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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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<p>AIDA KATIE GARCIA,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff(s),</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>NEVADA PROPERTY 1, LLC d/b/a THE COSMOPOLITAN OF LAS VEGAS, et al.,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Defendant(s).</p>	<p>Case No. 2:14-CV-1707 JCM (GWF)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORDER</p>
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Case No. 2:14-CV-1707 JCM (GWF)

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant Nevada Property 1, LLC’s (hereinafter “defendant”) motion to dismiss. (Doc. # 9). Plaintiff Aida Katie Garcia (hereinafter “plaintiff”) filed a response, (doc. # 11), and defendant filed a reply, (doc. # 13).

**I. Background**

Defendant Nevada Property operates the Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas. Beginning on December 1, 2010, plaintiff was employed by defendant Nevada Property as a dealer. On or about November 1, 2013, plaintiff’s pit manager asked her to move from a blackjack table to a roulette table located in a different pit. (Doc. # 1).

When plaintiff approached the roulette table, she saw defendant Jose Samat (“Samat”), a casino patron. Samat had been playing at plaintiff’s roulette table the night before. Samat ran to plaintiff and gave her a hug. As the evening progressed, Samat became more physically aggressive toward plaintiff. He grabbed her face, kissed her mouth, grabbed her buttocks, picked her up, and licked her on the neck and face. (Doc. # 1).

At one point when plaintiff was bent over her roulette table, Samat came up behind her and simulated a sexual act while grabbing her breasts. All of the described acts occurred in plain sight of management employees. (Doc. # 1).

1 Plaintiff repeatedly asked Samat to stop, but he refused. The casino managers ignored  
2 plaintiff when she asked for help. As a result, Samat's conduct continued for two hours until he  
3 ran out of money and was asked by management employees to leave. (Doc. # 1).

4 A male dealer had been assigned to the roulette table before plaintiff. Plaintiff later  
5 learned that Samat had treated this dealer similar manner. Plaintiff was informed that the male  
6 dealer had asked to be removed due to Samat's conduct. (Doc. # 1).

7 Management gave the dealer permission to change tables, and plaintiff was moved to the  
8 table at that time. Plaintiff also learned that management told security personnel not to interfere  
9 or attempt to stop Samat's aggressive acts toward plaintiff. (Doc. # 1).

10 On January 23, 2014, plaintiff filed a charge of discrimination with the United States  
11 Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"). (Doc. # 1). On July 17, 2014, plaintiff  
12 received a right to sue letter. (Doc. # 1).

13 On October 15, 2014, plaintiff filed the instant complaint alleging causes of action  
14 against defendant Nevada Property for sexual harassment; negligent/intentional infliction of  
15 emotional distress; respondeat superior and vicarious liability; and punitive damages. (Doc. # 1).  
16 Plaintiff also asserted claims against Samat for assault and battery; negligent/intentional  
17 infliction of emotional distress; and punitive damages. (Doc. # 1). Defendant Nevada Property  
18 then filed the instant motion. (Doc. # 9).

## 19 **II. Legal Standard**

20 A court may dismiss a plaintiff's complaint for "failure to state a claim upon which relief  
21 can be granted." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide "[a] short  
22 and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P.  
23 8(a)(2); *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not  
24 require detailed factual allegations, it demands "more than labels and conclusions" or a  
25 "formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678  
26 (2009) (citation omitted).

27 "Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level." *Twombly*, 550  
28 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual

1 matter to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation  
2 omitted).

3 In Iqbal, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply  
4 when considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual  
5 allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of  
6 truth. Id. at 678-79. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by  
7 conclusory statements, do not suffice. Id.

8 Second, the court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint allege a  
9 plausible claim for relief. Id. at 679. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff’s complaint  
10 alleges facts that allow the court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for  
11 the alleged misconduct. Id. at 678.

12 Where the complaint does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of  
13 misconduct, the complaint has “alleged – but it has not shown – that the pleader is entitled to  
14 relief.” Id. at 679 (internal quotations omitted). When the allegations in a complaint have not  
15 crossed the line from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff’s claim must be dismissed. Twombly,  
16 550 U.S. at 570.

17 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-Iqbal pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d  
18 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The Starr court held,

19 First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth, allegations in a complaint or  
20 counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action, but must  
21 contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable  
22 the opposing party to defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that  
23 are taken as true must plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not  
24 unfair to require the opposing party to be subjected to the expense of discovery  
25 and continued litigation.

26 Id.

### 27 **III. Discussion**

28 Defendant moves to dismiss counts four, five, and six of plaintiff’s complaint pursuant to  
Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). (Doc. # 9). These claims will be addressed in turn.

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1 i. Negligent infliction of emotional distress

2 Defendant moves to dismiss plaintiff’s fourth cause of action for negligent infliction of  
3 emotional distress (“NIED”). Defendant contends that Nevada law does not provide for direct  
4 NIED claims. (Doc. # 9).

5 In her response, plaintiff opposes dismissal of this claim on the grounds that “it would be  
6 unjust to treat a direct victim as a second class citizen when preventing her from obtaining relief  
7 under a claim of NIED.” (Doc. # 11). Plaintiff cites multiple cases in support of her argument  
8 that she may bring a claim for NIED. (Doc. # 11).

9 In Nevada, NIED claims may be brought only by bystander plaintiffs. *Grotts v. Zahner*,  
10 989 P.2d 415, 416 (Nev. 1999). Nevada law does not provide a cause of action for plaintiffs to  
11 allege direct infliction of emotional distress from conduct that was merely negligent. See  
12 *Kennedy v. Carriage Cemetery Serv., Inc.*, 727 F. Supp. 2d 925, 935 (D. Nev. 2010) (discussing  
13 *Schoen v. Amerco, Inc.*, 896 P.2d 469, 477 (Nev. 1995)).

14 The cases that plaintiff cites do not support her cause of action for NIED. See, e.g.,  
15 *Crippens v. Sav On Drug Stores*, 961 P.2d 761, 762 (Nev. 1998) (allowing bystander plaintiff’s  
16 NIED claim); *Kennedy*, 727 F. Supp. 2d at 934 (“A separate claim of NIED typically lies only  
17 where the emotional harm is based on observance of a physical injury to another, usually a close  
18 relative.”); *Schoen*, 896 P.2d at 477 (explaining that victim-plaintiff may obtain damages for  
19 negligent infliction of emotional distress through cause of action for negligence).

20 Plaintiff’s complaint does not include any allegation that she was a bystander rather than  
21 a direct victim of the purported conduct. Further, while plaintiff titles this cause of action as  
22 “negligent/intentional infliction of emotional distress,” plaintiff does not allege that defendant’s  
23 conduct was intentional. (Doc. # 1). Plaintiff argues only that she may recover damages for  
24 defendant’s negligent conduct pursuant to a claim for NIED. (Doc. # 11).

25 Because Nevada law does not allow a separate cause of action for direct NIED, plaintiff’s  
26 fourth cause of action will be dismissed.

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1           ii.        Respondeat superior and vicarious liability

2           Count five of plaintiff’s complaint asserts claims for respondeat superior and vicarious  
3 liability. (Doc. # 1). Defendant moves to dismiss count five on the grounds that these theories  
4 are not separate causes of action. (Doc. # 9). Plaintiff does not oppose defendant’s request.  
5 (Doc. # 11). She notes that by referencing these theories, she was simply trying to highlight the  
6 basis for her claims. (Doc. # 11).

7           As the parties recognize, the doctrine of respondeat superior provides that employers are  
8 vicariously liable for the actions of their employees within the scope of employment.  
9 Respondeat superior is a theory of liability, not a cause of action. See *Mitschke v. Gosal*  
10 *Trucking, LDS., et al.*, 2:14-cv-1099 JCM (VCF), 2014 WL 5307950, at \*2-3 (D. Nev. Oct. 16,  
11 2014); *Fernandez v. Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P.*, 2:12-cv-295 JCM (GWF), 2012 WL  
12 1832571, at \*1 n.1 (D. Nev. May 18, 2012).

13           Similarly, “[v]icarious liability is not an independent cause of action, but rather a theory  
14 assigning liability . . . .” *Okeke v. Biomat USA, Inc.*, 927 F. Supp. 2d 1021, 1028 (D. Nev. 2013)  
15 (granting motion to dismiss claim for vicarious liability on these grounds). While this theory  
16 may impose liability on a particular defendant, it is not an independent cause of action.

17           Accordingly, plaintiff’s fifth cause of action for respondeat superior and vicarious  
18 liability will be dismissed. This does not preclude plaintiff from arguing that either theory  
19 applies in the instant case.

20           iii.        Punitive damages

21           Defendant moves to dismiss plaintiff’s claim for punitive damages on the grounds that it  
22 is not a separate cause of action. (Doc. # 9). In her response, plaintiff cites case law that she  
23 believes supports this cause of action. (Doc. # 11).

24           The cases that plaintiff cites do not address the appropriateness of a separate cause of  
25 action for punitive damages. See *Shoen*, 896 P.2d at 477 (reversing district court’s grant of  
26 summary judgment on punitive damages issue because certain of plaintiff’s tort claims might  
27 entitle her to seek punitive damages at trial); *Peterson v. Miranda*, 2:11-cv-01919-LRH-PAL,

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1 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95667, at \*24 (D. Nev. July 7, 2014) (refusing to foreclose possibility of  
2 punitive damages based on disputed issues of fact).

3 Punitive damages, like plaintiff's vicarious liability and respondeat superior claims, are  
4 not a legitimate basis for an independent cause of action. Punitive damages are one remedy that  
5 the court may impose upon a finding of liability. Therefore, plaintiff's sixth cause of action for  
6 punitive damages will be dismissed.

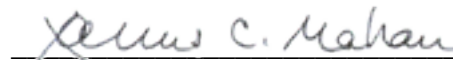
7 This does not preclude plaintiff from requesting punitive damages at a later date.  
8 Because any damages dispute is currently premature, the court will address the issue of damages  
9 if and when plaintiff succeeds on any of her remaining claims.

10 **IV. Conclusion**

11 Accordingly,

12 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED, that defendant's motion to  
13 dismiss, (doc. # 9), be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED. Plaintiff's fourth, fifth, and sixth  
14 causes of action are hereby DISMISSED.

15 DATED January 6, 2015.

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19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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