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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JS-6  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

EAST CARSON HOUSING PARTNERS LP,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
VERONICA GIPSON, Does 1 to 10, inclusive,  
  
Defendants.

**Case No. CV 17-01284-ODW (RAOx)**

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION AND DENYING REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS**

**I.  
FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff East Carson Housing Partners LP (“Plaintiff”) filed an unlawful detainer action in Los Angeles County Superior Court against Veronica Gipson and Does 1 to 10 (“Defendants”) on or about January 13, 2017. Notice of Removal (“Removal”) & Attached Complaint for Unlawful Detainer (“Compl.”), Dkt. No. 1. Defendants are allegedly unauthorized tenants of real property located in Carson, California (“the property”). Compl., ¶¶ 3, 6. Plaintiff is the owner of the property. *Id.* at ¶¶ 2, 4.

Defendant Gipson filed a Notice of Removal on February 16, 2017, invoking the Court’s diversity jurisdiction, asserting that Plaintiff is not a resident of

1 California and that damages exceed the amounts noted in 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

2 Removal at 2. The same day, Defendant Gipson filed a Request to Proceed *In*  
3 *Forma Pauperis*. Dkt. No. 2.

4 **II.**

5 **DISCUSSION**

6 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter  
7 jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and statute. *See, e.g.,*  
8 *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 128  
9 L.Ed.2d 391 (1994). It is this Court’s duty always to examine its own subject  
10 matter jurisdiction, *see Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514, 126 S. Ct. 1235,  
11 163 L.Ed.2d 1097 (2006), and the Court may remand a case summarily if there is  
12 an obvious jurisdictional issue. *Cf. Scholastic Entm’t, Inc. v. Fox Entm’t Grp., Inc.*,  
13 336 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2003) (“While a party is entitled to notice and an  
14 opportunity to respond when a court contemplates dismissing a claim on the merits,  
15 it is not so when the dismissal is for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.”) (omitting  
16 internal citations). A defendant attempting to remove an action from state to  
17 federal court bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *See Scott v.*  
18 *Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986). Further, a “strong presumption”  
19 against removal jurisdiction exists. *See Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th  
20 Cir. 1992).

21 As noted above, Defendant asserts that this Court has subject matter  
22 jurisdiction due to the existence of diversity. (Removal at 2.) Section 1441  
23 provides, in relevant part, that a defendant may remove to federal court a civil  
24 action in state court of which the federal court has original jurisdiction. *See* 28  
25 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Section 1332 provides that federal “district courts shall have  
26 original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the  
27 sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between—(1)  
28 citizens of different States . . . .” *See id.* § 1332(a).

1 Here, the Court's review of the Notice of Removal and the attached  
2 Complaint makes clear that this Court does not have diversity jurisdiction over the  
3 instant matter. The amount in controversy does not exceed the diversity  
4 jurisdiction threshold of \$75,000. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). The amount in  
5 controversy is determined from the complaint itself, unless it appears to a legal  
6 certainty that the claim is worth a different amount than that pled in the complaint.  
7 *Horton v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 367 U.S. 348, 354, 81 S.Ct. 1570, 6 L.Ed.2d 890  
8 (1961); *Lowdermilk v. United States Bank Nat'l Assoc.*, 479 F.3d 994, 999 (9th Cir.  
9 2007). In filing the action, Plaintiff explicitly limited its demand for damages by  
10 indicating that the amount demanded "does not exceed \$10,000." (See Compl. at  
11 1.) Because the amount of damages that Plaintiff seeks appears to be below the  
12 jurisdictional minimum, the Court cannot exercise diversity jurisdiction in this case.

13 **III.**

14 **CONCLUSION**

15 Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that this case is REMANDED to the Superior  
16 Court of California, County of Los Angeles, forthwith.

17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Request to Proceed *In Forma*  
18 *Pauperis* is DENIED as moot.

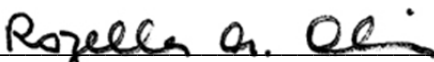
19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20  
21 DATED: February 28, 2017



22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 OTIS D. WRIGHT II  
24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

25 Presented by:

26   
27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 ROZELLA A. OLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE