



Defendant counters that the amount in controversy easily exceeds \$75,000 because the lease in question allowed for the exploration and development of oil and gas. [Doc. #24]. Specifically, Defendant argues that the total value of the lease incorporates the total amount of rights conveyed, including the value of the recoverable minerals from the property during the duration of the lease. *Id.*

Federal Courts have limited subject matter jurisdiction and must be authorized by law to hear a certain suit. In diversity cases, jurisdiction is limited to actions where the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, and the suit is between parties of different states. *See* 28 U.S.C. 1332(a)(1). The party removing the case to Federal Court bears the burden of showing that jurisdiction exists. *See De Aguilar v. Boeing Co.*, 47 F.3d 1404, 1408 (5th Cir. 1995). Ambiguities are construed against removal. *See Manguno v. Prudential Prop. & Cas. Ins. Co.*, 276 F.3d 720, 723 (5th Cir. 2002). The Court must first examine the Complaint to determine whether it is “facially apparent” that the claims exceed the jurisdictional amount. *See St. Paul Reinsurance Co., Ltd. v. Greenburg*, 134 F.3d 1250 (5th Cir. 1998). When the amount is not “facially apparent” the Court may rely on “summary judgment-type” evidence to ascertain the amount in controversy. *Id.* When a party is seeking declaratory relief, such as in this case, the amount in controversy “is not measured by the mere amount of the potential monetary judgment, but by the value of the object of the litigation.” *Hunt v. Washington State Apple Advertising*, 432 U.S. 333, 347 (1977).

At issue is whether the value of the lease is merely the right of possession, or whether it also includes the value of minerals which remain undisturbed on the property. Federal Courts have taken into account the value of undisturbed minerals in determining the value of a mineral lease, and thus, the jurisdictional amount. *See Northup Properties, Inc., v. Chesapeake Appalachia, LLC*, 567 F.3d

767 (6th Cir. 2009); *Ladner v. Tauren Exploration, Inc.*, 2009 WL 196021 (W.D. La. 2009). The Court agrees with Defendant that the jurisdictional amount in this case includes the value of the undisturbed minerals. However, the value of the minerals which may or may not exist under the acreage in question is not “facially apparent” to the Court.

The Court could look to summary judgment-type evidence to determine the amount in controversy if such evidence had been submitted. In both *Northup Properties* and *Ladner*, the Court relied on affidavits provided by the removing party to determine the jurisdictional amount. For example, in *Ladner* the Court relied on the affidavits of two petroleum engineers who determined the value of the natural gas capable of being produced from the acreage at issue. *Ladner* at \*2. In this case, Defendant did not provide affidavits or similar summary judgment-type evidence for the Court to rely upon to determine the amount in controversy. *See St. Paul*, 134 F.3d 1250.

Defendant provides two exhibits for the Court to consider. The exhibits consist of press releases found on the websites of Petrohawk Energy Corp. and Exco Resources, Inc., which reference wells drilled in connection with the Haynesville Shale play as well as production rates. [Doc. #24, Exs. 1 and 2]. Unauthenticated press releases by themselves are similar to newspaper articles, and are considered inadmissible hearsay. *See Roberts v. City of Shreveport*, 397 F.3d 287, 295 (5th Cir. 2005). Thus, the two exhibits in question cannot be relied upon by the Court to establish an estimated value of the undisturbed minerals for the lease in question.

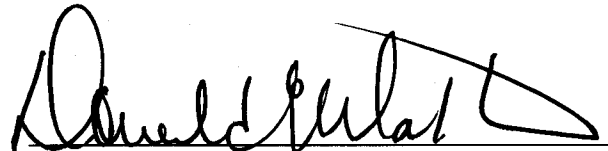
Defendant concedes that it cannot be certain of the potential reserves located underneath the leased acreage. [Doc. #24 at 4]. Defendant cites *Savoy v. Tidewater Oil Co.*, 218 F.Supp. 607 (D.C. La. 1963), arguing that the jurisdictional amount may be satisfied even though there is no evidence of the value. *Tidewater* is distinguishable because in that case there was a history of royalty

payments, which combined with the amount of damages claimed clearly established an amount that exceeded the jurisdictional requirement. There is no such evidence in this case.

While the Court agrees with Defendant that the value of the lease includes the undisturbed minerals, the quantum is not facially apparent to the Court and no summary judgment-type evidence is available for the Court to consider.

Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendant has not met the burden of showing that jurisdiction exists. *See De Aguilar*, 47 F.3d at 1408. Plaintiff's Motion to Remand [Doc. #20] is hereby **GRANTED**.

**THUS DONE AND SIGNED**, this 5<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2009.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald E. Walter", written over a horizontal line.

DONALD E. WALTER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE