

FILED

2015 DEC 30 PM 2:12

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
TH

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

VICTORIA GASPAR DE ALPIZAR,
Plaintiff,
v.
ANTONIA LOPEZ, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No.: 15CV2398 BEN (BGS)

ORDER:
**(1) GRANTING MOTION TO FILE
AN AMENDED NOTICE OF
REMOVAL and
(2) GRANTING MOTION TO
REMAND**

[Docket Nos. 2, 6]

Plaintiff Victoria Gaspar De Alpizar has filed a Motion to Remand this action to state court. (Docket No. 2.) Defendants Jose De Jesus Alpinzar and Antonio Lopez have filed a Motion for Leave to File an Amended Notice of Removal. (Docket No. 6.) For the reasons set forth below both motions are **GRANTED**.

BACKGROUND

The procedural history of litigation between these parties concerning the property at 255 Asilado Street includes multiple state court actions and bankruptcy proceedings and is well summarized in the Settlement Agreement attached to Plaintiff's state court

1 unlawful detainer complaint. The unlawful detainer complaint alleges that, pursuant to
2 the Settlement Agreement, Defendants were required to vacate the property, but have
3 remained in the property. Plaintiff demands possession of the property and rent owed for
4 Defendants' continued possession of the property beyond the date the parties agreed it
5 would be vacated in the Settlement Agreement. The state court complaint also asserts
6 that the amount demanded in the case is less than \$10,000.

7 DISCUSSION

8 Congress has authorized a defendant to remove a civil action from state court to
9 federal court. 28 U.S.C. § 1441. However, the removing party "always has the burden of
10 establishing that removal was proper." *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir.
11 1992). The district court must remand any case previously removed from a state court "if
12 at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court lacks subject matter
13 jurisdiction." 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). Moreover, there is a strong presumption against
14 removal jurisdiction; doubts as to whether the federal court has subject matter jurisdiction
15 must be resolved in favor of remand. *See Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th
16 Cir.1996); *see also Gaus*, 980 F.2d at 566 ("Federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there
17 is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance."). A defense based on federal
18 law is not sufficient to remove an action to federal court. *Berg v. Leason*, 32 F.3d 422,
19 426 (9th Cir.1994) ("[N]either an affirmative defense based on federal law ... nor one
20 based on federal preemption ... renders an action brought in state court removable.").

21 I. Federal Question

22 Here, Defendants initial Notice of Removal asserted this Court had jurisdiction
23 based on federal question, removing under 28 U.S.C. 1441(a), and claiming California's
24 unlawful detainer proceedings violate the United States Constitution. However, [f]ederal
25 jurisdiction typically exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the
26 plaintiff's properly pleaded complaint." *Valles v. Ivy Hill Corp.*, 410 F.3d 1071, 1075
27 (9th Cir. 2005). "A federal law defense to a state-law claim does not confer jurisdiction

1 on a federal court.” *Id.* Unlawful detainer actions, the claim asserted in Plaintiff’s
2 complaint, arise under state law. No federal claim is presented on the face of the
3 complaint. And, even if Defendants’ assertion that the unlawful detainer statutes violate
4 the United States Constitution had merit, it would only be a federal defense. Defendants
5 have not established this Court has jurisdiction based on federal question.

6 **II. Motion for Leave to Amend the Notice of Removal**

7 In Opposition to the Motion to Remand and in Defendants’ Motion for Leave to
8 Amend the Notice of Removal, Defendants argue the Court has jurisdiction based on
9 diversity under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2). The Motion for Leave to Amend the Notice of
10 Removal seeks to add allegations that Defendants are citizens of Mexico. Because a
11 defective removal notice may be amended to cure a defect the Court **GRANTS** the
12 Motion to Amend the Notice of Removal. *Soliman v. Phillip Morris, Inc.*, 311 F.3d 966,
13 970-71 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing *Parrino v. FHP, Inc.*, 146 F.3d 699, 703 (9th Cir. 1988)).¹

14 **III. Diversity**

15 Defendants assert this Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2) because
16 Defendants are citizens of Mexico and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. The
17 Court need not consider whether diversity of citizenship exists² because the amount in
18

19
20 ¹ Although Defendants’ formal motion seeking leave to amend the Notice of Removal was filed outside
21 the 30 days permitted by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) for removing, which some court have found untimely,
22 Defendants’ Opposition to the Motion to Remand may also be construed as an amendment to the Notice
23 of Removal. *Cohn v. Petsmart, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 837, 840 n.1 (9th Cir. 2002) (approving district court
24 construing opposition to motion to remand as amendment of deficient notice of removal).

25 ² Defendants assert, without declaration or affidavit in support, that Defendants are citizens of Mexico.
26 Assuming the Court accepted this unsupported assertion, Defendants still fail to address whether
27 Defendants “are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and are domiciled in the
same State.” § 1332(a)(2). The question arises because Defendants’ acknowledge that Defendants have
a residence in California. If Defendants are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United
States, under § 1332(a)(2), this Court would lack jurisdiction. § 1332(a)(2) (“[T]he district courts shall
not have original jurisdiction under this subsection of an action between citizens of a state and citizens
or subjects of a foreign state who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and
are domiciled in the same State.”).

1 controversy does not exceed \$75,000. Defendants argue that the value of the property is
2 the amount in controversy. The Court may consider the value of property in calculating
3 the amount in controversy when the property is the subject of the litigation. However,
4 here, the property is not the subject of the litigation. "In unlawful detainer actions, . . .
5 the amount of damages sought in the complaint, not the value of the subject real property,
6 determines the amount in controversy." *Litton Loan Servicing L.P. v. Villegas*, 2011 WL
7 204322, *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 21, 2011) (relying on *Evans v. Superior Court*, 67 Cal. App.
8 3d 162, 170 (2nd Dist. 1977)). The unlawful detainer complaint seeks less the \$10,000
9 and Defendants have failed to establish that the amount in controversy is any more than
10 \$10,000.

11 **CONCLUSION**

12 This Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Court **REMANDS**
13 this action to the San Diego County Superior Court. The Court declines to award
14 attorneys' fees to Plaintiff.

15 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

16 DATED: 12/30/15

17 
18 Hon. Roger T. Benitez
19 United States District Court
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27