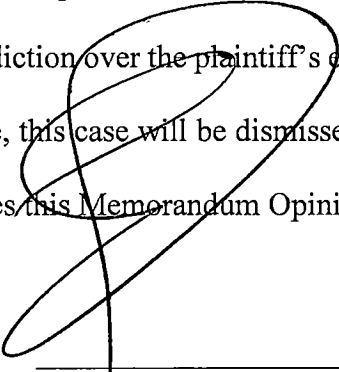


appropriate statutes. Plaintiff also requests that the Court “look into [his] situation[,]” “give [him] the name and address of the District Attorney[,]” and “phone [him]” regarding these allegations. The Court is an inappropriate forum for these particular requests and is under no obligation to engage in these actions. *See Ficken v. Golden*, 696 F. Supp. 2d 21, 33 n.11 (D.D.C. 2010) (citation omitted).

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 and has also failed to raise any federal question. In fact, it is unclear what cause(s) of action plaintiff intends. 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 25, 2019



United States District Judge