FILED CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT 1 9/25/2017 2 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 3 CW 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 VRM (VENDOR RESOURCE **Case No. CV 17-07010-MWF (RAOx)** 11 MANAGEMENT), duly authorized agent for the Secretary of Veterans 12 Affairs, ORDER REMANDING ACTION 13 Plaintiff, AND DENYING REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS 14 v. 15 CLIFTON EDWARD DOC JONES. 16 et al.. Defendants. 17 18 I. 19 FACTUAL BACKGROUND 20 Plaintiff VRM (Vendor Resource Management), duly authorized agent for 21 the Secretary of Veterans Affairs ("Plaintiff"), filed an unlawful detainer action in 22 Los Angeles County Superior Court against Defendants Clifton Edward Doc Jones 23 and Does 1-10, on or about June 14, 2017. Notice of Removal ("Removal") and 24 Attached Complaint ("Compl."), Dkt. No. 1. Defendants are allegedly holdover 25 occupants of real property located in Los Angeles, California ("the property"). 26 Compl. ¶¶ 3-6. Plaintiff is the owner of the property, which was acquired after a 27 Trustee's Sale following foreclosure proceedings. *Id.* at  $\P$ ¶ 4, 6, 7. Plaintiff has 28

filed the unlawful detainer action demanding that defendants quit and deliver up possession of the property. *Id.* at ¶¶ 8-10. Plaintiff also seeks monetary damages. *Id.* 

Defendant Emma Bailey ("Defendant Bailey") filed a Notice of Removal on September 22, 2017, invoking the Court's federal question jurisdiction based on the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act 2009, 12 U.S.C. § 5220 ("PTFA"). Removal at 2-6.

The same day, Defendant Bailey filed a Request to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. Dkt. No. 2.

II.

## DISCUSSION

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and statute. *See*, *e.g.*, *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 128 L.Ed.2d 391 (1994). It is this Court's duty always to examine its own subject matter jurisdiction, *see Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514, 126 S. Ct. 1235, 163 L.Ed.2d 1097 (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).

Defendant Bailey asserts that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction due to the existence of a federal question. Removal at 2-6. Section 1441 provides, in

relevant part, that a defendant may remove to federal court a civil action in state court of which the federal court has original jurisdiction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Section 1331 provides that federal "district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." *See id.* § 1331.

Here, the Court's review of the Notice of Removal and attached Complaint makes clear that this Court does not have federal question jurisdiction over the instant matter under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. First, there is no federal question apparent from the face of the Complaint, which appears to allege only a simple unlawful detainer cause of action. *See Wescom Credit Union v. Dudley*, No. CV 10-8203 GAF (SSx), 2010 WL 4916578, \*2 (C.D.Cal. Nov. 22, 2010) ("An unlawful detainer action does not arise under federal law.") (citation omitted); *IndyMac Federal Bank*, *F.S.B. v. Ocampo*, No. EDCV 09-2337 PA(DTBx), 2010 WL 234828, at \*2 (C.D.Cal. Jan. 13, 2010) (remanding an action to state court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction where plaintiff's complaint contained only an unlawful detainer claim).

Second, there is no merit to Defendant Bailey's contention that federal question jurisdiction exists because the tenancy at issue is subject to the PTFA. Removal at 3. The PTFA does not create a private right of action; rather, it provides a defense to state law unlawful detainer actions. *See Logan v. U.S. Bank Nat. Ass'n*, 722 F.3d 1163, 1164 (9th Cir. 2013) (affirming dismissal of the complaint because the PTFA "does not create a private right of action allowing [plaintiff] to enforce its requirements"). It is well settled that a "case may not be removed to federal court on the basis of a federal defense . . . even if the defense is anticipated in the plaintiff's complaint, and even if both parties concede that the federal defense is the only question truly at issue." *Caterpillar*, 482 U.S. at 393, 107 S. Ct. at 2430. Thus, to the extent Defendant Bailey's defenses to the unlawful detainer action are based on alleged violations of federal law, those defenses do not

1	provide a basis for federal question jurisdiction. See id. Because Plaintiff's
2	complaint does not present a federal question, either on its face or as artfully pled,
3	the Court lacks jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
4	III.
5	CONCLUSION
6	Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that this case is REMANDED to the Superior
7	Court of California, County of Los Angeles, forthwith.
8	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant Bailey's Request to Proceed In
9	Forma Pauperis is DENIED as moot.
10	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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12	DATED: September 25, 2017
13	MICHAEL W. FITZGER/LD
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT/UDGE
15	Presented by:
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17	Rozella a. Oli
18	ROZELLA A. OLIVER
19	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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