

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
CIVIL NO. 3:10-cv-00066**

BILLY D. FLOYD,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.)
)
 COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL)
 REVENUE SERVICE,)
)
 Defendant.)
 _____)

**NOTICE TO PRO SE PLAINTIFF OF
DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO DISMISS**

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the Motion to Dismiss (Doc. No. 4) filed the by the United States of America (the “United States”). The Court notes that Plaintiff has already filed his response, and in doing so, Plaintiff’s response reflects a clear understanding of his burden to establish subject matter jurisdiction. Additionally, the motion stated at the outset that Plaintiff bears the burden of proving the existence of subject matter jurisdiction, thus, providing notice to Plaintiff of his burden. Nevertheless, in an abundance of caution, the Court issues the following notice.

In accordance with Roseboro v. Garrison, 528 F.2d 309 (4th Cir. 1975), Plaintiff, who is proceeding *pro se*, is cautioned that the moving defendant has filed a Motion to Dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) contending that this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over his claims.

Plaintiff is advised that Rule 12(b)(1) provides for dismissal where the court lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter of the lawsuit. Lack of subject-matter jurisdiction may be raised at any time either by a litigant or the court. Mansfield, C. & L.M.R. Co. v. Swan, 111 U.S. 379, 382 (1884). The ability of the court to independently address subject-matter jurisdiction is important to finality inasmuch as a litigant, even one who remains silent on the issue of jurisdiction, may wait

until they receive an adverse judgment from a district court and raise the issue of subject-matter jurisdiction for the first time on appeal, thereby voiding the judgment. Capron v. Van Noorden, 2 Cranch 126, 127, 2 L.Ed. 229 (1804). The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure anticipate this issue and provide that “[w]hen it appears by suggestion of the parties or otherwise that the court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter, the court shall dismiss the action.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(h)(3).

When a court considers its subject-matter jurisdiction, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff. Adams v. Bain, 697 F.2d 1213, 1219 (4th Cir. 1982). In Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac R.R. Co. V. United States, 945 F.2d 765 (4th Cir. 1991) (Ervin, C.J.), the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held, as follows


In determining whether jurisdiction exists, the district court is to regard the pleadings' allegations as mere evidence on the issue, and may consider evidence outside the pleadings without converting the proceeding to one for summary judgment. Id.; Trentacosta v. Frontier Pacific Aircraft Indus., 813 F.2d 1553, 1558 (9th Cir.1987). The district court should apply the standard applicable to a motion for summary judgment, under which the nonmoving party must set forth specific facts beyond the pleadings to show that a genuine issue of material fact exists. Trentacosta, supra, 813 F.2d at 1559 (citing Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323-24, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2552-53, 91 L.Ed.2d 265 (1986)). The moving party should prevail only if the material jurisdictional facts are not in dispute and the moving party is entitled to prevail as a matter of law. Trentacosta, supra, 813 F.2d at 1558. A district court order dismissing a case on the grounds that the undisputed facts establish a lack of subject matter jurisdiction is a legal determination subject to de novo appellate review. Revene v. Charles County Comm'rs, 882 F.2d 870, 872 (4th Cir.1989); Shultz v. Dept. of the Army, 886 F.2d 1157, 1159 (9th Cir.1989).

Id., at 768-69.

Plaintiff is advised that it is his burden to show the court how it has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action. Plaintiff has already filed a timely, written response that seems to articulate his arguments on how he has carried his burden to establish this Court's subject matter jurisdiction over his claims; however, in light of the issuance of this Notice, the Court will allow Plaintiff fourteen (14) days from the date of this Notice, or until Monday, June 28, 2010, to file any

supplemental response to Defendant's motion. Plaintiff need not submit a restatement of its earlier arguments, which will be considered by the Court. The Government shall have three (3) days to file any supplemental reply should Plaintiff elect to file a supplemental response.

Signed: June 14, 2010



Frank D. Whitney
United States District Judge

