

JS-6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAVID McCOWN, an individual,
Plaintiff,

v.

SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD., and DOES 1-
100 inclusive,
Defendants.

Case No. 5:22-cv-00976-SPG-KK

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION TO REMAND ACTION TO
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
[ECF NO. 20]**

Before the Court is Plaintiff David McCown's ("Plaintiff") motion to remand this action to California Superior Court. (ECF No. 20 ("Mot.")). Argument was heard on November 2, 2022. Having considered the parties' submissions, the relevant law, the record in this case, and the arguments during the hearing on the Motion, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's Motion.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

Plaintiff, a resident of Oregon, alleges that the lithium-ion battery used to power his electronic cigarette spontaneously exploded in his pocket, causing second-degree burns across his left leg. (ECF No. 1-9 ¶¶ 1, 5 ("FAC")). The battery at-issue was wrapped in a

1 “Hohm Tech” exterior coating. (ECF No. 20 at 28 ¶ 3). From this, Plaintiff concluded that
2 Hohm Tech, Inc. (“Hohm Tech”), a California corporation, was the manufacturer
3 responsible for the allegedly defective battery. *See (id.)*; (FAC ¶ 6).

4 On January 4, 2021, Plaintiff filed a Complaint in the California Superior Court for
5 the County of San Bernardino, asserting claims of Strict Products Liability and Negligent
6 Products Liability against Hohm Tech, Inc. and Does 1-100. (ECF No. 1-4). On March
7 17, 2021, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint that added Benjamin Ramalho, a California
8 resident and Chief Executive Officer of Hohm Tech, as co-defendant. (FAC ¶ 7).
9 However, on July 30, 2021, Hohm Tech filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy in the United States
10 Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, Riverside Division (the
11 “Bankruptcy Court”). *See* (Mot. at 28 ¶ 2.b); *In re HOHM Tech, Inc.*, 6:21-bk-14150-MH
12 (Bankr. C.D. Cal.) (the “Bankruptcy Proceeding”). Plaintiff was thereafter served with a
13 Notice of Stay for these state court proceedings on August 3, 2021. (Mot. at 28 ¶ 2.b).

14 Before the issuance of the Bankruptcy Court’s Stay, Plaintiff and Hohm Tech had
15 already engaged in considerable discovery. (*Id.* at 27 ¶ 2.a). By April 1, 2021, Plaintiff
16 had served 36 Requests for Production, 56 Special Interrogatories, and Form
17 Interrogatories on Hohm Tech. (*Id.* at 28 ¶ 2.a.ii). Over the course of this discovery,
18 Plaintiff concluded that the allegedly defective battery was manufactured by Samsung,
19 rather than Hohm Tech. *See (id.* at 28-29 ¶ 3). On August 23, 2021, Plaintiff filed DOE
20 Amendments to the Complaint naming Korea-based corporation Defendant as “DOE 1”
21 and California corporation Samsung SDI America, Inc. (“Samsung America”) as “DOE
22 2.” (ECF Nos. 1-22, 1-23). At the time, Plaintiff continued to name Hohm Tech as a co-
23 defendant in the action because he hoped to hold Hohm Tech jointly and severally liable
24 for his alleged harms. *See* (Mot. at 22 (“Hohm Tech *remained* a valid defendant as a link
25 ‘in the chain of production and marketing, from the original manufacturer down through
26 the distributor and wholesaler to the retailer; liability of all such defendants is joint and
27 several.’” (quoting *Kaminski v. W. MacArthur Co.*, 175 Cal. App. 3d 445, 455-456
28 (1985)))).

1 **B. Procedural History**

2 1. Plaintiff Begins Negotiations with Defendant

3 On September 13, 2021, Plaintiff served Samsung America with summons. (ECF
4 No. 1-25). On or about September 29, 2021, Samsung America’s counsel (who also serves
5 as Defendant’s counsel) approached Plaintiff regarding Samsung America’s dismissal
6 from the litigation. (ECF No. 26-1 ¶ 2). Samsung America explained to Plaintiff “that
7 [Samsung America] [was] not a proper defendant because it is not in the chain of
8 distribution for the 18650 lithium-ion battery at issue in this action.” (*Id.*). Although
9 Plaintiff harbored doubt about Samsung America’s status as a viable defendant, *see* (Mot.
10 at 30 ¶ 9 (“Nor is it clear what role, if any, Samsung America played in the distribution of
11 the exploding battery.”)), Plaintiff did not dismiss Samsung America from the suit.

12 Defendant, however, insisted that it be served in compliance with Hague Convention
13 procedures due to its status as a Korean entity. (*Id.* at 29, ¶ 4). Because of the Hague
14 Convention’s onerous requirements, Plaintiff proceeded to negotiate with Defendant for
15 alternative service procedures. *See (id.)*. On October 11, 2021, Plaintiff offered to dismiss
16 Samsung America from the suit if Defendant accepted service and filed an Answer to the
17 Complaint. *See* (ECF No. 26-1 at 5). Defendant rejected this offer on October 13, 2022.
18 (*Id.*).

19 2. Plaintiff Dismisses Hohm Tech and Samsung America From Suit

20 On October 29, 2021, Samsung America removed the action to the Bankruptcy Court
21 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452 and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9027. (ECF No.
22 1-31). Soon thereafter, on November 4, 2021, Samsung America filed a Motion to Dismiss
23 for Failure to State a Claim, which included a Request for Judicial Notice of a decision in
24 another matter holding that Samsung America was not in the chain of production for the
25 lithium-ion batteries at-issue. (Mot. at 30 ¶ 5). According to Plaintiff, he did not dismiss
26 Samsung America at that time because “Samsung America did not include a declaration or
27 other admissible evidence with its Motion, merely the decision from another Court.” (*Id.*).
28

1 On November 23, 2021, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Remand to the Bankruptcy Court
2 on equitable grounds under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9027(d) and 28 U.S.C.
3 § 1452(b). (*Id.* at 30, ¶ 6). The Bankruptcy Court entered an Order remanding the case to
4 state court on February 2, 2022. (ECF No. 1-43).

5 On March 2, 2022, Plaintiff and Defendant brokered an agreement. (Mot. at 30-31
6 ¶ 9). Plaintiff agreed to dismiss Samsung America without prejudice in exchange for
7 Defendant's willingness to relax the Hague Convention's service rules. (*Id.*). Later that
8 month, Plaintiff also received notice from the Bankruptcy Court that Hohm Tech's
9 bankruptcy case was closed "with *no distribution* to the creditors." (*Id.* at 28 ¶ 2.e).
10 "Rather than attempt to 'squeeze blood from a turnip,' Plaintiff chose to focus efforts on
11 the entity that ultimately manufactured the exploding lithium-ion battery–[Defendant],"
12 and moved to dismiss Hohm Tech and Ramalho from the suit without prejudice on April
13 11, 2022. *See (id.* at 30 ¶ 8); (ECF No. 1-44 at 2). Finally, on May 13, 2022, and pursuant
14 to its agreement with Defendant, Plaintiff dismissed Samsung America from the present
15 action. (Mot. at 17). It is undisputed that Plaintiff never served a single discovery request
16 on Samsung America up to this point. *See* (ECF No. 26 at 11-12 ("Opp.")).

17 3. Defendant Removes the Action to Federal Court

18 On June 7, 2022, Plaintiff served Defendant with its first round of state court
19 discovery. (Mot. at 28 ¶ 2.f). Before serving any responses, however, Defendant removed
20 the action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California on June
21 10, 2022. (ECF No. 1). This occurred nearly 17 months after Plaintiff's Complaint was
22 originally filed against Hohm Tech in the San Bernadino Superior Court.

23 On July 8, 2022, Plaintiff moved to remand the action back to the San Bernardino
24 Superior Court. (Mot.). Plaintiff argues that remand is mandatory because Defendant's
25 motion for removal was untimely under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(1). On September 7, 2022,
26 Defendant filed an Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion, arguing that the bad faith exception to
27 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(1) applies. (Opp.). On September 14, 2022, Plaintiff filed a Reply.
28 (ECF No. 27).

