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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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STANLEY E. STILWELL, JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT  
CORPORATION, *et al.*,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:19-cv-01896-KJD-VCF

ORDER

Presently before the Court is Defendant Caesar Entertainment Corporation’s Motion for Summary Judgment (#70). Plaintiff filed a response in opposition (#75) to which Defendant replied (#78).

I. Facts

3535 LV Newco, LLC (“3535 LV”) operates The LINQ Hotel & Casino. It is an affiliate within the “Caesars Entertainment” brand of casino hotels. Defendant Caesars Entertainment Corporation (“CEC”) is a holding company that, while affiliated with 3535 LV, does not operate The LINQ or employ any individual who works at The LINQ. CEC has never employed Plaintiff. During his deposition, Plaintiff acknowledged that he has no evidence to refute these facts. See Doc. No. 70, Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment (“MSJ”) Exhibit B, at 43:1-18 (“Ex. B”). In the sworn statement that he submitted to the National Labor Relations Board about the same events at issue in this litigation, Plaintiff acknowledged that it was 3535 LV Newco, not CEC, who employed him. MSJ, Exhibit C (“I was employed by 3535 LV Newcom (sic), LLC d/b/a Linq Hotel-Casino”); Ex. B, at 193:12-14, 194:8-23, 195:8-17. 3535 LV Newco is not named as a defendant in this case, and the deadline to amend Plaintiff’s complaint to add or remove parties expired on June 8, 2020.

In 2014, 3535 LV (“The LINQ”) hired Plaintiff as a Bartender. The LINQ maintains

1 Equal Employment Opportunity (“EEO”) policies which strictly prohibit discrimination and  
2 harassment based on all legally protected characteristics, including disability. These EEO  
3 policies are distributed to employees during new hire orientation. Employees are informed of  
4 multiple available methods of reporting potential violations of EEO policies, and retaliation for  
5 reporting an EEO policy violation is prohibited.

6 As a Bartender at The LINQ, Mr. Stilwell’s employment was also governed by a  
7 Collective Bargaining Agreement (“CBA”) that his union, Bartender and Beverage Dispensers  
8 Union Local 165, entered into with 3535 LV. See MSJ, Ex. E. In August 2018, after a “decker  
9 bump” caused Mr. Stilwell’s transfer to a different department within The LINQ, Mr. Stilwell  
10 filed a grievance through his union.<sup>1</sup> In the grievance, Mr. Stilwell alleged that he should have  
11 received, but did not receive, a fifty cent raise upon his transfer. In this grievance, Mr. Stilwell  
12 did not assert any allegations of disability discrimination or failure to accommodate a disability.

13 Shortly after his transfer to a different position, Human Resources learned that Plaintiff  
14 was claiming to have missed work in connection with medical events. Human Resources  
15 encouraged Plaintiff to apply for intermittent FMLA leave so that he would have available to  
16 him a mechanism by which he could inform The LINQ any time an absence was related to a  
17 potential disability or other medical condition. MSJ, Ex. B, at 30:12-31:7 (“I told them it was  
18 medical related and that I needed to. They advised that there was an FMLA program. So sought  
19 FMLA, it was granted, it was approved.”)

20 In September 2018, Mr. Stilwell submitted a medical certification which stated that he  
21 suffered from an unspecified anxiety disorder. According to Mr. Stilwell’s medical provider,  
22 when flare-ups caused Mr. Stilwell to experience a loss of focus and concentration, he would  
23 need intermittent leave lasting up to 4 days per month (more specifically, 2 times per month, 1-2  
24 days per episode). The LINQ granted Mr. Stilwell’s request for this intermittent leave.

25 As an employee of The LINQ, Mr. Stilwell was expected to conduct himself  
26 appropriately while at The LINQ or any of the other properties within the Caesars Entertainment

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27  
28 <sup>1</sup> The decker bump process, established through The LINQ’s collective bargaining agreement, allows employees to “bump” other employees out of positions, based on seniority, when reductions in force occur.

1 brand. This applied whether Mr. Stilwell was on duty or off duty. MSJ, Ex. I (Item No. 9: “Team  
2 Members will not violate the Company’s policy regarding the use of premises while off duty”);  
3 see also id. (“Use of Facilities” policy, which states that “even though off duty, you are expected  
4 to conduct yourself in a manner consistent with the Conduct Standards”).

5 On October 2, 2018, at approximately 3:30 a.m., Mr. Stilwell and another LINQ  
6 Bartender were present at The Flamingo Hotel & Casino, a property that is affiliated with the  
7 LINQ. When Security noticed that Mr. Stilwell’s associate was stumbling and had nearly fallen  
8 over while attempting to sit down on a barstool, Security approached the individual to conduct a  
9 wellness check. Security approached Mr. Stilwell’s associate while Mr. Stilwell was not present.  
10 When Mr. Stilwell noticed Security talking to his friend, Mr. Stilwell immediately began arguing  
11 with the Security officers. With Mr. Stilwell’s conduct becoming increasingly hostile, Security  
12 requested, multiple times, that Mr. Stilwell and his associate depart from the premises for the  
13 evening. While Mr. Stilwell’s associate was compliant and cooperative, Mr. Stilwell refused to  
14 obey Security’s instructions. As a result, Security “86’d” Mr. Stilwell (meaning that Mr. Stilwell  
15 was informed that he was trespassing on property and was instructed to leave). Since it violated  
16 the conduct rules mentioned above, Mr. Stilwell’s behavior also resulted in Mr. Stilwell’s  
17 employment being suspended pending investigation (“SPI”).

18 Pursuant to the CBA, where an employee is suspended pending investigation, The LINQ  
19 must endeavor to complete its investigation of the underlying events within two weeks (or else,  
20 the suspension converts to a disciplinary action that can be grieved). Upon learning of Mr.  
21 Stilwell’s suspension, The LINQ’s Human Resources department quickly began investigating.  
22 The LINQ first interviewed the Security officers who were involved in the incident. Through  
23 those interviews, multiple security officers confirmed that Mr. Stilwell had engaged in  
24 aggressive behavior and had refused to abide by Security’s directives.

25 As is its normal practice, The LINQ also contacted Mr. Stilwell so that he, too, could be  
26 interviewed. When The LINQ called Mr. Stilwell on October 9, 2018 to schedule his Due  
27 Process interview, Mr. Stilwell’s outgoing voicemail message stated that Mr. Stilwell could not  
28 review emails or texts since the screen on his mobile phone was cracked. The outgoing message

1 then instructed callers to either leave a message or contact Mr. Stilwell by regular mail. The  
2 LINQ did both.

3       Upon receiving post office confirmation that Mr. Stilwell had received the October 10,  
4 2018 letter, The LINQ called Mr. Stilwell for a second time (on October 12, 2018). This time,  
5 The LINQ was unable to leave a message for Mr. Stilwell because, according to the outgoing  
6 message on his mobile phone, his voicemail was full. The LINQ finally reached Mr. Stilwell on  
7 October 15, 2018, during its third attempt to reach Mr. Stilwell by phone (and, notably, one day  
8 after the expiration of the two-week window described above). During that call, Mr. Stilwell  
9 confirmed his receipt of The LINQ's October 10, 2018 letter but stated that he was unable to  
10 meet with Human Resources because he was out of town. Although The LINQ could have  
11 elected (given the time that had passed) to make a final determination without Stilwell's input, its  
12 Human Resources department accommodated Mr. Stilwell's schedule and arranged for Mr.  
13 Stilwell to be interviewed on October 19, 2018.

14       On October 19, 2018, Mr. Stilwell claimed a need to reschedule the meeting that was set  
15 to occur later that day. Mr. Stilwell's stated reason for needing to continue this meeting was that  
16 he had (1) ongoing and active substance abuse issues and (2) either a cold or the flu. Ex. B, at  
17 125:2-17 ("Q. So the 'serious underlying medical condition' that you are referring to there [when  
18 asking to reschedule the October 19 meeting] is the substance abuse issue that we have  
19 previously discussed? A. Correct. Q. And was that substance abuse issue ongoing at the time that  
20 you sent this email to Angie? A. Correct.").

