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## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

VIMALA PATEL,

Plaintiff.

٧.

MARQUESIA WHITE,

Defendant.

Case No.: 2:16-cv-01896-MCE-KJN-PS

ORDER

On July 13, 2016, Defendant MARQUESIA WHITE ("Defendant"), proceeding in pro se, removed this unlawful detainer action, filed by Plaintiff VIMALA PATEL ("Plaintiff") from the Sacramento County Superior Court. ECF No. 1. While Defendant utilized a template for filing an initial complaint, her papers make it clear that she in fact seeks to transfer a preexisting unlawful detainer proceeding already pending in state court.

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.,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Despite Defendant's pro se status, the undersigned revokes any actual or anticipated referral to a Magistrate Judge. See E.D. Cal. Local R. 302(c)(21).

846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988) (internal citation omitted). "Federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." <u>Gaus v. Miles, Inc.</u>, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992). As explained below, Defendants have failed to meet that burden.

Defendant's removal request is premised on the argument that this Court has "federal question" jurisdiction. Defendant makes no effort to identify the basis for claiming such jurisdiction except to attach a demurrer she filed in state court that exclusively references state law. Additionally, the demurrer makes it clear that the only claim pursued by Plaintiff in the state court proceeding is for unlawful detainer. ECF No. 1 at p. 8.

"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 fact of plaintiff's properly pleaded complaint."

Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). This is the case where the complaint "establishes either that [1] federal law creates the cause of action or that [2] the plaintiff's right to relief necessarily depends on resolution of a substantial question of federal law." Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Co. v. An Exclusive Gas Storage

Leasehold & Easement, 524 F.3d 1090, 1100 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting Franchise Tax Bd. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust, 463 U.S. 1, 27-28 (1983)).

Here, Plaintiff's sole claim, by Defendant's own admission, is for unlawful detainer under state law. Even were Defendant to argue that she has defenses available under federal law, which she has not, that still would be insufficient to justify removal. "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 admit that the defense is the only question truly at issue in the case." ARCO Envtl. Remediation, LLC v. Dep't. of Health & Envtl. Quality of the State of Montana, 213 F.3d 1108, 1113 (9th Cir. 2000) (citation and quotation marks omitted). Therefore, this Court lacks jurisdiction.

Accordingly: 1. The action is REMANDED to the Sacramento County Superior Court. 2. The Clerk of Court is directed to serve a certified copy of the order on the Clerk of the Sacramento County Superior Court, and reference the state case number (No. 16UD04884) in the proof of service. 3. Defendants' Motions to Proceed in Forma Pauperis (ECF No. 2 ) is DENIED as moot. 4. The Clerk of Court is directed to close this case and vacate all dates. 5. The Clerk of the Court is ordered not to open another case removing the following unlawful detainer action: No. 16UD04884. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: August 12, 2016 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE