

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Robert Mena v. Poppi Johnson LLC et al.

Mena v. Poppi Johnson LLC · No. 8:25-cv-02589-MRA-KES · Decided December 23, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Central District of California orders Plaintiff Robert Mena to show cause why the Court should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over his California state-law claims. The order focuses on California’s procedural restrictions on construction-related accessibility claims and high-frequency litigants, and on the considerations governing supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). Plaintiff must identify the statutory damages sought and submit declarations addressing the litigation histories of Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel.

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, Central District of California
DECIDED	December 23, 2025
DOCKET	8:25-cv-02589-MRA-KES
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	After Plaintiff filed a federal ADA claim and related California state-law claims, the district court issued an order to show cause why it should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 is discretionary; the court must consider the statutory grounds for declining jurisdiction and weigh judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Nonprecedential district court order; precedential status not otherwise specified in the source.

TOPICS

- subject matter jurisdiction
- civil procedure
- pleadings
- ada / disability
- remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the district court should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Unruh Act and related California state-law claims.
2. Whether the court should require Plaintiff and counsel to provide information necessary to determine whether they qualify as high-frequency litigants under California law.

HOLDINGS

1. Supplemental jurisdiction is discretionary rather than mandatory, and a federal court may decline to exercise it when one of the grounds identified in 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c) is present, while considering judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.
2. Before deciding whether to exercise supplemental jurisdiction, the court may require Plaintiff and counsel to submit declarations and other information bearing on their status as high-frequency litigants under California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.55.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The supplemental jurisdiction statute enumerates the following situations in which a district court can decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction:” (at 172)

“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.” (at 173)

“a confluence of several California-law rules ha[s] combined to create a highly unusual systemic impact on ADA-based Unruh Act cases that clearly threatens to have a significant adverse impact on federal-state comity.” (at 1211)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Robert Mena sued Poppi Johnson LLC, M-L Partnership, and Doe defendants, alleging disability-accessibility violations and related state-law claims. The federal claim arose under the ADA, while the state claims sought damages and, for some claims, injunctive relief. The order focused on California's statutory restrictions and procedural reforms concerning construction-related accessibility claims and high-frequency litigants.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Robert Mena filed the action on November 18, 2025, asserting an ADA claim for injunctive relief and state-law claims under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the California Disabled Persons Act, California Health and Safety Code section 19955 et seq., and negligence. The court had not yet finally resolved supplemental jurisdiction and ordered Plaintiff to respond within 14 days with information concerning statutory damages and whether Plaintiff or counsel qualified as high-frequency litigants under California law. The court warned that failure to respond could result in declining supplemental jurisdiction over the Unruh Act and related state-law claims.

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)
- 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)
- Schutza v. Cuddeback, 262 F. Supp. 3d 1025, 1031 (S.D. Cal. 2017)
- Carnegie-Mellon University v. Cohill, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988)

OPINION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL MINUTES — GENERAL Case No. 8:25-cv-02589-MRA-KES Date December 23, 2025 Title Robert Mena v. Poppi Johnson LLC et al. Present: The Honorable MONICA RAMIREZ ALMADANT, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE Priscilla Deason for None Present Melissa H. Kunig Deputy Clerk Court Reporter Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs: Attorneys Present for Defendants: None Present None Present Proceedings: (IN CHAMBERS) ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE COURT SHOULD EXERCISE SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION OVER PLAINTIFF’S STATE LAW CLAIMS On November 18, 2025, Plaintiff Robert Mena filed this action against Defendants Poppi Johnson LLC, M-L Partnership, and Does 1-10, asserting claims for (1) injunctive relief under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12010-12213; (2) damages pursuant to California’s Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”), Cal. Civ.

Code §§ 51-53; (3) damages pursuant to California’s Disabled Persons Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 54; (4) damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California’s Health and Safety Code § 19955, et seq.; and (5) negligence. ECF 1. Plaintiff maintains that the Court has “pendant [sic] jurisdiction” over the state law claims. Id. § 7; see 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

However, that a court may exercise pendent or supplemental jurisdiction “does not mean that jurisdiction must be exercised in all cases.” City of Chicago v. Int’l Coll. of Surgeons, 522 U.S. 156, 172 (1997). The Supreme Court has recognized that supplemental jurisdiction is “a doctrine of discretion, not of plaintiff’s choice.” Id. (quoting United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966)).

The supplemental jurisdiction statute enumerates the following situations in which a district court can decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction: (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law, (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction, (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has

original jurisdiction, or (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction.

28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). “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 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL MINUTES — GENERAL Case No. 8:25-cv-02589-MRA-KES Date December 23, 2025 Title Robert Mena v. Poppi Johnson LLC et al. at every stage of litigation, the values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.’” *Int’l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. at 173 (quoting *Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988)).

The Ninth Circuit has acknowledged that a “confluence of several California-law rules ha[s] combined to create a highly unusual systemic impact on ADA-based Unruh Act cases that clearly threatens to have a significant adverse impact on federal-state comity.” *Arroyo v. Rosas*, 19 F.4th 1202, 1211 (9th Cir. 2021).

Under the ADA, the only remedy available to a private litigant is prospective injunctive relief. 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a). However, in passing the Unruh Act, California “chose a different route” and created “a state law cause of action that relies dispositively on the ADA’s substantive rules but that expands the remedies available in a private action.” *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1211; see *Cal. Civ.*

Code §§ 52(a), 55.56(a), 55.56(f). This shift resulted in ADA-Unruh Act lawsuits “frequently target[ing] ‘small businesses on the basis of boilerplate complaints’ to pursue ‘quick cash settlements rather than correction of the accessibility violation.’” *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1207 (quoting *Cal. Civ. Proc. Code* § 425.55(a)(2)).

To address “concern[s] that high-frequency litigants may be using the [Unruh Act] to obtain monetary relief for themselves without accompanying adjustments to locations to assure accessibility to others,” California implemented a series of procedural reforms. *Jd.* at 1211-12.

In 2012, the Legislature adopted a heightened pleading standard for any “construction-related accessibility claim” under the Unruh Act, as defined at *Cal. Civ. Proc. Code* § 55.52(a)(1). See *Cal. Civ. Proc. Code* § 425.50(a) (2013).

The special pleading rules require any plaintiff bringing a “construction-related accessibility claim” to file a verified complaint containing specific facts “sufficient to allow a reasonable person to identify the basis of the violation or violations supporting the[ir] claim.” *Jd.* §§ 425.50(a) (1)-(3), (b)(1).

In 2015, the Legislature imposed additional requirements on “high-frequency litigant(s),” as defined at *Cal. Civ. Proc. Code* § 425.55(b)(1)-(2). See *Arroyo*, 19 F.4th at 1207. Under the stricter pleading standard, a “high-frequency litigant” must also disclose: (1) whether the complaint is

filed by, or on behalf of, a high-frequency litigant; (2) in the case of a high-frequency litigant who is a plaintiff, the number of complaints alleging construction-related accessibility claims filed by the high-frequency litigant during the 12 months prior to filing the instant complaint; (3) the reason the individual was in the geographic area of the defendant's business; and (4) the reason why the individual desired to access the defendant's business.

Id. § 425.50(a)(4)(A)) (2015). The Legislature also imposed a "high-frequency litigant fee," above and beyond the ordinary civil filing fee. See Cal. Gov't Code § 70616.5 (2015). UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL MINUTES — GENERAL Case No. 8:25-cv-02589-MRA-KES Date December 23, 2025 Title Robert Mena v. Poppi Johnson LLC et al. In recognition of California's efforts to reduce the abuse of California's disability access laws, district courts within the state have determined that the interests of fairness and comity counsel against exercising supplemental jurisdiction over "construction-related accessibility claims" under the Unruh Act, as well as related state law claims, brought by a "high-frequency litigant." See, e.g., *Whitaker v. Mac*, 411 F. Supp. 3d 1108, 1116 (C.D.

Cal. 2019) (declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiffs Unruh Act claims because doing so would allow plaintiff to "circumvent restrictions California has imposed on Unruh Act claims"); *Schutza v. Cuddeback*, 262 F. Supp. 3d 1025, 1031 (S.D. Cal. 2017) (finding that it would be improper to allow plaintiff, a high-frequency litigant, to "use federal court as an end-around to California's pleading requirements"); see also *Arroyo*, 19 F.Ath at 1211 (holding that the district court's "principal justification" for declining supplemental jurisdiction—that "the distinctive configuration of California-law rules" would be "rendered ineffectual if the district court were to exercise supplemental jurisdiction"—was not an abuse of discretion).

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. See 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

In responding to this Order to Show Cause: 1. Plaintiff must identify the amount of statutory damages sought. 2. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel shall support their Response with declarations, signed under penalty of perjury, providing all facts necessary for the Court to determine if Plaintiff and Plaintiffs counsel meet the definition of "high-frequency litigant" as provided by California Civil Procedure Code section 425.55(b)(1)-(2).

This includes, but is not limited to: a. The number of "construction-related accessibility claims" filed by Plaintiff in the 12 months preceding the filing of the present claim; and b. The number of "construction-related accessibility claims" in which Plaintiffs counsel has represented "high-frequency litigant" plaintiffs in the 12 months preceding the filing of the present claim.

Plaintiff shall file a response to this Order to Show Cause no later than 14 days from the date of this Order. Failure to timely or adequately respond to this Order to Show Cause may, without further warning, result in the Court declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Unruh Act and related state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

IT IS SO ORDERED. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL MINUTES — GENERAL Case No. 8:25-cv-02589-MRA-KES Date December 23, 2025 Title Robert Mena v. Poppi Johnson LLC et al. Initials of Deputy Clerk pd/mku