

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
LOUISIANA

Yaseen Saeed v. Bassam Saeed, et al.

Saeed · No. No. 25-1699; 2:25-cv-01699 · Decided January 23, 2026

SUMMARY

The court grants Defendant Yahya Qahtan’s Rule 12(b)(1) motion and dismisses the case without prejudice for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. The court concludes that the complaint does not adequately establish diversity jurisdiction or a federal-question claim, and that amendment to assert a False Claims Act claim would be futile. Plaintiff’s motion requesting federal review of alleged fraud, leave to add related claims, and a hearing is denied.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Nannette Jolivet Brown
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana
DECIDED	January 23, 2026
DOCKET	No. 25-1699; 2:25-cv-01699
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendant Yahya Qahtan moved under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) to dismiss the complaint. Plaintiff also moved for federal review of alleged fraud against the United States, to add related claims, and for a hearing.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	On a Rule 12(b)(1) motion, the court may consider the complaint alone, the complaint supplemented by undisputed facts, or the complaint supplemented by undisputed facts and the court's resolution of disputed facts. The plaintiff bears the burden of proving subject matter jurisdiction by a preponderance of the evidence. A motion to amend may be denied when amendment would be futile.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unpublished federal district court order; no reporter citation appears.

PARTIES

Yaseen Saeed v. Bassam Saeed, Ali Kassim, Hair Galleria, Almuntasir Saleh, Husam Nasher, Yahya Qahtan, Fadhle Mohsen, Haithuem Shaibi, Riyadh Shaibi, Ali Albussaisi, Saleh Ayed Saeed, Adnan Obaid, Taha Aloqai

TOPICS

subject matter jurisdiction

motions to dismiss

federal spending

civil procedure

fraud

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

federal jurisdiction

False Claims Act

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the court had diversity subject matter jurisdiction when the complaint alleged an amount in controversy exceeding \$75,000 but failed to allege the citizenship of the plaintiff and defendants.
2. Whether the complaint alleged a sufficient federal question to support federal-question jurisdiction.
3. Whether Saeed should be permitted to amend the complaint to assert a False Claims Act claim or obtain federal review of alleged fraud against the United States.
4. Whether the action should be dismissed without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

HOLDINGS

1. Saeed failed to establish diversity subject matter jurisdiction because the complaint did not allege the citizenship of the parties and he did not respond to Qahtan's assertion that both he and Qahtan were Louisiana citizens.
2. The complaint did not establish federal-question jurisdiction because its vague reference to violations of United States law did not allege facts sufficient to present a colorable federal issue.
3. Leave to amend to assert a False Claims Act claim was properly denied as futile.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, and possess only that power authorized by the Constitution and statute."

"A cause of action under the False Claims Act consists of four elements: (1) a false statement or fraudulent course of conduct; (2) made or carried out with the requisite scienter; (3) that was material; and (4) that caused the government to pay out money or to forfeit moneys due."

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Saeed sued thirteen defendants over alleged contractual and tortious conduct and sought damages exceeding \$8 million. The complaint alleged diversity jurisdiction but did not identify Saeed's citizenship or the citizenship of any defendant. Qahtan asserted that both he and Saeed were Louisiana citizens, and Saeed did not respond with

facts establishing diversity. Saeed later referenced possible fraud against the United States and the False Claims Act, but his filings did not allege a fraudulent claim that caused the government to pay money or forfeit money due.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Saeed filed a complaint asserting breach of contract, fraudulent misrepresentation, civil conspiracy, tortious interference with a contract, and unjust enrichment, relying on diversity jurisdiction and seeking more than \$8 million. Qahtan moved to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, asserting that both he and Saeed were Louisiana citizens; Saeed did not oppose the motion. The court dismissed the action without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and denied Saeed's motion to add False Claims Act-related claims and obtain federal review.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994)
- Home Builders Ass’n of Miss., Inc. v. City of Madison, 143 F.3d 1006, 1010 (5th Cir. 1998)
- Den Norske Stats Ojeselskap As v. HeereMac Vof, 241 F.3d 420, 424 (5th Cir. 2001)
- Williamson v. Tucker, 645 F.2d 404, 413 (5th Cir. 1981)
- Vantage Trailers, Inc. v. Beall Corp., 567 F.3d 745, 748 (5th Cir. 2009)
- Coury v. Prot, 85 F.3d 244, 248, 251 (5th Cir. 1996)
- Preston v. Tenent Healthsystem Mem’l Med. Ctr., Inc., 485 F.3d 797 (5th Cir. 2007)
- Quinn v. Guerrero, 863 F.3d 353, 359 (5th Cir. 2017)
- U.S. ex rel. Longhi v. United States, 575 F.3d 458, 467 (5th Cir. 2009)
- Sealed v. Sealed, No. 6:22-CV-00438-JCB, 2023 WL 6167150, at *2 (E.D. Tex. July 25, 2023), report and recommendation adopted sub nom. Brown v. Alixa-RX, No. 6:22-CV-00438, 2023 WL 6162745 (E.D. Tex. Sept. 21, 2023)
- Stripling v. Jordan Prod. Co., LLC, 234 F.3d 863, 872–73 (5th Cir. 2000)