UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No. CV 16-01921 RGK (AFMX)	Date: March 24, 2016	
Title Ocean Development, Inc. v. Ruby	Wyatt and Does 1 to 10	
Present: The Honorable: R. GARY KLAUSN	NER, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE	
Sharon Williams Deputy Clerk	N/A Court Reporter / Recorder	
Attorneys Present for Plaintiff: N/A	Attorneys Present for Defendants:	

Proceedings: (In Chambers) ORDER REMANDING MATTER TO STATE COURT

On February 19, 2016, Ocean Development, Inc. ("Plaintiff") instituted unlawful detainer proceedings against Ruby Wyatt and Does 1 to 10 ("Defendant") in state court. Defendant has allegedly continued in unlawful possession of the property located at 1026 W. 84th Place, Los Angeles, CA 90044 (the "Property") that is owned by Plaintiff. Defendant is the former owner of the Property, who lost the Property through foreclosure on or about August 4, 2015. (Complaint, ¶ 5.) Defendant has remained in possession of the Property and on February 8, 2016, was served with a 3-Day Notice to Quit which expired on February 11, 2016. (Complaint, ¶¶ 7, 8.) Plaintiff filed its unlawful detainer complaint in state court after Defendant failed to comply with the notice to quit. Plaintiff estimates the fair rental value of the Property as \$100.00 per day. Defendant removed the action to this Court on March 21, 2016. Defendant asserts federal question jurisdiction in this Court, apparently intending to raise a due process defense in the case. Diversity jurisdiction is not alleged

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). It is this Court's duty to always examine its own subject matter jurisdiction, see Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp., 546 U.S. 500, 514 (2006), and the Court may remand a case summarily if there is an obvious jurisdictional issue. Cf. Scholastic Entm't, Inc. v. Fox Entm't Grp., Inc., 336 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2003) ("While a party is entitled to notice and an opportunity to respond when a court contemplates dismissing a claim on the merits, it is not so when the dismissal is for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.") (omitting internal citations). A defendant attempting to remove an action from state to federal court bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. See Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986). Further a "strong presumption" against removal jurisdiction exists. See Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992).

CV-90 (03/15)

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§ 1331. Aproperly properly properly federal quander fed	ubject matter jurisdiction exists over circle A claim arises under federal law "when pleaded complaint." See Caterpillar, In therein contains a single cause of action uestion jurisdiction even if there is a federal law. See Caterpillar, Inc., 482 U.S. case, and there is no federal question process.	n a federal question is presented on the <i>nc. v. Williams</i> , 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1900) on for unlawful detainer, a state law coderal defense to the claim or a counter S. at 392-93. This is a simple state law	e face of plaintiff's 187). Plaintiff's laim. There is no claim arising wunlawful
face of the demanded threshold \$100.00 p	loreover, the notice of removal has not e Complaint that no diversity jurisdiction on the face of the Complaint is allege of \$75,000. The Complaint specificall per day from February 12, 2016. Defendages would exceed \$75,000.	on exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The d not to exceed \$10,000 well below by asserts a claim for ongoing damage	e amount the statutory s at a rate of
	ne Court thus REMANDS the action to to serve this order on all parties who ha		ourt Clerk
ec: Pro S	e Defendant		
			:
		Initials of Preparer	SW