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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MICHELE A. JOSEPH, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NEW ALBERTSON'S, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

2:12-CV-262 JCM (GWF)

ORDER

Presently before the court is plaintiff Michele Joseph's motion to remand the case to the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada. (Doc. #11). Defendant New Albertson's ("Albertson's") has filed an opposition (doc. #12). Ms. Joseph has not replied.

On February 17, 2012, Ms. Joseph filed a complaint against Albertson's in state court alleging negligence, negligent hiring and supervision, corporate negligence/vicarious liability, and loss of consortium. Ms. Joseph's complaint against Albertson's arises from Albertson's (doing business as Sav-On Drugs) allegedly improperly filling Ms. Joseph's prescription, causing her to become ill. Albertson's removed the case to federal court based on diversity jurisdiction. Ms. Joseph's instant motion to amend the complaint to substitute Nevada resident, Wai Vong as the true name of Doe I would destroy complete diversity. Consequently, plaintiff simultaneously moves to remand, as well.

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1 1. Discussion

2 *I. Standard of Review*

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) provides that leave to amend “shall be freely given
4 when justice so requires.” The Supreme Court has interpreted Rule 15(a) and confirmed the liberal
5 standard district courts must apply when granting such leave. In *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178
6 (1962), the Court explained: “In the absence of any apparent or declared reason – such as undue
7 delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by
8 amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the
9 amendment, futility of the amendment, etc. – the leave sought should, as the rules require, be ‘freely
10 given.’” *Id.* at 182. In addition to the Rule 15(a) requirements, the local rules of federal practice in
11 the District of Nevada require that a plaintiff submit a proposed, amended complaint along with a
12 motion to amend. LR 15-1(a).

13 An action may be heard in federal court if the federal court would have had original subject
14 matter jurisdiction over the action. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Subject matter jurisdiction exists over suits
15 between citizens of different states where the amount in controversy exceeds to sum or value of
16 \$75,000. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). To satisfy diversity jurisdiction, all plaintiffs must have citizenship
17 different from that of all defendants. *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Allapattah Servs.*, 545 U.S. 546, 553
18 (U.S. 2005) (Upholding *Strawbridge v. Curtiss*, 7 U.S. (3 Cranch) “In a case with multiple plaintiffs
19 and multiple defendants, the presence in the action of a single plaintiff from the same state as a
20 single defendant deprives the district court of original diversity jurisdiction over the entire action.”).

21 *ii. Analysis*

22 Ms. Joseph’s motion raises several procedural errors. First, Ms. Joseph knew of Mr. Vong’s
23 identity at least two months before seeking to amend her complaint. Despite this, Ms. Joseph waited
24 until June 1 , 2012, after the deadline to amend the pleadings, to file her motion seeking leave to
25 amend. *See* Doc. #9. Further, Ms. Joseph failed to attach a proposed amended complaint along with
26 her motion to amend pursuant to the Local Rules of Civil Practice in the District of Nevada. *See* LR
27 15-1 (requiring that all motions seeking leave to amend file a proposed, amended complaint as an
28

1 exhibit to the motion).

2 Strictly adhering to court-imposed deadlines and document submission procedures does not
3 always promote justice when so required. *See Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 181 (1962) (“It is too
4 late in the day and entirely contrary to the spirit of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for decisions
5 on the merits to be avoided on the basis of such mere technicalities.”). *See also Padilla v. Bechtel*
6 *Constr. Co.*, No. CV-06-286-PHX-LOA, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14481, at *5 (D. Ariz. Feb. 27,
7 2007) (Concluding that “it is unduly harsh to plaintiff to summarily grant defendant's dispositive
8 motion solely because plaintiff's counsel's response was a mere five-days late.”). Therefore, while
9 this court does not encourage such behavior, it also does not consider the plaintiff’s failure to abide
10 by deadlines and document submission requirements alone as dispositive.

11 However, parties must show good cause when seeking to amend a complaint late pursuant
12 to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Melbye v. Accelerated Payment Techs., Inc.*,
13 NO. 10-cv-2040 - IEG, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 147449 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2011) (“Federal Rule of
14 Civil Procedure 16(b) requires the party requesting amendment to demonstrate "good cause" for
15 seeking amendment late.”) *See also Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations*, 975 F.2d 604 (9th Cir. 1992)
16 (“Unlike Rule 15(a)'s liberal amendment policy . . . Rule 16(b)'s "good cause" standard primarily
17 considers the diligence of the party seeking the amendment.”). In her motion to amend, Ms. Joseph
18 offers no explanation as to why she must amend the complaint two days after the deadline or why
19 it was submitted late. Accordingly, this court will deny Ms. Joseph’s motion to amend for failure to
20 establish “good cause.”

21 As Ms. Joseph is unable to establish that complete diversity has been destroyed, or that the
22 amount in controversy is less than \$75,000, the court retains subject matter jurisdiction. Accordingly,
23 this case must remain in federal court and plaintiff’s motion to remand is denied.

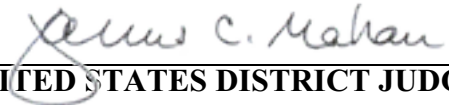
24 Therefore,

25 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Ms. Joseph’s motion to
26 amend (doc. #10) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Ms. Joseph's motion to remand (doc. #11) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

DATED July 5, 2012.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE