

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Ha-Rakhamon Azizi v. United States Dept. of Justice, et al.

No. CV 25-7562-CAS(E) (C.D. Cal. Sept. 4, 2025) · No. No. CV 25-7562-CAS(E) · Decided September 4, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of California dismissed the pro se plaintiff's complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The court concluded that the complaint was manifestly insubstantial and that the jurisdictional defect could not be cured by amendment, so it dismissed the action with prejudice and vacated the reference to the Magistrate Judge.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Christina A. Snyder
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of California
DECIDED	September 4, 2025
DOCKET	No. CV 25-7562-CAS(E)
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff, proceeding pro se, filed a paid complaint against numerous defendants. The district court dismissed the action sua sponte for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and with prejudice.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court independently assessed subject matter jurisdiction and whether the complaint was so frivolous and insubstantial that it failed to present a federal controversy.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district court order
PARTIES	Ha-Rakhamon Azizi, Yahouda Azizi v. United States Department of Justice, et al.

TOPICS

- subject matter jurisdiction
- pleadings
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- federal jurisdiction
- civil rights

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the complaint was so obviously frivolous, insubstantial, and implausible that it failed to confer federal subject matter jurisdiction.
2. Whether the action could be dismissed sua sponte for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and with prejudice because the jurisdictional defect could not be cured by amendment.

HOLDINGS

1. A paid complaint that is obviously frivolous does not confer subject matter jurisdiction, and dismissal is proper when the asserted federal claim is so insubstantial, implausible, foreclosed, or devoid of merit that it does not present a federal controversy.
2. A district court may dismiss an action sua sponte for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and dismissal with prejudice is appropriate when the jurisdictional defect cannot be cured by amendment.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“A paid complaint that is ‘obviously frivolous’ does not confer subject matter jurisdiction”

“dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction is proper when the federal claim is “so insubstantial, implausible, foreclosed by prior decisions of this Court, or otherwise completely devoid of merit as not to involve a federal controversy.””

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff filed a voluminous complaint naming the United States Department of Justice, the Beverly Hills Police Department, the Los Angeles Police Department, Torat Hayim Synagogue, and other defendants. The complaint asserted allegations involving mind manipulation, disrespecting the Creator, hostage taking, sabotage of religious articles, theft of inventions, and implantation of hair on Plaintiff's body. Plaintiff appeared to seek millions of dollars and possibly injunctive relief.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On August 13, 2025, Plaintiff paid the filing fee and filed a voluminous complaint. The court determined that the complaint was largely incomprehensible, wholly insubstantial, and incapable of conferring federal subject matter jurisdiction. The court vacated the reference to the Magistrate Judge and dismissed the action with prejudice, directing entry of judgment.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Azizi v. American Government, et al., No. CV 09-6677-CAS(CT)
- Azizi v. American Government, et al., No. CV 10-2108-CAS(E)
- Azizi v. The U.S. of America, et al.

- Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227 n.6 (9th Cir. 1984)
- Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528, 536-37 (1974)
- Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327 n.6 (1989)
- Bell v. Hood, 327 U.S. 678, 681-82 (1946)
- Franklin v. Oregon Welfare Division, 662 F.2d 1337, 1342-43 (9th Cir. 1981)
- O'Brien v. United States Department of Justice, 927 F. Supp. 382, 384 (D. Ariz. 1995), aff'd, 76 F.3d 387 (9th Cir. 1996)
- Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment, 523 U.S. 83, 89 (1998)
- Fiedler v. Clark, 714 F.2d 77, 78 (9th Cir. 1983)

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