

Helen M. McFarland OSB# 013176

hmcfarland@seyfarth.com

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

999 Third Avenue, Ste. 4700

Seattle, WA 98104

Telephone: (206) 946-4923

Facsimile: (206) 299-9974

Alfred L. Sanderson, Jr. OSB# 202714

asanderson@seyfarth.com

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

560 Mission Street, 31st Floor

San Francisco, CA 94105

Telephone: (415) 397-2823

Facsimile: (415) 397-8549

Attorneys for Defendant *Foster Farms, LLC*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF OREGON

PORTLAND DIVISION

ERIC A. JOHNSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

FOSTER FARMS, LLC, a California limited
liability company,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

DEFENDANT FOSTER FARMS, LLC'S
NOTICE OF REMOVAL

[Removed from Clackamas County Circuit
Court Case No. 20CV38579]

Defendant Foster Farms LLC's Notice of Removal - 1 -

Seyfarth Shaw LLP
Attorneys at Law
999 Third Avenue, Suite 4700
Seattle, WA 98104-4041

TO: CLERK OF THE COURT

AND TO: PLAINTIFF AND HIS ATTORNEY OF RECORD

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant Foster Farms, LLC (“Defendant”) files this Notice of Removal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections 1332, 1441, and 1446, and removes the above-captioned matter from the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas to the United States District Court, District of Oregon, Portland Division. This Court has jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1332(a) (diversity of citizenship jurisdiction), and removal is proper for the following reasons:

I. BACKGROUND

1. On November 2, 2020, Plaintiff Eric A. Johnson (“Plaintiff”) filed a Complaint in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas titled *Eric A. Johnson v. Foster Farms, LLC, a California limited liability company*, Case No. 20CV38579 (the “Complaint”).

2. In the Complaint, Plaintiff asserts the following claims against Defendant: (1) Disability Discrimination (ORS Chapter 659A.112, *et seq.*); (2) Workers’ Compensation Discrimination (ORS 659A.040 *et seq.*); (3) OSHA Discrimination (ORS 659.062); (4) OFLA Discrimination (ORS 659A.150 *et seq.*); (5) Personal Leave Discrimination (ORS 653.641); (6) Statutory Whistleblowing (ORS 659A.199); (7) Wrongful Discharge; (8) Disability Discrimination - Failure to Accommodate (ORS 659A.112 *et seq.*).

3. Plaintiff served Defendant with the Summons and Complaint on November 20, 2020. A true and correct copy of the Summons and Complaint is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

4. Also on November 20, 2020, Plaintiff served First Request for Production of Documents. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff’s First Request for Production of Documents is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

5. **Exhibits A and B** constitute all pleadings, processes, and orders properly served

Defendant Foster Farms, LLC’s Notice of Removal - 2

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
Attorneys at Law
999 Third Avenue, Suite 4700
Seattle, WA 98104-4041

on Defendant in this action.

6. Defendant has not filed an appearance in the Circuit Court for the County of Clackamas.

II. TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL

7. The Notice of Removal is timely because it is being filed within 30 days of Defendant's receipt of the Summons and Complaint (November 20, 2020) and within one year of the commencement of this action. *See* U.S.C. § 1446(b); *see also* *Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc.*, 526 U.S. 344, 354 (1999) (explaining the time for filing a notice of removal does not run until a party has been formally served with the summon and complaint under applicable state law).

III. JURISDICTION BASED ON DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP

8. As set forth fully below, this Court has original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1332(a)(1) because "the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs" and this action is between "Citizens of different States[.]"

A. Plaintiff and Defendant Are Diverse

9. The complete diversity requirement merely means that all plaintiffs must be of different citizenship than all defendants, and any instance of common citizenship "deprives the district court of original diversity jurisdiction over the entire action." *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Allapattah Servs., Inc.*, 545 U.S. 546, 553 (2005).

10. A party's citizenship is determined at the time the lawsuit was filed. *In re Digimarc Corp. Derivative Litig.*, 549 F.3d 1223, 1236 (9th Cir. 2008) ("[T]he jurisdiction of the court depends upon the state of things at the time of the action [when] brought.").

1. Plaintiff is a Citizen of Oregon

11. For purposes of determining diversity, a person is a "citizen" of the state in

which he or she is domiciled. *See Kantor v. Wellesley Galleries, Inc.*, 704 F.2d 1088, 1090 (9th Cir. 1983) (“To show state citizenship for diversity purposes under federal common law a party must ... be domiciled in the state.”). Residence is *prima facie* evidence of domicile. *See State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co. v. Dyer*, 19 F.3d 514, 520 (10th Cir. 1994) (“the place of residence is *prima facie* the domicile”). Citizenship is determined by the individual’s domicile at the time that the lawsuit is filed. *See Armstrong v. Church of Scientology Int’l*, 243 F.3d 546, 546 (9th Cir. 2000) (“For purposes of diversity jurisdiction, an individual is a citizen of his or her state of domicile, which is determined at the time the lawsuit is filed”) (citing *Lew v. Moss*, 797 F.2d 747, 750 (9th Cir. 1986)).

12. Plaintiff alleges that he “is a resident and citizen of the State of Oregon.” (*See* Ex. A, Compl., ¶ 1). Accordingly, Plaintiff is, and has been at all times since the institution of this action, a citizen of the State of Oregon.

2. Defendant Is Not A Citizen of Oregon

13. For diversity purposes, the citizenship of a limited liability company is “like a partnership.” *Johnson v. Columbia Properties Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006). A partnership or a corporation is a citizen of (1) the state under whose laws it is organized or incorporated; and (2) the state of its ‘principal place of business.’ *Davis v. HSBC Bank Nevada, N.A.*, 557 F.3d 1026, 1028 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1)). Moreover, unincorporated associations such as limited liability companies and partnerships are also treated as “a citizen of every state of which its owners/members are citizens.” *Johnson*, 437 F.3d at 899; *see also Grupo Dataflux v. Atlas Global Grp., LP*, 541 US 567, 569 (2004) (same); *Carden v. Arkoma Assocs.*, 494 US 185, 195, 110 S.Ct. 1015, 1021 (1990) (same).

14. Defendant is now, and was at the time of the filing of this action, a citizen of a State other than Oregon. At all relevant times, Defendant was a limited liability company, organized under the laws of the State of California with its principal place of business in

California. (Declaration of Jose Fagoaga (“*Fagoaga Decl.*”), ¶ 3.) Specifically, Defendant maintains its corporate headquarters at 1000 Davis Street, Livingston, California 95334. (*Id.*) Defendant’s high level officers direct, control, and coordinate its activities from its corporate headquarters in California. (*Id.*) Additionally, Defendant’s executive and administrative functions, including payroll and corporate finance and accounting, are directed from the Livingston, California office. (*Id.*) Furthermore, none of Defendant’s members is a citizen of the State of Oregon. (*Id.* at ¶ 4.)

15. Therefore, for purposes of diversity of citizenship, Defendant has been at all relevant times a citizen of the State of California. It is not now, and was not at the time of the filing of the Complaint, a citizen of the State of Oregon, for purposes of 28 U.S.C. section 1332(c)(1).

B. The Amount in Controversy Exceeds the Statutory Minimum

16. Under 28 U.S.C. section 1332(a), the amount in controversy must exceed “the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.” Generally, the sum demanded in good faith in the initial pleading shall be deemed to be the amount in controversy. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(c)(2). “The amount in controversy is simply an estimate of the total amount in dispute, not a prospective assessment of defendant’s liability.” *Lewis v. Verizon Communications Inc.*, 627 F.3d 395, 400 (9th Cir. 2010). It is well-settled that “the sum claimed by the plaintiff controls if the claim is apparently made in good faith.” *Lewis*, 627 F.3d at 399; *see also Beacon Healthcare Services Inc. v. Leavitt*, 629 F.3d 981, 984 (9th Cir. 2010) (“The amount in controversy is judged prospectively: that is, we determine our jurisdiction by asking whether, assuming the petitioner or plaintiff has stated a cause of action, he has pled sufficient damages.”).

17. While Defendant denies that Plaintiff is entitled to any relief, Plaintiff has plead damages in excess of the \$75,000 required for diversity jurisdiction. (Ex. A., Complaint). In

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.