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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 PREMIER APARTMENTS LLC,
12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 GEORGE COLLINS, Does 1 to 5,
15 inclusive,
16 Defendants.

Case No. CV 17-01653-CAS (RAOx)

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION
AND DENYING REQUEST TO
PROCEED WITHOUT
PREPAYING FEES OR COSTS**

17 **I.**

18 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

19 Plaintiff Premier Apartments LLC (“Plaintiff”) filed an unlawful detainer
20 action in Los Angeles County Superior Court against Defendant George Collins
21 (“Defendant”) and Does 1 to 5 on or about December 15, 2016. Notice of Removal
22 (“Removal”), Dkt. No. 1.¹

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25 ¹ Defendant did not attach Plaintiff’s Complaint or Defendant’s Answer to the
26 Notice of Removal. The failure to attach the complaint, as required by 28 U.S.C.
27 § 1446(a), is a non-jurisdictional procedural defect and cannot, alone, provide the
28 basis for a district court to remand the matter *sua sponte*. *Chiang v. Otis Elevator
Co.*, 92 Fed. App’x 428 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Kelton Arms Condo. Owners Ass’n,
Inc. v. Homestead Ins. Co.*, 346 F.3d 1190, 1192-93 (9th Cir. 2003)).

1 Defendant filed a Notice of Removal on March 1, 2017, invoking the Court's
2 federal question jurisdiction, asserting that his defenses to the unlawful detainer
3 action raise issues of federal law. Removal at 2-3. The same day, Defendant filed a
4 Request to Proceed Without Prepaying Fees or Costs. Dkt. No. 2.

5 **II.**
6 **DISCUSSION**

7 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter
8 jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and statute. *See, e.g.,*
9 *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 128
10 L.Ed.2d 391 (1994). It is this Court's duty always to examine its own subject
11 matter jurisdiction, *see Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514, 126 S. Ct. 1235,
12 163 L.Ed.2d 1097 (2006), and the Court may remand a case summarily if there is
13 an obvious jurisdictional issue. *Cf. Scholastic Entm't, Inc. v. Fox Entm't Grp., Inc.*,
14 336 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2003) ("While a party is entitled to notice and an
15 opportunity to respond when a court contemplates dismissing a claim on the merits,
16 it is not so when the dismissal is for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.") (omitting
17 internal citations). A defendant attempting to remove an action from state to
18 federal court bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *See Scott v.*
19 *Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986). Further, a "strong presumption"
20 against removal jurisdiction exists. *See Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th
21 Cir. 1992).

22 As noted above, Defendant asserts that this Court has subject matter
23 jurisdiction due to the existence of a federal question. (Removal at 2-3.) Section
24 1441 provides, in relevant part, that a defendant may remove to federal court a civil
25 action in state court of which the federal court has original jurisdiction. *See* 28
26 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Section 1331 provides that federal "district courts shall have
27 original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or
28 treaties of the United States." *See id.* § 1331.

1 Here, the Court’s review of the Notice of Removal makes clear that this
2 Court does not have federal question jurisdiction over the instant matter under 28
3 U.S.C. § 1331.

4 First, there is no federal question apparent in the state action described in the
5 Notice of Removal, which appears to allege only a simple unlawful detainer cause
6 of action. *See Wescom Credit Union v. Dudley*, No. CV 10-8203 GAF (SSx), 2010
7 WL 4916578, *2 (C.D.Cal. Nov. 22, 2010) (“An unlawful detainer action does not
8 arise under federal law.”) (citation omitted); *IndyMac Federal Bank, F.S.B. v.*
9 *Ocampo*, No. EDCV 09-2337 PA(DTBx), 2010 WL 234828, at *2 (C.D.Cal. Jan.
10 13, 2010) (remanding an action to state court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction
11 where plaintiff’s complaint contained only an unlawful detainer claim).

12 Second, there is no merit to Defendant’s contention that federal question
13 jurisdiction exists because Defendant’s Answer raises issues of federal law.
14 Removal at 2. It is well settled that a “case may not be removed to federal court on
15 the basis of a federal defense . . . even if the defense is anticipated in the plaintiff’s
16 complaint, and even if both parties concede that the federal defense is the only
17 question truly at issue.” *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392, 107 S.Ct.
18 2425, 2430, 96 L.Ed.2d 318 (1987). Thus, to the extent Defendant’s defenses to the
19 unlawful detainer action are based on alleged violations of federal law, those
20 defenses do not provide a basis for federal question jurisdiction. *See id.*

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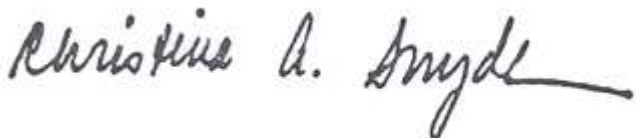
III.
CONCLUSION

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that this case is REMANDED to the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, forthwith.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Request to Proceed Without Prepaying Fees or Costs is DENIED as moot.

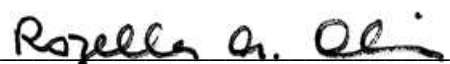
IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: March 8, 2017



CHRISTINA A. SNYDER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Presented by:



ROZELLA A. OLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE