

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Miriam Maldonado v. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, et al.

No. 2:25-cv-10853-JAK (PVCx) · No. No. 2:25-cv-10853-JAK (PVCx) · Decided November 19, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of California ordered Plaintiff Miriam Maldonado to show cause why the court should not decline supplemental jurisdiction over her state-law claims, including claims under the Unruh Civil Rights Act. The court cited California requirements applicable to high-frequency litigants and ordered Plaintiff to identify the statutory damages sought and submit a supporting declaration by December 3, 2025; Defendants may respond by December 10, 2025.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Central District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	John A. Kronstadt
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Central District of California
DECIDED	November 19, 2025
DOCKET	No. 2:25-cv-10853-JAK (PVCx)
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	On review of the complaint, the district court issued an order to show cause why it should not decline supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Supplemental jurisdiction is discretionary; the court considers whether the claims form part of the same Article III case or controversy and, in deciding whether to exercise jurisdiction, considers judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; district court order to show cause with no reporter citation

TOPICS

- subject matter jurisdiction
- civil procedure
- ada / disability

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the court should decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims because California has imposed heightened pleading and fee requirements for construction-related accessibility claims brought by high-frequency litigants.
2. What information plaintiff must provide in response to the order to show cause concerning the amount of statutory damages sought and whether plaintiff qualifies as a high-frequency litigant.

HOLDINGS

1. Supplemental jurisdiction over state-law claims that form part of the same Article III case or controversy is discretionary, and the court must consider judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity at every stage of the litigation.
2. Before deciding whether to decline supplemental jurisdiction, the court may require plaintiff to explain why the state-law claims should remain in federal court and to provide evidence relevant to plaintiff's status as a high-frequency litigant.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“This “is a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff’s right.”” (1)

“Failure to file a timely response to this Order to Show Cause may result in the dismissal of the state-law claims without prejudice by declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over them, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).” (2)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The complaint asserted ADA claims, Unruh Act claims, and other California-law claims involving alleged accessibility violations. The court's docket review showed that, during the year before filing the complaint, plaintiff had filed more than ten actions advancing construction-related accessibility claims. The court concluded that plaintiff would qualify as a high-frequency litigant in California Superior Court and required information concerning statutory damages and plaintiff's high-frequency-litigant status.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed a federal action alleging violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the California Unruh Civil Rights Act, and other California laws. The complaint asserted supplemental jurisdiction as the basis for the state-law claims. Before making a final jurisdictional determination, the court ordered plaintiff to show cause why the state-law claims should not be dismissed without prejudice under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- United Mine Workers v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966)
- Nishimoto v. Federman-Bachrach & Assocs., 903 F.2d 709, 715 (9th Cir. 1990)
- Whitaker v. RCP Belmont Shore LLC, No. LA CV19-09561 JAK (JEMx), 2020 WL 3800449, at *6–8 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2020)
- Garibay v. Rodriguez, No. 2:18-cv-09187-PA (AFMx), 2019 WL 5204294, at *1–6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 27, 2019)
- Perri v. Thrifty Payless, No. 2:19-CV-07829-CJC (SKx), 2019 WL 7882068, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 8, 2019)

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