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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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9 JOHN GILDING, a married man, ) No. CV-08-2137-PHX-GMS

10 Plaintiff, ) **ORDER**

11 vs. )

12 JOHN S. CARR, et. al., )

13 Defendants. )

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17 Pending before the Court are: (1) Plaintiff’s Motion to Remand to State Court (Dkt.  
18 # 10) and (2) the First Motion to Dismiss Case of Defendant National Air Traffic Controller’s  
19 Association, AFL-CIO (“NATCA”) (Dkt. # 15), as well as the various Joinders in those  
20 Motions and the Responses and Replies thereto. After oral argument, the parties also filed  
21 supplemental pleadings, responses, and replies. The two motions present the similar issue of  
22 whether Plaintiff’s claims against Defendants are completely preempted by the Personnel  
23 Management System (“PMS”) adopted by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) or  
24 the provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act (“CSRA”) that are applicable to the PMS.  
25 Under the facts as alleged here, and for the reasons explained below, Plaintiff’s claims are  
26 not completely preempted by either the CSRA or the PMS. Therefore, Plaintiff’s Motion to  
27 Remand to State Court is granted and Defendant NATCA’s Motion to Dismiss is denied as  
28 moot.

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 On October 27, 2008, Plaintiff John Gilding filed his Third Amended Complaint in  
3 Maricopa County Superior Court. In that Complaint, among other things, he added NATCA  
4 as a party defendant to his pre-existing lawsuit against the individual Defendants. The  
5 Complaint asserted no federal claims.

6 In the Complaint, Gilding, a management employee with the FAA who had been  
7 assigned as the Support Manager for Training in Phoenix, alleges that Defendants publicly  
8 defamed him on Defendant Carr’s website blog. Gilding alleges they did so by stating that  
9 Gilding caused an FAA employee under his supervision to commit suicide, threatened and  
10 intimidated an FAA trainee to the point that the trainee “decided to change career fields,”  
11 created an unlawful and brutal culture and work environment, and performed his work in a  
12 dishonest, unprofessional, illegal, and unethical fashion. Defendants encouraged blog  
13 readers to contact the FAA and register their discontent with Plaintiff and his assignment to  
14 Phoenix.

15 The Complaint further alleges that Defendants Johnston and Palmer, air traffic  
16 controllers assigned to Phoenix and local officers of NATCA, wrongfully obtained Gilding’s  
17 confidential personnel files and forwarded them to Defendant Marks, an air traffic controller  
18 assigned to San Diego. Marks, in turn, subsequently transferred the files to Defendant Carr,  
19 who Marks and Johnston had solicited to run a “hit piece” on Gilding on his website. Carr  
20 is a former FAA employee who operated the blog which he used to publicly criticize the  
21 FAA and others involved in the aviation industry. Gilding alleges that in composing and  
22 publishing the blog entries pertaining to him, Carr and Marks, with the cooperation and  
23 assistance of Johnston and Palmer, “intentionally took select information . . . out of context,  
24 using fallacy of composition and innuendo, in order to defame and harm plaintiff and place  
25 him in a false light.” The Complaint further alleges that Johnston, Palmer, Marks, and Carr,  
26 in their individual capacities, and Johnston and Palmer in their capacity as union officers,  
27 intended to “damage plaintiff’s reputation, cause him emotional distress, and tortiously  
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1 interfere with his current FAA employment as well as future employment and employment  
2 prospects.”

3 The Complaint asserts that, as a result of the alleged defamation, Gilding’s immediate  
4 supervisor placed Gilding on administrative leave and removed him from the position as  
5 Support Manager for Training. The complaint further alleges that Plaintiff suffered damage  
6 to his public reputation and accompanying physical and emotional damage, for which he  
7 obtained appropriate medical treatment.

8 Prior to filing his Complaint, Plaintiff inquired with the FAA as to whether he had any  
9 administrative remedies against Defendants through either the PMS system or the  
10 NATCA/FAA collective bargaining agreement. He was told that while he may have  
11 administrative recourse against the FAA for the agency’s decision to remove him from his  
12 Phoenix position, there existed no procedure by which he could grieve the conduct of his co-  
13 employees and other Defendants.

14 Plaintiff subsequently filed his Complaint against Defendants in Maricopa County  
15 Superior Court. The Complaint did not name the FAA or any of its employees involved in  
16 the decision to remove Gilding from his managerial position. After Plaintiff named NATCA  
17 as a Defendant, NATCA filed its notice of removal. Gilding filed a motion to remand  
18 asserting both that the first-served defendant rule barred NATCA from attempting removal  
19 to federal court<sup>1</sup> and that his state law claims were not completely preempted by federal law.  
20 NATCA subsequently filed a motion to dismiss, arguing that the claims in Gilding’s lawsuit  
21 were completely preempted by federal administrative law, and thus that the Complaint was  
22 both appropriately removed and should be dismissed.

### 23 ANALYSIS

24 Under the complete preemption doctrine, a case filed in state court asserting state law  
25 claims may be removed to federal court only if the party seeking removal proves: (1) that the

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27 <sup>1</sup>Because the Court determines that Gilding’s claims against Defendants are not  
28 completely preempted, there is no need for the Court to address Gilding’s assertion that  
NATCA may not now attempt to remove based on the first-served defendant rule.

1 plaintiff's claims are preempted by federal law, and (2) that Congress intended for the federal  
2 statute in question to "provide the exclusive cause of action for the claim asserted."  
3 *Beneficial Nat'l Bank v. Anderson*, 539 U.S. 1, 10-11 (2003). It is, in this case, Defendants'  
4 burden to establish complete preemption. *Lontz v. Tharp*, 413 F.3d 435, 440-41 (4th Cir.  
5 2005). They have not done so.

6 The relationship between most federal civil service employees and their employer is  
7 regulated by the CSRA, 5 U.S.C. § 1101 *et seq.* Among other things, the CSRA protects  
8 federal employees from being subjected to specified "prohibited personnel practices" by their  
9 government employer or its agents. The CSRA also provides investigative and enforcement  
10 processes by which employees may seek relief from the government or its agents for such  
11 acts.

12 In light of the comprehensive administrative remedy provided by the CSRA through  
13 which an employee could obtain relief against the United States and/or its agents for  
14 engaging in a "prohibited personnel practice," the United States Supreme Court has declined  
15 to authorize additional common law claims brought by a federal employee against his or her  
16 federal employer or its agents. *Bush v. Lucas*, 462 U.S. 367, 368, 385 (1984). Since *Bush*,  
17 courts have typically declined to recognize such additional claims for recovery.

18 In 1996, Congress authorized the FAA to create its own personnel management  
19 system separate from the CSRA. 49 U.S.C. § 40122(g) (2007). That legislation specified  
20 that certain of the CSRA's provisions would apply to the PMS. Among those, the statutes  
21 pertaining to "prohibited personnel practices" and the accompanying investigative and  
22 enforcement provisions pertaining to such practices would apply to the FAA. *Id.*  
23 § 40122(g)(2)(A) ("The provisions of title 5 shall not apply to the new personnel  
24 management system, . . . with the exception of . . . section 2302(b), relating to whistleblower  
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1 protection, including the provisions for investigation and enforcement as provided in chapter  
2 12 of title 5.”).<sup>2</sup>

3 In addition to the CSRA provisions that are incorporated into the PMS by statute, the  
4 PMS itself further sets forth grievance procedures which, pursuant to the terms of the PMS,  
5 provide the exclusive remedy by which FAA employees may bring claims against the FAA,  
6 the Department of Transportation, and the United States Government. PMS Chapter 3 ¶ 4.  
7 Defendants assert that Plaintiff’s claims are preempted by both the CSRA and these PMS  
8 grievance provisions. The claims here, however, do not give rise to preemption.

9 **I. The CSRA Does Not Preempt Plaintiff’s Claims.**

10 In determining whether the CSRA preempts a claim, the court looks to the conduct  
11 challenged in the lawsuit to determine whether it “falls within the scope of the CSRA’s  
12 ‘prohibited personnel practices.’ If it does then the lawsuit is preempted and the CSRA’s  
13 administrative procedures are [the employee’s] only remedy.” *Mangano v. United States*,  
14 529 F.3d 1243, 1246 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Orsay v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice*, 289 F.3d 1125,  
15 1128 (9th Cir. 2002)); *see also Mahtesian v. Lee*, 406 F.3d 1131, 1134 (9th Cir. 2005).

16 The CSRA further makes clear that the enumerated “personnel practices” are only  
17 those that are undertaken by “any employee who has authority to take, direct others to take,  
18 recommend or approve any personnel action” with respect to the plaintiff.<sup>3</sup> 5 U.S.C.

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20 <sup>2</sup>The FAA PMS is also subject to that part of the CSRA that deals with protection  
21 from unfair labor practices and hence can preempt certain claims brought against unions. 49  
22 U.S.C. § 40122(g)(2)(C). However, NATCA makes no argument that the claims alleged  
23 against it constitute an “unfair labor practice” as regulated by the CSRA, nor does it argue  
24 that the NATCA/FAA collective bargaining agreement would prevent Gilding’s claims here.

25 <sup>3</sup>Because 49 U.S.C. § 40122(g) specifies that the provisions of 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)  
26 apply to the PMS, and because 5 U.S.C. § 2302(a) defines relevant terms necessary to the  
27 application of 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b), the relevant definitions contained in 5 U.S.C. § 2302(a)  
28 also apply to the PMS to the extent that the PMS is subject by statute to the provisions of 5  
U.S.C. § 2302(b). The PMS also includes separate “prohibited personnel practices” that are  
in many respects identical to those included in 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b). *See* PMS, Introductory  
Section, Paragraph VIII. However, the “prohibited personnel practices” in the PMS contain  
slight differences and added prohibitions, have no separate investigation or enforcement

1 § 2302(b). Thus, before the claim for an act is preempted by the CSRA, the act must  
2 constitute a “prohibited personnel practice” as enumerated in the statute, must be committed  
3 by an employee who has the authority to take, recommend, or approve a personnel action  
4 against the plaintiff, and it must constitute “personnel action” as defined in the statute.<sup>4</sup> See,  
5 e.g., *Brock v. United States*, 64 F.3d 1421, 1424-25 (9th Cir. 1995) (holding that the CSRA  
6 did not preempt the plaintiff’s claims for rape and sexual assault against a supervisor because  
7 rape and sexual assault do not constitute “personnel action”); *Collins v. Bender*, 195 F.3d  
8 1076, 1079 (9th Cir. 1999) (holding that the CSRA did not preempt a claim regarding a  
9 warrantless search of a federal agent’s home because the search did not constitute “personnel  
10 action”); *Bush*, 462 U.S. at 386 n.28 (holding that wiretapping, warrantless searches, or  
11 uncompensated takings constitute actions that are not “personnel actions” and hence cannot  
12 constitute a “prohibited personnel practice”); *Garvais v. Carter*, No. CV-03-0290-JLQ, 2006  
13 WL 2228825, at \*6-8 (E.D. Wash. Aug. 3, 2006) (holding that co-employees conspiring to  
14 have the plaintiff incarcerated by concocting false charges and intimidating him and his  
15 family falls outside the scope of CSRA preemption).

16 **A. Defendants Actions Were Not Covered by the Scope of the CSRA.**

17 None of Defendants here makes out a plausible case that they were “an employee” in  
18 a position to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action as to  
19 Gilding. By its plain terms, the statute requires that those it authorizes to take, recommend  
20 or approve personnel action be an “employee.” 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b). Two Defendants were  
21 clearly not “employees.” Carr was a retired air traffic controller at the time of the events  
22 here, and NATCA is the union that represents air traffic controllers in their negotiations with  
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mechanisms, and do not include a definition of “personnel action.”

25 <sup>4</sup>The statute defines “personnel action” as any appointment, promotion, disciplinary  
26 or corrective action, detail transfer, reassignment, reinstatement, restoration, reemployment,  
27 performance evaluation, pay or benefits decision, mandatory psychiatric examination, or any  
28 other significant change in duties, responsibilities, or working conditions. 5 U.S.C.  
§ 2302(a)(2)(A)(i)-(xi).

1 the FAA. None of the other three, who were all in non-management positions with the FAA,  
2 was in a position to take, recommend, or approve any “personnel action” with respect to  
3 Gilding. Nor do they suggest how publishing information on Carr’s website about Plaintiff  
4 constitutes “personnel action” as to him.

5 Defendants point out that in some cases recommendations made by subordinate  
6 employees or others who are not a plaintiff’s direct supervisors are nevertheless covered by  
7 the CSRA for purposes of evaluating a preemption claim. Defendants, however, offer no  
8 case with facts similar to those presented here.

9 In *Mahtesian v. Lee*, 406 F.3d 1131 (9th Cir. 2005), Mahtesian’s promotion within the  
10 Department of the Treasury was frustrated when one of his co-employees, Wong, allegedly  
11 made false accusations about him when she was interviewed by Treasury officials conducting  
12 a background investigation on Mahtesian, *id.* at 1133. Mahtesian’s defamation claims  
13 against Wong were nevertheless held to be preempted by the CSRA because although Wong  
14 was not Mahtesian’s supervisor, Wong “was approached and queried [about Mahtesian] by  
15 appropriate authorities” when she made her supposedly defamatory statements. *Id.* at 1134.  
16 Under these circumstances, the court determined that Wong had the authority to “recommend  
17 or not recommend” Mahtesian for employment as that term was used in the CSRA and thus  
18 that her defamation constituted a “prohibited personnel practice” for which the CSRA  
19 constituted the unique remedy. *Id.* at 1134-35.

20 Defendants cite *Hall v. Clinton*, 235 F.3d 202 (4th Cir. 2000), for a similar  
21 proposition. In *Hall*, the plaintiff, who was employed within the Executive Office of the  
22 President, complained of her demotion. *Id.* at 203. She brought suit against the First Lady  
23 and employees of the White House Correspondence Office whom she believed recommended  
24 her demotion. *Id.* at 204. At least some of Hall’s claims were dismissed as being preempted  
25 by the CSRA. *Id.* Hall argued, however, that because neither the First Lady nor the White  
26 House Correspondence Office employees were her supervisors, her claims could not be  
27 preempted by the CSRA. *Id.* at 205. The court nevertheless held that under the facts of that  
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1 case the CSRA preempted claims against those defendants who might have lived and/or  
2 worked in the White House and recommended Hall's demotion to her supervisor. *Id.* at 206.

3 To similar effect is *Sculimbrene v. Reno*, 158 F. Supp. 2d 1 (D.D.C. 2001). In  
4 *Sculimbrene*, a former FBI agent who was assigned to the White House brought claims  
5 against the White House General Counsel and the FBI General Counsel. *Id.* at 1-2. The  
6 plaintiff alleged that the two general counsel, Quinn and Shapiro, had written a letter to the  
7 FBI Director that had forced the plaintiff's early retirement from the FBI. *Id.* at 4. The agent  
8 brought federal law claims against Quinn and Shapiro, which the district court ultimately  
9 dismissed as being barred by the CSRA, even though the two general counsel were not  
10 Plaintiff's supervisors. *Id.* at 6-8. The *Sculimbrene* court noted that a government official  
11 need not be a direct supervisor of the plaintiff to have authority under the CSRA to  
12 recommend personnel action as to the plaintiff:

13 Plaintiff in this case argues that he is entitled to seek remedies  
14 outside of the CSRA because, in his view, Quinn and Shapiro do  
15 not possess the authority described in Section 2302(b). The  
Supreme Court has already rejected this type of exclusion-based  
argument as "implausible" and this Court must do the same.

16 *Id.* at 6.

17 In their supplemental briefs, Defendants also cite to other cases in which courts have  
18 found that co-employees who allegedly defame a supervisor within the course of an  
19 administratively-authorized grievance process have done so within the confines of CSRA  
20 preemption. *See, e.g., Schwartz v. Int'l Fed'n of Prof'l & Technical Eng'rs*, No. 3:07-CV-  
21 0978-D, 2007 WL 3196347 (N.D. Tex. Oct. 31, 2007).

22 Defendants, however, offer no reason to believe that they are similarly situated to any  
23 of the defendants in those cases. Unlike *Mahtesian*, Defendants here do not claim that they  
24 published the defamatory information on the blog in response to a request by the FAA or one  
25 of its supervisors that they do so. *Sculimbrene* and *Hall* only make the same point that had  
26 previously been made by the Ninth Circuit in *Orsay*, "the CSRA contains no specific  
27 requirement that the employee that engaged in the prohibited personnel practice be an  
28 employee of the organization that employs the employee subject to the adverse personnel

1 decision.” 289 F.3d at 1125. Thus, appropriately placed government officials and employees  
2 have “authority to recommend personnel action” under the statute even if they are not  
3 Plaintiff’s direct supervisors. For the reasons stated above, Defendants make no showing that  
4 they are such officials nor do they claim that their defamation of Plaintiff occurred while,  
5 during the course of their employment, they communicated their views about Plaintiff to  
6 someone within the FAA who had the authority to remove him.

7 Finally, unlike *Schwartz*, the defamatory statements Defendants allegedly made about  
8 Gilding were not made within the confines of an administrative grievance. It is true that  
9 Johnson and Palmer were alleged to be acting in their capacity as union officers in publicly  
10 defaming Plaintiff. But such defamation was not offered in the course of internal grievances,  
11 EEOC complaints, or a direct presentation of the Union’s views to FAA management.  
12 Therefore, there is no basis on which to conclude that Defendants had authority by virtue of  
13 their federal employment, or their union positions, to take, direct others to take, or  
14 recommend personnel action as to Gilding. Nor is there any reason to believe that the  
15 publication of information on Carr’s website constituted “personnel action” as to Gilding.  
16 Therefore, Gilding’s lawsuit against Defendants is not preempted by federal law.

17 **B. A Complaint is Preempted Only If It Constitutes a Prohibited Personnel**  
18 **Practice.**

19 At oral argument, and to some extent in their supplemental briefing, Defendants  
20 suggest an alternative argument. They assert that the relevant standard in a CSRA  
21 preemption analysis is not whether the plaintiff’s claim arose from a “prohibited personnel  
22 action” but rather whether it “arose from his federal employment.” They argue that the  
23 FAA’s removal of Plaintiff from his management position sufficiently “arises from his  
24 federal employment” to require preemption. But Plaintiff has not named the FAA or any of  
25 its employees who decided to remove him from his management position as defendants in  
26 this action.

27 The guiding cases plainly hold that, in determining whether a claim is preempted,  
28 courts look to the conduct of the defendants against whom the complaint is brought and

1 compare it to the “prohibited personnel practices” of the CSRA. “If the conduct that  
2 Appellants challenge in this action falls within the scope of the CSRA’s ‘prohibited  
3 personnel practices,’ then the CSRA’s administrative procedures are Appellant’s only  
4 remedy.” *Orsay*, 289 F.3d at 1128; *see also Mangano*, 529 F.3d at 1246. Defendants cite  
5 no case in which the CSRA has been held to preempt a claim against defendants who were  
6 not: (1) government agencies or their employees acting in the scope of their employment, (2)  
7 other government officials arguably acting within the scope of their employment, or (3)  
8 government employees pursuing a valid administrative grievance process.

9 The preemption requirement that an action be based on a “prohibited personnel  
10 practice” or a “personnel action” committed by the defendants ensures that those against  
11 whom an administrative complaint is brought are agencies, officials, employees, or, in at  
12 least some sense, agents of the federal government who took steps resulting in “personnel  
13 action” against the plaintiff. Damages caused by such federal employees or agencies  
14 resulting in “personnel action” are thus subject to an effective, if not complete remedy in a  
15 CSRA administrative process, because in such a process the claimant’s employment  
16 relationship and the persons who caused damage to it are under the control of the federal  
17 government and/or the employing agency. Other types of damage find no remedy in the  
18 administrative processes provided by the CSRA. The damage inflicted by such defendants  
19 easily transcends, as it is alleged to have done here, the loss of a particular employment  
20 relationship.

21 Defendants cite *United States v. Fausto*, 484 U.S. 439 (1988), and its progeny for the  
22 proposition that there is no remedy for a wrong suffered by a federal employee if the CSRA  
23 does not provide one. But *Fausto* only applies in circumstances in which the CSRA  
24 preempts a plaintiff’s claim. The claim in *Fausto* was only preempted because the act  
25 complained of by Fausto constituted “personnel action” against him by his employing agency  
26 and thus was covered by the CSRA. Under such circumstances, the CSRA both clearly  
27 applied and clearly precluded Fausto from obtaining review of the “personnel action” against  
28 him because Fausto was a nonpreference eligible employee in an excepted service position.

1 Thus, the court held that no remedy, either administrative or otherwise, was available to the  
2 claimant. Defendants have cited similar cases from lower courts that follow *Fausto* in this  
3 respect. However, neither *Fausto*, nor any of its progeny suggest, as Defendants argue, that  
4 the scope of CSRA preemption should be extended beyond the applicability of the CSRA  
5 itself.

6 Because, under the circumstances presented here, the complained of acts constitute  
7 neither “prohibited personnel practices” nor “personnel actions,” the CSRA does not preempt  
8 Gilding’s Complaint.

9 **II. The PMS Does Not Preempt Plaintiff’s Claim.**

10 NATCA further asserts that the grievance procedure outlined in the PMS is also  
11 applicable and provides Gilding with the exclusive venue in which to grieve the conduct of  
12 Defendants in this action. The PMS grievance procedure is set forth in paragraphs four and  
13 five of chapter three of the PMS, and it explicitly limits the scope of the preemptive effect  
14 of the PMS grievance procedure. According to the PMS, its grievance procedure is the “sole  
15 and exclusive method by which . . . employees can seek relief from the FAA, Department of  
16 Transportation, and/or the United States Government for issues related to the matters covered  
17 by this paragraph.”<sup>5</sup> PMS Chapter 3 ¶ 4 § (a).

18 Section (b) of paragraph four then specifies that the “matters covered by this  
19 paragraph include: “(i) adverse or disciplinary actions covered under agency wide orders or  
20 directives . . . and (ii) matters of personal concern or dissatisfaction to any employee that are  
21 subject to control of FAA management or any matter in which an employee alleges that  
22 coercion, reprisal, or retaliation have been practiced against him/her.”

23 Defendants contend that Gilding’s claim is subject to the PMS grievance procedure  
24 because it constitutes a matter “in which an employee alleges that coercion, reprisal, or  
25 retaliation have been practiced against him/her.” Defendant argues that this clause, unlike

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27 <sup>5</sup>Two other administrative procedures are possibly applicable to specified claims of  
28 FAA employees, but neither of these change the preemptive scope of the PMS and neither  
is alleged to be applicable here.

1 its predecessor, is not limited to matters that are “subject to control of FAA management.”  
2 Thus, Defendants apparently argue that the FAA PMS grievance procedures extend to  
3 persons and entities over which the FAA has no authority or control. Such an interpretation  
4 of this provision is implausible, and does not appear to be accepted by the FAA itself, as  
5 evidenced by its indication to Gilding that no grievance procedure applied to his claim  
6 against his co-employees. *See Thomas Jefferson Univ. v. Shalala*, 512 U.S. 504, 512 (1994)  
7 (“We must give substantial deference to an agency’s interpretation of its own regulations.”).

8 Even assuming, however, that the regulations did give the FAA administrative process  
9 jurisdiction over persons and entities over which it otherwise has no authority, the  
10 availability of the FAA grievance procedure would not preempt Plaintiff’s state law claims.  
11 As the PMS itself makes clear, the FAA grievance procedure is only exclusive for those  
12 employees who assert claims against the FAA, the Department of Transportation, or the  
13 United States Government. Because Plaintiff’s claims are not against any of these entities,  
14 the FAA PMS is not the exclusive procedure by which Gilding must pursue his claims  
15 against Defendants. To be removed from state court, the federal remedy must “provide the  
16 exclusive cause of action for the claim asserted.” *Beneficial*, 539 U.S. at 10-11. Thus, the  
17 existence of the FAA administrative procedure does not bar Gilding’s claims against these  
18 Defendants, and Gilding’s claims are not completely pre-empted by federal law. Remand  
19 to state court, then, is mandated.

#### 20 ATTORNEYS’ FEES

21 28 U.S.C. § 1447(C) authorizes the Court, in its order remanding the case to “require  
22 payment of just costs and any actual expenses, including attorney fees, incurred as a result  
23 of the removal.” Gilding requests such an award in this case. The Court maintains  
24 jurisdiction after the remand order to consider such requests. *See, e.g., Bryant v. Britt*, 420  
25 F. 3d 161 (2nd Cir. 2005). The Court shall consider Plaintiff’s request upon his compliance  
26 with local rule 54.2. Therefore,

27 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Motion to Remand to State Court (Dkt.  
28 #10) is **GRANTED**.

