## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

**ROSEMARY VARNEY** 

**CIVIL ACTION** 

**VERSUS** 

NO. 16-540-JWD-RLB

HOTARD COACHES, 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:

A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege the *citizenship* of an

| 1. |          | 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 is not provided.  |
|----|----------|---|
| 2. | <u>X</u> | A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege both the state of incorporation and principal place of business <sup>1</sup> of each corporate party. <i>See</i> , <i>e.g.</i> , <i>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 <b>All Aboard America! Holding</b> , <b>Inc.</b> and <b>Lancer Insurance Company</b> is not provided. In addition, the principal place of business of <b>Hotard Coaches</b> , <b>Inc.</b> is not provided. |
| 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  |
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|    |       | 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>  |
|    |       | <u>Cir. 2008</u> ). 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   |
|    |       | International Paper Co. v. Denkmann Assoc., 116 F.3d 134, 137 (5th Cir. 1997);   |
|    |       | <u>Carden v. Arkoma Associates</u> , 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. See <u>Corfield v. Dallas Glen Hills LP</u> , 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. See <u>Linder Enterprises v. Martinringle</u> , No. 07-1733, 2007 WL 3095382 |
|    |       | (N.D. Tex., Oct. 22, 2007). The citizenship of is not provided.  |
|    |       | The etazenship of is not provided.   |
|    | Accor | dingly,  |
|    |       |  |

IT IS ORDERED, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1653, that, on or before November 14, 2016, the plaintiff shall file an amended complaint providing the citizenship of defendants Hotard Coaches, Inc., All Aboard America! Holding, Inc. and Lancer Insurance Company, by setting forth all citizenship particulars required to sustain federal diversity jurisdiction.

Signed in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on November 1, 2016.

RICHARD L. BOURGEOIS, JR. UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE