March 6, 2026, the Family Court rejected Father's e-filed notices of direct appeal with a clear message: "Notice of appeal cannot be e-filed." Dkt. 25, ¶6. On March 7, 2026, Father mailed a 286-page submission to the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Appeals Court documenting the obstruction. Dkts. 25, ¶7 and 25-3. Two days later, on March 9, 2026, the Family Court reversed its position and accepted Father's simultaneously e-filed notices of appeal: "Date/Time Submitted 3/6/2026 3:08 PM EST — Date/Time Accepted 3/9/2026 8:19 AM EST." Dkt. 25, ¶7. On March 11, 2026, the Family Court accelerated indigency waivers on all dockets except the DV1 docket ([REDACTED]), selectively withholding the DV1 waiver needed for transcript orders. The DV1 waiver was signed on March 17, 2026,

but not mailed until March 27, 2026—a 10-day gap—the day after Father filed a motion to compel and 3 days before Father's federal submission was mailed. Dkt. 28-8 and RA7:269-289. Father received the DV1 waiver on March 31, 2026 ("allowed in full": $300 per transcript for three hearings plus $20 per audio recording) and immediately ordered transcripts: OTS Order No. 2026-2506, accepted at 12:39 PM on March 31, 2026. RA7:263-268. These patterns—reactive compliance under external pressure—establish deliberate targeted obstruction, not mere oversight. Dkt. 28-8 and RA7:259-289.

The Disappearing December 8, 2025, Hearing. When Father ordered transcripts through the Trial Court's Office of Transcription Services, the Supervisor, Dawn V. Portillo, reported on April 1, 2026, that the December 8, 2025, hearing "does not appear" in the system: "No audio was located and there is no docket entry suggesting a hearing was scheduled for this date." Yet the hearing indisputably occurred. Attorney ██████ had filed—in person, at the courthouse, while Father was waiting—a "Defendant's Emergency Motion to Continue Pretrial Conference Scheduled for December 23, 2025," court-stamped "DEC 08 2025." During the hearing, Father testified under oath about the 437 Family Court-erased admissions, and then Judge █████ confirmed her prior verbal order regarding the collection of signatures from

the mothers. The Family Court system's initial denial that this hearing even existed—despite a filed, stamped motion and sworn testimony—constitutes additional evidence of systematic record tampering. After Father provided the stamped motion and detailed account, Ms. Portillo confirmed she "was able to locate it" and would assign it for transcription. RA7:292-296.

Three Key Events Proving the Discrimination Scheme. Father's (status) affidavits in the federal record [Dkts. 18, 20, 22, 28-3] documented three pivotal events that, taken together, establish the pattern of deliberate discrimination and retaliation—organized through an elaborate conspiracy:

(1) The "NOT GUILTY" reversal on February 26, 2024: the Family Court reversed Father's contempt findings for non-payment of child support, confirming the fully baseless nature of the prior proceedings against him, i.e., the mere projections of "hidden [Romanian] assets";

(2) The quiet revelation on April 20, 2024, of the secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order, deliberately concealed for over a decade;

(3) The SJC's own confirmation on May 31, 2024, of mail fraud, falsified dockets, and other irregularities in Family Court proceedings —specifically the endlessly sabotaged appeals. Dkts. 18, 20, and 28-3.

All Prior Federal Judgments Predate the Fraud's Revelation. Father has filed six prior federal cases (Nos. 20-CV-11601-PBS, 21-CV-10699-IT, 21-CV-11968-IT, 22-CV-11141-PBS, 22-CV-11948-PBS, and 23-CV-12692-PBS), all of which were dismissed at the screening stage. Critically, every prior dismissal was entered *before* April 20, 2024. No prior court ever adjudicated the claims now at issue, because no prior court had before it the evidence of the concealed gatekeeper order, the fabricated rationale, or the 437 erased uncontested admissions. Notably, in the 2022 proceedings, the District Court itself acknowledged that the Family Court "put more simply, on multiple crucial occasions, deliberately failed to notify [Father] of its rulings, which resulted in [him] not being able to appeal the same." Dkt. 21.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

First, the District Court erred in applying *res judicata* to bar Father's claims. The doctrine of claim preclusion requires "sufficient identicality between the causes of action." *Foss v. Marvic, Inc.*, 103 F.4th 887, 891 (1st Cir. 2024). Father's current claims are grounded in the secret December 5, 2013, [Dkt. 28-4] gatekeeper order, which was deliberately concealed from him until April 20, 2024. Claims dependent on (crucial) evidence that was affirmatively hidden from the litigant cannot be considered "previously

asserted (or could have been asserted in his prior litigation).” Dkt. 26 at 4. The court’s dismissal is all the more problematic given that no defendant ever responded to the complaint during nine months of pendency; the court acted sua sponte without the benefit of any adversarial briefing on the res judicata question—apparently implementing a “silence and enslave” agenda.

Second, even if the causes of action were sufficiently identical, the *res judicata* predicate is vitiated by documented fraud on the court. Under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944), a judgment procured or sustained through fraud on the court cannot serve as a preclusive bar. Every prior federal judgment was entered before the fraud’s revelation on April 20, 2024. Nine documentary exhibits [Dkts. 28-1 through 28-9] establish the fraud beyond dispute—including the concealed order itself, Father’s signed health authorizations proving the fabricated rationale, the court-ordered stipulation confirming 437 uncontested admissions, and the Commonwealth’s deliberate misrepresentation to the Appeals Court.

Third, the District Court’s denial of the Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion [Dkt. 30] was a manifest error of law. The court stated that “none of the additional categories listed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), including fraud, are present here,” without identifying, discussing, or even acknowledging any of Father’s nine filed documentary exhibits [Dkts. 28-1 through 28-9]. This

conclusory disposition fails to satisfy the requirement that the court actually consider the evidence presented. The court's assertion that Father "failed to present newly discovered evidence" is flatly contradicted by the record: the secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order, first revealed on April 20, 2024, is newly discovered evidence by definition, and the February 3, 2026, signed stipulation—directly confirming the court-fabricated rationale on February 10, 2026—post-dates even the Amended Complaint. Dkts. 24-2 and 28-7.

Fourth, the Order of Enjoinment [Dkt. 31] was an abuse of discretion. Pre-filing injunctions are reserved for "extreme circumstances involving groundless encroachment" and must be "narrowly drawn to fit the specific vice encountered." *Castro v. United States*, 775 F.2d 399, 408, 410 (1st Cir. 1985). The District Court must also give notice and an opportunity to be heard. *Cok v. Family Court of Rhode Island*, 985 F.2d 32, 35 (1st Cir. 1993). Here, the District Court imposed the injunction without addressing the non-frivolous nature of Father's claims, the extraordinary fraud-on-the-court context, Father's pro se and IFP status, or the severe burden the $52 MBD fee imposes on an indigent litigant with $0.71 in available cash. The court's characterization of Dkt. 29-1 as an attempt to "relitigate the very same family court matters" misapprehended its substance: the new SJC complaint presented independent civil rights claims against an entirely different set of

defendants—the Commonwealth, the SJC, and Chief Justice Budd—none of whom were parties to the dismissed action. Father's immediate compliance with all five enjoinment requirements and the subsequent assignment of his new case as No. 1:26-mc-91166-DJC [RA7:119-246 and Addendum] before Chief Justice Casper (on the MBD) demonstrates exactly the kind of good-faith, non-vexatious conduct that is inconsistent with the court's "vexatious" finding. Moreover, the March 2026 e-filing obstruction pattern in the Family Court—documented in the federal docket itself [Dkt. 25]—demonstrates the ongoing nature of the constitutional violations Father sought to challenge.

ARGUMENT

I. Standard of Review

Dismissal under § 1915(e)(2)(B) and res judicata. This Court reviews the dismissal of a complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) *de novo*. A pro se complaint must be liberally construed. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520–21 (1972). Whether *res judicata* bars a claim is a legal question reviewed *de novo*. *Foss v. Marvic, Inc.*, 103 F.4th 887, 891 (1st Cir. 2024).

Denial of Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion. This Court reviews the denial of a motion for reconsideration under Rules 59(e) and 60(b) for abuse

of discretion. Palmer v. Champion Mortg., 465 F.3d 24, 30 (1st Cir. 2006). A court abuses its discretion when it ignores relevant evidence or applies an incorrect legal standard.

Pre-filing injunction. This Court reviews the imposition of a pre-filing injunction for abuse of discretion. *Castro v. United States*, 775 F.2d 399, 408 (1st Cir. 1985); *Cok v. Family Court of Rhode Island*, 985 F.2d 32, 34 (1st Cir. 1993).

II. The District Court Erred in Applying Res Judicata to Bar Claims Grounded in Newly Discovered Evidence and Documented Fraud on the Court (Issues 1 and 2)

A. Claims based on newly discovered evidence are not barred by res judicata.

The District Court's *res judicata* analysis consisted of identifying six prior federal cases and concluding: "The doctrine of res judicata and preclusion rules bar the re-litigation of [Father's] claims because they were previously asserted or could have been asserted in his prior litigation." Dkt. 26 at 4. The court applied the three-part test from *Taylor v. Sturgell*, 553 U.S. 880, 892 (2008) and *Foss v. Marvic, Inc.*, 103 F.4th at 891, requiring the existence of: "(1) a final judgment on the merits in an earlier suit, (2)

sufficient identicality between the causes of action asserted in the earlier and later suits, and (3) sufficient identicality between the parties in the two suits." Dkt. 26 at 4–5.

This analysis is fatally flawed with respect to the second element. Father's current claims are grounded in the secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order, which was deliberately concealed from Father until April 20, 2024. Dkt. 28-4. This evidence was not merely undiscovered through lack of diligence; it was **affirmatively hidden**. Therefore, Father could not have asserted claims based on this evidence in any prior action (either state or federal) because the evidence did not exist in his knowledge.

All six prior federal cases cited by the District Court were filed and resolved before April 20, 2024. None of them involved the secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order, the fabricated "prejudice to Mother" rationale, the June 12, 2012, signed health authorizations exposing the fabrication, or the February 10, 2026, stipulation confirming all 437 admissions as uncontested. These are new claims based on new evidence—now fully confirmed and verified through new proceedings—, and res judicata does not bar them.

The court's sua sponte application of *res judicata* is particularly problematic here, i.e., it manifestly reflects a "silence and enslave" agenda. Namely, *res judicata* is an affirmative defense "ordinarily lost if not timely

raised." *Arizona v. California*, 530 U.S. 392, 410 (2000); see **Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(c)**. The Supreme Court has cautioned that "trial courts must be cautious about raising a preclusion bar sua sponte, thereby eroding the principle of party presentation so basic to our system of adjudication." *Arizona*, 530 U.S. at 412. The First Circuit has confirmed that it is "an affirmative defense on which the defendant has the burden to set forth facts sufficient to satisfy the elements," and is "normally deemed waived unless raised in the answer." *Davignon v. Clemmey*, 322 F.3d 1, 26, 31 (1st Cir. 2003).

No defendant ever filed any response during the nine-month case. The court resolved the preclusion question a) without any adversarial briefing, b) without any party having identified the supposedly identical prior claims, and c) without examining whether the specific evidence now relied upon—the concealed order, the fabricated rationale, the 437 erased admissions—was or could have been at issue in the prior cases. "Sua sponte dismissals are strong medicine and should be dispensed sparingly." *Garayalde-Rijos v. Municipality of Carolina*, 747 F.3d 15, 23 (1st Cir. 2014). Only where "it is crystal clear that the plaintiff cannot prevail and that amending the complaint would be futile" can a sua sponte dismissal stand. *Id.* Dismissing claims based on newly discovered evidence—without even a cursory examination of whether the evidence was available in prior litigation—cannot satisfy that

exacting standard. See Purvis v. Ponte, 929 F.2d 822, 826 (1st Cir. 1991) (sua sponte dismissal under § 1915 requires notice & opportunity to amend).

B. Fraud on the court vitiates the res judicata predicate under Hazel-Atlas.

Even if the causes of action were deemed sufficiently identical, the prior judgments on which the *res judicata* finding rests cannot serve as a preclusive bar because they were procured/sustained via fraud on the court.

In *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944), the Supreme Court held that courts have inherent equitable power to vacate judgments obtained through fraud on the court, regardless of the expiration of the term of judgment, and that such judgments cannot serve as a basis for preclusion. The Supreme Court stated that "tampering with the administration of justice in the manner indisputably shown here involves far more than an injury to a single litigant. It is a wrong against the institutions set up to protect and safeguard the public, institutions in which fraud cannot complacently be tolerated consistently with the good order of society." *Id.* at 246. Critically, the Supreme Court held that even a party's lack of diligence in discovering the fraud does not bar relief: "Surely it cannot be that preservation of the integrity of the judicial process must always wait upon

the diligence of litigants. The public welfare demands that the agencies of public justice be not so impotent that they must always be mute and helpless victims of deception and fraud." *Id.* at 246.

Here, the nine diligently reiterated documentary exhibits [Dkts. 28-1 through 28-9], together with post-filing evidence of record tampering [the RA7 volume in its entirety], establish fraud on the court beyond dispute:

(1) The secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order [Dkt. 28-4]: entered by Family Court Justice Donnelly, deliberately concealed from Father for over 10 years, with a stated rationale ("prejudicial to Mother") that was factually impossible (and therefore fabricated).

(2) Father's signed health authorizations [Dkt. 28-6]: dated June 12, 2012—eighteen months *before* the secret order—proving Mother had already effectively consented to all of Father's disclosures.

(3) The February 10, 2026, stipulation/confirmation [Dkt. 28-7]: directly confirming in Family Court all 437 Rule 36 admissions as fully "uncontested and unopposed" and that the "prejudice" claim of the secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order was "fabricated."

(4) The SJC gatekeeper orders [Dkt. 28-2]: showing all seven justices imposed a categorical filing restriction already in August 2023, then deliberately created a "Catch-22" in September 2024.

(5) The Commonwealth's misrepresentation [Dkt. 28-5]: the November 25, 2025, brief deliberately mischaracterizing 437 uncontested admissions as "scanty"/gatekeeper order "undefined."

(6) The Supreme Court petition [Dkt. 28-3]: No. 25-6878, docketed by the Supreme Court on February 23, 2026, and pending as of April 7, 2026, raising substantiated constitutional questions about state use of federal reimbursements for **forced separation of children** and the waiver of constitutional protections (by "double protecting," but only some), —demonstrating the federal significance of Father's claims.

(7) The February 25, 2026, denial without hearing [Dkt. 28-4]: Judge [redacted] denied Father's Rule 60(b)(6) motion in state court for the two DOR CSS monitored cases with a "WOF" notation, without any hearing, despite documentary proof of fraud on the court.

(8) The March 2026 obstruction pattern [Dkt. 28-8]: the Family Court's timely appeals-rejection/reversal/selective-withholding

sequence, documented in the federal record itself [Dkt. 25 and RA7:259-289], establishing deliberate targeted obstruction.

(9) Further evidence of coordinated retaliation [Dkt. 28-9]: additional documentary proof of the multi-forum coordination.

(10) The disappearing December 8, 2025 hearing: the Trial Court's Transcription Services supervisor reported on April 1, 2026, that "No audio was located and there is no docket entry" for the December 8, 2025, emergency hearing—despite Attorney [redacted]'s court-stamped emergency motion proving the hearing occurred, during which Father testified under oath and Judge [redacted] confirmed her prior verbal order.

Every prior federal judgment cited in Dkt. 26 was entered before April 20, 2024. The fraud that vitiated the state court proceedings also infected the federal proceedings that relied on the state court record. Under *Hazel-Atlas*, these judgments cannot serve as *res judicata* predicates. The District Court's failure to address *Hazel-Atlas* or the fraud-on-the-court doctrine—despite Father's having raised it in both the original/amended complaint & relevant exhibits and his Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion—was reversible error.

C. The Rooker-Feldman doctrine does not bar this action.

To the extent the District Court's reasoning implies that federal courts lack jurisdiction over claims challenging state court proceedings, that reading is foreclosed by *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Industries Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 284 (2005), and *Lance v. Dennis*, 546 U.S. 459 (2006). Father's claims do not invite review of state court judgments; they assert independent federal civil rights violations arising from the state court's own unconstitutional conduct—concealment, fabrication, and plain obstruction. Father's § 1981 claim is independently supported by *Ames v. Ohio Dep't of Youth Services*, 605 U.S. __ (2025), in which the Supreme Court held that no heightened pleading standard applies to majority-group § 1981 plaintiffs.

III. The Denial of the Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) Motion Was a Manifest Error of Law (Issue 3)

The District Court's Electronic Order [Dkt. 30] denying Father's Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion states, after reciting the legal standards:

> "Here, [Father] has failed to present newly discovered evidence or an intervening change in law and has not demonstrated that the original Order was based on a manifest error of law or was clearly unjust. **Further, none of the additional categories listed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), including fraud, are present here**," Dkt. 30 (emphasis added).

This disposition is also legally insufficient for four independent reasons:

A. The court's statement that Father "failed to present newly discovered evidence" is directly contradicted by the record.

The secret December 5, 2013, gatekeeper order, first revealed on April 20, 2024, is newly discovered evidence by any definition. The February 10, 2026, stipulation—confirming the fabricated rationale—post-dates even Father's Amended Complaint. The signed June 12, 2012, health authorizations, which prove the fabrication of the "prejudice to Mother" rationale, were not available in their present evidentiary significance until the secret order was discovered. The court's conclusory assertion that Father "failed to present" such evidence ignores the nine (repeated) documentary exhibits that were filed, reiterated, and docketed as Dkts. 28-1 through 28-9.

B. The court failed to address the substance of any of the nine documentary exhibits.

Father's Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion was supported by nine documentary exhibits establishing fraud on the court. The court's order does not mention the secret December 5, 2013, order. It does not mention the June 12, 2012, health authorizations. It does not mention the February 10, 2026, stipulation/confirmation. It does not mention the Commonwealth's

misrepresentation. It does not mention the March 2026 obstruction pattern documented in Dkt. 25. It does not mention any of the nine exhibits. This is not a case where the court weighed the evidence and found it wanting; this is a case where the court did not engage with the meticulous evidence at all.

C. The standard for Rule 60(b)(3) and 60(b)(6) was met.

Rule 60(b)(3) permits relief from a judgment based on "fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party." The nine exhibits establish exactly this: a 13-year pattern of concealment, fabrication, and misrepresentation by state actors who were parties or whose conduct infected the proceedings. Rule 60(b)(6) provides a catch-all for "any other reason that justifies relief." The concealment of a Family Court order for over a decade, combined with the fabrication of its rationale and the systematic erasure of 437 uncontested admissions, constitutes "extraordinary circumstances" warranting relief.

D. The court's own recitation of the standard demonstrates the manifest error of law.

Dkt. 30 quotes *F.D.I.C. v. World Univ. Inc.*, 978 F.2d 10, 16 (1st Cir. 1992), and *United States v. Allen*, 573 F.3d 42, 53 (1st Cir. 2009), for the standard that reconsideration is warranted when "the moving party presents

newly discovered evidence, if there has been an intervening change in the law, or if the movant can demonstrate that the original decision was based on a manifest error of law or was clearly unjust." The court then stated Father failed to meet this standard—but this conclusion is irreconcilable with the filed record. The "original decision" [Dkt. 26] applied res judicata without addressing *Hazel-Atlas*, without addressing the newly discovered secret order, and without addressing the nine exhibits of fraud. If that does not constitute a "manifest error of law," it is difficult to imagine what would.

IV. The Order of Enjoinment Was an Abuse of Discretion (Issue 4)

The First Circuit has held that pre-filing injunctions are "an extreme remedy" that should be issued only "in extreme circumstances involving groundless encroachment upon the limited time and resources of the court." *Castro v. United States*, 775 F.2d 399, 408 (1st Cir. 1985). Such restrictions "must be tailored to the specific circumstances presented" and must be "narrowly drawn to fit the specific vice encountered." *Id.* at 410; *Cok v. Family Court of Rhode Island*, 985 F.2d 32, 35–36 (1st Cir. 1993). Moreover, a district court must give the litigant notice and an opportunity to be heard before entering a sua sponte order curtailing court access. *Cok*, 985 F.2d at 35. A litigant's mere "affinity for litigation, standing alone, would

not provide sufficient justification to issue an injunction." Castro, 775 F.2d at 410. The District Court's Order of Enjoinment fails on multiple grounds.

A. Father's claims are non-frivolous.

The District Court found that Father's claims were barred by res judicata, but it did not find that they were frivolous on the merits. The claims are grounded in documentary evidence that is uncontested: the secret order, the signed health authorizations, the stipulation confirming 437 uncontested admissions. A claim supported by uncontested documentary evidence is, by definition, non-frivolous. Moreover, Father's § 1981 claim is independently supported by the Supreme Court's decision in *Ames v. Ohio Dep't of Youth Services*, 605 U.S. __ (2025), and his pending Supreme Court petition (No. 25-6878) further demonstrates the non-frivolous character of his claims.

The constitutional significance of Father's claims is confirmed by the United States Supreme Court's treatment of his diligently repeated petitions for certiorari. Father has already filed five petitions (Nos. 22-7115, 23-5932, 23-6398, 24-7282, and 25-6878). Significantly, the fifth petition, No. 25-6878, was not returned but *docketed* by the Supreme Court on February 23, 2026 [RA9 to RA11]—demonstrating that the Clerk of the Supreme Court determined the petition presented questions warranting formal processing.

Moreover, Father's fifth Supreme Court petition continued to present two questions of constitutional magnitude: (1) whether "double protecting" some citizens at the expense of revoking constitutional protections from others waives Constitutional protections for all; and (2) whether immunities apply when the state uses federal reimbursements for forced separation of children from their parents and homes.

These same constitutional questions underlie Father's claims in this appeal. The fourth petition, No. 24-7282 (appealing this Court's decision in No. 24-1075 [see RA8 in its entirety]), raised these same questions and was accompanied by Father's comprehensive appendices documenting both the state and federal court records (at the time), the SJC proceedings, and the referenced authorities. A litigant whose constitutional questions are being formally considered by the Supreme Court is not pursuing frivolous claims.

B. The court did not weigh the fraud-on-the-court context.

The Order of Enjoinment makes no mention of *Hazel-Atlas*, fraud on the court, the secret December 5, 2013, order, or the filed nine documentary exhibits. The court treated Father's filing history as if it were a simple case of repetitive litigation, without acknowledging/considering the extraordinary

circumstance that every prior federal case was decided before the revelation of a decade-long concealment of an agenda-driven, fabricated court order.

C. The $52 MBD fee is a constitutionally significant barrier.

The Order of Enjoinment requires payment of the $52 MBD fee or the filing of an IFP motion. Dkt. 31, ¶ 3. While the Order permits an IFP motion in lieu of payment, the practical burden on an indigent litigant with $0.71 in cash, living in a homeless shelter, with no driver's license, is constitutionally significant. A cost requirement that "operates to foreclose a particular party's opportunity to be heard" may offend due process. *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371, 382 (1971). As the Supreme Court has recently observed, "[a] categorical, forward-looking filing bar is a questionable restriction as to any litigant who cannot afford to pay a filing fee." *Howell v. Circuit Court of Indiana*, 607 U.S. ___ (2026) (Jackson, J., dissenting). The additional petition-and-approval process required before even commencing an action—when Father's claims involve documented fraud on the court—effectively imposes a prior restraint on Father's access to the federal courts.

D. The court misapprehended the show-cause response.

The Order of Enjoinment characterizes Father's show-cause response [Dkts. 29 and 29-1] as an attempt to "relitigate the very same family court

matters." Dkt. 31 at 2. This misapprehends the substance of Dkt. 29-1—now apparently also "invalidly" docketed as 1:26-cv-11536-AK [see RA7:297-299]—, which is a proposed complaint against an entirely different set of defendants—the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and Chief Justice Kimberly S. Budd (in official capacity)—none of whom were parties to the dismissed action. The SJC complaint raises claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985(3) [RA7:125] that are distinct from Family Court claims in the dismissed Amended Complaint [Dkt. 23].

As the Petition for Leave filed in compliance with Dkt. 31—and now properly docketed as 1:26-mc-91166-DJC [RA7:119-246]—explains, the claims arise from the SJC's own independent constitutional violations—not from the underlying family court proceedings—and are authorized under *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908). Moreover, the Clerk's assignment of the new case as No. 1:26-mc-91166-DJC before Chief Justice Casper on April 3, 2026, confirmed that the complaint was sufficiently distinct from the enjoined proceedings to warrant separate treatment on the MBD docket.

E. The March 2026 obstruction pattern, documented in the federal record, demonstrates the ongoing nature of the violations.

The e-filing "flip-flopping," as documented in Dkt. 25—rejection on March 6, reversal on March 9 after Father's letter to the Massachusetts Appeals Court; selective withholding of the DV1 waiver signed March 17 but not mailed until March 27—was part of the diligently constructed and meticulously preserved record before the District Court when it entered the Order of Enjoinment on March 31, 2026. This pattern demonstrates that the deliberate constitutional violations Father sought to challenge were not only historical grievances but ongoing, documented acts of plain obstruction of justice occurring in real time within the federal docket itself. A pre-filing injunction that prevents a litigant from challenging active, ongoing, on-purpose constitutional violations [RA7:259-289] is an abuse of discretion.

F. Father's filing history reflects a non-frivolous pursuit, not vexation.

Father has filed seven federal cases in desperation, but this history must be understood in context. The "NOT GUILTY" reversal on February 26, 2024, vindicated the legal immigrant Father's position in the contempt proceedings, i.e., there were no "hidden assets" **anywhere**. The SJC's own May 31, 2024, confirmation of the mail fraud & falsified dockets vindicated Father's claims about Family Court irregularities, i.e., his attempts to appeal were systemically sabotaged. In fact, the District Court itself, in the 2022

proceedings, acknowledged that the Family Court "deliberately failed to notify [him] of its rulings, which resulted in [him] not being able to appeal." Dkt. 21. A litigant whose claims are substantiated by subsequent events—and also by the various courts' own findings—is not a vexatious litigant.

Father's response to the Order of Enjoinment itself demonstrates good-faith compliance, not vexation. Within hours of receiving Dkt. 31 on March 31, 2026, Father diligently and respectfully prepared a renewed submission satisfying all five requirements of the Order—petition for leave, copy of the Order, papers to be filed, certification under oath, and IFP motion—and mailed it on April 1, 2026. The Clerk assigned the properly docketed case as No. 1:26-mc-91166-DJC before Chief Justice Casper on April 3, 2026, [RA7:119], confirming that Father's Petition for Leave presented a sufficiently distinct and non-frivolous action. This is the conduct of a litigant who fully respects the court's authority and manifestly operates within its constraints—precisely the opposite of vexatious behavior.

Nevertheless, Father has no other choice but to continue to diligently attempt to prosecute the matters, as his efforts to secure employment are still sabotaged [RA7:301-320] by the Commonwealth's **organized conspiracy** to "reverse" discriminate and retaliate against the "(never-protected) class" of straight white fathers and "useless" legal immigrant families [Dkt. 28-3].

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff-Appellant Imre Kifor respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Reverse the Memorandum and Order [Dkt. 26] and the Order of Dismissal [Dkt. 27], and remand for consideration on the merits with instruction to address the substance of the fraud-on-the-court evidence;

2. Reverse the Electronic Order [Dkt. 30] denying the Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion;

3. Reverse the Order of Enjoinment [Dkt. 31]; and

4. Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Signed under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Imre Kifor

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Dated: April 8, 2026

ADDENDUM

Pertinent Orders and Submissions

Pursuant to First Circuit Local Rule 28.0, the following pertinent orders and relevant other submissions are reproduced in this addendum:

1. Memorandum and Order [Dkt. 26], entered March 25, 2026 . 44

2. Order of Dismissal [Dkt. 27], entered March 25, 2026 . . 51

3. Electronic Order [Dkt. 30], entered March 31, 2026 . . 52

4. Order of Enjoinment [Dkt. 31], entered March 31, 2026 . 54

5. Petition for Leave to Commence New Civil Action (docketed immediately in compliance with Order of Enjoinment) . 57

6. New (updated) complaint and already submitted exhibits . 62, 78

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

IMRE KIFOR,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; MAURA HEALEY, Governor; ANDREA JOY CAMPBELL, Attorney General; GEOFFREY E. SNYDER, Commissioner Department of Revenue; JOHN D. CASEY, Chief Justice; BRIAN J. DUNN, Chief Justice; CHRISTY OLEZESKI, PHD; KENNETH BURDICK, Counseling Center of New England, DR. STEVEN STRONGWATER, Atrius Health, [redacted]

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 25-CV-11831-AK

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

KELLEY, D.J.

Plaintiff Imre Kifor ("Kifor") has filed a *pro se* Complaint [Dkt. 1], an Application to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying Fees or Costs [Dkt. 2], a Motion for Leave to Amend his Complaint [Dkt. 6], an Emergency Motion for Injunction [Dkt. 10], and a Renewed Motion to Amend Original Complaint [Dkt. 16] with an Addendum [Dkt. 22] and an additional Amended Complaint. [Dkt. 23]. Kifor also filed supporting affidavits [Dkts. 3, 7 – 9, 11 – 12, 14, 17 – 21, and two status reports. [Dkts. 24, 25].

For the reasons set forth below, this Court **GRANTS** the Application to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying Fees or Costs, **DENIES** the Emergency Motion for Injunction,

and **DENIES AS MOOT** the two Motions to Amend. The Court finds that the Amended Complaint is subject to dismissal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) and directs Plaintiff to show good cause why he should not be enjoined from commencing new actions in this Court without receiving permission to do so.

I. Background

Kifor's Complaint seeks equitable and monetary relief for the alleged violation of his rights under federal and state law. [Dkt. 1 at 1, 28]. He originally named as Defendants the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Governor and Attorney General, the Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Revenue Child Support Services Division, and the former Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court. [Id. at ¶¶ 3, 4]. He asserts claims under Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985. [Id. at ¶ 1].

Kifor filed a Motion for Leave to Amend to Proceed to Add a New Defendant and a New Claim. [Dkt. 6]. He then filed a Renewed Motion to Amend [Dkt. 16] and subsequently filed an Amended Complaint seeking to proceed as a class action and adding several new defendants and claims. [Dkt. 23]. The Amended Complaint adds a claim under the civil provision of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO") and adds as Defendants the new Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court, two women who are the mothers of Kifor's children, and three officers or employees of Yale School of Medicine, Atrius Health, and The Counseling Center of New England (now Lifestance Health, Inc). [Id.].

In the introduction, Kifor states that he brings his Amended Complaint due to continued and deliberate violations of federal law by the Commonwealth Defendants who "manifested (and now confirmed) sustained and systemic **conspiracy to 'silence and enslave'** with Marxist

agenda-driven, trivially unconstitutional, 'class-based,' i.e., based on merely group or pure political identities, deprivation of civil rights." [Id. at 1 – 2] (emphasis in original). Kifor continues by stating that "[t]his conspiracy is organized (and enforced) on purpose with the now 14+ years-long, meticulously preserved and diligently substantiated patterns of Civil RICO-like (18 U.S.C. 1962, 'Civil RICO') racketeering – through the exclusively discriminatory (or subsequently retaliatory) 'RICO Predicate Acts' of mail fraud, obstruction of justice, and (RICO) retaliations by the State and the knowingly colluding other Defendants ('Cohorts')." [Id. at 2].

II. The Application to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying Fees or Costs

Upon review of Kifor's Application to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying Fees or Costs, the Court concludes that he is without income or assets to pay the $405.00 filing fee. The Application to Proceed in District Court Without Prepaying Fees or Costs [Dkt. 8] is therefore **GRANTED**.

III. The Motions for Leave to Amend

Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that "[a] party may amend its pleading once as a matter of course within: (A) 21 days after serving it, or (B) if the pleading is one to which a responsive pleading is required, 21 days after service of a responsive pleading or 21 days after service of a motion under Rule 12(b), (e), or (f), whichever is earlier." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1). Because the original Complaint is subject to preliminary screening and summons have not issued, Kifor's motions are unnecessary because leave of the Court is not required.

The Motion for Leave to Amend [Dkt. 6] and Renewed Motion to Amend [Dkt. 16] are therefore **DENIED AS MOOT**. Kifor's Amended Complaint [Dkt. 23] is the operative pleading.

IV. Screening the Amended Complaint

When a plaintiff seeks to file a complaint without prepayment of the filing fee, summonses do not issue until the Court reviews the complaint and determines that it satisfies the substantive requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1915. This statute authorizes federal courts to dismiss a complaint *sua sponte* if the claims therein lack an arguable basis in law or in fact, fail to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

In conducting this review, the Court liberally construes the pleadings because Kifor is proceeding *pro se*. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972).

V. Discussion

The Amended Complaint is subject to dismissal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) for failing to state a plausible claim for relief. The doctrine of *res judicata* and preclusion rules bar the re-litigation of Kifor's claims because they were previously asserted, or could have been asserted in his prior litigation.[1] The Court's records indicate that the instant action is the seventh case Kifor has filed in this federal court stemming from his dissatisfaction with the state court proceedings and the government's efforts to enforce child support orders. See Kifor v. Commonwealth, et al., No. 23-CV-12692-PBS (screening dismissal), aff'd No. 24-1075 (1st Cir. Nov. 19, 2025); Kifor v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, et al., No. 22-CV-11948-PBS (screening dismissal), aff'd No. 23-1013 (1st Cir. March 20, 2023); Kifor v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, et al., No. 22-CV-11141-PBS (screening dismissal), aff'd No. 23-1008 (1st Cir. Aug. 4, 2023); Kifor v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, et al., No. 21-CV-11968-IT (screening

[1] "*Res judicata*" is sometimes used to refer to both issue preclusion and claim preclusion. Brownback v. King, 592 U.S. 209, 215 n.3 (2021).

dismissal); Kifor v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, et al., No. 21-CV-10699-IT (screening dismissal); and Kifor v. Middlesex Probate & Family Ct., No. 20-CV-11601-PBS (summary dismissal of § 2241 habeas petition).

The doctrine of claim preclusion prohibits parties from contesting issues that they have had a "full and fair opportunity to litigate." Taylor v. Sturgell, 553 U.S. 880, 892 (2008). The doctrine of claim preclusion applies when there is "(1) a final judgment on the merits in an earlier suit, (2) sufficient identicality between the causes of action asserted in the earlier and later suits, and (3) sufficient identicality between the parties in the two suits." Foss v. Marvic, Inc., 103 F.4th 887, 891 (1st Cir. 2024) (citations omitted). Here, Kifor previously brought several lawsuits against many of the same defendants concerning the same claims. As a result, Kifor's Amended Complaint must be **DISMISSED**.

Kifor's Emergency Motion [Dkt. 10] must also be **DENIED**. He cannot demonstrate that he is likely to succeed on the claims, because, as set forth above, his claims are subject to dismissal. Even with a generous reading of the Amended Complaint, it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. In light of the nature of the claims asserted, the Court finds that amendment would be futile. Garayalde-Rijos v. Municipality of Carolina, 747 F.3d 15, 23 (1st Cir. 2014) (explaining that sua sponte dismissal is appropriate only when it is crystal clear that the plaintiff cannot prevail and that amending the complaint would be futile).

Finally, in 2023, Kifor was warned "that if he continues to file in this Court any future complaints concerning the proceedings in the state court, he may be restrained from filing any future complaints with this Court as well as become subject to other filing restrictions and sanctions." See Kifor, No. 23-12692-PBS (Memorandum and Order Dkt. No. 13). At that time, the Court noted that "Kifor has filed several unsuccessful lawsuits with allegations arising out of

the same or similar events against identical or substantially similar parties." Id. at 8. The Court found that "Kifor's conduct rises above the level of litigiousness and qualifies as vexatious" and that his "repeated filing of lawsuits concerning his family court matters is an abuse of the process." Id.

In spite of this warning, Kifor commenced the instant action, thus engaging in the very type of abuse of the judicial system against which the Court had already warned him. As Kifor seems unwilling or unable to heed the Court's warning against filing repetitious and/or precluded actions, the Court finds that it is appropriate to enjoin Kifor from filing any new cases on the civil docket of this Court without first receiving permission to do so. The Court may impose this filing restriction pursuant to its "responsibility to see that [judicial] resources are allocated in a way that promotes the interests of justice." In re McDonald, 289 U.S 180, 184 (1989) (per curiam).

Before issuing an order of enjoinment, the Court will afford Kifor an opportunity to show cause why this filing restriction should not be imposed. Accordingly, Kifor is **DIRECTED** to show good cause why he should not be enjoined from filing new cases on the civil docket of this Court without first receiving permission to do so. If Kifor fails to show good cause why he should not be so enjoined within **twenty-one (21)** days, the Court will issue an order of enjoinment.

VI. Conclusion

Accordingly,

1. Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* [Dkt. 2] is **ALLOWED**.

2. Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend [Dkt. 6] and Renewed Motion to Amend [Dkt. 16] are **DENIED AS MOOT**.

3. Plaintiff's Emergency Motion for Injunction [Dkt. 10] is **DENIED**.

4. Plaintiff's amended complaint [Dkt. 23] is **DISMISSED** pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). The Clerk shall enter a separate order of dismissal.

5. The Court **DIRECTS** Kifor to show good cause in writing why he should not be enjoined from commencing new actions on the civil docket of this Court without first receiving permission to do so. Failure to follow this directive within **twenty-one (21)** days will result in imposition of said order of enjoinment.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 25, 2025

/s/ Angel Kelley ________________
Hon. Angel Kelley
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

IMRE KIFOR, Plaintiff, v. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; et al., Defendants.	Civil Action No. 25-CV-11831-AK

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

A. KELLEY, D.J.

Pursuant to the Court's Memorandum and Order of this date ordering the dismissal of this case, it is hereby ordered that this case be closed.

SO ORDERED.

/s/ Angel Kelley
Hon. Angel Kelley
United States District Judge

Dated: March 25, 2026

Imre Kifor <ikifor@gmail.com>

Activity in Case 1:25-cv-11831-AK Kifor v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al Order on Motion to Alter Judgment

ECFnotice@mad.uscourts.gov <ECFnotice@mad.uscourts.gov> Tue, Mar 31, 2026 at 12:07 PM
To: CourtCopy@mad.uscourts.gov

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.
*****NOTE TO PUBLIC ACCESS USERS*** Judicial Conference of the United States policy permits attorneys of record and parties in a case (including pro se litigants) to receive one free electronic copy of all documents filed electronically, if receipt is required by law or directed by 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

District of Massachusetts

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 3/31/2026 at 12:07 PM EDT and filed on 3/31/2026
Case Name: Kifor v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al
Case Number: 1:25-cv-11831-AK
Filer:
WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 03/25/2026
Document Number: 30(No document attached)

Docket Text:
District Judge Angel Kelley: ELECTRONIC ORDER entered.

Before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion to Alter the 3/25/2026 Judgment/Order and for Relief from All Prior Judgments Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. §§ 59 (e) and 60 (b)(6). [Dkt. 28]. Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e) allows the Court to alter or amend the final judgment within 28 days after the entry of judgment. "Motions under Rule 59(e) must either clearly establish a manifest error of law or must present newly discovered evidence." F.D.I.C. v. World Univ. Inc., 978 F.2d 10, 16 (1st Cir. 1992). Additionally, Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b) allows for relief from a final judgment or order upon a motion made within a reasonable time if the moving party shows the order was the result of:

-mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect;

-newly discovered evidence that, with reasonable diligence, could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b);

-fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party;

-the judgment is void;

-the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; it is based on an earlier judgment that has been reversed or vacated; or applying it prospectively is no longer equitable; or

-any other reason that justifies relief.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(1)-(6). Whether under Rule 59 or 60, at base, Mr. Kifor's motion amounts to a motion for reconsideration. Granting a motion for reconsideration is "an extraordinary remedy which should be used sparingly." Palmer v. Champion Mortg., 465 F.3d 24, 30 (1st Cir. 2006) (citation omitted). To reiterate, the Court may grant a motion for reconsideration only "if the moving party presents newly discovered evidence, if there has been an intervening change in the law, or if the movant can demonstrate that the original decision was based on a manifest error of law or was clearly unjust." United States v. Allen, 573 F.3d 42, 53 (1st Cir. 2009).

Here, Mr. Kifor has failed to present newly discovered evidence or an intervening change in law, and has not demonstrated that the original Order was based on a manifest error of law or was clearly unjust. Further, none of the additional categories listed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), including fraud, are present here.

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Motion to Alter the 3/25/2026 Judgment/Order and for Relief from All Prior Judgments Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. §§ 59 (e) and 60 (b)(6) [Dkt. 28] is DENIED.

(CEH)

1:25-cv-11831-AK Notice has been electronically mailed to:

Imre Kifor ikifor@gmail.com

1:25-cv-11831-AK Notice will not be electronically mailed to:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

IMRE KIFOR, Plaintiff, v. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; MAURA HEALEY, Governor; ANDREA JOY CAMPBELL, Attorney General; GEOFFREY E. SNYDER, Commissioner Department of Revenue; JOHN D. CASEY, Chief Justice; BRIAN J. DUNN, Chief Justice; CHRISTY OLEZESKI, PHD; KENNETH BURDICK, Counseling Center of New England, DR. STEVEN STRONGWATER, Atrius Health, [redacted] Defendants.	Civil Action No. 25-CV-11831-AK

ORDER OF ENJOINMENT

KELLEY, D.J.

On March 25, 2026, this Court dismissed this action filed by Plaintiff Imre Kifor ("Kifor"). [Dkt. 26]. In the March 25 Order, the Court reminded Kifor that in 2023 he was warned "that if he continues to file in this Court any future complaints concerning the proceedings in the state court, he may be restrained from filing any future complaints with this Court as well as become subject to other filing restrictions and sanctions." [Id. at 5 (quoting Kifor v. Commonwealth, et al., No. 23-CV-12692-PBS (screening dismissal), aff'd No. 24-1075 (1st Cir. Nov. 19, 2025)]. "In spite of this warning, Kifor commenced the instant action, thus engaging in the very type of abuse of the judicial system against which the Court had already

warned him." [Id. at 6]. Before issuing an order of enjoinment preventing Kifor from filing any new cases on the civil docket of this Court without first receiving permission to do so, the Court allowed an opportunity for Kifor to show good cause why he should not be so enjoined. [Id.].

Instead of addressing the Court's concerns, Kifor made a 34-page filing that included a proposed amended complaint titled, "Complaint for Deprivation of Civil Rights and Conspiracy to Deprive Civil Rights." [Dkt. 29]. In brief, instead of showing good cause as to why Kifor should not be enjoined from making filings, he continued to attempt to relitigate the very same family court matters.

In light of the above and based on the Court's power to impose filing restrictions pursuant to its "responsibility to see that [judicial] resources are allocated in a way that promotes the interests of justice," Kifor is now **ENJOINED** from filing any new cases on the civil docket of this Court without first receiving permission to do so. In re McDonald, 289 U.S 180, 184 (1989) (per curiam).

I. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, the Court hereby **ORDERS**:

1. Unless represented by counsel, Imre Kifor is hereby **ENJOINED** from commencing any new action on the civil docket of this Court without first obtaining written approval of a judge of this Court by filing a written petition seeking leave of Court to do so.

2. The petition to commence a new action must be accompanied by a copy of this Order, together with the papers sought to be filed, and a certification under oath that there is a good-faith basis for their filing.

3. The petition must be accompanied by payment of the fee to initiate a case on the Miscellaneous Business Docket (currently $52.00) or a motion for leave to proceed without prepayment of that fee.

4. The Clerk shall accept the petition and the accompanying documents, mark them received, and forward them for action on the petition to a judge of this Court authorized to act on matters on the Miscellaneous Business Docket.

5. Any documents that are submitted for filing by Kifor in violation of this Order shall not be filed or docketed by the Clerk's Office, but shall be returned to the plaintiff.

6. In addition, with the exception of a notice of appeal or a motion to appeal *in forma pauperis*, Kifor shall not file any further documents in this action. Failure to comply with this Order may result in sanctions. If the Clerk accepts documents submitted in violation of this Order, said documents shall not be docketed as motions (even if Kifor designates them as such), and the Court will not take any action on them. At the Clerk's discretion, the Clerk may return to Kifor documents submitted in violation of this order.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 31, 2025

/s/ Angel Kelley ________________
Hon. Angel Kelley
United States District Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

IMRE KIFOR, Petitioner.	Miscellaneous Business Docket (Prior Action: No. 1:25-cv-11831-AK) (Kelley, D.J.)

IMRE KIFOR'S PETITION FOR LEAVE TO COMMENCE A NEW CIVIL ACTION PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF ENJOINMENT [DKT. 31]

Petitioner Imre Kifor ("Father") respectfully submits this Petition for Leave to Commence a New Civil Action, together with the accompanying materials required by the Order of Enjoinment entered March 31, 2026 [Dkt. 31] (the "Enjoinment Order"). Petitioner has also, on this same date, filed a Notice of Appeal from the Enjoinment Order [Dkt. 31] — and from the Dismissal Order [Dkt. 26], Order of Dismissal [Dkt. 27], and denial of Rule 59(e)/60(b)(6) relief [Dkt. 30] — to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, as expressly permitted by paragraph 6 of the Enjoinment Order. This Petition is submitted in compliance with the Enjoinment Order and without prejudice to that pending appeal.

A. COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDER OF ENJOINMENT

1. On March 31, 2026, this Court entered the Enjoinment Order [Dkt. 31] providing that Petitioner is ENJOINED from commencing any new action on the civil docket of this Court without first obtaining written approval of a judge of this Court. To obtain approval, the petition must be accompanied by: (a) a copy of the Enjoinment Order; (b) the papers sought to be filed; (c) a certification under oath of good-faith basis for the filing; and (d) payment of the $52.00 Miscellaneous Business Docket fee or a motion for leave to proceed without prepayment of that fee. [Dkt. 31 ¶¶ 1–3.] This Petition satisfies each requirement.

2. Specifically: this Petition is the written petition seeking leave of Court required by paragraph 1. Attached hereto is a printed copy of the Enjoinment Order [Dkt. 31] as required by paragraph 2. The papers sought to be filed — consisting of the Proposed Complaint (described in Section B), Civil Cover Sheet, Category Sheet, Summonses (x3), and Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (AO 240) — are enclosed herewith as required by paragraph 2. The certification under oath required by paragraph 2 is set forth in Section E of this Petition. The motion for leave to proceed without prepayment of the $52.00 Miscellaneous Business Docket fee, as permitted by paragraph 3, is set forth in Section F. Petitioner further notes that, consistent with paragraph 6 of the Enjoinment Order — which expressly preserves Petitioner's right to file a notice of appeal and to seek

IFP status on appeal in the closed case without MBD approval — Petitioner has simultaneously filed a Notice of Appeal from the Enjoinment Order [Dkt. 31] and from the other orders identified above [Dkts. 26, 27, 30] to the First Circuit. This Petition is submitted in parallel and without prejudice to that pending appeal.

B. THE PROPOSED NEW ACTION

3. The papers sought to be filed consist of a complaint for deprivation of civil rights and conspiracy to deprive civil rights under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985(3) ("the Proposed Complaint"). The proposed defendants are: (a) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; (b) the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ("SJC"); and (c) the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Kimberly S. Budd, in her official capacity only. None of these defendants were parties to Civil Action No. 1:25-cv-11831-AK.

4. The Proposed Complaint alleges that the SJC and the Commonwealth have, over more than a decade, conspired to deprive Petitioner of his federal civil rights through: (a) the issuance of a secret "gatekeeper" filing restriction order on December 5, 2013, deliberately concealed from Petitioner until April 20, 2024, and premised on a fabricated rationale that has since been affirmatively refuted by documentary proof — including Petitioner's signed June 12, 2012 health disclosure authorizations for all three Harvard Medical School therapists, which directly contradict the order's stated "prejudice" rationale, and the February 10, 2026 court-ordered stipulation in which Petitioner's adversary left all 437 Rule 36 requests for admission unanswered and uncontested; (b) the SJC's August 8, 2023 and September 26, 2024 orders, signed by all seven justices including Chief Justice Budd, imposing and enforcing that restriction without meaningful hearing or review; (c) the erasure of Petitioner's 437 uncontested Rule 36-admitted facts from the dockets on sixteen separate occasions; and (d) ongoing Family Court obstruction of Petitioner's direct appeals in February and March 2026, coordinated with the Family Court's denial of Petitioner's Rule 60(b)(6) motion on February 25, 2026.

5. The Proposed Complaint is supported by nine documentary exhibits, previously filed in this Court as Dkts. 28-1 through 28-9, and previously submitted to the United States Supreme Court in Petition No. 25-6878. These exhibits constitute a largely uncontested, immediately verifiable factual record.

C. THE PROPOSED ACTION IS DISTINCT FROM THE ENJOINED PROCEEDINGS

6. The Enjoinment Order was entered based on this Court's finding that Petitioner's prior filings sought "to relitigate the very same family court matters." [Dkt. 31 at 2.] Petitioner respectfully submits that the Proposed Complaint is fundamentally different from that characterization. It does not ask this Court to revisit, reverse, or modify any Family Court order. It does not seek to relitigate the underlying domestic relations proceedings. The

Proposed Complaint is an independent federal civil rights action targeted at the SJC's own unconstitutional acts — acts that occurred entirely within the Massachusetts appellate court system, and that have directly suppressed Petitioner's access to federal remedies for over a decade.

7. The distinction is structural and legal. The Proposed Complaint is brought under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985(3). Section 1983 provides a federal cause of action for deprivation of constitutional rights under color of state law. Section 1985(3) provides an independent cause of action for civil conspiracy to deprive persons of their constitutional rights. These claims arise from the SJC's own conduct — including the issuance and concealment of the December 5, 2013 secret order — not from the underlying family court proceedings.

8. The *Ex parte Young* doctrine, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), provides that a suit against a state official in her official capacity seeking prospective injunctive relief is not barred by the Eleventh Amendment. Petitioner's claim against Chief Justice Budd in her official capacity — seeking an injunction against continued enforcement of the unconstitutional gatekeeper order — falls squarely within this doctrine.

9. Nor is the Proposed Complaint barred by the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. That doctrine bars lower federal courts from reviewing final state court judgments. It does not bar federal courts from adjudicating independent federal claims that arise in connection with state court proceedings, particularly where the federal claim challenges the state court's own unconstitutional conduct rather than seeking to overturn the underlying judgment. *See Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280 (2005); *Lance v. Dennis*, 546 U.S. 459 (2006).

10. Finally, the *res judicata* analysis that resulted in dismissal of the prior action cannot apply to the Proposed Complaint. A judgment procured or sustained through fraud on the court cannot serve as a preclusive *res judicata* predicate. *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944). The Proposed Complaint is premised on the secret December 5, 2013 gatekeeper order that was deliberately concealed from Petitioner for over a decade — evidence that no prior court ever adjudicated because the defendants affirmatively concealed it.

D. GOOD-FAITH BASIS FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

11. The Proposed Complaint is not frivolous. It presents non-trivial federal legal questions supported by documentary evidence. The constitutional violations alleged — including the issuance of a secret judicial order concealed for over a decade, the fabrication of that order's factual rationale (affirmatively demonstrated by the February 10, 2026 court-ordered stipulation and the June 12, 2012 health disclosure authorizations), and a multi-year conspiracy to suppress evidence — are serious federal claims that warrant adjudication on the merits.

12. The Proposed Complaint's § 1981 race discrimination claim is supported by the United States Supreme Court's recent decision in *Ames v. Ohio Dep't of Youth Services*, 605 U.S. __ (2025), which reaffirmed that § 1981 does not impose a heightened pleading standard for majority-group plaintiffs and that § 1981 provides an independent federal remedy for race discrimination by state actors. Petitioner's § 1983 due process and equal protection claims are supported by the documented pattern of procedural manipulation across sixteen court proceedings. Petitioner's § 1985(3) conspiracy claim is supported by the coordinated and contemporaneous conduct of multiple state actors documented in Exhibits 1 through 9.

13. The Proposed Complaint was prepared carefully and in good faith. It reflects Petitioner's genuine belief, grounded in the documentary evidence, that the SJC's actions have deprived him of federally protected rights. Petitioner has not brought this action for any improper purpose. The filing is not intended to harass, multiply proceedings, or circumvent any prior order. Its purpose is to obtain federal judicial review of constitutional violations that cannot be adequately redressed in the state court system.

E. CERTIFICATION UNDER OATH

14. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Enjoinment Order [Dkt. 31] and 28 U.S.C. § 1746, Petitioner Imre Kifor hereby certifies under oath, under penalty of perjury, that there is a good-faith basis for the filing of the papers submitted with this Petition. Petitioner has personally reviewed the Proposed Complaint and its supporting exhibits and genuinely believes that the claims asserted therein are legally cognizable and factually well-founded based on the documentary evidence described herein and accompanying this Petition.

15. Petitioner further certifies that he understands the obligations imposed by the Enjoinment Order [Dkt. 31] and that he has complied with each of its requirements in preparing and submitting this Petition.

F. MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT OF THE MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS DOCKET FEE

16. Petitioner Imre Kifor respectfully moves, pursuant to paragraph 3 of the Enjoinment Order and 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), for leave to proceed without prepayment of the $52.00 fee to initiate a case on the Miscellaneous Business Docket. Petitioner is unable to pay this fee.

17. In support of this motion, Petitioner states as follows. First, Petitioner was previously granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in Civil Action No. 1:25-cv-11831-AK [Dkt. 2, and confirmed by this Court at Dkt. 26 at 3 ("GRANTED")]. His financial circumstances have not materially changed since that grant. Second, Petitioner has no income except approximately $298 per month in federal SNAP benefits. Third, Petitioner has no meaningful cash or assets (cash on hand: $0.71 as of March 28, 2026; no savings account). Fourth, Petitioner is currently residing at a men's homeless shelter. Fifth, Petitioner has four dependent children. Sixth, Petitioner is burdened by obligations

including over $500,000 in unpaid child support arrears, 2 x $30,263 in DOR interest and penalties, $241,060 in documented survival expenses, and over $13,475 in IRS obligations. A copy of the AO 240 *in forma pauperis* application, previously submitted in this Court, is enclosed as part of the papers sought to be filed.

18. This Petition and the Proposed Complaint present non-frivolous issues of federal constitutional law. The $52.00 Miscellaneous Business Docket fee is an insurmountable barrier to access to the courts given Petitioner's documented indigency. Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court grant leave to proceed without prepayment of that fee.

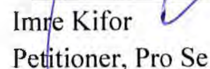
G. RELIEF REQUESTED

19. For the foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court: (a) grant leave to commence the Proposed Action described in Section B of this Petition; (b) grant leave to proceed without prepayment of the $52.00 Miscellaneous Business Docket fee; (c) direct the Clerk to file the enclosed papers and open a new civil action; and (d) grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

I declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 that the foregoing Petition and all statements made herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 31, 2026

Imre Kifor
Petitioner, Pro Se
(mailbox only, house torn down)
Newton, MA 02464
ikifor@gmail.com
(857) 340-8699 (federal Lifeline program)
I have no valid driver's license
I am currently residing at a men's homeless shelter

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON DIVISION

IMRE KIFOR, Plaintiff, v. THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, and CHIEF JUSTICE KIMBERLY S. BUDD (official capacity, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court), Defendants.	No: __________ **JURY DEMANDED**

IMRE KIFOR'S COMPLAINT FOR DEPRIVATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND CONSPIRACY TO DEPRIVE CIVIL RIGHTS (42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, 1985) AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT IN OFFICIAL CAPACITY

The Plaintiff, Imre Kifor ("Father"), respectfully states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1) This is a complaint for deprivation of civil rights and conspiracy to deprive civil rights under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985 against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "State"), the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ("SJC"), and Chief Justice Kimberly S. Budd (in official capacity) (together, "Defendants"). Despite Father's years of diligently substantiated petitions presenting uncontested evidence of systematic discrimination, falsified court records, discarded pleadings, and organized obstruction of justice in the Massachusetts state courts, the SJC has repeatedly and summarily denied Father meaningful judicial review — in direct violation of the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment and the First Amendment's right to petition the government for redress of grievances. The SJC's sustained pattern of denial, combined with overt acts of concealment, misrepresentation, and obstruction by the State's own agents, constitutes a conspiracy within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3).

2) Since January 31, 2022, Father has filed a sustained and diligently documented record ("SJC Record") with the SJC, substantiating that the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court has engaged in a systemic, agenda-driven scheme to discriminate against Father based on

his race, color, sex, national origin, and status as a majority-group parent — while the SJC has knowingly allowed this scheme to continue by refusing to engage with the substantiated evidence Father has placed before it.

3) Most recently, on September 5, 2025, the SJC issued its order in SJ-2025-M006, effectively denying Father's petition without addressing the comprehensive, uncontested factual record Father had assembled at the SJC's own express direction. On September 19, 2025, the SJC further denied Father's Application for Direct Appellate Review, DAR-30493, again without engaging with the substance of Father's substantiated claims. These denials, taken in context of the SJC's sustained pattern of refusing to address Father's petitions, constitute independent violations of Father's federal constitutional rights actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

PARTIES

4) Father, Imre Kifor, is a naturalized U.S. citizen, sheltering at [demolished house mailbox] (mailbox only, house torn down), Newton, MA 02464. Father may be reached at ikifor@gmail.com and (857) 340-8699 (by the federal Lifeline program). Father is a trained professional and mathematician appearing *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. Father has never been a government employee and has never been a prisoner.

5) Defendant the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "State") is a sovereign state of the United States, represented by the Office of the Attorney General at One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108, and by Governor Maura Healey at the Massachusetts State House, 24 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02133. The State is liable herein to the extent that Congress has abrogated Eleventh Amendment immunity pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981 and 1983, and/or to the extent sovereign immunity has been waived by the State's own conduct.

6) Defendant the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ("SJC") is the highest court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, located at the John Adams Courthouse, One Pemberton Square, Boston, MA 02108. The SJC is an arm of the State exercising judicial and supervisory authority over all Massachusetts courts, including the Probate and Family Court. All acts and omissions of the SJC alleged herein were committed under color and pretense of state law.

7) Defendant Chief Justice Kimberly S. Budd is the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, sued herein exclusively in her official capacity, at the John Adams Courthouse, One Pemberton Square, Boston, MA 02108. As Chief Justice, she bears supervisory and administrative responsibility for the SJC's handling of petitions and the SJC's compliance with federal constitutional mandates. Suit against Chief Justice Budd in her official capacity for prospective injunctive and declaratory relief is authorized under *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908).

8) Each and all of the acts and omissions alleged herein were committed by Defendants and/or their officers, agents, and employees, under color and pretense of the statutes, rules, regulations, customs, and usages of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

JURISDICTION

9) This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343, because this action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States — specifically the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985.

10) This Court has authority to grant declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and to grant injunctive relief pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65.

11) This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they reside in, conduct business in, and committed the acts and omissions giving rise to this complaint in this judicial district.

12) Father notes that the present complaint challenges the SJC's independent constitutional violations — its sustained refusal to provide meaningful judicial review — and does not seek review or reversal of any specific state court judgment. Accordingly, the Rooker-Feldman doctrine presents no jurisdictional bar.

VENUE

13) Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendants reside and conduct business in this district, and because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to Father's claims occurred in this district.

EXHAUSTION OF STATE REMEDIES

14) Father has exhausted his available state remedies. Since January 31, 2022, Father has filed no fewer than twelve petitions and applications with the SJC (SJ-2022-0041, SJC-13263, SJ-2022-0193, SJC-13310, SJ-2022-0271, SJC-13339, SJ-2022-0380, SJ-2022-0407, SJ-2023-0028, SJC-13392, SJ-2023-0122, SJC-13427, SJ-2023-M014, SJ-2024-M008/10, SJ-2024-M026, SJ-2025-M006, and DAR-30493), every one of which has been summarily denied.

15) Father has further petitioned the United States Supreme Court five times (Nos. 22-7115, 23-5932, 23-6398, 24-7282, and 25-6878, docketed February 23, 2026). Father's fifth petition (No. 25-6878) remains pending before the Supreme Court as of the date of this filing.

16) Father's pending Massachusetts Appeals Court case, No. [redacted] remains ongoing, further confirming that no adequate and complete state remedy exists or has been provided.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Background: The Underlying Discrimination Scheme

17) Since at least 2013, Father has been the direct and long-term target of a sustained and systemic scheme of "reverse discrimination" operated by the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court (the "Family Court") and the Commonwealth's agencies. This scheme — driven by a manifestly profiteering "LGBTQ+" and "feminist" political agenda — has deprived Father of: (a) the physical custody of his four children, despite years of full-time fathering and three Harvard Medical School therapists' professional conclusions that Father "presents no danger to his children" and there is "no indication of impairment of Father's fitness to parent"; (b) child support owed to Father; (c) professional and economic livelihood, through more than 3,000 diligently submitted job applications since 2019, all effectively blocked due to the State's targeted retaliation; and (d) housing, forcing Father into a homeless shelter.

18) The Family Court achieved this scheme through: (a) mail fraud and falsified dockets; (b) secret "gatekeeper" orders — most critically, the concealed December 5, 2013 order signed by Justice Edward F. Donnelly Jr., revealed only on April 20, 2024 — which barred Father's mental health treater evidence on the fabricated ground of "prejudice to Mother," a rationale directly refuted by signed health disclosure authorizations Father executed on June 12, 2012; (c) systematic discarding of Father's pleadings and erasure of 437 now-uncontested facts from the record on no fewer than sixteen separate occasions; (d) endorsement of fabricated and perjured claims by the two Mothers; and (e) use of out-of-state counseling services (CCNE/Lifestance and Atrius Health) to effect extreme parental alienation — widely recognized as emotional child abuse — against Father's four children. (Exhibits 28-4, 28-5, 28-6, 28-7.)

