

1 that time, Maurice Wrighten (Wrighten), the Group Supervisor (GS), assigned Special Agent Aida
2 Vasquez (Vasquez) to be Shadoan's Field Training Officer (FTO). (FAC ¶¶ 13-14.) The majority of
3 Plaintiff's allegations involve either GS Wrighten or FTO Vasquez.

4 Plaintiff, who is Caucasian, alleges that she was offended and humiliated by Vasquez's name-
5 calling and inappropriate comments. (FAC ¶¶ 14-16.) During the first weeks of Plaintiff's
6 employment in April and early May 2009, Vasquez made comments that Plaintiff spoke Spanish,
7 looked Mexican, and did not look like "a white girl." (Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 51, 54-55.) Vasquez also gave
8 Plaintiff the nickname "Mari Guadalupe." (*Id.* at 54, 61, 74.) According to Vasquez, it was common
9 for agents to have Hispanic nicknames and she was unaware that Plaintiff was offended. (MSJ Exh.
10 10, pp. 36-37.) In another incident on June 19, 2009, Vasquez commented that Plaintiff watched
11 pornography. (Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 110-11.) Vasquez also referred to a male coworker as Plaintiff's
12 boyfriend. (*Id.* at 111-12.)

13 On May 2, 2009, Plaintiff was assigned to shadow Vasquez on port duty. (FAC ¶ 18.)
14 Plaintiff alleges that Vasquez showed up late and later reprimanded Plaintiff for failing to show any
15 interest in her duties. (*Id.*) Defendant alleges that Plaintiff was texting on her phone and declined to
16 fingerprint a suspect when asked. (MSJ p. 2-3.) Plaintiff admits to texting, but alleges that she
17 declined to fingerprint only because she wanted to observe the procedure. (MSJ Exh. 19 pp. 213-14.)

18 On May 7, 2009, Plaintiff did not remain at work for a briefing and could not be reached by
19 telephone. (MSJ p. 2; Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 97-99.) At a meeting the next day, Vasquez and Plaintiff
20 discussed the miscommunication and another incident where Plaintiff wore sandals to the courthouse.
21 (Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 93-94, 100.) Vasquez allegedly stated that Plaintiff's job and evaluation were in
22 Vasquez's hands. (FAC ¶ 19.) Details of this meeting are contentious, but a witness states that
23 Plaintiff was "pretty calm" and that she was neither "disrespectful" nor said anything "inappropriate."
24 (Opp. Exh. 6 pp. 20-21.) Plaintiff admits that she "may have come off rude." (MSJ Exh. 19 p. 102.)
25 Plaintiff was also told at this meeting that she would have to attend weekly interagency meetings.
26 (Opp. Exh. 1 p. 105.) Plaintiff was so required because she allegedly tended to leave immediately
27 without interacting with agents from other law enforcement agencies. (MSJ Exh. 12 p. 66.)
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1 On July 13, 2009, Vasquez told Plaintiff that she wanted to talk to her “woman to woman”
2 about her performance. (FAC ¶ 19.) Around July 30, 2009, Plaintiff alleges that Vasquez was
3 “badmouthing the Plaintiff,” but does not detail what was said. (FAC ¶ 26; MSJ Exh. 19 p. 251.) On
4 August 24, 2009, Plaintiff was reprimanded for telling a coworker that her work “sucked” and was
5 the “same shit different day.” (FAC ¶ 28; MSJ Exh. 19 p. 180.) On August 26, 2009, Plaintiff was
6 taken off the schedule to attend training and allegedly replaced by either Vasquez or male coworkers.
7 (FAC ¶ 29; Opp. Exh 1. p. 205.)

8 On September 3, 2009, Plaintiff complained to Wrighten about Vasquez’s comments and
9 requested a transfer to a new FTO. (FAC ¶ 30.) The following day, Wrighten advised Plaintiff that
10 she could not file an EEO complaint because she did not tell Vasquez that her comments were
11 offensive. (FAC ¶ 32.) On September 9, 2009, Wrighten informed Vasquez that her comments
12 offended Plaintiff, and Vasquez made no further offensive comments. (MSJ p. 5.)

13 On September 8, 2009, Plaintiff was assigned to FTO Don Buffington (Buffington), who
14 Plaintiff alleges was inexperienced and unqualified. (FAC ¶ 33.) Defendant alleges the more
15 experienced agents in the unit were not chosen because they were too busy to take on the assignment
16 or set to transfer soon. (MSJ p. 4.) Thereafter, Wrighten was informed that Plaintiff’s performance
17 under Buffington was unsatisfactory for allegedly disregarding or ignoring instructions and wasting
18 the time of others. (MSJ Exh. 11 p. 53; MSJ Exh. 12 pp. 66-67.) Plaintiff also allegedly put a sticky
19 note on a case file describing it as “BS” but she denies the incident. (FAC ¶ 38; Opp. Exh. 1 p. 182-
20 83.)

21 On September 9, 2009, Wrighten received an email soliciting input about Plaintiff’s scheduled
22 promotion. (MSJ p. 5.) On September 24, 2009, Wrighten informed Plaintiff that he would not be
23 recommending her for promotion. (FAC ¶ 34.) Wrighten contacted Associate Legal Advisor Michele
24 Kenney (Kenney) to prepare a letter memorializing his decision. (MSJ p. 6.) Wrighten also contacted
25 court clerks regarding Plaintiff’s behavior, and was informed that Plaintiff did not do anything
26 unprofessional but “acted like a snob.” (MSJ Exh. 22.)

27 On September 25, 2009, Wrighten presented the non-promotion letter to Plaintiff. (FAC ¶ 37.)
28 Immediately after, Wrighten and Plaintiff met with Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC)

1 Lorraine Concha (Concha) to discuss the letter. (FAC ¶ 39.) Details of this meeting are contentious,
2 but Plaintiff alleges that Concha told Plaintiff she needed to learn how to get along with “all people
3 of color” if she wanted to stay. (FAC ¶ 39.) Defendant alleges that Plaintiff rolled her eyes, cut the
4 ASAC off, said she disagreed with the decision, and got up to leave. (MSJ p. 6.)