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, possessing only that power authorized by the United States Constitution and statute. *See* U.S. Const. art. III, § 2, cl. 2. Title 28, United States Code, Section 1332 confers original jurisdiction on federal district courts over civil actions where there is complete diversity of citizenship and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interests and costs. Complete diversity exists where each named defendant is a citizen of a different state from each named plaintiff. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a); *Morris v. Princess Cruises, Inc.*, 236 F.3d 1061, 1067 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing *Caterpillar Inc. v. Lewis* 519 U.S. 61, 68 (1996)). If a case initially lacking complete diversity at the time it is filed in state court subsequently becomes removable due to a non-diverse defendant being dismissed from the case, a defendant may remove the case to the federal district court based on diversity jurisdiction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441. However, a civil action otherwise removable solely based on diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) “may not be removed if any of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).

Section 1446(c)(1) establishes a limitation period on removal, providing a defendant may not remove a civil action based on diversity jurisdiction more than one year after the action has commenced.¹ 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(1). An exception exists to the one-year limitation period, if the defendant shows “the plaintiff has acted in bad faith” to prevent defendant from being able to remove the action. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c). Courts have applied the bad faith exception to plaintiffs who join a defendant *solely* to prevent other defendants from removing the civil action, and then dismiss the non-diverse defendant after the one-

¹ “Commencement” refers to when the action was initiated in state court, according to state procedures. *Fong v. Beehler*, 624 F. App’x 536, 537 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Bush v. Cheaptickets, Inc.*, 425 F.3d 683, 688 (9th Cir. 2005)) (internal quotations omitted). Under California law, an action is initiated when the complaint is filed. Cal. Civ. P. Code § 350. Therefore, in California, a defendant has one year from the time the complaint is filed to remove the action to federal court absent a finding of bad faith conduct by the plaintiff.

1 year deadline has expired when the plaintiff could have kept the non-diverse defendant in
2 the suit. *See, e.g., Heacock v. Rolling Frito-Lay Sales, LP*, Case No. C16-0829-JCC, 2016
3 WL 4009849, at *2 (W.D. Wash. July 27, 2016); *Heller v. Am. States Ins. Co.*, Case No.
4 CV 15-9771 DMG (JPRx), 2016 WL 1170891, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 25, 2016). However,
5 it is “well established that the plaintiff is master of her complaint and can plead to avoid
6 federal jurisdiction.” *Lowdermilk v. U.S. Bank Nat’l Ass’n*, 479 F.3d 994, 998-99 (9th Cir.
7 2007) (internal quotations omitted), *overruled on other grounds by Rodriguez v. AT & T*
8 *Mobility Servs. LLC*, 728 F.3d 975, 981 (9th Cir. 2013). Because “[courts] strictly construe
9 the removal statute against removal jurisdiction” and there is a “strong presumption”
10 against removal, “[f]ederal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right
11 of removal in the first instance.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992)
12 (citation omitted); *see also Herrington v Nature Conservatory*, Case No. CV 21-240-GW-
13 GJSx, 2021 WL 942749, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2021). “The removing party bears the
14 burden of demonstrating that the plaintiff has acted in bad faith” *Id.* (citation omitted).

15 **III. DISCUSSION**

16 Defendant does not dispute that it removed this civil action based on diversity
17 jurisdiction more than one year after Plaintiff commenced the suit in state court.²
18 However, Defendant argues that section 1446(c)’s exception from the one-year limitation
19 should apply because Plaintiff acted in bad faith in naming California-based Hohm Tech,
20 Benjamin Ramalho, and Samsung America as defendants and dismissing them after the
21 one-year limitation deadline. *See* (Opp. at 5).

22 **A. The Bad Faith Exception**

23 Although the Ninth Circuit has not set a standard for applying the bad faith
24 exception, “district courts within the Ninth Circuit have concluded that ‘defendants face a
25 high burden [when claiming] that a plaintiff acted in bad faith to prevent removal.’”
26

27 ² Plaintiff filed this action in the San Bernardino Superior Court on January 4, 2021. (ECF
28 No. 1-4). Consequently, Defendant had until approximately January 4, 2022, to timely file
for removal. Defendant instead removed this case on June 10, 2022. (ECF No. 1).

1 *Anderson v. FCA US LLC*, Case No. CV 21-3125 PSG (JPRx), 2021 WL 2822398, at *3
2 (C.D. Cal. July 6, 2021) (quoting *Kulova v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 438 F.Supp.3d 1192, 1196
3 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 10, 2020)); *see also Heller*, 2016 WL 1170891, at *2 (equating the
4 standard to the “high threshold” the Ninth Circuit has set for the required showing of bad
5 faith in the context of sanctions); *Heacock*, 2016 WL 4009849, at *3 (“The presumption
6 against removal, coupled with Ninth Circuit precedent holding that bad faith in the
7 sanctions context is a high burden, leads the Court to conclude that defendants face a high
8 burden to demonstrate that a plaintiff acted in bad faith to prevent removal.”) (citation
9 omitted).

10 When assessing whether a plaintiff has acted in “bad faith” to prevent removal,
11 district courts generally consider the following factors: “(1) the timing of the naming and
12 dismissal of the non-diverse defendant, (2) the explanation given for dismissal, and
13 (3) whether the plaintiff actively litigated the case in ‘any capacity’ against the non-diverse
14 defendant” before dismissal. *Anderson*, 2021 WL 2822398, at *3 (quoting *Kalfsbeek*
15 *Charter v. FCA US, LLC*, 540 F. Supp. 3d 939, 943 (C.D. Cal. 2021)); *see also Torres v.*
16 *Honeywell, Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-10879-RGK-KS, 2021 WL 259439, at *3 (C.D. Cal.
17 Jan. 25, 2021) (citations omitted). A court’s assessment of bad faith “necessarily involves
18 looking into the plaintiff’s subjective intent, as the text of section 1446(c)(1) ‘strongly
19 suggest[s] intentionality and purpose.’” *Kalfsbeek Charter*, 540 F. Supp. 3d at 943
20 (quoting *Aguayo v. AMCO Ins. Co.*, 59 F. Supp. 3d 1225, 1266 (D.N.M. Oct. 31, 2014)).
21 “Since it would be extraordinary for a party directly to admit a ‘bad faith’ intention, his
22 motive must of necessity be ascertained from circumstantial evidence.” *Forth v. Diversey*
23 *Corp.*, No. 13-CV-808-A, 2013 WL 6096528 (W.D.N.Y Nov. 20, 2013) (quoting *Cont’l*
24 *Ins. Co. v. N.L.R.B.*, 495 F.2d 44, 48 (2d Cir. 1974)).

25 **B. Plaintiff’s Inclusion and Dismissal of Hohm Tech and Benjamin Ramalho**

26 Here, Plaintiff’s decision to include as defendants Hohm Tech, Benjamin Ramalho,
27 and Samsung America, two California corporations and one California resident, in its state
28 complaint initially precluded removal to this Court. Hohm Tech was alleged in the FAC

1 to be the alter ego of Benjamin Ramalho. *See* (FAC ¶ 7.a). Although Plaintiff named
2 Hohm Tech and Ramalho as defendants at the onset of the civil litigation and dismissed
3 them approximately four months after the 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(1) deadline, Defendant does
4 not focus its argument on the timing of those events. Instead, Defendant argues that
5 Plaintiff’s explanation for the dismissal demonstrates bad faith. For this proposition,
6 Defendant asserts: “Plaintiff claims that he dismissed Hohm Tech as a result of its
7 bankruptcy filing, but Hohm Tech filed for bankruptcy in July 2021 -- nine months prior
8 to its dismissal, and within the period for removal.” (Opp. at 10-11). However, Plaintiff
9 claims that he did not dismiss Hohm Tech based solely on its Chapter 7 filing but, instead,
10 dismissed Hohm Tech when it became clear that Plaintiff could not financially collect a
11 judgment from Hohm Tech. On March 30, 2022, Plaintiff received notice from the
12 Bankruptcy Court that Hohm Tech’s bankruptcy case was closed “with *no distribution* to
13 the creditors.” (Mot. at 28, ¶ 2.e).

