

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

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CMFG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
CUMIS INSURANCE SOCIETY and  
MEMBERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Plaintiffs,

ORDER

v.

13-cv-579-wmc

BANC OF AMERICA SECURITIES LLC and  
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH, INC.

Defendants.

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In this civil action, plaintiffs CMFG Life Insurance Company, CUMIS Insurance Society and Members Life Insurance Company (collectively “CUNA Mutual”) seek: (1) to rescind the purchase of nine residential mortgage-backed securities certificates sold by defendants Banc of America Securities, LLC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.; or (2) to disgorge the benefit it conferred upon defendant through its purchase. (Compl. (dkt. #1).) CUNA Mutual alleges that this court may exercise diversity jurisdiction to decide this securities fraud case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). (*Id.* at ¶ 137.) Because the allegations in the complaint are insufficient to determine if this is so, CUNA Mutual will be given an opportunity to file an amended complaint containing the necessary factual allegations to establish diversity jurisdiction.

OPINION

“Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction.” *Int’l Union of Operating Eng’r, Local 150, AFL-CIO v. Ward*, 563 F.3d 276, 280 (7th Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). Unless a complaint alleges complete diversity of citizenship among the parties and an amount in controversy exceeding \$75,000, or raises a federal question, the case must be dismissed for

want of jurisdiction. *Smart v. Local 702 Int'l Bhd. of Elec. Workers*, 562 F.3d 798, 802 (7th Cir. 2009). Because jurisdiction is limited, federal courts “have an independent obligation to determine whether subject-matter jurisdiction exists, even when no party challenges it.” *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77, 94 (2010). Further, the party seeking to invoke federal jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing that jurisdiction is present. *Smart*, 562 F.3d at 802-03.

Here, CUNA Mutual contends that diversity jurisdiction exists because (1) the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and (2) the parties are diverse. (Compl. (dkt. #1) ¶ 1.) For the latter to be true, however, there must be *complete* diversity, meaning plaintiff cannot be a citizen of the same state as *any* defendant. *Smart*, 562 F.3d at 803. Unfortunately, CUNA Mutual’s allegations as to the defendant Banc of America Securities LLC prevent this court from determining its citizenship.

“The citizenship of an LLC is the citizenship of each of its members,” yet plaintiff has not alleged the citizenship of defendant’s members, making it impossible to determine whether complete diversity exists here. *Camico Mut. Ins. Co. v. Citizens Bank*, 474 F.3d 989, 992 (7th Cir. 2007). Instead, plaintiffs allege defendant Banc of America Securities LLC was “a Delaware company headquartered in New York and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation.” (Compl. (dkt. #1) ¶ 136.) Although it would be better to spell it out, presumably this means that Bank of America Corporation is the sole member of the LLC. If so, this would require CUNA Mutual to allege the citizenship of Bank of America Corporation. *Hukic v. Aurora Loan Serv.*, 588 F.3d 420, 429 (7th Cir. 2009).

Of course, the status of this defendant’s citizenship is further complicated by the allegation that Banc of America Securitie, LLC, has now “merged with defendant Merrill

Lynch,” suggesting that the LLC may be defunct and irrelevant to the jurisdiction determination. *See Navarro Sav. Ass’n v. Lee*, 446 U.S. 458, 461 (1980) (“[A] federal court must disregard nominal or formal parties and rest jurisdiction only upon the citizenship of real parties to the controversy.”). Accordingly, before dismissing this action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, CUNA Mutual will be given leave to file within 14 days an amended complaint which establishes subject matter jurisdiction by alleging the names and citizenship of each member of its LLC or alleging that Banc of America Securities LLC, is a nominal defendant for purposes of determining diversity jurisdiction.

#### ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that:

- 1) plaintiffs shall have until February 6, 2014, to file and serve an amended complaint containing good faith allegations sufficient to establish complete diversity of citizenship for purposes of determining subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332; and
- 2) failure to amend timely shall result in prompt dismissal of this matter for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

Entered this 23rd day of January, 2014.

BY THE COURT:

/s/

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WILLIAM M. CONLEY  
District Judge