28 1983) (per curiam) (decisions regarding the welfare of children have been

## ORDER DISMISSING CASE ^ 1

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traditionally left to the state and to the state courts). "[T]he whole subject of the 2 domestic relations of husband and wife, parent and child, belongs to the laws of 3 the States, and not to the laws of the United States." Ohio ex rel. Popovici v. 4 Agler, 280 U.S. 379, 383 (1930) (quoting In re Burrus, 136 U.S. 586, 593-94 (1890)).

Thus, federal district courts must decline jurisdiction of cases concerning domestic relations "when the primary issue concerns the status of parent and child ...." Buechold v. Ortiz, 401 F.2d 371, 372 (9th Cir. 1968). Here, Plaintiff's complaint is suffused with argument and case law indicating that he seeks to undo 10 a state court's decision regarding his custody rights of the children in question. Plaintiff contends that the state court failed to apply the proper standard of review, 12 and seeks "the immediate return of [his] children" as relief. ECF No. 1 at 15. The 13 complaint largely consists of argument regarding alleged mistakes of a state court 14 in determining his parental rights. This indicates that the primary issue of the case 15 is the custody of the children and thus the child-parent relationship.

Plaintiff does mention that he believes his constitutional rights have been violated, and seeks the award of financial relief. Id. Such violations can provide 18 monetary damages. But a review of the complaint indicates these claims are 19 ancillary and secondary to the custody issue. Further, "federal courts traditionally 20 decline to exercise jurisdiction in domestic relations cases when the core issue 21 involves the status of parent and child," even when constitutional claims are 22 asserted. Coats v. Woods, 819 F.2d 236, 237 (9th Cir. 1987), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 802.

Given the above, the Court concludes that the primary issue in this case is 25 Plaintiff's custody over the children in question. The Court must abstain from 26 deciding issues which fall within state jurisdiction. And because the issue forms the core of Plaintiff's complaint, ancillary claims of constitutional violations will 28 not be heard as well. Since there is no claim which this Court can grant relief for,

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the case fails to present legal sufficiency under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), and must be dismissed.

## Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

1. The complaint is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. Plaintiff may file an amended complaint by **February 13, 2017**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk of Court is directed to enter this Order, forward copies to counsel and to pro se Plaintiff, and **CLOSE THE CASE**.

**DATED** this 10th day of January, 2017.



Stanley A. Bastian
United States District Judge