21       As a courtesy to Mr. Stilwell, The LINQ once again rescheduled the interview for  
22 October 22, 2018. However, Mr. Stilwell canceled this meeting as well, leading The LINQ's  
23 Human Resources department to reschedule it (again) for October 29, 2018. When October 29,  
24 2018 arrived, Mr. Stilwell again canceled his interview, again due to the flu. The LINQ then  
25 gave Mr. Stilwell one final opportunity to be interviewed, this time on November 1, 2018. As it  
26 had done in each prior communication, The LINQ also warned Mr. Stilwell: "if you are unable to  
27 make the meeting that we are scheduling ..., we will make a final employment decision." When  
28 Mr. Stilwell once again failed to appear for his interview, The LINQ was forced to make a

1 decision about his employment without having heard Mr. Stilwell's version of the events of  
2 October 2, 2018. The LINQ terminated Mr. Stilwell's employment effective November 2, 2018.

3 In April 2019, Mr. Stilwell filed a charge of discrimination with the EEOC ("Charge"). In  
4 his Charge, Mr. Stilwell asserted allegations that his termination constituted disability  
5 discrimination and retaliation. Mr. Stilwell's Charge did not contain any allegations of a failure  
6 to accommodate a disability and/or engage in the interactive process required by the ADA.  
7 Moreover, Mr. Stilwell filed his charge against the wrong entity. MSJ, Ex. Q (EEOC Charge  
8 filed against CEC, not his employer, 3535 LV Newco).

## 9 II. Summary Judgment Standard

10 Summary judgment may be granted if the pleadings, depositions, answers to  
11 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with affidavits, if any, show that there is no  
12 genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a  
13 matter of law. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a); see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322  
14 (1986). The moving party bears the initial burden of showing the absence of a genuine issue of  
15 material fact. See Celotex, 477 U.S. at 323. The burden then shifts to the nonmoving party to set  
16 forth specific facts demonstrating a genuine factual issue for trial. See Matsushita Elec. Indus.  
17 Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986).

18 All justifiable inferences must be viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving  
19 party. See Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 587. However, the nonmoving party may not rest upon the  
20 mere allegations or denials of his or her pleadings, but he or she must produce specific facts, by  
21 affidavit or other evidentiary materials as provided by Rule 56(e), showing there is a genuine  
22 issue for trial. See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 256 (1986). The court need  
23 only resolve factual issues of controversy in favor of the non-moving party where the facts  
24 specifically averred by that party contradict facts specifically averred by the movant. See Lujan  
25 v. Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n, 497 U.S. 871, 888 (1990); see also Anheuser-Busch, Inc. v. Natural  
26 Beverage Distributions, 69 F.3d 337, 345 (9th Cir. 1995) (stating that conclusory or speculative  
27 testimony is insufficient to raise a genuine issue of fact to defeat summary judgment). Evidence  
28 must be concrete and cannot rely on "mere speculation, conjecture, or fantasy. O.S.C. Corp. v.

1 Apple Computer, Inc., 792 F.2d 1464, 1467 (9th Cir. 1986). “[U]ncorroborated and self-serving  
2 testimony,” without more, will not create a “genuine issue” of material fact precluding summary  
3 judgment. Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc., 281 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2002).

4 Summary judgment shall be entered “against a party who fails to make a showing  
5 sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case, and on which that  
6 party will bear the burden of proof at trial.” Celotex, 477 U.S. at 322. Summary judgment shall  
7 not be granted if a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. See Anderson,  
8 477 U.S. at 248.

### 9 III. Analysis

10 Plaintiff brings claims for (1) breach of contract; (2) discrimination under the Americans  
11 with Disability Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12101; and (3) retaliation under the ADA. Plaintiff  
12 concedes to the dismissal of his claim for breach of contract. Defendant has now moved for  
13 summary judgment on the remaining claims.

#### 14 A. Defendant’s Employer

15 On October 11, 2019, two weeks before Plaintiff filed the Complaint (#1) in this action,  
16 he signed a sworn affidavit in a National Labor Relations Board (“NLRB”) proceeding in which  
17 he acknowledged that he was employed by 3535 LV Newco, LLC d/b/a Linq Hotel-Casino. See  
18 Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, Doc. No. 70, Ex. C. At his deposition, Plaintiff  
19 confirmed that he signed the statement, initialed every page, and that it was accurate. Id., Ex. B,  
20 p. 192-95. In response to Defendant’s motion for summary judgment, based in part on the  
21 Defendant’s assertion that Plaintiff has sued the wrong party, Defendant points out that: (1) his  
22 hire letter is on Caesars Entertainment letterhead<sup>2</sup>; (2) he submitted his application for the job at  
23 www.caesars.com/careers; (3) he clocked in-and-out of for his shifts at the Linq Hotel; (4) he  
24 received paystubs from LV Newco LLC DBA the QUAD, QUD and 3535 Newco LLC, DBA  
25 the LINQ; (5) the letterhead on the document granting his FMLA request also said “Caesars  
26 Entertainment”; and (6) Defendant avers that he “disputes that CEC was not his employer” and  
27 that these facts are “extremely confusing for a layman like me.”

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28 <sup>2</sup> The letter merely says “Caesars Entertainment.” It does not say Caesars Entertainment Corporation.

1 Plaintiff does not aver that CEC was his employer. He merely avers on October 12, 2022  
2 that he is confused. “The general rule in the Ninth Circuit is that a party cannot create an issue of  
3 fact by an affidavit contradicting his prior deposition testimony.” Kennedy v. Allied Mut. Ins.  
4 Co., 952 F.2d 262, 266 (9th Cir. 1991). “[I]f a party who has been examined at length on  
5 deposition could raise an issue of fact simply by submitting an affidavit contradicting his own  
6 prior testimony, this would greatly diminish the utility of summary judgment as a procedure for  
7 screening out sham issues of fact.” Foster v. Arcata Assocs., 772 F.2d 1453, 1462 (9th Cir.  
8 1985).

9 The Ninth Circuit counsels that the “Foster-Radobenko rule does not automatically  
10 dispose of every case in which a contradictory affidavit is introduced to explain portions of  
11 earlier deposition testimony.” Kennedy, 952 F.2d at 267. Instead, the Court must make a factual  
12 determination that the contradiction was actually a sham. Id. Here, the Court finds that the  
13 affidavit, though it contains material attempting to explain how he was confused, is a sham  
14 because it does not explain how he could be so certain on October 11, 2019, that his employer  
15 was 3535 LV Newco, LLC d/b/a Linq Hotel-Casino and two weeks later name the wrong entity  
16 in his legal action. Further, the material he cites undercuts his explanation. His new hire letter  
17 clearly notifies him that the conditions of his employment were subject to a collective bargaining  
18 agreement. The CBA clearly identifies 3535 LV as Plaintiff’s employer, a fact that the record  
19 clearly demonstrates Plaintiff was aware of. When Plaintiff had issues with his pay or  
20 assignment, he had no problem filing grievances under the CBA clearly identifying his  
21 employer. Therefore, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to raise a genuine issue of material  
22 fact about who employed him, because when it benefitted him Plaintiff had no problem  
23 identifying his correct employer.

#### 24 B. ADA Claims

##### 25 1. CEC not subject to ADA and is not Plaintiff’s employer

26 The ADA prohibits employers of fifteen or more employees from engaging in  
27 discrimination on the basis of disability. 42 U.S.C. §12101. As a holding company, CEC did not  
28 have at least 15 employees at any pertinent point in time. More specifically, CEC did not employ

1 Plaintiff. As CEC is not an employer for purposes of the ADA, and as CEC and Plaintiff have  
2 never entered into an employment relationship, CEC cannot be liable for alleged disability  
3 discrimination. See Kennedy v. Applause, Inc., 90 F.3d 1477, 1481 (9th Cir. 1996) (claim of  
4 disability discrimination requires proof that the plaintiff’s employer took an adverse employment  
5 action against him). Since CEC did not employ at least 15 people during the time period of  
6 Plaintiff’s employment and because CEC did not employ or terminate Plaintiff, the Court must  
7 dismiss Plaintiff’s ADA claims.

## 8 2. EEOC Charge

9 The ADA has adopted the same exhaustion requirements as those for Title VII. 42  
10 U.S.C. § 12117(a); see also Stiefel v. Bechtel Corp., 624 F.3d 1240, 1245 (9th Cir. 2010) (stating  
11 the procedural requirements of Title VII apply to the ADA). Since Plaintiff never filed an EEOC  
12 Charge against 3535 LV Newco and because CEC is not subject to the ADA, the Court must  
13 dismiss the ADA claims in this action. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(e)(1) (EEOC charge must be filed  
14 against the discriminating party within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory act).

15 To the extent that Plaintiff brings claims based on a failure to accommodate  
16 and/or a failure to engage in the interactive process, his claims must be dismissed because his  
17 EEOC charged only alleged discrimination. Green v. Los Angeles Cty. Superintendent of  
18 Schools, 883 F.2d 1472, 1475-76 (9th Cir. 1989) (allegations not included in an EEOC charge  
19 generally may not be considered); Matthys v. Barrick Gold of N. Am., Inc., Case No. 3:20-CV-  
20 00034- LRH-CLB, 2020 WL 7186745, at \*3 (D. Nev. Dec. 4, 2020) (concluding that a failure to  
21 accommodate claim was not exhausted where plaintiff alleged that he “was discriminated against  
22 because of [his] disability” but did not specify a failure to provide a reasonable accommodation);  
23 see also Green v. Nat’l Steel Corp., Midwest Div., 197 F.3d 894, 898 (7th Cir. 1999) (concluding  
24 that “a failure to accommodate claim is separate and distinct from a claim of discriminatory  
25 treatment under the ADA” such that “one cannot expect a failure to accommodate claim to  
26 develop from an investigation into a claim that an employee was terminated because of a  
27 disability”); Jones v. Sumser Ret. Vill., 209 F.3d 851, 853 (6th Cir. 2000) (concluding that the  
28 court does not have jurisdiction over a failure to accommodate claim because it was not asserted



1 in the charge, only a termination claim was asserted and “a termination claim differs in kind and  
2 date from an accommodation claim”). Here, the specific allegations in the Charge of  
3 Discrimination would not lead a party to believe that a failure to accommodate or failure to  
4 engage in the interactive process claim would arise out of the investigation into his alleged  
5 termination based on his disability, disparate treatment or retaliation allegations.

6 C. Summary

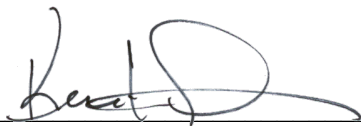
7 The Court grants summary judgment to Defendant and against Plaintiff, because Plaintiff  
8 sued the wrong party. The undisputed evidence is clear that 3535 LV Newco, LLC was  
9 Plaintiff’s employer not Caesar’s Entertainment Corporation. Further, Plaintiff failed to file a  
10 Charge of Discrimination against 3535 LV Newco, LLC. Plaintiff is required to exhaust his  
11 administrative remedies against a party before filing suit. Thus, the Court need not consider the  
12 claims on the merits against Defendant, because CEC did not employ Defendant and even if it  
13 had, it did not have more than the statutorily required fifteen (15) employees. The Court need not  
14 consider claims against 3535 LV Newco, LLC, who was not named as a defendant or served  
15 process in this matter. Further, Plaintiff has not moved to amend the pleadings to add 3535 LV as  
16 a defendant. Finally, Plaintiff failed to include allegations of failure to accommodate or failure to  
17 engage in the interactive process in his Charge of Discrimination. Therefore, the Court grants  
18 summary judgment on all claims.

19 IV. Conclusion

20 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant Caesar Entertainment  
21 Corporation’s Motion for Summary Judgment (#70) is **GRANTED**;

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court enter **JUDGMENT** for  
23 Defendant and against Plaintiff.

24 DATED this 24th day of March 2023.

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The Honorable Kent J. Dawson  
United States District Judge