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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

DUSTIN CANFIELD and DARRIK  
GREGG,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GRANT COUNTY SHERIFF'S  
OFFICE, a Division of Grant County;  
GRANT COUNTY, a legal  
organized county existing under the  
laws of the State of Washington;  
TOM JONES, individually; and  
RYAN RECTENWALD,  
individually,

Defendants.

NO. 2:24-CV-0098-TOR

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION TO REMAND

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BEFORE THE COURT is Plaintiffs' Motion for Remand or Abstention.

ECF No. 3. This matter was submitted for consideration without oral argument.

The Court has reviewed the record and files herein, the completed briefing, and is fully informed. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiffs' Motion for Remand or Abstention (ECF No. 3) is **DENIED**.

1 **DISCUSSION**

2 Plaintiffs argue that remand is appropriate because removal is untimely, that  
3 Defendants waived the right to removal, and abstention should apply.

4 Title 28 United States Code § 1441 governs removal of cases from state  
5 court to federal court. Generally, a defendant may remove a case to federal court if  
6 the federal court would have subject-matter jurisdiction over one or more of the  
7 plaintiff’s claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question) or 1332  
8 (diversity of citizenship). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), (b). According to 28 U.S.C.  
9 1446(b), the notice of removal shall be filed within 30 days after the receipt by the  
10 defendant of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon  
11 which such action or proceeding is based. Once a case has been properly removed,  
12 a federal court must generally entertain all claims over which it has original  
13 subject-matter jurisdiction. *See Quackenbush v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 517 U.S. 706,  
14 716 (1996) (noting that “federal courts have a strict duty to exercise the jurisdiction  
15 that is conferred upon them by Congress” in removal proceedings).

16 Here, Defendants’ Notice of Removal was filed the very next day after  
17 Plaintiffs added a federal cause of action to their state case (ECF No. 1-22) under  
18 the First Amendment to the Constitution. “The district courts shall have original  
19 jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of  
20 the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Plaintiffs’ Motion for Remand argues that

1 Defendants waived their right to removal. However, Plaintiffs have offered no  
2 evidence to support that the Defendants waived their right to removal. In fact,  
3 Defendants specifically stipulated that “All procedural and/or substantive rights  
4 and defenses available to the Defendants are specifically reserved and not waived  
5 by the Defendants’ stipulation to good cause for the granting of Plaintiffs’ motion  
6 for leave to file an amended complaint.” *See* ECF No. 1-21 at 2. Accordingly, the  
7 Court has federal question jurisdiction over this claim. 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This  
8 case was therefore timely and properly removed to federal court. 28 U.S.C. §  
9 1441(a).

10 Plaintiffs’ citation to the administrative claims filed do not allow removal.  
11 Only a complaint in state court alleging a federal cause of action invokes the  
12 removal statute.

13 Next, Plaintiffs argue that this Court should abstain from deciding the state  
14 causes of action. “[F]ederal courts may decline to exercise their jurisdiction, in  
15 otherwise ““exceptional circumstances,”” where denying a federal forum would  
16 clearly serve an important countervailing interest.” *Quackenbush*, 517 U.S. at 716  
17 (citing *Colorado River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800,  
18 813 (1976)). Abstention “is the exception, not the rule.” *Knudsen Corp. v. Nevada*  
19 *State Dairy Comm’n*, 676 F.2d 374, 376 (9th Cir. 1982) (citation omitted).

20 However, abstention principles do not permit a district court to dismiss or remand

1 an action for damages. *Quackenbush*, 517 U.S. at 721. Because Plaintiffs’  
2 Complaint seeks money damages and not just injunctive relief, abstention does not  
3 apply.

4 Even if abstention could be applied in this case, the relevant factors would  
5 not weigh in favor of abstention. Abstention may be appropriate where “(1) [...] the state has concentrated suits involving the local issue in a particular court; (2)  
6 the federal issues are not easily separable from complicated state law issues with  
7 which the state courts may have special competence; and (3) [...] federal review  
8 might disrupt state efforts to establish a coherent policy.” *Tucker v. First*  
9 *Maryland Sav. & Loan, Inc.*, 942 F.2d 1401, 1405 (9th Cir. 1991). Here, Plaintiffs  
10 argue generally that the state court is in the better position to analyze local rules  
11 and laws applicable to Plaintiffs’ suit. Plaintiffs are not entitled to remand on this  
12 ground.  
13

14 When a case is removed to federal court on the basis of federal question  
15 jurisdiction, a court must first verify that it does in fact have federal question  
16 jurisdiction over at least one of the plaintiff’s claims. If the court concludes that  
17 federal question jurisdiction over at least one claim is present, it must then decide  
18 whether to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over any other related claims that do  
19 not present a federal question. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).  
20

1 Under § 1367, a court must perform a two-pronged inquiry when deciding  
2 whether to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over pendent claims in a removal  
3 proceeding. First, the court must determine whether the pendent claims arise from  
4 the “same case or controversy” as the claim(s) over which it has original  
5 jurisdiction pursuant to § 1331. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). If this condition is not  
6 satisfied, the court must remand the pendent claims to the state court in which they  
7 were originally filed for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C.  
8 § 1441(c)(2).

9 Second, if the court concludes that § 1367(a)’s “same case or controversy”  
10 requirement is satisfied, it must then decide whether to exercise supplemental  
11 jurisdiction over the pendent claims if:

- 12 (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law;
- 13 (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claim over  
14 which the district court has original jurisdiction;
- 15 (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has  
original jurisdiction; or
- (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons  
for declining jurisdiction.

16 28 U.S.C. § 1362(c). To the extent that exercising supplemental jurisdiction would  
17 be inconsistent with these considerations, the court may remand the pendent claims  
18 to the state court in which they were originally filed. *See Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v.*  
19 *Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350-51 (1988).

1 Here, Plaintiffs assert the Court is not required to exercise supplemental  
2 jurisdiction over their state law claims, but they make no argument regarding the  
3 relevant § 1367 factors. Plaintiffs assert generally that the state court is in a better  
4 position to decide the issues. To the contrary, judicial efficiency would not be  
5 served by allowing this Court to retain jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' federal  
6 constitutional claim and remanding the other claims to state court when the claims  
7 arise from the same alleged conduct. Additionally, it is not clear from the face of  
8 the Complaint that these claims will raise novel or complex issues.

9 Because Plaintiffs have not identified a compelling reason for this Court to  
10 use its discretion to decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over their state  
11 law claims, Plaintiffs are not entitled to remand.

12 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

13 Plaintiffs' Motion for Remand or Abstention, ECF No. 3, is **DENIED**.

14 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and furnish  
15 copies to counsel.

16 **DATED** June 5, 2024.



*Thomas O. Rice*  
THOMAS O. RICE  
United States District Judge