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9  
 10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 11 WESTERN DIVISION  
 12

13 In re the Conservatorship of the Person  
 14 and the Estate of

15 BRITNEY JEAN SPEARS,  
 16 Temporary Conservatee.

CASE NO. CV 08-1021 PSC (RCx)

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
 AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF  
 MOTION TO REMAND [28 U.S.C.  
 § 1447(c)]**

Date: March 17, 2008  
 Time: 1:30 p.m.  
 Place: Courtroom 790  
 Roybal Building

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**INTRODUCTION**

In a brazen – but vain – attempt to strip a probate court of jurisdiction before it could enter Orders extending the temporary conservatorship of Britney Jean Spears (“Britney”), an attorney without a client has purported to remove the conservatorship proceedings (the “Conservatorship Proceedings”) to this Court based upon federal question jurisdiction that does not exist. By this motion, Britney’s father James P. Spears (“Mr. Spears”), the temporary conservator of Britney’s person and the temporary co-conservator of her estate, respectfully asks this Court to remand the Conservatorship Proceedings to the Probate Court so that it can continue to administer the conservatorship in accordance with the obligations entrusted to it by California law.

On February 1, 2008, Mr. Spears initiated the Conservatorship Proceedings by filing petitions for appointment of temporary conservators of the person and the estate with the Probate Department of the Los Angeles Superior Court (the “Probate Court”). On the same day, the Probate Court filed Letters of Temporary Conservatorship and Orders Appointing Temporary Conservators, and named Samuel D. Ingham III as Britney’s court-appointed attorney. On February 6, 2008, after an attorney had purported to appear on Britney’s behalf at a February 4, 2008 hearing, the Probate Court entered Orders in which it extended the temporary conservatorship until February 14, 2008 and specifically found that “Ms. Spears does not have the capacity to retain counsel.”

On February 14, 2008 – the day that the Letters of Temporary Conservatorship were to expire – the Probate Court held another hearing, concluding at 2:04 p.m., at which it extended the temporary conservatorship to March 10, 2008. At almost exactly the same time that the Probate Court concluded its hearing, attorney Jon Eardley (“Mr. Eardley”), purporting to act as Britney’s attorney, filed a Notice of Removal with this Court purporting to remove the Conservatorship Proceedings in their entirety. At 2:26 p.m. on February 14, 2008 –

1 about 20 minutes after the Probate Court concluded its hearing – Mr. Eardley caused  
2 a copy of the Notice of Removal to be filed with the Clerk’s Office of the Superior  
3 Court.

4 Mr. Spears bases this motion to remand on two grounds, either of which is  
5 sufficient by itself to require remand. First, the case must be remanded because Mr.  
6 Eardley lacked the ability to file the Notice of Removal. The Probate Court  
7 appointed experienced counsel for Britney from the Los Angeles Superior Court’s  
8 Probate Volunteer Panel. Thereafter, the Probate Court found – in an Order that  
9 remains binding notwithstanding the removal – that Britney lacks the capacity to  
10 retain counsel, and ordered further proceedings to determine Britney’s capacity,  
11 which proceedings are currently pending. Because Britney could not have engaged  
12 Mr. Eardley to act on her behalf and Mr. Eardley as a non-party otherwise lacks the  
13 power to remove the Conservatorship Proceedings, the Notice of Removal is  
14 invalid.

15 Second, even if Mr. Eardley were authorized to file a Notice of Removal on  
16 behalf of Britney – which he was not – the case must be remanded to Probate Court  
17 based upon a lack of federal question jurisdiction. Under long-established authority,  
18 the existence of federal question jurisdiction must be determined based upon the  
19 allegations made in a well-pleaded complaint. Here, the well-pleaded allegations in  
20 the conservatorship petitions do not present an issue of federal law, and Mr.  
21 Eardley’s challenges to the administration of the conservatorships may not, as a  
22 matter of law, be considered in determining the existence of a federal question. In  
23 any event, the allegation that is the centerpiece of Mr. Eardley’s claim for federal  
24 question jurisdiction – his allegation that Mr. Spears “supplements” Britney’s  
25 medications – disregards the fact that the Probate Court has *not* granted Mr. Spears  
26 medical powers and that medications therefore do not fall within the scope of the  
27 conservatorship.

28

1 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c), Mr. Spears also asks the Court to award him  
2 his “just costs and any actual expenses, including attorneys’ fees, incurred as a result  
3 of the removal.” *Id.* Mr. Eardley lacked any reasonably objective basis for filing  
4 the Notice of Removal, not only because the Probate Court had expressly found that  
5 Britney lacks the capacity to retain counsel but because the claimed basis for federal  
6 question jurisdiction fails as a matter of law.<sup>1</sup> An award of costs and fees is also  
7 appropriate because the Notice of Removal was apparently filed in an unsuccessful  
8 attempt to stop the Probate Court from extending the conservatorship, thereby  
9 allowing the conservatorship to expire on February 14, 2008, a motive which is  
10 highly improper, given the Probate Court’s findings that Britney is unable to care for  
11 her own needs. Mr. Spears asks that costs and fees be awarded jointly and severally  
12 against Mr. Eardley and any person or persons with whom he has worked in concert  
13 with the removal, or in whose agency he acts, and that Mr. Eardley be ordered to  
14 provide a full and complete statement, under penalty of perjury, identifying all such  
15 persons and stating each person’s role with regard to the removal.

16 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

17 **A. The Initiation of the Conservatorship Proceedings.**

18 Early in the morning of January 31, 2008, Britney was taken to UCLA  
19 Medical Center and placed on a 72-hour psychiatric hold pursuant to Cal. Welf. &  
20 Inst. Code § 5150. On February 1, 2008, Mr. Spears initiated the Conservatorship  
21 Proceedings by filing: (1) Petitions for Appointment of Temporary Conservators of  
22 the Person and the Estate (the “Temporary Petitions”); and (2) Petitions for  
23 Appointment of Probate Conservators of the Person and the Estate (the “Permanent  
24  
25

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26 <sup>1</sup> An award of costs and fees is especially appropriate because Mr. Eardley in  
27 2005 purported to remove a lawsuit to the Central District on behalf of a party that  
28 he did not represent, and was ordered thereafter to pay the attorneys’ fees incurred  
by the plaintiffs as a result of such removal. *See Ballon v. The Women’s Cancer  
Center*, Case No. 05-6543 NM (SSx) (C.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2006) (Ex. A hereto).

1 Petitions”).<sup>2</sup> *See* Request for Judicial Notice (“RJN”), Exs. A-D. Each of these  
 2 petitions is a form pleading filed on the mandatory forms adopted by the Judicial  
 3 Counsel of California for conservatorship proceedings. *See id.*

4 The Temporary Petitions sought a temporary conservatorship to “provide for  
 5 temporary care, maintenance, and support” and to “protect property from loss or  
 6 injury” based upon the grounds set forth in Confidential Supplemental Information  
 7 that was filed under seal pursuant to statute. Temporary Petitions, ¶ 3 (Exs. B, D to  
 8 RJN). The Temporary Petitions asked the Probate Court to grant certain powers,  
 9 including, in the Temporary Petition for conservatorship of the person, the power to  
 10 make all medical and health care decisions for Britney under Cal. Prob. Code  
 11 § 2355. *See* Temporary Petitions, Att. 1.d (Exs. B, D to RJN). The Permanent  
 12 Petitions sought similar relief on similar grounds. *See* Permanent Petitions (Exs. A,  
 13 C to RJN).

14 At a hearing on February 1, 2008, the Probate Court, Commissioner Reva  
 15 Goetz presiding, found it appropriate to establish temporary conservatorships over  
 16 Britney’s person and estate. That day, the Probate Court filed: (1) Letters of  
 17 Temporary Conservatorship of the Person; (2) Letters of Temporary  
 18 Conservatorship of the Estate; (3) an Order Appointing Temporary Conservators of  
 19 the Person; and (4) an Order Appointing Temporary Conservator of the Estate  
 20 (collectively, the “February 1, 2008 Letters and Orders”). *See* February 1, 2008  
 21 Letters and Orders (Exs. U-X to RJN). The Probate Court named: (1) Mr. Spears as  
 22 temporary conservator of Britney’s person and as temporary co-conservator of

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23  
 24 <sup>2</sup> By statute, a notice of removal must include a copy of “all process, pleadings,  
 25 and orders served upon” the defendant submitting the notice. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).  
 26 Mr. Eardley failed to attach any such documents to the Notice of Removal,  
 27 ostensibly because “[t]he documents have been sealed, thus making it inappropriate  
 28 to divulge the initial [*sic*].” Notice of Removal, ¶ 1. In point of fact, these petitions  
 and most of the other documents filed in the Probate Court are no longer under seal,  
 and Mr. Eardley has no excuse for his failure to comply with Section 1446(a). In  
 order to assist the Court in ruling on this motion, the RJN filed concurrently  
 herewith attaches the documents that have been publicly filed with or by the Probate  
 Court in connection with the Conservatorship Proceedings.

1 Britney's estate; and (2) Andrew M. Wallet, an attorney, as temporary co-  
2 conservator of Britney's estate. *See id.* The Probate Court granted some – but not  
3 all – of the relief sought in the Temporary Petitions and, in particular, ***declined*** to  
4 grant Mr. Spears the power to make medical and health care decisions; the Probate  
5 Court also granted the temporary co-conservators certain powers in addition to those  
6 they had requested. *See id.* By their terms, the February 1, 2008 Letters and Orders  
7 expired on February 4, 2008, the date for which the Probate Court set a follow-up  
8 hearing. *See id.* The Probate Court set March 10, 2008 as the hearing date on the  
9 Permanent Petitions. *See* RJN, Exs. A, C.

10 At the same hearing, the Probate Court entered a Civil Harassment  
11 Temporary Restraining Order against Britney's self-styled "manager," Osama  
12 ("Sam") Lutfi, ordering him not to have any contact with Britney. *See* RJN, Ex. S.  
13 The Probate Court scheduled the hearing on an injunction for February 22, 2008.  
14 *See id.*

15 Later on February 1, 2008, the Court appointed a Court Investigator and  
16 appointed Mr. Ingham as Britney's counsel. *See id.*, Exs. Y-Z.

17 **B. The February 4, 2008 Hearing and the February 6, 2008 Orders.**

18 On February 4, 2008, the Probate Court held another hearing to determine  
19 whether to extend the conservatorships. *See* February 6, 2008 Order Extending  
20 Temporary Letters of Conservatorship of the Person; February 6, 2008 Order  
21 Extending Temporary Conservatorship of the Estate (collectively, the "February 6,  
22 2008 Orders") (Exs. LL, MM to RJN). Mr. Ingham attended the hearing as  
23 Britney's Court-appointed counsel. *See id.* The Court waived Britney's attendance  
24 at the hearing based upon a physician's declaration that she did not have the ability  
25 to attend the hearing and Mr. Ingham's report that she was given the opportunity  
26 through him to communicate with the Court but that she chose not to do so. *See id.*

27 Adam F. Streisand of Loeb & Loeb LLP appeared at the February 4, 2008  
28 hearing purportedly on behalf of Britney. *See id.* The Probate Court found, based

1 upon the pleadings that had been filed, a physician's declaration, and Dr. Ingham's  
2 report, that "Ms. Spears does not have the capacity to retain counsel and she lacked  
3 the capacity to retain Adam F. Streisand as her counsel." *Id.* Similarly, the Probate  
4 Court ordered that "Ms. Spears does not have the capacity to retain counsel." *Id.*  
5 The Probate Court extended the conservatorship from February 4, 2008 until  
6 February 14, 2008, for which date it scheduled another hearing. *See id.*

7 In the February 6, 2008 Orders and in Letters of Temporary Conservatorship  
8 of the Person and Letters of Temporary Conservatorship of the Estate filed on  
9 February 6, 2008 (collectively, the "February 6, 2008 Letters"), the Probate Court  
10 expanded certain powers given to the co-conservators. *See* February 6, 2008 Orders  
11 (Exs. LL, MM to RJN); February 6, 2008 Letters (Exs. NN, OO to RJN). In order  
12 to deal with the problem of attorneys other than Britney's Court-appointed attorney  
13 purporting to undertake her representation and the issues of Britney's lack of  
14 capacity and potential susceptibility to undue influence, the Order and Letter  
15 concerning the temporary conservatorship of the person were amended to read as  
16 follows:

17 The Temporary Conservator shall have the power to restrict and  
18 limit visitors by any means, provided that the Temporary Conservator  
19 shall not prevent Conservatee from meeting with her court-appointed  
20 attorney, Mr. Ingham, except to approve the location for any meetings  
21 or visits, and to arrange for appropriate security, in order to protect the  
22 Conservatee. ***Any and all meetings between the Conservatee and any  
attorneys who are not Mr. Ingham are subject to the Temporary  
Conservator's approval, including the location for the meeting. The  
Temporary Conservator shall also have the power to be present with  
his attorneys at any such meetings and to ensure that there is  
adequate security.***

23 February 6, 2008 Order and Letters re Temporary Conservatorship of the Person  
24 (emphasis added) (Exs. LL, NN to RJN). The Court did not, however, grant Mr.  
25 Spears the power to make medical and health care decisions. *See id.*

26 The media widely reported the Probate Court's findings at the February 4,  
27 2008 hearing concerning Britney's lack of capacity to hire counsel, and the Probate  
28 Court's Orders themselves were widely disseminated on the Internet.

1           **C. The February 7, 2008 Ex Parte Application.**

2           On February 7, 2008, Mr. Spears applied to the Probate Court *ex parte* for an  
3 Order granting the co-conservators the authority to fire Britney’s business manager,  
4 Howard Grossman. *See* RJN, Exs. PP-UU. The Probate Court granted such  
5 authority. *See id.*, Ex. VV.

6           **D. The February 14, 2008 Hearing.**

7           On February 14, 2008, the date on which the conservatorships were to expire  
8 pursuant to the February 6, 2008 Letters, the Probate Court held a hearing to  
9 determine whether to extend the conservatorship. *See* February 14, 2008 Minute  
10 Order (Ex. AAA to RJN). The Probate Court found good cause for extending the  
11 Temporary Letters – and, thus, the conservatorship – until March 10, 2008. *See id.*

12           The Probate Court completed the February 14, 2008 hearing at about 2:04  
13 p.m.<sup>3</sup> Immediately after that hearing, the Probate Court filed new Letters of  
14 Temporary Conservatorship of the Person and of the Estate (the “February 14, 2008  
15 Letters”), expiring on March 10, 2008. *See* RJN, Exs. BBB, CCC.

16           **E. The Purported Removal.**

17           At 2:03 p.m. on February 14, 2008, Mr. Eardley caused his Notice of  
18 Removal to be filed in the Clerk’s Office of this Court. *See* Federal Notice of  
19 Removal at 1. At 2:26 p.m. on February 14, 2008, Mr. Eardley caused a Notice of  
20 Removal to be filed with the Clerk’s Office of the Los Angeles Superior Court.<sup>4</sup> *See*  
21 State Notice of Removal at 1.

22           Under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), the filing of “a copy of the notice [of removal]  
23 with the notice of the clerk of such State court . . . shall effect the removal and the  
24

25 <sup>3</sup> The Court reporter has not yet completed the transcript of the February 14,  
26 2008 hearing, but she has confirmed that the hearing ended at 2:04 p.m. Mr. Spears  
will file the transcript with the Court once he receives it.

27 <sup>4</sup> According to media reports, the Notice of Removal was filed on Mr. Eardley’s  
28 behalf by Michael Sands, who handed out copies of it to the media at the Probate  
Court. Mr. Sands has been retained as a publicist by Mr. Lutfi, the man subject to  
the Probate Court’s temporary restraining order.

1 State court shall proceed no further unless and until the case is remanded.” *Id.*  
2 Thus, between the time that the notice of removal was filed with this Court at 2:03  
3 p.m. on February 14, 2008 and the time that the Superior Court was notified of the  
4 filing of the notice of removal, both this Court and the Probate Court had concurrent  
5 jurisdiction over the Conservatorship Proceedings. *See, e.g., Berberian v. Gibney*,  
6 514 F.2d 790, 792-93 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1975) (“the jurisdiction of the federal court attaches  
7 as soon as the petition for removal is filed with it, and . . . both state and federal  
8 courts have jurisdiction until the process of removal is completed” by the giving of  
9 notice to the adverse party and to the state court); *Nixon v. Wheatley*, 368 F. Supp.  
10 2d 635, 640 (E.D. Tex. 2005) (same); *Linden v. Chase Manhattan Corp.*, 52 F.  
11 Supp. 2d 387, 388 (S.D.N.Y. 1999) (same). The Probate Court therefore retained  
12 jurisdiction over the Conservatorship Proceedings at the time of the February 14,  
13 2008 hearing, and the February 14, 2008 Letters extending the conservatorship until  
14 March 10, 2008 are and remain valid.

15 **F. Future Proceedings.**

16 At the time of the purported removal, the Probate Court had scheduled two  
17 hearings: (1) the hearing on a civil harassment injunction against Mr. Lutfi,  
18 scheduled for February 22, 2008; and (2) the hearing on a permanent  
19 conservatorship, scheduled for March 10, 2008, at which time the Court must  
20 determine, based upon expert and lay testimony, whether, *inter alia*, there is a  
21 factual basis for making the conservatorship permanent and, if so, the powers to be  
22 granted to the co-conservators of the estate. *See* Declaration of Andrew M. Wallet  
23 (“Wallet Decl.”), ¶ 5.

24 Prior to the purported removal, Mr. Wallet was in the process of taking action  
25 with regard to the myriad financial/legal business issues that need immediate  
26 attention, as set forth in more detail in the Wallet Declaration. *See id.*, ¶ 6. The  
27 removal action has thwarted Mr. Wallet’s ability to properly discharge his duties to  
28 the conservatee and her estate. *See id.* Because of the time sensitivity of these

1 matters – in particular the approval of a litigation settlement in one matter – the co-  
 2 conservators will need to seek appropriate relief in the very near future. *See id.*, ¶ 7.  
 3 Unless the Conservatorship Proceedings are immediately remanded, the co-  
 4 conservators will have no choice but to seek such relief from this Court, *see id.*,  
 5 which will impose a burden upon this Court because it lacks the Probate Court’s  
 6 experience and expertise in dealing with conservatorship proceedings and its  
 7 expedited procedures for addressing and resolving such motions.

### 8 LEGAL STANDARD

9 “The removal statute is strictly construed against removal jurisdiction, and the  
 10 burden of establishing federal jurisdiction falls to the party invoking the statute.”  
 11 *California ex rel. Lockyear v. Dynegy, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 831, 838, *amended*, 387 F.3d  
 12 966 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004), *cert. denied*, 544 U.S. 974 (2005). *See, e.g., Prize Frize, Inc. v.*  
 13 *Matrix Inc.*, 167 F.3d 1261, 1265 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999) (“[t]he burden of establishing  
 14 federal jurisdiction is on the party seeking removal, and the removal statute is  
 15 strictly construed against removal jurisdiction”). The Ninth Circuit applies a  
 16 “‘strong presumption’ against removal jurisdiction.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d  
 17 564, 566 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992) (citation omitted). If there is any doubt as to the right of  
 18 removal in the first instance, “federal jurisdiction must be rejected.” *Duncan v.*  
 19 *Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). *See Gaus*, 980 F.2d at 566 (same).

20 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c), an improperly removed case must be remanded to  
 21 state court “[i]f at any time before final judgment it appears that the district court  
 22 lacks subject matter jurisdiction.” *Id.*

### 23 LEGAL ARGUMENT

#### 24 I. REMOVAL IS IMPROPER BECAUSE THE PROBATE COURT HAS 25 FOUND THAT BRITNEY LACKS THE CAPACITY TO HIRE AN 26 ATTORNEY, AND MR. EARDLEY CANNOT REMOVE THE 27 CONSERVATORSHIP PROCEEDINGS ON HIS OWN BEHALF.

