jurisdiction," and courts must reject it "if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Geographic Expeditions, Inc. v. Estate of Lhotka ex rel. Lhotka*, 599 F.3d 1102, 1107 (9th Cir. 2010).

Although removability is based on the pleadings at the time of the removal, a court may "decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over related state-law claims once it has 'dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction." 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3); *Ove v. Gwinn*, 264 F.3d 817, 826 (9th Cir. 2001). Here, Plaintiff alleged six state claims and one federal claim. Defendants removed the action based on federal question jurisdiction. After removal, the Court dismissed Plaintiff's federal claim for violation of the FDCPA. The Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction. *See City of Chi. v. Int'l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. 156, 172 (1997) (supplemental jurisdiction is "a doctrine of discretion").

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion to Remand is GRANTED. (Dkt. 10).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant Real Time Resolutions, Inc. Motion to

Dismiss is MOOT. (Dkt. 13).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant Scott Winkleman's Motion to Dismiss is MOOT. (Dkt. 14).

Dated: June 19, 2018.

MANUEL L. REAL UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE