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In the Supreme Court of the United States
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JOSHUA ABRAMS, Applicant

v.

The State of New Jersey; The State of Pennsylvania; The State of Colorado; and State
Judicial Officers Acting in Their Official Capacity, Respondents.

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EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT RULE 22 AND THE ALL WRITS ACT
(28 U.S.C. § 1651(a)), IN FORMA PAUPERIS

THE HONORABLE NEIL M. GORSUCH
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

=====
A Constitutional Emergency Affecting Access to Justice:
Request to Enjoin the Use of Judicial and Attorney Immunity Doctrines
to Shield Retaliatory or Unconstitutional Acts, and to Mandate a
Neutral, In-Case Review Mechanism for Allegations of Judicial Misconduct
=====

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<p>Supreme Court of the United States 202-479-3000 1 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20543 Plaintiff: Joshua Abrams v. The State of New Jersey; The State of Pennsylvania; The State of Colorado; and State Judicial Officers Acting in Their Official Capacity, Respondents.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲</p>
<p>Joshua Abrams, Pro Se abramslive@gmail.com 720-910-4829 1881 E 112th Pl, Northglenn Colorado 80233</p>	<p>Case Number: Division: Courtroom</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Emergency Application for Injunctive Relief</p>	

Applicant respectfully submits this Emergency Application for Injunctive Relief pursuant to Rule 22 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Applicant seeks an emergency injunction enjoining enforcement of final state and lower federal court decisions entered in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Colorado, and seeks a broader injunction barring any further judicial retaliation, denial of fee waivers, or procedural sabotage stemming from the improper application of judicial immunity doctrines or extrajudicial judicial records ("permanent reputational records") not subject to due process review. Applicant also respectfully seeks the issuance of a rule or order requiring lower courts to accept motions for reconsideration of judicial misconduct with a mandatory hearing before a different judge when supported by a prima facie showing of bias,

fraud, or retaliation, and for such actions to be excluded from immunity protection under *Ex parte Young*.

Applicant is a disabled, indigent, pro se litigant with multiple pending legal matters involving constitutional, civil rights, and ADA claims. Despite following all procedural rules, Applicant has suffered repeated instances of judicial misconduct, bad faith sanctions, denial of accommodations, and extrajudicial bias, causing irreparable harm to liberty, property, and health. The courts involved include state courts in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Colorado, as well as corresponding federal district courts. Applicant has exhausted or attempted to exhaust every available channel for relief, only to find judicial immunity and systemic bias blocking every avenue.

Immediate relief is necessary to prevent further irreparable harm, including imminent eviction, denial of disability-related accommodations, and ongoing denial of access to court through unconstitutional gatekeeping. As established in *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council*, 555 U.S. 7 (2008), injunctive relief is proper where the movant shows (1) likelihood of success on the merits, (2) irreparable harm, (3) the balance of equities tips in their favor, and (4) the injunction is in the public interest. Applicant satisfies all four:

Likelihood of Success on the Merits: Applicant presents compelling evidence from multiple cases across three jurisdictions demonstrating pervasive violations of the

First, Seventh, and Fourteenth Amendments, along with the Americans with Disabilities Act. These are not isolated incidents but interconnected patterns where judges and clerks repeatedly denied access to the courts, obstructed appeals, imposed sanctions in violation of statutory exemptions, and refused emergency protective relief without legal or factual justification. These actions reflect not only individual misconduct but a systemic failure of judicial and administrative oversight. Existing constitutional protections and statutory rights for pro se, indigent, and disabled litigants are being disregarded under color of law. The claims raised are legally sufficient to survive judicial and sovereign immunity under *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), and seek to enjoin ongoing unlawful conduct by officials acting outside the bounds of lawful authority.

Irreparable Harm: Applicant has been denied meaningful access to judicial review in multiple matters, including an urgent attempt to protect an elderly relative from financial abuse, and constitutional and statutory claims of discrimination, fraud, and retaliation. Fee waivers were denied using extra-judicial logic; appellate rights were sabotaged by procedural manipulation; misconduct complaints were dismissed without review. Each denial compounds the last, leaving Plaintiff with no legal remedy and no avenue to enforce rights or halt ongoing harm.

Balance of Equities: Applicant seeks only prospective and narrowly tailored relief: to prohibit the continued use of immunity doctrines as a shield for unconstitutional

retaliation and to mandate that motions alleging judicial misconduct be reviewed by a neutral judge. The requested relief restores, rather than disrupts, the lawful operation of the courts. The government has no valid interest in shielding unlawful acts from scrutiny.

Public Interest: The public interest lies in restoring judicial integrity and enforcing protections that already exist for pro se, indigent, and disabled litigants. These statutory and constitutional safeguards are being routinely ignored, manipulated, or denied outright by courts that now prioritize procedural formalism and deference to convenience and ego over justice. This case calls for a reaffirmation of equal access to the courts regardless of wealth or representation. At a time when public trust in the judiciary is at historic lows, granting relief would send a clear message that the rule of law applies equally to the governed and the governing and that the courts exist to serve the people, not protect wealthy or corporate entities.

Systemic Failure to Modernize: The judiciary's continued reliance on outdated administrative frameworks, paper-based filing systems, and unchecked discretionary practices has created a structural crisis that implicates and violates the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. Across the country, litigants—especially those who are indigent, pro se, or disabled—face arbitrary denials of due process, inaccessible court procedures, and

retaliatory sanctions that have no effective remedy due to the courts' systemic self-policing.

This dysfunction is not merely a matter of administrative backlog but a constitutional failure. The Supreme Court has repeatedly affirmed that access to courts is a fundamental right. In *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817 (1977), the Court held that the state must eliminate systemic barriers to meaningful access. In *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371 (1971), the Court emphasized that where courts are the exclusive avenue for relief, due process prohibits blocking that access. And in *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972), the Court mandated that pro se litigants receive meaningful consideration, not heightened scrutiny or exclusion based on technicalities.

Yet, today's judicial framework imposes heightened burdens on the very populations those rulings were meant to protect. Discretionary denials of fee waivers, opaque review processes, and absence of mandatory neutral oversight mechanisms have turned the courts into arbitrary gatekeepers rather than guardians of constitutional justice. The reliance on judge-created reputational records, informal internal communications, and local administrative preferences—without standardized review—further erodes equal protection and procedural fairness.

Moreover, the continued lack of modernization—such as mandatory electronic filing access for all parties, standardized procedural forms, and streamlined appeals processes—exacerbates inequity. In an era of digital governance, courts that rely on mail-only filings, hand-signed motions, and disparate local rules impose unconstitutional burdens that fall disproportionately on the most vulnerable. The decision in *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509 (2004), affirmed that Title II of the ADA requires access to courts to be meaningfully available to disabled individuals, and by extension, to all disadvantaged litigants. Current practices fail this mandate.

The doctrine of judicial immunity and the refusal of courts to entertain or meaningfully review claims of judicial misconduct without independent oversight violates both *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976) (requiring fair process before deprivation of rights), and the foundational principle of *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), which declared that it is the duty of the judiciary to say what the law is—not to insulate itself from it.

Finally, under *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978), systemic customs, practices, and policies that result in constitutional deprivations are actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. When state court systems adopt informal procedures or refuse to modernize in ways that knowingly deny constitutional rights, they are not exercising discretion—they are enforcing an unconstitutional

policy. The cumulative result is a nationwide erosion of judicial integrity, access, and equality—an unsustainable crisis that demands immediate remedy.

The systemic failure of courts to modernize their operations—resulting in overburdened dockets, procedural delays, and entrenched discrimination against pro se litigants—has been widely recognized as a constitutional and operational crisis. This assessment is supported by multiple independent analyses, including *The Pew Charitable Trusts*, “How Courts Embraced Technology, Met the Pandemic Challenge, and Revolutionized Their Operations” (Dec. 1, 2021); *Thomson Reuters Institute*, “2023 State of the Courts Report: Moving Toward Modernization” (Feb. 16, 2023); and *Center for American Progress*, “Structural Reforms to the Federal Judiciary” (May 7, 2019), all of which are available upon request.

Legal Authority Supporting Emergency Relief This emergency application is grounded in constitutional guarantees, statutory mandates, and binding precedent that compel immediate injunctive relief to halt ongoing violations of Plaintiff’s rights as a pro se, indigent, and disabled litigant. Across New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Colorado, state and federal courts have denied access to justice, imposed retaliatory sanctions, and obstructed procedural protections, violating the First, Fifth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Amendments, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The following legal framework, supported by Exhibits A–N, satisfies the requirements for injunctive relief under *Winter v. Natural*

Resources Defense Council, 555 U.S. 7 (2008): likelihood of success, irreparable harm, balance of equities, and public interest.

Multiple independent reports, including those by The Pew Charitable Trusts, confirm that over 30 million pro se litigants annually face systemic access barriers in courts across the United States. This is not an isolated phenomenon but a widespread constitutional crisis that disproportionately harms the most vulnerable—particularly the indigent, disabled, and self-represented—by denying them equal protection and meaningful access to justice.

Constitutional Violations of Court Access and Due Process First Amendment: The right to petition for redress of grievances includes unimpeded judicial access (Christopher v. Harbury, 536 U.S. 403 (2002)). Plaintiff faced retaliatory sanctions (e.g., \$5,000 in Abrams v. Isolda, Exhibit A) and procedural obstructions (e.g., rejected filings, Exhibit M) after raising judicial misconduct and seeking recusal, chilling protected expression.

Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments: Due process requires fair access to transcripts, appeals, and dockets (Griffin v. Illinois, 351 U.S. 12 (1956)). Courts denied fee waivers despite Plaintiff's documented indigency and disability (Exhibits F, N), coerced settlements (Abrams v. E. Research Technologies), and stalled cases for over 90 days (In re Lucille Nassman, Exhibit N), violating Boddie v. Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371 (1971). The Mathews v. Eldridge balancing test, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), confirms these denials

create a high risk of erroneous deprivation without procedural safeguards. Equal protection is also violated by systemic discrimination against pro se litigants, who are denied e-filing and face stricter standards than attorneys (Exhibits I, M), with no countervailing justification (*Shapiro v. Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618 (1969)).

Seventh Amendment: Unilateral cancellation of jury trials without notice or consent (*Abrams v. Lemonade Insurance*, Exhibits B–D) undermines constitutional protections and shields misconduct from impartial review.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Title II (42 U.S.C. §§ 12131–12134) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794) mandate court accommodations for disabled litigants (*Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509 (2004)). Courts refused Plaintiff's requests for accessible formats and processing delays (Exhibits F, N), violating 42 U.S.C. § 12203's prohibition on retaliation.

42 U.S.C. § 1983: Judicial and clerical obstruction (Exhibits F–M) constitutes a pattern of depriving federal rights under color of law (*Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978)). Hypertechnical rejections of pro se filings (Exhibit M) violate leniency standards for pro se litigants (*Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *Johnson v. Avery*, 393 U.S. 483 (1969)).

Judicial immunity does not bar injunctive relief for constitutional violations (*Pulliam v. Allen*, 466 U.S. 522 (1984)) or non-judicial acts like clerical sabotage (*Forrester v.*

White, 484 U.S. 219 (1988)) and extrajudicial reputational records (*Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9 (1991)). Plaintiff's claims under *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), target ongoing unlawful conduct by judicial officers, such as sanctions violating N.J. Ct. R. 1:4-8(f) (Exhibit A) and transcript obstruction (Exhibit I). *Verizon Md., Inc. v. Public Serv. Comm'n*, 535 U.S. 635 (2002), affirms federal jurisdiction to enjoin.

The judiciary's self-policing framework, coupled with Congress's failure to enact independent oversight, creates an unconstitutional system where judicial abuses go unchecked, violating separation of powers (*Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)). Plaintiff's experiences—retaliatory sanctions, denied fee waivers, and extrajudicial reputational records (Exhibits A, I, N)—reflect systemic barriers to access (*Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817 (1977); *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343 (1996)). Pro se litigants face a dual-track system, denied e-filing and subjected to unpublished standards (Exhibits I, M), constituting state-sponsored discrimination (*Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963); *M.L.B. v. S.L.J.*, 519 U.S. 102 (1996)). Immediate third-party judicial review is necessary to restore due process and public trust.

Conclusion :The Petitioner brings this emergency application not merely as an individual seeking relief, but as a representative example of a broader national crisis affecting millions of pro se, indigent, and disabled litigants. The systemic denial of access to justice through retaliatory sanctions, extrajudicial bias, administrative obstruction, and discriminatory procedural rules amounts to an unconstitutional

collapse of judicial accountability. When courts operate without neutral oversight, block access through gatekeeping, and weaponize immunity, the core guarantees of the constitution and its Amendments are rendered hollow.

The Constitution does not permit “injustice by inconvenience.” A judiciary that refuses to modernize, that shields itself from review, and that punishes those who seek redress is not acting within lawful bounds. This Court has the authority—and the duty—to intervene under *Ex parte Young*, *Pulliam v. Allen*, *Marbury v. Madison*, and *Bounds v. Smith*. Without such intervention, the Petitioner and others similarly situated face irreversible harm and systemic exclusion from the courts.

Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Honorable Justice Gorsuch grant this emergency application and issue the relief described herein, to uphold the Constitution, restore public trust, and prevent further irreparable harm.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF : Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court declare the following systemic practices and policies unconstitutional and incompatible with the guarantees of the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments:

1. That the imposition of sanctions, excessive monetary penalties, or coercive appeal bonds upon indigent, disabled, or pro se litigants in response to lawful filings or protected activity violates the rights to petition, due process, and equal protection.

2. That the widespread rejection of filings, denial of docket access, and obstruction of court participation through clerical or procedural gatekeeping deprives disadvantaged litigants of their constitutional right to access the courts.
3. That the use of undisclosed extrajudicial reputational records or internal clerical commentary to evaluate or discredit filings from self-represented individuals constitutes a due process violation and undermines the integrity of proceedings.
4. That granting attorneys exclusive access to electronic filing systems, automated notifications, and standardized tools, while relegating pro se litigants to outdated and inconsistent paper-based procedures, constitutes systemic discrimination without legal justification.
5. That the current model of judicial self-policing, in which allegations of misconduct are reviewed by the same judiciary accused of wrongdoing without neutral oversight, violates separation of powers and due process, and contributes to systemic and irreparable harm.
6. Declare that the routine dismissal and non-investigation of judicial and attorney misconduct complaints by oversight bodies, through rubber-stamping and summary denials, is unconstitutional, violating the First and Fourteenth Amendments by denying meaningful redress, due process, and public accountability.

Injunctive Relief

1. Enjoin all courts from enforcing sanctions or penalties against pro se, indigent, or disabled litigants where such actions stem from the exercise of protected

constitutional rights, absent clear and convincing findings of bad faith, made by a neutral arbiter.

2. Prohibit all courts and court personnel from using reputational histories, extrajudicial commentary, or undocumented clerical records to discredit or obstruct filings by self-represented litigants without notice, hearing, or due process.
3. Mandate immediate institutional reform, including but not limited to:
 - Universal implementation of electronic filing systems accessible to all litigants, not restricted to attorneys;
 - The creation and adoption of standardized forms and procedures for all court levels to ensure consistency and accessibility;
 - Automated digital docket tracking and notification systems for all parties to reduce reliance on physical mail and arbitrary clerk discretion.
4. Require that all motions alleging judicial bias, obstruction, or misconduct filed by self-represented or indigent litigants be reviewed by an impartial third-party judge not previously involved in the case, to ensure meaningful oversight.
5. Order that all state and federal courts adopt minimum constitutional safeguards and public transparency mechanisms regarding docket accessibility, accommodation for disability, fee waiver procedures, and sanctions review to prevent systemic abuse and ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and fundamental due process principles.

Respectfully submitted,

Joshua Abrams , Pro Se 07-23-2025

Supreme Court of the United States 202-479-3000 1 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20543 Plaintiff: Joshua Abrams v. The State of New Jersey; The State of Pennsylvania; The State of Colorado; and State Judicial Officers Acting in Their Official Capacity, Respondents.	▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲
Joshua Abrams, Pro Se abramslive@gmail.com 720-910-4829 1881 E 112th Pl, Northglenn Colorado 80233	Case Number: Division: Courtroom
Affidavit of Joshua Abrams in Support of Emergency Injunction	

I, Joshua Abrams, being duly sworn, affirm under penalty of perjury that the following is true and based on my personal knowledge and direct experience as a pro se, indigent, and disabled litigant. I have been subjected to a persistent pattern of judicial abuse and systemic denial of constitutional rights across multiple jurisdictions over the past five years. These events illustrate the urgent need for this Court to grant injunctive relief, issue a constitutionally grounded carve-out to absolute judicial and attorney immunity, and mandate a neutral, in-case review process to address judicial misconduct before irreparable harm occurs.

In 2020, I filed a disability-based employment discrimination claim in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia (Docket No. 2020-03840). I was ordered to exhaust remedies through the PHRC, which took two years and resulted in a superficial, conclusory decision. When I refiled in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern

District of Pennsylvania (Docket No. 2:23-cv-01881-JDW), the assigned judge displayed hostility toward the timeline and erroneously suggested my disability stemmed from substance abuse like alcoholism, without inquiry or evidence to recklessly suggest reason to dismiss or not apply disability protections. The judge then cited Plaintiff's access to PACER as a basis to claim that any confusion or lack of notice regarding specific filings was waived—despite Plaintiff's status as a first-time, self-represented litigant unfamiliar with PACER's interface. When Plaintiff expressed confusion about not receiving or locating a critical document that affected the ability to respond meaningfully, the Court used PACER access as presumptive proof of notice. After discovering the document, Plaintiff promptly moved to resubmit the prior response with the now-available information, but the motion was denied. The court's reasoning disregarded Plaintiff's pro se status and technical limitations, and the denial functionally penalized Plaintiff for procedural good faith. The case ended in a coerced, misclassified settlement that diminished its value. The tone, conduct, and rulings in this case demonstrated a clear pattern of bias and retaliation for attempting to follow lawful process.

Shortly after, I filed a legal malpractice and abuse-of-process suit in New Jersey Superior Court (Docket No. L-001628-20) against an attorney who suppressed settlement offers and extended litigation and abused processes for personal financial gain. The judge acknowledged the case was not frivolous, but sanctioned me \$5,000 for seeking reconsideration and recusal based on documented bias and

conflicts. (See Exhibit A.) These motions were procedurally proper and legally grounded. Despite a valid fee waiver and disability status, the sanction was issued in violation of N.J. Ct. R. 1:4-8(f), which exempts pro se litigants from monetary penalties. The Appellate Division (Docket No. A-561-23) summarily affirmed without addressing these protections.

When I submitted a Petition for Certification to the New Jersey Supreme Court (Docket No. 090809), it was returned with demands for expensive formatting and binding. Despite filing ADA accommodation and indigency-based waiver requests, the petition was never docketed or reviewed, blocking access entirely. (See Exhibit M.) This vertical collapse of judicial access—from trial court through the highest court—was not based on legal merit, but on discriminatory and retaliatory misuse of procedural formality.

In 2024, I rented a basement unit in Denver, Colorado, which lacked proper licensing and had a gas stove improperly installed next to the boiler without exterior ventilation. This led to gas exposure, verified through blood tests and vet records after my service animal collapsed. The fire department, influenced by the landlord, issued misleading reports suggesting mental instability. I filed suit in Denver County Court (Docket No. 24C00574), but the judge dismissed emergency motions and pressured a premature, undercompensated settlement.

I also sued Lemonade Insurance (Docket No. 24C01057) for denying covered living expenses. The judge in that case cursed at me, ignored filings, removed a previously scheduled jury trial (Exhibit B, C, D), and imposed a \$23,000 sanction with a \$6,000 appeal bond (Exhibit J). Appeals were denied without access to audio or transcripts (Exhibit H), which clerks later admitted were intentionally withheld (Exhibit I). I was told by staff that pro se litigants are subject to stricter treatment under internal orders. This series of acts shows a retaliatory and discriminatory environment allowed to thrive under the cloak of immunity. (See also Exhibits E–G)

Finally, in 2024, I attempted to file a Chancery probate action in Middlesex County, New Jersey, to protect my elderly grandmother, Lucille Nassman, from fiduciary abuse by the current power of attorney. The judge denied my fee waiver not based on submitted financial records, but on an outdated text message about a closed account. I submitted two more waivers and supporting evidence, but the case was never docketed. (See Exhibit N.) I filed a related federal complaint (Docket No. 3:25-cv-03038-ZNQ), but the court has taken no action in over 90 days despite emergency motions and follow-up.

The delay further evidences retaliatory inaction rooted in the misuse of informal and unregulated judicial records—records that operate as backchannel gossip networks rather than lawful case files. These internal notes, shared between judges and clerks without notice or due process, appear to brand litigants with

stigmatizing labels like “mental health case,” “problematic,” or “abuses process.” Such extrajudicial characterizations are not based on the record but on bias, retaliation, and disdain for prior protected activity. In Plaintiff’s case, this weaponized narrative has been used to justify discriminatory treatment, deny ADA accommodations, and obstruct access to justice solely because of past filings that challenged judicial or attorney misconduct. This is not recordkeeping—it is coordinated defamation under color of law.

These cases and the attached Exhibits A through N demonstrate systemic retaliation and denial of access based not on merit, but on status and classification. Judicial immunity is now used to avoid doing the job, not to protect those who do. Secret internal bias replaces neutral review, and procedural technicalities replace substance.

Plaintiff would pursue formal complaints against the judges and officials responsible for these unconstitutional actions, but the current legal framework renders such efforts inherently self-defeating. Attempting to file judicial misconduct complaints or initiate civil actions without first securing approval or clarification from this Court would almost certainly result in those filings being labeled as “frivolous,” “duplicative,” or “abusive,” solely because judicial and attorney immunity doctrines are presumed to apply. This creates a retaliatory and chilling effect that obstructs even the right to petition for redress of grievances. Plaintiff is

thus placed in a constitutional Catch-22: either remain silent and accept ongoing injustice, or risk sanctions and reputational harm for merely asserting legitimate claims. Without clear intervention from this Court, the system ensures that accountability is both procedurally and practically impossible—leaving victims of judicial abuse without any lawful path to seek remedy or review.

My affidavit is not a personal grievance but documentation of a systemic pattern harming millions of disabled, indigent, and self-represented Americans. Relief from this Court is necessary to restore constitutional balance, reaffirm protections under *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), and establish mandatory in-case review when allegations of judicial abuse are raised.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this ____ day of _____, 2025.

Signed: _____

Joshua Abrams

Supreme Court of the United States 202-479-3000 1 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20543 Plaintiff: Joshua Abrams v. The State of New Jersey; The State of Pennsylvania; The State of Colorado; and State Judicial Officers Acting in Their Official Capacity, Respondents.	▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲
Joshua Abrams, Pro Se abramslive@gmail.com 720-910-4829 1881 E 112th Pl, Northglenn Colorado 80233	Case Number: Division: Courtroom
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 39 and 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the Applicant respectfully moves for leave to proceed in forma pauperis in connection with the accompanying Emergency Application for Injunctive Relief under Supreme Court Rule 22.

Applicant is indigent and unable to pay the filing fees or costs associated with submitting this Application. Due to ongoing financial hardship, Applicant is submitting only a single printed copy of the Application and accompanying documents, and respectfully requests that the Clerk and reviewing Justice accept the submission as sufficient for filing and review under the applicable rules governing pro se, indigent, and disabled litigants.

A declaration in support of this motion is attached and made under penalty of perjury, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

Respectfully submitted,

Joshua Abrams 07-23-2025

Supreme Court of the United States 202-479-3000 1 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20543 Plaintiff: Joshua Abrams v. The State of New Jersey; The State of Pennsylvania; The State of Colorado; and State Judicial Officers Acting in Their Official Capacity, Respondents.	▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲
Joshua Abrams, Pro Se abramslive@gmail.com 720-910-4829 1881 E 112th Pl, Northglenn Colorado 80233	Case Number: Division: Courtroom
DECLARATION OF INDIGENCY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS	

I, Joshua Abrams, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge: I am the Applicant in the above-captioned matter and submit this declaration in support of my Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. I am currently indigent and unable to pay the filing fees required to submit this Emergency Application for Injunctive Relief to the United States Supreme Court. I am a former ward of the court at age 15 escaping toxic homelife, having aged out of the foster care and group home system at age 18 without housing, family, or financial support. I have no immediate family, no financial safety net, and no one to rely on for emergency needs.

I have no current income or employment. I recently exhausted the last of my unemployment benefits in June of 2025. I currently am approved for Medicaid and SNAP (food stamp) benefits, and I rely entirely on public assistance for survival.

I have no active bank accounts with usable funds, no property, one personal vehicle valued under \$3,000 I might have to live in, and no savings. I am not currently applying for Social Security Disability benefits, though I previously collected SSI benefits from approximately 2013 through 2017 due to mental health and trauma-related conditions.

I am engaged in multiple pending civil matters. Some of these actions may eventually result in relief, but as of the moment of filing am in abject poverty.

The present application has been prepared entirely by me, as a pro se litigant, and I am submitting it with only one printed copy due to the prohibitive cost of duplicating, binding, or formatting required by formal Supreme Court submission guidelines. I respectfully request that the Court waive such requirements due to my disabled and indigent status to grant leave to proceed in forma pauperis based on my documented and ongoing challenges.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Joshua Abrams 07-24-2025

Supreme Court of the United States 202-479-3000 1 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20543 Plaintiff: Joshua Abrams v. The State of New Jersey; The State of Pennsylvania; The State of Colorado; and State Judicial Officers Acting in Their Official Capacity, Respondents.	▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲
Joshua Abrams, Pro Se abramslive@gmail.com 720-910-4829 1881 E 112th Pl, Northglenn Colorado 80233	Case Number: Division: Courtroom
MOTION FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION AND REQUEST FOR ALTERNATIVE FILING RELIEF	

Petitioner, Joshua Abrams, respectfully moves this Court to grant reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, and to waive strict compliance with certain Supreme Court filing requirements due to his status as an indigent and disabled litigant.

Petitioner is unable to afford multiple bound paper copies, color covers, or professional formatting required for formal submissions, nor does he have access to the means necessary to comply with these procedural formalities. Petitioner suffers from documented disabilities and chronic financial hardship, which significantly impair his ability to meet such technical filing obligations.

This request is made in good faith and is directly related to the constitutional and statutory issues raised in the accompanying Application, which challenges, among other things, systemic discrimination and barriers faced by indigent and disabled litigants. Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court or the Clerk:

1. Accept the enclosed submission as filed in its current form, without requiring multiple copies, bindings, or color formatting;
2. Permit alternative compliance through scanned PDF or electronic transmission, should further documentation be required;
3. Provide any necessary direction for formal acceptance or docketing of this emergency Application consistent with Petitioner's rights under the ADA and the Due Process Clause.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court or Clerk grant this Motion for Reasonable Accommodation and allow this Application to proceed without prejudice due to technical noncompliance stemming from disability and indigency.

Joshua Abrams 07-24-2025

Supreme Court of the United States 202-479-3000 1 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20543 Plaintiff: Joshua Abrams v. The State of New Jersey; The State of Pennsylvania; The State of Colorado; and State Judicial Officers Acting in Their Official Capacity, Respondents.	▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲
Joshua Abrams, Pro Se abramslive@gmail.com 720-910-4829 1881 E 112th Pl, Northglenn Colorado 80233	Case Number: Division: Courtroom
APPENDIX TO EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	

The following exhibits are submitted in support of Petitioner Joshua Abrams' Emergency Application for Injunctive Relief. These documents, arranged in strict chronological order, present irrefutable evidence of systemic retaliation, targeted discrimination against pro se and indigent litigants, and a pattern of judicial and administrative misconduct designed to obstruct justice. The record reflects the use of punitive sanctions, strategic denials of access, and procedural sabotage aimed at chilling the exercise of constitutional rights and preventing higher court review. Rather than correct manifest legal error or respond to valid complaints, courts and oversight bodies across multiple jurisdictions acted in concert to protect bad actors, conceal judicial abuse, and punish Plaintiff for asserting fundamental legal and constitutional protections and the inherent rights of Pro Se , Indigent, and disabled parties of access to the courts.

Index;**Exhibit A – \$5,000 Sanction Against Disabled Pro Se Litigant**

September 25, 2023 | NJ Superior Court | Docket: L-001628-20 | A-561-23

Exhibit B – Court Order Setting Jury Trial

October 24, 2024 | Denver County Court | Docket: 24C01057

Exhibit C – Order Removing Jury Trial

November 21, 2024 | Denver County Court | Docket: 24C01057

Exhibit D – Denial of Motion to Reinstate Jury Trial

November 21, 2024 | Denver County Court | Docket: 24C01057

Exhibit E– Order Permitting Inflammatory Discriminatory Slurs against Plaintiff

December 10, 2024 | Denver County Court | Docket: 24C01057

Exhibit F – Denial of Appeal Bond Waiver Despite Indigency and Disability

December 26, 2024 | Denver County Court | Docket: 24C01057

Exhibit G – Judicial Misconduct Complaint Dismissed Without Investigation

January 7, 2025 | Colorado Commission on Judicial Discipline

Exhibit H– Appeal Denied Without Bond Order or Transcript Access

January 8, 2025 | Denver County Court Appellate Unit

Exhibit I– Clerk Email Admitting Transcript Sabotage and False Audio Denial

January 16, 2025 | Denver County Court Clerk's Office

Exhibit J – \$23,000 Sanction and \$6,000 Bond Entered After Case Closed

April 2025 (motion filed February 2025) | Denver County Court

Exhibit K – Initial Fee Waiver Denial Based on Temporary Unemployment Income

May 14, 2025 | Colorado District Court | Docket: 2025CV372

Exhibit L – Denial of Alternative Service Based on Indigency

June 27, 2025 | Colorado District Court | Docket: 2025CV372

Exhibit M– NJ Supreme Court Refusal to Accept Petition for Certification

June 25, 2025 | New Jersey Supreme Court | Docket: 090809

Exhibit N– Federal Court Inaction on Emergency Civil Rights Complaint

Present | U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey | Docket: 3:25-cv-03038-ZN

Exhibit A Order imposing a \$5,000 sanction on Petitioner, an indigent and disabled pro se litigant, after filing motions for reconsideration and recusal, despite an active fee waiver. The sanction disregarded Petitioner's documented financial hardship and disability status, appearing to penalize legitimate legal advocacy. The appellate court summarily affirmed the sanction without addressing Petitioner's arguments, and the state supreme court received a response filled with personal attacks rather than substantive legal defenses, highlighting bias in the proceedings.

Exhibit B Order setting a jury trial in Petitioner's case, confirming Petitioner's timely payment of the jury fee and proper procedural compliance. This order directly contradicts later claims by the court that Petitioner delayed requesting a jury trial. The document shows the trial was initially approved, underscoring improper judicial interference in its subsequent removal.

Exhibit C Order removing Petitioner's jury trial, claiming a missed deadline, despite evidence of prior approval and compliance with procedural requirements. The judge directed defense counsel to file the motion to remove the trial, which was not initiated by the defense. This action prevented Petitioner from exercising a fundamental right to a jury trial, reflecting judicial overreach.

Exhibit D Order denying Petitioner's motion to reinstate the jury trial, based on an incorrect claim of a missed deadline. The denial ignored evidence of Petitioner's timely compliance and the prior order setting the trial. This decision further obstructed Petitioner's access to a fair hearing, compounding procedural unfairness.

Exhibit E Order denying Petitioner's motion to strike a discriminatory slur ("baby dick retard") read aloud in court by the judge in the presence of defense representatives. The ruling allowed inflammatory language with no evidentiary value, demonstrating bias and hostility against Petitioner as a disabled litigant.

Exhibit F Order denying a \$6,000 appeal bond waiver despite Petitioner's documented indigency and disability, issued without explanation or a hearing. The decision blocked Petitioner's access to appellate review and transcript materials, creating an insurmountable financial barrier. This action prevented scrutiny of the underlying case issues, including judicial misconduct.

Exhibit G Letter dismissing Petitioner's misconduct complaint against a judge without investigation or requesting supporting evidence. The dismissal claimed such issues should be resolved through appeals, despite Petitioner facing barriers to appellate access. This reflects a lack of accountability in addressing serious allegations of bias and procedural violations.

Exhibit H Order denying Petitioner's appeal due to unpaid bond and transcript fees, despite no formal bond order being served on Petitioner. The Clerk's Office independently restricted access to transcripts, labeling the appeal as abandoned despite Petitioner's efforts to comply. This action terminated appellate rights through procedural barriers rather than judicial review.

Exhibit I Clerk email admitting failure to provide a transcript estimate and incorrectly stating audio recordings were unavailable for Petitioner's case type, despite court policy allowing access. This obstruction hindered Petitioner's ability to pursue an appeal. The email reveals administrative barriers that prevented fair access to essential case materials.

Exhibit J Order by a different judge imposing a \$23,000 sanction and \$6,000 appeal bond after the case was closed, without notice or an opportunity for Petitioner to respond. Collection efforts followed, misrepresenting the case as an auto insurance claim to harass Petitioner. These actions compounded financial hardship and further restricted access to justice.

Exhibit K Order denying Petitioner's fee waiver based on temporary unemployment income, despite notification that benefits were ending and evidence of indigency. The court disregarded Petitioner's

financial hardship and housing risks, applying rigid criteria without consideration of actual circumstances. This denial blocked access to the court at the outset of litigation.

Exhibit L Order denying alternative service of process despite Petitioner's acknowledged indigency, stating indigency was not a valid reason for relief. This imposed an unreasonable financial burden, requiring Petitioner to pay for private service while homeless or lose the case. The decision effectively barred access to justice from the start.

Exhibit M Order rejecting Petitioner's petition for certification due to minor formatting issues, such as paper size and binding, despite requests for ADA accommodations and fee waivers. The court delay and refusal to review urgent issues or allow electronic submission, citing costly physical filing requirements Petitioner could not afford. This prevented higher court review.

Exhibit N Record of inaction on Petitioner's emergency civil rights complaint and fee waiver, delaying protection against elder fraud for over 90 days. The court ignored documented evidence of fiduciary misconduct and denied access based on frivolous extra-judicial gossip and sources, despite multiple fee waiver requests. This inaction left a vulnerable elderly individual unprotected.

In Conclusion; The attached exhibits, though individually procedural, collectively reveal a systemic collapse of judicial accountability. Judicial immunity was intended to protect judges in the fair exercise of their duties—not to shield them from scrutiny when they abandon those duties altogether. Yet it has become a tool of evasion, enabling judges and clerks to act with impunity and reckless disregard. Procedure has been weaponized to punish a disabled, indigent, pro se litigant for merely attempting to assert rights explicitly guaranteed by the Constitution and federal law.

Exhibit A

Filed with the Court

SEP 25 2023

Eric G. Fikry, J.S.C.

PREPARED BY THE COURT:

<p>JOSHUA ABRAMS, Plaintiff, v. RICHARD ISOLDA, Defendant</p>	<p>SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION - CIVIL PART BURLINGTON COUNTY DOCKET NO. L-661-23 CIVIL ACTION ORDER</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

THIS MATTER having been brought before the Court on numerous Motions by Plaintiff, Joshua Abrams, appearing self-represented, and various Cross-Motions for Counsel Fees by Mark J. Molz, Esq. on behalf of Defendant, Richard Isolda; and the Court having considered the submissions of the parties, the oral arguments of counsel, if any, and for good cause shown:

IT IS on this 25th day of September, 2023 **ORDERED:**

1. Plaintiff's Motion for a new trial, filed on July 16, 2023 is **DENIED** for the reasons set forth on the record during the oral argument conducted on August 25, 2023.
2. Defendant's Cross-Motion for Counsel's Fees, filed on July 27, 2023, is **GRANTED IN PART** for the reasons set forth on the record during the oral argument conducted on August 25, 2023. Defendant's subsequent Cross-Motions for Counsel's Fees, filed on August 29, 2023, and September 12, 2023, in response to Plaintiff's subsequent applications are **GRANTED IN PART** for the reasons set forth in the accompanying Statement of Reasons pursuant to Rule 1:6-2(f).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Rule 1:4-8, Plaintiff **SHALL** remit to Defendant the amount of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) no later than thirty (30) days from the date of entry of this Order, in partial reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs incurred in connection with this action, for the reasons set forth in the accompanying Statement of Reasons pursuant to Rule 1:6-2(f).

Exhibit B

FILED Document: Denver Co
ISSUED
24C01057
Filing Date: Oct 24 2024 12:02PM
Filing ID:
Review Clerk: TXT

David Blackett
Judge

County Court, Denver County, Colorado
Court Address: 1437 Bannock St., Denver, CO 80202
Phone Number: (720) 865-7270

PLAINTIFF(S): Joshua Abrams

V.

DEFENDANT(S): Lemonade Life Insurance Agency
LLC

Case Number: **24C01057**

Courtroom: **170**

Div. **Civil**

**PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE DATE, JURY TRIAL DATE, EXCHANGE OF
DISCLOSURES, AND MANDATORY MEDIATION ORDER**

A **Pre-Trial Conference (Virtual)** has been set for **November 4, 2024 at 9:45 a.m.** A **Jury Status Conference (Virtual)** has been set for **December 4, 2024 at 9:45 a.m.** A **Jury Trial (In Person)** date has been set for **December 11, 2024 at 8:45 a.m.** Appearances are mandatory and must include someone with settlement authority.

All parties must appear **virtually** on the date of the **Pre-Trial Conference and Status Conference** via Microsoft Teams, the Virtual Courtroom Number is: **720-600-4350** and the Conference ID is: **608 643 14#**, link: **<https://bit.ly/dcc-170>**. All parties must appear **in person** on the date of the **Jury Trial in Courtroom 170**.

Unless more are requested, a pool of 14 jurors will be requested from the Jury Commissioner. Pursuant to Rule 347(h), each party shall have one preemptory challenge, and a jury of six will determine the case. Juror notebooks are not required. The court notes that jurors' lunches and/or dinners plus one bailiff are to be paid by the party who does not prevail at trial (see C.R.S. section 13-71-145). Until that determination is made, the court requests that Counsel confer about splitting the cost of juror meals for the number of day(s) of trial. The parties shall prepare, exchange, and file with the court stipulated jury instructions (pursuant to Rule 351) no later than 21 days prior to trial, and stipulated exhibit lists no later than 7 days prior to trial.

The parties are encouraged to communicate prior to the pre-trial conference. If a settlement is reached in advance of the pre-trial conference, a written stipulation, signed by all parties, must be filed before a court date will be vacated. No continuances will be granted, except upon written motion and for good cause shown.

CRE(vidence)

Exhibit C-1

FILED Document: Denver County
REVIEWED
24C01057
Filing Date: Nov 21 2024 03:00PM
Filing ID: FP7D4DAC22F7C8E
Review Clerk: TXT

David Blackett
Judge

DENVER COUNTY COURT, STATE OF COLORADO	
Address: 1437 Bannock Street Denver, CO 80202	
Plaintiff: JOSHUA ABRAMS	
v.	
Defendant: LEMONADE LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY	
<i>Attorneys for Defendant</i> Resnick & Louis, P.C. Jennifer M. Palmer, SB #27855 DTC Corporate Center III 7900 East Union Avenue, Suite 1100 Denver, Colorado 80237 Telephone and Facsimile: 720.398.6180 Email: jpalmer@rlattorneys.com	
▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲	
Case Number: 2024C01057	
Division 170	
NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF JURY DEMAND	

Defendant, Lemonade Insurance Company incorrectly named as Lemonade Life Insurance Agency, ("Defendant") by and through its attorneys, Resnick & Louis, P.C., hereby withdraws its jury demand in this case.

DATED: November 13, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

RESNICK & LOUIS, P.C.

/s/ Jennifer M. Palmer, Esq.
Jennifer M. Palmer, Esq.
Attorneys for Defendant

Exhibit C-2

This document contains a ruling of the court and should be treated as such.

Court: Denver County Court

Judge: David Blackett

Filing ID: FP7D4DAC22F7C8E

Date Ordered: Nov 21 2024 03:00PM

Case Number: 24C01057

Case Title: ABRAMS, JOSHUA VS LEMONADE INSURANCE AGENCY LLC

Court Authorizer: TXT

**Court Authorizer
Comments:**

Case converted to in-person bench trial at 9:45am on 12/11/24.

/S/ David Blackett, Judge

Exhibit D

This document contains a ruling of the court and should be treated as such.

Court: Denver County Court

Judge: David Blackett

Filing ID:

Date Ordered: Nov 21 2024 10:06AM

Case Number: 24C01057

Case Title: ABRAMS, JOSHUA VS LEMONADE INSURANCE AGENCY LLC

Court Authorizer: David Blackett

**Court Authorizer
Comments:**

Pursuant to C.R.C.C.P. 338(b) the demand for a jury trial must be made on or before the appearance date. The time period to request a trial by jury has run.

/S/ David Blackett, Judge

Exhibit E

This document contains a ruling of the court and should be treated as such.

Court: Denver County Court

Judge: David Blackett

Filing ID:

Date Ordered: Dec 10 2024 02:25PM

Case Number: 24C01057

Case Title: ABRAMS, JOSHUA VS LEMONADE INSURANCE AGENCY LLC

Court Authorizer: David Blackett

**Court Authorizer
Comments:**

The Plaintiff asks the Court to prohibit evidence referencing any profane and/or derogatory comments made by him, to Defendant, in reference to his claim. The Court cannot determine the relevancy of these statements prior to trial and finds they could be relevant for impeachment or otherwise. Thus, the Court denies the motion.

/S/ David Blackett, Judge

Exhibit - F

This document contains a ruling of the court and should be treated as such.

Court: Denver County Court

Judge: David Blackett

Filing ID:

Date Ordered: Dec 26 2024 12:46PM

Case Number: 24C01057

Case Title: ABRAMS, JOSHUA VS LEMONADE INSURANCE AGENCY LLC

Court Authorizer: David Blackett

**Court Authorizer
Comments:**

The Court considered the cost and judgment should the appealing party fail pursuant to C.R.C.C.P 411(a) in setting the appeal bond. The Court has reviewed Defendant's motion and finds no cause to waive the appeal bond that has been set.

/S/ David Blackett, Judge

Exhibit G

**DENVER COUNTY COURT
JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE COMMISSION**



January 7, 2025

Joshua Abrams

Re: Your Complaint against the Honorable David Blackett

Dear Mr. Abrams,

The Denver County Court received your complaint regarding case 24C01057. Thereafter, an investigation was conducted which included pulling the Court Registry of Actions, listening to and watching the recorded hearing as well as a review of the minutes, filings and motions filed in this case and considering your list of grievances in conjunction with the record. Significant time was put into this review process.

The complaint alleges that Judge Blackett was intemperate and appeared bias or prejudice in conducting the hearing, making rulings and in his decision. In reviewing the entire hearing, the Judge is quite calm and professional. The issue seems to be more with the ruling especially in light of the request to consider legal arguments and motions that have been filed. The Commission can only determine if a judge violates his or her judicial cannons. Based on the record, there is not a basis for a finding or conclusion that Judge Blackett has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct.

However, as a defendant, you do have the right to appeal the rulings to the District Court to determine whether the Judge abused his discretion or misapplied the law. That will be based on legal error and not violation of judicial conduct. Your time for that opportunity may have passed but I would encourage you to consult with an attorney.

Sincerely,

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

Kerri Lombardi, Presiding Judge
Denver County Court



Exhibit H
DENVER COUNTY COURT
CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER
1437 BANNOCK STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

January 8, 2025

Joshua Abrams

abramslive@gmail.com

Per Colorado Rules of County Court Civil Procedure Rule 411, filing an appeal requires certain paperwork and fees be filed with the Denver County Court within 14 days after the date of judgment and with the Denver District Court within 35 or 42 days of filing the Notice of Appeal with County Court.

The appeal initiated in **24C01057** does not comply with Rule 411 for the following reason(s):

- Notice of Appeal was not filed timely with County Court.
- Designation of Record was not filed timely with County Court.
- Appeal bond was not posted.
- Transcript deposit was not paid.
- Appeal was not filed timely in Denver District Court.
- Filing fee was not paid in Denver District Court.
- Transcript preparation work not paid for timely.

Therefore, the appeal is deemed abandoned and the trial court has been notified.

J. Ricks

Jeffrey Ricks

Denver County Court Appeals Clerk

CC: Case File, Parties/Counsel of Record

Exhibit I-1



Josh Abrams <abramslive@gmail.com>

RE: Follow up - 24C01057

1 message

DCC Appeal <dccappeal@denvercountycourt.org>
To: "abramslive@gmail.com" <abramslive@gmail.com>
Cc: DCC Transcriber <dcctranscriber@denvercountycourt.org>

Thu, Jan 16, 2025 at 5:51 PM

Good afternoon,

First, I will apologize for the lack of response to your transcript request email. I typically always communicate with pro se parties filing an appeal regarding the deadlines and early steps, and I'm sorry that your emails were an exception to this. That is a failure on my part. Our offices handle many cases and requests and we have been short-staffed for coordinating transcript requests since November (and even more so during the holidays) which has created delays and changes to our normal procedures.

The Clerks' office in room 135 of the City and County Building would have been a good resource for you on Dec. 26th and they could have helped with any transcript payment and bond information. When I received your request and your appeal information, the Appeal Bond and transcript fee were already past due, so I waited until December 30th to send the appeal letter I sent you in case you were going to pursue any further motions with the court prior to that. Most often, parties do not continue to want a transcript if the appeal is not moving forward and I may have assumed that was the case with you, but I apologize as you are correct, you had made a separate request as well that I never addressed.

Unfortunately, your separate request for just hearing audio cannot be fulfilled. If you see the note on the form you submitted, Audio recording is for "Small Claims Appeals only," and would also require a \$35 fee be paid. Your case does not involve a small claims appeal.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Audio Recording (CD/MP4)	\$35	For Small Claims Appeals only. *
Attach a Court Order to request the following types: CJD 05-03(V)(B).			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Overnight (a.k.a. dally)	\$5.85 /page	Next day, by court opening.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hourly	\$6.85 /page	2 hours of adjournment.

Additional fee for copies: \$1.35 - \$1.85/page. See CJD 05-03 Appendix A for a full list of prices.

Is this request for an appeal? No. Yes.

*** Note** On appeal, an audio recording can only work in place of a written transcript for **Small Claims** cases. C.R.S. § 13-6-410.

Please notify us at dcctranscriber@denvercountycourt.org if you wish to have a transcript made for non-appeal purposes. We do not have the ability to provide any kind of detailed quote as an outside transcription service handles transcript requests and they would provide you any payment information such as that. They do charge at these rates:

Exhibit I-2

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ordinary	\$3.60 /page	30 Days
<input type="checkbox"/>	Expedited	\$4.35 /page	10 Days

You can submit a new JDF4 form (attached) to dcctranscriber@denvercountycourt.org, or you may fill out the online form with the link previously provided you: https://www.denvercountycourt.org/data/#anchor_transcript_requests

You may have other options in your case you could pursue, but you could consult our Self-Help Center (**email**: dccselfhelp@denvercountycourt.org, **phone**: (720) 865-7819) or other counsel for guidance in these matters.

Thank you for your understanding and I apologize again for the lack of response from me regarding your transcript requests,



JEFFREY RICKS |He/Him/His

JUDICIAL ASSOCIATE - APPEALS CLERK
DENVER COUNTY COURT | CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

EMAIL IS THE BEST WAY TO REACH ME: DCCAPPEAL@DENVERCOUNTYCOURT.ORG

PAYMENTS, FILINGS, GENERAL QUESTIONS: CIVIL/TRAFFIC: (720) 865-7840 | CRIMINAL/MUNICIPAL: (720) 337-0410

From: DCC Transcriber <dcctranscriber@denvercountycourt.org>
Sent: Thursday, January 16, 2025 12:46 PM
To: DCC Appeal <dccappeal@denvercountycourt.org>
Subject: FW: Follow up

From: Josh Abrams <abramslive@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 16, 2025 10:30 AM
To: DCC Transcriber <dcctranscriber@denvercountycourt.org>
Subject: Re: Follow up

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside the organization**. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Exhibit I-3

Thank you for your prompt response regarding my previous transcript requests. I would like to take this opportunity to seek clarification on several points and address concerns related to my original email and subsequent follow-up.

On December 25, 2024, I submitted an email with two distinct requests:

1. An official transcript request for my appeal (JDF4 Transcript Request for Appeals).
2. An unofficial request for audio recordings for personal use (JDF4 Audio-Only Request).

I am confused as to why I did not receive any acknowledgment, estimate, or guidance in response to my inquiries, particularly given that my request explicitly sought clarification regarding costs and payment options for indigent parties. Your response implies that because the appeal bond was not posted and the transcription fee was not paid, my inquiries were not addressed. However, this explanation raises several concerns:

1. Lack of Communication Regarding Fees:

- Why was I not contacted about the \$200 transcription fee or provided with instructions on how or where to pay it?
- My original email explicitly requested an estimate for the associated costs, yet no response was provided.

2. Handling of the Audio Request:

- My unofficial request for audio recordings was unrelated to the appeal and should not have been contingent upon the payment of any appeal bond or transcription fee.
- Could you clarify why this request was also ignored?

3. Awareness of Case-Specific Details:

- Your response mentions the appeal bond and other case-specific information that I did not communicate in my initial request. Could you confirm how or why this information was considered in relation to my inquiries?

Your response suggests that this matter may have been influenced by judicial intervention or administrative orders. If such an order exists, I request an explanation of its scope and how it may have impacted your actions or responses. It appears that these decisions may have extended to blocking or obstructing my appeal rights, particularly regarding access to transcripts.

Please provide detailed clarification regarding any such orders or influences, along with any related documentation. If no such order or communication existed, kindly explain how or why this case-specific information was considered or used to arrive at your decision. Additionally, I would appreciate an explanation as to why no communication was provided to me regarding this matter, necessitating my follow-up.

4. Implications of Administrative Oversight:

- The lack of response and guidance effectively obstructed my ability to proceed with my appeal, as I was unaware of the costs, payment methods, or any necessary steps to move forward.
- This administrative oversight appears to have compounded the challenges I already face as an indigent litigant and could be perceived as a lack of good faith in addressing my rights to access court records.

At this time, I am not requesting or resubmitting any further appeal-related transcripts. However, I respectfully request that my original non-appeal audio recording request submitted in December be processed without further delay. Additionally, I request a formal response addressing the following:

- An explanation for why my December email was not acknowledged or answered.
- A detailed quote for the official appeal transcripts, as originally requested, and guidance on how such payments are to be made, even though I am no longer pursuing the appeal.
- Confirmation that my non-appeal audio request will be processed promptly, along with any associated costs or instructions.

I trust this matter can be resolved promptly and professionally. I look forward to your response.

Joshua Abrams

Exhibit I-4

On Thu, Jan 16, 2025 at 9:44 AM DCC Transcriber <dcctranscriber@denvercountycourt.org> wrote:

Good morning.

Your transcript request was initiated as part of your appeals indicated on your form submitted. Because the Appeal Bond was not posted in time nor was the \$200 transcription fee paid in time, your appeal did not move forward therefore your transcript was not processed. If you would still like a transcript you will need to submit a new non-appeal transcript request form. This can be done online here: https://www.denvercountycourt.org/data/#anchor_transcript_requests



Transcriber Office
Denver County Court | City and County of Denver

From: Josh Abrams <abramslive@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 16, 2025 9:02 AM
To: DCC Transcriber <dcctranscriber@denvercountycourt.org>
Subject: Follow up

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside the organization**. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I sent an email request many weeks ago, requesting transcripts and never got any response and wanted to understand what happened or why I never got a response

My name is Joshua Abrams, and I am a plaintiff in a pending civil suit

JDF4 TRANSCRIPT REQUEST.pdf
832K

Exhibit J

FILED Document: Denver County

ISSUED
24C01057

Filing Date: 4/11/2025 11:53:04 AM

Filing ID: FPD4214D4791825

Review Clerk: LXC

Judge: Theresa Spahn
Theresa Spahn
Judge

County Court, Denver County, Colorado
1437 Bannock Street, Room 135
Denver, Colorado 80202, 720-865-7840

Plaintiff(s): JOSHUA ABRAMS

V.

Defendant(s): LEMONADE LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY

▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲

Attorney: Jennifer M. Palmer, Esq.
RESNICK & LOUIS, P.C.
7900 East Union Avenue, Suite 1100
Denver, Colorado 80237

Phone Number: (720)204-2468

E-mail: jpalmer@rlattorneys.com
Atty. Reg. #: ~~47788~~ 27855

Case Number: 2024C01057

Division: Civil

Courtroom: 170

TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT

Original Judgment Amount: \$ \$22,730.83

Date of Judgment: 01/24/2025

Attorney Fees: \$ Included

Court Costs: \$ 0

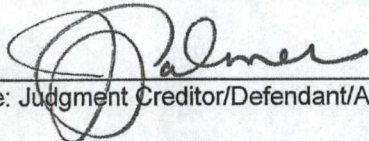
Interest Rate: 8 %

Interest: \$ 367.39

Balance Due on Judgment to Date: \$ 23,098.22

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the amount(s) due are a true and accurate representation of
a Complete Partial Adjusted

judgment owed by the Judgment Debtor/Plaintiff on the above referenced case.


Signature: Judgment Creditor/Defendant/Attorney of Record

27855
Atty. Reg. #

4/11/25
Date

The foregoing TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT is issued on the above mentioned case in the County Court in and for the City and County of Denver based upon the information provided by the Judgement Creditor(s)/ Attorney of Record, with said case remaining a record on file retained by my office.

Affix
Seal
Here

Deputy Clerk
Denver County Court

Date: _____

<input type="checkbox"/> County Court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District Court <input type="checkbox"/> Denver Juvenile Court <input type="checkbox"/> Denver Probate Court DENVER County, Colorado Court Address: 1437 BANNOCK STREET, RM 256, DENVER, CO, 80202		DATE FILED May 14, 2025
Plaintiff(s) JOSHUA ABRAMS v. Defendant(s) JOELLE BOUSHARD et al.		
		△ COURT USE ONLY △
		Case Number: 2025CV372 Division: 280 Courtroom:
FINDING AND ORDER CONCERNING PAYMENT OF FILING FEES		

Name of Party filing Motion: JOSHUA ABRAMS on 5/13/2025 (date).

Upon review of the attached Motion, the above party is:

- Eligible to proceed without payment of the following fee:
 - complaint petition answer
 - response motion to modify other
- Eligible to have the filing fee of \$ _____ paid in two three payments, with the first payment due by _____ (date) and the final payment due by _____ (date)
- Not Eligible to proceed. Party is responsible for payment of the filing fees.

Date: 5/14/2025

CHRISTOPHER JAY BAUMANN
District Court Judge
Signature of Eligibility Investigator, Clerk of Court, Judge/Magistrate

ORDER

The Court has reviewed the Motion (JDF 205) and so orders:

- As indicated above.
 - The specified party is ordered to pay \$ _____ by _____ (Date) to cover filing fees.
 - Other Motion to waive filing fee DENIED. Monthly income exceeds statutory guidelines. Pay filing fee within 28 days or case will be closed and any further proceedings will require the filing of a new case.
 - If the Court finds that by allowing a party to proceed with a payment plan, the party has agreed to pay the fee as listed above. Failure to pay will result in collection against the party. Costs associated with collection will be assessed.
- A subsequent motion to proceed without payment of filing fees must be filed upon order of the court or anytime the case is re-opened. Pursuant to 13-16-103, C.R.S., in the event the party who receives a waiver of costs prosecutes or defends an action or proceeding successfully, there shall be a judgment entered in his/her favor in the amount of the court costs and the party shall, upon collecting such court costs, remit them to the Court.
- The Court orders the appointment of counsel for appeal purposes.

Exhibit L

DISTRICT COURT, DENVER COUNTY, COLORADO Court Address: 1437 BANNOCK STREET, RM 256, DENVER, CO, 80202	DATE FILED June 27, 2025
Plaintiff(s) JOSHUA ABRAMS v. Defendant(s) JOELLE BOUSHARD et al.	
△ COURT USE ONLY △	
Case Number: 2025CV372 Division: 280 Courtroom:	
Order: PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION W/ATTACH	

The motion/proposed order attached hereto: DENIED.

Motion for Reconsideration is DENIED.

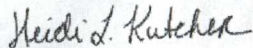
Motions for Reconsideration are disfavored. C.R.C.P. 1-121, § 1-15(11). Plaintiff does not raise any new arguments or bring to the court's attention any manifest error in its prior ruling. Therefore, the Motion for Reconsideration is DENIED.

Plaintiff requests the Court to provide legal advice/direct. The Court cannot provide legal advice or direct parties on how to proceed.

The Court considered all of the information provided by Plaintiff with his initial motion and against with this Motion. While Plaintiff showed he had tried to locate the Defendants in this matter. C.R.C.P. 4(f) requires the Plaintiff to attempt personal service. No attempts for service are included in either Motion. For more information, the Court refers Plaintiff to C.R.C.P. 4, a portion of which is included in the Court's previous order. The Court reaffirms that indigency is not a reason the Court can authorize substituted service.

The Court refers the Plaintiff to the self help center or <https://www.coloradojudicial.gov/self-help-service-process> for the variety of ways he can accomplish personal service, one of which does not require any financial burden upon Plaintiff.

Issue Date: 6/27/2025



HEIDI L KUTCHER
District Court Judge



Exhibit M

Supreme Court of New Jersey

Office of the Clerk

Matthew T. Kelly
Deputy Clerk, Chief Counsel

Heather Joy Baker
Clerk of Court

Christine A. Muller
Deputy Clerk, Chief Administrator

njcourts.gov • Tel: 609-815-2955

Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex • P.O. Box 970 • Trenton, NJ 08625-0970

June 25, 2025

Sent Via Regular Mail

Joshua Abrams, Pro Se
1881 East 112th Place
Northglenn, CO 80233

Re: Joshua Abrams v. Richard Isolda
Supreme Court Docket Number: 090809

Dear Joshua Abrams:

A notice of petition for certification (NPC) from the judgment of the Appellate Division in A-000561-23 and a petition for certification (PC) were received by this office on May 27, 2025. The case has been assigned the above docket number, which must appear on all future submissions.

The NPC satisfies applicable Rule requirements and has been filed. Please be advised that the following deficiencies were noted with respect to the PC:

- **An amended PC is required.** Specifically, the cover of the PC does not state the nature of the proceeding and the names of the judges who sat below, contrary to Rule 2:6-6(a). Please revise the PC cover to include the required information.
- **The PC cannot be submitted as an exhibit to an appendix. The PC must be submitted as a standalone document and comply with Rule 2:12-7.** Please resubmit an original and (3) copies of the amended PC limited to 20 double-spaced pages. All copies must be securely bound or stapled. Binder clips are not acceptable.
- **A certification of good faith was not included.** The petition must include a certification stating that "the petition represents a substantial



Exhibit N

ABRAMS v. CRESITELLO et al

New Jersey District Court

Judge: Zahid N Quraishi
Referred: Tonianne J Bongiovanni
Case #: 3:25-cv-03038
Nature of Suit 440 Civil Rights - Other Civil Rights
Cause 42:1983 Civil Rights Act
Case Filed: Apr 22, 2025

Docket Parties (3)

Last checked: Saturday Jun 07, 2025 9:56 AM EDT

Defendant

MICHAEL V. CRESITELLO, JR.

Defendant


JOHN/JANE DOES CLERKS

Plaintiff

JOSHUA ABRAMS
 1881 E 112TH PLACE
 NORTHGLENN, CO 80233

Docket last updated: 07/23/2025 11:59 PM EDT

Tuesday, July 22, 2025

9  notice Notice (Other) Tue 07/22 4:39 PM
 NOTICE of Judicial and Clerical Inaction & Request for Immediate Action by JOSHUA ABRAMS. Related [+]
 (mlh)

Wednesday, July 02, 2025

8  motion Compel Wed 07/02 11:50 AM
 MOTION to Compel Clerical & Judicial Duties by JOSHUA ABRAMS. (Filed via ADS) (jal,)