28 In the February 6, 2008 Orders reflecting the Probate Court’s findings at the  
 February 4, 2008 hearing, the Probate Court ordered that “Ms. Spears does not have

1 the capacity to retain counsel.” February 6, 2008 Orders (Exs. LL, MM to RJN).  
2 Given that these Orders were in effect at the time of the purported removal, Britney  
3 lacked the capacity to hire Mr. Eardley to file the Notice of Removal on her behalf,  
4 and therefore could not have hired him.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, by statute, the Orders entered  
5 by the Probate Court prior to removal remain binding after the purported removal.  
6 *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1450 (“[a]ll injunctions, orders, and other proceedings had in such  
7 action prior to its removal shall remain in full force and effect until dissolved or  
8 modified by the district court”).

9 As a result, Mr. Eardley’s purported filing of the Notice of Removal on  
10 Britney’s behalf is invalid. *Cf. Sullivan v. Dunne*, 198 Cal. 183, 189-93 (1926) (the  
11 incapacity of a client terminates the authority of an attorney to act on the client’s  
12 behalf) (citing Cal. Civ. Code § 2356); P. Vapnek, M. Tuft, E. Peck & H. Wiener,  
13 *California Practice Guide: Professional Responsibility*, ¶ 10:192 (2008)  
14 (“incapacity of client terminates lawyer’s authority to act”). The Probate Court has  
15 appointed an attorney with the power to act on Britney’s behalf with regard to the  
16 conservatorship proceedings, Mr. Ingham. Mr. Ingham is the sole attorney with the  
17 power to file a notice of removal on Britney’s behalf, and he has not done so.

18 Nor, of course, may Mr. Eardley remove this matter unless he is doing so on  
19 behalf of a client. As this Court, the Honorable Nora Manella presiding, explained  
20 in a 2006 Order awarding attorneys’ fees against Mr. Eardley for removing a lawsuit  
21 in which he did not represent the party he purported to represent in filing the notice  
22 of removal:

23 *... Mr. Eardley lacked an objectively reasonable basis for seeking*  
24 *removal, because he did not represent Defendant WCC. . . . Every*

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25 <sup>5</sup> Because Britney’s lack of capacity is dispositive of the issue whether Britney  
26 could have retained Mr. Eardley to file the Notice of Removal, Mr. Spears will not  
27 address the issue whether Britney actually spoke with Mr. Eardley before he filed  
28 the Notice of Removal. For now, Mr. Spears notes that the Notice of Removal’s  
allegation – made pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 – that “Britney has been denied the  
right to make or receive telephone calls,” Notice of Removal, ¶ 3, is inconsistent  
with any contention that Britney had telephone conversations with Mr. Eardley.

1 *court to have addressed the issue has held that non-parties have no*  
 2 *right to remove cases to federal court. See, e.g., Newman and Cahn,*  
 3 *LLP v. Sharp, 38 F. Supp. 2d 115, 117 (E.D.N.Y. 2005) (“A non-party*  
 4 *has no authority to seek removal under the removal statutes.”); Geiger*  
 5 *v. Artco Enter., Inc., 910 F. Supp. 130, 131 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) (“It is*  
 6 *clear beyond peradventure of a doubt that the right of removal is vested*  
 7 *exclusively in defendants.”); Adams v. Adminastar Defense Servs.,*  
 8 *Inc., 901 F. Supp. 78, 79 (D. Conn. 1995) (only a defendant, who is by*  
 9 *implication a party in state court, has standing to remove); Conway v.*  
 10 *Delgado, No. 92-0905, 1992 WL 189428, \*2 (D.D.C. July 21, 1992)*  
 11 *(only defendants have standing to remove); Kane v. Republica De*  
 12 *Cuba, 211 F. Supp. 855, 856-58 (D.P.R. 1962) (a nonparty who has not*  
 13 *formally intervened may not remove a case from state court); see also*  
 14 *Housing Auth. of Atlanta v. Millwood, 472 F.2d 268, 272 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir.*  
 15 *1973) (where an entity has not been properly served in state court, it is*  
 16 *not a party and removal jurisdiction cannot be premised on its presence*  
 17 *in the action). . . .*

18 *Ballon v. The Women’s Cancer Center* at 4:4-26 , Case No. 05-6543 NM (SSx)  
 19 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2006) (emphasis added) (Ex. A hereto).

20 Because Britney’s lack of capacity means that she cannot have engaged Mr.  
 21 Eardley as her counsel and because Mr. Eardley lacks the power to remove the  
 22 Conservatorship Proceedings without Britney as a client, the Proceedings must be  
 23 remanded to the Probate Court.

## 24 **II. REMOVAL IS IMPROPER BECAUSE THERE IS NO FEDERAL** 25 **QUESTION JURISDICTION.**

### 26 **A. Removal is Improper Because No Federal Question Appears on the** 27 **Face of the Well-Pleaded Petitions for Appointment of a** 28 **Conservator.**

“In determining the presence or absence of federal jurisdiction, we apply the  
 “well-pleaded complaint rule,” which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only  
 when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded  
 complaint.” *California ex rel. Dynegy, 375 F.3d at 838* (quoting *Caterpillar Inc. v.*  
*Williams, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987)*). *See, e.g., Franchise Tax Bd. v. Construction*  
*Laborers Vacation Trust, 463 U.S. 1, 10 (1983)* (“[f]or better or worse, under the  
 present statutory scheme as it has existed since 1887, a defendant may not remove a  
 case to federal court unless the plaintiff’s complaint establishes that the case ‘arises  
 under’ federal law”).

1           “A defense is not part of a plaintiff’s properly pleaded statement of his or her  
2 claim.” *California ex rel. Dynegy*, 375 F.3d at 838 (quoting *Rivet v. Regions Bank*,  
3 522 U.S. 470, 475 (1998)). “Rather, ‘a right or immunity created by the  
4 Constitution or laws of the United States must be an element, and an essential one,  
5 of the plaintiff’s cause of action.” *Id.* (quoting *Gully v. First Nat’l Bank in*  
6 *Meridian*, 299 U.S. 109, 112 (1936). Accordingly, “[t]he federal issue ‘must be  
7 disclosed upon the face of the complaint, unaided by the answer or by the petition  
8 for removal.” *Id.* (quoting *Gully*, 299 U.S. at 113).

9           Here, the “complaint” that Mr. Eardley has sought to remove is the petitions  
10 for conservatorship. These petitions were filed on the statutorily mandated forms  
11 for seeking the appointment of a conservator. *See* RJN, Exs. A-D. The petitions  
12 seek appointment of temporary and permanent conservator of the person and co-  
13 conservators of the estate, alleging that Britney requires a conservator to “provide  
14 for temporary care, maintenance, and support” and to “protect property from loss or  
15 injury” because of the facts alleged in the Confidential Supplemental Information  
16 filed concurrently therewith. *See id.*, Exs. A-D, ¶ 3.

17           These petitions are garden-variety Probate Court pleadings. They do not  
18 allege, explicitly or implicitly, any issue of federal law as a predicate for the  
19 requested relief. Under the rule that the existence of federal question jurisdiction  
20 supporting removal is to be decided on the face of a well-pleaded complaint, there is  
21 no basis for Mr. Eardley’s purported removal of the Conservatorship Proceedings.

22           While the Notice of Removal acknowledges that “normally in a removal  
23 action the District Court must take the pleadings as it finds them,” it argues that: (1)  
24 “a different approach is utilized when a colorable claim of manipulation of  
25 pleadings is raised”; and (2) “upon allegations of such artful pleading designed to  
26 prevent removal, federal courts may look beyond the pleadings to determine the true  
27 intent of the parties.” Notice of Removal, ¶ 15. Under the rule cited in the Notice  
28

1 of Removal, the Court may pierce the pleadings to determine whether the plaintiff's  
2 complaint actually alleges a claim arising under federal law.

3 Here, none of the allegations made in the Notice of Removal relates to the  
4 claims made in the conservatorship petitions. Instead, they purport to challenge the  
5 Conservatorship Proceedings or the co-conservators' alleged actions taken under the  
6 authority of the Letters and Orders issued by the Probate Court. Accordingly, such  
7 allegations provide no basis for finding that the conservatorship petitions actually  
8 allege claims sounding in federal law, and removal was therefore improper.

9 **B. There is No Federal Question Jurisdiction under *Grable & Sons*.**

10 **1. The Notice of Removal's Claims Concerning the Food, Drug**  
11 **and Cosmetics Act do Not Demonstrate Federal Question**  
**Jurisdiction.**

12 The Notice of Removal argues that there is federal question jurisdiction over  
13 this action because it "touches upon important issues of federal law, to wit whether  
14 an adult child may be subjected by her parents to their complete and total control in  
15 that the petitioner and conservator supplements the medications scheduled under the  
16 Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act, 21 U.S.C. § 301 et seq., and prescribed to her by  
17 her doctors with a near total deprivation of civil rights." Notice of Removal, ¶ 5.

18 As an initial matter, the fact that Mr. Spears is Britney's father is irrelevant to  
19 any issue presented by the Conservatorship Proceedings. Instead, the powers  
20 granted to Mr. Spears and to Mr. Wallet, the co-conservator of the estate, are  
21 derived solely from their position as conservators.

22 Furthermore, this argument fails because it is based upon an incorrect factual  
23 predicate. The Probate Court did *not* grant Mr. Spears the power to make medical  
24 or health care decisions for Britney. *See* RJN, Exs. U, W. Accordingly, the  
25 conservatorship proceeding does not implicate any issue concerning medications,  
26 even under the version of the law espoused in the Notice of Removal.

27 In any event, the Notice of Removal is flatly wrong in asserting, *see* Notice of  
28 Removal, ¶¶ 6-11, that federal question jurisdiction exists in this case under *Grable*

1 & Sons Metal Prods., Inc. v. Darue Eng'g & Mfg., 545 U.S. 308 (2005). The  
2 *Grable & Sons* Court observed that the “provision for federal-question jurisdiction  
3 is invoked by and large by plaintiffs pleading a cause of action created by federal  
4 law,” but that there is “another longstanding, if less frequently encountered, variety  
5 of federal ‘arising under’ jurisdiction, this Court having recognized for nearly 100  
6 years that in certain cases federal-question jurisdiction will lie over state-law claims  
7 that implicate significant federal issues.” *Id.* at 312. “This doctrine captures the  
8 commonsense notion that a federal court ought to be able to hear claims recognized  
9 under state law that nonetheless turn on substantial questions of federal law, and  
10 thus justify resort to the experience, solicitude, and hope of uniformity that a federal  
11 forum offers on federal issues.” *Id.* The Court explained that “the question is, does  
12 a **state-law claim** necessarily raise a stated federal issue, actually disputed and  
13 substantial, which a federal forum may entertain without disturbing any  
14 congressionally approved balance of federal and state judicial responsibilities.” *Id.*  
15 at 314 (emphasis added).

16 Thus, *Grable & Sons* recognized that, in a very limited number of cases, there  
17 may be federal question jurisdiction over a state law claim that necessarily  
18 implicates a substantial issue of federal law because such a claim arises under  
19 federal law. *See id.* at 312-20. Because *Grable & Sons* does not call into question  
20 the rule that the existence of federal question jurisdiction must be decided based  
21 upon the **claims** asserted in a well-pleaded complaint, that case cannot support Mr.  
22 Eardley’s assertion that this Court has federal question jurisdiction based upon  
23 alleged facts that do not appear in the petition and do not form the basis for the relief  
24 set forth therein.

25 Even if the doctrine set forth in *Grable & Sons* could create federal question  
26 jurisdiction based upon issues that are not implicated by the complaint – which it  
27 cannot – that case could not justify the exercise of federal jurisdiction based upon  
28 the Notice of Removal’s allegations concerning the use of medications.

1 The Notice of Removal claims that *Grable & Sons* sets forth a four-factor test  
2 for finding federal question jurisdiction, asserting that “the Court recognized federal  
3 question jurisdiction where: (1) the federal question was ‘important’, (2) it was the  
4 ‘only’ seriously contested issue in the case, (3) a federal forum was needed to  
5 ‘vindicate [federal] administrative action,’ and (4) the likely recurrence of the  
6 question was ‘rare.’” Notice of Removal, ¶ 7 (citing *Grable & Sons*, 545 U.S. at  
7 315).

8 In so arguing, the Notice of Removal cherry-picks statements from *Grable &*  
9 *Sons* and ignores the statement of the law, set forth above, actually provided by the  
10 *Grable & Sons* Court that makes it clear that its analysis applies only to the  
11 determination whether the complaint itself raises issues of federal law supporting  
12 federal question jurisdiction. *See Grable & Sons*, 545 U.S. at 314. *See, e.g., Ange v.*  
13 *Templer*, 418 F. Supp. 2d 1169, 1172 (N.D. Cal. 2006) (under *Grable & Sons*, a  
14 claim “may only be removed to federal court if it meets certain conditions: (1) it  
15 must raise a stated federal legal issue, (2) determination of the federal issue must be  
16 necessary to resolution of the claim, (3) the federal issue must be actually disputed,  
17 (4) the federal issue must be substantial, and (5) the federal court must be able to  
18 entertain the claim “‘without disturbing any congressionally approved balance of  
19 federal and state judicial responsibilities’”). In any event, none of the factors  
20 identified by the Notice of Removal is present here.

21 First, the Notice of Removal asserts that “the federal question is important  
22 because Ms. Spears’ prescribed medications are designed for out-patient use, yet she  
23 is being confined by the conservator to the private prison of her own home, with no  
24 opportunity to enjoy even a modicum of liberty or privacy whatsoever.”<sup>6</sup> *Id.*, ¶ 8.  
25 The Notice of Removal cites generally to the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act, 21

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26  
27 <sup>6</sup> The Notice of Removal does not and cannot explain why medications  
28 “designed for out-patient use,” Notice of Removal, ¶ 9, are inappropriate for in-  
patient use.

1 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.*, and refers to “the medications’ disclosures concerning the  
2 circumstances of use” and “[p]harmaceutical labeling,” without citing any specific  
3 statute. *See* Notice of Removal, ¶¶ 5-6, 10. However, the Food, Drug and  
4 Cosmetics Act imposes obligations on drug manufacturers, not physicians or  
5 laypeople following physicians’ instructions. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has  
6 already recognized that there is no federal question jurisdiction over a claim against  
7 a drug *manufacturer* alleging mislabeling in violation of the Food, Drug and  
8 Cosmetics Act even though that Act creates the applicable standard of care. *See*  
9 *Merrell Dow Pharms. Inc. v. Thompson*, 478 U.S. 804, 807-17 (1986). There could  
10 be no federal question jurisdiction here, where the relationship between the statutory  
11 labeling requirements and the alleged conduct is even more tenuous.

12 Second, the Notice of Removal claims that “[t]he only seriously contested  
13 issue in this case is the interplay between [Britney’s] confinement and the taking of  
14 her prescribed medication.” Notice of Removal, ¶ 9. This contention is frivolous.  
15 As stated above, there is no issue in this case as to Britney’s taking of her prescribed  
16 medication because the Probate Court has not granted medical powers. During the  
17 13 days between the filing of the petitions and the filing of the purported notice of  
18 removal, the Probate Court was presented with numerous serious issues, including,  
19 *inter alia*: (1) the scope of powers to be granted to Mr. Spears as conservator of the  
20 person and to Mr. Spears and Mr. Wallet as co-conservators of the estate, and  
21 modifications to those powers based upon new circumstances; (2) the issue whether  
22 a conservatorship over Britney is appropriate, to be determined based upon a report  
23 from an independent expert; (3) Britney’s capacity to engage an attorney to  
24 represent her in this matter; (4) the propriety of a temporary restraining order against  
25 Mr. Lutfi; (5) whether the co-conservators should be given the power to terminate  
26 Mr. Grossman; and (6) an abortive challenge to the co-conservators, brought by Mr.  
27 Streisand. *See* Wallet Decl., ¶ 4; RJN, Exs. A-CCC. In the future, many additional  
28 issues will arise concerning the administration of the conservatorship. *See* Wallet

1 Decl., ¶¶ 5-7. This case is the polar opposite of *Grable & Sons*, where “the only  
2 legal or factual issue contested in the case” was “the meaning of the federal statute.”  
3 *Grable & Sons*, 545 U.S. at 315. See *Empire HealthChoice Assurance, Inc. v.*  
4 *McVeigh*, 547 U.S. 677, 126 S. Ct. 2121, 2137 (2006) (in *Grable & Sons*, resolution  
5 of the issue was “dispositive of the case”).

6 Third, the Notice of Ruling alleges that “[a] federal forum is needed to  
7 determine the nexus between the medications’ disclosures concerning the  
8 circumstances of use in an out-patient setting and the suffocating confinement that  
9 Ms. Spears endures at the hands of her conservator.” Notice of Removal, ¶ 10. As  
10 stated above, medications are not an issue in the Conservatorship Proceedings.  
11 Furthermore, *Grable & Sons* states this factor in terms of the Government’s “direct  
12 interest in the availability of a federal forum to vindicate its own administrative  
13 action.” *Grable & Sons*, 545 U.S. at 315. The Notice of Removal does not identify  
14 any “administrative action” taken by the Government with regard to the  
15 medications’ disclosures, much less any action taken by the Government to allow  
16 the use of such medications *only* in an out-patient setting. Furthermore, the Notice  
17 of Removal alleges that “[p]harmaceutical labeling is inherently circumstantial in  
18 nature; for the medication to realize its full effect, the circumstances of [Britney’s]  
19 existence must be taken into consideration by the court.” Notice of Removal, ¶ 10.  
20 The Supreme Court has recognized that *Grable & Sons* may apply where there is “a  
21 nearly ‘pure issue of law,’” but not to a claim that, as conceded by the Notice of  
22 Removal, “is fact-bound and situation-specific.” *Empire HealthChoice Assurance,*  
23 *Inc.*, 547 U.S. 677, 126 S. Ct. at 2137. There is no question that this matter is both.

24 Fourth, the Notice of Removal argues that “the recurrence of this question  
25 would be rare due to Ms. Spears’ unenviable status of having virtually no privacy in  
26 her life.” Notice of Removal, ¶ 11. However, the alleged federal interest asserted in  
27 the Notice of Removal – an interest in not receiving medications – would exist in  
28 any case where the conservator was given medical powers (although not in this case,

1 where no such powers have been granted). Because there is no logical relationship  
 2 between Britney's fame and the alleged federal interest to be addressed, this  
 3 question would recur frequently.

4 Finally, the Notice of Removal disregards the federalism concerns  
 5 acknowledged by the *Grable & Sons* Court:

6 But even when the state action discloses a contested and  
 7 substantial federal question, the exercise of federal jurisdiction is  
 8 subject to a possible veto. For the federal issue will ultimately qualify  
 9 for a federal forum only if federal jurisdiction is consistent with  
 10 congressional judgment about the sound division of labor between state  
 11 and federal courts governing the application of § 1331. . . . ***Because***  
 12 ***arising-under jurisdiction to hear a state-law claim always raises the***  
 13 ***possibility of upsetting the state-federal line drawn (or at least***  
 14 ***assumed) by Congress, the presence of a disputed federal issue and***  
 15 ***the ostensible importance of a federal forum are never necessarily***  
 16 ***dispositive; there must always be an assessment of any disruptive***  
 17 ***portent in exercising federal jurisdiction. . . .***

18 *Grable & Sons*, 545 U.S. at 313-14 (emphasis added).

19 Conservatorship proceedings are peculiarly creatures of state law. They  
 20 require the application of detailed statutory schemes enacted by state legislatures,  
 21 and in-depth supervision of issues that often require immediate resolution. In Cal.  
 22 Prob. Code § 1800, the California Legislature sets forth the legislative intent  
 23 underlying the conservatorship statutes.<sup>7</sup> Conservatorship proceedings fall within  
 24 the "domestic relations exception" to federal jurisdiction, *see Hemon v. Office of*  
 25 *Public Guardian*, 878 F.2d 13, 14-15 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1989) ("the federal interest in

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26 <sup>7</sup> Section 1800 provides that "[i]t is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this  
 27 chapter to do the following:" "(a) [p]rotect the rights of persons who are placed  
 28 under conservatorship;" "(b) [p]rovide that an assessment of the needs of the person  
 is performed in order to determine the appropriateness and extent of a  
 conservatorship and to set goals for increasing the conservatee's functional abilities  
 to whatever extent possible;" "(c) [p]rovide that the health and psychosocial needs  
 of the proposed conservatee are met;" "(d) [p]rovide that community-based services  
 are used to the greatest extent in order to allow the conservatee to remain as  
 independent and in the least restrictive setting as possible;" "(e) [p]rovide that the  
 periodic review of the conservatorship by the court investigator shall consider the  
 best interests of the conservatee;" "(f) [e]nsure that the conservatee's basic needs for  
 physical health, food, clothing, and shelter are met;" and "(g) [p]rovide for the  
 proper management and protection of the conservatee's real and personal property."  
 Cal. Prob. Code § 1800.

1 guardianship matters is no more substantial than the very weak federal interest in  
 2 child custody matters found insufficient . . . to justify federal habeas jurisdiction”) –  
 3 a jurisdictional exception akin to the “probate exception” elaborated upon in  
 4 *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293 (2006).<sup>8</sup>

5 In short, the assertion of federal jurisdiction over the Conservatorship  
 6 Proceedings would gravely disrupt the well-established state law scheme that gives  
 7 exclusive jurisdiction over conservatorship matters not just to state courts, but,  
 8 within Los Angeles County, to the specialized Probate Court. Federal district courts  
 9 lack the time, expertise, and manpower to supervise conservatorships, especially a  
 10 complex conservatorship like this one in which multiple applications and motions  
 11 have required immediate attention from the Probate Court. There is no sign  
 12 whatsoever that Congress intended federal courts to deal with such issues. Thus,  
 13 under the federalism concern acknowledged by *Grable & Sons*, it would be  
 14 inappropriate for the Court to find federal question jurisdiction over the  
 15 Conservatorship Proceedings even if the other factors identified in *Grable & Sons*  
 16 were present (which they are not).

17  
 18 **2. The Notice of Removal’s Miscellaneous Allegations do Not**  
**Demonstrate Federal Question Jurisdiction.**

19 The Notice of Removal includes a number of other allegations, without  
 20 making any attempt to explain how they demonstrate federal question jurisdiction.  
 21 *See* Notice of Removal, ¶¶ 2-4. The Notice of Removal’s failure to link these  
 22 allegations to federal question jurisdiction, taken alone, justifies remand. In any  
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 24  
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26 <sup>8</sup> Because the Ninth Circuit recently held that the domestic relations exception  
 27 bars federal jurisdiction only based on diversity, but not a federal question, *see*  
 28 *Atwood v. Fort Peck Tribal Counsel*, \_\_\_ F.3d \_\_\_, 2008 WL 161347 at \*2-3 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
 Jan. 18 2008) – not to federal question jurisdiction – Mr. Spears is not arguing that  
 the domestic relations exception, by itself, precluded removal.

1 event, the Notice of Removal’s allegations are unsupported by the record before the  
2 Court for purposes of removal.<sup>9</sup>

3 First, the Notice of Removal asserts that “Ms. Spears has not received the  
4 benefit of a single hearing before the court; yet she has been stripped of her right to  
5 access counsel of her choosing and to meet with her counsel in a private meeting.”  
6 Notice of Removal, ¶ 2. In point of fact, the Probate Court has held several hearings  
7 at which Britney has been represented by her Court-appointed counsel, Mr. Ingham,  
8 and she has had the right to attend those hearings and to meet with Mr. Ingham  
9 privately. The Probate Court has not barred Britney from meeting with counsel  
10 other than Mr. Ingham.<sup>10</sup>

11 Second, the Notice of Removal asserts that Britney: (1) “has been denied the  
12 right to associate freely with her friends”; (2) “has been denied the right to make or  
13 receive telephone calls”; (3) “has been denied the right to operate a motor vehicle  
14 and must be accompanied by security guards when in public”; and (4) “has been  
15 denied the right to receive and send mail.” Notice of Removal, ¶ 3. These alleged  
16 facts do not appear on the face of the Temporary Petitions. The February 6, 2008  
17 Orders and Letters give Mr. Spears “the power to restrict and limit visitors by any  
18 means” and “to retain security guards for [Britney] on a 24 hour/7 day basis,” but do  
19 not impose the other limitations alleged in the Notice of Removal. *See* RJN, Exs.  
20 LL-OO.

21 Third, the Notice of Removal states that Britney “has been denied the right to  
22 her finances” and that “she is not allowed to access her money or her credit cards.”  
23 Notice of Removal, ¶ 4. Restrictions on spending powers are inherent in a  
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25 <sup>9</sup> Many of the allegations included in the Notice of Removal are factually  
26 incorrect. Because the allegations cannot support removal unless set forth in a  
27 pleading, Mr. Spears will not burden the Court by providing a factual response to  
28 such allegations.

27 <sup>10</sup> However, the Probate Court provided that any such meetings with counsel are  
28 subject to Mr. Spears’ approval and that he may be present at those meetings – a  
safeguard it deemed necessary based upon its preliminary findings.

1 conservatorship over the estate. They do not create federal question jurisdiction. If  
2 they did, every conservatorship over the estate would be subject to federal question  
3 jurisdiction.

4 Fourth, the Notice of Removal asserts that, with regard to Britney's family  
5 law proceedings concerning the custody of her children, "[i]t is doubtful that Ms.  
6 Spears can receive equal protection and a fair trial or hearing in the custody  
7 proceedings because of the intense media scrutiny of what would normally be  
8 private aspects of a person's life."<sup>11</sup> *Id.*, ¶ 13. The Notice of Removal asserts that  
9 Mr. Spears is denying Britney "the ability to participate effectively in the ongoing  
10 custody litigation." *Id.*, ¶ 14. This argument assumes that Britney has the capacity  
11 to participate effectively in the custody proceedings – the very issue of capacity that  
12 was to be resolved by the Probate Court. If, as the Probate Court has preliminarily  
13 concluded, Britney herself lacks the capacity to direct counsel herself, the  
14 conservatorship of the person is necessary in order to protect her interests in the  
15 family law proceedings.

16 Finally, the Notice of Removal vaguely states that "due to the nature of the  
17 implementation of the conservatorship, Ms. Spears may be entitled to relief pursuant  
18 to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, et seq." Notice of Removal, ¶ 12. However, Britney could not  
19 pursue a Section 1983 claim against Mr. Spears because conservators "function[] as  
20 agents of the court and have absolute quasi-judicial immunity for those activities  
21 integrally related to the judicial process." *See Cok v. Cosentino*, 876 F.2d 1, 3 (1<sup>st</sup>  
22 Cir. 1989). In any event, a Section 1983 claim by Britney does not appear on the  
23 face of the conservatorship petitions, and therefore could not support removal.

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27 <sup>11</sup> Since the family law matter will be resolved by a Commissioner rather than a  
28 jury, the Notice of Removal's allegations concerning the effect of publicity on  
Britney's ability to receive a fair trial appear to be unfounded.

1 **III. THE COURT SHOULD AWARD MR. SPEARS HIS COSTS AND**  
2 **ATTORNEYS' FEES INCURRED AS A RESULT OF THE**  
3 **REMOVAL.**

4 By statute, an Order remanding a case to state court may require payment of  
5 costs and attorneys' fees incurred as a result of the removal. *See* 28 U.S.C.  
6 § 1447(c). "Absent unusual circumstances, courts may award attorney's fees under  
7 § 1447(c) only where the removing party lacked an objectively reasonable basis for  
8 seeking removal." *Martin v. Franklin Capital Corp.*, 546 U.S. 132, 141 (2005). "In  
9 applying this rule, district courts retain jurisdiction to consider whether unusual  
10 circumstances warrant a departure from the rule in a given case." *Id.* In this case,  
11 both grounds justify an award of attorneys' fees and costs.

12 First, Mr. Eardley lacked an objectively reasonable basis for purporting to  
13 remove the Conservatorship Proceedings to this Court. As an initial matter, had Mr.  
14 Eardley made the objectively reasonable inquiry required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 as  
15 specifically referenced in 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), he would have known of the Probate  
16 Court's publicly filed Orders that Britney lacks the capacity to hire counsel and  
17 setting forth the procedures to be followed by counsel in order to meet with  
18 Britney.<sup>12</sup> Nevertheless, Mr. Eardley has purported to act on behalf of Britney by  
19 filing a Notice of Removal.

20 Furthermore, under long-established law, there is no federal question  
21 jurisdiction unless an issue of federal law appears on the face of a well-pleaded  
22 complaint. Here, there is no objectively reasonable basis for the Notice of  
23 Removal's allegations that attempt to circumvent this rule by referring to matters  
24 that, at best, suggest that issues of federal law might be implicated by the manner in  
25 which the conservatorship is being administered. Furthermore, the Notice of  
26 Removal's allegation that Mr. Spears is "supplementing" Britney's medications –

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27 <sup>12</sup> Given the widespread publicity given to that Order by the media and Mr.  
28 Eardley's decision to inject himself into this matter, it is incomprehensible that Mr.  
Eardley could have lacked actual knowledge of the terms of that Order.

1 the primary ground presented in the Notice of Removal for finding federal question  
2 jurisdiction – disregards the fact – apparent on the face of the Probate Court’s files –  
3 that the Probate Court did not grant Mr. Spears the power to make any medical or  
4 health care decisions for Britney; this allegation is inconsistent with Mr. Eardley’s  
5 obligations under Rule 11.

6 Second, even if Mr. Eardley’s actions were objectively reasonable – which  
7 they were not – “unusual circumstances” justify an award of costs and attorneys’  
8 fees in this case. In particular, the timing of the Notice of Removal leads inexorably  
9 to the conclusion that it was filed for the purpose of derailing the Conservatorship  
10 Proceedings and, in particular, in an attempt to divest the Probate Court of  
11 jurisdiction to extend the conservatorship past February 14, 2008, with the intended  
12 result of the expiration of the conservatorship on that day. If Mr. Eardley had filed  
13 the Notice of Removal with the Probate Court a half hour earlier on February 14,  
14 2008, the Probate Court would have been unable to extend the conservatorship, and  
15 Mr. Spears would not have had enough time to seek relief from this Court to extend  
16 the conservatorship before it expired later that day. This willful attempt to interfere  
17 with the Conservatorship Proceedings – which, if successful, could have resulted in  
18 dire consequences for Britney – justifies not only an award of attorneys’ fees, but  
19 also far more severe sanctions. *See, e.g.*, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6104  
20 (“[c]orruptly or wilfully and without authority appearing as attorney to an action or  
21 proceeding constitutes a cause for disbarment or suspension”).

22 This case presents “unusual circumstances” for another reason – two years  
23 earlier, this Court ordered Mr. Eardley to pay attorneys’ fees and costs because he  
24 purported to remove a lawsuit to federal court on behalf of a defendant to a lawsuit  
25 even though he did not represent that defendant. *See Ballon*, Case No. 05-6543 NM  
26 SSx) (Ex. A hereto). Given his prior experience, Mr. Eardley should have been  
27 especially attuned to the impropriety of seeking to remove the Conservatorship  
28

1 Proceedings where, by reason of the Probate Court's February 6 Orders, he could  
2 not represent Britney.

3 As this Court observed when it awarded fees against Mr. Eardley in *Ballon*,  
4 *see id.* at 5:1-6, Section 1441(c) authorizes an award of attorneys' fees against not  
5 only parties but their attorneys. *See State of Wisconsin v. Missionaries to the*  
6 *Preborn*, 798 F. Supp. 542, 544 (E.D. Wis. 1992) (because Section 1447(c) does not  
7 limit the parties against whom attorneys' fees and costs may be imposed, the court  
8 has discretion "to impose costs and expenses against not only parties, but also  
9 against their attorneys if the latter filed baseless papers or pleadings"); *Polanco v. 21*  
10 *Arden Realty Corp.*, 121 B.R. 425, 427-28 (S.D.N.Y. 1990) (imposing sanctions  
11 against attorneys under Section 1447(c)).

12 Because Britney is not actually being represented by Mr. Eardley, fees should  
13 not be awarded against her. Instead, Mr. Spears respectfully asks the Court to award  
14 attorneys' fees and costs jointly and severally against Mr. Eardley and the person or  
15 persons with whom he has worked in concert to effectuate the removal. Mr. Spears  
16 further asks the Court to order Mr. Eardley to provide a full and complete statement,  
17 under penalty of perjury, identifying all such person and stating each person's role  
18 with regard to the Notice of Removal.

19 As of the time of filing of this motion, Mr. Spears has incurred attorneys' fees  
20 and costs of more than \$27,495 as a result of Mr. Eardley's purported removal of the  
21 Conservatorship Proceedings, and expects to incur additional attorneys' fees and  
22 costs of \$1,575 in connection with any hearing on this motion. *See Declaration of*  
23 *Jeffrey D. Wexler*, ¶¶ 2-10. Mr. Spears will provide a supplemental declaration  
24 itemizing any additional attorneys' fees and costs that he incurs in connection with  
25 his reply papers in support of this motion.

### 26 CONCLUSION

27 For the reasons set forth herein, Mr. Spears respectfully asks the Court to  
28 remand the Action to the Probate Department of the Los Angeles Superior Court

1 and to award him the attorneys' fees and costs he has incurred and will incur as a  
2 result of the removal.

3 DATED: February 19, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

4 LUCE, FORWARD, HAMILTON &  
5 SCRIPPS LLP

6 By:           /s/ Jeffrey D. Wexler            
7 Jeffrey D. Wexler  
8 Attorneys for James P. Spears,  
9 Temporary Conservator of the Person  
10 and Temporary Co-Conservator of the  
11 Estate  
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