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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

BETTY BRUE,  
Plaintiff,

Case No. 2:09-CV-00585-KJD-RJJ

v.

**ORDER**

WAL-MART STORES, INC. dba WAL-  
MART STORE #1584; DOE  
EMPLOYEES 1 through 5, DOES 1  
through 10, and ROE CORPORATIONS 1  
through 10, inclusive,  
Defendants.

Presently before the Court is Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment (#32). Defendant Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (“Wal-Mart”) filed an Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion (#34), to which Plaintiff filed a Reply (#37).<sup>1</sup>

**I. Procedural Background and Facts**

This case arises from a slip and fall accident that resulted from a spill of liquid substance on the floor of the Wal-Mart store located at 3615 S. Rainbow Blvd. in Las Vegas, Nevada. As a result of the fall, Plaintiff sustained bodily injuries. (Pl.’s Mot. Summ. J. 1:24–26.) Consequently, Plaintiff filed her initial Complaint with the Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada, alleging one count of negligence and one count of negligence per se against Wal-Mart. Wal-Mart subsequently removed

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1. The other original Defendant, W&W Partnership, was dismissed from the case per Order #31.

1 this matter to federal court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441(b), and 2201 (Def.’s Pet. Removal.)

2 Two Wal-Mart employees, Support Manager Iris and Martin Wozny (“Wozny”), came across  
3 the spill of the liquid substance—later identified by Wozny as white ranch dressing—in one of the  
4 aisles. (Wozny Dep. 11:3–22, Aug. 19, 2009.) Support Manager Iris told Wozny to clean it up,  
5 which he proceeded to do alone. (Wozny Dep. 11:10.) After realizing that he would need more  
6 paper towels, Wozny left the spill area, momentarily, to get paper towels that were contained in a  
7 spill station located approximately fifteen (15) feet away. (Wozny Dep. 12:1, 22:14–23.) During the  
8 time Wozny was gone, Plaintiff allegedly slipped on the ranch dressing and fell. (Wozny Dep.  
9 12:1–2.) At the time of Plaintiff’s fall, there were no other Wal-Mart employees guarding the spill  
10 area. (Valencia Dep. 29: 2–14, Aug. 19, 2009.) Plaintiff claims that Wal-Mart negligently failed to  
11 control, supervise, repair, inspect and maintain their premises in violation of a company policy that  
12 requires employees to guard spill areas. (Pl.’s Mot. Summ. J. 1:23, 3:2, 8:2–8.)

13 Moreover, two Wal-Mart employees, Mark Valencia (“Valencia”) and Mark Batrez  
14 (“Batrez”) claim to have spoken with Wal-Mart store greeter, Doris Hughes (“Hughes”), about the  
15 incident. According to Wal-Mart, Hughes told Valencia and Batrez that the Plaintiff came to her  
16 before the accident, reported the spill, and threatened to sue Wal-Mart if she slipped on it. (Batrez  
17 Dep. 45–47; see also Valencia Dep. 22–23.) Plaintiff, in opposition, avers that she reported a  
18 different spill on a different aisle than the spill that caused her accident. (Brue Dep. 15:7–17:10, Sep.  
19 23, 2009.)

20 Plaintiff’s Motion seeks Summary Judgment (#32), averring that there is no genuine issue of  
21 material fact as to Wal-Mart’s duty of care and breach of that duty. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that  
22 Wal-Mart had a duty to exercise reasonable care to prevent slip and fall accidents from occurring, and  
23 that the company policy delineating safety procedures for spills establishes that duty. Plaintiff  
24 additionally alleges that Wal-Mart violated that policy by leaving the spill area unattended in spite of  
25 having actual notice of the spill.

1 Wal-Mart opposes Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment (#34) averring that company  
2 policy regarding spills does not establish the standard of care owed to Plaintiff. Furthermore, Wal-  
3 Mart avers that reasonable care was taken by Wozny in cleaning up the spill, and that Plaintiff may  
4 have had notice of the spill prior to the incident.

## 5 **II. Standard for Summary Judgment**

6 Summary judgment may be granted if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories,  
7 and admissions on file, together with affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any  
8 material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. See Fed. R. Civ.  
9 P. 56(c); see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). The moving party bears the  
10 initial burden of showing the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. See Celotex, 477 U.S. at  
11 323. The burden then shifts to the nonmoving party to set forth specific facts demonstrating a  
12 genuine factual issue for trial. See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574,  
13 587 (1986); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

14 All justifiable inferences must be viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.  
15 See Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 587. However, the non-moving party may not rest upon the mere  
16 allegations or denials of his or her pleadings, but he or she must produce specific facts, by affidavit  
17 or other evidentiary materials provided by Rule 56(e), showing there is a genuine issue for trial. See  
18 Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 256 (1986). The court need only resolve factual  
19 issues of controversy in favor of the non-moving party where the facts specifically averred by that  
20 party contradict facts specifically averred by the movant. See Lujan v. Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n, 497  
21 U.S. 871, 888 (1990); see also Anheuser-Busch, Inc. v. Natural Beverage Distribs., 69 F.3d 337, 345  
22 (9th Cir. 1995) (stating that conclusory or speculative testimony is insufficient to raise a genuine  
23 issue of fact to defeat summary judgment). “[U]ncorroborated and self-serving testimony,” without  
24 more, will not create a “genuine issue” of material fact precluding summary judgment. Villiarimo v.  
25 Aloha Island Air Inc., 281 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2002).

1 Summary judgment shall be entered “against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient  
2 to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that party will  
3 bear the burden of proof at trial.” Celotex, 477 U.S. at 322. Summary judgment shall not be granted  
4 if a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. See Anderson, 477 U.S. at 248.

### 5 **III. Analysis**

6 The Court first examines the merits of Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment with regard  
7 to duty and breach in a common law negligence claim, and then examines the merits of the Motion  
8 with regard to duty and breach in a negligence per se claim.

#### 9 **A. Common Law Negligence**

10 To state a claim for negligence, a plaintiff must show “(1) that the defendant had a duty to  
11 exercise due care with respect to the plaintiff; (2) that the defendant breached this duty; (3) that the  
12 breach was both the actual and proximate cause of the plaintiff’s injury; and (4) that the plaintiff was  
13 damaged.” Joynt v. California Hotel & Casino, 835 P.2d 799, 801 (Nev. 1992) (citing Perez v. Las  
14 Vegas Medical Center, 805 P.2d 589, 590-91 (Nev. 1991)). Generally, “courts are reluctant to grant  
15 summary judgment in negligence cases because foreseeability, duty, proximate cause and  
16 reasonableness usually are questions of fact for the jury.” Lee v. GNLV Corp., 22 P.3d 209, 212  
17 (Nev. 2001) (quoting Thomas v. Bokelman, 462 P.2d 1020, 1022 (Nev. 1970)).

18 Moreover, in Nevada, “a business owes its patrons a duty to keep the premises in a reasonably  
19 safe condition.” Sprague v. Lucky Stores, Inc., 849 P.2d 320, 322 (Nev. 1993) (citing Asmussen v.  
20 New Golden Hotel Co., 392 P.2d 49 (Nev. 1964)). If a spill causes a slip and fall accident and the  
21 business owner or one of its agents caused the spill, the business owner will be liable for breaching  
22 its duty to keep the premises reasonably safe. Asmussen, 392 P.2d at 50. However, if the business  
23 owner or its employees did not cause the spill, the business owner will be liable only if he/she had  
24 actual or constructive notice of the spill and did not remedy it. Id. Moreover, a business owner “is  
25 not liable for injury to an invitee resulting from danger which was obvious or should have been

1 observed in the exercise of reasonable care.” Gunlock v. New Frontier Hotel, 370 P.2d 682, 684  
2 (Nev. 1962) (quoting Brown v. San Francisco Ball Club, 99 Cal.App.2d 484, 486, 222 P.2d 19,  
3 (Cal.App. 1 Dist. 1950)). Additionally, if Plaintiff’s negligence was greater than that of Wal-Mart,  
4 then her recovery may be barred pursuant to Nevada’s comparative negligence statute. See N.R.S. §  
5 41.141.

6 Here, it is undisputed that Wal-Mart owed a duty to Plaintiff to keep its premises reasonably  
7 safe. It is also undisputed that Wal-Mart had actual knowledge of the spill and had taken steps to  
8 remedy the situation by cleaning up the spill. However, Wal-Mart avers that Plaintiff’s Motion for  
9 Summary Judgment is precluded at this point, as questions remain as to (1) whether Plaintiff had  
10 prior notice of the spill and (2) whether Wal-Mart (through the actions of its employee, Wozny)  
11 exercised reasonable care in cleaning up the spill.

12 (1) Prior notice of the spill

13 Wal-Mart claims, by citing the deposition testimony of employees Batrez and Valencia, that  
14 Plaintiff had prior notice of the spill and even reported it to Hughes, the store greeter. Wal-Mart  
15 avers that if Plaintiff did have prior notice of the spill then it would have been an “obvious” danger  
16 that she reasonably could have avoided. Gunlock, 370 P.2d at 684. Furthermore, Wal-Mart avers  
17 that it may not be liable under a comparative negligence theory if Plaintiff, after having notice of the  
18 spill, did not exercise reasonable care to avoid it. See N.R.S. § 41.141.

19 Plaintiff, in opposition, claims that the aforementioned deposition testimony is hearsay  
20 evidence and is not admissible.<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff further claims, in her deposition, that she had prior notice  
21 of a different spill from that which caused the accident, and reported that spill to Hughes. Assuming  
22 *arguendo*, that Plaintiff had notice of a different spill from that which caused the accident, a

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24 2. The Court finds that the deposition testimony regarding Plaintiff’s statement to Hughes is not hearsay  
25 evidence pursuant to F.R.E. 801 because it is not being offered for the truth of the matter asserted.

1 reasonable jury may find that Plaintiff should have been put on alert to the possibility of other spills  
2 in the store, and may have reasonably foreseen that another spill could occur and taken extra  
3 precautions.

4 (2) Reasonable care

5 Wal-Mart also avers that summary judgment is precluded at this time because it is disputed  
6 whether Wal-Mart's employee, Wozny, exercised reasonable care while cleaning up the spill. As  
7 previously mentioned, it is undisputed that Wozny, once apprised of the spill, immediately began to  
8 clean it up. It is also undisputed that Wozny then left the spill area to get paper towels located  
9 approximately fifteen (15) feet away. During the time Wozny was gone, Plaintiff allegedly slipped  
10 and fell. Since "the question of whether reasonable care was exercised . . . involves factual inquiries,  
11 it is a matter that must generally be decided by a jury." Butler ex rel. Biller v. Bayer, 168 P.3d 1055,  
12 1065 (Nev. 2007). The fact that Wozny promptly began cleaning up the spill, that he only left the  
13 area to retrieve more paper towels, and that the towels were only fifteen (15) feet away may be  
14 determined to be the exercise of reasonable care.<sup>1</sup> Thus, Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment as  
15 to her common law negligence claim fails.

16 **B. Negligence Per Se**

17 The violation of a statute constitutes negligence per se if (1) the injured party belongs to the  
18 class of individuals the statute was intended to protect, and (2) the injury suffered is the type the  
19 statute was intended to prevent. Vega v. Eastern Courtyard Associates, 24 P.3d 219, 221 (Nev.  
20 2001). In Vega the Nevada Supreme Court held that while the violation of a building code provision  
21 adopted by local ordinance may constitute negligence per se if the aforementioned factors are met,  
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24 <sup>1</sup>Though the evidence submitted does not indicate whether Wozny left any soiled paper towels at the location of  
25 the spill when he went to the spill station, the presence of paper towels used by Wozny would have alerted a reasonably  
26 cautious business invitee that a spill had occurred at the location.

1 “whether a particular statute, administrative regulation or local ordinance is utilized to define the  
2 standard of care . . . is clearly a question of law to be determined by the court.” Id. at 221–22.


3 Here, Plaintiff has failed to bring forth evidence of a violation of a statute, building code  
4 provision, or other recognized administrative regulation. Instead, she relies on the violation of a  
5 company policy to prove negligence per se. Specifically, Plaintiff relies on the fact that Wal-Mart  
6 violated its own policy—that an employee should guard a spill area from unexpected customers—to  
7 prove her negligence per se claim. Nevada courts, however, are silent with regard to whether the  
8 violation of company policy constitutes negligence per se. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Motion for  
9 Summary Judgment as to her negligence per se claim also fails.

10 **III. Conclusion**

11 Summary judgment for Plaintiff is not appropriate here because Plaintiff has failed to  
12 demonstrate the absence of any issue of material fact. Specifically, questions exist precluding  
13 summary judgment regarding whether Wal-Mart exercised reasonable care while cleaning up the  
14 spill, whether Plaintiff had prior notice of the spill or whether she had notice of a different spilled  
15 substance, and whether Plaintiff may have been comparatively negligent.

16 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment  
17 (#32) is **DENIED**.

18 DATED this 23rd day of June 2010.

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22 Kent J. Dawson  
23 United States District Judge  
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