

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Moon v. Trump

Moon · No. Civil Action No. 1:26-cv-00905 (UNA) · Decided May 8, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia grants the pro se plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis but dismisses the complaint as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). The court concludes that the allegations of conspiracy, stalking, attempted murder, theft, and related misconduct are irrational, wholly incredible, and insufficient to establish a plausible claim or invoke subject-matter jurisdiction.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Columbia
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Christopher R. Cooper
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Columbia
DECIDED	May 8, 2026
DOCKET	Civil Action No. 1:26-cv-00905 (UNA)
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	On initial review of a pro se complaint and an application to proceed in forma pauperis, the district court granted the application and sua sponte dismissed the complaint as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).
STANDARD OF REVIEW	On initial review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i), the court assessed whether the complaint stated a plausible claim and whether it was frivolous or malicious. A complaint is frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis in law or fact or alleges irrational, wholly incredible, or fanciful events.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	published

TOPICS

- subject matter jurisdiction
- pleadings
- motions to dismiss
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the complaint was frivolous or maliciously abusive of the judicial process under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).
2. Whether the district court could exercise subject matter jurisdiction over claims that were so attenuated and unsubstantial as to be absolutely devoid of merit.

HOLDINGS

1. A complaint must be dismissed on initial review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) when it lacks an arguable basis in law or fact, alleges irrational or wholly incredible events, or is plainly abusive of the judicial process. Plaintiff's complaint met those criteria because its allegations were rambling, incomprehensible, irrational, and fanciful.
2. Federal courts lack power to entertain claims otherwise within their jurisdiction when the claims are so attenuated and unsubstantial as to be absolutely devoid of merit. Because the complaint fell into that category, the court could not exercise subject matter jurisdiction over it.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“A complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” (556 U.S. at 678)

“A complaint that lacks ‘an arguable basis either in law or in fact’ is frivolous” (490 U.S. at 325)

“Over the years, this Court has repeatedly held that the federal 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.’” (415 U.S. at 536-37)

“when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible” (504 U.S. at 33)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff alleged that the President and others, including judges, conspired with Satan and Lucifer to interfere with his litigation, dismiss his federal lawsuits, and designate him a vexatious litigant. He also alleged that the President and others stalked him and engaged in attempted murder, theft, mayhem, and destruction. The court found the allegations rambling, largely incomprehensible, irrational, and wholly incredible.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed a pro se complaint against Donald J. Trump and an application to proceed in forma pauperis. The court granted in forma pauperis status, determined that the complaint was both frivolous and maliciously abusive of the judicial process, and dismissed the case without further proceedings.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)
- Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)
- Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989)
- Crisafi v. Holland, 655 F.2d 1305, 1307-09 (D.C. Cir. 1981)
- Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528, 536-37 (1974)
- Newburyport Water Co. v. Newburyport, 193 U.S. 561, 579 (1904)
- Tooley v. Napolitano, 586 F.3d 1006, 1010 (D.C. Cir. 2009)
- Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992)
- Ibrahim v. Dist. of Columbia, Nos. 93-0002, Civ. A. 93-0060, 1993 WL 30814, at *1 (D.D.C. Jan. 29, 1993)
- Ibrahim v. D.C. Dep't of Corrections, No. 93-7029, 1993 WL 328110 (D.C. Cir. July 7, 1993) (per curiam)

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