## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

UNIVERSITY HOUSE BATON ROUGE, LLC

**CIVIL ACTION** 

**VERSUS** 

NO. 17-216-JWD-RLB

## LMK BATON ROUGE CONSTRUCTION, LLC

## ORDER

The court sua sponte notes the potential insufficiency of the plaintiff/removing defendants' allegation of the citizenship of the parties as follows:

1.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege the citizenship of an individual. An individual's citizenship is determined by his or her domicile, rather than residence. See Preston v. Tenet Healthsystem Memorial Medical Center, Inc., 485 F.3d 793, 799 (5th Cir. 2007). In addition, see 28 U.S.C. §1332(c)(2), for infants, the deceased and the incompetent. The citizenship of is not provided.
2.		A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must allege both the state of incorporation and principal place of business <sup>1</sup> of each corporate party. See, e.g., <u>Illinois Centra Gulf Railroad Co. v. Pargas, Inc., 706 F.2d 633 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983)</u> . The state of incorporation and principal place of business of 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. See, e.g., Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co. v. Pargas, Inc., 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>
4.	_ X	A party invoking diversity jurisdiction must properly allege the citizenship of a limited liability company. The citizenship of a limited liability company for
	•	

<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. <u>Hertz Corp. v. Friend, 130 S.Ct. 1181, 175 L.Ed.2d 1029 (2010)</u>

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

diversity purposes is determined by the citizenship of **its members**. The citizenship of **all of the members** 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 <a href="Harvey v. Grey Wolf Drilling Co.">Harvey v. Grey Wolf Drilling Co.</a>, 542 F.3d 1077, 1080 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008). The complete citizenship of **University House Baton Rouge**, **LLC** is not provided. The "series of limited liability companies" and "other individual investors" identified in paragraph 10 (R. Doc. 1 at 3) shall be identified and their citizenship provided.

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 (5 <sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997); Carden v. Arkoma Associates, 494 U.S. 185 (1990). The citizenship of
is not provided.
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, 355 F.3d 853 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003)</u> .
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.
dingly,

IT IS ORDERED, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1653, that, on or before May 22, 2017, the plaintiff shall file an amended complaint providing the citizenship of plaintiff University House Baton Rouge, LLC, by setting forth all citizenship particulars required to sustain federal diversity jurisdiction.

Signed in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on May 8, 2017.

RICHARD L. BOURGEOIS, JR. UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE