

1  
2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
3 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

4 Cathy Lynn Anderson, et al.,

5 Plaintiffs

6 v.

7 Victor Carlos Flores, et al.,

8 Defendants  
9

Case No. 2:25-cv-00386-CDS-NJK

Order Remanding to State Court and  
Closing Case

10 This negligence and breach of contract action arises out of an underlying motor vehicle  
11 accident that was removed from the Eighth Judicial District Court by defendant CSAA General  
12 Insurance Company under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441(b). On March 7, 2025, United States  
13 Magistrate Judge Nancy J. Koppe issued an order to show cause why this action should not be  
14 remanded for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. ECF No. 4. Judge Koppe noted that the basis  
15 for CSAA's removal of this action was unclear. The amount in controversy fell short of the  
16 statutorily required \$75,000 and, CSAA's removal did not address the second named defendant,  
17 Victor Carlos Flores. *Id.* CSAA filed its response. ECF No. 5. As there is no valid basis for removal  
18 or for diversity jurisdiction, this matter must be remanded to state court.

## 19 I. Legal standard

20 “Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction,’ possessing ‘only that power  
21 authorized by Constitution and statute.” See U.S. Const. art. III, § 2, cl. 1; *Gunn v. Minton*, 568 U.S.  
22 251, 256 (2013) (quoting *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994)).  
23 Generally, plaintiffs are entitled to deference in their choice of forum. *Ayco Farms, Inc. v. Ochoa*, 862  
24 F.3d 945, 949–50 (9th Cir. 2017). However, Congress has enacted statutes that permit parties to  
25 remove cases originally filed in state court to federal court. 28 U.S.C. § 1441. The general removal  
26 statute permits the defendant or the defendants in a state-court action over which the federal

1 courts would have original jurisdiction to remove that action to federal court. *Home Depot U.S.A.,*  
2 *Inc. v. Jackson*, 587 U.S. 435, 442 (2019). But a civil action “may not be removed if any of the parties  
3 in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action  
4 is brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).

5 **II. Discussion**

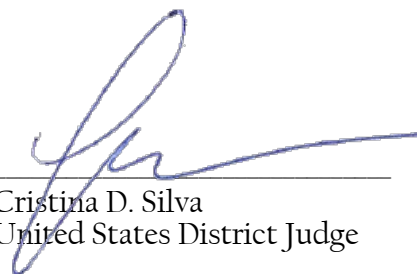
6 In its petition, CSAA asserts that removal is proper because plaintiffs are residents of  
7 Clark County, Nevada and it is a California corporation. ECF No. 1 at 3. In the show-cause order,  
8 Judge Koppe set forth the legal standard for diversity of citizenship, and further explained that  
9 CSAA’s removal petition “ignores that there is a second defendant named in the complaint.” ECF  
10 No. 4. CSAA filed its response to the order to show cause acknowledging that it overlooked that  
11 jurisdictional defect when petitioning for removal, therefore CSAA does not oppose remand to  
12 state court. ECF No. 5 at 2. Indeed, “[i]f at any time before final judgment it appears that the  
13 district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, the case shall be remanded.” 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c).  
14 In short, I find that because defendant Flores is a non-diverse defendant, this court lacks subject  
15 matter jurisdiction over this case.

16 **III. Conclusion**

17 Based on the foregoing, it is hereby ordered that this action is remanded. The Clerk of  
18 Court is kindly directed to **REMAND** this matter, Case No. A-23-877657-B, to the Eighth  
19 Judicial District Court, Department 5, and to close this case.

20 It is further ordered that the magistrate judge’s order to show cause [ECF No. 4] is  
21 **discharged.**

22 Dated: March 10, 2025

23  
24   
25 Cristina D. Silva  
26 United States District Judge