UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No. 8:24-cv-00582-FWS-DFM Date: March 27, 2024
Title: Dennis Cooper v. Yolanda D. Hernandez *et al.*

Present: **HONORABLE FRED W. SLAUGHTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

Melissa H. Kunig	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter
Attorneys Present for Plaintiff:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
Not Present	Not Present

PROCEEDINGS: (IN CHAMBERS) ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE: SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION

The court is in receipt of the Complaint filed in this action, which asserts claims under the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. § 12131 et seq., California's Unruh Civil Rights Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 51-53, California's Disabled Persons Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 54 et seq., California Health and Safety Code § 19955 et seq., and for negligence. (Dkt. 1.) The court observes that it possesses only supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

The supplemental jurisdiction statute "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 the litigation, the values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.'" *City of Chicago v. Int'l Coll. of Surgeons*, 522 U.S. 156, 173 (1997) (emphasis added) (quoting *Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988)). Given relevant authority on the court's exercise of supplemental jurisdiction, including but not limited to Ninth Circuit's decisions in *Arroyo v. Rosas*, 19 F.4th 1202 (9th Cir. 2021) and *Vo v. Choi*, 49 F.4th 1167 (9th Cir. 2022), the court **ORDERS** Plaintiff to show cause in writing why this court should exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims asserted in the Complaint on or before **April 12, 2024, at 5:00 p.m.**

Failure to adequately comply with the court's order may result in dismissal of this action with prejudice and without further notice. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); *Link v. Wabash R.R.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629 (1962) ("The authority of a federal trial court to dismiss a plaintiffs action with prejudice because of his failure to prosecute cannot seriously be doubted."); *Hells Canyon Pres. Council v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 403 F.3d 693, 689 (9th Cir. 2005) ("[C]ourts may dismiss under Rule 41(b) sua sponte, at least under certain circumstances."); *Ash v. Cvetkov*, 739 F.2d 493, 496 (9th Cir. 1984) ("It is within the inherent power of the court to sua sponte dismiss a case for lack of prosecution.").

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Initials of Deputy Clerk: mku