

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Ronald Satish Emrit v. Computer Programmers and App Developers
Working for Central Intelligence Agency CIA in Langley et al.

Emrit · No. 2:25-cv-10838-SB-BFM · Decided November 20, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of California dismissed Ronald Satish Emrit’s in forma pauperis action with prejudice under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). The court concluded that the complaint’s allegations were clearly baseless and frivolous, and stated that judgment would be separately entered.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Stanley Blumenfeld, Jr.
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of California
DECIDED	November 20, 2025
DOCKET	2:25-cv-10838-SB-BFM
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	A self-represented plaintiff seeking leave to proceed in forma pauperis filed an action asserting claims for industrial espionage, public nuisance, and tortious interference with business relations or contracts. The district court screened the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) and dismissed the action with prejudice as frivolous.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); dismissal is authorized when an in forma pauperis complaint is frivolous or fails to state a claim for relief.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished
PARTIES	Ronald Satish Emrit v. Computer Programmers and App Developers Working for Central Intelligence Agency CIA in Langley et al.

TOPICS

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the complaint should be dismissed as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).
2. Whether the complaint's factual allegations were sufficiently irrational or wholly incredible to qualify as factually frivolous.
3. Whether dismissal of the frivolous pro se complaint should be with prejudice and without leave to amend.

HOLDINGS

1. The complaint was frivolous because its allegations were clearly baseless and its factual contentions rose to the level of the irrational or wholly incredible.
2. A district court may dismiss a frivolous pro se complaint without leave to amend; the complaint here was properly dismissed with prejudice.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“To this end, the statute accords judges not only the authority to dismiss a claim based on an indisputably meritless legal theory, but also the unusual power to pierce the veil of the complaint’s factual allegations and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are clearly baseless.”

“A complaint is factually frivolous “when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible[.]””

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff sued more than 15 defendants, including entities and individuals associated with computer programming, technology, media, and commercial activities. He asserted claims characterized as industrial espionage, public nuisance, and tortious interference, based on allegations that computer programmers and app developers could control human behavior like video-game players control game characters. The complaint included highly speculative assertions concerning technology companies, gamers, and drug use, and sought \$45 million in punitive, compensatory, and treble damages.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed the complaint against more than 15 defendants and sought \$45 million in punitive, compensatory, and treble damages, among other relief. The district court conducted the required in forma pauperis screening and concluded that the complaint's allegations were clearly baseless and factually frivolous. The court dismissed the action with prejudice and stated that judgment would be separately entered.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000)
- Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989)
- Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992)
- Molski v. Evergreen Dynasty Corp., 500 F.3d 1047, 1061 (9th Cir. 2007)
- Watison v. Carter, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012)
- Cato v. United States, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995)

OPINION

Emrit

PER CURIAM.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RONALD SATISH EMRIT, Case No. 2:25-cv-10838-SB-BFM Plaintiff,

v. ORDER DISMISSING ACTION

WITH PREJUDICE

COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS AND

APP DEVELOPERS WORKING FOR

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

AGENCY CIA IN LANGLEY et al., Defendants. Plaintiff Ronald Emrit, a self-represented litigant seeking to proceed in forma pauperis, filed this action against over 15 defendants asserting claims for “industrial espionage,” public nuisance, and tortious interference with business relations or contracts. The Court screens the complaint, as required, to determine if it is “frivolous” or “fails to state a claim” for relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)–(ii); Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000) (noting that “section 1915(e) applies to all in forma pauperis complaints, not just those filed by prisoners”). I. This action is the latest in a series of complaints filed in this district describing Plaintiff’s various grievances with defendants including the “Wikipedia Search Engine,” “Will Arnett of Reeses Commercials,” “Saturday Night Live,” and “Jake from State Farm.” See Case Nos. 2:25-cv-10832-MCS-PD, 2:25-cv-10840- JAK-AJR, 2:25-cv-10843-MCS-JC, 2:25-cv-09730-CV-SK. In this case, he starts by musing whether “Bill Gates is a devil-worshipper or perhaps Lucifer himself” (Dkt. No. 1 at 6) and then launches into what appears to be an attack on computer technology. In the section of the complaint titled, “Nature of the Case,” he alleges: The plaintiff argues that computer programmers and app developers can control human behavior in the same manner that gamers control video game characters because Congress is slow and confused and does not know how to regulate technology companies with the “gamer mentality

from Silicon Valley” in which some people theorize that they hustle by staying up all night long and even taking “Crystal Meth” (the gamers) so that they won’t fall asleep while programming their apps in Northern California culture. Americans don’t want gamers high on Meth controlling human behavior and that it is why it is important for Americans to file lawsuits and to create judge-made law or common law as Congress is slow to create black- letter law from bicameralism and presentment. Dkt. No. 1 ¶¶ 1–2, 18 (emphases in original). In this prayer for relief, Plaintiff seeks \$45,000,000 in punitive, compensatory, and treble damages, among other relief. *Id.* at 10 of 16. II. A district court may dismiss a plaintiff’s complaint under § 1915(e) as frivolous. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989). “To this end, the statute accords judges not only the authority to dismiss a claim based on an indisputably meritless legal theory, but also the unusual power to pierce the veil of the complaint’s factual allegations and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are clearly baseless.” *Id.* A complaint is factually frivolous “when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible[.]” *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992); see *Molski v. Evergreen Dynasty Corp.*, 500 F.3d 1047, 1061 (9th Cir. 2007) (noting that a plaintiff “may cross the line into frivolous litigation by asserting facts that are grossly exaggerated or totally false”). Although pro se filings are ordinarily liberally construed, *Watson v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012), district courts may dismiss a frivolous pro se complaint without leave to amend, *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1127 n.8. Because Plaintiff’s allegations are “clearly baseless,” rendering the lawsuit frivolous, the complaint is dismissed with prejudice. See *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995) (affirming district court’s decision to dismiss frivolous complaint with prejudice). Judgment will be separately entered. Date: November 20, 2025

Stanley Blumenfeld, Jr. United States District Judge