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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

PRIME ASCOT, LP,

Plaintiff,

v.

KAREN MALONE,

Defendant.

2:17-cv-02660-JAM-CKD

**SUA SPONTE ORDER REMANDING
ACTION TO STATE COURT**

The undersigned revokes any actual or anticipated referral to a Magistrate Judge for the purposes of Findings and Recommendations in this case. See Local Rule 302(d) (“Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, a Judge may retain any matter otherwise routinely referred to a Magistrate Judge.”).

On December 21, 2017, Defendant Karen Malone filed a Notice of Removal with this Court, seeking to remove an action from the Superior Court for the County of Solano. Notice of Removal, ECF No. 1. For the following reasons, the Court sua sponte REMANDS this case to the Superior Court of California for the County of Solano.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), a defendant may remove an action to federal court if the district court has original jurisdiction. *Hunter v. Phillip Morris USA*, 582 F.3d 1039, 1042 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Ansley v. Ameriquest Mortg. Co.*, 340 F.3d 858, 861 (9th Cir. 2003)). 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). Generally, a defendant seeking to remove an action to federal court must file a notice of removal within thirty days of receiving a copy of the initial pleading. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). The

1 defendant seeking removal of an action to federal court has the burden of establishing federal
2 jurisdiction in the case. *California ex rel. Lockyer v. Dynege, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 831, 838 (9th Cir. 2004).

3 Defendant is attempting to remove an unlawful detainer action based on federal question subject
4 matter jurisdiction. Notice of Removal at 2. However, Defendant cannot establish jurisdiction that is
5 proper. Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and lack inherent or general subject matter
6 jurisdiction. Federal courts can adjudicate only those cases authorized by the United States Constitution
7 and Congress. Generally, those cases involve diversity of citizenship or a federal question, or cases in
8 which the United States is a party. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375 (1994); *Finley v.*
9 *United States*, 490 U.S. 545 (1989). Federal courts are presumptively without jurisdiction over civil
10 actions. *Kokkonen*, 511 U.S. at 377. Lack of subject matter jurisdiction is never waived and may be
11 raised by the Court sua sponte. *Attorneys Trust v. Videotape Computer Prods., Inc.*, 93 F.3d 593, 594-95
12 (9th Cir. 1996). “Nothing is to be more jealously guarded by a court than its jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is
13 what its power rests upon. Without jurisdiction it is nothing.” *In re Mooney*, 841 F.2d 1003, 1006 (9th
14 Cir. 1988).

15 Furthermore, the law is clear in the Ninth Circuit that the removal statute should be strictly
16 construed in favor of remand and against removal. *Harris v. Bankers Life and Cas. Co.*, 425 F.3d 689,
17 698 (9th Cir. 2005). The “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction means that the defendant
18 always has the burden of establishing that removal is proper. *Nishimoto v. Federman–Bachrach &*
19 *Assocs.*, 903 F.2d 709, 712 n.3 (9th Cir. 1990); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th
20 Cir. 1988). Federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the
21 first instance. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992).

22 In this case, Defendant is unable to establish subject matter jurisdiction before this Court because
23 the complaint filed in the state court apparently contains a single cause of action for unlawful detainer
24 based on California Code of Civil Procedure section 1161a. Unlawful detainer actions are strictly within
25 the province of state court. Defendants’ attempt at creating federal subject matter jurisdiction by adding

1 claims or defenses to a notice of removal will not succeed. *Vaden v. Discover Bank*, 556 U.S. 49, 50
2 (2009) (federal question jurisdiction cannot “rest upon an actual or anticipated counterclaim”); *Valles v.*
3 *Ivy Hill Corp.*, 410 F.3d 1071, 1075 (9th Cir. 2005) (“A federal law defense to a state-law claim does
4 not confer jurisdiction on a federal court, even if the defense is that of federal preemption and is
5 anticipated in the plaintiff’s complaint.”).

6 In determining the presence or absence of federal jurisdiction in removal cases, the “well-
7 pleaded complaint rule” applies, “which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal
8 question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *Caterpillar Inc. v.*
9 *Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Moreover, “it is well established that plaintiff is the ‘master of her
10 complaint’ and can plead to avoid federal jurisdiction.” *Lowdermilk v. U.S. Bank Nat’l Ass’n*, 479 F.3d
11 994, 998-99 (9th Cir. 2007); *Metro. Life Ins. Co. v. Taylor*, 481 U.S. 58, 63 (1987) (citing *Gully v. First*
12 *Nat’l Bank*, 299 U.S. 109 (1936)) (“It is long settled law that a cause of action arises under federal law
13 only when the plaintiff’s well-pleaded complaint raises issues of federal law.”).

14 Plaintiff’s complaint raises a single state law claim. The face of a properly-pled state law
15 unlawful detainer action does not present a federal question. Therefore, Plaintiff’s complaint avoids
16 federal question jurisdiction. Defendant cannot inject a federal issue through her answer or demurrer.

17 Accordingly, the Court REMANDS this case to the Superior Court for the County of Solano for
18 all future proceedings.

19 Defendant’s motion to proceed in forma pauperis, ECF No. 2, is DENIED as moot.

20 Dated: December 22, 2017

21 /s/ John A. Mendez _____
22 John A. Mendez,
23 United States District Court Judge
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