



citizen of the State of Missouri and a citizen of the State of Kansas. Defendant further alleges that as a Florida Limited Liability Company, with a principal place of business in Florida, it is a citizen of the State of Florida.

A civil action “brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant.” 28 U.S.C.A. § 1441(a) (West 2006). District courts have original jurisdiction of all civil actions in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and is between citizens of different states. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332(a) (West 2006). For purposes of 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332, a corporation is deemed to be a citizen of any state in which it has been incorporated and the state where it has its one principal place of business. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332(c)(1) (West 2006). Thus, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332, a corporation, such as Plaintiff here, Olender Construction Company, Inc., may be deemed to be a citizen of more than one state.

The citizenship of a limited liability company is not determined in the same manner as a corporation, however. In the Eleventh Circuit, the citizenship of a limited liability company, as an artificial, unincorporated entity, is determined for diversity jurisdiction purposes by the citizenship of all the members composing the organization. Rolling Greens MHP v. Comcast SCH Holdings L.L.C., 374 F.3d 1020, 1021-22 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004). Thus, a limited liability company is a citizen of any state of which a member of the company is a citizen. Id. at 1022. And, therefore, like a corporation, a limited liability company could be deemed a citizen of more than one state.

Because federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, they “always have an obligation

to examine *sua sponte* their jurisdiction before reaching the merits of any claim.” Kelly v. Harris, 331 F.3d 817, 819 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). Furthermore, a defendant removing a case to federal court based on diversity of citizenship bears the burden of establishing the citizenship of the parties. Rolling Greens MHP, 374 F.3d at 1022 (citing Williams v. Best Buy Co., Inc. 269 F.3d 1316, 1318 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001)). To sufficiently allege the citizenship of a limited liability company, a party must list the citizenship of all the members of the limited liability company. Id.

In examining the jurisdictional allegations presented in the Notice of Removal, the Court finds they are lacking. Specifically, Defendant has failed to identify the citizenship of each of the members of Davis & Sons Construction Company, L.L.C. As a result, this Court is unable to ascertain whether complete diversity of citizenship exists and, therefore, the Notice of Removal fails to satisfy the prerequisites of subject matter jurisdiction. However, the Court is of the opinion that Defendant should be allowed to amend to correct the deficiencies noted. Accordingly, Defendant shall have twenty days from the date of entry of this Order in which to file an amendment that conforms to the findings of this Order. Failure to plead the necessary jurisdictional prerequisites in a timely manner will result in remand for lack of jurisdiction.

**SO ORDERED**, this the 24<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2006.

s/ Hugh Lawson  
**HUGH LAWSON, JUDGE**

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