ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR REMAND ~ 1

Doc. 16

Protection Act and breach of duty. Plaintiffs are seeking actual damages, treble damages, general damages and reasonable attorneys' fees.

Defendant removed the case to the Eastern District of Washington in 4 December, 2016. In its notice of removal, Defendant asserted that the parties were 5 diverse, given that Plaintiffs were residents of Yakima, and Defendant was a 6 foreign corporation. ECF No. 1. It also asserted the amount of controversy was in excess of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs. Defendant indicated the 8 estimated cost of building repairs are in excess of the \$120,000 insurance policy 9 for building coverage and also relied on the fact that Plaintiffs are seeking actual 10 damages under the CPA, treble damages under the CPA and IFCA, and attorney fees.

Motion Standard

11

12

13

22

24

25

A defendant may remove an action that has been filed in state court to the 14 district court, if the district court has original jurisdiction over the action. 15|| 28 U.S.C. § 1441. District courts have original jurisdiction over civil actions 16 where the matter in controversy (1) exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, 17 exclusive of interest and costs and (2) is between citizens of different States. 18|| 28 U.S.C. § 1332. For purposes of §§ 1332 and 1441, a corporation is deemed to 19|| be a citizen of every State and foreign state by which it has been incorporated and 20 of the State or foreign state where it has its principal place of business. § 21|| 1332(c)(1).

The dispute between the parties is whether the matter in controversy 23 exceeds the \$75,000 threshold amount.

Amount in Controversy

If the complaint does not specify a total amount in controversy, the 26 removing defendant bears the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional amount. 28 Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp., 506 F.3d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 2007). Said

another way, the defendant must provide evidence establishing that it is "more likely than not" that the amount in controversy exceeds the \$75,000 amount. Id.

3

14

15

17||

The amount in controversy is determined at the time of removal. 28 U.S.C. § 4 1441. Post-removal declarations, stipulations, or other events that reduce the amount recoverable, whether beyond a plaintiff's control or the result of a plaintiff's own volition, do not distinguish a court's jurisdiction once it has attached. St. Paul Mercury Indem. Co. v. Red Cab. Co., 303 U.S. 283, 289-90, 292 8 (1938) ("Events occurring subsequent to the institution of suit which reduce the amount recoverable below the statutory limit do not oust jurisdiction . . . And 10 though, as here, the plaintiff after removal, by stipulation, by affidavit, or by amendment of his pleadings, reduces the claim below the requisite amount, this does not deprive the district court of jurisdiction."); Burke Family Living Trust v. 13 Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 2009 WL 2947196 (W.D. Wash. 2009).

Analysis

Here, Defendant has met its burden of establishing that the amount in controversy meets or exceeds the \$75,000 threshold amount for federal subject matter jurisdiction. In addition to their breach of contract claim, Plaintiffs are 18 bringing claims under the Washington Consumer Protection Act (CPA) and the 19 Washington Insurance Fair Conduct Act (IFCA). Both authorize treble damages and recovery of attorneys' fees. The CPA permits a treble damage award not to 21|| exceed \$25,000. Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.090. The Insurance Fair Conduct Act creates a private cause of action to first-party claimant who has been unreasonably denied insurance coverage and provides for treble damage and an attorney fee award. Wash. Rev. Code 48.30.015(1)-(3). A simple mathematical equation 25 demonstrates that Defendant has met its burden. See Burke Family Living Trust 26|| 2009 WL 2947196 at *3. Plaintiffs are seeking \$45,186 in contract damages. Potential treble damages include the \$25,000 cap for the CPA claims and 28||\$135,558 for the IFCA claims (\$45,186 x 3): \$45,186 (breach of contract +

\$25,000 (CPA) + \$135,558 (IFCA) = \$205,744.

Although Plaintiffs argue that damages under the IFCA are speculative, for purposes of deciding Plaintiff's motion to remand, the Court accepts the allegations of the complaint as true. Swipe & Bite, Inc. v. Chow, 147 F.Supp.924, 927 (N.D. Calif. 2015).

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED:

1. Plaintiff's Motion to Remand, ECF No. 10, is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED. The District Court Clerk is hereby directed to enter this Order and to provide copies to counsel.

DATED this 8th day of May 2017.



Stanley A. Bastian United States District Judge