

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Yuri Doering v. OSC Tires Inc., et al.

No. 8:25-cv-01940-MRA-ADS (C.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2025) · No. 8:25-cv-01940-MRA-ADS · Decided
September 12, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of California orders Plaintiff Yuri Doering to show cause why the Court should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over state-law claims arising from alleged disability-access violations. The Court directs Plaintiff and counsel to provide information concerning statutory damages and whether they qualify as high-frequency litigants under California law, warning that failure to respond may result in declining supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Monica Ramirez Almadani
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of California
DECIDED	September 12, 2025
DOCKET	8:25-cv-01940-MRA-ADS
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The district court issued an order to show cause requiring the plaintiff to explain why the court should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims accompanying the federal Americans with Disabilities Act claim.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 is discretionary. In deciding whether to exercise it, the court considers the statutory grounds for declining jurisdiction and weighs judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished
PARTIES	Yuri Doering v. OSC Tires, Inc., Debra M. Kengen, Does 1-10

TOPICS

subject matter jurisdiction

civil procedure

public accommodations discrimination

ada / disability

remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

supplemental jurisdiction

Americans with Disabilities Act

California disability-access litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the court should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiff's Unruh Act and related California state-law claims.
2. Whether plaintiff and plaintiff's counsel qualify as high-frequency litigants under California Civil Procedure Code section 425.55(b)(1)-(2).
3. What statutory damages plaintiff seeks and whether the circumstances support declining supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

HOLDINGS

1. Supplemental jurisdiction is discretionary rather than mandatory, and the court may decline to exercise it when one of the circumstances identified in 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c) is present, while considering judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity. The court did not make a final determination on whether to exercise jurisdiction in this order.
2. The court ordered plaintiff to show cause and required plaintiff and counsel to submit declarations addressing the amount of statutory damages sought and the facts necessary to determine whether plaintiff and counsel meet California's high-frequency-litigant definitions.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The Supreme Court has recognized that supplemental jurisdiction is “a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff's choice.””

“The statute thereby reflects the understanding that, when deciding whether to exercise supplemental jurisdiction, ‘a federal court should consider and weigh in each case, and at every stage of litigation, the values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.’”

“In light of the foregoing, the Court hereby orders Plaintiff to show cause in writing why the Court should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the Unruh Act and related state law claims in this matter.”

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Yuri Doering sued OSC Tires, Inc., Debra M. Kengen, and Does 1-10, alleging an ADA claim for injunctive relief and related California claims seeking damages and injunctive relief. The state-law claims included claims under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the California Disabled Persons Act, California Health and Safety Code § 19955 et seq., and negligence. The court focused on California's heightened pleading and fee requirements for

construction-related accessibility claims and high-frequency litigants, and required information relevant to whether exercising supplemental jurisdiction would undermine those state-law policies.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed the action on August 29, 2025, asserting an ADA claim and related California statutory and negligence claims. The court issued this sua sponte order to show cause and directed plaintiff and counsel to submit a written response and declarations addressing statutory damages and whether they qualify as high-frequency litigants. The order did not finally determine whether supplemental jurisdiction would be exercised.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- City of Chicago v. International College of Surgeons, 522 U.S. 156, 172-73 (1997)
- United Mine Workers of America v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966)
- Carnegie-Mellon University v. Cohill, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988)
- Arroyo v. Rosas, 19 F.4th 1202, 1207, 1211-12 (9th Cir. 2021)
- Whitaker v. Mac, 411 F. Supp. 3d 1108, 1116 (C.D. Cal. 2019)
- Sehutza v. Cuddeback, 262 F. Supp. 3d 1025, 1031 (S.D. Cal. 2017)

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