

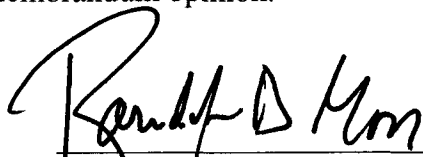


The United States governments contain only 3 three sovereign[.]s.” He also alleges that “the El Salvadorians control the construction sites,” and that “the traitors and invad[e]rs control the legislative, executive, and judicial power.”

A federal district court lacks jurisdiction to review the decisions of a state court, *see Richardson v. District of Columbia Court of Appeals*, 83 F.3d 1513, 1514 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (citing *District of Columbia v. Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462, 476 (1983) and *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923), *aff’d*, No. 94-5079, 1994 WL 474995 (D.C. Cir. 1994), *cert. denied*, 513 U.S. 1150 (1995)), and cannot grant relief against the United States without a waiver of sovereign immunity, *Dalehite v. United States*, 346 U.S. 15, 30 (1953). Such a waiver, moreover, must be clear and unequivocal. *United States v. Mitchell*, 445 U.S. 535, 538 (1980) (citation omitted). A waiver of sovereign immunity “must be unequivocally expressed in statutory text, and [it cannot] be implied.” *Lane v. Pena*, 518 U.S. 187, 192 (1996) (citations omitted). Finally, a court may dismiss a complaint as 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), or “postulat[e] events and circumstances of a wholly fanciful kind,” *Crisafi v. Holland*, 655 F.2d 1305, 1307–08 (D.C. Cir. 1981).

The instant complaint fails for all of these reasons. The court will, accordingly, dismiss the action. A separate order accompanies this memorandum opinion.

Date: Dec. 20, 2019

  
United States District Judge