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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL**

Case No. 5:17-cv-116-JLS-SPx

Date: January 27, 2017

Title: HSBC Bank USA, National Association v. Faith Brashear

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Present: **HONORABLE JOSEPHINE L. STATON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

Terry Guerrero  
Deputy Clerk

N/A  
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFF: ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANT:

Not Present

Not Present

**PROCEEDINGS: (IN CHAMBERS) ORDER REMANDING CASE TO  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, CASE NO. MVC  
1603595**

Plaintiff HSBC Bank USA, National Association filed this unlawful detainer action against Defendant Faith Brashear (erroneously sued as Donna Beltz) on September 30, 2016 in Riverside County Superior Court. (Notice of Removal, Ex. 4, “Complaint,” Doc. 1.) Brashear removed the case to this Court on the basis of federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. (Notice of Removal at 4.) Where a federal district court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, it must remand the case, and has the discretion to do so *sua sponte*. See *Kelton Arms Condo. Owners Ass’n, Inc. v. Homestead Ins. Co.*, 346 F.3d 1190, 1192 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c)). For the reasons discussed below, the Court *sua sponte* REMANDS this case to Riverside County Superior Court.

When reviewing a notice of removal, “it is to be presumed that a cause lies outside the limited jurisdiction of the federal courts and the burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party asserting jurisdiction.” *Hunter v. Philip Morris USA*, 582 F.3d 1039, 1042 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Abrego Abrego v. Dow Chem. Co.*, 443 F.3d 676, 684 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks omitted)). Courts “strictly construe the removal statute against removal jurisdiction,” and thus “the defendant always has the burden of establishing that removal is proper.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992). Moreover, removal is proper only in “state-court actions that originally could have been filed in federal court . . . .” *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392

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(1987). “If at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the case shall be remanded.” 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c).

Here, Brashear identifies various federal statutes that purport to vest the Court with subject matter jurisdiction. (Notice of Removal at 4–5.) These statutes, however, are irrelevant to determining subject matter jurisdiction in this case because HSBC’s complaint states only a single cause of action for unlawful detainer and implicates none of the federal statutes referenced by Brashear. *See Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987) (“The presence or absence of federal-question jurisdiction is governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the *face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.*”) At best, Brashear relies upon a federal defense to a state-law claim. The assertion of a federal defense to a state-law claim does not convert the state-law claim into one “arising under” federal law for purposes of federal question jurisdiction. *See Moore-Thomas v. Alaska Airlines, Inc.*, 553 F.3d 1241, 1244 (9th Cir. 2009). Therefore, the Court has no federal question jurisdiction.

Nor does the present action meet the requirements of diversity jurisdiction. The Complaint expressly states that the amount demanded does not exceed \$10,000. (*See* Compl.) Therefore the amount in controversy requirement for diversity jurisdiction is not met. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). Moreover, in the absence of a federal question, where the Court’s jurisdiction is premised on diversity of citizenship, a removing defendant may not be a citizen of the forum state. Here, Brashear’s address shows that she is a California citizen and is therefore clearly a forum defendant who lacks the ability to remove a state-court action. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b).

For the foregoing reasons, the Court concludes that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over this case, and REMANDS it to Riverside County Superior Court, Case Number MVC 1603595.

Initials of Preparer: tg