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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

EILEEN LANAHAN,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	2:06-cv-01176-LRH-LRL
)	
v.)	
)	<u>ORDER</u>
SOUTHERN NEVADA HEALTH)	
DISTRICT,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

Plaintiff Eileen Lanahan alleges Defendant Southern Nevada Health District (“the District”) violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (“ADEA”) by terminating her because of her gender and age. The District has moved for summary judgment on the basis that Lanahan has not shown the District harbored any discriminatory animus in its decision to terminate her. Because Lanahan has presented evidence that the District relied in part on a discriminatory supervisor in its termination decision, Lanahan has demonstrated there is a genuine issue for trial.

I. Facts and Procedural History

Lanahan was employed by the District from 1988 until she was terminated in July 2005. Jerry Boyd, the District’s Facilities Services Manager, became Lanahan’s supervisor in 2001. From 2004 to 2005, Lanahan was the subject of several disciplinary actions.

In January 2004, Boyd issued Lanahan a memorandum notifying her that she needed to

1 improve several areas of her work performance, including following through with assignments and
2 attendance.

3 In July 2004, Boyd informed Lanahan that she would receive a three-day suspension for
4 tardiness, falsification of time records, dishonesty, and failure to comply with the District's
5 procedures. Angus MacEachern, an appeals officer, reduced Lanahan's suspension to one day.

6 In September 2004, Boyd issued Lanahan a written reprimand for failing to follow proper
7 reporting procedures.

8 In February 2005, Karl Munninger, Director of Administrative Services, notified Lanahan
9 that she would be suspended for five days for failing to deliver "claims registers." Munninger told
10 Lanahan that any further disciplinary action would result in termination:

11 You have previously been disciplined because of unacceptable work performance and
12 warned that any such behavior would result in discipline or discharge. . . . Should there
13 be cause for any subsequent disciplinary actions in the future, you will be terminated.
This is your last chance to conform and work within the rules, regulations, policies, or
directives of the Health District.

14 MacEachern sustained the suspension and noted that

15 the failure to perform assigned work directly relates to past problems you have had, such
16 as failure to follow work procedures and practices. Progressive discipline is warranted
17 as there is a direct relationship with performance problems you have had in the past such
as failure to follow work procedures and practices.

18 MacEachern also noted that Munninger "indicated that this discipline is a 'last chance' in that any
19 subsequent disciplinary actions will be cause for your termination. While any such termination
20 may be subject to arbitration in accordance with the Labor Agreement your future employment at
21 the [] District is in Jeopardy should another infraction occur."

22 In June 2005, Boyd gave Lanahan an evaluation listing several areas of job performance as
23 marginal. Boyd called Lanahan into his office to review the evaluation with her. Lanahan testified
24 in her deposition that the following occurred upon her arrival:

25 [Boyd] said, "You know what would happen if I told—if you got on my bad side, I told
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1 you what would happen?” And I said, “Yes, you did.” And he said, “And look what’s
2 happened.” And I said, “I’ve been in a lot of trouble.” And he said, “Well, there’s a way
3 you can correct that.” And I said, “How is that?” And he said, “You can do the Jennifer
 Sizemore move.” And he got up and he walked over to the door, opened the door, and
 he said, “I’ll let you think about it.”

4 Lanahan later clarified that the “Jennifer Sizemore move” was a reference to sex.

5 In her declaration, Lanahan also stated that during the period Boyd was her supervisor, he
6 constantly made outrageous comments. For instance, Boyd stated, “Women are good for only one
7 thing and that is sex.” He also stated that he wanted to get rid of two older employees because they
8 were “too old to do their jobs well anymore.”

9 In July 2005, a series of events transpired that eventually resulted in Lanahan’s termination.
10 Issues as to possible misconduct first arose after a special meeting had to be cancelled because
11 agendas were not posted in accordance with Nevada’s open meeting laws. Dr. Donald Kwalick,
12 the District’s Chief Health Officer, and MacEachern requested Connie Read, the District’s human
13 resources supervisor, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances leading to the meeting’s
14 cancellation. Based on her investigation, Read determined that Lanahan failed to deliver the
15 meeting’s agendas in time for a proper posting. Read also reviewed Lanahan’s personnel file and
16 decided to recommend her termination. Read based her decision in part on Lanahan’s last-chance
17 warning. Read conveyed her recommendation to MacEachern and Munninger, who made the final
18 decision to initiate termination proceedings. Boyd was not involved in this decision.

