

1 HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 DIANA SHERMAN, MARK
11 SHERMAN,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 PFIZER INC. et al.,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C14-5092 RBL

ORDER REMANDING CASE TO
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
SUPERIOR COURT

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17 **I. INTRODUCTION**

18 THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff Sherman's Motion to Remand [Dkt.
19 #68]. Defendants removed the case based on diversity jurisdiction, disregarding the Washington
20 citizenship of three defendants by claiming they were fraudulently joined for the sole purpose of
21 destroying diversity. Sherman seeks to remand to Grays Harbor County Superior Court. The
22 issue is whether the Washington defendants were properly named. Because Defendants cannot
23 establish that at least one of the defendants— Silverman—was fraudulently joined, his presence
24 in the case destroys this Court's diversity jurisdiction and the Motion to Remand is GRANTED.
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1 **II. BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiff Diana Sherman¹ is Washington resident suffering from tardive dyskinesia,
3 allegedly caused by her toxic cumulative overexposure to the prescription drug metoclopramide,
4 commonly known under its brand name, Reglan. Sherman’s treating physician, Dr. Bruce A.
5 Silverman, prescribed this medication to address Sherman’s chronic gastroesophageal reflux
6 (heartburn). She took generic metoclopramide from 2004 until 2010.
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8 Sherman’s amended complaint was filed in Grays Harbor County Superior Court on
9 January 8, 2010 against various defendants. The named defendants include the original
10 producers of Reglan, several manufacturers of generic metoclopramide, Silverman, his employer,
11 and the pharmacy and pharmacists that supplied the drug to Sherman. Sherman’s malpractice
12 claims are that Silverman was “dangerously misinformed and under informed” regarding
13 metoclopramide and that he did not do proper research before prescribing the drug for an
14 extended period of time. Sherman alleges that Silverman’s practice fell below the standard of
15 care. She also claims that he failed to inform her of the risks of prolonged use of the drug, and
16 thus failed to obtain her informed consent to the treatment.
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18 Defendants removed the suit on the basis of diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§
19 1332 and 1441(b). Sherman seeks Remand, arguing that this court does not have jurisdiction
20 because the parties are not diverse. Sherman claims that Silverman was properly named as a
21 defendant, and that his presence in the suit destroys diversity jurisdiction.²
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23 The Defendants’ Responses argue that Sherman fraudulently joined the Washington
24 residents—Silverman and the pharmacists—to destroy diversity, and that their citizenship could
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26 ¹ Mrs. Sherman’s husband Mark is also a plaintiff, but they will be referenced in the singular for clarity.
27 ² The parties do not dispute that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. It is also undisputed that
28 Silverman is a Washington citizen.

1 be disregarded for purposes of removal. This argument is largely based on an email that
2 Sherman’s counsel sent to Defendants’ attorneys discussing two new cases that were yet to be
3 filed, admitting that he was going to name non-diverse defendants to keep cases in state court for
4 strategic purposes:

5
6 William and Hank: I’m forwarding a link ... for two unfiled cases ... I was planning on
7 filing new cases in state courts with physician defendants in order to get the Conte v.
8 Foster question presented to a number of State Supreme Courts ... Diana Sherman’s
9 prescribing doctor is Bruce Silverman ... Cathy King’s prescribing physician is Dr.
10 Monty Scott ... he knows that I believe that your clients are principally responsible for
11 misleading physicians....

12 (Dkt. #78, Exh. 3). Defendants argue that this email proves that Sherman does not believe that
13 colorable claims exist against Silverman and that even if claims do exist, that she does not intend
14 to pursue them, making his presence fraudulent.

15 III. DISCUSSION

16 A. Removal Standard

17 An action is removable to a federal court only if it could have been brought there
18 originally. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Federal Courts have jurisdiction over lawsuits when each
19 defendant is a citizen of a different state than each plaintiff and there is a sufficient amount in
20 dispute. 28 U.S.C § 1332(a)(1) (“[T]he district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil
21 actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$ 75,000, exclusive of
22 interest and costs, and is between . . . citizens of different States”).

23 There is a strong presumption against removal jurisdiction, and federal jurisdiction “must
24 be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance.” *Gaus v. Miles,*
25 *Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992) (citation omitted). The defendant always bears the
26 burden of establishing the propriety of removal. *Id.* If at any time before final judgment, the
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1 court determines that it is without subject matter jurisdiction, the action shall be remanded to
2 state court. 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c).

3 **B. Diversity Jurisdiction**

4 If Silverman is properly in the suit, then his Washington citizenship prohibits removal
5 under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2). Defendants claim that Silverman’s citizenship is properly ignored
6 (and removal was proper) because Sherman does not intend to pursue any claims against him.
7 Sherman denies these allegations and asserts that she intends to pursue claims against Silverman.
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9 Diversity jurisdiction requires that each defendant be a citizen of a different state than
10 any plaintiff. *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Hughes*, 358 F.3d 1089 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Morris v.*
11 *Princess Cruises, Inc.*, 236 F.3d 1061, 1067 (9th Cir. 2001)). A non-diverse defendant that has
12 been “fraudulently joined,” however, may be ignored when the court determines the existence of
13 diversity. *United Computer Systems, Inc. v. AT & T Corp.*, 298 F.3d 756, 761 (9th Cir. 2002)
14 (citing *Morris v. Princess Cruises, Inc.*, 236 F.3d 1061, 1067 (9th Cir. 2001)).
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16 “Fraudulent Joinder” is a term of art. *Morris v. Princess Cruises, Inc.*, 236 F.3d 1061,
17 1067 (9th Cir. 2001)(citing *McCabe v. General Foods Corp.*, 811 F.2d 1336, 1339 (9th Cir.
18 1987)). The non-diverse defendant has been fraudulently joined if the plaintiff fails to state a
19 cause of action against that defendant and that failure is obvious according to the settled laws of
20 the state. *McCabe*, 811 F.2d at 1339. The removing defendant is entitled to present facts outside
21 of the complaint to establish that a party has been fraudulently joined. *Id.* Doubt concerning
22 whether the complaint states a cause of action is resolved in favor of remanding the case to state
23 court. *Albi v. Street & Smith Publications*, 140 F.2d 310, 312 (9th Cir. 1944).
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25 Defendants cannot meet the high burden of showing that Sherman fails to state a cause of
26 action against Silverman. A physician is liable when he fails to follow the accepted standard of
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1 care or when he fails to obtain informed consent. RCW 7.70.030(1), (3). Defendants fail to
2 meet their burden for two reasons.

3 First, defendants have not shown that Sherman does not intend to pursue her medical
4 malpractice or informed consent claims against Silverman. Relying on the email from Sherman's
5 counsel, they argue she has already admitted that she will not pursue her claims against
6 Silverman. They ignore, however, that the sentence labeling their pharmaceutical clients to be
7 "principally responsible" does not preclude some degree of fault to be apportioned to Silverman.
8 There is also the possibility the jury could find Silverman responsible in the alternative.
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10 Second, Defendants have not shown that Sherman does not have colorable medical
11 malpractice or informed consent claims against Silverman. Defendants claim that Sherman has
12 not alleged facts that would entitle her to relief from Silverman, and therefore his presence
13 should not defeat diversity jurisdiction. Defendants' claim relies on the other lawsuit discussed
14 in the email, *King v. Pfizer, Inc.*, No. 8:13-cv-290, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 181698 (D. Neb. Dec.
15 31, 2013). The Magistrate Judge in *King* held the physician was fraudulently joined when he
16 was only briefly mentioned in the fact section of the complaint and the claims against him were
17 not sufficiently specific to provide adequate notice.
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19 The facts of *King* and this case are not analogous; here, the amended complaint contains
20 sufficient factual allegations and provides a reasonable basis to impose liability under state law.
21 In short, the email does not establish that Silverman was fraudulently joined and the parties are
22 not diverse. This court has no jurisdiction over the claim. 28 U.S.C § 1332(a)(1).
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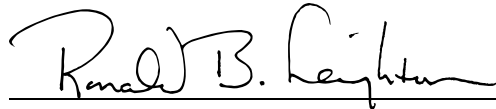
24 IV. CONCLUSION

25 Defendants have not met their burden of showing that Silverman was fraudulently joined
26 party. Silverman's presence in the suit as a properly joined defendant defeats diversity
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1 jurisdiction and requires remand back to Grays Harbor County Superior Court. The Court will
2 not award costs. Plaintiff's Motion to Remand [Dkt. #68] is GRANTED and the case is
3 REMANDED to Grays Harbor County Superior Court. The Clerk shall send uncertified copies
4 of this Order to all counsel and to the Clerk of the Grays Harbor County Superior Court.
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6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 Dated this 23rd day of April, 2014.

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9 RONALD B. LEIGHTON
10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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