

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Anthony McGee v. Christopher Enfante, et al.

McGee · No. 23-cv-00375-AGT · Decided January 6, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Northern District of California denied Anthony McGee’s motions to seal, for default judgment, and for relief from judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60. The court also denied defendants’ requests for fees and to declare McGee a vexatious litigant. The court admonished McGee against filing additional duplicative motions in the closed case.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Alex G. Tse
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
DECIDED	January 6, 2026
DOCKET	23-cv-00375-AGT
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	After the action had been dismissed on the merits and the Ninth Circuit had issued its mandate, Plaintiff moved to seal records, obtain relief from judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b), and obtain default judgment. Defendants opposed those motions and requested fees and a vexatious-litigant designation.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The order applies the standards governing Rule 55 default judgment, Rule 60(b) relief from judgment, requests to seal judicial records, and prefiling restrictions for vexatious litigants.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district court order

TOPICS

- default judgment
- motion for reconsideration
- judicial notice
- evidence
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- civil rights
- evidence
- remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Plaintiff was entitled to additional sealing of purported juvenile court records.
2. Whether default judgment was available when Defendants had participated in the action and the motion was improperly noticed.
3. Whether Plaintiff was entitled to relief from judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(3), (4), or (6) based on alleged evidentiary misconduct, criminal-record issues, or access to juvenile records.
4. Whether Defendants were entitled to a vexatious-litigant designation or prefiling restriction without a hearing and opportunity for Plaintiff to be heard.
5. Whether Defendants were entitled to attorney fees without identifying authority supporting an award.

HOLDINGS

1. The motion to seal was properly denied because the records previously filed in the case had already been sealed, Plaintiff identified no specific additional records or docket numbers, and a request to seal the entire record was not narrowly tailored.
2. Default judgment was unavailable because Defendants had participated in the action and the case had been dismissed on its merits; the motion was also improperly noticed without a hearing date.
3. Relief from judgment under Rule 60(b)(3), (4), or (6) was denied because Plaintiff did not establish fraud, a void judgment, or another reason justifying relief.
4. The request for a vexatious-litigant designation or prefiling order was denied as premature because Plaintiff had not received notice and an opportunity to be heard on that request.
5. Defendants' request for fees was denied because they identified no authority supporting an award.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Prior to entering such an order, a district court must provide notice and an opportunity to be heard, develop an adequate record for review, make substantive findings of frivolousness, and narrowly tailor the order to prevent abusive litigation conduct.” (Section IV)

“All relief is denied.” (Section VI)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Defendants had previously filed redacted court records with motions to dismiss and obtained orders sealing those materials, and Plaintiff's complaint and attachments had likewise already been sealed. Plaintiff later sought to seal all juvenile court records, although he did not identify specific records or docket entries subject to further sealing. The record reflected that Defendants participated in the action, which had been dismissed on the merits, and that the materials at issue appeared to concern Plaintiff's adult criminal history while referencing juvenile offenses.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The underlying civil action was dismissed on its merits under Rule 41(b), and the Ninth Circuit issued its mandate. Plaintiff subsequently filed motions seeking sealing, default judgment, and relief from judgment. Defendants sought fees and a prefiling restriction based on alleged abusive litigation conduct. The district court denied all requested relief and admonished Plaintiff regarding further duplicative filings.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. General Motors Corp., 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002)
- United States v. McGee, No. 12-cr-00052, dkt. 303 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 13, 2024)
- Reyn's Pasta Bella, LLC v. Visa USA, Inc., 442 F.3d 741, 746 n.6 (9th Cir. 2006)
- De Long v. Hennessey, 912 F.2d 1144, 1147 (9th Cir. 1990)
- Ringgold-Lockhart v. County of Los Angeles, 761 F.3d 1057, 1062 (9th Cir. 2014)

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