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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

ANTHONY RUSSO,  
  
Plaintiff(s),  
  
v.  
  
CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, et al.,  
  
Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:17-CV-805 JCM (VCF)  
  
ORDER

Presently before the court is plaintiff Anthony Russo’s (“plaintiff”) motion for partial summary judgment.<sup>1</sup> (ECF No. 69). Defendants Clark County School District (“CCSD”), Edward Goldman (“Goldman”), and James Ketsaa (“Ketsaa”) (collectively “defendants”) filed a response (ECF No. 78), to which plaintiff replied (ECF No. 81).

Also before the court is defendants’ motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 72). Plaintiff filed a response (ECF No. 75), to which defendants replied (ECF No. 82).

**I. Facts**

Plaintiff brought the instant civil action under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (ECF No. 49 at 1). Plaintiff seeks damages against defendants for allegedly depriving plaintiff of his due process right to a hearing before being suspended and terminated. (ECF No. 49 at 5–6).

Plaintiff is employed by defendants as a police officer with CCSD Police Department. (ECF No. 69 at 2). Police Officers Association of CCSD (hereafter “POA”) is a bargaining agent for all regular status employees. (ECF No. 69 at 2). Plaintiff is a regular status employee. (ECF No. 69 at 2). Under Article 35-1 of the collective bargaining agreement (“CBA”) between POA

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<sup>1</sup> The named plaintiff, Daniel M. Burgess, was terminated from this action on September 25, 2017. (ECF No. 45).

1 and CCSD, “a Regular Status Employee may be suspended, demoted or dismissed for just  
2 cause.” (ECF No. 69 at 2).

3 On September 5, 2015, plaintiff was involved in a car accident with a teenaged driver  
4 while off-duty. (ECF No. 72 at 3). After the collision, plaintiff exited his vehicle, walked over to  
5 the passenger side of the other vehicle, and began punching the teenaged passenger in the head.  
6 (ECF No. 72 at 4). Bystanders attempted to pull plaintiff off the teenager. Id. Plaintiff then pulled  
7 out his gun. Plaintiff was arrested for suspicion of DUI, possession of a gun under the influence,  
8 drawing a deadly weapon in a threatening manner, two counts of battery, and failure to obey a  
9 traffic signal. (ECF No. 69 at 3).

10 On September 9, 2015, plaintiff met with defendant Ketsaa for ten minutes, where he was  
11 provided oral notice of the charges against him. (No. 72-1 at 55). After the meeting, plaintiff  
12 received a letter from defendant Ketsaa pursuant to Article 35-7 of the CBA between POA and  
13 CCSD. (ECF No. 72-1 at 55). The letter informed plaintiff that an administrative investigation  
14 was being conducted regarding plaintiff’s arrest. (ECF No. 72-1 at 55). The letter provided  
15 notice to plaintiff that he was indefinitely suspended without pay pending the outcome of the  
16 investigation. (ECF No. 69 at 3).

17 On September 9, 2015, CCSD also provided plaintiff with a “notification of possible  
18 disciplinary action.” (ECF No. 72-1 at 57). This letter notified plaintiff of an upcoming interview  
19 in which plaintiff was entitled to have two representatives. The representatives could be lawyers,  
20 labor union representatives, or other peace officers. (ECF No. 72-1 at 57).

21 On September 18, 2015, plaintiff received a letter scheduling an “administrative  
22 interview” for September 29, 2015. (ECF No. 72-1 at 60). The letter again notified plaintiff of  
23 the charges against him as well as his entitlement to representation. (ECF No. 72-1 at 60).

24 An hour-long investigatory interview was conducted on September 29, 2015. (ECF No.  
25 75-2 at 3–4). Plaintiff’s attorney was present. (ECF No. 75-2 at 3). Plaintiff was provided oral  
26 notice of the charges against him and the evidence then existing against him. (ECF No. 75-2 at  
27 3).

28 On November 5, 2015, plaintiff was convicted of DUI and one count of battery. (ECF  
No. 72-1 at 112). The remaining charges were dropped. (ECF No. 69 at 3).

On November 17, 2015, CCSD sent plaintiff a “notice of disciplinary action—  
recommendation for dismissal.” (ECF No. 72-1 at 116). The letter informed plaintiff of

1 defendant's intent to recommend plaintiff's termination. (ECF No. 72-1 at 116). The letter then  
2 outlined what rules CCSD alleged plaintiff violated:

3 Grounds for these actions and the specific rules violated are CCSD Regulation  
4 4343(I)(A):

- 5 4. Discourteous treatment of the public;  
6 5. Violence or behavior that threatens violence directed at another  
7 person;  
8 14. Conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude or immorality;  
9 15. Failure to follow the rules and regulations of the District  
10 (specifically the General Orders of the CCSD Police Department).

11 (ECF No. 72-1 at 116). The letter contained a detailed description of the facts upon which these  
12 grounds were based, including plaintiff's testimony he provided at his September 29 interview.  
13 (ECF No. 72-1 at 117). Lastly, the letter notified plaintiff of his right to respond to the  
14 recommendation, including the option of an evidentiary hearing to determine if the facts and  
15 circumstances warranted the recommended disciplinary action. Id.

16 On January 7, 2016, the evidentiary hearing was held regarding CCSD's recommendation  
17 for plaintiff's dismissal. (ECF No. 73 at 1). Plaintiff's attorney, speaking on plaintiff's behalf,  
18 explained plaintiff's position regarding the termination. (ECF No. 73 at 2). The recommendation  
19 for dismissal was thereafter accepted and plaintiff was dismissed. (ECF No. 69 at 6).

20 Meanwhile POA filed a grievance regarding plaintiff's unpaid suspension. (ECF No. 72  
21 at 6). On November 20, 2015, CCSD denied the grievance and upheld the unpaid suspension.  
22 (ECF No. 72 at 7). On November 30, 2015, POA again filed a grievance regarding the unpaid  
23 suspension and requested arbitration. Id. After the January 7 evidentiary hearing, POA filed a  
24 grievance contesting the dismissal on January 9, 2016. (ECF No. 72 at 8). On January 19, 2016,  
25 CCSD affirmed its decision to dismiss plaintiff. Id.

26 After being terminated, plaintiff, through POA, advanced the matter to arbitration for a  
27 final and binding resolution. (ECF No. 69 at 7). The arbitrator held that CCSD violated the  
28 collective bargaining agreement by suspending plaintiff without pay because plaintiff's crimes  
were not crimes of moral turpitude. (ECF No. 72 at 9). The arbitrator also held that CCSD did  
not prove just cause for termination. Id. Arbitration ultimately resulted in plaintiff being  
reinstated with backpay. (ECF No. 69 at 7).

...

1       **II.     Legal Standard**

2             Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings, depositions, answers to  
3     interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that “there is no  
4     genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to a judgment as a matter of  
5     law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose  
6     of factually unsupported claims.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

7             For purposes of summary judgment, disputed factual issues should be construed in favor  
8     of the non-moving party. *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed.*, 497 U.S. 871, 888 (1990). However, to be  
9     entitled to a denial of summary judgment, the nonmoving party must “set forth specific facts  
10    showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Id.*

11            In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. The  
12    moving party must first satisfy its initial burden. “When the party moving for summary judgment  
13    would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come forward with evidence which would entitle  
14    it to a directed verdict if the evidence went uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving  
15    party has the initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue  
16    material to its case.” *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480  
17    (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

18            By contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense,  
19    the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an  
20    essential element of the non-moving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving  
21    party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case on  
22    which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If  
23    the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court  
24    need not consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S.  
25    144, 159–60 (1970).

26            If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party  
27    to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*  
28    *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the

1 opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient  
2 that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’  
3 differing versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809  
4 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987).

5 In other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid summary judgment by relying solely  
6 on conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual data. See *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040,  
7 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go beyond the assertions and allegations of the  
8 pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing competent evidence that shows a genuine  
9 issue for trial. See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324.

10 At summary judgment, a court’s function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the  
11 truth, but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby*,  
12 *Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986). The evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all  
13 justifiable inferences are to be drawn in his favor. *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the  
14 nonmoving party is merely colorable or is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be  
15 granted. See *id.* at 249–50.

### 16 **III. Discussion**

17 The parties have filed cross-motions for summary judgment on all remaining claims. The  
18 parties dispute whether plaintiff received due process during his suspension and termination,  
19 whether CCSD’s procedures amount to an unconstitutional custom or practice, and whether  
20 individual defendants are entitled to qualified immunity. The court presently addresses these  
21 issues.

#### 22 **a. Fourteenth Amendment Right to Procedural Due Process**

23 To state a claim for procedural due process, a plaintiff must allege: “(1) a liberty or  
24 property interest protected by the constitution; (2) a deprivation of the interest by the  
25 government; and (3) lack of process.” *Portman v. Cnty. of Santa Clara*, 995 F.2d 898, 904 (9th  
26 Cir. 1993). An essential principle of due process is that a “deprivation of life, liberty, or property  
27 ‘be preceded by notice and opportunity for hearing appropriate to the nature of the case.’”  
28 *Cleveland Bd. Of Educ. V. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532, 542 (1985) (quoting *Mullane v. Central*  
*Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 313 (1950)). However, “due process is not a technical

1 conception with a fixed content unrelated to time, place, and circumstances.” *Gilbert v. Homar*,  
2 520 U.S. 924, 930 (1997). Rather, it is “flexible and calls for such procedural protections as the  
3 particular situation demands.” *Id.*

4 In the present case, plaintiff argues that he was deprived of a property interest without  
5 due process in two instances: first, his suspension without pay, and second, his termination. The  
6 court will examine both pre- and post-deprivation procedures to determine if, in total, plaintiff  
7 received due process.

8 The law clearly establishes, and parties do not dispute, that plaintiff has a property  
9 interest in his paycheck and continued employment. (ECF No. 78 at 10). Moreover, the parties  
10 do not dispute that plaintiff’s property interest was deprived when defendants suspended plaintiff  
11 without pay and terminated him. *Id.* Therefore, the court must now consider whether defendants  
12 provided plaintiff the process to which he was due.

13 “It is well-established that because due process is a flexible concept, ‘[p]recisely what  
14 procedures the Due Process Clause requires in any given case is a function of  
15 context.’” *Franceschi*, 887 F.3d at 935 (quoting *Brewster v. Bd. of Educ. of Lynwood Unified*  
16 *Sch. Dist.*, 149 F.3d 971, 983 (9th Cir. 1998)). To determine whether a public employer offered  
17 an employee adequate protection under the Due Process Clause, courts must weigh three factors.

18 First, the private interest that will be affected by the official action; second, the  
19 risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and  
20 the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and  
21 finally, the Government’s interest, including the function involved and the fiscal  
and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural  
requirement would entail.

22 *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976).

23  
24 1. Pre-deprivation Due Process

25 Due process requires “an opportunity for some kind of hearing prior to the deprivation of  
26 a significant property interest.” *Memphis Light Gas & Water Div. v. Craft*, 436 U.S. 1, 29  
27 (1978). The purpose of a pre-termination hearing is to “provide an initial check against mistaken  
28 decisions and a determination of whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the charges

1 against the employee are true and support the proposed action. *Loudermill*, 470 U.S. at 545–56.  
2 It need not be elaborate, and it can vary, “depending on the importance of the interests involved  
3 and the nature of the subsequent proceedings.” *Id.* At 545. Indeed, “[p]recisely what procedures  
4 the Due Process Clause requires in any given case is a function of context.” *Brewster v. Board of*  
5 *Educ. of the Lynwood Unified Sch. Dist.*, 149 F.3d 971, 983 (9th Cir. 1998). For example, pre-  
6 deprivation hearings need not be held before an impartial decisionmaker, so long as the post-  
7 deprivation hearing is. *Walker v. City of Berkeley*, 951 F.2d 182, 184 (9th Cir. 1991).

8 Applying these principles to the present case, the court concludes that plaintiff’s pre-  
9 suspension due process rights were satisfied. Due process in the period prior to deprivation  
10 requires only notice of the charges and an opportunity to respond. *Loudermill*, 470 U.S. at 542.  
11 Plaintiff was granted both protections. By plaintiff’s own admissions, plaintiff met with  
12 defendant Ketsaa for ten minutes before he was suspended without pay. During the meeting,  
13 plaintiff was informed of the charges against him. Plaintiff did not deny these charges. After the  
14 meeting, plaintiff received a letter from defendant Ketsaa on September 9, 2015. The letter also  
15 summarized the charges against plaintiff.

