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28UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ORA KNOWELL-JONES,

No. C-14-1715 EMC

Plaintiff,

v.

**ORDER DISMISSING PLAINTIFF'S
THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT AND
ACTION**SILVIO R. BELINI, JR., *et al.*,

Defendants.

Plaintiff Ora Knowell-Jones filed the instant action in this Court on April 14, 2014. Docket No. 1. The Court granted Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* but, pursuant to its screening obligation under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), dismissed the original complaint for failure to state a claim but afforded Plaintiff leave to amend. Docket No. 12. The Court has since reviewed, and dismissed, Plaintiff's amended and second amended complaints. Plaintiff has now filed a third amended complaint. However, as with Plaintiff's previous complaints, the third amended complaint fails to state a claim on which relief can be granted. Accordingly, Plaintiff's action will be **DISMISSED**.

I. FACTUAL & PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff's amended complaint asserted a claim against Defendant Marvin A. Remmich (a broker for "Ram Properties"), Pat Prendiville (a "Certified Residential Specialist"), Citifinancial Mortgage, and Silvio R. Belini Jr. for "Fraudulent Foreclosure." Docket No. 13. The Court dismissed Plaintiff's amended complaint for failure to state a claim and for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

1 Jurisdictionally, the Court found that Plaintiff’s amended complaint did not invoke federal
2 diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because all parties were citizens of California, thus
3 destroying complete diversity. Docket No. 14, at 2; *see also In re Digimarc Corp. Derivative Litig.*,
4 549 F.3d 1223, 1234 (9th Cir. 2008) (“Diversity jurisdiction requires complete diversity between the
5 parties – each defendant must be a citizen of a different state from each plaintiff.”). Further, the
6 Court noted that Plaintiff failed to allege any violation of federal statutory right and thus federal
7 question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 was lacking. Docket No. 14, at 2. As an alternative
8 holding, the Court found that the amended complaint failed to state a claim because the allegations
9 in the complaint were “mere conclusory statements unadorned by any factual support.” Specifically,
10 the Court was “unable to determine the role each Defendant played in the alleged scheme, how the
11 alleged scheme was perpetrated, or when it occurred.” Docket No. 14, at 3-4.

12 Plaintiff’s second amended complaint, liberally construed, appeared to assert claims under
13 the Truth in Lending Act and Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and therefore addressed the Court’s
14 jurisdictional holding. Nonetheless, the Court dismissed the second amended complaint for failure
15 to state a claim because “Plaintiff’s corrected SAC consists entirely of legal conclusions or
16 conclusory statements – there are few, if any factual allegations.” Docket No. 18, at 3. The Court
17 described the pleading requirements under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and the requirement
18 that a complaint contain factual allegations as opposed to conclusory statements or conclusions of
19 law. *Id.* at 2-3. The Court then provided “Plaintiff one *final* chance to amend her complaint to
20 attempt to state a claim.” *Id.* at 3.

21 Plaintiff’s third amended complaint no longer asserts a Truth in Lending Act or Fair Debt
22 Collection Practices Act claim, but instead alleges fifteen state law causes of action against four
23 California defendants. Plaintiff generally alleges that the defendants engaged in a joint venture to
24 encumber Plaintiff’s property and then extract money from Plaintiff by threatening to seize her
25 property. Docket No. 21, at 7.

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1 factual allegations to state a claim. Accordingly, the Court’s dismissal of Plaintiff’s 42 U.S.C. §
2 1986 claim will be without leave to amend. *See* Docket No. 18 (stating, in dismissing Plaintiff’s
3 second amended complaint, that the Court “will grant Plaintiff one *final* chance to amend her
4 complaint to attempt to state a claim”).


5 Plaintiff’s remaining causes of action all arise under California state law. Having found that
6 Plaintiff has failed to state a claim under the only federal cause of action asserted in the third
7 amended complaint,² the Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state
8 law claims. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). The dismissal is without prejudice to pursuit of these
9 claims in California state court.

10 **III. CONCLUSION**

11 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s action is **DISMISSED**. The Clerk of the Court is
12 instructed to enter judgment and close the file.

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14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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16 Dated: September 10, 2014

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18 EDWARD M. CHEN
United States District Judge

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27 ² For the reasons articulated by the Court in dismissing Plaintiff’s amended complaint, there
28 is no basis for diversity jurisdiction in this action as Plaintiff and all the defendants are alleged to be
citizens of California. *See In re Digimarc Corp.*, 549 F.3d at 1234 (“Diversity jurisdiction requires
complete diversity between the parties – each defendant must be a citizen of a different state from
each plaintiff.”).