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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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MARK EVAL,

Case No. 2:14-CV-1672 JCM (NJK)

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Plaintiff(s),

ORDER

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v.

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CLARK COUNTY, a political subdivision, and
Municipality including its department, CLARK
COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT,

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Defendant(s).

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Presently before the court is defendant Clark County School District’s (“District”) motion for this court to reconsider its July 21, 2016, order denying that party’s motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 41); see also (ECF No. 40). Plaintiff Mark Eval filed a response (ECF No. 42), and District filed a reply (ECF No. 43).

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I. Introduction

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On October 11, 2014, plaintiff filed his complaint asserting three causes of action. (ECF No. 1). In the face of defendant’s November 5, 2015, motion for summary judgment, plaintiff abandoned all claims but those alleged under the Americans with Disability Act for disability discrimination and an employer’s failure to accommodate. (ECF No. 40).

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On July 21, 2016, this court denied District’s motion for summary judgment. (Id.). Although the relevant briefings “focuse[d] on whether the requested (and approved) medical leave of absence would have been a reasonable accommodation,” this court instead examined if defendant had “engaged in the interactive process in good faith.” (Id. at 6–7). As a result, this court found that a genuine issue of material fact existed regarding “whether the District had a duty to engage in the interactive process to determine a reasonable accommodation for [plaintiff]” and whether it had actually done so. (Id. at 8–9).

1 Defendant now argues that this court committed “clear error because Ninth Circuit
2 precedent clearly establishes failure to engage in the interactive process does not preclude
3 summary judgment.” (ECF No. 41 at 2).

4 **II. Legal Standard**

5 A motion for reconsideration “should not be granted, absent highly unusual
6 circumstances.” *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000).
7 Reconsideration is appropriate if the district court “(1) is presented with newly discovered
8 evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is
9 an intervening change in controlling law.” *Dixon v. Wallowa County*, 336 F.3d 1013, 1022 (9th
10 Cir. 2003); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

11 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e) “permits a district court to reconsider and amend a
12 previous order”; however, “the rule offers an extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the
13 interests of finality and conservation of judicial resources.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934,
14 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal quotations omitted). A motion for reconsideration “may not be used
15 to raise arguments . . . for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in
litigation.” *Kona Enters.*, 229 F.3d at 890.

16 **III. Discussion**

17 As an initial matter, no sanctions will be imposed on defendant. District has complied with
18 Local Rule 59-1 and offers its motion to discuss controlling law and not for any inappropriate
19 purpose. (ECF No. 41).

20 Next, defendant’s citation to *Dark v. Curry County*, 451 F.3d 1078, 1089 (2006), is
21 unpersuasive. (ECF No. 41). Language subsequent to defendant’s offered excerpt of that case
22 reaffirms this court’s reasoning: “Because the County did not engage in [an interactive] process,
23 summary judgment is available only if a reasonable finder of fact must conclude that there would
24 in any event have been no reasonable accommodation available.” *Dark*, 451 F.3d at 1088
25 (emphasis in original) (quoting *Morton v. United Parcel Serv., Inc.*, 272 F.3d 1249, 1252 (9th Cir.
26 2001)) (internal quotation marks omitted). Because there was an issue of genuine fact regarding
27 whether defendant had the duty to consider, or in fact considered, a reasonable accommodation for
plaintiff, this argument cannot be the basis for defendant’s requested relief. (ECF No. 40).

1 Additionally, defendant asserts that “[l]iability for failure to provide reasonable
2 accommodations ensues only where the employer bears responsibility for the breakdown in the
3 interactive process.” (ECF No. 41) (quoting *Zivkovic v. S. California Edison Co.*, 302 F.3d 1080,
4 1089 (9th Cir. 2002)) (internal quotation marks omitted). However, a process that has “broken
5 down” must have first existed; this court found that there was a genuine issue of material fact
6 whether any interactive process had even taken place. (ECF No. 40).

7 Defendant also argues that the Ninth Circuit held in *Barnett v. U.S. Air, Inc.*, 228 F.3d
8 1105, 1116 (9th Cir. 2000), vacated on other grounds sub nom, *U.S. Airways, Inc. v. Barnett*, 535
9 U.S. 391 (2002), that “employers, who fail to engage in the interactive process in good faith, face
10 liability for the remedies imposed by the statute if a reasonable accommodation would have been
11 possible.” (ECF No. 41). Defendant contests that this language only permits liability after an
analysis of the reasonable accommodations, if any, available in a case. See (id.).

12 Yet the next sentence in that case reads: “[the Ninth Circuit] further hold[s] that an
13 employer cannot prevail at the summary judgment stage if there is a genuine dispute as to whether
14 the employer engaged in good faith in the interactive process.” *Barnett*, 228 F.3d at 1116. This
15 court made that determination in the challenged order. (ECF No. 40) (“The court thus finds that
16 there are genuine issues of material fact regarding both whether the District had knowledge that
17 Eval had workplace difficulties as a result of his disability . . . and . . . whether the District engaged
in the interactive process once it had this knowledge.).

18 Indeed, viewing the analysis of reasonable accommodation as a condition precedent to the
19 consideration of an employer’s good-faith participation in the interactive process—as defendant
20 implies is proper—breaks from the reasoning in *Barnett*. 228 F.3d at 1116 (“Without the
21 interactive process, many employees will be unable to identify effective reasonable
22 accommodations.”). Thus, this court declines to do so. Ultimately, this court is unpersuaded by
23 defendant’s argument to reconsider its previous decision.

24 **IV. Conclusion**

25 Defendant’s motion for reconsideration has failed to demonstrate that this court’s prior
26 denial of summary judgment was clear error.

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1 Accordingly,

2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that defendant's motion for
3 reconsideration (ECF No. 41) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

4 DATED February 9, 2017.

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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