

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Diego Diaz v. General Motors LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability
Company, and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive

Diaz v. General Motors LLC, Case No. 2:25-cv-08673-MEMF-PVC (C.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2025) · No. 2:25-cv-08673-MEMF-PVC · Decided December 5, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of California denied Diego Diaz’s motion to remand his Song-Beverly Act and Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act action against General Motors LLC. The court held that the complaint did not make removability apparent on its face, so the defendant’s removal was not untimely. The court further found that the defendant established by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy exceeded the applicable jurisdictional thresholds.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Maame Ewusi-Mensah Frimpong
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of California
DECIDED	December 5, 2025
DOCKET	2:25-cv-08673-MEMF-PVC
DISPOSITION	denied
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff moved to remand a removed state-court action alleging Song-Beverly Act, implied-warranty, and Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act claims. The district court denied the motion.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The removing defendant bears the burden of proving that removal is proper. For the amount in controversy, the removing party must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the applicable jurisdictional threshold is satisfied. The timeliness of removal is determined from the face of the relevant pleading or other paper under 28 U.S.C. § 1446.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district court order; precedential status unknown
PARTIES	Diego Diaz v. General Motors LLC, DOES 1 through 10, inclusive

TOPICS

subject matter jurisdiction

civil procedure

consumer protection

damages

remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

removal jurisdiction

consumer warranty law

consumer protection

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether General Motors timely removed the action under 28 U.S.C. § 1446 when the complaint did not make the amount in controversy clearly ascertainable, but a later-produced sales agreement did.
2. Whether General Motors established by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy exceeded the \$50,000 Magnuson-Moss threshold and the \$75,000 diversity-jurisdiction threshold.

HOLDINGS

1. Removal was timely because the complaint did not clearly show on its face that the amount in controversy exceeded \$50,000 or \$75,000, and the later-produced sales agreement was the first paper from which removability could be ascertained.
2. General Motors established by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy exceeded both the \$50,000 Magnuson-Moss threshold and the \$75,000 diversity-jurisdiction threshold.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“As specified in § 1446(a), a Defendant’s notice of removal need include only a plausible allegation that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold; the notice need not contain evidentiary submissions.”” (at 3)

“Notice of removability under § 1446(b) is determined through examination of the four corners of the applicable pleadings, not through subjective knowledge or a duty to make further inquiry.”” (at 4)

“Taken together, Defendant presented detailed calculations of the AIC, which the Court finds more likely than not, exceeds \$75,000.” (at 9)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Diaz, a California resident, purchased a 2021 GMC Sierra 1500 in July 2021 and received various warranties. He alleged that the vehicle developed defects and nonconformities, that General Motors failed to make required repairs after a reasonable number of opportunities, and that it failed to replace the vehicle. The sales agreement later produced by General Motors listed a manufacturer’s suggested retail price of \$54,465, and General Motors calculated the vehicle’s value after offsets at \$45,870.35.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Diaz filed suit in Los Angeles County Superior Court on April 8, 2025. General Motors answered on July 3, 2025, later received an invoice reflecting the vehicle's sales price, and removed the action on September 12, 2025. Diaz moved to remand on October 10, 2025; after briefing, the district court denied the motion.

DISPOSITION

denied

CASES CITED

- Richardson v. United States, 943 F.2d 1107, 1112 (9th Cir. 1991)
- Canela v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 971 F.3d 845, 849 (9th Cir. 2020)
- Adams v. W, Marine Prods., Inc., 958 F.3d 1216, 1221 (9th Cir. 2020)
- Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens, 574 U.S. 81, 89 (2014)
- Harris v. Bankers Life & Cas. Co., 425 F.3d 689, 692-96 (9th Cir. 2005)
- Geographic Expeditions, Inc. v. Estate of Lhotka ex rel. Lhotka, 599 F.3d 1102, 1006-07 (9th Cir. 2010)
- Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992)
- Kelly v. Fleetwood Enters., Inc., 377 F.3d 1034, 1037-38 (9th Cir. 2004)
- Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp., 506 F.3d 696, 699-701 (9th Cir. 2007)
- Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co., 102 F.3d 398, 404-05 (9th Cir. 1996)
- Dietrich v. Boeing Co., 14 F.4th 1089, 1091 (9th Cir. 2021)

OPINION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 Case No.: 2:25-cv-08673-MEMF-PVC 11 DIEGO DIAZ, an individual, 12 Plaintiff, ORDER DENYING MOTION TO REMAND [DKT. NO. 14] 13 v. 14 15 GENERAL MOTORS LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company, and DOES 1 16 through 10, inclusive, 17 Defendants. 18 19 20 Before the Court is a Motion to Remand filed by Plaintiff Diego Diaz.

Dkt. No. 14. For the 21 reasons stated herein, the Court DENIES the Motion to Remand. 22 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 /// 28 /// 1 I. Background 2 A. Factual Background1 3 Plaintiff Diego Diaz is an individual residing in California. Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶ 2(“Compl.”). 4 Defendant General Motors LLC is a Delaware Limited Liability Company. Id. ¶ 4. 5 Plaintiff purchased a 2021 GMC Sierra 1500 in July 2021.

Compl. Id. ¶¶ 7, 9. Plaintiff 6 received various warranties in connection with the purchase. Id. ¶ 11. The Sierra 1500 experienced 7 defects and nonconformities to the warranties. Id. ¶ 12. Plaintiff subsequently delivered the Sierra 8 1500 to Defendant for repairs. Id. ¶ 13. Plaintiff asserts that Defendant failed to make the requisite 9 repairs after a reasonable number of opportunities and failed to replace the Sierra 1500 thereafter.

Id. 10 ¶¶ 14-15. 11 B. Procedural History 12 Plaintiff filed suit in Los Angeles County Superior Court on April 8, 2025. Dkt. No. 14 at 1. 13 Plaintiff brings five causes of action: (1) violation of Section 1793.2(d) of the Song-Beverly Act; (2) 14 violation of Section 1793.2(b) of the Song-Beverly Act; (3) violation of Section 1793.2(a)(3) of the 15 Song-Beverly Act; (4) breach of

implied warranty of merchantability in violation Civil Code section 16 1791.1 and 1794; and (5) violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301-2312 of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act 17 (“Magnuson-Moss”).

See id. 18 Plaintiff served Defendant with process on April 11, 2025. See Dkt. No. 15-2 (“Yang Decl.”) 19 at 2. Defendant filed an Answer on July 3, 2025. See Dkt. No. 1-2. On September 2, 2025, 20 Defendant produced an invoice reflecting the Sierra 1500 Sales Agreement (“RISC”), listing the 21 Manufacturer’s Suggested Retail Price as \$54,465. Yang Decl. at 2-3.

On September 12, 2025, 22 Defendant removed the action to this Court after conducting its own investigation as to the damages 23 at stake. See Dkt. No. 1 at 2. 24 On October 10, 2025, Plaintiff filed the instant Motion to Remand. Dkt. No. 14 (“Motion”). 25 Plaintiff also filed a supporting declaration. See Yang Decl. Defendant filed an Opposition to the 26 27 28 1 Except as otherwise indicated, the following factual background is derived from Plaintiff’s Complaint.

Compl. The 1 Motion on October 23, 2025. Dkt. No. 15 (“Opposition”). Plaintiff filed a Reply in support of the 2 Motion on October 30, 2025. Dkt. No. 16 (“Reply”). 3 II. Applicable Law 4 A. Federal Court Jurisdiction 5 “Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction,” and can only hear cases where there is a 6 valid basis for federal jurisdiction. *Richardson v. United States*, 943 F.2d 1107, 1112 (9th Cir.

1991). 7 One possible basis for jurisdiction is federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 8 which states that “[t]he district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under 9 the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” Another basis for jurisdiction is diversity 10 jurisdiction. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (“Section 1332”).

Diversity jurisdiction requires “requires 11 complete diversity of citizenship and an amount in controversy greater than \$75,000.” *Canela v. 12 Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 971 F.3d 845, 849 (9th Cir. 2020). While citizenship to a state is not 13 necessarily tied to residence, a “party with the burden of proving citizenship may rely on the 14 presumption of continuing domicile, which provides that, once established, a person's state of 15 domicile continues unless rebutted with sufficient evidence of change.” *Adams v. W, Marine Prods., 16 Inc.*, 958 F.3d 1216, 1221 (9th Cir.

2020). 17 When a plaintiff files an action in state court over which federal courts might have 18 jurisdiction, the Defendant may remove the action to federal court. See 28 U.S.C. § 1446. “As 19 specified in § 1446(a), a Defendant’s notice of removal need include only a plausible allegation that 20 the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold; the notice need not contain 21 evidentiary submissions.” *Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens*, 574 U.S. 81, 89 22 (2014).

There are two different possible deadlines for a Defendant to remove, depending on the 23 circumstances. See 28 U.S.C § 1446(b)(1); see also *Harris v. Bankers Life & Cas. Co.*, 425 F.3d 24

689, 692–93 (9th Cir. 2005). If the “case clearly is removable on the basis of jurisdictional facts 25 apparent from the face of the complaint,” then the Defendant must file a notice of removal within 30 26 days of service.

Harris, 425 F.3d at 692. However, if “it is unclear from the complaint whether the 27 case is removable,” then the Defendant need not immediately remove, and instead must remove 28 “within thirty days after the Defendant receives ‘an amended pleading, motion, order or other paper’ 1 from which it can be ascertained from the face of the document that removal is proper.” Id. at 694 2 (citing 28 U.S.C § 1446(b)(1)). “Notice of removability under § 1446(b) is determined through 3 examination of the four corners of the applicable pleadings, not through subjective knowledge or a 4 duty to make further inquiry.” Id. at 694.

5 “If the plaintiff subsequently challenges the removal, the burden is on the removing 6 Defendant to prove that removal is proper.” See *Geographic Expeditions, Inc. v. Est. of Lhotka ex 7 rel. Lhotka*, 599 F.3d 1102, 1006–07 (9th Cir. 2010); *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 8 1992) (“The ‘strong presumption’ against removal jurisdiction means that the Defendant always has 9 the burden of establishing that removal is proper.”).2 10 B. Magnuson-Moss 11 Magnuson-Moss, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq., states “a consumer who is damaged by the 12 failure of a supplier “a consumer who is damaged by the failure of a supplier [or] warrantor... to 13 comply with any obligation under this chapter [] or under a written warranty [or] implied warranty” 14 to sue in United States district court.

Kelly v. Fleetwood Enters., Inc., 377 F.3d 1034, 1037-38 (9th 15 Cir. 2004). The amount in controversy (“AIC”) must exceed \$50,000, exclusive of interest and costs, 16 and computed on the basis of all claims to be determined in the suit. 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d). Personal 17 injury and punitive damages are precluded under the Act. Id. 18 The removing party bears the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that 19 the jurisdiction threshold is satisfied.

Guglielmino v. McKee Foods Corp., 506 F.3d 696, 699–701 20 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.*, 102 F.3d 398, 404–05 (9th Cir. 1996)). 21 22 23 III. Discussion 24 25 26 2 Plaintiff asserts that the burden established in *Gaus* is a “heavy one,” and there is a “strong presumption against 27 removal jurisdiction.” Motion at 3-4.

Although *Gaus* indicated a strong presumption, the requisite burden level, as established by Ninth Circuit decisions that followed, is a preponderance of the evidence. *Guglielmino*, 506 F.3d at 699–28 701; *Sanchez*, 102 F.3d at 404–05; Opposition at 1, 8-9. Plaintiff concedes to this burden in its briefs. Motion at 9.

Thus, 1 Plaintiff bases the Motion on the following arguments: (1) Defendant’s removal was 2 untimely, (2) the AIC is ascertainable on the face of the complaint, and (3) Defendant has not met its 3 burden to demonstrate the AIC is more than in \$50,000. See Motion. 4 A. Plaintiff’s

Complaint, On Its Face, Did Not Trigger Section 1446. 5 Plaintiff's first and second arguments are related and pertain to Section 1446's thirty-day 6 removal trigger.

Under these arguments, the Court must consider the date of the removal action, and 7 whether Plaintiff's initial complaint or a subsequent paper, on its face, made federal jurisdiction 8 ascertainable to Defendant. 9 Plaintiff claims Defendant's removal was untimely, because it came more than thirty days 10 after Plaintiff served Defendant with the Complaint.

See Motion at 1-2, 5. This argument hinges on 11 the notion that Plaintiff's Complaint made apparent that the action was removable, and so Defendant 12 was obligated to remove the action within thirty days. Defendant rebuts, detailing how Plaintiff's 13 Complaint fails to provide sufficient information for assessing Plaintiff's citizenship³ and a 14 determinative measure of actual damages, civil penalties, and attorney's fees from which Section 15 1446 would be triggered.

Opposition at 12-15. The Court finds that the Complaint did not, on its 16 face, show that more than \$50,000 was at stake in the action to remove under Magnuson Moss or 17 \$75,000 under diversity jurisdiction. Accordingly, Defendant was not obligated to remove within 18 thirty days of service. 19 Plaintiff concedes that the "complaint does not allege a specific dollar amount in 20 controversy," but asserts that "it is impossible to believe that Defendant could not ascertain the 21 [AIC] exceeded \$50,000 based on the face of the complaint." Motion at 6; see Harris, 425 F.3d at 22 692.

Because the complaint sought "restitution for the purchase of the vehicle," "incidental and 23 consequential damages," "civil penalties of two times the actual damages," and "attorneys' fees," 24 25 26 3 Here, there is no evidence that Plaintiff resides in California—his address in the RISC is redacted. See Dkt. No. 15-2. 27 And although the presumption that they intend to remain in the state is rebuttable, Plaintiff does not argue he is domiciled elsewhere.

See Adams, 958 F.3d at 1221 (explaining that citizenship is determined by state of domicile, which 28 is determined by where a person resides "with the intention to remain"). Defendant does not contest Plaintiff's place of 1 Plaintiff reasons that the complaint sufficiently established the requisite AICs to Defendant, thereby 2 triggering Section 1446's thirty-day removal window.

Motion at 6. 3 As Plaintiff filed the complaint on April 8, 2025, and Defendant did not remove the action 4 until May 11, 2025—124 days after the thirty-day removal deadline—Plaintiff contends that 5 Defendant's removal is untimely and warrants remand. Motion at 1-2, 5. 6 For the removal deadline to be thirty days from service, the action must "clearly [be] 7 removable on the basis of jurisdictional facts⁴ apparent from the face of the complaint." Harris, 425 8 F.3d at 692–93 (emphasis added).

The removability must be clear from the “four corners of the 9 applicable pleadings, not through subjective knowledge or a duty to make further inquiry.” *Id.* at 10 694. In other words, even if the Defendant has access to information that might show a case is 11 removable, or could uncover such information through an investigation, the Defendant is not 12 obligated to remove within thirty days of service unless the ground for removal is obvious on the 13 face of the complaint.

See *id.* at 695-96 (even when the Defendant’s files contained the citizenship of 14 relevant parties and showed complete diversity, the Defendant is not obligated to remove within 15 thirty days if the complaint did not affirmatively allege complete diversity). 16 Here, the Complaint did not state how much money was at stake. See Compl. Plaintiff 17 alleged that they purchased a Sierra 1500, and that they sought actual damages and penalties of two 18 times actual damages.

See Compl. ¶ 6, Prayer for Relief. Nowhere does the Complaint state the 19 purchase price or what actual damages were. See Compl. The Complaint did not make clear on its 20 face that the amount in controversy was over \$75,000.

Accordingly, Defendant was not obligated to 21 remove within thirty days of service. See *Harris*, 425 F.3d at 692–93. 22 Further, Plaintiff’s reliance on *Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens* is 23 misplaced. Plaintiff cites to *Dart* to demonstrate that Defendant had sufficient information to present 24 25 4 The “jurisdictional facts” at issue in *Harris* were whether the parties had “complete diversity of citizenship.” See 26 *Harris*, 425 F.3d at 692–93.

This is on point with the jurisdictional fact at issue here. The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the “explicit standard”—that the ground for removal must be “unequivocally clear and certain”—applies to all possible 27 grounds for removal. *Dietrich v. Boeing Co.*, 14 F.4th 1089, 1091 (9th Cir. 2021) (extending *Harris*’s rule to removal based on the “federal officer removal statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1442”).

The fact that complete diversity and the amount in 28 controversy is over \$75,000 must be clearly apparent from the face of the complaint to trigger the 30-day timeline for 1 a “mere plausible allegation” that diversity jurisdiction was met because Defendant is sophisticated 2 and has knowledge of the automotive industry, which presumably would allow Defendant to 3 determine that a Sierra 1500 sold in 2021 cost far more than \$35,000, especially considering 4 Defendant had access to the MSRP value.⁵ Motion at 7-8.

This is very likely true, but it is irrelevant. 5 The issue here is not whether Defendant could have removed, but rather whether Defendant 6 were obligated to remove within thirty days of service. *Dart* does not address this question at all, and 7 *Harris* covers it in detail. See generally *Dart*, 574 U.S. 81; *Harris*, 425 F.3d 689.

As *Harris* makes 8 clear and as discussed in Defendant’s Opposition, Defendant’s subjective knowledge is not part of 9 the inquiry. See *Harris*, 425 F.3d at 694 (“notice of removability under §

1446(b) is determined through examination of the four corners of the applicable pleadings, not through subjective knowledge or a duty to make further inquiry”); Opposition at 9.

Nor did Defendant have any duty to investigate. See *id.* The fact that the Complaint included the make, model, year, and VIN is similarly not dispositive, as this information would have required further investigation to uncover a purchase price. See Motion at 7.

To trigger a thirty-day deadline, the Complaint needed to show on its face that \$75,000 was at stake. It did not do so. For the reasons discussed above, the Court finds that Harris rather than Dart controls here. The Court finds that Defendant has met its burden of showing removal was proper.

The Complaint did not make clear on its face that more than \$75,000 was at stake, and no other pleading or paper made this clear until Defendant received the conducted its own investigation and reviewed the RISC, which contained the purchase price. Regardless of whether Defendant could have properly removed prior to receiving the RISC, Defendant was not obligated to do so until thirty days after Defendant received the RISC, which was an “other paper” from the face of which Defendant could ascertain that removal was proper.

See 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(1) B. Defendant Satisfied Its Burden of Establishing the Requisite Amount in Controversy Under the Song-Beverly Act and Magnuson-Moss. 5 On the Complaint’s caption page and Civil Case Cover Sheet, Plaintiff indicated the action was brought under the state court’s unlimited jurisdiction, seeking damages of at least \$35,000.

When considering the civil penalties of two times 1 Plaintiff’s third argument is that Defendant failed to meet its “heavy burden” of establishing 2 that the AIC exceeds \$50,000 for federal question jurisdiction and exceeds \$75,000 for diversity 3 jurisdiction. Motion at 9. This argument depends on the evidence set forth by Defendant, and 4 whether that evidence demonstrates, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the AIC is beyond 5 each jurisdictional threshold.

Having found the Defendant’s proffered evidence is sufficient to 6 establish an AIC over \$75,000, the Court finds that Defendant met the jurisdictional threshold under 7 Magnuson-Moss and diversity jurisdiction. For this reason, the Court will deny the Motion on this 8 ground. 9 Plaintiff claims that Defendant did not point to evidence in the complaint or produced 10 evidence showing that Plaintiff’s actual damages and civil penalties exceeded \$50,000, let alone 11 \$75,000.

Motion at 9-10. Not only is this contrary to Plaintiff’s prior assertions that Defendant had 12 “more than sufficient information to plausibly determine” the AIC exceeded \$75,000, Motion at 7, it 13 ignores the clear evidence provided by Defendant. Plaintiff further explains that Defendant’s 14 attorneys’ fees estimate is based solely on “self-serving, subjective assertions,” which are 15 insufficient to satisfy a preponderance of the evidence burden.

Motion at 11. 16 In its Opposition, Defendant thoroughly guides the Court through its damage calculations. 17 From Defendant's records, the Sierra 1500's defects were first presented to Defendant on October 18 25, 2021. Motion at 7; Dkt. Nos. 15-1 at 1, 15-2 (RISC). At that time, the Sierra 1500 had 19 6,318 miles on the odometer. Id. Accounting for the offsets, including mileage, 20 the Sierra 1500 was valued at \$45,870.35.

Id. Taking the Sierra 1500's value, adding civil penalties up to two times the 21 actual damages, and adding attorney's fees based on Plaintiff's counsel's indicated rate and incurred 22 fees, the AIC could reasonably be \$152,611.05. 23 Id.; Opposition at 20. 24 In Reply, Plaintiff reasserts that Defendant's calculated value of the Sierra 1500 and 25 attorney's fees are "fatally speculative" and is not supported by "competent evidence." Reply at 3, 5- 26 6 In Plaintiff's Motion, Plaintiff asserts that Defendant failed to include a mileage offset.

Motion at 10; Reply at 4. 27 7 The value of the Sierra 1500 is \$45,870.35. For civil penalties up to two times, the Court multiplies the value by two, which totals \$91,740.7. Adding the value and civil penalties totals \$137,611.05. Adding attorney's fees of \$15,000 28 results in the total AIC as \$152,611.05.

The Court notes that Plaintiff's dispute the asserted attorney's fees amount. Even 1 8. Plaintiff also takes issue with Defendant's civil penalties calculation, stating that there is "no 2 evidence whatsoever that Plaintiff will receive the maximum amount of civil penalties" and 3 providing nonbinding case discussing how district courts shall consider the "specific facts of the 4 case" when estimating a potential civil penalty.

Reply at 5-7. 5 As to the Sierra 1500's value, or actual damages, the RISC clearly sets forth a baseline from 6 which actual damages can be calculated. Dkt. No. 15-2 (RISC). Defendant provided detailed 7 calculations as to the relevant offsets in its Opposition. With regard to civil penalties, California 8 Civil Code Section 1794(c) states "a civil penalty... two times the amount of actual damages" is 9 permitted "if the buyer establishes that the failure to comply was willful." (Emphasis added).

10 Paragraph 24 of Plaintiff's complaint includes facts specific to the case from which the Court can 11 conclude that there is a likelihood of maximum civil penalties at issue. Paragraph 24 states: 12 Defendant's failure to comply with its obligations under Civil Code section 1793.2(b) 13 was willful, in that Defendant and its representatives knew of their legal obligations and intentionally declined to follow them.

Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to a civil 14 penalty of two times Plaintiff's actual damages pursuant to Civil Code section 1794(c). 15 16 Compl. ¶ 24. Lastly, the attorney's fees calculations are based solely Plaintiff's counsel's rates— 17 facts specific to this case—and a reasonable

estimate of the work expected. Taken together, 18 Defendant presented detailed calculations of the AIC, which the Court finds more likely than not, 19 exceeds \$75,000.

Therefore, Defendant established the jurisdictional threshold under Magnuson- 20 Moss and diversity jurisdiction. 21 Accordingly, Defendant's removal was timely, and Defendant has demonstrated an AIC 22 sufficient for the Court to exercise jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims. 23 IV. Conclusion 24 For the reasons stated herein, Plaintiff's Motion is DENIED.

25 26 27 IT IS SO ORDERED. 28 1 Dated: December 4, 2025 2 MAAME EWUSI-MENSAH FRIMPONG 3 United States District Judge 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28