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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 CAM IX TRUST,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 DENISE T. BOWDLER AND DOES 1  
15 TO 10,

16 Defendants.  
17  
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Case No.: 16-CV-2419-AJB-DHB

**(1) SUA SPONTE REMANDING  
ACTION TO STATE COURT FOR  
LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER  
JURISDICTION (Doc. No. 1);**

**(2) DENYING MOTION TO  
PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS  
AS MOOT (Doc. No. 3);**

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20 On September 27, 2016, Defendant Denise Bowdler (“Removing Defendant”),  
21 acting *pro se*, filed a notice of removal of an unlawful detainer action filed in San Diego  
22 Superior Court, (Doc. No. 1), and an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (Doc. No.  
23 3.) The notice of removal seeks to remove an unlawful detainer proceeding initiated in San  
24 Diego Superior Court by Plaintiff Cam IX Trust (“Plaintiff”). (Doc. No. 1 at 1-3.) For the  
25 reasons set forth below, the Court *sua sponte* **REMANDS** the action for lack of subject  
26 matter jurisdiction, and **DENIES AS MOOT** Removing Defendant’s application to  
27 proceed *in forma pauperis*. (Doc. No. 3.)  
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1 **LEGAL STANDARD**

2 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction  
3 only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See Kokkonen v. Guardian*  
4 *Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). A defendant may remove a civil action to federal  
5 court only if the district court would have original jurisdiction over the matter. 28 U.S.C.  
6 § 1441(a). “[R]emoval statutes are strictly construed against removal.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*,  
7 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992). A defendant seeking removal has the burden to establish  
8 that removal is proper and any doubt is resolved against removability. *Luther v.*  
9 *Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP*, 533 F.3d 1031, 1034 (9th Cir. 2008). However, a  
10 plaintiff seeking remand has the burden to prove that an express exception to removal  
11 exists. *See Breuer v. Jim’s Concrete of Brevard, Inc.*, 538 U.S. 691, 698 (2003).

12 “[F]ederal courts are under an independent obligation to examine their own  
13 jurisdiction[.]” *FW/PBS, Inc. v. City of Dallas*, 493 U.S. 215, 231 (1990). Accordingly,  
14 “[i]f at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter  
15 jurisdiction, the case shall be remanded.” 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 12(h)(3) (“If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the  
17 court must dismiss the action.”).

18 **DISCUSSION**

19 Removing Defendant alleges that the Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this  
20 matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1441. (Doc. No. 1 at 2.)<sup>1</sup> Federal question  
21 jurisdiction exists over “all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of  
22 the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331; *see also* U.S. Const. art. III, § 2, cl. 1. Jurisdiction in  
23 federal question cases is “governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ which provides  
24 that federal [question] jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the  
25 face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S.  
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28 <sup>1</sup> Page numbers refer to the CM/ECF page numbers and not the automatically generated page numbers  
on the original document.

1 386, 392-93 (1987). Diversity jurisdiction exists where there is complete diversity among  
2 opposing parties and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

3 Removing Defendant claims that federal question jurisdiction exists because “the  
4 complaint presents federal questions” and that “Defendant’s answer depend[s] on the  
5 determination of Defendant’s rights and Plaintiff’s duties under federal law.” (Doc. No. 1  
6 ¶¶ 6, 10.) The complaint attached as Exhibit A to the notice of removal, however,  
7 affirmatively shows that Removing Defendant’s complaint alleges only a single claim for  
8 unlawful detainer, which is a California state law cause of action. (*Id.* at 6.) *Wells Fargo*  
9 *Bank v. Lapeen*, No. C 11-01932 LB, 2011 WL 2194117, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2011)  
10 (“An unlawful detainer action, on its face, does not arise under federal law but is purely a  
11 creature of California law.”) (citing *Wescom Credit Union v. Dudley*, No. CV 10-8203  
12 GAF (SSx), 2010 WL 4916578, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 22, 2010))).

13 Removing Defendant also claims that removal is appropriate based on diversity  
14 jurisdiction. (Doc. No. 1 ¶ 6.) Removing Defendant does not plead any more facts to  
15 support this argument. Looking at the complaint, the Court finds that Plaintiff is a Delaware  
16 Statutory Trust and Removing Defendant is a citizen of California, residing at the property  
17 in question in the unlawful detainer action. (*Id.* at 6, 7.) The complaint also states on its  
18 face that the demand for damages does not exceed \$10,000. (*Id.* at 6.) Moreover, Plaintiff  
19 asks for damages in the amount of \$102.00 per day as allowed by law from 07/26/2016.  
20 (*Id.* at 8.) As of the day of this order, that only amounts to \$1224.00, which is far less than  
21 the \$75,000 needed to qualify for diversity jurisdiction.

22 The Court finds that Plaintiff’s complaint does not “necessarily raise a stated federal  
23 issue, actually disputed and substantial,” which this Court “may entertain without  
24 disturbing any congressionally approved balance of federal and state judicial  
25 responsibilities.” *Grable & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue Eng’g & Mfg.*, 545 U.S. 308,  
26 314 (2005); *see also Aurora Loan Servs., LLC v. Montoya*, No. 2:11-cv-2485- MCE-KJN-  
27 PS, 2011 WL 5508926, at \*3 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 9, 2011) (“[P]laintiff filed its Complaint in  
28 Superior Court asserting a single claim for unlawful detainer premised solely on California

1 law. Because a claim for unlawful detainer does not itself present a federal question or  
2 necessarily turn on the construction of federal law, no basis for federal question jurisdiction  
3 appears on the face of the Complaint.”). As the complaint does not present a federal  
4 question, and diversity jurisdiction is not present, the Court lacks subject matter  
5 jurisdiction.

6 **CONCLUSION**

7 For the reasons set forth above, the Court *sua sponte* **REMANDS** the action to San  
8 Diego Superior Court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Accordingly, Removing  
9 Defendant’s motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **DENIED** as moot. (Doc. No. 3).

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11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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13 Dated: October 12, 2016

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15 Hon. Anthony J. Battaglia  
16 United States District Judge  
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