

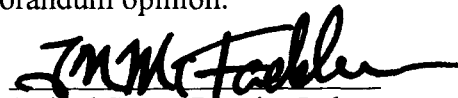
[sic] “monetary relief due to the continuance of the conspiracy, forced indigence, Right Deprivations, Right Abridgments, and continued stress[,] in the amount of \$7 Billion of U.S. Currency in damages, [and/or] Plaintiff could opt for the Federal Court to implement Article III of the Constitution in exercising jurisdiction in accordance to Law[,] and Order the Virginia Treasury Department to provide the intangible property records[.]” He further alleges that he has notified several United States Congress members of this conspiracy, and that “[b]oth [Presidents] Obama and Trump were also informed of these experiences.”

The court cannot exercise subject matter jurisdiction over a frivolous complaint, *Hagans v. Lavine*, 415 U.S. 528, 536-37 (1974) (“Over the years, this Court has repeatedly held that the federal courts are without power to entertain claims otherwise within their jurisdiction if they are ‘so attenuated and unsubstantial as to be absolutely devoid of merit.’ ”) (quoting *Newburyport Water Co. v. Newburyport*, 193 U.S. 561, 579 (1904)); *Tooley v. Napolitano*, 586 F.3d 1006, 1010 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (examining cases dismissed “for patent insubstantiality,” including where the plaintiff allegedly “was subjected to a campaign of surveillance and harassment deriving from uncertain origins.”). A court may dismiss a complaint as frivolous “when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible,” *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992), or “postulat[e] events and circumstances of a wholly fanciful kind,” *Crisafi*, 655 F.2d at 1307-08.

The instant complaint satisfies this standard. In addition to failing to state a claim for relief, the complaint is deemed frivolous on its face. Consequently, the complaint and this case will be dismissed. A separate order accompanies this memorandum opinion.

Date:

3/5/20


United States District Judge