

Defendant Secretary now moves to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, failure to state a claim and res judicata. Plaintiff voluntarily stipulates to the dismissal of defendant Secretary in his response. The Court, therefore, GRANTS the instant motion to dismiss and DISMISSES defendant Secretary from the instant action.

Assuming the Court dismisses defendant Secretary from this action, plaintiff seeks to remand this case to the District Court of Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma. Specifically, plaintiff asserts “[w]ithout the Defendant Secretary as a party to this action, this Court no longer has jurisdiction in this matter pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 1442, and [plaintiff] request[s] this Court remand this action to State Court.” Motion to Remand at 2. Due to the procedural posture of this case, the only claim remaining is a breach of contract claim against defendant Aman.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1442, a civil action commenced in state court may be removed to federal court if federal officers or agencies are being sued. Furthermore, the exercise of supplemental jurisdiction is governed by federal statute, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1367, *et seq.*, and “is a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff’s right,” *United Mine Workers v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966). The federal statute provides, in pertinent part, that the “district [court] may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over a claim...if [it] has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). Removal statutes are strictly construed, and all doubts about the correctness of removal are resolved in favor of remand. *Fajen v. Found. Reserve Ins. Co.*, 683 F.2d 331, 333 (10th Cir. 1982). “Certainly, if the federal claims are dismissed before trial, even though not insubstantial in a jurisdictional sense, the state claims should be dismissed as well. Similarly, if it appears that the state issues predominate, whether in terms of proof, of the scope of the issues raised, or of the comprehensiveness of the remedy sought, the state claims may

be dismissed without prejudice and left for resolution to state tribunals.” *United Mine Workers*, 383 U.S. at 726.

Having reviewed plaintiff’s motion to remand, the Court finds that the remaining claim concerning breach of contract against defendant Aman should be, and hereby is, remanded to state court. Specifically, the Court finds that since defendant Secretary is no longer a party to this action, the Court no longer has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1442.¹ Accordingly, the Court GRANTS the instant motion to remand and REMANDS the instant action to the District Court of Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 6th day of February, 2009.



VICKI MILES-LaGRANGE
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹Furthermore, defendant Premiere Credit of North America, LLC has already settled the claims stated against it.