

<p><b>FILED</b>          CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Mar 8, 2017</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA          BY: <u>PMC</u> DEPUTY</p>
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JS-6

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MAIN STREET MANAGEMENT, LLC,  <div style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff</div>	CASE NUMBER:  <p style="text-align: center;">CV 17-1596-SVW (AGR<sub>x</sub>)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">v.</div> MARIA ROBLES,  <div style="text-align: right;">Defendant(s).</div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ORDER REMANDING CASE TO          STATE COURT</b></p>

The Court sua sponte **REMANDS** this action to the California Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, as set forth below.

“The right of removal is entirely a creature of statute and ‘a suit commenced in a state court must remain there until cause is shown for its transfer under some act of Congress.’”

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. v. Henson, 537 U.S. 28, 32 (2002) (quoting Great Northern R. Co. v. Alexander, 246 U.S. 276, 280 (1918)). Where Congress has acted to create a right of removal, those statutes are strictly construed against removal jurisdiction. Id.; Nevada v. Bank of America Corp., 672 F.3d 661, 667 (9th Cir. 2012); Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992).

Unless otherwise expressly provided by Congress, a defendant may remove “any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a); Dennis v. Hart, 724 F.3d 1249, 1252 (9th Cir. 2013). The removing defendant bears the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction. Abrego Abrego v.

1 Dow Chemical Co., 443 F.3d 676, 682 (9th Cir. 2006); Gaus, 980 F.2d at 566-67. “Under the plain  
2 terms of § 1441(a), in order properly to remove [an] action pursuant to that provision, [the  
3 removing defendant] must demonstrate that original subject-matter jurisdiction lies in the federal  
4 courts.” Syngenta Crop Protection, 537 U.S. at 33. Failure to do so requires that the case be  
5 remanded, as “[s]ubject matter jurisdiction may not be waived, and . . . the district court must  
6 remand if it lacks jurisdiction.” Kelton Arms Condo. Owners Ass’n v. Homestead Ins. Co., 346  
7 F.3d 1190, 1192 (9th Cir. 2003). “If at any time before final judgment it appears that the district  
8 court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the case shall be remanded.” 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). It is  
9 “elementary that the subject matter jurisdiction of the district court is not a waivable matter and  
10 may be raised at anytime by one of the parties, by motion or in the responsive pleadings, or *sua*  
11 *sponte* by the trial or reviewing court.” Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co., 846 F.2d 1190, 1194 n.2  
12 (9th Cir. 1988).

13 From a review of the Notice of Removal and the state court records provided, it is evident  
14 that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the instant case, for the following reasons.

15  No basis for federal question jurisdiction has been identified:

16  The Complaint does not include any claim “arising under the Constitution, laws,  
17 or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331. 1

18  Removing defendant(s) asserts that the affirmative defenses at issue give rise to  
19 federal question jurisdiction, but “the existence of federal jurisdiction depends  
20 solely on the plaintiff’s claims for relief and not on anticipated defenses to those  
21 claims.” ARCO Envtl. Remediation, L.L.C. v. Dept. of Health and Envtl. Quality,  
22 213 F.3d 1108, 1113 (9th Cir. 2000). An “affirmative defense based on federal law”  
23 does not “render[] an action brought in state court removable.” Berg v. Leason, 32  
24 F.3d 422, 426 (9th Cir. 1994). A “case may not be removed to federal court on the  
25 basis of a federal defense . . . even if the defense is anticipated in the plaintiff’s  
26 complaint, and even if both parties admit that the defense is the only question truly  
27 at issue in the case.” Franchise Tax Bd. v. Construction Laborers Vacation Trust,  
28 463 U.S. 1, 14 (1983).

The underlying action is an unlawful detainer proceeding, arising under and  
governed by the laws of the State of California.

1 The Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act does not create  
a private right of action. Logan v. US Bank N.A., 722 F.3d  
1163, 1169-73 (9th Cir. 2013).

1  Diversity jurisdiction is lacking:

2  Every defendant is not alleged to be diverse from every plaintiff. 28 U.S.C. §  
3 1332(a).

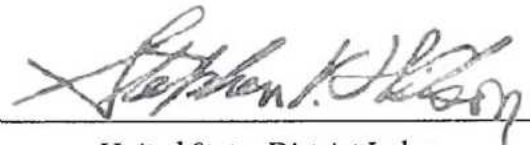
4  The Complaint does not allege damages in excess of \$75,000, and removing  
5 defendant(s) has not plausibly alleged that the amount in controversy requirement  
6 has been met. Id.; see Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens, No.  
7 13-719, 2014 WL 7010692, at \*6 (U.S. Dec. 15, 2014).

8  The underlying unlawful detainer action is a limited civil action that does not  
9 exceed \$25,000.

10 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that this matter be, and hereby is, REMANDED to the Superior  
11 Court of California listed above, for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 Date: March 8, 2017



14 United States District Judge  
15 STEPHEN V. WILSON  
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