14 Less than two weeks after receiving this notice, on April 11, 2022, Plaintiff
15 dismissed Hohm Tech and Ramalho from this suit. *See* (*id.* at 30 ¶ 8); (ECF No. 1-44 at
16 2). In support of his Motion, Plaintiff explains:

17 Plaintiff ultimately felt that pursuing Hohm Tech was not a worthy pursuit
18 based on the bankruptcy *and the apparent lack of any funds to satisfy a*
19 *judgment that might be rendered against it.* Rather than attempt to ‘squeeze
20 blood from a turnip,’ Plaintiff chose to focus efforts on the entity that
21 ultimately manufactured the exploding lithium-ion battery—Samsung SDI Co.,
22 Ltd.

23 (*Id.* at 30, ¶ 8 (emphasis added)). Defendant has not shown Plaintiff’s explanation is
24 evidence of bad faith, especially given that it would not be prudent to continue to litigate a
25 case against defendants with little to no potential for financial remediation when another
26 co-defendant is available and purportedly has the means to pay.³ The Court thus concludes

27
28 ³ Defendant argues that Plaintiff has not demonstrated why it would not make sense to
maintain the litigation against Ramalho and further argues that the failure to do so is

1 that Plaintiff did not engage in bad faith by dismissing Hohm Tech and Ramalho from the
2 suit after the removal deadline.

3 **C. Plaintiff's Inclusion and Dismissal of Samsung America**

4 Plaintiff added Samsung America to the suit on August 23, 2021, more than seven
5 months after filing the Complaint and less than five months before the section 1446(c)(1)
6 deadline. By that time, Plaintiff had conducted considerable discovery against Hohm Tech
7 to determine its liability and the identity of the manufacturer of the lithium-ion battery at
8 issue. That same month, Samsung America explained to Plaintiff that it did not belong in
9 the chain of distribution for the lithium-ion battery and thus, could not be held jointly and
10 severally liable for Plaintiff's harms. Instead of dismissing the California corporation
11 outright at that time, Plaintiff offered to dismiss Samsung America only if Defendant
12 agreed to forego Hague Convention service of process procedures and Answer the
13 Complaint (as opposed to challenging the Complaint or service of process).

14 Less than three months later, on November 4, 2021 (two months before the 28 U.S.C.
15 § 1446(c)(1) deadline), Samsung America filed a Motion to Dismiss for failure to state a
16 claim against Plaintiff. In support of the motion, Samsung America requested the
17 Bankruptcy Court take judicial notice of a decision in another matter holding that Samsung
18 America was not in the chain of distribution of the lithium-ion batteries at-issue and,
19 therefore, could not be held jointly and severally liable. Plaintiff acknowledges that he
20 harbored doubts about Samsung America being a viable defendant in the action. *E.g.*,
21 (Mot. at 30, ¶ 9 ("Nor is it clear what role, if any, Samsung America played in the
22 distribution of the exploding battery")). Nevertheless, Plaintiff did not agree to dismiss
23 Samsung America in the action at that time purportedly because "Samsung America did
24 not include a declaration or other admissible evidence with its Motion to Dismiss, merely
25 the decision from another Court." (*Id.* at 30, ¶ 5). Yet, Plaintiff simultaneously claims that
26

27 evidence of bad faith. (Opp. at 10-11). However, such speculation, without more, falls
28 short of the high burden Defendant bears to establish bad faith removal under section
1446(c)(1).

1 he ultimately concluded that Samsung America was not a viable defendant based on this
2 *identical information* in support of the Motion to Dismiss. *See (id. at 30-31, ¶ 9)* (“Plaintiff
3 ultimately came to the conclusion—after receiving and considering the evidence Samsung
4 America submitted in support of its prior, mooted Motion to Dismiss . . . — that it was not
5 a worthy pursuit to keep litigating.”). Then, in somewhat contradictory fashion, Plaintiff
6 asserts that he was willing to dismiss Samsung America from the suit without prejudice
7 only if Defendant would agree to accept service and forego the Hague Convention’s
8 required procedures. *See (id.)*; *see also (id. at 10 n.1)*.⁴

9 Although Plaintiff harbored doubts about Samsung America being a viable
10 defendant and asserted that Samsung America had failed to provide any admissible
11 discovery on that issue, Plaintiff did not issue a single discovery request against Samsung
12 America during the period Samsung America was named as a defendant. This lack of
13 active litigation lies in stark contrast to the combined 106 Requests for Production, 91
14 Special Interrogatories, and Formal Interrogatories Plaintiff issued against Hohm Tech and
15 Defendant.

16 Ordinarily, a failure to litigate towards a diversity-defeating defendant, coupled with
17 contradictory explanations for maintaining the suit against said defendant, would signal
18 bad faith conduct for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(1). *See, e.g., Heller v. Am. States*
19 *Ins. Co.*, No. CV159771DMGJPRX, 2016 WL 1170891, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 25, 2015).
20 However, the Court finds the facts in the record do not sufficiently demonstrate that
21 Plaintiff engaged in this conduct towards Samsung America *to prevent Defendant from*
22 *removing this suit to federal court*, as is required by section 1446(c)(1). Instead, the facts
23 demonstrate that Plaintiff’s primary purpose in maintaining Samsung America in the suit
24 was to effectuate service over Defendant. *See (Mot. at 29 ¶ 4)*; *see also Anders v. Samsung*

25
26 ⁴ Plaintiff’s counsel asserts that such litigation tactics are typically used against Defendant.
27 *See (id. at 29, ¶ 4)* (“Unlike other cases Plaintiff’s counsel has litigated against Samsung
28 entities—where Samsung would accept service of process in exchange for striking punitive
damage claims or other relief—[Defendant] in this matter originally insisted on service
through the Hague Convention.”).

1 *SDI Co., Ltd.*, Case No. 5:22-cv-00979-SPG-KK (C.D. Cal. Nov. 15, 2022) (companion
2 case). Thus, by its plain terms, the bad faith exception does not apply to this situation and,
3 without more, Defendant has not satisfied its “high burden” of showing that Plaintiff acted
4 in bad faith to prevent removal. *See Charter v. FCA US, LLC*, 540 F. Supp. 3d 939, 943
5 (C.D. Cal. May 19, 2021) (“The presumption against removal, coupled with Ninth Circuit
6 precedent holding that bad faith in the sanctions context is a high burden, leads the Court
7 to conclude that defendants face a high burden to demonstrate that a plaintiff acted in bad
8 faith to prevent removal.” (quoting *Heacock*, 2016 WL 4009849, at *2-*3)).⁵

9 **IV. CONCLUSION**

10 Accordingly, because the Court finds Defendant has failed to show that Plaintiff
11 acted in bad faith to prevent removal, section 1446(c)(1)’s bad faith exception to the one-
12 year limitation period does not apply. Therefore, Plaintiff’s Motion to Remand is
13 GRANTED.

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15 DATED: November 17, 2022


HON. SHERILYN PEACE GARNETT
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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22 ⁵ The Court also declines Plaintiff’s invitation to retain jurisdiction over this case as a
23 matter of equity. *See* (Opp. at 14-15 (“This court has equitable authority to uphold removal
24 even in the absence of a finding that the California Defendants were joined to defeat
25 removal.”)). The cases cited by Plaintiff as authority for this request pre-date Congress’
26 amendment of section 1446(c) adding the bad faith exception. *See* Federal Courts
27 Jurisdiction and Venue Clarification Act of 2011, Pub. L. No. 112-63, § 103(b), 125 Stat.
28 758, 760 (2011); *see also Hoyt v. Lane Construction Corporation*, 927 F.3d 287, 294-94
(5th Cir. 2019) (stating Congress chose to replace the judge-created equitable exception to
section 1446(c)’s one-year rule by enacting the bad-faith exception).