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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

JP MORGAN CHASE BANK  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAROLYN F. DANDRIDGE-  
BACON/SHERIDAN,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C14-5778 BHS

ORDER OF REMAND

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Carolyn Dandridge-Bacon/Sheridan’s (“Sheridan”) notice of removal and motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Dkt. 1). The Court has considered the notice of removal and underlying complaint and hereby *sua sponte* remands this case to the Pierce County Superior Court.

**I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

On May 14, 2014, Plaintiff JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association (“JP Morgan”) filed an unlawful detainer action against Sheridan in Pierce County Superior Court. Dkt. 1, Attach. 2. JP Morgan seeks possession of the property that Sheridan

1 allegedly will not vacate, as well as a writ of restitution to evict Sheridan from the  
2 property. *Id.* at 2. JP Morgan’s complaint does not allege any damages. *See id.*

3 On September 30, 2014, Sheridan removed the action to this Court on the basis of  
4 both federal question and diversity jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup> Dkt. 1, Attach. 1. In her notice of  
5 removal, Sheridan states that she “reasonably believes that [JP Morgan] seeks  
6 damages . . . in excess of \$394,664.00.” *Id.* at 2. That same day, Sheridan moved to  
7 proceed *in forma pauperis*. Dkt. 1.

## 8 II. DISCUSSION

9 An action may be removed to federal court only if it could have been originally  
10 brought in federal court. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). “The defendant bears the burden of  
11 establishing that removal is proper.” *Provincial Gov’t of Marinduque v. Placer Dome,*  
12 *Inc.*, 582 F.3d 1083, 1087 (9th Cir. 2009). “If a district court lacks subject matter  
13 jurisdiction over a removed action, it has the duty to remand it . . . .” *Sparta Surgical*  
14 *Corp. v. Nat’l Ass’n of Sec. Dealers, Inc.*, 159 F.3d 1209, 1211 (9th Cir. 1998).

### 15 A. Federal Question Jurisdiction

16 A defendant may remove an action on the basis of federal question jurisdiction.  
17 District courts have federal question jurisdiction over “all civil actions arising under the  
18 Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Federal question  
19 jurisdiction “exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s  
20 properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). “In

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21  
22 <sup>1</sup> While Sheridan relies on diversity jurisdiction in her notice of removal, Sheridan  
references federal question jurisdiction in her civil cover sheet.

1 determining the existence of removal jurisdiction, based upon a federal question, the  
2 court must look to the complaint as of the time the removal petition was filed.”  
3 *O’Halloran v. Univ. of Wash.*, 856 F.2d 1375, 1379 (9th Cir. 1988) (citations omitted).  
4 “A defense is not part of a plaintiff’s properly pleaded statement of his or her claim.”  
5 *Rivet v. Regions Bank of Louisiana*, 522 U.S. 470, 475 (1998). Thus, “a case may not be  
6 removed to federal court on the basis of a federal defense.” *Franchise Tax Bd. v. Constr.*  
7 *Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S. 1, 14 (1983).

8 Sheridan has not established that the Court has federal question jurisdiction in this  
9 case. JP Morgan filed an unlawful detainer action based solely on state law. JP  
10 Morgan’s complaint does not present a federal question. To the extent that Sheridan  
11 asserts federal defenses to JP Morgan’s claims, a federal defense does not confer federal  
12 question jurisdiction on the Court. *See Rivet*, 522 U.S. at 475. Accordingly, the Court  
13 lacks federal question jurisdiction.

#### 14 **B. Diversity Jurisdiction**

15 A defendant may also remove an action on the basis of diversity jurisdiction.  
16 District courts have diversity jurisdiction when complete diversity exists between the  
17 parties and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.  
18 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1). “Where it is not facially evident from the complaint that more  
19 than \$75,000 is in controversy, the removing party must prove, by a preponderance of the  
20 evidence, that the amount in controversy meets the jurisdictional threshold.” *Matheson v.*  
21 *Progressive Specialty Ins. Co.*, 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003).

1 Sheridan has not established that the amount in controversy requirement is  
2 satisfied in this case. In her notice of removal, Sheridan characterizes JP Morgan's  
3 complaint as seeking "damages and attorneys' fees and costs." Dkt. 1, Attach. 1 at 2.  
4 Sheridan further states that she "reasonably believes that [JP Morgan] seeks  
5 damages . . . in excess of \$394,664.00." *Id.* A reasonable belief does not constitute proof  
6 by a preponderance of the evidence. *See Valdez v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 372 F.3d 1115, 1117  
7 (9th Cir. 2004). Moreover, JP Morgan seeks possession of property rather than monetary  
8 damages. *See* Dkt. 1, Attach. 2. Accordingly, there is no monetary amount in  
9 controversy in this case. The Court therefore lacks diversity jurisdiction as well.

### 10 III. ORDER

11 Sheridan has not overcome her burden of establishing that removal is proper.  
12 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that this case is *sua sponte* **REMANDED** to the  
13 Pierce County Superior Court. The Clerk shall close this case.

14 Dated this 6th day of October, 2014.

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BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
17 United States District Judge