

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Marquise Bailey v. ATN Building Materials, Inc.

Bailey v. ATN Building Materials · No. 2:25-cv-02564-JLS-DFM · Decided April 2, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of California orders the plaintiff to show cause why the court should not decline supplemental jurisdiction over claims under California’s Unruh Act and other state laws. The order discusses California’s heightened pleading and filing requirements for construction-related accessibility claims and high-frequency litigants. It requires the plaintiff to identify the statutory damages sought and submit declarations addressing whether the plaintiff and counsel qualify as high-frequency litigants, warning that failure to respond or an inadequate response may result in dismissal.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Josephine L. Staton
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of California
DECIDED	April 2, 2025
DOCKET	2:25-cv-02564-JLS-DFM
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The district court issued an order to show cause requiring Plaintiff to explain why the court should not decline supplemental jurisdiction over the Unruh Act and other state-law claims arising alongside the federal Americans with Disabilities Act claim.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; district court civil minutes order with no reporter citation.
PARTIES	Marquise Bailey v. ATN Building Materials, Inc.

TOPICS

- subject matter jurisdiction
- civil procedure
- construction law
- ada / disability
- damages

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the district court should decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Unruh Act and other state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).
2. Whether Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel qualify as high-frequency litigants under California law and whether the complaint seeks statutory damages subject to California's heightened requirements.

HOLDINGS

1. The court did not make a final determination on supplemental jurisdiction; instead, it ordered Plaintiff to show cause why the court should not decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims.
2. The court ordered Plaintiff to identify the statutory damages sought and to submit sworn declarations from Plaintiff and counsel providing facts necessary to determine whether either qualifies as a high-frequency litigant under California law.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Even if supplemental jurisdiction exists, however, district courts have discretion to decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction.” (Order at 1)

“Failure to respond may, without further warning, result in dismissal of the entire action without prejudice.” (Order at 3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The complaint alleges a violation of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act involving accessibility and seeks injunctive relief. Plaintiff also seeks statutory damages under California's Unruh Act and asserts other state-law claims, apparently based on alleged construction-related accessibility violations.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed a federal complaint asserting an ADA claim for injunctive relief and California Unruh Act and other state-law claims for damages. The district court ordered Plaintiff to respond within ten days and provide information concerning the amount of statutory damages and whether Plaintiff or counsel qualified as high-frequency litigants. The court warned that failure to respond could result in dismissal of the entire action without prejudice and that an inadequate response would result in dismissal of the state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Velez v. Il Fornaio (America) Corp., CV 3:18-1840 CAB (MDD), 2018 WL 6446169, at *6 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2018)
- City of Chicago v. International College of Surgeons, 522 U.S. 156, 173 (1997)
- Link v. Wabash Railroad Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629-633 (1962)
- Hells Canyon Preservation Council v. U.S. Forest Service, 403 F.3d 683, 689 (9th Cir. 2005)

OPINION

Marquise Bailey v. ATN Building Materials, Inc.

PER CURIAM.

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No. 2:25-cv-02564-JLS-DFM Date: April 02, 2025 Title: Marquise Bailey v. ATN Building Materials, Inc. et al

Present: HONORABLE JOSEPHINE L. STATON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kelly Davis N/A Deputy Clerk Court Reporter ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFF:

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANT: Not Present Not Present

PROCEEDINGS: (IN CHAMBERS) ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE

SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION

The Complaint filed in this action asserts a claim for injunctive relief arising out of an alleged violation of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act and a claim for damages pursuant to California’s Unruh Act and other state-law claims. Accordingly, the Court ORDERS Plaintiff to show cause why the Court should not decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s Unruh Act claim and other state-law claims. See 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). “In 2012, in an attempt to deter baseless claims and vexatious litigation, California adopted heightened pleading requirements for disability discrimination lawsuits under the Unruh Act.” Velez v. Il Fornaio (America) Corp., CV 3:18-1840 CAB (MDD), 2018 WL 6446169, at *6 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2018). These heightened pleading requirements apply to actions alleging a “construction-related accessibility claim,” which California law defines as “any civil claim in a civil action with respect to a place of public accommodation, including but not limited to, a claim brought under Section 51, 54, 54.1, or 55, based wholly or in part on an alleged violation of any construction-related accessibility standard.” Cal. Civ. Code § 55.52(a)(1). Moreover, California imposes additional limitations on “high-frequency litigants,” defined as: A plaintiff who has filed 10 or more complaints alleging a construction- related accessibility violation within the 12-month period immediately preceding the filing of the current complaint alleging a construction-related accessibility violation.

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No. 2:25-cv-02564-JLS-DFM Date: April 02, 2025 Title: Marquise Bailey v. ATN Building Materials, Inc. et al Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.55(b)(1). The definition of “high-frequency litigant” also extends to attorneys. See Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.55(b)(2). “High frequency litigants” are subject to a special filing fee and further heightened pleading requirements. See Cal. Gov. Code § 70616.5; Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.50(a)(4)(A). By enacting restrictions on the filing of construction-related accessibility claims, California has expressed a desire to limit the financial burdens California’s businesses may face for claims for statutory damages under the Unruh Act. Plaintiffs who file these actions in federal court evade these limits and pursue state law damages in a manner inconsistent with the state law’s requirements. In an action over which a district court possesses original jurisdiction, that court “shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). Even if supplemental jurisdiction exists, however, district courts have discretion to decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). Such discretion may be exercised “[d]epending on a host of factors” including “the circumstances of the particular case, the nature of the state law claims, the character of the governing state law, and the relationship between the state and federal claims.” *City of Chicago v. Int’l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. 156, 173 (1997). Accordingly, Plaintiff is ORDERED to show cause, in writing, no later than ten (10) days from the date of this Order, why the Court should not decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s Unruh Act claim and other state-law claims. In so responding, Plaintiff is further ORDERED to:

- (1) identify the amount of statutory damages Plaintiff seeks to recover; and
- (2) provide declarations from Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel, signed under penalty of perjury, providing all facts necessary for the Court to determine if each is a “high-frequency litigant.” Failure to respond may, without further warning, result in dismissal of the entire action without prejudice. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b) (stating that dismissal is warranted “[i]f the plaintiff fails to ... comply with ... a court order”); see *Link v. Wabash R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629-33 (1962) (holding that while Rule 41(b) explicitly authorizes motions to

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

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claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). Initials of Deputy Clerk: kd

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