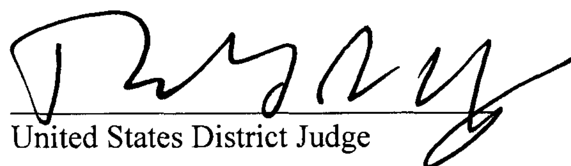
"[A]ny civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant . . . to the district court of the United States for the district . . . embracing the place where such action is pending." 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Removal of the plaintiff's Florida case is not proper for three reasons: this plaintiff is not the defendant in the Florida case; the District of Columbia is not the federal district within which the Florida case is pending; and the Florida case has concluded. Furthermore, even if the plaintiff demonstrates that diversity jurisdiction exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a), it is doubtful that this district is the proper venue for resolution of the plaintiff's claims because none of the parties resides in the District of Columbia and none of the events giving rise to the plaintiff's claims occurred here. Lastly, as a general rule applicable here, a federal district court lacks jurisdiction to review the decisions of other courts. *See United States v. Choi*, 818 F. Supp. 2d 79, 85 (D.D.C. 2011) (noting that district courts "generally lack[] appellate jurisdiction over other judicial bodies, and cannot exercise appellate mandamus over other courts") (citing *Lewis v. Green*, 629 F. Supp. 546, 553 (D.D.C.1986)).

The Court will grant the plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and dismiss the complaint without prejudice. An Order is issued separately.

DATE: January 13, 2019



United States District Judge