

FILED  
Clerk  
District Court  
JUL 10 2023

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

for the Northern Mariana Islands  
By JP  
(Deputy Clerk)

**BIGBANG ENTERTAINMENT, LLC,  
Plaintiff,**

**Case No. 1:23-cv-00008**

**v.**

**DECISION AND ORDER SUA SPONTE  
REMANDING CASE FOR LACK OF  
SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION**

**IMPERIAL PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL  
(CNMI), LLC,**

**Defendant.**

On March 31, 2023, Plaintiff BigBang Entertainment, LLC, (“BigBang”) initiated this civil lawsuit against Defendant Imperial Pacific International (CNMI), LLC (“IPI”) in the Superior Court for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (“CNMI”) asserting seven state law causes of action. (Compl., ECF No. 1-1 at 2.) IPI was not served with the Complaint until April 12, 2023. (Notice Removal ¶ 2, ECF No. 1 at 2.) On May 2, 2023, Defendant IPI removed the action to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) (diversity jurisdiction) and 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). (Notice Removal ¶ 3, ECF No. 1.) Pending before the Court is IPI’s motion to dismiss the fifth and sixth causes of action in the Complaint (ECF No. 3), which BigBang does not oppose (Pl.’s Non-Opp’n to Mot. Dismiss, ECF No. 7). Before the Court can adjudicate the motion, however, it must first ascertain whether it has subject matter jurisdiction. A review of the complaint and the notice of removal reveals that subject matter jurisdiction has not been sufficiently plead; therefore, the Court issues this decision and order sua sponte remanding this case back to the CNMI Superior Court.

**I. BACKGROUND**

BigBang is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the CNMI. (Compl. ¶ 5.) IPI is also a limited liability company with one sole member, Best Sunshine International Limited,

1 incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with its principal place of business in the Hong Kong  
2 Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. (*Id.* ¶¶ 8-12.)

## 3 II. LEGAL STANDARD

### 4 A. Subject Matter Jurisdiction

5 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction empowered to hear only those cases authorized  
6 by the Constitution or by Congress. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994).  
7 A court must dismiss a case if it determines that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
8 12(h)(3).  
9

10 Federal courts have diversity jurisdiction over “all civil actions where the matter in controversy  
11 exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between-- (1) citizens of  
12 different States; (2) citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state . . . ; (3) citizens of  
13 different States and in which citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties[.]” 28 U.S.C. §  
14 1332(a). “The party seeking to invoke the district court’s diversity jurisdiction always bears the burden  
15 of both pleading and proving diversity jurisdiction.” *Rainero v. Archon Corp.*, 844 F.3d 832, 840 (9th Cir.  
16 2016) (quoting *NewGen, LLC v. Safe Cig, LLC*, 840 F.3d 606, 613–14 (9th Cir. 2016)). “In cases where  
17 entities rather than individuals are litigants, diversity jurisdiction depends on the form of the entity.”  
18 *Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006). For example, a  
19 corporation is a citizen of the state of incorporation and the state where its principal place of business is  
20 located. *Id.* In contrast, limited liability companies (“LLCs”) are “citizens of every state of which its  
21 owners/members are citizens.” *Id.* “[W]here an LLC is a member of another LLC, the citizenship of the  
22 ‘sub-member’ LLC is likewise defined by the citizenships of its own members.” *19th Capital Grp., Inc.*  
23 *v. 3 GGG’s Truck Lines, Inc.*, No. CV 18-2493 PA (RAOx), 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 226595, at \*4, 2018  
24 WL 6219886 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 3, 2018) (citations omitted). For individuals, citizenship in a state requires  
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1 United States citizenship and is determined by domicile. *Kanter v. Warner-Lambert Co.*, 265 F.3d 853,  
2 857 (9th Cir. 2001).

### 3 **B. Removal**

4 When a case has been removed to federal court pursuant to § 1441(b), which allows for  
5 removal based upon diversity of citizenship, the proponent of federal jurisdiction “has the burden to  
6 prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that removal is proper.” *Geographic Expeditions, Inc. v.*  
7 *Est. of Lhotka ex rel. Lhotka*, 599 F.3d 1102, 1106-07 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). There is a  
8 “strong presumption against removal jurisdiction” and the removal statute is strictly construed against  
9 removal jurisdiction “because removal jurisdiction ousts state-court jurisdiction and ‘must be rejected  
10 if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance.’” *Id.* (citations omitted). Diversity  
11 jurisdiction does not need to be plead exclusively through the complaint; a defendant’s notice of  
12 removal may fill in the necessary facts as the party asserting diversity jurisdiction. *See Kanter*, 265  
13 F. 3d at 857-58. A defendant’s defective allegation regarding citizenship may be cured by amending  
14 the notice of removal. *Id.* at 858 (“Defective allegations of jurisdictions may be amended, upon terms,  
15 in the trial or appellate courts.” (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1653)).

### 18 **III. DISCUSSION**

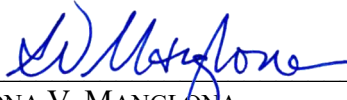
19 IPI removed this case asserting diversity jurisdiction pursuant to § 1441(b). (Notice Removal  
20 1-2.) However, the Court concludes it does not have diversity jurisdiction based upon the complaint  
21 and notice of removal. This Court has repeatedly dismissed cases for failure to adequately plead the  
22 citizenship of businesses, which is required for diversity jurisdiction. *See Supertech, Inc. v. My*  
23 *Choice Software, LLC*, No. 1:23-CV-00002, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49481, at \*3-4, 2023 WL  
24 2600396, at \*2 (D. N. Mar. I. Mar. 23, 2023) (collecting cases).

1 Here, IPI has failed to meet its burden by a preponderance of the evidence that removal is  
2 proper because BigBang's citizenship was not adequately plead. IPI conclusory states that BigBang  
3 is a citizen of the CNMI. (Notice Removal ¶ 5.) However, because BigBang is an LLC, IPI, as the  
4 proponent of federal jurisdiction, must identify the citizenships of every member of BigBang as the  
5 members' citizenships determine BigBang's citizenship. The complaint also neither identifies  
6 BigBang's members nor their citizenships. Thus, IPI has not met its burden to establish diversity  
7 jurisdiction and the Court sua sponte remands this action. *See Dunford v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No.  
8 3:21-cv-1382-CAB-AHG, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 166132, at \*1 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 31, 2021)  
9 (remanding case sua sponte because of lack of subject matter jurisdiction).  
10

11 **IV. CONCLUSION**

12 Based on the foregoing, the Court concludes that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over this  
13 matter and REMANDS the case to the CNMI Superior Court. Accordingly, this Court does not have  
14 the authority to grant either party any relief and therefore does not rule on the pending motion by IPI  
15 to dismiss the fifth and sixth causes of action in the Complaint. Finally, the hearing on IPI's motion to  
16 dismiss is VACATED.  
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18 IT IS SO ORDERED this 10<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2023.

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22 RAMONA V. MANGLONA  
23 Chief Judge  
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