

Superior Court, it having been removed a second time by defendant. See C 10-0410 PJH.
The court GRANTS defendant motion for leave to file supplemental material in support of
its opposition to the motion to remand. Doc. no. 31. Having carefully read the parties'
papers and considered the relevant legal authority, the court GRANTS the motion and
VACATES the October 5, 2011 hearing for the following reason.

19 Remand may be ordered for either lack of subject matter jurisdiction or for "any 20 defect in removal procedure." 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). Generally, there is a strong 21 presumption in favor of remand. Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co., 102 F.3d 398, 403-22 04 (9th Cir. 1996). The removal statutes are construed restrictively, and doubts about 23 removability are resolved in favor of remanding the case to state court. Shamrock Oil & 24 Gas Corp. v. Sheets, 313 U.S. 100, 108-09 (1941); Guas v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564 (9th 25 Cir. 1992). The party seeking to invoke the jurisdiction of the court – i.e., defendant in this 26 case – has the burden of establishing that removal jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 27 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

Dockets.Justia.com

Given the multiple factual disputes that exist with respect to the likely size of the putative class and the amount of damages each member suffered, defendant has not established the amount in controversy by a preponderance of the evidence. See Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp., 506 F.3d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 2007). Consequently, the court finds that defendant has not sustained its burden of showing that removal was proper. The case is REMANDED to the Superior Court of San Francisco County.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 30, 2011

PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON United States District Judge

**United States District Court** 

For the Northern District of California