

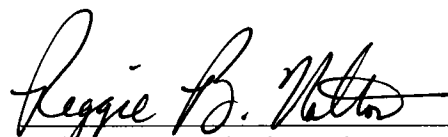


Travelers from “claiming . . . , either directly or by counsel, that . . . [plaintiff] was convicted of the crime of threatening Bob Graham with intent to corrupt him,” and “a new and a fair hearing on [his] claim that the Florida State Attorney wants territorial jurisdiction to punish [him] but his does not have it.” *Id.* at 8 (page number designated by the Court).

The Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to entertain a complaint that is “so attenuated and unsubstantial as to be absolutely devoid of merit.” *Hagans v. Lavine*, 415 U.S. 528, 536–37 (1974) (quoting *Newburyport Water Co. v. Newburyport*, 193 U.S. 561, 579 (1904)); accord *Tooley v. Napolitano*, 586 F.3d 1006, 1009 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (“A complaint may be dismissed on jurisdictional grounds when it “is ‘patently insubstantial,’ presenting no federal question suitable for decision.”) (quoting *Best v. Kelly*, 39 F.3d 328, 330 (D.C. Cir. 1994)). Plaintiff’s complaint meets this standard. It is apparent that plaintiff indeed has been convicted of crimes in the Florida courts, *see, e.g., The Florida Bar v. MacGuire*, 529 S.2d 669, 669 (Fla. 1988) (“William MacGuire pled nolo contendere and was found guilty on August 8, 1986 of violating sections 838.021 and 836.10, Florida Statutes (1985), for making verbal and written threats to kill the then-Governor of Florida, Bob Graham.”) (per curiam), and this Court has no authority to review the rulings of the Florida courts, *see, e.g., MacGuire v. Street*, 1 F.3d 1233 (4th Cir. 1993) (per curiam) (“Because federal courts are without jurisdiction to review the final judgment of a state court in a particular case, MacGuire’s complaint was properly dismissed.”).

An Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

DATE: *November 13, 2015*

  
United States District Judge