16 It is true that plaintiff’s interest in continued employment is substantial and weighs in  
17 favor of greater procedural safeguards. See *Cleveland Bd. of Educ. v. Loudermill*, 470 U.S. 532,  
18 543 (1985) (“[T]he significance of the private interest in retaining employment cannot be  
19 gainsaid,” in light of the “severity of depriving a person of the means of livelihood.”). The  
20 Supreme Court has cautioned, however, that courts must consider the length and finality of the  
21 deprivation. *Gilbert v. Homar*, 520 U.S. 924, 932 (1997). For example, where a demoted  
22 employee ultimately prevails through internal grievance procedures and is awarded reinstatement  
23 with full back pay, the private interests at stake diminish relative to the other Mathews factors.  
24 See *Gearhart v. Thorne*, 768 F.2d 1072, 1073 (9th Cir. 1985) (“[W]e conclude that, on balance,  
25 the grievance procedure provided adequate due process . . .”). Here, the court finds that  
26 although plaintiff’s interest in his paycheck is substantial, this interest alone does not outweigh  
27 the remaining two Mathews factors, as the court must consider plaintiff’s ultimate reinstatement  
28 with backpay.

1 Under the second Mathews factor, the court finds that the governmental interests at stake  
2 are significant. The Supreme Court has recognized that “the State has a significant interest in  
3 immediately suspending, when felony charges are filed against them, employees who occupy  
4 positions of great public trust and high public visibility, such as police officers.” *Gilbert v.*  
5 *Homar*, 520 U.S. 924, 932 (1997). The Ninth Circuit has extended this reasoning to the context  
6 of the public school, where school teachers occupy positions of “great public trust and high  
7 public visibility.” *Mustafa v. Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 157 F.3d 1169, 1177 (9th Cir. 1998).  
8 Although plaintiff did not have felony charges filed against him, plaintiff, as a police officer  
9 employed by a school district, undoubtedly occupies a position of great public trust and  
10 visibility. Plaintiff’s status also implicates governmental interests including upholding the  
11 integrity of the school system as well as that of CCSD Police Department. Accordingly, the  
12 governmental interests at stake are great and weigh against a finding that more process was  
13 required.

14 As to the third and final Mathews factor, the court finds there was no obvious risk of  
15 erroneous suspension. Where there is an “important government interest, accompanied by a  
16 substantial assurance that the deprivation is not baseless or unwarranted,” the state may be  
17 justified in delaying “the opportunity to be heard until after the initial deprivation.” *FDIC v.*  
18 *Mallen*, 486 U.S. 230, 240 (1988). “[W]hen a state has ‘probable cause to believe’ that a state  
19 employee’s continuing employment will jeopardize an important governmental interest, there is  
20 the required assurance that the deprivation is not baseless or unwarranted.” *Jones v. City of*  
21 *Modesto*, 408 F. Supp. 2d. 935, 952 (E.D. Cal. 2005) (quoting *Barry v. Barchi*, 443. U.S. 55, 65  
22 (1979)). Moreover, “the Due Process Clause does not require “that all governmental  
23 decisionmaking comply with standards that assure perfect, error-free determinations.” *Yagman v.*  
24 *Garcetti*, 852 F.3d 859, 866 (9th Cir. 2017) (internal quotations omitted).

25 Here, defendants based their decision to suspend plaintiff on the police department’s  
26 finding of probable cause to arrest plaintiff for six crimes. Moreover, the purpose of a pre-  
27 deprivation hearing is to determine “whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the  
28 charges against the employee are true and support the proposed action.” *Loudermill*, 470 U.S. at



1 545–46. In *Mustafa v. Clark Cty. Sch. Dist.*, 157 F.3d 1169 (9th Cir. 1998), the Ninth Circuit  
2 upheld the suspension of a public-school teacher without a pre-deprivation hearing based on a  
3 student’s allegations of open and gross lewdness. While recognizing that the suspension was not  
4 based on an independent determination of probable cause that a serious crime had been  
5 committed, the Ninth Circuit recognized that the decision to suspend was not “baseless or  
6 unwarranted.” *Id.* The Ninth Circuit found the victim’s police report and subsequent discussion  
7 about the allegations reasonably supported the suspension. *Id.*

8 While defendants’ decisions to suspend and terminate plaintiff were ultimately found to  
9 be in error, that error was not obvious at the outset, especially in light of the government’s  
10 substantial interest in making a quick decision to protect the integrity of CCSD Police  
11 Department. Moreover, the erroneous deprivation was addressed and resolved in the post-  
12 deprivation hearing. This is exactly what due process protects.

13 Plaintiff argues that defendant Ketsaa’s concession that he did not provide a “hearing”  
14 prior to suspending plaintiff without pay proves that plaintiff did in fact not receive a hearing.  
15 However, defendant Ketsaa’s understanding of what is or what is not a hearing is not dispositive.  
16 Whether or not a “hearing” occurred for purposes of pre- and post-deprivation due process is a  
17 question of law. *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 333–36 (“[D]ue process, unlike some legal rules, is not a  
18 technical conception with a fixed content unrelated to time, place, and circumstances.”) (quoting  
19 *Cafeteria Workers v. McElroy*, 367 U.S. 886, 895 (1961)). The facts of what occurred during the  
20 September 9 meeting are undisputed. It is based on these undisputed facts that the court finds the  
21 meeting amounted to a “hearing” that satisfied pre-deprivation due process under the  
22 circumstances.

23 Plaintiff also argues that the “notice of disciplinary action – recommendation for  
24 dismissal and immediate suspension without pay pending recommendation for dismissal” he  
25 received on November 17, 2015, was in fact a termination, effective immediately. (ECF No. 69  
26 at 5). Plaintiff argues the January 7 evidentiary hearing was then, in fact, a “(de facto) post-  
27 termination hearing.” (ECF No. 69 at 6–7). However, the undisputed facts do not support this  
28 conclusion. In the January 7 hearing, plaintiff’s representative stated that it was a “Skelly

1 Loudermill hearing.” (ECF No. 73 at 1). Plaintiff’s representative continued, “[plaintiff] hasn’t  
2 been terminated yet. There’s no grievance to file yet.” (ECF No. 73 at 1). Moreover, it is  
3 undisputed that plaintiff availed himself of the post-termination grievance procedures and was  
4 reinstated with back pay. (ECF No. 69 at 7).

5 Therefore, in applying the balancing test established in Mathews, the court finds that  
6 plaintiff received all the process that was due to him prior to his suspension and termination.

## 7 2. Post-Deprivation Due Process

8 The Supreme Court has decided that where there is no practical way to provide a pre-  
9 deprivation hearing, a post-deprivation hearing provided at a meaningful time and in a  
10 meaningful manner will suffice to satisfy the requirements of due process. *Parratt v. Taylor*, 451  
11 U.S. 527, 538 (1981). The less the pre-deprivation process, the greater the post-deprivation  
12 process must be. *Cassim v. Bowen*, 824 F.3d 791, 798 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987).

13 Moreover, “[a] public employer may meet its obligation to provide due process through  
14 grievance procedures established in a collective bargaining agreement, provided, of course, those  
15 procedures satisfy due process.” *Armstrong v. Meyers*, 964 F.2d 948, 950 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992).  
16 Grievance and arbitration procedures are “a universally accepted method of resolving  
17 employment disputes.” Thus, “the risk of an erroneous determination in the grievance/arbitration  
18 procedure is not large, and the value of additional or substitute procedures is not great.” *Id.*  
19 When a collective bargaining agreement provides for an adequate grievance and arbitration  
20 procedure, even if the procedure is solely available at the discretion of the union, that is  
21 sufficient process. *Id.* At 951.

22 As discussed above, plaintiff received adequate pre-deprivation due process. The parties  
23 do not dispute that the post-deprivation due process was extensive and fair. Ultimately, through  
24 these procedures, plaintiff was reinstated to his position with backpay. The court holds that the  
25 post-deprivation procedures satisfied due process.

## 26 **b. Remaining issues**

27 Therefore, because the court finds there was no due process violation, the court must also  
28 find that the facts do not support plaintiff’s 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim for an unconstitutional

1 custom, policy, or practice. The court need not also determine whether defendants are protected  
2 by qualified immunity or whether they are individually liable.

3 **IV. Conclusion**

4 Accordingly,

5 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that defendant's motion for  
6 summary judgment (ECF No. 72) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED, consistent with the  
7 foregoing.

8 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment (ECF  
9 No. 69) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

10 The clerk is instructed to enter judgment accordingly and close the case.

11 DATED March 26, 2019.

12   
13 \_\_\_\_\_  
14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE