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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee,
Successor in Interest to Bank of America
National Association, as Trustee, Successor by
Merger to LaSalle Bank National Association,
as Trustee for Lehman XS Trust Mortgage
Passthrough Certificates, Series 2006-11, its
successors and/or assigns,

Plaintiff

v.

Richard Evalobo, Priscilla Santos Cortez, and
Doe Occupants I through X, inclusive,

Defendants

Case No. 2:15-cv-1270-JAD-NJK

**Order Remanding Case Back to Justice Court
for Lack of Subject-Matter Jurisdiction**

[ECF 3, 5]

13 This is an unlawful detainer action that defendant Priscilla Santos Cortez—one of the
14 occupants of real property allegedly owned by the plaintiff bank—has removed from the Henderson,
15 Nevada, Justice Court.¹ She contends that this is “a criminal matter brought under the disguise of a
16 non-judicial foreclosure” and that this court has jurisdiction on two bases. First, she asserts that
17 federal-question jurisdiction exists because the defendants were deprived of their due process rights
18 by the plaintiffs. Second, she claims diversity jurisdiction because the parties are completely
19 diverse and the plaintiff is wrongfully claiming title to a property worth “several times \$75,000.”²

20 But there are no due process claims or title challenges pled in this case. Indeed, the
21 defendants have asserted no counterclaim at all. This case consists entirely of just a single
22 unlawful-detainer claim filed by the plaintiff bank. And the bank seeks damages in an amount far
23 below this court’s \$75,000 jurisdictional threshold: it pleads damages of “no more than \$1,000” in
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¹ ECF 1.

² *Id.*

1 rental fees plus \$596 in attorney’s fees and costs.³ In general, the amount in controversy is
2 ascertained from the face of the pleadings.⁴ If the plaintiff has alleged the amount in controversy in
3 good faith, the sum claimed by the plaintiff controls.⁵

4 On July 8, 2015, the court ordered removing defendant Cortez to show cause why this case
5 should not be remanded for want of jurisdiction.⁶ Cortez’s response to the order to show cause was
6 essentially that it is not her obligation “to prosecute the plaintiff” and that, by suggesting in her
7 removal that the plaintiff is engaging in a conspiracy, deprivation of civil rights, disloyalty against
8 the government, rebellion or insurrection, extortion, and defrauding the United States, she has
9 triggered federal jurisdiction.⁷

10 Plaintiff has timely moved to remand this case back to the Henderson, Nevada, Justice
11 Court.⁸ It argues that this is a simple unlawful-detainer action filed because the defendants refused
12 to vacate the home they lost to foreclosure.⁹

13 Discussion

14 This court lacks jurisdiction over this case. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3) permits
15 a district court to ascertain at any time whether it has subject matter jurisdiction over a case, and 28
16 U.S.C. § 1447(c) requires remand if “at any time before final judgment it appears that the district
17 court lacks subject matter jurisdiction.” Cortez’s enumeration of various federal rights or concepts
18 in her removal petition did not trigger this court’s limited jurisdiction. As the United States
19 Supreme Court explained in *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, “The presence or absence of federal-

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21 ³ ECF 1 at 28.

22 ⁴ See *Pachinger v. MGM Grand Hotel–Las Vegas, Inc.*, 802 F.2d 362, 363 (9th Cir. 1986).

23 ⁵ See *St. Paul Mercury Indem. Co. v. Red Cab Co.*, 303 U.S. 283, 288 (1938).

24 ⁶ ECF 3.

25 ⁷ ECF 4.

26 ⁸ ECF 5.

27 ⁹ *Id.* at 3.

1 question jurisdiction is governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ which provides that federal
2 jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly
3 pleaded complaint. The rule makes the plaintiff the master of the claim; he or she may avoid federal
4 jurisdiction by exclusive reliance on state law.”¹⁰ In this case, the plaintiff’s complaint lacks any
5 federal question; it pleads a single, state-law claim for unlawful detainer.

6 Nor has Cortez shown that diversity jurisdiction exists. Although she bears the burden on
7 removal to prove facts that show that the jurisdictional amount is satisfied here,¹¹ she has not done
8 so. Her contention that the property is worth more than \$75,000 is not relevant to this unlawful-
9 detainer action. As the master of the complaint, the bank seeks damages of just \$1,596.00.¹² This
10 case value falls far below the jurisdictional threshold necessary to trigger federal jurisdiction.

11 **Conclusion**

12 There is a strong presumption against removal jurisdiction, and “Federal jurisdiction must be
13 rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance.”¹³ This “‘strong
14 presumption’ against removal jurisdiction means that the defendant always has the burden of
15 establishing that removal is proper.”¹⁴ Cortez has not carried that burden. She has not shown cause
16 why this case should not be remanded, nor has she defeated the bank’s arguments for remand.
17 Accordingly, with good cause appearing and no reason to delay,

18 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the bank’s motion to**
19 **remand [ECF 5] is GRANTED;**

20 **This case is REMANDED back to the Justice Court - Henderson Township, Clark**
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22 ¹⁰ *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987) (internal citations omitted).

23 ¹¹ *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992).

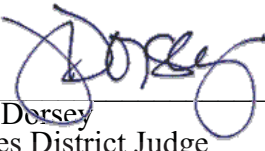
24 ¹² ECF 10 at 3; ECF 1 at 28 (Complaint).

25 ¹³ *Gaus*, 980 F.2d at 566 (citing *Libhart v. Santa Monica Dairy Co.*, 592 F.2d 1062, 1064
26 (9th Cir. 1979)).

27 ¹⁴ *Id.*

1 **County, Nevada, Case No. 15CH001955, Dept. II for all further proceedings, and the Clerk of**
2 **Court is directed to close this case.**

3 DATED October 14, 2015.

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7 Jennifer A. Dorsey
8 United States District Judge
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