

United States District Court
Southern District of Texas

ENTERED

June 17, 2022

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

ECHO WARE,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
v.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. H-21-0067
	§	
AUTOZONERS, LLC,	§	
	§	
Defendant.	§	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Plaintiff, Echo Ware ("Plaintiff"), brings this action against her former employer AutoZoners, LLC ("Defendant"), for sex discrimination in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("Title VII"), as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, et seq., and for retaliation in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 215(a)(3).¹ Pending before the court are Defendant AutoZoners, LLC's Motion for Summary Judgment ("Defendant's MSJ") (Docket Entry No. 14), Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment on Defendants' Affirmative Defenses and/or Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings ("Plaintiff's MSJ") (Docket Entry No. 15), and

¹Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, pp. 1-2. Plaintiff's Original Complaint also asserted claims against AutoZone, Inc. Id. at 1. The parties moved jointly to dismiss AutoZone, Inc. without prejudice on July 26, 2021 (Joint Motion to Dismiss, Docket Entry No. 10), and the court granted the motion that same day (Order, Docket Entry No. 11). Page numbers for docket entries in the record refer to the pagination inserted at the top of the page by the court's electronic filing system, CM/ECF.

Plaintiff's Objections to and Motion to Strike Summary Judgment Evidence Proffered by Defendants ("Plaintiff's Motion to Strike") (Docket Entry No. 16). For the reasons stated below, Defendant's MSJ will be granted, Plaintiff's MSJ will be denied as moot, and Plaintiff's Motion to Strike will be denied. Both parties have filed motions in limine,² which will be denied as moot.

I. Undisputed Facts

Plaintiff is female.³ On January 4, 2020, Plaintiff was hired as a Parts Sales Manager ("PSM") by AutoZone Store #5892 in Houston, Texas.⁴ That same day, Plaintiff began her training as a new employee and learned about AutoZone's Employee Handbook and Code of Conduct.⁵ On January 7, 2020, Plaintiff acknowledged

²Defendant AutoZoners, LLC's Motion in Limine ("Defendant's Motion in Limine"), Docket Entry No. 18; Plaintiff's Motion in Limine, Docket Entry No. 19.

³Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 2 ¶ 9; Answer and Affirmative and Other Defenses, Docket Entry No. 5, p. 6 ¶ 23.

⁴Oral Deposition of AutoZoners, L.L.C., by and through Ms. Janesa Boudreaux-Lowery and Ms. Laura Berry ("Lowery and Berry Deposition Excerpts"), Exhibit 2 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-3, p. 2 line 24 - p. 3 line 3; see also AutoZoners Information on Echo Ware, Exhibit 4-A to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 6.

⁵Oral Deposition of Echo Ware ("Plaintiff's Deposition"), Exhibit 1 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-2, p. 4 lines 12-23; p. 7 line 15 - p. 8 line 20; see also Declaration of Derrick Martin ("Martin Declaration"), Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 2 ¶¶ 8-9 (stating that all AutoZone employees receive a copy of the AutoZone Store Handbook and Code of Conduct upon starting their employment, and that Plaintiff acknowledged receipt of the handbook and code and agreed to comply with all policies and procedures set forth therein).

having received AutoZone's Employee Handbook and Code of Conduct and agreed to abide by these policies.⁶

AutoZone's Employee Handbook is provided to all employees upon hiring and is intended to be a reference to the policies that govern employment.⁷ Employees must acknowledge receipt of the handbook, and they can access the handbook at any time through AutoZone's internal system or print a copy at the store.⁸ All AutoZone employees "are expected to read th[e] handbook and abide by AutoZone's policies and Code of Conduct."⁹ AutoZone's Employee Handbook states that AutoZone prohibits "unauthorized possession or removal of AutoZone's or an AutoZoner's property including but not limited to merchandise identified as managers dispose, markdown, throwaway, in-store use, DC use, salvage, or warehouse damages."¹⁰ The handbook also states that "[n]oncompliance with AutoZone policy,

⁶Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 2 ¶ 9; User Compliance Report, Exhibit 4-B to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 7.

⁷Lowery and Berry Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 2 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-3, p. 20 line 15 - p. 21 line 21; AutoZone's Store Handbook FY20, Exhibit 4-C to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 11.

⁸Lowery and Berry Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 2 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-3, p. 20 line 15 - p. 21 line 7; AutoZone's Store Handbook FY20, Exhibit 4-C to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 18.

⁹AutoZone's Store Handbook FY20, Exhibit 4-C to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 11.

¹⁰Id. at 54.

poor performance or misconduct is subject to corrective action up to and including termination.”¹¹

When Plaintiff began working at AutoZone a clerical error resulted in discrepancies in Plaintiff’s paycheck.¹² Plaintiff’s hire date was incorrectly entered into AutoZone’s payroll system as January 16, 2020, instead of January 4, 2020.¹³ As a result, AutoZone’s computerized system did not automatically generate an employee ID number for Plaintiff at the time of her start date, and Plaintiff could not use an employee ID number to clock in or out on AutoZone’s digital timekeeping system from January 4 through January 15.¹⁴ Because Plaintiff could not clock in and out of the digital system, AutoZone’s automated payroll system did not register her hours worked and thus failed to pay her for those hours.¹⁵

On January 7, 2020, Plaintiff complained that she had not been issued a paycheck.¹⁶ Plaintiff was advised that her paycheck for

¹¹Id. at 53.

¹²Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant’s MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 4 ¶ 22.

¹³Id.

¹⁴Lowery and Berry Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 2 to Defendant’s MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-3, p. 16 lines 4-14; Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant’s MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 4 ¶ 23.

¹⁵Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant’s MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 5 ¶ 24.

¹⁶Plaintiff’s Deposition, Exhibit 1 to Defendant’s MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-2, p. 10 line 24 - p. 11 line 1.

the pay period ending on January 18, 2020, would compensate her for the time she spent in orientation.¹⁷ But when the paycheck for the pay period from January 5 - January 18, 2020, was issued on January 24, 2020, it did not contain compensation for hours that could not be entered into AutoZone's digital system - hours from January 4 through January 11, 2020.¹⁸ Upon receipt of this paycheck, Plaintiff notified AutoZone that her paycheck was incorrect and did not include her manually-tracked hours.¹⁹ AutoZone's Human Resources corrected the error and overnighted checks to Plaintiff for all the hours she had worked that were not entered into the digital system.²⁰

On January 18, 2020, Plaintiff called Ms. Rosalind Anderson, the store manager, and stated that she was having car trouble.²¹ That same day Kevin Williams, Plaintiff's co-worker and fellow PSM, reported to Ms. Anderson that Plaintiff's car was stuck by the side of the road and that Plaintiff had taken a battery out of the

¹⁷Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 5 ¶ 25.

¹⁸Id. ¶¶ 26-27.

¹⁹Id. ¶ 27.

²⁰Id. ¶ 28.

²¹Oral Deposition of Ms. Rosalind Yvette Anderson ("Anderson Deposition"), Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff's Response in Opposition to Defendant AutoZoners, LLC's Motion for Summary Judgment ("Plaintiff's Response"), Docket Entry No. 24-3, p. 23 lines 7-10. See id. at 17 lines 7-8 (indicating that Ms. Anderson is a store manager).

store.²² Plaintiff later stated in an interview that "[she] was told it was a loaner battery," that she could use the battery to get her car, and that she "borrowed and brought the battery back on [January] 18th" within the span of an hour.²³ In her deposition Plaintiff testified that she "requested to use a loaner battery" and "was given approval by [Mr. Williams]." ²⁴

Ms. Anderson reported Mr. Williams' report of Plaintiff's unauthorized property removal to District Manager Janesa Lowery in accordance with AutoZone's Problem-Solving Procedure.²⁵ Ms. Lowery reported the information to Michael Warren, who opened an investigation.²⁶ Mr. Warren is responsible for investigating allegations of unauthorized removal of company property.²⁷

²²See id. at 24 lines 20-24 (relating Mr. Williams' report to Ms. Anderson); 19 lines 11-21 (stating that Mr. Williams was a PSM and had the same job duties as Plaintiff).

²³Interview Statement, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 117.

²⁴Plaintiff's Deposition, Exhibit 2 to Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24-2, p. 45 lines 16-18.

²⁵Anderson Deposition, Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24-3, p. 22 lines 10-13, p. 35 line 4 - p. 36 line 1; see also AutoZone's Store Handbook FY20, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 27-28 (employees are to "[r]eport problems or concerns, either in writing or by expressing verbally, to [their] immediate manager/supervisor" and listing "application of AutoZone policies, practices, rules, regulations and procedures" as an example of a "concern").

²⁶Excerpts from Oral Deposition of Michael Warren ("Warren Deposition Excerpts"), Exhibit 3 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-4, p. 2 lines 1-11 (identifying Janesa Lowery as Janesa Boudreaux).

²⁷Id. at 5 line 25 - p. 6 line 6.

Mr. Warren's fact investigation began on January 27, 2020, and involved interviewing the three individuals present in Store #5892 on the date of the incident: Plaintiff, Mr. Williams, and Isaiah Villasana, an AutoZone Customer Service Representative.²⁸ All three interviews were transcribed by Mr. Warren, witnessed by Ms. Lowery, and signed by Mr. Warren, Ms. Lowery, and the respective witness.²⁹

Mr. Williams stated in his interview that he saw Plaintiff take a new battery from the shelf and leave the store with it.³⁰ Mr. Williams further stated that he did not authorize the removal of the new battery, that he told Plaintiff not to take it, and that he warned her she could be terminated if she took it.³¹ Mr. Williams stated that Plaintiff returned about an hour later with the battery, now used, with only a 34% charge.³²

Plaintiff stated in her interview that she took the battery with permission from Mr. Williams.³³ Plaintiff stated that she did not know that taking the battery was a terminable offense and that she thought Mr. Williams had authority to allow her to take it.³⁴

²⁸Id. at 6 line 25 - p. 7 line 3.

²⁹Initial Interview Statements, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 116-119 (Plaintiff), 122-125 (Williams), 128-130 (Villasana).

³⁰Id. at 123-124.

³¹Id.

³²Id. at 124.

³³Id. at 118.

³⁴Id.

Mr. Warren stated that during Plaintiff's interview, she pointed out the specific battery she took and admitted having taken it.³⁵

Mr. Villasana stated in his interview that he saw Plaintiff leave the store with the battery and return it later.³⁶ Mr. Villasana further stated that he did not hear anyone give Plaintiff permission to take the battery and that he heard Mr. Williams warn Plaintiff that she could be fired for taking it.³⁷

Mr. Warren prepared an investigation file that included transcripts of the interviews and a narrative of his factual findings.³⁸ Mr. Warren submitted the investigation file to Derrick Martin for review in accordance with AutoZone policy.³⁹ Mr. Martin is AutoZone's Regional Human Resources Manager.⁴⁰ After reviewing the loss investigation file, Mr. Martin recommended that Plaintiff be terminated for (1) failing to comply with AutoZone policy and

³⁵Warren Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 3 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-4, p. 7 line 17 - p. 8 line 10.

³⁶Interview Statement, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 129-130.

³⁷Id. at 130.

³⁸General Comments by Michael Warren, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 114.

³⁹See Warren Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 3 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-4, p. 6 lines 22-24, p. 7 lines 10-11 (in which Mr. Warren states that he forwarded his file to "decision-makers" and "HR"); Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 3 ¶ 16 ("Regional Loss Prevention Manager, Michael Warren, submitted the factual findings of his investigation to me for review in conjunction with AutoZone's policies.").

⁴⁰See Defendant AutoZoners, LLC's Memorandum in Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment ("Defendant's Memo"), attached to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-1, p. 8.

(2) unauthorized possession or removal of AutoZone property.⁴¹ Mr. Martin's recommendation was reviewed by Regional Manager Laura Berry.⁴²

Ms. Berry testified during a deposition that she made the decision to terminate Plaintiff because "[b]ased off of the investigation and the statements that our regional loss prevention manager took, [Plaintiff] violated company policy."⁴³ On February 1, 2020, Defendant terminated Plaintiff's employment.⁴⁴ Shortly after Plaintiff was terminated, Ms. Anderson hired another female, Giselle Thomas, to fill her position.⁴⁵ Ms. Anderson testified that she was not privy to or involved in Mr. Warren's investigation.⁴⁶ Ms. Berry testified that she has terminated multiple male and female employees for unauthorized removal of AutoZone property.⁴⁷

⁴¹Corrective Action Review Form, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 115; Martin Declaration, Docket Entry No. 14-5, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, pp. 3-4 ¶¶ 13-20.

⁴²Defendant's Memo, attached to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-1, p. 8.

⁴³Lowery and Berry Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 2 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-3, p. 8 line 23 - p. 9 line 5; p. 17 lines 14-18.

⁴⁴Id. at 3 lines 4-6.

⁴⁵Id. at 6 line 3 - p. 7 line 8.

⁴⁶Anderson Deposition, Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24-3, p. 48 line 4 - p. 49 line 15.

⁴⁷Lowery and Berry Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 2 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-3, p. 23 lines 4-14.

On January 8, 2021, Plaintiff filed her Original Complaint.⁴⁸ Plaintiff alleged that on her first day of work, Ms. Anderson stated that "she did not like other females working in her store."⁴⁹ Plaintiff also alleged that she "was treated less favorably than her similarly-situated male counterpart, Kevin Williams[.]"⁵⁰ Plaintiff alleged that Defendant terminated her in retaliation for her engaging in the FLSA-protected practice of complaining that she had not been paid for her work in January of 2020.⁵¹

Defendant filed its motion for summary judgment on November 19, 2021;⁵² Plaintiff filed a response on December 14, 2021;⁵³ and Defendant replied on December 20, 2021.⁵⁴ Plaintiff filed her motion for summary judgment on November 21, 2021;⁵⁵ Defendant filed a response on December 17, 2021;⁵⁶ and Plaintiff replied on December 21, 2021.⁵⁷

⁴⁸Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1.

⁴⁹Id. at 2 ¶¶ 10-11.

⁵⁰Id. at 4 ¶ 26.

⁵¹Id. at 4 ¶¶ 32-33.

⁵²Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14.

⁵³Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24.

⁵⁴Defendant AutoZoners, LLC's Reply in Support of its Motion for Summary Judgment ("Defendant's Reply"), Docket Entry No. 29.

⁵⁵Plaintiff's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 15.

⁵⁶AutoZone's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment on Defendants' Affirmative Defenses and/or Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings ("Defendant's Response"), Docket Entry No. 25.

⁵⁷Reply in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment ("Plaintiff's Reply"), Docket Entry No. 30.

Plaintiff filed a motion to strike certain summary judgment evidence on November 30, 2021;⁵⁸ and Defendant responded on December 17, 2021.⁵⁹ The parties filed their motions in limine on December 3, 2021.⁶⁰

II. Plaintiff's Motion to Strike

A. **Plaintiff's Argument Concerning an Un-redacted Exhibit Is Moot.**

Plaintiff argues that the court should strike AutoZoners Information sheet, attached as Exhibit 4-A to Defendant's MSJ, because Defendant did not redact Plaintiff's date of birth in that document.⁶¹ On December 1, 2021, Defendant filed an Unopposed Motion to Substitute Exhibit (Docket Entry No. 17), which the court granted.⁶² The redacted Exhibit 4-A was filed into the record.⁶³ Plaintiff's argument concerning the unredacted exhibit is therefore moot.

⁵⁸Plaintiff's Motion to Strike, Docket Entry No. 16.

⁵⁹AutoZone's Opposition to Plaintiff's Objections to and Motion to Strike Summary Judgment Evidence ("Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's Motion to Strike"), Docket Entry No. 26.

⁶⁰Defendant's Motion in Limine, Docket Entry No. 18; Plaintiff's Motion in Limine, Docket Entry No. 19.

⁶¹Plaintiff's Motion to Strike, Docket Entry No. 16, p. 1 ¶ II.A.

⁶²Order, Docket Entry No. 22.

⁶³Redacted AutoZoners Information, Exhibit 4-A, Docket Entry No. 23.

B. The Investigation File and Statements Within It Are Not Hearsay.

"Hearsay is an out-of-court statement offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted." Fed. R. Evid. 801(c); United States v. Piper, 912 F.3d 847, 855 (5th Cir. 2019). The investigation file, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ (Docket Entry No. 14-5), is not hearsay because it is not being offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted. Mr. Martin stated that the investigation file and statements were submitted to him by Mr. Warren for consideration and review, and that he utilized the file and his knowledge of AutoZone's policies and practices to recommend that Plaintiff be discharged.⁶⁴ Mr. Martin submitted the investigation file and his recommendation to Ms. Berry.⁶⁵

The investigation file and the statements within it, including Plaintiff's signed statement, were offered to show Defendant's reasons for terminating Plaintiff, not for the truth of the matter asserted in the statements. Therefore, they are not hearsay. See Brauninger v. Motes, 260 F. App'x 634, 636-37 n.1 (5th Cir. 2007) (holding that human resource manager's reports, which included witness statements, recording her investigation into complaints against a terminated employee were not hearsay because the "key

⁶⁴Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 3-4 ¶¶ 16-20.

⁶⁵See id. at 4 ¶ 20; Corrective Action Review Form, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 115; Martin Declaration, Docket Entry No. 14-5, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, pp. 3-4 ¶¶ 13-20.

issue [was] not whether the accusations [against the employee] were true but instead whether [the defendants] relied on them" in making the termination decision); McDaniel v. Temple Independent School District, 770 F.2d 1340, 1349 (5th Cir. 1985) (transcript of school board hearing was admissible where admitted "to show the motive and intent of the Board of Trustees in deciding not to renew plaintiff's employment contract").

The investigation file includes Plaintiff's signed witness statement, which is not hearsay because it constitutes a statement by a party opponent. See Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(A) (a statement is not hearsay if it "is offered against an opposing party and was made by the party in an individual or representative capacity"); United States v. Trevino Chavez, 830 F. App'x 425, 429 (5th Cir. 2020) ("Statements made by and offered against a party are not hearsay.").

C. The Exhibit 4 Records Are Admissible as Business Records.

Even if the court were persuaded that the investigation file and the statements within it were hearsay, the court would admit those documents along with all of the Exhibit 4 records pursuant to the "business records" exception. Federal Rule of Evidence 803(6) provides an exception to the general prohibition on hearsay for records of regularly conducted activities if

- (A) the record was made at or near the time by--or from information transmitted by--someone with knowledge;

- (B) the record was kept in the course of a regularly conducted activity of a business, organization, occupation, or calling, whether or not for profit;
- (C) making the record was a regular practice of that activity;
- (D) all these conditions are shown by the testimony of the custodian or another qualified witness, or by a certification that complies with Rule 902(11) or (12) or with a statute permitting certification; and
- (E) the opponent does not show that the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate a lack of trustworthiness.

Plaintiff argues that the records in Exhibit 4 are hearsay because Defendant "failed to identify Derrick Martin as a custodian of record in discovery," "stated in their interrogatories that the documents produced were not business records," and "failed to appear for testimony on the topic of the search, gathering, storage, and custody of documents responsive to Plaintiff's requests for production[.]"⁶⁶ Plaintiff also argues that "Derrick Martin's testimony that he is a custodian of record should be stricken as lacking foundation, and he should be deemed as an unqualified witness for purposes of the business record exception to hearsay."⁶⁷

Plaintiff's arguments depend on the contention that "without a proper custodian of record or qualified witness," the records are

⁶⁶Plaintiff's Motion to Strike, Docket Entry No. 16, p. 3 § II.B.

⁶⁷Id.

inadmissible because "[u]nauthenticated documents are improper as summary judgment evidence."⁶⁸ The court is not persuaded by this argument. The Fifth Circuit has explained that

[a]t the summary judgment stage, evidence need not be authenticated or otherwise presented in an admissible form. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); Lee v. Offshore Logistical & Transport, L.L.C., 859 F.3d 353, 355 (5th Cir. 2017); LSR Consulting, LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., 835 F.3d 530, 534 (5th Cir. 2016). After a 2010 revision to Rule 56, "materials cited to support or dispute a fact need only be capable of being 'presented in a form that would be admissible in evidence.'" LSR Consulting, LLC, 835 F.3d at 534 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(2)). This flexibility allows the court to consider the evidence that would likely be admitted at trial—as summary judgment is trying to determine if the evidence admitted at trial would allow a jury to find in favor of the nonmovant—without imposing on parties the time and expense it takes to authenticate everything in the record. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(A).

Maurer v. Independence Town, 870 F.3d 380, 384 (5th Cir. 2017).

The Fifth Circuit's ruling in Maurer requires the party moving to strike evidence to show that the documents in question are not capable of being presented in a form that would be admissible at trial. See Gamel v. Forum Energy Technologies, Inc., Civil Action No. H-19-3604, 2021 WL 3556639, n.4 (S.D. Tex. Aug. 11, 2021), aff'd, No. 21-20479, 2022 WL 1551835 (5th Cir. May 17, 2022). Plaintiff does not argue that these documents are incapable of being admitted at trial, and the documents appear to be the type of evidence that would likely be admitted at trial as business records. Therefore, Plaintiff's hearsay objection to the Exhibit 4 documents is overruled.

⁶⁸Id. at 4.

D. Mr. Martin's Statements Are Not Conclusory and Are Based on Personal Knowledge.

Plaintiff argues that the court should strike paragraphs 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20 of the Martin Declaration because these paragraphs are "conclusory[.]"⁶⁹

"A party cannot rely on mere conclusory statements to create an issue of fact and thereby defeat summary judgment." Salazar v. Lubbock County Hospital District, 982 F.3d 386, 392 (5th Cir. 2020) (Ho, J., concurring). A "conclusory" statement is one that "recites the bottom-line legal standard but fails to present any factual detail or specifics indicating what evidence will actually satisfy the requisite legal standard." Id. (citing BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY (11th ed. 2019)). Mr. Martin presents the factual basis for every statement he makes in his declaration.

Mr. Martin states in paragraph 10 of his declaration that Plaintiff acknowledged receiving the Store Handbook and Code of Conduct.⁷⁰ That same paragraph cites the attached User Compliance Report,⁷¹ which lists the Store Handbook and Code of Conduct as

⁶⁹Plaintiff's Motion to Strike, Docket Entry No. 16, pp. 4-5 ¶ II.C. The court notes that while Plaintiff does not explicitly cite paragraph 10, she objects to language taken from that paragraph and erroneously cites it as coming from paragraph 13. Plaintiff also objects to language from paragraph 18, but erroneously cites it as coming from paragraph 16.

⁷⁰Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 2 ¶ 10.

⁷¹Id.

being among Plaintiff's "Acknowledged Policies."⁷² Also attached to the Martin Declaration is the Store Handbook itself, which provides that "[u]pon hire, AutoZoners are required to acknowledge that they accept their responsibility to read, understand and comply with the contents of the handbook[,]" and that "AutoZoners are required to acknowledge that responsibility on an annual basis."⁷³

None of the objected-to paragraphs contain legal conclusions. The assertion in paragraph 10 - that Plaintiff acknowledged receiving the Store Handbook and Code of Conduct - is not reciting any "bottom-line legal standard[.]" Salazar, 982 F.3d at 392. Nor are any of the assertions in the other paragraphs that Plaintiff asks the court to strike. Paragraph 13, which states that "[Plaintiff] was terminated . . . for violation of AutoZone policy and unauthorized possession or removal of AutoZone property"⁷⁴ - is a factual assertion about Defendant's stated reasons for terminating Plaintiff.⁷⁵

⁷²User Compliance Report, Exhibit 4-B to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 7.

⁷³AutoZone's Store Handbook FY20, Exhibit 4-C to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 77.

⁷⁴Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 3 ¶ 13.

⁷⁵See Corrective Action Review Form, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 115 (informing Plaintiff that she would be terminated for "[f]ailure to comply with AutoZone Policy" and "[u]nauthorized possession or removal of AutoZone's or an AutoZoner's property").

Paragraphs 14 and 20 assert that Ms. Berry decided to terminate Plaintiff, paragraph 15 asserts that Ms. Anderson did not make the decision to terminate Plaintiff, and paragraph 16 asserts that Mr. Warren submitted the findings of his investigation to Mr. Martin for review.⁷⁶ These statements do not "recite[]" any "bottom-line legal standard[.]" See Salazar, 982 F.3d at 392. They are not legal conclusions. Nor is it a legal conclusion to state, as Mr. Martin does in paragraph 18, that he reviewed the written statements of Plaintiff and her co-workers,⁷⁷ or that Plaintiff admitted during her interview that she "removed AutoZone property, a car battery, from the store without the proper authorization."⁷⁸ These are statements of fact.

Mr. Martin swore that all of these statements were "based on [his] personal knowledge of AutoZone's policies and procedures, [Plaintiff's] employment history, and a review of company records that were made as part of a regular practice and kept in the course of regularly conducted activity of company business."⁷⁹ Courts can "reasonably infer that the contents of an employee's personnel file would be well within the sphere of responsibility of a senior human resources manager." Yanez v. Dish Network, L.L.C., Civil Action

⁷⁶Martin Declaration, Exhibit 4 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 3-4 ¶¶ 14-16, 20.

⁷⁷Id. at 3 ¶ 18.

⁷⁸Id. at 4 ¶ 19.

⁷⁹Id. at 2 ¶ 4.

No. 1:20-cv-177, 2021 WL 4691909, at *6 (S.D. Tex. April 23, 2021). Plaintiff argues that paragraphs 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, and 20 should be stricken for lack of personal knowledge, but these objections fail for the same reason - the court presumes that Mr. Martin, as a senior human resources manager, has the requisite knowledge. See id. The Fifth Circuit has explained that the declarant does not need to lay extensive foundation or make any particular statement to establish personal knowledge. DIRECTV, Inc. v. Budden, 420 F.3d 521, 530 (5th Cir. 2005). Furthermore, "'personal knowledge does not necessarily mean contemporaneous knowledge.'" In re Green, 968 F.3d 516, 524 (5th Cir. 2020). Personal knowledge "can be inferred if such knowledge reasonably falls within the person's 'sphere of responsibility,' particularly as a corporate officer." Id.

The court concludes that the statements in the Martin Declaration are admissible as statements of fact based on Mr. Martin's personal knowledge.

III. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment

Plaintiff contends that Defendant (1) terminated Plaintiff because of her sex, in violation of Title VII;⁸⁰ and (2) terminated Plaintiff in retaliation for complaining about her pay issue, in

⁸⁰Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 4 ¶¶ 23-28.

violation of the FLSA.⁸¹ Defendant argues that it is entitled to summary judgment because (1) Plaintiff cannot establish a prima facie case for gender discrimination or retaliation, and (2) Plaintiff "cannot show that [Defendant's] legitimate nondiscriminatory/non-retaliatory reasons for termination – violation of AutoZone policy and unauthorized removal of AutoZone property – is a pretext for discrimination or retaliation."⁸²

A. Standard of Review

The court shall grant a motion for summary judgment if the movant establishes that there is no genuine dispute about any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The Supreme Court has interpreted the plain language of Rule 56 to mandate the entry of summary judgment "after adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial." Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 2552 (1986). Disputes about material facts are genuine if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 106 S. Ct. 2505, 2511 (1986). "The party

⁸¹Id. at 4-5 ¶¶ 32-38.

⁸²Defendant's Memo, attached to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-1, pp. 9-10.

moving for summary judgment must 'demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact,' but need not negate the elements of the nonmovant's case." Little v. Liquid Air Corp., 37 F.3d 1069, 1075 (5th Cir. 1994) (quoting Celotex, 106 S. Ct. at 2552). "If the moving party fails to meet this initial burden, the motion must be denied, regardless of the nonmovant's response." Id. If, however, the moving party meets this burden, "the nonmovant must go beyond the pleadings and designate specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." Id. "[T]he court must draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, and it may not make credibility determinations or weigh the evidence." Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Products, Inc., 120 S. Ct. 2097, 2110 (2000). Factual controversies are to be resolved in favor of the nonmovant, "but only when there is an actual controversy, that is, when both parties have submitted evidence of contradictory facts." Little, 37 F.3d at 1075. The court will not, "in the absence of any proof, assume that the nonmoving party could or would prove the necessary facts." Id. (emphasis in original).

B. Plaintiff's Title VII Claim Fails as a Matter of Law.

Title VII makes it "an unlawful employment practice for an employer . . . to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's . . . sex." 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). An employee can prove discrimination through

direct or circumstantial evidence. Wallace v. Seton Family of Hospitals, 777 F. App'x 83, 87 (5th Cir. 2019) (citing Wallace v. Methodist Hospital System, 271 F.3d 212, 219 (5th Cir. 2001)).

1. Plaintiff has no direct evidence of discrimination.

Plaintiff contends that "Anderson's comment on Plaintiff's first day that she did not want other females working in her store is direct evidence of sex discrimination."⁸³

"Direct evidence is evidence which, if believed, proves the fact [of intentional discrimination] without inference or presumption.'" Portis v. First National Bank of New Albany, Mississippi, 34 F.3d 325, 328-29 (5th Cir. 1994) (citing Brown v. East Mississippi Electric Power Association, 989 F.2d 858, 861 (5th Cir. 1993)) (alterations in Portis).

For workplace comments to constitute direct evidence of discrimination, the comments must be (1) related to the plaintiff's protected class, (2) proximate in time to the complained-of adverse employment decision, (3) made by an individual with authority over the employment decision at issue, and (4) related to the employment decision at issue. Rubinstein v. Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund, 218 F.3d 392, 400-01 (5th Cir. 2000). "Comments that do not satisfy these requirements are considered 'stray remarks' and are alone insufficient to defeat a motion for summary

⁸³Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 4 ¶ 27.

judgment.” Smith v. AT&T Mobility Services, L.L.C., No. 21-20366, 2022 WL 1551838, at *3 (5th Cir. May 17, 2022) (quoting Jackson v. Cal-Western Packaging Corp., 602 F.3d 374, 380 (5th Cir. 2010)).

Defendant argues that Ms. Anderson’s alleged comments cannot be direct evidence of discrimination because (1) Ms. Anderson “did not even have the authority to make termination decisions under company policy[,]” and (2) the ultimate decision to terminate Plaintiff was made by Ms. Berry, who had no knowledge of Ms. Anderson’s alleged comment.⁸⁴ Plaintiff argues that Ms. Berry “merely ‘rubber stamped’ a recommendation to terminate[.]”⁸⁵ Plaintiff refers to Ms. Berry’s affirmation that she was “essentially a rubber stamp when it comes to the decision to terminate an AutoZoner[.]”⁸⁶

If the official decision maker “merely ‘rubber stamp[s]’” a subordinate’s recommendation to terminate an employee, the subordinate’s discriminatory animus passes to the decision maker. See Haas v. ADVO Systems, Inc., 168 F.3d 732, 734 (5th Cir. 1999) n.1 (citing Long v. Eastfield College, 88 F.3d 300, 307 (5th Cir. 1996)). The Fifth Circuit “look[s] to who actually made the

⁸⁴Defendant’s Memo, attached to Defendant’s MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-1, p. 20.

⁸⁵Plaintiff’s Response, Docket Entry No. 24, p. 19.

⁸⁶Id.; Oral Deposition of AutoZoners, L.L.C., By and Through Ms. Janesa Boudreaux-Lowery and Ms. Laura Berry (“Lowery and Berry Deposition”), Exhibit 1 to Plaintiff’s Response, Docket Entry No. 24-1, p. 46 lines 15-18.

decision or caused the decision to be made, not simply to who officially made the decision.” Russell v. McKinney Hospital Venture, 235 F.3d 219, 227 (5th Cir. 2000). “If the employee can demonstrate that others had influence or leverage over the official decisionmaker, and thus were not ordinary coworkers, it is proper to impute their discriminatory attitudes to the formal decisionmaker.” Id. at 226-27 (5th Cir. 2000).

There is no clear test for what constitutes “influence” or “leverage.” In Russell the employee showed that the person who allegedly made discriminatory remarks wielded such informal power within the company that “he effectively became the decisionmaker with respect to [the plaintiff’s] termination.” Id. at 228. The plaintiff pointed out that the speaker was the son of the company’s CEO, that he had threatened to quit if the plaintiff was not fired, and that he had consistently received favorable treatment from the person who ultimately fired the plaintiff. Id. The court therefore concluded that “[a] jury could find that [the speaker] possessed power greater than that of the ordinary worker at his level due to his father’s position as CEO of the parent corporation and that [he] took advantage of that power.” Id.

Plaintiff does not present evidence that Ms. Anderson “had influence or leverage over the official decisionmaker” such that Ms. Anderson was “not [an] ordinary coworker[],” much less that Ms. Anderson was “principally responsible” for Plaintiff’s termination. See Russell, 235 F.3d at 226. The undisputed record

evidence is that Mr. Williams reported to Ms. Anderson that Plaintiff had taken a battery from the store without permission, and Ms. Anderson passed that information to Ms. Lowery in accordance with AutoZone's Problem-Solving Procedure.⁸⁷ The record shows that this was the extent of Ms. Anderson's involvement in Plaintiff's termination.

Plaintiff offers no evidence that Ms. Anderson made any recommendation as to whether Plaintiff should be terminated. The recommendation to terminate Plaintiff came from Mr. Warren after his investigation.⁸⁸ Mr. Warren reached this decision after interviewing two witnesses - Mr. Williams and Mr. Villasana - who said that Plaintiff took the battery without permission⁸⁹ and interviewing Plaintiff herself, who admitted to having taken the battery.⁹⁰ Mr. Warren did not interview Ms. Anderson.⁹¹

⁸⁷Anderson Deposition, Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24-3, p. 22 lines 10-13, p. 35 line 4 - p. 36 line 2; see also AutoZone's Store Handbook FY20, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 27-28 (directing employees to "[r]eport problems or concerns, either in writing or by expressing verbally, to [their] immediate manager/supervisor" and listing "application of AutoZone policies, practices, rules, regulations and procedures" as an example of a "concern").

⁸⁸Corrective Action Review Form, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 115.

⁸⁹Interview Statements, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 123-24 (Williams); 129-130 (Villasana).

⁹⁰Id. at 117-18.

⁹¹Warren Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 3 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-4, p. 7 lines 1-16.

The court concludes that even if Ms. Anderson had made the comments that Plaintiff attributes to her, these comments would not constitute direct evidence of discrimination because they were not "made by an individual with authority over the employment decision at issue." Rubinstein, 218 F.3d at 400-01.

2. Plaintiff fails to make a prima facie discrimination case.

"To establish a prima facie case of discrimination, the plaintiff must either present direct evidence of discrimination or, in the absence of direct evidence, rely on circumstantial evidence using the McDonnell Douglas burden-shifting analysis." Wittmer v. Phillips 66 Company, 915 F.3d 328, 332 (5th Cir. 2019).

Plaintiff therefore must establish that

(1) [she] is a member of a protected group; (2) [she] was qualified for [her] position; (3) [she] was discharged or suffered some other adverse employment action; and (4) [she] was replaced with a person outside of the protected class, or [she] was treated less favorably than similarly situated employees of a different [gender].

Jones v. Overnite Transportation Co., 212 F. App'x 268, 272-73 (5th Cir. 2006). See also McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, 93 S. Ct. 1817, 1824 (1973).

Plaintiff fails to meet the fourth element of this test because she cannot show that she was replaced by a male or that she was treated less favorably than a similarly situated male. Plaintiff does not dispute that a female was hired to replace her.⁹²

⁹²See Lowery and Berry Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 2 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-3, p. 6 line 3 - p. 7 line 8.

Plaintiff therefore contends that she was treated less favorably than a similarly situated male.⁹³

The Fifth Circuit defines "similarly situated" narrowly and requires Plaintiff to show "that the misconduct for which she was discharged was nearly identical to that engaged in by a male employee whom [the company] retained.'" Perez v. Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Institutional Division, 395 F.3d 206, 213 (5th Cir. 2004) (quoting Smith v. Wal-Mart Stores, 891 F.2d 1177, 1180 (5th Cir. 1990) (alterations in Perez)). The standard for "nearly identical" conduct is a high one. See Martinez v. City of Texas City, Texas, Civil Action No. 3:13-CV-31, 2014 WL 710297, at *3 (S.D. Tex. Feb. 21, 2014). "[C]ourts have held that employees with different responsibilities, different supervisors, different capabilities, different work rule violations or different disciplinary records are not considered to be 'nearly identical,' as required to establish disparate treatment." King v. Stevenson Beer Distributing Co., 11 F. Supp. 3d 772, 788 (S.D. Tex. 2014) (internal quotations and citation omitted).

Plaintiff argues that Mr. Williams was similarly situated because he offered to let her take "an old core that a customer had left" at the store, and that allowing Plaintiff to "keep a car battery left by a customer . . . was the same policy violation

⁹³Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 4 ¶ 26.

that [Plaintiff] committed[.]”⁹⁴ The court is not persuaded by this argument. The record reflects that Mr. Williams offered to let Plaintiff use an old car battery that a customer had left at the store.⁹⁵ Nothing in the record suggests that Mr. Williams ever “kept” AutoZone property or removed it from the store. Plaintiff was terminated for her “[u]nauthorized possession or removal of AutoZone’s or an AutoZoner’s property[.]”⁹⁶ Mr. Williams is therefore not an appropriate comparator.

Plaintiff states that she was treated differently than a similarly situated employee because she reported Mr. Williams to Ms. Anderson for stealing, and that Plaintiff was fired and Mr. Williams was not.⁹⁷ The court is not persuaded that this shows disparate treatment of similarly situated employees. The undisputed evidence shows that Ms. Anderson suspected but never knew for a fact that Mr. Williams was stealing.⁹⁸ Plaintiff reported to Ms. Anderson that she believed that Mr. Williams was stealing, but she admitted that she did not report any particular

⁹⁴Plaintiff’s Response, Docket Entry No. 24, p. 15 and n.32.

⁹⁵Investigation Report, Exhibit 4-E to Defendant’s MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 111, 114, 124.

⁹⁶Corrective Action Review Form, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 115.

⁹⁷Plaintiff’s Response, Docket Entry No. 24, p. 8.

⁹⁸Anderson Deposition, Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff’s Response, Docket Entry No. 24-3, p. 26 line 16 - p. 27 line 4.

item as stolen because she had no idea what Mr. Williams stole.⁹⁹ On January 18, 2020, Mr. Williams reported Plaintiff for taking the battery.¹⁰⁰ The undisputed evidence shows that Ms. Anderson handled both allegations of theft the same way - she reported both employees to Ms. Lowery.¹⁰¹

In Plaintiff's case Ms. Lowery contacted Loss Prevention, which determined that it was necessary to investigate Plaintiff.¹⁰² Although Ms. Lowery did not report Mr. Williams to Loss Prevention, this does not mean that Ms. Lowery treated similarly situated employees differently. When Ms. Lowery reported Plaintiff to Loss Prevention, the evidence against Plaintiff consisted of reports from two witnesses who said that they saw Plaintiff take the battery and Plaintiff's own admission that she took it. By contrast, no one claimed to have seen Mr. Williams take any property from the store, and Ms. Lowery did not have an admission from Mr. Williams that he had stolen anything. In other words,

⁹⁹Oral Deposition of Echo Ware, Exhibit 2 to Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24-2, p. 69 line 12 - p. 70 line 16.

¹⁰⁰Anderson Deposition, Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24-3, p. 24 lines 20-24.

¹⁰¹Id. at 27 lines 5-9 (Ms. Anderson states that she "talked to [her] boss" about her suspicion that Mr. Williams was stealing); p. 35 lines 4-11 (Ms. Anderson states that she "talked to [her] DM" about Plaintiff's violation).

¹⁰²Warren Deposition Excerpts, Exhibit 3 to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-4, p. 2 lines 1-11 (identifying Janesa Lowery as Janesa Boudreaux).

there was more evidence to justify investigating Plaintiff than there was to justify investigating Mr. Williams. They were not "similarly situated," and Ms. Lowery's decision to report Plaintiff but not Mr. Williams to Loss Prevention was not an example of disparate treatment.

Plaintiff has failed to meet the fourth part of the McDonnell Douglas test because Plaintiff has not shown that she was replaced by a male employee or that a similarly situated male employee was treated more favorably. The court therefore concludes that Plaintiff has not made a prima facie case of workplace sex discrimination, and Defendant's MSJ should be granted as to Plaintiff's Title VII claims.

3. Plaintiff cannot establish pretext.

Even if Plaintiff had succeeded in making a prima facie case of sex discrimination, Defendant would be entitled to summary judgment because Plaintiff cannot meet her ultimate burden of showing that Defendant's legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for terminating her was a mere pretext for intentional gender discrimination.

"If the employee establishes a prima facie case, the burden shifts to the employer to state a legitimate, non-[discriminatory] reason for its decision." LeMaire v. Louisiana Dept. of Transportation and Development, 480 F.3d 383, 388-89 (5th Cir. 2007). "After the employer states its reason, the burden shifts

back to the employee to demonstrate that the employer's reason is actually a pretext for [discrimination]." Id. "[V]iolation of work rules constitutes a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for terminating . . . employment[.]" Randle v. Dragados USA, Inc., Civil Action No. H-19-1058, 2021 WL 40271, at *7 (S.D. Tex. Jan. 5, 2021); see also Villarreal v. Tropical Texas Behavioral Health, Civil Action No. 7:19-CV-053, 2020 WL 6867075, at *5 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 30, 2020), aff'd, No. 20-40782, 2021 WL 3525023 (5th Cir. Aug. 10, 2021) ("Violation of company policy is a legitimate and nondiscriminatory reason for termination.").

A pretext analysis does not involve "second-guessing of an employer's business decisions." LeMaire, 480 F.3d at 391 (citing Bryant v. Compass Group USA, Inc., 413 F.3d 471, 478 (5th Cir. 2005), cert. denied, 126 S. Ct. 1027 (2006)). Title VII does not require an employer to make proper decisions, only non-discriminatory ones. Lavergne v. HCA Inc., 452 F. Supp. 2d 682, 690 n.8 (E.D. Tex. 2006) (citing Little v. Republic Refining Co., Ltd., 924 F.2d 93, 97 (5th Cir. 1991) ("'[E]ven an incorrect belief tha[t] an employee's performance is inadequate constitutes a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason' for termination.")). "The key inquiry is whether the employer acted with discriminatory motive. Establishing that the employer's conclusion may have been incorrect is not enough to show pretext." Eaglin v. Texas Children's Hospital, 801 F. App'x 250, 257 (5th Cir. 2020) (internal citations omitted).

Plaintiff's pretext argument is based on her allegation that Ms. Anderson stated that she did not want to work with females. If this disputed allegation were true, it would still not be enough for Plaintiff to satisfy her burden of pretext. A comment can establish pretext only when it is "made by an individual with authority over the employment decision at issue." Ray v. United Parcel Service, 587 F. App'x 182, 196 (5th Cir. 2014). Plaintiff's pretext argument therefore fails for the same reason that her direct evidence argument failed: The alleged comment was not made by the individual with authority over the employment decision at issue. Because statements by non-decision makers "are insufficient to establish discriminatory intent," Plaintiff cannot create any genuine issue of material fact regarding whether her discharge was a pretext for gender discrimination. See Allen v. CVS Pharmacy, Inc., Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-1066, 2013 WL 3873239, at *6 (S.D. Tex. July 25, 2013) (citing Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins, 109 S. Ct. 1775, 1804-05 (1989) (O'Connor, J. concurring)).

The fact that Ms. Berry, a female, made the ultimate decision to discharge Plaintiff further rebuts any inference that Plaintiff was terminated due to gender. "When decision makers are in the same protected class as the plaintiff, there is a presumption that unlawful discrimination is not a factor in the discharge." Agoh v. Hyatt Corp., 992 F. Supp. 2d 722, 744 (S.D. Tex. Jan. 13, 2014).

Because Plaintiff has presented no evidence that Ms. Berry acted with discriminatory animus, she cannot create a genuine

dispute of material fact as to whether Defendant's non-discriminatory reason for termination is a pretext for intentional discrimination. Accordingly, the court will grant Defendant's MSJ as to Plaintiff's discrimination claim.

C. Plaintiff's FLSA Retaliation Claim Fails as a Matter of Law

Plaintiff contends that Ms. Anderson stated that "she was going to get rid of Plaintiff shortly after [Plaintiff's] complaints [of not getting paid,]" that this "is direct evidence of retaliatory animus[,]" and that Plaintiff's termination therefore violated the FLSA.¹⁰³

The FLSA prohibits an employer from "discharg[ing] or in any other manner discriminat[ing] against any employee because such employee has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to [the FLSA]." 29 U.S.C. § 215(a)(3). Absent direct evidence of retaliation, FLSA claims, like Title VII claims, are analyzed under the burden-shifting framework established by the Supreme Court in McDonnell Douglas, 93 S. Ct. 1817. See Guillory v. PF & B Management, LP, Civil Action No. H-11-4377, 2013 WL 1181439, at *6 (S.D. Tex. Feb. 27, 2013), report and recommendation adopted, Civil Action No. H-11-4377, 2013 WL 1182061 (S.D. Tex. March 20, 2013). Within that framework plaintiffs bear the initial burden of proving a prima facie case. McDonnell Douglas, 93 S. Ct. at 1824.

¹⁰³Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 5 ¶¶ 34, 35, 37.

1. Plaintiff Raises a Prima Facie Case for Retaliation.

To establish a prima facie case of retaliation under the FLSA a plaintiff must show that (1) she engaged in a protected activity under the FLSA; (2) she was subjected to an adverse employment action; and (3) there was a causal connection between the protected activity and the adverse employment action. Guillory, 2013 WL 1181439, at *6.

Plaintiff alleges that she engaged in protected activity by complaining about not being paid for all the hours she worked, that she was fired less than two weeks later, and that the temporal proximity of her termination is sufficient to establish causation.¹⁰⁴

Plaintiff's complaint was protected activity under the FLSA.

"Although the FLSA does not explicitly require that wages be paid on time, the courts have long interpreted the statute to include a prompt pay requirement." Rogers v. City of Troy, 148 F.3d 52, 55 (2d Cir. 1998). See also Biggs v. Wilson, 1 F.3d 1537, 1542 (9th Cir. 1993) (collecting cases). Importantly, the Fifth Circuit has specifically held that there is an obligation to pay an employee timely. See Atlantic Co. v. Broughton, 146 F.2d 480, 482 (5th Cir. 1944) ("[I]f an employer on any regular payment date fails to pay the full amount of the minimum wages and overtime compensation due an employee, there immediately arises an obligation upon the employer to pay the employee.").

Stramaski v. Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station, Civil Action No. 4:20-CV-00156, 2020 WL 4903917, at *6 (S.D. Tex. Aug. 20, 2020), report and recommendation adopted, Civil Action No. 4:20-CV-00156, 2020 WL 6384416 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 30, 2020).

¹⁰⁴Id. at 4-5 ¶¶ 32-36.

There is no dispute as to whether Plaintiff suffered an adverse employment action.

Defendant argues that Plaintiff cannot show a causal link between her complaint and her discharge because nothing in the record indicates that the individual who decided to terminate her - Ms. Berry - had any knowledge that Plaintiff reported any alleged issues concerning her pay.¹⁰⁵ If the decision maker was not aware of the protected activity, the employee cannot establish a prima facie retaliation claim. Ramirez v. Gonzales, 225 F. App'x 203, 210 (5th Cir. 2007) ("Fifth Circuit precedent requires evidence of knowledge of the protected activity on the part of the decision maker . . ."). The record indicates that Ms. Lowery - who referred the removal of the battery to Loss Prevention - and Mr. Martin - who recommended that Plaintiff be terminated - would have been on notice of Plaintiff's payroll complaint because they were copied on emails about Plaintiff's payroll issue.¹⁰⁶

The court concludes that Plaintiff has made a prima facie showing of FLSA retaliation.

2. Plaintiff Cannot Show Pretext.

Establishment of a prima facie case gives rise to an inference of retaliation, which shifts the burden of production to the

¹⁰⁵Defendant's Memo, attached to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-1, p. 9 (#6).

¹⁰⁶Investigation File, Exhibit 4-F to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, p. 135.

defendant who must then articulate a legitimate, nonretaliatory reason for the challenged employment action. Starnes v. Wallace, 849 F.3d 627, 631-32 (5th Cir. 2017); see also McCoy v. City of Shreveport, 492 F.3d 551, 557 (5th Cir. 2007). Once a defendant articulates such a reason the inference of retaliation drops from the case, and the burden shifts back to the plaintiff to identify evidence that the employer's stated reason is a pretext for the real retaliatory purpose. Id.; see also Fairchild v. All American Check Cashing, Inc., 815 F.3d 959, 967 (5th Cir. 2016) (noting that the employee "must put forward evidence rebutting each of the nondiscriminatory reasons the employer articulates"). If a plaintiff fails to raise a genuine issue of material fact that defendant's stated reason is a pretext for retaliation, the defendant is entitled to summary judgment. See McCoy, 492 F.3d at 560-62.

Plaintiff fails to show pretext on her retaliation claim for the same reasons she fails to show pretext on her gender discrimination claim as discussed at III.B.3 above - she cannot prove that a similarly situated individual was treated more favorably. See Stuntz v. Lion Elastomers, L.L.C., 826 F. App'x 391, 404-05 (5th Cir. 2020) (employee who had no evidence of disparate treatment failed to establish that his termination was a pretext for intentional retaliation), accord, Bryant v. Compass Group USA Inc., 413 F.3d 471, 478 (5th Cir. 2005) ("Disparate

treatment of similarly situated employees is one way to demonstrate unlawful discrimination and retaliation.").

Plaintiff argues that Defendant's "shifting explanations" for firing her are evidence of pretext.¹⁰⁷ Plaintiff states that Ms. Anderson said that Plaintiff "stole" a battery, but that "after the initial cry of 'theft,' the excuse morphed into version two: 'violation of company policy' for 'unauthorized removal of a battery.'" ¹⁰⁸ The court is not persuaded that this is a "shifting explanation[,]" because "stealing" and "unauthorized removal of property" are essentially the same thing in this context.

Plaintiff argues that Defendant's stated reason for firing her is "false and unworthy of credence" because the removal of the battery did not cause Defendant to suffer a significant monetary loss.¹⁰⁹ Ms. Lowery was asked during the corporate representative deposition whether "AutoZone [was] more concerned with the fact that [Plaintiff] removed a battery from the store, or [was] AutoZone more concerned with the fact that it resulted in a monetary loss to AutoZone?" She answered: "Well, it doesn't matter who removed the product from the store. If it's a monetary

¹⁰⁷Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24, p. 23.

¹⁰⁸Id.

¹⁰⁹Id. at 24.

loss to AutoZone, then we're concerned about it."¹¹⁰ She added: "She removed a new battery from the store. And once she installed it in her vehicle, we can no longer sell it as a new battery. We had to mark it as a used battery, so we lost a little more than \$100."¹¹¹ Plaintiff argues that "there is no admissible evidence that there was even a direct loss, or event that the specific amount was \$100."¹¹² But Ms. Berry's testimony is evidence that Plaintiff's removal of the battery caused Defendant monetary loss. Moreover, the unauthorized removal of store property is a terminable offense,¹¹³ whether or not it caused a monetary loss.

Plaintiff's final argument for pretext is that Ms. Anderson passed her retaliatory animus on to the decision maker when she reported Plaintiff for taking the battery.¹¹⁴ This argument fails in the retaliation context for the same reason it failed in the gender discrimination context.

¹¹⁰Lowery and Berry Deposition, Exhibit 1 to Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24-1, p. 49 line 18 through p. 50 line 2.

¹¹¹Id. at 68 lines 1-4.

¹¹²Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24, p. 24.

¹¹³See AutoZone's Store Handbook FY20, Exhibit 4-C to Defendant's MSJ, Docket Entry No. 14-5, pp. 53-54 (stating that "unauthorized possession or removal of AutoZone's or an AutoZoner's property" is prohibited, and stating that noncompliance with AutoZone policy could lead to termination).

¹¹⁴Plaintiff's Response, Docket Entry No. 24, pp. 25-26.

For these reasons, the court concludes that Plaintiff has failed to "put forward evidence rebutting each of the nondiscriminatory reasons [Defendant] articulates" for her termination. See Fairchild, 815 F.3d at 967. Plaintiff therefore does not raise any genuine dispute as to whether Defendant's stated reason for firing her was a pretext for FLSA retaliation. The court will grant Defendant's MSJ.

IV. Conclusions and Order

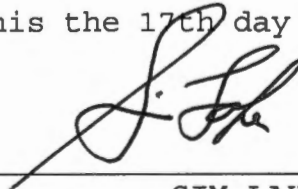
For the reasons stated in § III, above, the court concludes that Defendant is entitled to summary judgment on Plaintiff's Title VII and FLSA claims. Accordingly, Defendant AutoZoners, LLC's Motion for Summary Judgment (Docket Entry No. 14) is **GRANTED**.

Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment on Defendants' Affirmative Defenses and/or Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (Docket Entry No. 15) is **DENIED**.

Plaintiff's Objections to and Motion to Strike Summary Judgment Evidence Proffered by Defendants (Docket Entry No. 16) is **DENIED**.

Defendant AutoZoners, LLC's Motion *in Limine* (Docket Entry No. 18) and Plaintiff's Motion *in Limine* (Docket Entry No. 19) are **DENIED AS MOOT**.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on this the 17th day of June, 2022.



SIM LAKE
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE