1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 10 11 U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as trustee for **ORDER** 12 structured asset securities corporation mortgage loan trust 2005-OPT1, 13 Mortgage pass through certificates, series 2005-OPT1, Case No. 2:17-cv-0225 MCE EFB 14 Plaintiff, 15 ٧. 16 JEFF P. MANIBUSAN, MELINI 17 MANIBUSAN, and DOES 1 through 5, includisve. 18 Defendant. 19 20 On February 2, 2017, Defendants Jeff P. Manibusan and Melini Manibusan. 21 proceeding pro se, filed a Notice of Removal of this unlawful detainer action from the 22 Placer County Superior Court. ECF No. 1. This Court has an independent duty to 23 ascertain its jurisdiction and may remand sua sponte for lack of subject matter 24 jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). "The burden of establishing federal jurisdiction is 25 on the party seeking removal, and the removal statute is strictly construed against 26 removal jurisdiction." Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co., 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988) 27 28

¹ 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).

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

The Notice of Removal is premised on the argument that this Court has federal jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331. ECF No. 1 at 2. However, a review of the Complaint reveals that Plaintiff does not allege any federal claims; instead, Plaintiff alleges only unlawful detainer under state law. ECF No. 1 at 5–6.

"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 one cause of action is for unlawful detainer under state law. At most, Defendants argue that they have a defense under federal law. "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 under 28 U.S.C. § 1331.²

Accordingly:

² Nor has Defendant established that this Court has diversity jurisdiction, since the Notice of Removal does not establish diversity of the parties or that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. See Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp. v. Cantillano, No. CV 12-01641 GAF (CMx), 2012 WL 1193613, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2012) ("The appropriate dollar amount in determining the amount of controversy in unlawful detainer actions is the rental value of the property, not the value of the property as a whole.").