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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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12 TARA HILL APARTMENTS,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 JERRIN JEFFERSON, *et al.*,

16 Defendants.
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Case No. SA CV 17-0016 CJC (JCGx)

**ORDER SUMMARILY REMANDING
IMPROPERLY REMOVED ACTION**

19 The Court will summarily remand this unlawful detainer action to state court
20 because Defendants removed it improperly.

21 On January 5, 2017, Jerrin Jefferson, Jacqueline Jefferson (collectively, the
22 “Jeffersons”), Delton Valentine, and DOES 1 to 10 (“Defendants”), having been sued
23 in what appears to be a routine unlawful detainer action in California state court,
24 lodged a Notice of Removal of that action in this Court (“Notice”), and the Jeffersons
25 have also presented requests to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“Requests”). [Dkt. Nos. 1,
26 3, 4.] The Court has denied Defendants’ Requests under separate cover because the
27 action was improperly removed. To prevent the action from remaining in
28 jurisdictional limbo, the Court issues this Order to remand the action to state court.

1 Simply stated, Plaintiff could not have brought this action in federal court in the
2 first place, and so removal is improper. Notably, even if complete diversity of
3 citizenship exists, Defendants cannot properly remove the action because Defendants
4 reside in the forum state. (*See* Notice at 1); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).

5 Nor does Plaintiff’s unlawful detainer proceeding raise any federal legal
6 question. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1441. Pursuant to the “well-pleaded complaint
7 rule,” federal-question jurisdiction exists “only when a federal question is presented on
8 the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar Inc. v. Williams*,
9 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Here, Plaintiff’s underlying complaint asserts a cause of
10 action for unlawful detainer. [*See* Dkt. No. 1 at 5-9.] “Unlawful detainer is an
11 exclusively state law claim that does not require the resolution of any substantial
12 question of federal law.” *Martingale Invs., LLC v. Frausto*, 2013 WL 5676237, at *2
13 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 17, 2013). In the Notice, Defendants assert, in conclusory fashion, that
14 “[f]ederal question exists because Defendant’s Demurrer, . . . depend[s] on the
15 determination of Defendant’s rights and Plaintiff’s duties under federal law.” [Dkt.
16 No. 1 at 2.] However, neither a federal-law counterclaim nor a federal-law defense
17 may serve as a basis for federal question jurisdiction. *See Vaden v. Discover Bank*,
18 556 U.S. 49, 60 (2009) (holding that federal-question jurisdiction “cannot be
19 predicated on an actual or anticipated defense” nor on “an actual or anticipated
20 counterclaim”).

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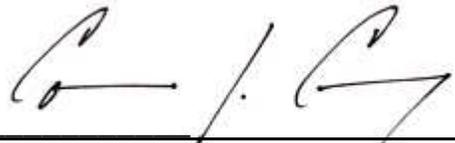
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1 Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that: (1) this matter be REMANDED to the
2 Superior Court of California, County of Orange, North Justice Center, 1275 N.
3 Berkeley Ave., Fullerton, CA 92838 for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to
4 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c); (2) the Clerk send a certified copy of this Order to the state court;
5 and (3) the Clerk serve copies of this Order on the parties.
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8 DATED: January 12, 2017

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11 HON. CORMAC J. CARNEY
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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