

JUN 11 2012

Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy
Courts for the District of ColumbiaUNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Tyrone Julius,

Plaintiff,

v.

Novor *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

12 0948

MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter is before the Court on plaintiff's three *pro se* complaints consolidated into this one civil action and his application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.¹ The Court will grant plaintiff's application and dismiss the complaints for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3) (requiring the court to dismiss an action "at any time" it determines that subject matter jurisdiction is wanting).

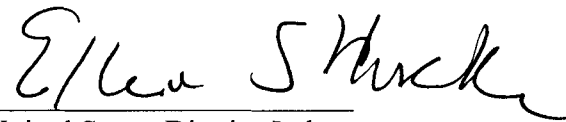
The subject matter jurisdiction of the federal district courts is limited and is set forth generally at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1332. Under those statutes, federal jurisdiction is available only when a "federal question" is presented or the parties are of diverse citizenship and the amount in controversy 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).

Plaintiff, a District of Columbia resident, sues defendants located in the District of Columbia for \$999 million in damages. The complaints, lacking any cogent facts, neither present

¹ The consolidated complaints are *Julius v. Novor*, *Julius v. Garry Steel P.C.*, and *Julius v. Capital One Bank*, all of which were presented to the Clerk's Office on April 3, 2012.

a federal question nor provide a basis for diversity jurisdiction. Even if a basis for federal court jurisdiction existed, the complaints' allegations "constitute the sort of patently insubstantial claims" that would deprive the Court of subject matter jurisdiction. *Tooley v. Napolitano*, 586 F.3d 1006, 1010 (D.C. Cir. 2009). A separate Order of dismissal accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

DATE: June 5, 2012


United States District Judge