

do not plead a particularized injury. Instead, Plaintiff makes generalized 1 grievances against the executive and legislative branches of the United 2 States government for various actions and inactions over the last few years. 3 4 Plaintiff, however, is a private individual, and cannot invoke the judicial power to determine the validity of executive or legislative action unless he "show[s] 5 that he has sustained or is immediately in danger of sustaining a direct injury 6 as the result of that action and it is not sufficient that he has merely a general 7 interest common to all members of the public." Lujan, 504 U.S. at 575 8 9 (quoting Ex parte Lévitt, 302 U.S. 633, 634 (1937)). Plaintiff's one allegation that can potentially to be construed as a direct injury is his denial of a 10 congressional hearing by Defendants. Nonetheless, this alleged injury also 11 fails to confer standing because Plaintiff has "no constitutional right as [a] 12 13 member[] of the public to a government audience for [his] policy views." Minnesota State Bd. for Cmty. Colleges v. Knight, 465 U.S. 271, 286 (1984). 14 15 Therefore, Plaintiff's has not met his burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction in response to the Court's OSC and this action is 16 17 **DISMISSED** with prejudice. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly and close the case. 18

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20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 DATED: January 22, 2015

Z. Chief Judge United States District Court