5 Following this meeting, Concha and Wrihten met with SAC Miguel Unzueta (Unzueta). (*Id.*)
6 After discussing Plaintiff’s conduct, Unzueta decided to terminate Plaintiff. (*Id.*) Kenney prepared
7 a letter terminating Plaintiff for unsatisfactory conduct, which Unzueta issued on November 13, 2009.
8 (*Id.*) This termination is the basis for Plaintiff’s retaliation claim, as set forth in her First Amended
9 Complaint. (FAC ¶ 46.)

10 There are other incidents that occurred prior to and throughout the litigation which are at issue
11 in this case. These incidents will be described here and referenced below. One incident involved
12 Plaintiff and Vasquez. Plaintiff alleges that Vasquez did not provide Plaintiff with adequate training
13 and assigned her to secretarial duties. (FAC at ¶ 17.) Defendant alleges that all Cyber Crimes
14 employees were required to make copies or deliver documents from time to time, and that nobody
15 except Plaintiff objected to such “secretarial work.” (MSJ p. 2.) Plaintiff also alleges that a Caucasian
16 male probationary agent, Pete Oleson (Oleson), was treated more favorably compared to her. (Opp.
17 p. 3.) Oleson received thirteen Conduct & Efficiency Reports from Vasquez while Plaintiff received
18 none. (Opp. Exh. 7 p. 65.) The only report on Plaintiff was filled out by Wrihten, and never seen
19 by Plaintiff until after her termination. (Opp. Exh 12; Opp. Exh. 1 p. 138.)

20 Another incident involved Plaintiff and Wrihten. When first meeting Plaintiff in April 2009,
21 Wrihten allegedly stated that Plaintiff should not have been placed in his group and that he was
22 unsure of why she was there. (FAC ¶ 13.) According to Wrihten, he was expressing a gender-
23 neutral opinion that new agents would benefit from being assigned to a border unit before joining the
24 specialized Cyber Crimes unit. (Opp. Exh. 19 pp. 56-57.) Later, in June of 2009, Wrihten allegedly
25 stated to Plaintiff that she was just “fucking around over there.” (Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 220-21.)

26 A final incident occurred after Plaintiff’s termination. Plaintiff alleges that the probationary
27 agent who replaced her, an African-American male, was also subject to racial and sexual
28 discrimination. (Opp. p. 8; Opp. Exh. 7 pp. 79-84.)

1 **LEGAL STANDARD**

2 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 permits a court to grant summary judgment where (1) the
3 moving party demonstrates the absence of a genuine issue of material fact and (2) entitlement to
4 judgment as a matter of law. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). “Material,” for
5 purposes of Rule 56, means that the fact, under governing substantive law, could affect the outcome
6 of the case. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986); *Freeman v. Arpaio*, 125 F.3d
7 732, 735 (9th Cir. 1997). A dispute is “genuine” if a reasonable jury would be able to return a verdict
8 for the nonmoving party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248.

9 The initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of material fact falls on the
10 moving party. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. The movant can carry his burden in two ways: (1) by
11 presenting evidence that negates an essential element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by
12 demonstrating that the nonmoving party “failed to make a sufficient showing on an essential element
13 of her case with respect to which she has the burden of proof.” *Id.* at 322–23. “Disputes over
14 irrelevant or unnecessary facts will not preclude a grant of summary judgment.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc.*
15 *v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

16 Once the moving party establishes the absence of genuine issues of material fact, the burden
17 shifts to the nonmoving party to set forth facts showing that a genuine issue of disputed fact remains.
18 *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324. The nonmoving party cannot oppose a properly supported summary
19 judgment motion by “rest[ing] on mere allegations or denials of his pleadings.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S.
20 at 256. When ruling on a summary judgment motion, the court must view all inferences drawn from
21 the underlying facts in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co.*
22 *v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986).

23 The Ninth Circuit has set a high standard for granting summary judgment in employment
24 discrimination cases. “We require very little evidence to survive summary judgment in a
25 discrimination case, because the ultimate question is one that can only be resolved through a searching
26 inquiry—one that is most appropriately conducted by the fact-finder, upon a full record.” *Schnidrig*
27 *v. Columbia Mach., Inc.*, 80 F.3d 1406, 1410 (9th Cir. 1996).

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1 ANALYSIS

2 **1. Plaintiff’s Claims**

3 In the FAC, Plaintiff brings claims of sex employment discrimination, race employment
4 discrimination, and retaliation under Title VII. (FAC pp. 11-15.) Plaintiff pursues several theories
5 of discrimination: (1) disparate treatment sex discrimination (FAC ¶ 60); (2) disparate treatment race
6 discrimination (FAC ¶ 69); (3) sexual hostile work environment (FAC ¶ 58); (4) racial hostile work
7 environment (FAC ¶ 69); and (5) retaliation for reporting sex and race discrimination (FAC ¶ 78).
8 Defendant has filed a motion for summary judgment or partial summary judgment on all claims.

9 **2. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies**

10 Defendant contends that, because Plaintiff has failed to exhaust her administrative remedies
11 as to several of the alleged incidents before bringing a Title VII suit, Plaintiff may not pursue her
12 claims based on these incidents. (MSJ p. 14.) For the Court to have subject matter jurisdiction over
13 Plaintiff’s Title VII claims, Plaintiff must have exhausted her administrative remedies. *B.K.B. v. Maui*
14 *Police Dep’t*, 276 F.3d 1091, 1099 (9th Cir. 2002). “Under Title VII, a plaintiff must exhaust her
15 administrative remedies by filing a timely charge with the EEOC . . . thereby affording the agency an
16 opportunity to investigate the charge.” *Id.* (citing 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(b)).

17 **A. Incidents Absent in EEO Complaint**

18 Defendant contends that Plaintiff is precluded from pursuing claims on the thirteen incidents
19 she added to her underlying complaint because she failed to allege these additional incidents in her
20 EEOC complaint.¹ (MSJ p. 15.) A court’s “[s]ubject matter jurisdiction extends over all allegations
21 of discrimination that either ‘[falls] within the scope of the EEOC’s actual investigation or an EEOC
22 investigation which can reasonably be expected to grow out of the charge of discrimination.’” *B.K.B.*,

23 ¹The thirteen additional incidents are as follows: (1) Vasquez called Plaintiff “FNGL,” an
24 acronym for “Fucking New Girl,” around ten times; (2) Vasquez used inappropriate sexual language
25 in the workplace; (3) Vasquez told Plaintiff she was “too new to have her own opinion”; (4) Vasquez
26 assigned Plaintiff secretarial work; (5) on May 8, 2009, Vasquez told Plaintiff that her job and
27 evaluation were in Vasquez’s hands; (6) on May 8, 2009, Vasquez required Plaintiff to attend weekly
28 ICAC meetings; (7) after the May 2, 2009 port duty, Vasquez reprimanded Plaintiff; (8) in June 2009,
Wrighten stated that he was surprised because he thought Plaintiff was just “f’ing around over there”;
Plaintiff was reprimanded for saying an assignment was a waste of time; (11) on August 26, 2009,
Wrighten told Plaintiff that Vasquez was going to a training in Plaintiff’s place; (12) on September
25, 2009, Concha told Plaintiff that she would have to learn how to get along with all people of color;
and (13) Defendant opposed Plaintiff’s unemployment benefits. (MSJ Exh. 16.)

1 276 F.3d at 1100 (quoting *EEOC v. Farmer Bros. Co.*, 31 F.3d 891, 899 (9th Cir. 1994)). In
2 determining the scope of a court’s jurisdiction, a court must “construe the charge liberally,” *Sosa v.*
3 *Hiraoka*, 920 F.2d 1451, 1456 (9th Cir. 1990), and may consider “allegations occurring not only
4 before, but also after the filing of [the] EEOC charge.” *Id.* at 1456–57 (citing *Chung v. Pomona*
5 *Valley Cmty. Hosp.*, 667 F.2d 788, 792 (9th Cir. 1982)); *see also Oubichon v. N. Am. Rockwell Corp.*,
6 482 F.2d 569, 571 (9th Cir. 1973) (“When an employee seeks judicial relief for incidents not listed
7 in his original charge to the EEOC, the judicial complaint nevertheless may encompass any
8 discrimination like or reasonably related to the allegations of the EEOC charge, including new acts
9 occurring during the pendency of the charge before the EEOC.”).

10 The Ninth Circuit has previously considered factors such as “the alleged basis of the
11 discrimination, dates of discriminatory acts specified within the charge, perpetrators of discrimination
12 named in the charge, and any locations which discrimination is alleged to have occurred.” *B.K.B.*, 276
13 F.3d at 1100. The standard is one of “utmost liberality” and a plaintiff’s claims will be considered “to
14 be reasonably related to allegations in the charge to the extent that those claims are consistent with
15 the plaintiff’s original theory of the case as reflected in the plaintiff’s factual allegations and [her]
16 assessment as to why the employer’s conduct is unlawful.” *Lyons v. England*, 307 F.3d 1092, 1104
17 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotations omitted).

18 In her EEOC charge, Plaintiff complained of “the unprofessional and discriminatory behavior
19 demonstrated by Ms. Aida Vasquez as well as the unfair treatment [she] received from [her]
20 supervisor, Mr. Maurice WRIGHTEN.” (MSJ Exh. 9.) The incidents that Plaintiff has added in her
21 complaint occur within a similar timeframe during Plaintiff’s employment, involve the same
22 perpetrators, take place at the same location of employment, and allegedly involve the same basis of
23 discrimination against the Plaintiff due to her race and sex. Because the Court is required to construe
24 the EEOC charges “with utmost liberality,” the Court concludes that the additional incidents are
25 reasonably related and consistent with Plaintiff’s original theory of the case. Accordingly,
26 Defendant’s motion on this basis is **DENIED**.

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1 **B. Incidents Prior to July 21, 2009**

2 Defendant contends that Plaintiff is also precluded from pursuing claims as to incidents prior
3 to July 21, 2009, for failing to timely contact an EEO counselor.² (MSJ p. 14.) The first step in the
4 EEO administrative exhaustion process is to consult a counselor at the agency’s EEO office. 29
5 C.F.R. § 1614.105(a)(1); *Sommatino v. United States*, 255 F.3d 704, 708 (9th Cir. 2001). Federal
6 regulations require a federal employee to raise a discrimination claim with an EEO counselor within
7 forty-five days of an adverse employment action. *Id.* This statutory requirement is subject to waiver,
8 estoppel, and equitable tolling. *Zipes v. Trans World Airlines, Inc.*, 455 U.S. 385, 393 (1982);
9 *Johnson v. U.S. Treasury Dept.*, 27 F.3d 415, 416 (9th Cir. 1994).

10 Here, both parties agree that Plaintiff was terminated on November 13, 2009, and that Plaintiff
11 contested her termination through the EEO Office on November 24, 2009. (MSJ pp. 6-7; Opp. p. 7.)
12 Estoppel applies because Wrihten told Plaintiff on September 4, 2009, that she could not file an EEO
13 claim. (MSJ p. 14.) Therefore, any incidents that occurred prior to July 21, 2009, forty-five days
14 before the alleged September 4, 2009 statement, were not timely raised by the Plaintiff.

15 Plaintiff contends that these incidents are admissible under the continuing violations doctrine.
16 (Opp. p. 9.) Under the continuing violations doctrine, evidence of violations occurring outside the
17 statutory time limit may nonetheless be considered. *See Morgan*, 232 F.3d at 1015, rev’d, 536 U.S.
18 101 (2002). However, this doctrine draws a distinction between discrete acts and hostile environment
19 claims. *AMTRAK v. Morgan*, 536 U.S. 101, 113 (2002). Discrete acts, such as “termination, failure
20 to promote, denial of transfer, or refusal to hire,” are individually actionable and thus inherently
21 different from hostile environment claims, which by “[t]heir very nature involve[] repeated conduct.”
22 *Id.* at 114-15. A district court has subject-matter jurisdiction over claims involving discrete acts only
23 if the acts actually occurred during the statutory period. *Id.* at 117. For hostile environment claims,
24 however, “[p]rovided that an act contributing to the claim occur[red] within the filing period,” the
25 district court may consider the “entire period of the hostile environment . . . for the purposes of
26 determining liability.” *Id.* Because Plaintiff alleges that these incidents contribute to her hostile
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28 ²These incidents are: (1) Vasquez’s racial comments; (2) the Hispanic nickname; (3) the porn
comment; and (4) Wrihten’s April 2009 Cyber Crimes comment. (MSJ p. 14.)

1 environment claims, the Court may properly consider these incidents if at least one act contributing
2 to the hostile environment claims occurred within the statutory period.

3 Plaintiff alleges several incidents contributing to her hostile environment claims that occur
4 within the statutory period. Plaintiff alleges that on July 24, 2009, she was sent out to work in an area
5 and group she was not familiar with, and perceived that she was being set up for failure. (FAC ¶ 25.)
6 Plaintiff also alleges that on July 30, 2009, she was informed that Vasquez had been “badmouthing”
7 her to male co-workers. (FAC ¶ 26.) Plaintiff further alleges that on August 26, 2009, she was
8 informed by Wrihten that Vasquez would be sent to train in her place. (*Id.*) Finally, Plaintiff alleges
9 that she was excluded from meetings on October 16, 2009, and October 19, 2009. (FAC ¶¶ 41-42.)
10 Therefore, the Court concludes that the incidents prior to July 21, 2009, are also properly before the
11 Court. Accordingly, Defendant’s motion for summary judgment on this basis is **DENIED**.

12 ***C. Non-Promotion of September 25, 2009***

13 Plaintiff concedes that her non-promotion on September 25, 2009, is time-barred. (Opp. p. 10.)
14 Non-promotion is a discrete act of discrimination, and therefore must be timely raised in order to be
15 considered by the court. *See AMTRAK*, 536 U.S. at 117. However, Plaintiff contends that equitable
16 estoppel applies to her non-promotion because “Wrihten told the Plaintiff that she could not file an
17 EEO complaint and the Plaintiff relied on that representation.” (Opp. p. 10.)

18 Equitable estoppel does not apply to Plaintiff’s non-promotion because she could not have
19 relied on Wrihten’s advice. “A finding of equitable estoppel rests on the consideration of a
20 non-exhaustive list of factors, including: (1) the plaintiff’s actual and reasonable reliance on the
21 defendant’s conduct or representations, (2) evidence of improper purpose on the part of the defendant,
22 or of the defendant’s actual or constructive knowledge of the deceptive nature of its conduct, and (3)
23 the extent to which the purposes of the limitations period have been satisfied.” *O’Donnell v. Vencor*
24 *Inc.*, 466 F.3d 1104 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Santa Maria v. Pac. Bell*, 202 F.3d 1170, 1176 (9th Cir.
25 2000). Plaintiff states in her deposition that she was discussing “examples of why [she] wanted [her]
26 FTO to be changed” with Wrihten when he told her it was “an EEO discussion.” (Opp. Exh. 1 pp.
27 126-27.) Specifically, they discussed “the way [Vasquez] treated [Plaintiff].” (*Id.* at 127.) The next
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2 day, on September 4, 2009, Wrighten allegedly came back, said he consulted with an attorney, and
3 told Plaintiff that she could not file an EEO complaint. (FAC ¶ 32.)

4 Judging from the record, there is no indication that Wrighten’s advice related in any way to
5 Plaintiff’s non-promotion. Plaintiff acknowledges in her complaint that Wrighten told her she could
6 not bring an EEO complaint because she “had not made FTO Vasquez aware that her comments were
7 offensive.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff further states that the EEO discussion only came up in relation to “the
8 things that [Vasquez] was doing and saying and how [Plaintiff] was being treated.” (Opp. Exh. 1 p.
9 154.) Therefore, the Court concludes that equitable estoppel does not apply because Wrighten’s
10 advice was not applicable to Plaintiff’s non-promotion and she could not rely on it. Accordingly, the
11 Court **GRANTS** Defendant’s motion as to Plaintiff’s non-promotion because Plaintiff failed to timely
12 raise the incident.³

13 **3. Hostile Work Environment Claims**

14 Plaintiff alleges sex and race discrimination in violation of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e, et
15 seq. Title VII makes it unlawful for an employer to “discriminate against any individual with respect
16 to [her] compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment” based on the employee’s race,
17 sex, or other protected characteristic. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). Title VII guarantees employees “the
18 right to work in an environment free from discriminatory intimidation, ridicule, and insult.” *Meritor*
19 *Sav. Bank, FSB v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57, 65 (1986). To make out a hostile work environment claim
20 premised on either race or sex, a plaintiff must show: “(1) that [she] was subjected to verbal or
21 physical conduct of a racial or sexual nature; (2) that the conduct was unwelcome; and (3) that the
22 conduct was sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of the plaintiff’s employment and
23 create an abusive work environment.” *Vasquez v. Cnty. of L.A.*, 349 F.3d 634, 642 (9th Cir. 2003).

24 A totality of the circumstances test is used to determine whether a plaintiff’s allegations make
25 out a colorable hostile work environment claim. *Harris v. Forklift Sys., Inc.*, 510 U.S. 17, 23 (1993).

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27 ³Defendant further argues that only Plaintiff’s termination is a discrete adverse employment
28 action. (MSJ pp. 17-18.) Plaintiff concedes in oral argument that only her termination and her
non-promotion would qualify as discrete actions. Because the Court has determined that Plaintiff’s
non-promotion was not timely raised and equitable estoppel does not apply, Plaintiff’s termination is
the only actionable adverse employment action remaining in this case.

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2 Such circumstances may include “the frequency of the discriminatory conduct; its severity; whether
3 it is physically threatening or humiliating, or a mere offensive utterance; and whether it unreasonably
4 interferes with an employee’s work performance.” *Id.* “[S]imple teasing, . . . offhand comments, and
5 isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) will not amount to discriminatory changes in the terms
6 and conditions of employment.” *Faragher v. City of Boca Raton*, 524 U.S. 775, 788 (1998) (internal
7 quotation marks omitted). Rather, the offensive conduct “must be extreme to amount to a change in
8 the terms and conditions of employment.” *Id.* When assessing the objective portion of a plaintiff’s
9 claim, the court assumes the perspective of the reasonable victim. *See Ellison v. Brady*, 924 F.2d 872,
10 879 (9th Cir. 1991) (“[A] female plaintiff states a prima facie case of hostile environment sexual
11 harassment when she alleges conduct which a reasonable woman would consider sufficiently severe
12 or pervasive to alter the conditions of employment and create an abusive working environment.”).
13 To survive summary judgment on a hostile work environment claim, a plaintiff must show a genuine
14 factual dispute as to: (1) whether a reasonable woman would find the workplace so objectively and
15 subjectively hostile toward her as to create an abusive working environment; and (2) whether the
16 defendant failed to take adequate remedial and disciplinary action. *See McGinest v. GTE Serv. Corp.*,
17 360 F.3d 1103, 1112 (9th Cir. 2004).

18 ***A. Sexual Hostile Environment Claim***

19 In support of her sexual hostile environment claim, Plaintiff alleges: (1) being called “fucking
20 new girl”; (2) a reference to Plaintiff’s coworker as her boyfriend; (3) being accused of watching
21 pornography; (4) being subjected to vulgar and sexual language; (5) Vasquez stating that she wanted
22 to punch Plaintiff’s face for being pretty and stuck up; and (6) Vasquez wanting to talk to Plaintiff
23 “woman to woman.” In support of both sexual and racial discrimination claims, Plaintiff also alleges
24 that: (1) she was subject to different training standards; and (2) the probationary agent that replaced
25 the Plaintiff was also subject to discriminatory comments about his race and gender by the same
26 supervisors.⁴ (Opp. p. 13.)

27 Plaintiff successfully demonstrates a genuine factual dispute as to whether a reasonable person

28 ⁴Plaintiff also alleges being told that she did not belong and that she was too new to have an
opinion, but fails to explain how these statements were motivated by race or gender.

1 would find the workplace so objectively and subjectively hostile toward her sex as to create an abusive
2 working environment. There is at least some evidence indicating that Vasquez harassed Plaintiff
3 because of her sex. (Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 210-211; Opp. Exh. 4 p. 98.) And even though Defendant
4 alleges that this harassment ended after Plaintiff complained to Wrihten on September 3, 2009, there
5 is further evidence that Plaintiff was also subject to different training standards compared to Oleson,
6 the male probationary agent. For example, Plaintiff did not receive any student evaluation reports
7 from Vasquez while Oleson received thirteen. (Opp. Exh. 5 p. 38; Opp. Exh. 10 (filed under seal).)
8 And while Defendant alleges that nobody in the unit was getting such reports prior to July 2009 (Rep.
9 p. 9.), this does not explain why Plaintiff did not receive reports from July 2009 until her termination
10 in November 2009. The only report prepared for Plaintiff was filled out by Wrihten, and never seen
11 by Plaintiff until after her termination. (Opp. Exh 12; Opp. Exh. 1 p. 138.)

12 Here, Plaintiff adequately establishes that she may have been subject to disadvantageous terms
13 or conditions of employment because of her sex. *See Harris*, 510 U.S. at 25 (stating that the critical
14 issue is “whether members of one sex are exposed to disadvantageous terms or conditions of
15 employment to which members of the other sex are not exposed”). Therefore, the Court concludes
16 that Plaintiff establishes a genuine factual dispute as to the sexual hostility of her workplace.
17 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s motion as to Plaintiff’s hostile work environment claim
18 for sex discrimination.

19 ***B. Racial Hostile Environment Claim***

20 In support of her racial hostile environment claim, Plaintiff alleges: (1) being subjected to
21 racial remarks that she looked like a Mexican or did not look like a white girl; (2) being assigned a
22 Hispanic nickname; and (3) being told she would not be promoted because she “needed to learn how
23 to get along with all people of color.” (Opp. p. 12.) Plaintiff also alleges that: (1) she was subject to
24 different training standards; and (2) the probationary agent that replaced the Plaintiff was also subject
25 to discriminatory comments about his race and gender by the same supervisors. (Opp. p. 13.)

26 Plaintiff fails to demonstrate a genuine factual dispute as to whether a reasonable person would
27 find the workplace so objectively and subjectively hostile toward her race as to create an abusive
28 working environment. Although there is some evidence of racial harassment, it does not rise to a level

1 beyond “simple teasing.” *Faragher*, 524 U.S. at 788. There is also no evidence of any training
2 disparity based on race, as both Plaintiff and Oleson were both Caucasian. Further, Plaintiff’s alleged
3 evidence of subsequent discrimination against the African-American agent who replaced her is
4 irrelevant to her own racial discrimination claim. Plaintiff cites to *Heyne v. Caruso* for the proposition
5 that “evidence of an employer’s treatment of other employees in similar situations as the plaintiff is
6 relevant in proving the employer’s motive or intent in its treatment of the plaintiff.” (Opp. p. 13.)
7 However, *Heyne* states that “an employer’s conduct tending to demonstrate hostility towards a **certain**
8 **group** is both relevant and admissible where the employer’s general hostility towards **that group** is
9 the true reason behind firing an employee who is a **member of that group.**” 69 F.3d 1475, 1479 (9th
10 Cir. 1995) (emphasis added). *Heyne* is inapplicable because any alleged evidence of subsequent
11 discrimination against the African-American probationary agent would not tend to demonstrate racial
12 hostility against the Caucasian Plaintiff.

13 Plaintiff’s remaining allegation of being told she “needed to learn how to get along with all
14 people of color” does not rise to the level of creating a hostile work environment. (Opp. p. 12.)
15 Plaintiff provides no support for how such a statement can be characterized as physically threatening,
16 humiliating, or even a mere “offensive utterance.” See *McGinest*, 360 F.3d at 1113. Plaintiff fails to
17 demonstrate a genuine factual dispute as to whether a reasonable person would find the workplace so
18 objectively and subjectively hostile toward her race as to create an abusive working environment.
19 Therefore, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant’s motion as to Plaintiff’s racial hostile environment claim.

20 **4. Disparate Treatment Discrimination**

21 The Supreme Court has articulated a three-step burden shifting framework to analyze federal
22 employment discrimination claims. See *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792, 802-804
23 (1973). Under this framework, the plaintiff must first establish a prima-facie case of discrimination
24 under Title VII; the defendant must then offer a legitimate, non-discriminatory basis for the action
25 taken; if the defendant succeeds, the plaintiff must then prove that defendant’s proffered reason is a
26 pretext for the action. *Id.* at 802. If the plaintiff’s evidence is lacking, summary judgment is proper
27 for the defendant. *Nidds v. Schindler Elevator Corp.*, 113 F.3d 912, 916 (9th Cir. 1997).

28 To establish a prima facie case of employment discrimination under Title VII, the plaintiff

1 must prove that (1) she belongs to a protected class; (2) she was qualified for the job, promotion, or
2 other benefit at issue; (3) she was subject to an adverse employment action; and (4) similarly-situated
3 individuals outside her protected class were treated more favorably, or other circumstances
4 surrounding the adverse employment action give rise to an inference of discrimination. *McDonnell*
5 *Douglas*, 411 U.S. at 802-04; *Fonsesca v. Sysco Food Servs. of Ariz., Inc.*, 374 F.3d 840, 847 (9th Cir.
6 2004). A prima facie case of discrimination requires “a Title VII plaintiff [to] offer evidence that
7 ‘gives rise to an inference of unlawful discrimination.’” *Palmer v. Pioneer Inn Associates, Ltd*, 338
8 F.3d 981,984 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing *Texas Dep’t of Cmty. Affairs v. Burdine*, 450 U.S. 248, 253
9 (1981)). “The requisite degree of proof necessary to establish a prima facie case for Title VII . . .
10 claims on summary judgment is minimal and does not even need to rise to the level of a
11 preponderance of the evidence.” *Davis v. Team Elec. Co.*, 520 F.3d. 1080, 1089 (9th Cir. 2008).

12 A plaintiff can also demonstrate a triable issue based on direct and circumstantial evidence of
13 discriminatory intent outside the *McDonnell Douglas* framework. “[W]hen responding to a summary
14 judgment motion . . . [the plaintiff] may proceed by using the *McDonnell Douglas* framework, or
15 alternatively, may simply produce direct or circumstantial evidence demonstrating that a
16 discriminatory reason more likely than not motivated [the employer].” *Metoyer v. Chassman*, 504
17 F.3d 919, 931 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *McGinest*, 360 F.3d at 1122). “When the plaintiff offers direct
18 evidence of discriminatory motive, a triable issue as to the actual motivation of the employer is created
19 even if the evidence is not substantial.” *Godwin*, 150 F.3d at 1221. However, when circumstantial
20 evidence is offered, it must be “specific” and “substantial.” *Id.* at 1222.

21 ***A. Sex Discrimination Claim***

22 Defendant contends that Plaintiff’s sexual discrimination claim fails because she cannot
23 establish the fourth element of her prima facie case: evidence of discrimination. However, as
24 discussed above, Plaintiff has shown at least some evidence that Oleson, the male probationary
25 agent, was subject to more favorable training standards. Further, Plaintiff has also established that
26 her position was filled by a male agent after her termination. “Under *McDonnell Douglas*, to show
27 disparate treatment under Title VII [plaintiff] must first establish a prima facie case of
28 discrimination. Specifically, she must show that (1) she belongs to a protected class; (2) she was

1 qualified for the position; (3) she was subjected to an adverse employment action; and (4)
2 similarly situated men were treated more favorably, or her position was **filled by a man.**”
3 *Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1054, 1062 (9th Cir. 2002) (emphasis added).
4 Therefore, Plaintiff satisfies the “minimal” burden necessary to establish a prima facie case for
5 Title VII on summary judgment. *See Wallis v. J.R. Simplot Co.*, 26 F.3d 885, 889 (9th Cir. 1994).
6 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s motion against Plaintiff’s sex discrimination claim.

7 ***B. Race Discrimination Claim***

8 With regard to Plaintiff’s race discrimination claim, Plaintiff does not establish evidence of
9 discrimination. Oleson, the male probationary agent, is not a similarly situated individual outside
10 her protected class because both Plaintiff and Oleson are Caucasian, and Plaintiff does not point to
11 any other evidence of favorable treatment to people outside her racial class.

12 Plaintiff also cannot demonstrate a triable issue based on direct and circumstantial evidence
13 of discriminatory intent. Plaintiff alleges the following as direct or circumstantial evidence of
14 Defendant’s intent to discriminate based on her race: (1) Vasquez’s comments that Plaintiff looked
15 Mexican; (2) the Hispanic nickname; and (3) the statement that Plaintiff needed to learn how to get
16 along with “all people of color.” (Opp. pp. 12-13.) However, the record shows that Defendant
17 promptly responded to Vasquez’s allegedly offensive conduct when Plaintiff reported it on
18 September 3, 2009. (MSJ Exh. 19 p. 147.) Most of these alleged incidents were isolated and did
19 not recur once Plaintiff brought them to the attention of her supervisor. As to the “people of
20 color” statement, Plaintiff does not explain how a statement that seems to promote cooperation
21 between people of different nationalities is evidence of an intent to discriminate based on race.
22 There is no direct evidence of discriminatory intent, and the circumstantial evidence is not
23 “specific” or “substantial.” *Godwin v. Hunt Wesson, Inc.*, 150 F.3d 1217, 1222 (9th Cir. 1998)
24 (“Circumstantial evidence . . . must be ‘specific and ‘substantial’ to create a triable issue with
25 respect to whether the employer intended to discriminate.”). Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS**
26 Defendant’s motion against Plaintiff’s race discrimination claim.

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1 **5. RETALIATION**

2 Plaintiff alleges retaliation in violation of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3. Title VII makes it
3 “unlawful . . . for an employer to discriminate against any . . . employee[] . . . because he has opposed
4 any practice made an unlawful employment practice by this subchapter, or because he had made a
5 charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceedings, or hearing
6 under this subchapter.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a).

7 The *McDonnell Douglas* framework also applies to retaliation claims under Title VII. To
8 establish a prima facie case of retaliation under Title VII, a plaintiff must prove that (1) she engaged
9 in a protected activity; (2) she suffered an adverse employment decision; and (3) there was a causal
10 link between the protected activity and the adverse employment decision. *See Villiarimo*, 281 F. 3d
11 at 1064. Protected activities include: (1) opposing any practice made an unlawful employment
12 practice by Title VII; and (2) participating in a statutorily authorized proceeding. *Thomas v. City of*
13 *Beaverton*, 379 F.3d 802, 811 (9th Cir. 2004).

14 **A. Protected EEO Activity**

15 Plaintiff alleges that she was retaliated against for reporting Vasquez’s comments on
16 September 3, 2009. (FAC ¶¶ 46, 51.) The issue here is whether Plaintiff could have reasonably
17 perceived Vasquez’s comments as Title VII discrimination. Title VII protects only those employees
18 from retaliation who “oppose what they reasonably perceive as discrimination under the Act.”
19 *Learned v. Bellevue*, 860 F.2d 928, 932 (9th Cir. 1988). The reasonableness of a plaintiff’s belief that
20 an unlawful employment practice occurred is assessed using an objective standard that takes into
21 consideration the limited knowledge of most plaintiffs. *Moyo v. Gomez*, 40 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir.
22 1994). “Offhand comments” and “isolated incidents (unless extremely serious)” do not amount to
23 such discrimination. *Clark County School District v. Breeden*, 532 U.S. 268, 271 (2001); *see also*
24 *EEOC v. Go Daddy Software, Inc.*, 581 F.3d 951, 963 (9th Cir. 2009) (“If a person has been subjected
25 to only an isolated incident, a complaint about that incident does not constitute protected activity
26 unless a reasonable person would believe that the isolated incident violated Title VII.”).

27 The Court finds that Plaintiff could have reasonably perceived Vasquez’s comments as
28 discrimination. Vasquez’s allegedly repeated comments that Plaintiff “didn’t look like a white girl”

1 or asking “are you sure you don’t speak Spanish,” (Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 48-49, 54; MSJ Exh. 19 p. 57),
2 combined with a Hispanic nickname that Plaintiff found offensive, (Opp. Exh. 1 p. 72), could have
3 reasonably been perceived as discrimination by the Plaintiff because she was the sole Caucasian
4 female in the unit. Although Defendant argues that the Hispanic nickname could not reasonably have
5 been perceived as discrimination because others in the unit also had such nicknames, Plaintiff alleges
6 that she was unaware of this fact. (MSJ Exh. 19 p. 83.) These racial comments were also made
7 together with sexual comments, such as Vasquez’s wisecrack that Plaintiff watched pornography on
8 the weekend and her reference to Plaintiff’s coworker as her “boyfriend.” Given the context, and
9 taking into account the “limited knowledge possessed by most Title VII plaintiffs about the factual
10 and legal bases of their claims,” *Moyo v. Gomez*, 40 F.3d at 985, Plaintiff could have reasonably
11 perceived herself as opposing discrimination under Title VII. Given the high standard for summary
12 judgment of employment discrimination claims, *Schmidrig*, 80 F. 3d at 1410, the Court concludes that
13 a dispute of material fact exists as to whether Plaintiff’s September 3, 2009, complaint was protected
14 EEO activity. Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s motion on this basis.

15 ***B. Pretext***

16 Defendant further contends that, even assuming the September 3, 2009, complaint was
17 protected EEO activity, summary judgment would still be appropriate because Defendant had a
18 legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for the challenged termination and Plaintiff cannot establish
19 pretext. (MSJ p. 21.) After a plaintiff establishes a prima facie case of retaliation under Title VII,
20 the burden shifts to the defendant to offer a legitimate, non-discriminatory basis for the action
21 taken. *See McDonnell Douglas Corp.*, 411 U.S. at 802. If the defendant succeeds in articulating a
22 legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason, the plaintiff must “show that the articulated reason is
23 pretextual ‘either directly by persuading the court that a discriminatory reason more likely
24 motivated the employer or indirectly by showing that the employer’s proffered explanation is
25 unworthy of credence.’” *Chuang v. University of Cal. Davis*, 225 F.3d 1115 (9th Cir. 2000)
26 (quoting *Burdine*, 450 U.S. at 256). When a plaintiff presents direct evidence that the proffered
27 explanation is a pretext for discrimination, “very little evidence” is required to avoid summary
28 judgment. *EEOC v. Boeing Co.*, 577 F.3d 1044, 1049 (9th Cir. 2009). But, if a plaintiff relies on

1 circumstantial evidence, “that evidence must be specific and substantial to defeat the employer’s
2 motion for summary judgment.” *Coghlan v. Am. Seafoods Co. LLC*, 413 F.3d 1090, 1095 (9th Cir.
3 2005).

4 Here, Plaintiff was allegedly terminated because of her “unprofessional attitude, lack of
5 respect and [her] inability to work well with others in the workplace.” (MSJ Exh. 7.) Specifically,
6 Plaintiff’s termination letter states the following reasons: (1) the incident where Plaintiff left early;
7 (2) the incident where Plaintiff showed little interest in port duty; (3) the meeting where Plaintiff
8 was rude to Vasquez; (4) Plaintiff’s unprofessional conduct toward the U.S. Attorney’s clerk’s
9 office; (5) Plaintiff’s note on a file stating “[t]his is a BS case”; (6) various statements by Plaintiff
10 complaining about her assignments and FTO; and (7) wasting her co-workers’ and supervisor’s
11 time by asking for unnecessary advice. (MSJ Exh. 7.)

12 Plaintiff points to circumstantial evidence that Defendant’s reason was “unworthy of
13 credence,” because GS Wrighten did not investigate the reasons stated in her termination letter,
14 which occurred prior to Plaintiff’s September 3, 2009, complaint to Wrighten, until after the
15 complaint had occurred. (Opp. p. 22.) Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Wrighten: (1) did not
16 interview Jason Dunham about the port duty incident until September 25, 2009; (2) did not solicit
17 information from the clerk’s office until September 25, 2009; and (3) did not request Vasquez and
18 Buffington to document Plaintiff’s performance deficiencies until September 8, 2009. (*Id.*)

19 Plaintiff further establishes that at least some of Defendant’s reasons for her termination
20 are “unworthy of credence.” For example, Plaintiff’s alleged lack of interest in shadowing
21 Vasquez in port duty is at least partly attributable to Vasquez’s own late arrival. (Opp. Exh. 5 pp.
22 58-59.) As to the meeting where Plaintiff was allegedly rude to Vasquez, a witness stated that
23 Plaintiff’s tone and demeanor in the meeting were “pretty calm” and that she was neither
24 “disrespectful” nor “inappropriate.” (Opp. Exh. 6 pp. 20-21.) Further, although the termination
25 letter states that Plaintiff “acted unprofessionally” towards the U.S. Attorney clerks, the actual
26 email from the clerk’s office states that Plaintiff “didn’t do anything unprofessional, she just acted
27 like a snob!” (Opp. Exh. 22.) Finally, some of Plaintiff’s coworkers have stated that Plaintiff was
28 a good employee and acted professionally. (Opp. Exh. 4 pp. 24, 87; Opp. Exh. 7 p. 270; Opp. Exh.

1 6 p. 24.) While this evidence is not overwhelming, it is enough to survive summary judgment.

2 Therefore, this Court concludes that a dispute of material fact exists as to whether
3 Defendant's legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason is pretextual. Accordingly, the Court **DENIES**
4 Defendant's motion on this basis.

5 **6. Vicarious Liability**

6 Defendant contends that, because Vasquez was Plaintiff's coworker, Defendant cannot be
7 held liable as an employer because Plaintiff cannot prove negligence. (MSJ p. 23.) An employer
8 is vicariously liable under Title VII for a hostile environment created by a supervising employee.
9 *Burlington Indus. v. Ellerth*, 524 U.S. 742, 765 (1998); *Faragher*, 524 U.S. at 807. Where the
10 harassment was by a co-employee rather than a supervising employee, a plaintiff must show more,
11 such as employer negligence in responding to the plaintiff's complaints. *Swinton v. Potomac*
12 *Corp.*, 270 F.3d 794, 803 (9th Cir. 2001).

13 Plaintiff contends that, because Vasquez was responsible for Plaintiff's training as her
14 FTO, Vasquez had sufficient supervisory authority for Defendant to be held vicariously liable.
15 (Opp. p. 24 n.10.) Under Title VII, "[a]n employer is vicariously liable for actions by a supervisor
16 who has 'immediate (or successively higher) authority over the employee.'" *Dawson v. Entek*
17 *Int'l*, 630 F.3d 928 (9th Cir. 2011) (citing *Faragher*, 524 U.S. at 807). "This distinction 'is not
18 dependent upon job titles or formal structures within the workplace, but rather upon whether a
19 supervisor has the authority to demand obedience from an employee.'" *Id.* (quoting *McGinest*, 360
20 F.3d at 1119 n.13). Therefore, if Vasquez engaged in supervision of or had authority over
21 Plaintiff, she is deemed a supervisor even if the Defendant did not define her role in that way.

22 Here, there is evidence that Vasquez had at least some authority over Plaintiff. For
23 example, after the May 2, 2009, port duty incident, Vasquez met with Plaintiff to discuss issues
24 with that assignment. (Opp. Exh. 1 pp. 100-03.) Further, training guidelines state that an assigned
25 FTO "must periodically evaluate the SA trainee's performance." (Plaintiff's OJT&E Handbook,
26 ECF No. 37 (filed under seal).) Therefore, the Court concludes that a dispute of material fact
27 exists as to whether Vasquez was a supervising employee. Accordingly, the Court **DENIES**
28 Defendant's motion on this basis.

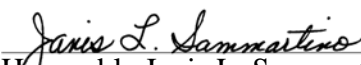
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CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Court **GRANTS IN PART AND DENIES IN PART** Defendant's motion for summary judgment. The Court **GRANTS** the motion as to Plaintiff's racial hostile environment claim and race discrimination claim. The Court **DENIES** the motion as to Plaintiff's sexual hostile environment claim, sex discrimination claim, and retaliation claim.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: October 2, 2012



Honorable Janis L. Sammartino
United States District Judge