

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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SEUNGJIN KIM,)	
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	Plaintiff,)	
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)	
	v.)	Civil Action No. 14-1107 (ABJ)
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GOOGLE, INC.,)	
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)	
	Defendant.)	
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MEMORANDUM OPINION

Plaintiff Seungjin Kim has filed a *pro se* complaint against Google, Inc. According to the complaint, “Plaintiff is an owner of the spiritual materials of Jehovah’s Witnesses” and an “anointed one[]” who has “copyright right and owners[hip] of the spiritual materials of Jehovah’s witnesses biblically.” Compl. ¶ 1 [Dkt. # 1]. Plaintiff claims that “[d]istribution of Religious Apps¹ is extended preaching work as door-to-door. (Matthew 24:14),” but that defendant has “terminated plaintiff’s developer accounts” and “deleted Plaintiff’s religious Apps” by “force many times.” *Id.* ¶ 3. Plaintiff further alleges that defendant has violated the First Amendment and “infringed religious freedom in U.S. history, Pilgrim Fathers.” *Id.* ¶¶ 4–5. Plaintiff seeks an order reinstating his terminated developer account and an award of \$10 billion, which he states is the “value of Divine Law, Religious Freedom that Pilgrim Fathers in U.S. history, and a value of the first amendment to the constitution.” *Id.*, Prayer for Relief, at 3.

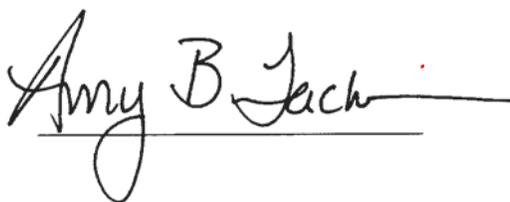
1 Plaintiff appears to refer to applications for use on Android devices and others. He also brought a similar lawsuit against Apple, Inc. based on its apparent unwillingness to allow him to distribute his application through the Apple Store. *See Kim v. Apple, Inc.*, No. 14-1034, 2014 WL 3056136, at *1 (D.D.C. July 7, 2014).

“Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. They possess only that power authorized by Constitution and statute, which is not to be expanded by judicial decree. It is to be presumed that a cause lies outside this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party asserting jurisdiction.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994) (internal citations omitted). In addition, “[i]t is axiomatic that subject matter jurisdiction may not be waived, and that courts may raise the issue *sua sponte*.” *NetworkIP, L.L.C. v. FCC*, 548 F.3d 116, 120 (D.C. Cir. 2008), quoting *Athens Cmty. Hosp., Inc. v. Schweiker*, 686 F.2d 989, 992 (D.C. Cir. 1982). Indeed, a federal court must raise the issue because it is “forbidden – as a court of limited jurisdiction – from acting beyond [its] authority, and ‘no action of the parties can confer subject-matter jurisdiction upon a federal court.’” *Id.*, quoting *Akinseye v. District of Columbia*, 339 F.3d 970, 971 (D.C. Cir. 2003). A district court may dismiss a complaint *sua sponte* pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3), when it is evident that the court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction. *See Evans v. Suter*, No. 09-5242, 2010 WL 1632902 (D.C. Cir. Apr. 2, 2010), citing *Hurt v. U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Cir.*, No. 07-5019, 2008 WL 441786 (D.C. Cir. Jan. 24, 2008); *Scholastic Entm’t, Inc. v. Fox Entm’t Grp., Inc.*, 336 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2003); *Zernial v. United States*, 714 F.2d 431, 433–34 (5th Cir. 1983).

Subject matter jurisdiction is lacking where a complaint “is patently insubstantial presenting no federal question suitable for decision.” *Tooley v. Napolitano*, 586 F.3d 1006, 1009 (D.C. Cir. 2009), quoting *Best v. Kelly*, 39 F.3d 328, 330 (D.C. Cir. 1994). A claim is “patently insubstantial” when it is “flimsier than doubtful or questionable . . . essentially fictitious.” *Best*, 39 F.3d at 330 (internal quotation marks omitted); *see Hagans v. Lavine*, 415 U.S. 528, 536–37 (1974) (“[F]ederal courts are without power to entertain claims otherwise within their

jurisdiction if they are so attenuated and unsubstantial as to be absolutely devoid of merit, wholly insubstantial, [or] obviously frivolous”) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted); *see, e.g., Peters v. Obama*, Misc. No. 10-0298, 2010 WL 2541066 (D.D.C. June 21, 2010) (*sua sponte* dismissing complaint alleging that President Obama had been served with and failed to respond to an “Imperial Writ of Habeas Corpus” by the “Imperial Dominion of Amexem,” requiring the plaintiff’s immediate release from a correctional institution).

Although mindful that complaints filed by *pro se* litigants are held to less stringent standards than those applied to formal pleadings drafted by lawyers, *see Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *Brown v. District of Columbia*, 514 F.3d 1279, 1283 (D.C. Cir. 2008), plaintiff’s allegations in the present case present “no federal question suitable for decision.” *Best*, 39 F.3d at 330. And to the extent that plaintiff invokes the First Amendment in his complaint, the Court notes that the First Amendment does not apply to a private entity like Google, Inc. Accordingly, the Court will dismiss this case *sua sponte* pursuant to Rule 12(h)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. A separate order will issue.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Amy B. Jackson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

AMY BERMAN JACKSON
United States District Judge

DATE: July 28, 2014