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1	and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought." 28 U.S.C. §
2	1441(b). "If the district court at any time determines that it lacks jurisdiction over the removed
3	action, it must remedy the improvident grant of removal by remanding the action to state court."
4	California ex rel. Lockyer v. Dynegy, Inc., 375 F.3d 831, 838 (9th Cir. 2004) (citations omitted).
5	"The removal statute is strictly construed against removal jurisdiction, and the burden of
6	establishing federal jurisdiction falls to the party invoking the statute." <i>Id</i> .
7	Here, Robinson has not met his burden to establish that removal of this action is proper.
8	First, this action cannot be removed based on federal question jurisdiction because the operative
9	complaint alleges a single claim of unlawful detainer that arises under California law as opposed
10	to federal law. Dkt. No. 1, Ex. A, Compl. at 1. Any defenses raised by Robinson in a demurrer
11	are irrelevant to the determination of whether this action arises under federal law. Second, this
12	action cannot be removed based on diversity jurisdiction because Robinson is a citizen of
13	California, which is where this action was brought. See 28 U.S.C. 1441(b); Dkt. No. 1, Ex. A,
14	Compl. at 1. Indeed, Robinson alleges that he resides in Oakland, California. Dkt. No. 1 at 3. As
15	the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over this action, this action is REMANDED to state
16	court.
17	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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19	Date: March 19, 2012
20	Nathanael M. Cousins United States Magistrate Judge
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