UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS SUBROGEE OF SOUTHLAND STEEL FABRICATORS

CIVIL ACTION

NO. 10-55-RET-DLD

VERSUS

ADVANCED CRANE & HOIST SERVICES, INC., ET AL

ORDER

The court *sua sponte* notes the potential insufficiency of the plaintiff's allegation of the citizenship of the parties as follows;

1.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege the <i>citizenship</i> rather than mere residence of an individual. In addition, see <u>28 U.S.C.</u> §1332(c)(2) for infants, minors and an incompetent. The <i>citizenship</i> of
		is not provided.
2.	<u>X</u>	A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege both the state of incorporation and principal place of business of each corporate party. See, e.g., <u>Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co. v. Pargas, Inc.</u> , 706 F.2d 633 (5 th Cir. 1983). The principal place of business of defendants, Scottsdale Insurance Company and HR&P Solutions , Inc., is not provided. ¹
3.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege both the state of incorporation and principal place of business of each corporate party. See, e.g., <u>Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co. v. Pargas, Inc., 706 F.2d 633 (5th Cir. 1983)</u> . Even when a liability insurer takes on its insured's citizenship under <u>28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1)</u> , its own citizenship still is considered in determining whether complete diversity exists. The state of incorporation and principal place of business of is not provided. ²

¹The phrase "principal place of business" in §1332(c)(1) refers to the place where a corporation's high level officers direct, control, and coordinate the corporation's activities, *i.e.*, its "nerve center," which will typically be found at its corporate headquarters. *The Hertz Corporation v. Melinda Friend, et al.*, 559 U. S. (2010)

²See footnote 1.

4.		of a limited liability company. The citizenship of a limited liability company for diversity purposes is determined by the citizenship of its members. See Harvey v. Grey Wolf Drilling Co., 542 F.3d 1077, 1080 (5th Cir. 2008) . The citizenship of is not provided.	
5.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must properly allege the citizenship of a general partnership and a limited liability partnership. For a general partnership, case law suggests that a partnership has the citizenship of each one of its partners. See International Paper Co. v. Denkmann Assoc. , 116 F.3d 134, 137 (5 th Cir. 1997). A limited liability partnership or L.L.P. also has the citizenship of each one of its partners, both general and limited. See Carden v. Arkoma Associates , 494 U.S. 185, 110 S.Ct. 1014, 108 L.Ed.2d 157 (1990). The citizenship of is not provided.	
6.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must properly allege the citizenship of Underwriters at Lloyd's, London. The citizenship of Underwriters at Lloyd's, London has not been provided. See <u>Corfield v. Dallas Glen Hills LP</u> , 355 F.3d 853 (5 th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 541 U.S. 1073, 124 S.Ct. 2421, 158 L.Ed.2d 983 (2004).	
7.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must properly allege the citizenship of a sole proprietorship. A business entity cannot be both a corporation and sole proprietorship; therefore the court seeks to clarify the identity of plaintiff/defendant. Case law suggests that the citizenship of a sole proprietorship for diversity purposes is determined by the citizenship of its members and/or owners. See <u>Linder Enterprises v. Martinringle</u> , 2007 WL 3095382 (N.D. Tex.). The citizenship of is not provided.	
	Accord	dingly,	
	IT IS (ORDERED, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1653, that, on or before March 31,	
2010 ,	the pla	intiff shall file an amended complaint providing the citizenship of	
defendants, Scottsdale Insurance Company and HR&P Solutions, Inc., by setting			
forth a	all citize	enship particulars required to sustain federal diversity jurisdiction.	

Signed in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on March 16, 2010.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE POCIA L. DALBY