19 In accordance with MacEachern and Munninger’s decision, a hearing was held before
20 MacEachern, who upheld Lanahan’s termination based on her failure to properly perform her
21 duties. In a letter to Lanahan, MacEachern wrote, “You have previously been disciplined because
22 of unacceptable performance and warned that any additional such behavior would result in
23 termination.” Bonnie Sorenson heard Lanahan’s appeal and sustained MacEachern’s decision. In
24 a letter informing Lanahan of her decision, Sorenson wrote,

25 It has been noted that you have a last chance letter in your file. It has been pointed out
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1 to you through progressive discipline that you needed to do a better job of
2 communicating and avoid procrastination. You acknowledge that progressive discipline
3 has been carried out appropriately as stated in your union contract. This action by the
4 Clark County Health District to terminate your employment was action you knew would
occur if you failed to perform assigned duties, negligence in the performance of duties
and the willful avoidance of work. That action is now being taken.

5 Lanahan's employment was terminated effective July 28, 2005.

6 The Service Employees International Union Local 1107 filed a grievance on behalf of
7 Lanahan to protest her discharge. An arbitration hearing was held, and on December 5, 2006, the
8 arbitrator rendered a decision, finding the District had just cause to terminate Lanahan. Of note,
9 the arbitrator held that he was basing his decision in part on Lanahan's previous disciplinary
10 history:

11 Based upon the record, the Arbitrator has little choice except to conclude that the reasons
12 [Lanahan] received written warnings and suspensions were the reasons [the District] set
13 forth. Having reached this conclusion, it is the Arbitrator's opinion that the discipline
imposed on [Lanahan] was appropriate.

14 After receiving a right-to-sue letter from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity
15 Commission, Lanahan initiated the present proceedings in this court.

16 **II. Legal Standard**

17 **A. Summary Judgment**

18 Summary judgment is appropriate only when "the pleadings, depositions, answers to
19 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no
20 genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter
21 of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). In assessing a motion for summary judgment, the evidence,
22 together with all inferences that can reasonably be drawn therefrom, must be read in the light most
23 favorable to the party opposing the motion. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*,
24 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986); *County of Tuolumne v. Sonora Cmty. Hosp.*, 236 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th
25 Cir. 2001).

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1 The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion, along
2 with evidence showing the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*,
3 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). On those issues for which it bears the burden of proof, the moving
4 party must make a showing that is “sufficient for the court to hold that no reasonable trier of fact
5 could find other than for the moving party.” *Calderone v. United States*, 799 F.2d 254, 259 (6th
6 Cir. 1986); *see also Idema v. Dreamworks, Inc.*, 162 F. Supp. 2d 1129, 1141 (C.D. Cal. 2001).

7 In order to successfully rebut a motion for summary judgment, the nonmoving party must
8 point to facts supported by the record which demonstrate a genuine issue of material fact. *Reese v.*
9 *Jefferson Sch. Dist. No. 14J*, 208 F.3d 736 (9th Cir. 2000). A “material fact” is a fact “that might
10 affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S.
11 242, 248 (1986). Where reasonable minds could differ on the material facts at issue, summary
12 judgment is not appropriate. *See v. Durang*, 711 F.2d 141, 143 (9th Cir. 1983). A dispute
13 regarding a material fact is considered genuine “if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could
14 return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 248. The mere existence of
15 a scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff’s position will be insufficient to establish a
16 genuine dispute; there must be evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff.
17 *See id.* at 252.

18 **B. Sex and Age Discrimination**

19 Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, an employer may not “discriminate against any
20 individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment,
21 because of such individual’s . . . sex” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). The Age Discrimination in
22 Employment Act forbids identical discriminatory conduct on account of an individual’s age.
23 *Sischo-Nownejad v. Merced Cmty. College Dist.*, 934 F.2d 1104, 1109 (9th Cir. 1991), *superseded*
24 *on other grounds*, Civil Rights Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-166, 105 Stat. 1074. The court will
25 therefore combine its analysis of Lanahan’s Title VII and ADEA claims because the burdens of
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1 proof and persuasion are the same under both acts. *See Wallis v. J.R. Simplot Co.*, 26 F.3d 885,
2 888 (9th Cir. 1994).

3 The allocation of burdens and the order of presentation of proof for Title VII and ADEA
4 claims follow three steps:

5 [A] plaintiff must first establish a *prima facie* case of discrimination. If the plaintiff
6 establishes a *prima facie* case, the burden then shifts to the defendant to articulate a
7 legitimate nondiscriminatory reason for its employment decision. Then, in order to
8 prevail, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the employer's alleged reason for the adverse
9 employment decision is a pretext for another motive which is discriminatory.

10 *Id.* at 889.

11 A *prima facie* case may be based either on a presumption arising from the factors set forth
12 in *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792, 802 (1973) or by more direct evidence of
13 discriminatory intent. *Id.* Moreover, “[w]hen a plaintiff does not rely exclusively on the
14 presumption but seeks to establish a *prima facie* case through the submission of actual evidence,
15 very little such evidence is necessary to raise a genuine issue of fact regarding an employer's
16 motive; any indication of discriminatory motive . . . may suffice to raise a question that can only be
17 resolved by a factfinder.” *Schnidrig v. Columbia Mach., Inc.*, 80 F.3d 1406, 1409 (9th Cir. 1996).

18 **III. Discussion**

19 The court will first consider the District’s contention that Boyd’s comments have no
20 evidentiary value because they are merely stray remarks not directed toward Lanahan. In support
21 of its argument, the District cites to three decisions: *Nesbit v. PepsiCo, Inc.*, 994 F.2d 703 (9th Cir.
22 1993); *Merrick v. Farmers Insurance Group*, 892 F.2d 1434 (9th Cir. 1990); and *Coleman v.*
23 *Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271 (9th Cir. 2000).

24 In *Merrick v. Farmers Insurance Group*, the Ninth Circuit found that a decision maker’s
25 comment that a successful job candidate was “a bright, intelligent, knowledgeable young man”
26 was a stray remark and insufficient to show age discrimination against an unsuccessful candidate.
892 F.2d at 1438-39. In *Nesbit v. PepsiCo, Inc.*, the Ninth Circuit concluded that the comments

1 “[w]e don’t necessary like grey hair” and “[w]e don’t want unpromotable fifty-year olds around”
2 did not show age discrimination because they were ambivalent and did not relate to the plaintiffs’
3 termination. 994 F.2d 703 at 705. Finally, in *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, the Ninth Circuit held
4 a manager’s statement that a company wanted someone “young and promotable” was insufficient
5 to show a discriminatory hiring decision. 232 F.3d at 1284-85.

6 Although the District plausibly argues that some of Boyd’s statements fall within the
7 category of statements rejected in *Merrick, Nesbit, and Coleman*, the District fails to address other
8 Ninth Circuit precedent that ultimately dooms its argument. In *Cordova v. State Farm Insurance*
9 *Companies*, a decision maker stated that a third party was a “dumb Mexican.” 124 F.3d 1145,
10 1146 (9th Cir. 1997). In finding that the plaintiff had presented enough evidence to survive
11 summary judgment on his Title VII claim, the Ninth Circuit relied in part on the difference
12 between the decision maker’s statement and the statements rejected in *Merrick* and *Nesbit*. *Id.* at
13 1149. The court reasoned that the decision maker’s epithet was nonambivalent and “an egregious
14 and bigoted insult” *Id.* Furthermore, the court found that the remark could be proof of
15 discrimination despite its reference to a person other than the plaintiff. *Id.*

16 In the present case, Boyd’s statements that “[w]omen are good for only one thing and that is
17 sex” and two older employees were “too old to do their jobs well anymore” more accurately fall
18 within the category of statements described in *Cordova* than the comments rejected in *Merrick*,
19 *Nesbit*, and *Coleman*. The court finds nothing ambivalent about Boyd’s statements—they both
20 evidence unambiguous animus against a protected class. Furthermore, the comments are justly
21 classified as “egregious and bigoted” when compared to the comments in *Merrick, Nesbit*, and
22 *Coleman*.¹

24 ¹The court is also not persuaded by the District’s argument that Boyd’s ageist comment cannot be
25 considered because it is too remote from Lanahan’s termination. See *Metoyer v. Chassman*, 504 F.3d 919, 937
26 (9th Cir. 2007) (“[W]e have held that remarks by [senior management] tend to show bias, even if several years
old.”).

1 Finally, Defendant does not even attempt to categorize Boyd's alleged sexual proposition as
2 a stray remark. Boyd's offer to "correct" Lanahan's placement on his bad side if she had sex with
3 him is quintessential evidence of discriminatory animus.

4 The court's conclusion that Boyd's comments are not stray remarks does not end the
5 matter, however. The court must also decide whether Boyd's comments tainted the District's
6 decision to terminate Lanahan. As the District points out, Boyd was not directly involved in the
7 decision to fire Lanahan. Rather, Kwalick and MacEachern assigned Read to investigate the
8 events leading to the special meeting's cancellation. Moreover, it was MacEachern and
9 Munninger who made the final determination to initiate Lanahan's termination, and MacEachern
10 and Sorenson sustained the decision.

11 However, as Lanahan points out, Boyd's prior disciplinary actions appear to have played a
12 role in Lanahan's five-day suspension, which was deemed a "last chance" before her dismissal.
13 Specifically, in a February 11, 2005, letter informing Lanahan of her suspension, Munninger
14 wrote,

15 You have previously been disciplined because of unacceptable work performance and
16 warned that any additional such behavior would result in discipline or termination. . . .
17 Should there be cause for any subsequent disciplinary actions in the future, you will be
terminated. This is your last chance to conform and work within the rules, regulations,
policies, or directives of the [] District.

18 Although Munninger does not identify the prior incidents of "unacceptable work performance,"
19 one could reasonably infer that Munninger was referring to (1) Boyd's January 2004
20 memorandum, notifying Lanahan that she needed to improve several areas of her work
21 performance; (2) Lanahan's July 2004 suspension, which was initiated by Boyd; and (3) Boyd's
22 September 2004 reprimand of Lanahan. Read later based her recommendation to dismiss Lanahan
23 upon the last-chance warning. Moreover, in their decision to terminate Lanahan, both MacEachern
24 and Sorenson relied on the fact that she had previously been disciplined and warned that further
25 discipline would result in termination. Thus, given that Boyd's disciplinary action influenced the
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1 last-chance warning, it appears Boyd had some bearing on the District’s decision to terminate
2 Lanahan.

3 The District, however, argues that any influence Boyd had on the decision to terminate
4 Lanahan is attenuated to such an extent that her evidence is insufficient as a matter of law. The
5 court disagrees.

6 In *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, the U.S. Supreme Court considered a Title VII sex
7 discrimination claim by a plaintiff who was unlawfully denied a promotion to partner because of a
8 discriminatory vetting process. 490 U.S. 228 (1989), *superseded on other grounds*, Civil Rights
9 Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-166, 105 Stat. 1074. The vetting process was structured as follows.
10 First, a candidate’s name was submitted by partners in the candidate’s office. *Id.* at 232. All of
11 the company’s partners were invited to submit comments on the candidate. *Id.* After reviewing
12 the comments and interviewing the partners who submitted them, the company’s admissions
13 committee made a recommendation to the company’s Policy Board. *Id.* The admissions
14 committee would recommend that the company either accept the candidate for partnership, put her
15 candidacy on hold, or deny the promotion. *Id.* The Policy Board would then decide whether to
16 submit the candidate’s name to the entire partnership for a vote, put her candidacy on hold, or
17 reject her. *Id.*

18 In the plaintiff’s case, some the company’s partners submitted sexist comments, including
19 one partner who described her as “macho” and another who suggested that she “overcompensated
20 for being a woman.” *Id.* at 235. Moreover, another partner told the plaintiff that in order to
21 improve her chances for partnership, she should “walk more femininely, talk more femininely,
22 dress more femininely, wear make-up, have her hair styled, and wear jewelry.” *Id.* The Policy
23 Board put her candidacy on hold until the following year. *See id.* at 232, 257. However, before
24 the time for reconsideration, two of the partners in the plaintiff’s office withdrew their support, and
25 she was informed she would not be considered again for partnership. *Id.* at 233 n.1.

1 After a bench trial, a district court concluded that the company discriminated against the
2 plaintiff by allowing gender stereotyping to play a part in the company’s vetting process. *Id.* at
3 236-37. On appeal, the company challenged this conclusion as clearly erroneous. *Id.* at 255. The
4 Supreme Court rejected the company’s contention, finding that the Policy Board violated Title VII
5 when it took into account the partners’ sexist comments before putting the plaintiff’s candidacy on
6 hold. *Id.* at 256.

7 This court finds that the present case is indistinguishable from *Price Waterhouse*. Like the
8 Policy Board, the decision makers here, while unbiased themselves, took into account factors
9 allegedly tainted by sexism in making an adverse employment decision. The court, of course,
10 recognizes that the incident leading to Lanahan’s termination was investigated and acted upon by
11 unbiased decision makers. However, the court cannot ignore evidence that the decision makers
12 also implicitly relied on Boyd’s disciplinary actions in deciding to terminate Lanahan.²

13 In sum, Lanahan has presented a prima facie case of age and sex discrimination through
14 evidence demonstrating that a discriminatory supervisor influenced her termination. Although the
15 District has offered a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for its termination decision, Boyd’s
16 comments are nevertheless sufficient to create a genuine issue as to whether it was motivated by
17 unlawful discrimination.

18 Finally, the court will address the District’s argument that this court should defer to the
19 arbitrator’s decision in considering whether Lanahan can survive summary judgment. The
20 District’s argument has its genesis in the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision *Alexander v. Gardner-*
21 *Denver Co.*, where the Court held that an employee is not foreclosed from obtaining a judicial

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23 ²See also *Dominguez-Curry v. Nev. Transp. Dep’t*, 424 F.3d 1027, 1039-40 (9th Cir. 2005) (“Where
24 . . . the person who exhibited discriminatory animus influenced or participated in the decisionmaking process,
25 a reasonable factfinder could conclude that the animus affected the employment decision.”); *Galdamez v.*
26 *Potter*, 415 F.3d 1015, 1026 n.9 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing *Price Waterhouse* for the proposition that “Title VII may
. . . be violated where the ultimate decision-maker, lacking individual discriminatory intent, takes an adverse
employment action in reliance on factors affected by another decision-maker’s discriminatory animus”).

1 remedy under Title VII even when his claim of discrimination was previously submitted to
2 arbitration under a collective bargaining agreement. 415 U.S. 36, 59-60 (1974). In the final
3 sentence of its opinion, however, the Court also stated that “the arbitral decision may be admitted
4 as evidence and accorded such weight as the court deems appropriate.” *Id.* at 60.

5 In *Collins v. New York City Transit*, 305 F.3d 113 (2d Cir. 2002), the Second Circuit
6 extended *Alexander*’s final sentence in a case involving a plaintiff who claimed his termination
7 was motivated by his race. Before filing suit in federal court, the plaintiff grieved his discharge to
8 an arbitrator, who found the plaintiff’s termination was justified because he had assaulted his
9 supervisor. *Id.* at 117, 118. On appeal, the Second Circuit affirmed a grant of summary judgment
10 for the plaintiff’s employer, reasoning that “[w]hile [the plaintiff] may have proffered (barely)
11 enough evidence to create an issue of fact over whether [his supervisor] faked the assault for
12 discriminatory or retaliatory purposes, that proffer is not sufficient to overcome the additional
13 probative weight of the arbitration award allowing his termination.” The court continued,

14 [A] decision by an independent tribunal that is not itself subject to a claim of bias will
15 attenuate a plaintiff’s proof of the requisite causal link. Where, as here, that decision
16 follows an evidentiary hearing and is based on substantial evidence, the Title VII
17 plaintiff, to survive a motion for summary judgment, must present strong evidence that
18 the decision was wrong as a matter of fact—e.g. new evidence not before the tribunal—or
19 that the impartiality of the proceeding was somehow compromised.

20 *Id.* at 119.

21 While the *Collins* court may have been correct in finding that the arbitration award was
22 persuasive evidence that the plaintiff was not fired because of his race, this court believes the
23 Second Circuit unjustifiably departed from the Supreme Court’s holding in *Alexander*. In
24 *Alexander*, the Supreme Court explicitly held that an arbitration award should not be given
25 preclusive or presumptive effect when considering a plaintiff’s claim under Title VII. *Alexander*,
26 415 U.S. at 49, 58. Given this authority, the court cannot square the Second Circuit’s holding that
a plaintiff “must present strong evidence that the decision was wrong as a matter of fact—e.g. new

1 evidence not before the tribunal—or that the impartiality of the proceeding was somehow
2 compromised” if the plaintiff is to survive summary judgment. This court will therefore not
3 follow *Collins* as persuasive authority.

4 **IV. Conclusion**

5 Lanahan has succeeded in demonstrating a genuine issue for trial in support of her claims
6 that the District terminated her because of her gender and age. The court also notes that Lanahan
7 does not oppose the District’s motion for summary judgment as to her harassment and retaliation
8 claims; therefore, partial summary judgment is granted with respect to those claims.

9 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant Southern Nevada Health District’s Motion
10 for Summary Judgment (#28) is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.

11 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties shall lodge their proposed joint pretrial order
12 within thirty (30) days from entry of this Order. *See* Local Rules 16-4 and 26-1(e)(5).

13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 DATED this 17th day of February, 2009.

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LARRY R. HICKS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE