

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

DAVID R. MANUEL,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 22-586 (UNA)
)	
UNITED STATES,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Plaintiff, appearing *pro se*, has filed a Petition, ECF No. 1, and an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, ECF No. 2. The Court will grant the application and dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction.

Federal courts “possess only that power authorized by Constitution and statute[.]” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). “Article III of the United States Constitution limits the judicial power to deciding ‘Cases’ and ‘Controversies.’” *In re Navy Chaplaincy*, 534 F.3d 756, 759 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (quoting U.S. Const. art. III, § 2). “One element of the case-or-controversy requirement is that plaintiffs must establish that they have standing to sue.” *Comm. on Judiciary of U.S. House of Representatives v. McGahn*, 968 F.3d 755, 762 (D.C. Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted). “To satisfy the constitutional minimum for standing, an alleged injury must either have ‘a close relationship to a harm that has traditionally been regarded as providing a basis for a lawsuit in English or American courts,’ *or* a statute must make the injury ‘legally cognizable.’ ” *Farrell v. Blinken*, 4 F.4th 124, 135 (D.C. Cir. 2021) (quoting *Twin Rivers Paper Co. v. SEC*, 934 F.3d 607, 616 (D.C. Cir. 2019) (other citation omitted))

