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**Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy  
Courts for the District of Columbia**

Defendant.

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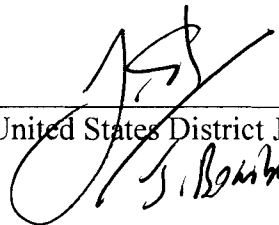
Civil Action No. **12 0164**

Plaintiff is a resident of North Richland Hills, Texas, suing the United States for \$500 million in damages and injunctive relief. A claim for monetary damages against the United States is cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671 *et seq.* Such a claim is maintainable, however, only after the plaintiff has exhausted administrative remedies by "first present[ing] the claim to the appropriate Federal agency. . . ." 28 U.S.C. § 2675. This exhaustion requirement is jurisdictional. *See GAF Corp. v. United States*, 818 F.2d 901, 917-20 (D.C. Cir. 1987); *Jackson v. United States*, 730 F.2d 808, 809 (D.C. Cir. 1984); *Stokes v. U.S. Postal Service*, 937 F. Supp. 11, 14 (D.D.C. 1996). The plaintiff has not indicated that he exhausted his administrative remedies under the FTCA. Therefore, his claim for damages must be dismissed for failure to exhaust. *See Abdurrahman v. Engstrom*, 168 Fed.Appx. 445,

445 (D.C. Cir. 2005) (per curiam) (“[T]he district court properly dismissed case [based on unexhausted FTCA claim] for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.”).

Plaintiff seeks “injunctive relief against the United States secret service and the president of the United States . . . to end the harassment and the invasion of privacy, and the civil rights violations . . . .” Compl. at 2-3. However, plaintiff’s rambling statements provide no rational basis for issuing an injunction and, in fact, “constitute the sort of patently insubstantial claims” that deprive the Court of subject matter jurisdiction. *Tooley v. Napolitano*, 586 F.3d 1006, 1010 (D.C. Cir. 2009); see *Caldwell v. Kagan*, 777 F. Supp.2d 177, 178 (D.D.C. 2011) (“A district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction when the complaint ‘is patently insubstantial, presenting no federal question suitable for decision.’”) (quoting *Tooley*, 586 F.3d at 1009). Hence, the complaint will be dismissed in its entirety. A separate Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: January 13, 2012

  
United States District Judge