

For the reasons stated below, Plaintiff's Motion to Remand will be granted.

It is undisputed that Allstate is an Illinois corporation and that Plaintiff and Jackson are both Texas citizens.³ Despite the lack of diversity between Plaintiff and Jackson, Allstate nonetheless removed Plaintiff's action to this court under 28 U.S.C. § 1332.⁴ "To properly allege diversity jurisdiction under § 1332, the parties need to allege 'complete diversity.' That means 'all persons on one side of the controversy [must] be citizens of different states than all persons on the other side.'" MidCap Media Finance, L.L.C. v. Pathway Data, Incorporated, 929 F.3d 310, 313 (5th Cir. 2019) (quoting McLaughlin v. Mississippi Power Co., 376 F.3d 344, 353 (5th Cir. 2004)).

Allstate relies on the "snap removal" provision, 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2), to argue that removal was proper because the non-diverse defendant (Jackson) had not yet been served at the time of removal.⁵ Allstate also relies on Texas Brine Company, L.L.C. v. American Arbitration Association, Inc., 955 F.3d 482 (5th Cir. 2020) and Mirman Group, LLC v. Michaels Stores Procurement Company, Inc., Civil Action No. 3:20-CV-1804-D, 2020 WL 5645217 (N.D. Tex.

³See Notice of Removal, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 3 ¶¶ 11-13; Plaintiff's Motion to Remand, Docket Entry No. 4, p. 6 ¶ 7 (stating that "Plaintiff and Defendant Jackson are both Texas citizens.").

⁴See Notice of Removal, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 2 ¶ 9.

⁵Response to Remand, Docket Entry No. 5, p. 1 ¶¶ 1-2.

Sept. 22, 2020) to support this argument.⁶ Allstate's reliance is misplaced. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2),

[a] civil action otherwise removable solely on the basis of the jurisdiction under [28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)] may not be removed if any of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.

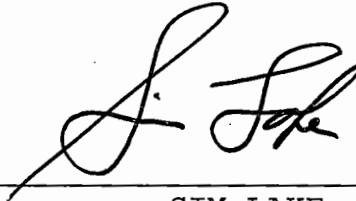
The question in Brine was whether 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2) prohibits a non-forum defendant from removing a case when a not-yet-served defendant is a citizen of the forum state. Brine, 955 F.3d at 485. The Fifth Circuit concluded that it does not, id. at 486, but only after recognizing that the rule of the statute "is a procedural rule and not a jurisdictional one." Id. at 485. The ruling in Brine depended on the fact that "the district court had subject-matter jurisdiction because each defendant was diverse from the plaintiff." Id. The same was true in Mirman, 2020 WL 5645217, at *2 (concluding that § 1441(b)(2) did not preclude removal "because Mirman and Michaels [were] completely diverse citizens"). "[T]he very issue of snap removal presupposes that the citizenship of the unserved forum defendant matters for determining diversity." Bingabing v. Estate of Warren, Civil Action No. 3:20-cv-0951-B, 2020 WL 3639662, at *2 (N.D. Tex. July 6, 2020). "[W]hether a defendant is served or unserved is irrelevant for jurisdictional purposes." Id. at *3.

⁶Id. at 1-2 ¶¶ 1, 3.

The court concludes that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over this action because Plaintiff and Jackson are both citizens of Texas. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion to Remand (Docket Entry No. 4) is **GRANTED**, and this case is **REMANDED** to the 125th District Court of Harris County, Texas.

The Clerk will promptly provide a copy of this Memorandum Opinion and Order of Remand to the District Clerk of Harris County, Texas.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on this 21st day of September, 2021.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Lake", written over a horizontal line.

SIM LAKE
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE