

Supplemental Jurisdiction Questions

For all questions, unless otherwise stated, assume:

- 1) All claims are based on state law.
- 2) The amount in controversy requirement is satisfied.
- 3) All claims arise out of the same transaction or occurrence.
- 4) There are no reasons, such as those enumerated in 1367(c), for a court to decline to exercise jurisdiction.
- 5) To “implead” a party means to bring a third-party complaint against that party.

For each claim in the following hypothetical situations, would a federal court have subject matter jurisdiction?

1. A California plaintiff sues two California defendants. Against one defendant, the plaintiff alleges gender discrimination under Title VII and requests \$25,000 in damages. Against the other defendant, plaintiff alleges a breach of contract and requests \$45,000 in damages.
2. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The Massachusetts defendant impleads a California defendant. The California plaintiff then amends its complaint to include a claim against the impleaded California defendant.
3. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The Massachusetts defendant impleads a Massachusetts defendant. The California plaintiff then amends its complaint to include a claim against the impleaded Massachusetts defendant.
4. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The Massachusetts defendant impleads a Nevada defendant. The California plaintiff then amends its complaint to include a claim against the impleaded Nevada defendant.
5. A California plaintiff sues two Massachusetts defendants.
6. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The Massachusetts defendant impleads a California defendant. The California plaintiff then amends its complaint to include a federal claim against the impleaded California defendant.
7. A California plaintiff sues two Massachusetts defendants. One of the Massachusetts defendants brings a crossclaim against the other Massachusetts defendant.

8. A California plaintiff sues two Massachusetts defendants. One of the two Massachusetts defendants brings a state law counterclaim against the plaintiff requesting \$65,000 in damages.

9. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant and a Nevada defendant.

10. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The Massachusetts defendant brings a counter claim requestin \$40,000 in damages.

11. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The Massachusetts defendant impleads a California defendant. The impleaded California defendant brings a claim against the original plaintiff. The original California plaintiff then brings a counterclaim against the impleaded California defendant.

12. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The California plaintiff then amends the complaint to join another Massachusetts plaintiff.

13. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The California plaintiff then amends the complaint to join another California plaintiff. The second plaintiff is requesting only \$10,000 in relief.

14. A California plaintiff sues a Massachusetts defendant. The California defendant then makes a motion to certify a class action of all similarly situated plaintiffs. Members of the class come from all 50 US states. Some members of the class have claims for \$20,000. Others have claims for \$200,000.

Optional:

Yeazell, pp. 739ff Qs 1-5a

Yeazell, pp. 205ff Qs 1-2