## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

**KEAN'S THE CLEANER, LLC** 

**CIVIL ACTION** 

**VERSUS** 

NO. 16-477-BAJ-RLB

## KINSALE INSURANCE COMPANY

## <u>ORDER</u>

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

1.	X	A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege the <i>citizenship</i> of an individual. An individual's citizenship is determined by his or her domicile, rather than residence. <i>See Preston v. Tenet Healthsystem Memorial Medical Center, Inc.</i> , 485 F.3d 793, 799 (5th Cir. 2007). In addition, <i>see</i> 28 U.S.C. §1332(c)(2), for infants, the deceased and the incompetent. The <i>citizenship</i> of <b>Gerard G. Rockenbaugh, Jr., Pamela S. Rockenbaugh and Richard E. Moser</b> is not provided.
2.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege both the state of incorporation and principal place of business of each corporate party. <i>See, e.g., Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co. v. Pargas, Inc.,</i> 706 F.2d 633 (5 <sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). The state of incorporation and principal place of business of is not provided. <sup>1</sup>
3.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege both the state of incorporation and principal place of business of each corporate party. <i>See, e.g., Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co. v. Pargas, Inc.,</i> 706 F.2d 633 (5 <sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). Even when a liability insurer takes on its insured's citizenship under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1), 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. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The 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. *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 130 S.Ct. 1181, 175 L.Ed.2d 1029 (2010)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>See footnote 1.

4.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must properly allege the citizenship of a limited liability company. The citizenship of a limited liability company for diversity purposes is determined by the citizenship of <b>its members</b> . The
		citizenship of <b>all of the members</b> of a limited liability company must be properly alleged. In the event a member of a limited liability company is another limited liability company, the members of that limited liability company must be properly alleged as well. See <u>Harvey v. Grey Wolf Drilling Co.</u> , 542 F.3d 1077, 1080 (5 <sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008). The complete citizenship of is not provided.
5.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must properly allege the citizenship of a general partnership, a limited liability partnership, and a limited partnership. A general partnership, a limited liability partnership, and a limited partnership has the citizenship of each one of its partners. Both the general partner and limited partner must be alleged to establish citizenship of a limited partnership. See <a href="International Paper Co. v. Denkmann Assoc.">International Paper Co. v. Denkmann Assoc.</a> , 116 F.3d 134, 137 (5th Cir. 1997); <a href="Carden v. Arkoma Associates">Carden v. Arkoma Associates</a> , 494 U.S. 185 (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. <i>See Corfield v. Dallas Glen Hills LP</i> , 355 F.3d 853 (5 <sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).
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. <i>See Linder Enterprises v. Martinringle, No. 07-1733</i> , 2007 WL 3095382 (N.D. Tex., Oct. 22, 2007). The citizenship of is not provided.
	Accor	rdingly,

IT IS ORDERED, pursuant to <u>28 U.S.C. §1653</u>, that, on or before **September 30, 2016**, the defendant shall file an amended notice of removal providing the citizenship of **Gerard G. Rockenbaugh, Jr., Pamela S. Rockenbaugh and Richard E. Moser**, by setting forth all

Signed in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on September 14, 2016.

citizenship particulars required to sustain federal diversity jurisdiction.

RICHARD L. BOURGEOIS, JR. UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE