



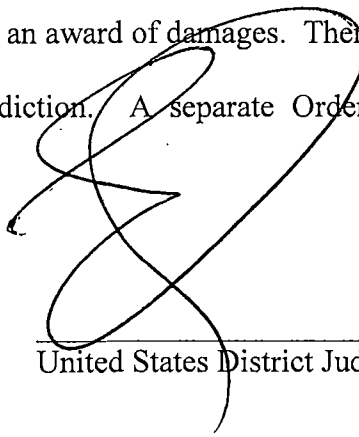
amount in controversy that exceeds \$75,000.” He states broadly that defendants have engaged in some undefined conspiracy to violate his property rights. Plaintiff has failed to establish subject matter jurisdiction.

The subject matter jurisdiction of the federal district courts is limited and is set forth generally at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1332. Under those statutes, federal jurisdiction is available only when a “federal question” is presented or the parties are of diverse citizenship and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. A party seeking relief in the district court must at least plead facts that bring the suit within the court's jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). Failure to plead such facts warrants dismissal of the action. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).

Plaintiff has failed to establish diversity jurisdiction because he, and one of the named defendants, are citizens of Ohio. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Plaintiff has also failed to raise any federal question. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331. In fact, it is unclear what actual damages, if any, plaintiff alleges he has suffered. Instead of providing notice of a claim pursuant to Rules 8 and 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and D.C. Local Civil Rule 5.1, he provides a list of other cases filed in Ohio, with no contextual information, and over which this Court likely has no jurisdiction. He also provides a list of questions which constitute non-sequiturs, and if they are intended to be directed to this Court, it has obligation to answer them, as pled.

The complaint fails to set forth allegations with respect to this Court’s jurisdiction over the plaintiff’s entitlement to relief or a valid basis for an award of damages. Therefore, this case will be dismissed for want of subject matter jurisdiction. A separate Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: April 16, 2019

  
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United States District Judge