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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

COLFIN AI-CA 5,

Plaintiff,

v.

MARIANNE MALVEAUX and DOES 1-
X, inclusive,

Defendants.

No. 2:13-cv-1446-TLN-EFB PS

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On July 19, 2013, defendant, proceeding pro se, filed a notice of removal of this unlawful detainer action from the Superior Court of the State of California for Solano County.¹ ECF No. 1. This matter is before the undersigned in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and the district judge's minute order filed July 25, 2013, ECF No. 4.

This court has an independent duty to ascertain its jurisdiction and may remand sua sponte for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). "The burden of establishing federal jurisdiction is on the party seeking removal, and the removal statute is strictly construed against removal jurisdiction." *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir.

¹ Also on July 19, 2013, defendant filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915. ECF No. 3. However, in light of the recommendation herein that this action be remanded for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, defendant's request to proceed in forma pauperis will not be addressed.

1 1988). “Federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the
2 first instance.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992). As explained below,
3 defendant has failed to meet that burden.

4 The notice of removal states that this court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28
5 U.S.C. § 1331. ECF No. 2 at 2. However, a review of the complaint reveals that plaintiff does
6 not allege any federal claims; instead, plaintiff alleges only unlawful detainer under state law.
7 ECF No. 1-2 at 8-10 (Compl.). The presence or absence of federal question jurisdiction “is
8 governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ which provides that federal jurisdiction exists
9 only when a federal question is presented on the face of plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.”
10 *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). This is the case where the complaint
11 “establishes either that [1] federal law creates the cause of action or that [2] the plaintiff’s right to
12 relief necessarily depends on resolution of a substantial question of federal law.” *Williston Basin*
13 *Interstate Pipeline Co. v. An Exclusive Gas Storage Leasehold & Easement*, 524 F.3d 1090, 1100
14 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Franchise Tax Bd. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S. 1, 27-28
15 (1983)). Here, plaintiff’s one cause of action is for unlawful detainer under state law, and under
16 the well-pleaded complaint rule, a defendant’s claims or defenses may not serve as a basis for
17 removal.² See *Takeda v. Nw. Nat’l Life Ins. Co.*, 765 F.2d 815, 822 (9th Cir. 1985).

18 Defendant argues that a federal question has been raised under the Protecting Tenants at
19 Foreclosure Act (“PTFA”), 12 U.S.C. §§ 5201 *et seq.* ECF No. 1 at 2. However, “defendant[’]s
20 assertions of the ‘Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act’ are best characterized as defenses or
21 potential counterclaims; neither of which are considered in evaluating whether a federal question
22 appears on the face of a plaintiff’s complaint.” *First N. Bank of Dixon v. Hatanaka*, 2011 WL

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24 ² Nor has defendant established that this court has diversity jurisdiction, since the notice of
25 removal does not establish diversity of the parties or that the amount in controversy exceeds
26 \$75,000, nor does it appear that removal by defendant would be proper under 28 U.S.C.
27 § 1441(b), which permits removal in diversity cases only when “none of the parties in interest
28 properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.”
See also *Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp. v. Cantillano*, 2012 WL 1193613, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9,
2012) (“The appropriate dollar amount in determining the amount of controversy in unlawful
detrainer actions is the rental value of the property, not the value of the property as a whole.”).

1 6328713, at * 4 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 16, 2011). “[F]ederal district courts have held that a defense
2 based on the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act cannot serve as a basis for removal
3 jurisdiction.” *Aurora Loan Servs., LLC v. Montoya*, 2011 WL 5508926, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 9,
4 2011) (citing *SD Coastline LP v. Buck*, 2010 WL 4809661, at *1–3 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2010);
5 *Wescom Credit Union v. Dudley*, 2010 WL 4916578, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 22, 2010)
6 (“provisions [of the PFTA] offer [defendant] a federal defense to an unlawful detainer action
7 where the plaintiff fails to comply with these requirements. A federal defense, however, does not
8 support federal-question jurisdiction.”); *Aurora Loan Servs., LLC v. Martinez*, 2010 WL
9 1266887, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 29, 2010)).

10 Therefore, because defendant has not adequately established a basis for this court’s
11 subject matter jurisdiction, the case must be remanded. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c).

12 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that the above-captioned case be
13 REMANDED to the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Solano.

14 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge
15 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days
16 after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written
17 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned
18 “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Any reply to the objections
19 shall be served and filed within fourteen days after service of the objections. Failure to file
20 objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court’s order.

21 *Turner v. Duncan*, 158 F.3d 449, 455 (9th Cir. 1998); *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th
22 Cir. 1991).

23 Dated: July 25, 2013.

24 

EDMUND F. BRENNAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE