

the United States Government for successfully prosecuting Plaintiff for Medicare fraud.²
(*See Compl.*).

II. LEGAL STANDARD

District courts must review complaints in civil actions in which a litigant is proceeding *in forma pauperis* and must *sua sponte* dismiss any claim that is frivolous, is malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

III. DISCUSSION

A. Jurisdiction

Plaintiff invokes federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and original diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

B. Sovereign Immunity

The federal government has sovereign immunity unless it waives its immunity or consents to suit. “It is an axiom of our jurisprudence. The government is not liable to suit unless it consents thereto, and its liability in suit cannot be extended beyond the plain language of the statute authorizing it.” *Price v. United States*, 174 U.S. 373, 375-76 (1899).

Plaintiff’s suit is just the sort barred by sovereign immunity. While in her complaint Plaintiff cites pages of statutes, judicial opinions, and the United States Constitution itself, she offers nothing that resembles a coherent assertion of how or why she is able to bring suit against the federal government. (*See Compl.*). As such, her case must be barred from proceeding because it seeks “monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C.

² Parsing out the meat of the complaint here would be an academic exercise and is unnecessary for this Court’s decision today.

§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(iii).

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Plaintiff's complaint is dismissed. An appropriate order follows.

Dated: 03/14/2018

s/ Robert B. Kugler
ROBERT B. KUGLER
United State District Judge