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8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	AURORA LOAN SERVICES, LLC,
11	Plaintiff, No. CIV S-12-504 KJM EFB PS
12	VS.
13	KENNETH CRUZ; and DOES 1-10, inclusive,
14	ORDER AND
	Detendant. FUNDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
15	Defendant. / FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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explained below, defendant has failed to meet that burden.

2 Defendant's notice of removal is predicated upon the court's federal question 3 jurisdiction. Dckt. No. 1 at 2-3. However, a review of the complaint reveals that plaintiff does 4 not allege any federal claims; instead, plaintiff alleges only unlawful detainer under state law. 5 Dckt. No. 1 at 8-10 (Compl.). Additionally, although defendant's notice of removal states that his state court demurrer "depend[s] on the determination of Defendants' right and Plaintiffs' 6 7 duties under federal law," Dckt. No. 1 at 3, the presence or absence of federal question jurisdiction "is governed by the 'well-pleaded complaint rule,' which provides that federal 8 9 jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of plaintiff's properly pleaded complaint." Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). This is the case 10 11 where the complaint "establishes either that [1] federal law creates the cause of action or that [2] the plaintiff's right to relief necessarily depends on resolution of a substantial question of federal 12 13 law." Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Co. v. An Exclusive Gas Storage Leasehold & Easement, 524 F.3d 1090, 1100 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting Franchise Tax Bd. v. Constr. Laborers 14 Vacation Trust, 463 U.S. 1, 27-28 (1983)). Here, plaintiff's one cause of action is for unlawful 15 detainer under state law, and under the well-pleaded complaint rule, a defendant's claims or 16 17 defenses may not serve as a basis for removal. See Takeda v. Nw. Nat'l Life Ins. Co., 765 F.2d 815, 822 (9th Cir. 1985). Therefore, because defendant has not adequately established that 18 19 plaintiff's complaint alleges a federal claim,¹ the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction and must remand the case.² See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). 20

¹ Nor has defendant established that this court has diversity jurisdiction, or that removal by defendant, who appears to be a California citizen, would be proper under 28 U.S.C.
§ 1441(b), which permits removal in diversity cases only when "none of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought."

² Nor does the notice of removal appear to be timely. Section 1446(b) requires a notice of removal to be "filed within thirty days after the receipt by the defendant, through service or otherwise, of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which such

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Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that the status (pretrial scheduling) conference currently
 set for hearing on July 11, 2012 is vacated.³

Further, IT IS RECOMMENDED that the above-captioned case be REMANDED to the
Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Sacramento.

5 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days 6 7 after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned 8 9 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections 10 shall be served and filed within fourteen days after service of the objections. Failure to file 11 objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Turner v. Duncan, 158 F.3d 449, 455 (9th Cir. 1998); Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th 12 13 Cir. 1991).

14 DATED: February 28, 2012.

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EĎMUND F. BRÈNNAN UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

action or proceeding is based, or within thirty days after the service of summons upon the
defendant if such initial pleading has then been filed in court and is not required to be served on
the defendant, whichever period is shorter." 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). Here, although the complaint
was filed in state court on October 26, 2011, defendant did not remove the action until February
27, 2012. Dckt. No. 1 at 1.

Additionally, although defendant's notice of removal includes a copy of a demurrer filed in state court, he notice of removal does not include a copy of the order denying the demurrer, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a). Dckt. No. 1 at 2; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a) (providing that removing defendants "shall file in the district court of the United States for the district and division within which such action is pending a notice of removal . . . , together with a copy of all process, pleadings, and orders served upon such defendant or defendants in such action.").

 ³ As a result, the parties are not required to submit status reports as provided in the
 February 27, 2012 order. *See* Dckt. No. 4. However, if the recommendation of remand herein is not adopted by the district judge, the undersigned will reschedule the status conference and
 require the parties to submit status reports.