19) On February 26, 2024, the Family Court entered a "NOT GUILTY" reversal regarding Father's non-payment of child support, confirming the prior invidious and maliciously baseless nature of the contempt proceedings against him. On May 31, 2024, the SJC itself confirmed the existence of mail fraud, falsified dockets, and repeatedly sabotaged direct appeals in Father's case (SJ-2024-M008/10).

B. The SJC's Gatekeeper Filing Restriction and Direction to Father

20) On August 8, 2023, the SJC — in an order signed by all seven justices of the court — denied Father's fifth petition (SJC-13427) and simultaneously imposed a "gatekeeper" filing restriction on Father. The SJC's August 8, 2023 order required that any future petition by Father be accompanied by a motion for leave to file, together with a record demonstrating that Father had "no adequate remedy" and that substantiated his claims. This restriction was itself a form of unequal treatment: Father was singled out and subjected to a categorical pre-filing barrier not applied to other similarly situated petitioners. (Ex. 28-2.)

21) On September 26, 2024, following Father's repeated petitions, the SJC ordered in SJ-2024-M026 — in an order signed by all seven justices of the SJC, including Chief Justice Kimberly S. Budd — that: "The court will grant leave [for docketing Father's petition] if [Father] demonstrates that he has no other adequate remedy and provides the court with a record to substantiate his claim." Father accepted this direction and complied fully and diligently. (Ex. 28-2.)

22) In response to the SJC's September 26, 2024 order, Father assembled and filed the comprehensive "SJC Record" — docketed as SJ-2024-M026 and SJ-2025-M006 — constituting hundreds of pages of immediately verifiable, plain evidence, including: (a) proof that Family Court pleadings are routinely discarded by case managers; (b) proof that 437 now-uncontested facts have been verifiably erased from the dockets; (c) the secret December 5, 2013 "gatekeeper" order revealed on April 20, 2024; (d) the Family Court's finding of "no facts" (May 8, 2025); (e) the three Harvard Medical School therapists' professional evaluations; and (f) documentation of multi-million-dollar attorney-assisted subornation of perjury by the Mothers.

23) Father further demonstrated to the SJC that he has no other adequate remedy. The Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination ("MCAD"), and the Middlesex Superior Court have each systematically dismissed Father's complaints — citing the State's own "absolute judicial immunity" defense — while the State has simultaneously maintained the fraudulent status quo of falsified dockets and erased facts.

C. The SJC's September 5, 2025 Order (SJ-2025-M006)

24) On September 5, 2025, the SJC issued its order in SJ-2025-M006. Despite Father's comprehensive, multi-hundred-page record of immediately verifiable uncontested evidence — assembled in express compliance with the SJC's own September 26, 2024 directive — the SJC summarily denied Father's petition without addressing, engaging with, or even acknowledging the substantiated factual record Father had provided.

25) The SJC's September 5, 2025 order did not: (a) identify any specific deficiency in Father's substantiated record; (b) address the confirmed mail fraud, falsified dockets, or the 437 erased uncontested facts; (c) address the revealed secret gatekeeper order; (d) address the Harvard therapists' professional conclusions; or (e) provide any meaningful reasoning for the denial. The order constitutes a denial of Father's substantiated petition in form only — not in substance.

D. The SJC's September 19, 2025 Denial of DAR (DAR-30493)

26) On September 19, 2025, the SJC denied Father's Application for Direct Appellate Review, DAR-30493, in the pending Massachusetts Appeals Court case No. [redacted] The SJC issued this denial without engaging with the substance of Father's substantiated

claims or the overwhelming record demonstrating systemic discrimination, falsified dockets, and obstruction of justice.

27) The denial of DAR-30493, together with the September 5, 2025 order, confirms the SJC's sustained pattern and practice of refusing to provide meaningful judicial review of Father's substantiated civil rights claims — regardless of the volume, quality, or unrebutted nature of the evidence Father presents.

E. The SJC's Sustained Pattern of Denial Without Meaningful Review

28) The SJC's September 5 and September 19, 2025 orders are not isolated incidents. Since January 31, 2022, the SJC has denied every single petition Father has filed — more than twelve petitions and applications — without ever substantively engaging with Father's documented, uncontested evidence of discrimination, falsified records, discarded pleadings, and organized obstruction of justice.

29) The SJC's pattern of categorical denial without meaningful review mirrors — and reinforces — the broader "reverse discrimination" scheme that Father has documented in the state courts. Just as the Family Court routinely discards Father's pleadings and erases uncontested facts from the dockets, the SJC routinely denies Father's petitions without engaging with the substance of his claims. This pattern of behavior, sustained over four years of documented petitioning, cannot be explained as mere coincidence or legitimate judicial discretion.

30) The SJC's sustained refusal to provide meaningful review of Father's petitions constitutes: (a) denial of Father's right of access to the courts; (b) denial of due process of law; (c) denial of equal protection of the laws; and (d) denial of Father's First Amendment right to petition the government for redress of grievances.

31) Father notes, for context, that as of June 5, 2025, the United States Supreme Court invalidated the so-called "background circumstances" rule for majority-group Title VII plaintiffs, holding in *Ames v. Ohio Department of Youth Services*, 605 U.S. __ (2025), that courts must evaluate claims brought by majority-group plaintiffs under the same evidentiary framework as minority-group plaintiffs. The SJC's sustained pattern of denying Father's petitions is entirely consistent with — and has been enabled by — the now-invalidated discriminatory "background circumstances" rule that placed an additional burden on majority-group plaintiffs such as Father.

F. The Federal Court's March 25, 2026 Order and the Conspiracy's Reach

32) On March 25, 2026, United States District Judge Angel Kelley dismissed Father's First Amended Class Action Complaint in Civil Action No. 1:25-cv-11831-AK — the seventh federal case arising from the same underlying events — on the ground of *res judicata*, holding that Father's claims had been adjudicated in prior federal actions. Simultaneously, the Court denied Father's emergency injunction, denied Father's motions

to amend as moot, and ordered Father to show cause within 21 days why a filing injunction should not issue. (Ex. 28-1.)

33) Father respectfully submits that the March 25, 2026 dismissal is itself infected by the conspiracy alleged herein. Every prior federal judgment invoked as a *res judicata* predicate was entered before April 20, 2024 — the date on which the secret December 5, 2013 "gatekeeper" order was first revealed to Father. No prior judgment could have adjudicated claims that Father was constitutionally and legally barred from discovering. A judgment obtained or sustained on the basis of fraudulently concealed evidence cannot serve as a legitimate *res judicata* predicate. *See Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944) (fraud on the court vitiates prior judgments). Accordingly, the dismissal perpetuates, rather than corrects, the constitutional injuries alleged herein. (Ex. 28, Father's Rule 59(e)/60(b)(6) Motion to Alter, filed March 27, 2026.)

34) Father also notes that on November 25, 2025, the Commonwealth's counsel filed a brief in the Massachusetts Appeals Court, No. [redacted] that deliberately misrepresented material facts central to Father's civil rights claims — characterizing the 437 uncontested, Rule 36-admitted facts as "scant" and describing the secret gatekeeper orders as "undefined" — in a calculated effort to obstruct appellate review of the fabricated orders. (Ex. 28-5.)

35) Further, in early 2026, Father's LinkedIn professional account — his primary remaining channel for employment outreach — was terminated without cause or notice. Father submits that this termination, following upon the SJC's sustained suppression of Father's petitions and the State's targeting of Father's livelihood, constitutes further evidence of the coordinated campaign to silence Father and render him permanently unemployable and unable to pursue his legal rights. (Ex. 28-9.)

G. The Secret December 5, 2013 Gatekeeper Order: Fabricated Rationale and Documentary Refutation

36) On December 5, 2013, Justice Edward F. Donnelly Jr. of the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court entered a secret "gatekeeper" order in Father's Family Court proceedings. The order stated, in pertinent part, that Father's request to submit evidence from his mental health treaters was denied, on the ground that allowing such evidence would cause undue "prejudice" to Mother. The order was not docketed, was not served on Father, and was deliberately concealed from Father's record for over ten years. Father also submitted an "Offer of Proof" on November 25, 2013 in anticipation of the evidentiary hearing; that submission was similarly discarded and kept off the docket. Father did not learn of the order's existence until April 20, 2024. (Ex. 28-4.)

37) The "prejudice to Mother" rationale stated in the December 5, 2013 gatekeeper order was fabricated. On June 12, 2012 — more than eighteen months before the gatekeeper order

was entered — Father signed complete health information authorization forms for each of his three Harvard Medical School therapists: Dr. Harrison, Dr. Goldblatt, and Dr. Harold J. Bursztajn. These signed authorizations, documented in contemporaneous email chains transmitted on June 12, 2012, expressly authorized full disclosure of Father's mental health treatment records. They demonstrate that Father concealed nothing, that Mother had full access to any information she might have sought, and that there was no legitimate factual basis for a finding of "prejudice." (Ex. 28-6.)

38) The fabricated nature of the gatekeeper order's "prejudice" rationale has been confirmed by the Family Court's own 2026 proceedings. Pursuant to a court-ordered stipulation for the February 10, 2026 pretrial conference — which Father signed and Mother declined to contest — Mother left all 437 of Father's Rule 36 requests for admission unanswered. Under Massachusetts Rule of Civil Procedure 36, all 437 facts are therefore deemed admitted, including Father's assertion that the "prejudice" claim in the December 5, 2013 gatekeeper order was "fabricated." The presiding judge at the February 10, 2026 conference confirmed that Father's submissions were "uncontested and unopposed," and that Mother's representative, Attorney [redacted] had "persistently failed and refused to contest, oppose, or respond." (Exs. 28-4, 28-7.)

39) Notwithstanding the confirmed fabrication of the gatekeeper order's stated rationale, Father's February 11 and 12, 2026 motions for relief from the gatekeeper order pursuant to Massachusetts Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(6) — which set forth the documentary evidence of fraud in full — were denied on February 25, 2026 by Justice [redacted] [redacted], without any hearing and with a notation of "WOF" (Without Finding). This denial, without engagement with the uncontested, documentary evidence of fraud, is itself an independent act of constitutional violation and an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged herein. (Ex. 28-4.)

40) The Family Court's pattern of erasing Father's factual record is extensive and systematic. Over the period 2013 through 2025, on no fewer than sixteen separate occasions, Family Court case managers truncated Father's 77-page admissions document — containing all 437 uncontested facts — to two meaningless pages, erasing all 437 facts from the docket. The Commonwealth's own November 25, 2025 brief acknowledges the admissions document exists but characterizes the 437 uncontested facts as "scant" evidence and mischaracterizes the gatekeeper orders as "undefined" — a characterization that is demonstrably false in light of the documentary record. (Ex. 28-5.)

41) Father further avers that Attorney Erin Harris, who served as Father's attorney up to the time the December 5, 2013 gatekeeper order was entered, was coerced and manipulated by opposing counsel Gail Otis into acting against Father's interests — effectively functioning as a "Trojan horse" within Father's own representation. Attorney Harris possessed the June 12, 2012 signed health authorizations and therefore knew that the "prejudice" rationale was factually false, yet took no action to prevent/challenge the

gatekeeper order or to place the authorizations in the record. The coordinated conduct of opposing counsel, and the failure of Father's own attorney to protect his interests, further evidences the organized nature of the conspiracy alleged herein. (Ex. 28-6.)

H. The Family Court's Continued Obstruction in 2025 and 2026

42) In 2025 and 2026, the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court has continued to obstruct Father's access to appellate and federal judicial review through a series of procedurally irregular and constitutionally unauthorized acts — each of which constitutes an independent overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged herein. (Exs. 28-7, 28-8.)

43) On July 21, 2025, at a Family Court hearing, Father was verbally ordered — outside any written order and without any basis in the Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure or any standing court rule — to obtain the signatures of both mothers before docketing his Rule 36 admissions. This extra-judicial verbal requirement, which is unappealable because it was never reduced to writing, effectively blocked Father from placing 437 uncontested, Rule 36-admitted facts into the permanent docket. No rule authorizes a court to condition the docketing of admissions on consent signatures from opposing parties. (Ex. 28-8.)

44) On March 6, 2026, the Family Court rejected Father's notices of direct appeal, returning them with the notation "Notice of appeal cannot be e-filed." This rejection was procedurally improper: Father had properly filed direct appeal notices by e-filing, consistent with the Family Court's own established practices. The rejection prevented Father's three pending direct appeals from being docketed and initiated, and threatened to render them untimely. (Ex. 28-8.)

45) On March 7, 2026, Father wrote directly to the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Appeals Court to report the Family Court's improper obstruction of his direct appeals. On March 9, 2026 — two days after Father's letter to the Appeals Court Chief Justice — the Family Court rapidly reversed course and docketed all three of Father's direct appeals. The Family Court's sudden reversal confirms that its March 6, 2026 rejection was procedurally improper, and that Father's appellate filings were valid and timely from the outset. (Ex. 28-8.)

46) Notwithstanding the March 9, 2026 reversal, the Family Court has continued its obstruction of Father's appellate review by selectively withholding action on Father's indigency waiver motion in the DV1 docket. On March 11, 2026 — within five days of the March 9, 2026 reversal — the Family Court allowed Father's indigency waiver motions in two of his three parallel dockets. However, the Family Court has declined to act on Father's indigency waiver motion in the DV1 docket alone — the docket in which transcript costs for the pending direct appeal are needed. The Family Court's selective inaction prevents Father from obtaining the transcripts necessary to prosecute his direct appeal, thereby sabotaging appellate review of the very proceedings in which the conspiracy has been most directly operative. (Ex. 28-8.)

47) On March 26, 2026, Father filed a motion to compel an immediate decision on the DV1 indigency waiver, which had been docketed on March 6, 2026. The Family Court's continued failure to act on the DV1 indigency waiver, while acting promptly on the parallel dockets, was not coincidental — it is part of the same pattern of targeted obstruction that has characterized the Family Court's treatment of Father throughout the proceedings documented herein. (Ex. 28-8.)

48) On March 31, 2026, Father received the Family Court's response to his March 6, 2026 affidavit of indigency in the DV1 docket (docket no. [redacted]): an order dated March 17, 2026, granting the affidavit of indigency "allowed in full" — including $300 per transcript for each of the three hearings and $20 per audio recording. The order had been signed on March 17, 2026 but was not mailed to Father until March 27, 2026 — a ten-day gap between signing and mailing. Critically, Father docketed his motion to compel on March 26, 2026, and mailed his federal complaint against the SJC to the federal court on March 30, 2026. The Family Court's decision to mail the long-withheld order only on March 27, 2026 — the day after Father's motion to compel and three days before his federal submission — follows the identical pattern of reactive compliance under external pressure demonstrated by the March 9, 2026 reversal on the direct appeal notices. The ten-day mailing delay (signed 3/17, mailed 3/27) further confirms that the initial withholding was deliberate targeted obstruction rather than administrative oversight.

49) Upon receiving the "allowed in full" DV1 indigency waiver on March 31, 2026, Father immediately submitted transcript orders to the Massachusetts Trial Court's Office of Transcription Services ("OTS") for the three DV1 hearings directly at issue in his direct appeal: (a) the July 21, 2025 hearing before the Honorable [redacted] (Courtroom 11) — at which Father was verbally ordered, without any written rule or court order, to obtain both mothers' signatures before docketing his Rule 36 admissions; (b) the December 8, 2025 hearing before the Honorable [redacted] (Courtroom 11); and (c) the February 10, 2026 pretrial conference before the Honorable [redacted] — at which Mother's representative left all 437 Rule 36 requests for admission unanswered and the presiding judge confirmed Father's submissions were "uncontested and unopposed." The OTS accepted Father's transcript orders on March 31, 2026 at 12:39 PM, confirming receipt under OTS Order No. 2026-2506, as an indigent pro se appellant. The Family Court's months-long withholding of the DV1 indigency waiver — and its release only after Father's parallel federal submissions — demonstrates that the transcript obstruction was not inadvertent. (Exs. 28-7, 28-8.)

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I
Deprivation of Due Process of Law
42 U.S.C. § 1983 — Fourteenth Amendment

50) Father incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

51) The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Procedural due process requires, at minimum, that a person be given a meaningful opportunity to be heard by a tribunal that will genuinely consider the substance of the person's claims.

52) Defendants have deprived Father of his protected liberty and property interests — including his parental rights, his professional livelihood, and his right to meaningful access to the courts — without due process of law, by: (a) summarily and categorically denying Father's petitions without engaging with the substance of his uncontested, documented evidence; (b) directing Father to assemble a comprehensive record (Sept. 26, 2024 order, Ex. 28-2) and then refusing to meaningfully review that record upon submission; (c) denying Father's Rule 60(b)(6) motions regarding the secret gatekeeper order without hearing, despite uncontested documentary proof of fraud (Ex. 28-4); and (d) sustaining a pattern and practice of denial that is indistinguishable from the discriminatory scheme it was called upon to remedy.

53) As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' deprivation of due process, Father has suffered and continues to suffer severe and irreparable harm, including the complete alienation of his four children, forced indigency and homelessness, destruction of his professional career, and ongoing denial of justice.

COUNT II
Deprivation of Equal Protection of the Laws
42 U.S.C. § 1983 — Fourteenth Amendment

54) Father incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

55) The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Equal protection requires that similarly situated persons be treated alike and that governmental action not be based on invidious discriminatory classifications.

56) Defendants have denied Father equal protection of the laws by systematically treating Father differently from similarly situated petitioners based on his race, color, sex, national origin, and status as a majority-group parent. The SJC's imposition of a categorical pre-filing gatekeeper restriction on Father alone (August 8, 2023, Ex. 28-2), the categorical denial of Father's petitions without meaningful engagement with his documented, uncontested evidence, and the Family Court's selective refusal to act on the DV1

indigency waiver (Ex. 28-8) while promptly acting on parallel dockets — all constitute unequal treatment that is discriminatory in purpose and effect.

57) The SJC's sustained pattern of denial also reinforces the underlying "reverse discrimination" scheme in the Family Court, which is itself predicated on identity-based (group/political identity) rather than individual-fact-based adjudication — a scheme now expressly condemned by the Supreme Court's decision in *Ames* (2025).

COUNT III
Deprivation of the Right to Petition
42 U.S.C. § 1983 — First Amendment

58) Father incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

59) The First Amendment guarantees the right to petition the government for redress of grievances. This right encompasses the right to meaningful access to the courts and the right to have one's petitions genuinely considered by the judicial tribunal to which they are directed.

60) Defendants have violated Father's First Amendment right to petition by: (a) categorically denying Father's petitions over a four-year period without meaningful substantive review; (b) directing Father to build a comprehensive record and then refusing to engage with that record; (c) imposing a pre-filing gatekeeper restriction on Father alone (Ex. 28-2); (d) blocking Father's direct appeal notices in March 2026 (Ex. 28-8); and (e) threatening and imposing filing restrictions in lower federal courts to silence Father's petitioning activity. These acts constitute retaliation against Father for his protected petitioning activity and a wholesale denial of meaningful access to the courts.

COUNT IV
Deprivation of Civil Rights Under 42 U.S.C. § 1981

61) Father incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

62) 42 U.S.C. § 1981 guarantees all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens.

63) Defendants have denied Father the full and equal benefit of the laws and of judicial proceedings by systematically denying his petitions without meaningful review and by sustaining the state courts' discriminatory treatment of Father based on his race, color, national origin, and group identity — in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981.

COUNT V
Conspiracy to Deprive Civil Rights
42 U.S.C. § 1985(3)

64) Father incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

65) 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) prohibits two or more persons from conspiring for the purpose of depriving any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws, where a conspirator does or causes to be done any act in furtherance of the conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States. *Griffin v. Breckenridge*, 403 U.S. 88, 102–03 (1971).

66) At all relevant times, two or more Defendants — specifically the Commonwealth of Massachusetts acting through its judicial officers and agents, the SJC, and Chief Justice Budd — have acted in concert with each other and with officers of the Massachusetts Probate and Family Court and the Attorney General's Office, in a sustained conspiracy to deprive Father of equal protection of the laws and equal privileges and immunities, motivated by class-based animus against Father as a straight, white, majority-group, non-custodial, legal immigrant father.

67) The conspiracy's object was to permanently suppress Father's substantiated civil rights claims by: (a) concealing material evidence so as to prevent Father from obtaining an uninfected judicial record; (b) manipulating the state judicial process to generate facially legitimate orders that could be cited as *res judicata* bars in subsequent proceedings; and (c) systematically denying Father access to the courts at every level — state and federal — through coordinated procedural obstruction.

68) The following overt acts were committed in furtherance of the conspiracy:

69) Secret December 5, 2013 "Gatekeeper" Order. On or about December 5, 2013, a secret "gatekeeper" order was entered by Justice Edward F. Donnelly Jr. in Father's Family Court proceedings, the existence and contents of which were deliberately concealed from Father for more than ten years — until April 20, 2024. The order's stated "prejudice" rationale was fabricated: Father had signed comprehensive health disclosure authorizations for all three of his Harvard Medical School therapists on June 12, 2012, more than eighteen months before the order was entered. This concealment prevented Father from challenging the order or invoking it as grounds for relief in any state or federal proceeding. Every federal judgment entered against Father before April 20, 2024 was therefore entered without the benefit of evidence that the conspiracy deliberately withheld from the federal courts. (Exs. 28-4, 28-6.)

70) Destruction of Father's Offer of Proof and Systematic Erasure of 437 Uncontested Facts. Father's November 25, 2013 "Offer of Proof" — submitted in anticipation of the evidentiary hearing that gave rise to the December 5, 2013 gatekeeper order — was discarded and kept off the docket. Over the period 2013 through 2025, on no fewer than sixteen separate occasions, Family Court case managers truncated Father's 77-page admissions document — containing all 437 uncontested, Rule 36-deemed-admitted facts

— to two meaningless pages, thereby erasing 437 critical facts from the docket. This erasure ensured that each successive court — state and federal — would be presented with a fraudulently incomplete record incapable of supporting Father's claims on its face. (Exs. 28-4, 28-5.)

71) The SJC's August 8, 2023 Gatekeeper Filing Restriction (SJC-13427). On August 8, 2023, the SJC — in an order signed by all seven justices — denied Father's fifth petition and imposed a categorical pre-filing barrier requiring Father to obtain leave before filing any future petition. This restriction, applied to Father alone, was designed to impose an additional procedural layer that would allow the SJC to deny Father's petitions at the threshold without ever engaging with their substance — ensuring that the uncontested factual record Father was assembling would never receive meaningful judicial review. (Ex. 28-2.)

72) The "Catch-22" SJC Order of September 26, 2024 (SJ-2024-M026). On September 26, 2024 — in an order signed by all seven justices of the SJC, including Chief Justice Budd — the SJC directed Father to "demonstrate that he has no other adequate remedy and provide the court with a record to substantiate his claim." Father fully complied, assembling hundreds of pages of immediately verifiable, uncontested evidence at the SJC's own express direction. On September 5, 2025, the SJC summarily denied Father's petition without engaging with the record it had directed Father to compile — a deliberate "catch-22" designed to generate a facially legitimate denial while ensuring that Father's substantiated claims would never be reviewed. (Ex. 28-2.)

73) Denial of Rule 60(b)(6) Relief Without Hearing, February 25, 2026. On February 25, 2026, Justice [redacted] denied Father's motions for Rule 60(b)(6) relief from the secret December 5, 2013 gatekeeper order — without any hearing and with a "WOF" notation — despite Father's submission of uncontested, documentary proof that the order's stated rationale was fabricated. The denial without hearing, and without any engagement with the documentary evidence of fraud, constitutes a further overt act of obstruction, committed in furtherance of the conspiracy's goal of preventing any court from recognizing the fraudulent origin of the gatekeeper order. (Ex. 28-4.)

74) Commonwealth's Deliberate Misrepresentation to the Appeals Court, November 25, 2025. On November 25, 2025, the Commonwealth's counsel filed submissions in the Massachusetts Appeals Court (No. [redacted] that deliberately misrepresented material facts central to Father's civil rights claims — characterizing 437 Rule 36-admitted facts as "scant" evidence and mischaracterizing the gatekeeper orders as "undefined" — for the purpose of preventing the Appeals Court from recognizing the gatekeeper order's significance and thereby foreclosing Father's appellate avenue. (Ex. 28-5.)

75) Family Court's March 2026 Obstruction of Direct Appeals, Withholding of DV1 Indigency Waiver, and Reactive Release Under Federal Pressure. On March 6, 2026, the Family

Court improperly rejected Father's notices of direct appeal as "cannot be e-filed." On March 7, 2026, Father wrote to the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Appeals Court. On March 9, 2026, the Family Court reversed course and docketed all three appeals — only after outside intervention. The Family Court then deliberately withheld action on Father's DV1 indigency waiver (filed March 6, 2026) while promptly allowing the parallel waivers on March 11, 2026. Although the DV1 indigency waiver was ultimately signed "allowed in full" on March 17, 2026, the Family Court did not mail the order to Father until March 27, 2026 — ten days after signing and only one day after Father's motion to compel was docketed — mirroring the same reactive-compliance pattern as the March 9 reversal. Father received the order on March 31, 2026 and immediately submitted OTS transcript orders (OTS Order No. 2026-2506, accepted 12:39 PM March 31, 2026). The months-long obstruction of the DV1 indigency waiver, and its sudden release only under parallel federal pressure, constitutes a sustained overt act of conspiracy. (Ex. 28-8.)

76) Res Judicata Based on Fraudulently Obtained Judgments. On March 25, 2026, the United States District Court dismissed Father's seventh federal complaint on *res judicata* grounds (Ex. 28-1), relying on prior federal judgments, each of which was entered at a time when the conspiracy's concealment of the December 5, 2013 gatekeeper order rendered those judgments constitutionally defective. Under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944), a judgment procured through fraud on the court cannot be given *res judicata* effect. The March 25, 2026 dismissal accordingly perpetuates the conspiracy's effects in federal court. Father's Rule 59(e) and 60(b)(6) motion to vacate that order is currently pending. (Ex. 28.)

77) Class-Based Animus. The conspiracy alleged herein was motivated by class-based animus — specifically, invidious discrimination against Father because of his race (white), sex (male), national origin (Eastern European legal immigrant), and status as a majority-group non-custodial parent. This animus is demonstrated by: (a) the Family Court's systematic favoring of the Mothers on every contested issue despite Father's superior documented parenting record; (b) the SJC's sustained refusal to engage with Father's documented evidence of reverse discrimination; (c) the Commonwealth's deployment of political-identity-based judicial policies now condemned by *Ames v. Ohio Department of Youth Services*, 605 U.S. __ (2025); and (d) the State's coordinated suppression of Father's professional opportunities, livelihood, and petitioning activities.

78) As a direct and proximate result of the conspiracy, Father has suffered and continues to suffer grievous injuries: the permanent alienation of his four children; destruction of his professional career; forced homelessness and indigency; and the systematic denial of access to justice in every forum Father has approached. Father is entitled to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and such equitable relief as will break the continuing conspiracy's grip on the state and federal proceedings affecting his rights.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Father respectfully requests that this Court:

a) Enter a DECLARATORY JUDGMENT pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201–2202 declaring that Defendants have violated Father's rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1985, by refusing to provide meaningful judicial review of Father's substantiated civil rights petitions and by conspiring to deprive Father of equal protection and equal privileges and immunities under the laws;

b) Enter a PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, directed to Chief Justice Kimberly S. Budd in her official capacity, requiring the SJC to: (i) meaningfully review and substantively address Father's assembled SJC Record (SJ-2024-M026 and SJ-2025-M006); (ii) issue a reasoned written decision addressing the specific uncontested facts and documented evidence Father has presented; and (iii) cease the pattern and practice of categorically denying Father's petitions without meaningful substantive review;

c) Award COMPENSATORY DAMAGES in an amount to be proven at trial, for the ongoing and continuing violation of Father's federal constitutional and civil rights;

d) Award PUNITIVE DAMAGES in an amount sufficient to deter Defendants and others from engaging in similar conduct in the future;

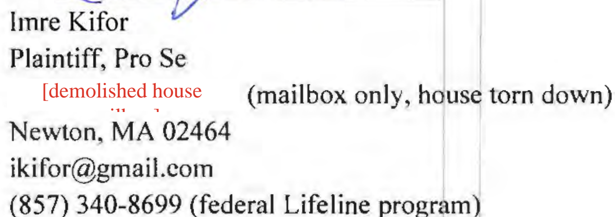
e) Waive all filing fees and costs pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915, given Father's status as an *in forma pauperis*;

f) Grant such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED ON ALL COUNTS SO TRIABLE
(COUNTS I–V)

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 31, 2026



Imre Kifor
Plaintiff, Pro Se
[demolished house (mailbox only, house torn down)
Newton, MA 02464
ikifor@gmail.com
(857) 340-8699 (federal Lifeline program)

2026 APR -3 PM 12: 04

Exhibit headers for the complaint's 10 referenced exhibits e-filed with this U.S. District Court on 3/27/2026 in the 1:25-cv-11831-AK docket, i.e., document numbers 28, 28-1, 28-2, 28-3, 28-4, 28-5, 28-6, 28-7, 28-8, and 28-9.

Imre Kifor <ikifor@gmail.com>

Activity in Case 1:25-cv-11831-AK Kifor v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al Motion to Alter Judgment

ECFnotice@mad.uscourts.gov <ECFnotice@mad.uscourts.gov> Fri, Mar 27, 2026 at 2:35 PM
To: CourtCopy@mad.uscourts.gov

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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United States District Court

District of Massachusetts

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 3/27/2026 at 2:34 PM EDT and filed on 3/27/2026
Case Name: Kifor v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et al
Case Number: 1:25-cv-11831-AK
Filer: Imre Kifor
WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 03/25/2026
Document Number: 28

Docket Text:
MOTION to Alter Judgment *Imre Kifors Motion To Alter The 3/25/2026 Judgment/Order And For Relief From All Prior Judgments Pursuant To Fed. R. Civ. P. งง 59 (e) and 60 (b)(6), i.e., Fraud On The Court, Due To The Organized Conspiracy To Discriminate And Retaliate Substantiated In The Supreme Court* by Imre Kifor. (Attachments: # (1) Exhibit The 3/25/2026 judgment or order, # (2) Exhibit The 8/8/2023 and 9/26/2024 SJC orders, # (3) Exhibit The U.S. Supreme Court petition and the appealed 9/5 and 19/2025 SJC orders, # (4) Exhibit The 12/5/2013 secret gatekeeper order, discarded Offer of Proof, and docketed Family Court motions for relief, # (5) Exhibit Proofs for clear evidence of deliberate gaslighting and the State blatantly fabricating claim preclusion, # (6) Exhibit Evidence refuting the premise of the secret gatekeeper order and proof of blackmailed Trojan horse attorneys, # (7) Exhibit Family Court-ordered stipulation prepared for the 2/10/2026 pretrial conference, # (8) Exhibit Family Court motion to compel immediate decision on request for indigency docketed on 3/6/2026, # (9) Exhibit Notice of feeling existentially threatened, LinkedIn denial of service, and 3,000+ submitted job applications since 2019)(Kifor, Imre)

1:25-cv-11831-AK Notice has been electronically mailed to:

Imre Kifor   ikifor@gmail.com

1:25-cv-11831-AK Notice will not be electronically mailed to:

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description: Main Document
Original filename:yes

Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-0] [068385dfded856ae56efb2f304cf0ba4fa5d30d73c4b135e8284a5cd47731ad4ee35b573b237f2fa25dc8842ac147d556ece862bd34ad3c396c6511934b006e1]]
Document description: Exhibit The 3/25/2026 judgment or order
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-1] [7bc6def257d713c2eef3ebde8a0fca316ed260e9c9eddaf94b0eed89e280cc3bf21a7767eb71a36e38cfb21fe0271c3c987cd1bd5a6c07473c8722fde58084c2]]
Document description: Exhibit The 8/8/2023 and 9/26/2024 SJC orders
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-2] [91704d6b732ed8e8eade02a0c217df63d70cdd950d89ef411955571cbf8a1210ba129636881f715020fe29fcb5ff0673720d82aba71fa99a5144e0a77c6b4b7e]]
Document description: Exhibit The U.S. Supreme Court petition and the appealed 9/5 and 19/2025 SJC orders
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-3] [9da2aa9e247461abcb3cc0f99fac864716b577838fa1031999e2ff89c43b0328606e30720fcf41de5255f1a5d17c58e5d98933062deba9a10f47f3e6a29d7b1b]]
Document description: Exhibit The 12/5/2013 secret gatekeeper order, discarded Offer of Proof, and docketed Family Court motions for relief
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-4] [70c853e3c279c2b00d9beec7ad63c1f43b60bf7f30e03c50e77dd0b80ab6296972063d1734f5ae45e7a29c20f727ff520e4164b0384d9342a2fdb33d3117952d]]
Document description: Exhibit Proofs for clear evidence of deliberate gaslighting and the State blatantly fabricating claim preclusion
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
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Document description: Exhibit Evidence refuting the premise of the secret gatekeeper order and proof of blackmailed Trojan horse attorneys
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-6] [83950c1288a53f80a0b0f3a5ea75df7281ef9331b27b0beaf524ab995d950e346dac6df39e5049b116778c29237c8cb5f2f405792a4089930a2ee1b63be5e206]]
Document description: Exhibit Family Court-ordered stipulation prepared for the 2/10/2026 pretrial conference
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-7] [90a4108f575060b531347e5ad1e47392d1730cdd0c779b3a217ddd39ea0d2f39c0ecdc19a831b42ac773ad32fa3567610e136398780ab096845ba368449dbdbb]]
Document description: Exhibit Family Court motion to compel immediate decision on request for indigency docketed on 3/6/2026
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-8] [9ff5f76d188abcfd5403638f66c9d30c3b2ac1dec0549e8fc07f803e6f607255961fbe29199799827433f1c97b6270911f6ae853f1090f74c4fb5f80bf2d1ee1]]
Document description: Exhibit Notice of feeling existentially threatened, LinkedIn denial of service, and 3,000+ submitted job applications since 2019
Original filename:yes
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1029851931 [Date=3/27/2026] [FileNumber=11879199-9] [c3010caef770a7a813916bbbefbb3d55dbab8f6701203536585ae98f3b01d6fafc5f805038287d6d610485448f4627add96322c0004398e11234c266d991c7c8]]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON DIVISION

IMRE KIFOR,
Plaintiff,
v.

No: 1:25-cv-11831-AK

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, GOVERNOR MAURA HEALEY (official capacity), ATTORNEY GENERAL ANDREA JOY CAMPBELL (official capacity), COMMISSIONER GEOFFREY E. SNYDER (official capacity, Mass. Dept. of Revenue, Child Support Services Div.), CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN D. CASEY (official capacity, Mass. Probate And Family Court Dept.), CHIEF JUSTICE BRIAN J. DUNN (official capacity, Mass. Probate And Family Court Dept.), CHRISTY OLEZESKI, PHD (official capacity, Yale School of Medicine, Yale [Pediatric] Gender Program), CEO KENNETH BURDICK (official capacity, The Counseling Center of New England -- now Lifestance Health, Inc.), CEO DR STEVEN STRONGWATER, (official capacity, Atrius Health), [redacted] and [redacted]
Defendants.

IMRE KIFOR'S MOTION TO ALTER THE 3/25/2026 JUDGMENT/ORDER AND FOR RELIEF FROM ALL PRIOR JUDGMENTS PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. P. §§ 59 (E) & 60 (B)(6), I.E., "FRAUD ON THE COURT," DUE TO THE ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY TO DISCRIMINATE AND RETALIATE SUBSTANTIATED IN THE SUPREME COURT

The Plaintiff, Imre Kifor ("Father"), respectfully moves this Court to alter the judgment or order dated 3/25/2026 (Exhibit 1) and to grant comprehensive "fraud on the court" relief from all the prior judgments or orders referenced by the same 3/25/2026 judgment or order (see *res judicata* discussion on page 4) pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. §§ 59 (e) and 60 (b)(6). Father states as follows:

EXHIBIT - 1

The 3/25/2026 judgment or order -- on 8 pages

EXHIBIT - 2

The 8/8/2023 and 9/26/2024 SJC orders -- on 6 pages

EXHIBIT - 3

The U.S. Supreme Court petition and the appealed 9/5 and 19/2025 SJC orders -- on 76 pages

EXHIBIT - 4

The 12/5/2013 secret “gatekeeper” order, discarded “Offer of Proof,” and docketed Family Court motions for relief -- on 36 pages

EXHIBIT - 5

Proofs for “clear evidence of deliberate gaslighting” and “the State blatantly fabricating claim preclusion” -- on 47 pages

EXHIBIT - 6

Evidence refuting the premise of the secret “gatekeeper” order and proof of blackmailed “Trojan horse” attorneys -- on 74 pages

EXHIBIT - 7

Family Court-ordered stipulation prepared for the 2/10/2026 pretrial conference -- on 122 pages

EXHIBIT - 8

Family Court motion to compel immediate decision on request for indigency docketed on 3/6/2026 -- on 70 pages

EXHIBIT - 9

Notice of feeling existentially threatened, LinkedIn denial of service, and 3,000+ submitted job applications since 2019 -- on 26 pages