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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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9 AKILAH ANDRADES, an individual,)
10 Plaintiff,) 2:10-CV-00100-LRH-PAL
11 v.)
12 AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL)
13 INSURANCE COMPANY, a foreign)
14 corporation; DOES I through X; and ROE)
15 CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive)
Defendants.)

)

ORDER

16 Plaintiff Akilah Andrades initiated this action in the Eighth Judicial District Court for Clark
17 County, Nevada on December 21, 2009. On January 22, 2010, on the basis of diversity
18 jurisdiction, Defendant American Family Mutual Insurance Company filed a notice of removal to
19 this court (#1¹).

20 After review of the complaint and Defendant's petition for removal, the court finds that it
21 requires more evidence to determine whether it has subject matter jurisdiction over this case.
22 While it appears that the parties are of diverse citizenship,² Defendant has not demonstrated that the
23 amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.

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¹ Refers to the court's docket entry number.

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² Plaintiff is a citizen of Nevada and Defendant is incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin and has its principle place of business in Wisconsin.

1 “[A]ny civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States
2 have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant . . . to the district court of the United
3 States for any district . . . where such action is pending.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Among other
4 reasons, the district courts of the United States have “original jurisdiction” where there is diversity
5 of citizenship between the parties and the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs,
6 exceeds \$75,000. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

7 “If . . . it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the case shall be
8 remanded.” 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). “Federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to
9 the right of removal in the first instance.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992)
10 (*citing Libhart v. Santa Monica Dairy Co.*, 592 F.2d 1062, 1064 (9th Cir. 1979)). Moreover, the
11 removal statute is construed restrictively and in favor of remanding a case to state court. *See*
12 *Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp. v. Sheets*, 313 U.S. 100, 108-09 (1941); *Gaus*, 980 F.2d at 566.

13 After a defendant files a petition for removal, the court must determine whether federal
14 jurisdiction exists, even if no objection is made to removal. *See Rains v. Criterion Systems, Inc.*,
15 80 F.3d 339, 342 (9th Cir. 1996). The defendant always has the burden of establishing that
16 removal is proper. *Gaus*, 980 F.2d at 566. Normally this burden is satisfied if the plaintiff claims a
17 sum greater than the jurisdictional requirement. *Id.*

18 However, if the plaintiff does not claim a sum greater than the jurisdiction requirement, the
19 defendant cannot meet its burden by merely alleging that the amount in controversy is met: “The
20 authority which the statute vests in the court to enforce the limitations of its jurisdiction precludes
21 the idea that jurisdiction may be maintained by mere averment” *Id.* (quoting *McNutt v. Gen.*
22 *Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 298 U.S. 178, 189 (1936)) (emphasis omitted).

23 In some cases, it may be “‘facially apparent’ from the complaint that the jurisdictional
24 amount is in controversy.” *See Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins.*, 116 F.3d 373, 377 (9th Cir.
25 1997) (delineating the “appropriate procedure for determining the amount in controversy on

1 removal" as described in *Allen v. R & H Oil & Gas Co.*, 63 F.3d 1326 (5th Cir. 1995)). However,
2 "[w]hen the amount is not facially apparent from the complaint, the court may consider facts in the
3 removal petition and may require parties to submit summary-judgment-type evidence relevant to
4 the amount in controversy at the time of removal." *Kroske v. U.S. Bank Corp.*, 432 F.3d 976, 980
5 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks omitted).

6 Here, in arguing that the amount in controversy requirement has been satisfied, Defendant
7 relies solely on the allegations in the complaint. However, the court finds that it is not facially
8 apparent from the complaint that more than \$75,000 is in controversy. To the contrary, based on
9 the allegations in the complaint, the amount in controversy could easily be less than the
10 jurisdictional threshold.³ Accordingly, jurisdiction has not been established.

11 The court will provide Defendant additional time to present "summary-judgment-type
12 evidence" showing by a preponderance of the evidence that this case meets § 1332(a)'s amount in
13 controversy requirement.

14 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant is granted twenty (20) days to establish the
15 minimum amount in controversy for federal jurisdiction. Plaintiff is granted ten (10) days to file an
16 opposition. No reply is required.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 DATED this 5th day of February, 2010.



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LARRY R. HICKS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

3 The court notes in particular that, according to the complaint, Plaintiff's policy is limited in coverage. The court further notes that, although Plaintiff seeks punitive damages, the mere possibility of a punitive damages award is not sufficient to prove that the amount in controversy requirement has been met. Instead, Defendant must present evidence indicating that the amount of punitive damages Plaintiff seeks will, more likely than not, exceed the amount needed to increase the amount in controversy to \$75,000. *See McCaa v. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company*, 330 F. Supp. 2d 1143, 1149 (D. Nev. 2004)