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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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BENSON & BINGHAM, LLC,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ROBERT GRIFFITHS; CITY OF LAS
VEGAS FIRE & RESCUE; UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN
NEVADA; RAINBOW INJURY
REHABILITATION, LLC; CULINARY
HEALTH FUND; STARLIGHT COLLISION,
LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:14-cv-0086-APG-CWH

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
REMAND**

Plaintiff has filed a Motion to Remand (Dkt. #9). Defendant Unite Here Health (“UHH”) filed an Opposition (Dkt. #11). Plaintiff filed a Reply (Dkt. #12) which is nearly incomprehensible and which fails to address the cases relied upon in the Opposition.

UHH’s claim to the subject funds arises under section 502(a)(3) of ERISA. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3).

In *Pilot Life Ins. Co. v. Dedeaux*, 481 U.S. 41, 52–56, 107 S.Ct. 1549, 95 L.Ed.2d 39 (1987), the Supreme Court held that the comprehensive civil remedies in § 502(a) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a), completely preempt state law remedies. On the same day, the Court applied this ruling to a challenged removal, concluding that “causes of action within the scope of the civil enforcement provisions of § 502(a) [are] removable to federal court.” *Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Taylor*, 481 U.S. 58, 66, 107 S.Ct. 1542, 95 L.Ed.2d 55 (1987). In other words, “[c]auses of action within the scope of, or that relate to, the civil enforcement provisions of 502(a) are removable to federal court despite the fact the claims are couched in terms of state law.” *Hull v. Fallon*, 188 F.3d 939, 942 (8th Cir.1999).

1 *Lyons v. Philip Morris Inc.*, 225 F.3d 909, 912 (8th Cir. 2000). Thus, this Court has federal
2 question jurisdiction over this matter, and removal was proper. Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion
3 to Remand is hereby DENIED.

4 Dated: March 11, 2014.

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8 ANDREW P. GORDON
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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