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Attorney for Plaintiff LENA WILLIAMS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA/WEST DISTRICT

LENA WILLIAMS.

Plaintiff,

VS.

KAISER PERMANENTE MEDICAL CENTER A.K.A. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PERMANENTE MEDICAL GROUP, A.K.A.KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS, and DOES 1 through 10, Inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.

PLAINTIFF LENA WILLIAMS VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND EQUITABLE RELIEF

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

I. NATURE OF CASE -BACKGROUND FACTS

This complaint arises from the erroneous dismissal of Plaintiff's employment based on her race, age, and, retaliation because she engaged in a protected activity of complaining about the unlawful discrimination, both internally and externally, and filing a lawsuit, and based on the employer's refusal to reinstate.

Lena Williams ("Williams or Plaintiff"), an African-American who is over the age 50 years, was hired in 1999 as a Registered Nurse ("RN") and resigned from

her position as a nurse at Kaiser in 2006 because she had breast cancer. Before
resigning, she was considered a good nurse who performed her duties well. After
Williams' breast-cancer surgery, in December 2007, she sought to work at Kaiser
again and was interviewed and hired after her treatments for breast cancer. Her
evaluations had always been good. Even the charge nurse Grace Rupac testified
during a deposition that Williams performed her duties well. When she returned,
however, she noticed most all of the black employees in the Step-Down Unit
("SDU") where she was assigned had been fired or transferred to another Kaiser
Hospital facility. Williams was the only black RN in the SDU when she returned to
her employment with Kaiser. The one black secretary who was present when
Williams returned, "Annette," was subsequently suspended and then fired. Primarily
comprising of 95 per cent of the RNs in the SDU, Filipino nurses replaced the black
nurses, but there were also whites and Hispanics. Plaintiff remained and was the
only black RN vonne Roddy who hired Williams back after her cancer surgery
was black and was subsequently forced to leave. In 2010, Williams was subjected to
a campaign of surveillance, heightened scrutiny, threats of firing, isolation, false
complaints of negligence, and secret documents placed in her personnel file.
Williams avan disagvared a charge nurse Antonio "Tony" Duveloche

Williams even discovered a charge nurse Antonio "Tony" Ruvalcaba ("Ruvalcaba"), who routinely hollered and shouted at her in front of other patients and employees, saying she was going to be fired because of her negligence and would be replaced by a Filipino nurse. Williams was also afraid for her personal

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safety not only because of the manner in which Ruvalcaba treated her but also
because he carried a knife and a knife sharpener daily at work. The other nurses
were giving false, secret written complaints to the administration about Williams
and telling patients and the patients' families to also complain about her because
Williams was purportedly negligent, unprofessional, and an irresponsible nurse.

Adhering to the policy of Kaiser, Williams went to the Human Resources Department in 2010 to file complaints because she feared she would lose her job because of the threats of firing her and because of the threats presented by Ruvalcaba in bringing a weapon to the workplace. Additionally, she believed her professional reputation of over 20 years was being ruined by those who no longer wanted Williams to work in the SDU at Kaiser. After two separate meetings with Arlene Zepeda in Human Resources, nothing was done. Kaiser did not engage in any investigation of Williams being harassed in the workplace because she was the only black in the DU and had been threatened with getting her fired.

On February 27, 2011, as a result of the lack of any investigation regarding her complaints, Williams wrote a letter to Scholastica Ogmaka ("Ogmaka"), complaining about a charge nurse discussing personnel, professional matters regarding Williams. This complaint only caused more retaliation in the workplace against Williams, including the threats from the other RNs Williams was going to be fired.

Williams was, once again, being falsely blamed regarding patient care. As

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Williams stated in the letter, "Lack of a through (sic) investigation of the facts and unfair judgment of the charge and the house supervisor could lead to a HR harassment investigation and fosters a hostile work environment." Although nothing was done about any investigation she requested, Williams' managers and co-workers continued to threaten her with termination.

II. **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 1. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 V.S.C. §§ 451, 1331, 1337, 1343, and 1391. This action is authorized and instituted pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1706 requiring the appropriate United States District Court to exercise jurisdiction. 42 U.S.C. § 1981, Civil Rights Act of 1991, as amended, states that employment discrimination and retaliation cases may be filed in the United States District Court. This Court has pendent jurisdiction over plaintiff's state claims, both administrative and common law, because they arise out of the same nucleus of common facts on which plaintiff's tederal discrimination claims are based. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(s), federal courts have the discretion to adjudicate state-law claims that are transactionally related to the federal claims.
- 2. Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer actual injuries as a result of the intentional, malicious, and unlawful conduct on the part of the above-named defendants. The injuries can be traced to the challenged action and conduct in this matter. Lena Williams has a personal stake in the outcome of this action and hereby joins her request for recovery pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1981, the California Fair

Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA") and has receive	ed her Department of Fair
Employment and Housing ("DFEH") right-to-sue notice,	and the common laws of
the State of California. Attached as Exhibit "A" is a true	copy of the complaint filed
with the DFEH and attached as Exhibit "B" is a true copy	of the right-to-sue notice
from the DFEH dated September 08, 2015. Also attached	d as Exhibit "C" is
Plaintiff's verification.	*\C)

Additionally,

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- a. Plaintiff resides within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in and for the Central District of California.
- b. Kaiser is doing business within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court/Central District

OVERVIEW OF THE RELEVANT FACTS III.

Breaks were taken at various times in the SDU. On July 30, 2011, when Williams needed the assistance from the other RNs, they refused because they were all in the breakroom on lunch or just heating their food. There were four nurses assigned at this time with each nurse having two patients. At the same time, Williams' two patients with both had acute needs. One of Williams' patients was post surgery with strict orders from the surgeon that he had to remain in bed. The patient was on a narcotic intervention for post-surgery pain, Dilaudid, was unstable on his feet, trying to get out of the bed, and defecating on the bed and floor. Williams' other patient needed an insulin injection and was also a high-risk patient.

This patient's hypoglycemia was the cause of this patient's worsening, unreponsive
condition. Williams went to the breakroom and pled assistance, but the other RNs
refused. On August 12, 2011, Williams was suspended for incompetence and gross
negligence. On November 30, 2014, Kaiser terminated Williams. On December 22
2014, Kaiser filed a complaint with the Board of Registered Nursing ("BRN")
claiming Williams was incompetent and grossly negligence. On october 01, 2015,
the BRN withdrew the accusation, over the objection of Kaiser, for BRN Case No.
2015-505. Williams requested reinstatement pursuant to the negotiated Union
contract and the policy of Kaiser which was expressly stated as returning her to the
position she held if the allegations were false. However, Kaiser went against its
own policy and denied Williams' request.

Ogmaka, the actual manager of the SDU, had rated Williams as an "expert" in Williams' critical thinking which is a mandatory requirement for registered nurses. However, Kaiser and its agents finally got the opportunity to get rid of Williams by first placing her on a three-and-one-half years suspension before firing her. As a result of her termination, Williams has suffered the ultimate adverse employment action.

Not only did Kaiser fail to follow Kaiser's policy with regard to Williams complaints, i.e. "If the investigation results conclude that you have not violated policy, procedures, or other standards and rules established by the Employer, you will be returned to work.", Kaiser also breached the negotiated

Union contract and violated state and federal laws designed to protect Williams'

civil rights.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL AND STATE CLAIM FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of Public Policy Against Wrongful Termination
In Violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, as Amended;
the California Constitution, Article L. & Cand the California
Government Code § 12940(a) for Race/Ethnic Origin Discrimination)

- 1. The allegations and attachments set forth above in Sections I, II, and III, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by reference as if set forth in full.
- 2. Plaintiff is an American of African descent and was the only black RN working in the SDU.
- 3. Plaintiff was retaliated against because she participated in requesting and complaining about the discriminatory treatment against her and had filed a lawsuit based on race discrimination against Kaiser before her termination.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against defendant Kaiser.

<u>SEC</u>

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1866

[As Amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1981])

- 4. The allegations and attachments set forth above in Sections I, II, III, and paragraphs 1 through 3, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by reference as if set forth in full.
- 5. Section 1981 provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States must be afforded the same rights and the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property enjoyed by white citizens regardless of race. Section 1981 covers discrimination not only in the formation of a contract but also during the duration and life of the contract.
- 6. Plaintiff was terminated and denied reinstatement in violation of the laws of the United States because she is an African American. No other nonblack employee was treated in this manner as Plaintiff.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests relief as set forth below.

STATEMENT OF STATE CLAIM THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the California Government Code, §12900, et seq.

for Age Discrimination in Employment)

7. The allegations and attachments set forth above in Sections I, II, III, and

paragraphs 1 through 6, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by

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8. Plaintiff is over the age of 50 years and has been discriminated against because of her age. She performed her job duties well and was complimented on her critical-thinking skills and called an expert by her supervisors. Despite these

facts regarding Plaintiff's performance, she was terminated and denied reinstatement

even though the State of California concluded, i.e. the BRN, Plaintiff did nothing

wrong.

reference as if set forth in full.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against defendant Kaiser.

STATEMENT OF STATE CLAIM

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of the Calfornia Government Code, §12900, et seq.

Failure To Prevent Discrimination in Employment)

9. The allegations and attachments set forth above in Sections I, II, III, and paragraphs 1 through 8, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by reference as if set forth in full.

- 10. Plaintiff has established that discrimination occurred and that Kaiser failed to prevent the discrimination from occurring.
- 11. Kaiser did not take all reasonable steps to prevent the discrimination from occurring.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against defendant Kaiser.

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STATEMENT OF STATE CLAIM FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress)

- 12. The allegations and attachments set forth above in Sections I, II, and III and paragraphs 1 through 11, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by reference as if set forth in full.
- Plaintiff was harassed, retaliated against, threatened with termination, 13. terminated, and denied reinstatement when she did forming wrong. She was treated this way because of her complaints and protesting the discrimination against her based on race and age discrimination. The retaliation and harassment leveled against her were in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.
- Defendant acted with (1) the intent to inflict the injury upon Plaintiff 14. and (2) the realization that the injury of losing her job was substantially certain to result from Defendants' conduct, most especially because of Plaintiff's race. Plaintiff's emotional distress was and is now severe, substantial and enduring and was actually caused by the Defendant's pervasive and professionally unlawful conduct.
- 15. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's action against Plaintiff, as alleged above, Plaintiff has suffered special damages, including but not limited to loss of wages, bonuses, deferred compensation, and other employment benefits, in

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an an	nount to	be proven	at the t	ime of	f trial,	in	excess	of the	minimum	jurisdict	ional
requi	rements	of this Co	urt.								

- 16. Unlike other similarly situated RNs, Defendant used Plaintiff's race/ethnic origin in order to discriminate against her, placed her on a 3 ½ years suspension, told other employees Plaintiff was incapable, incompetent, and grossly negligent, terminated her, tried to get the BRN to take her licens so that Plaintiff could no longer be an RN, and refused to reinstate Plaintiff in violation of Kaiser's own policies and procedures. Defendant even took advantage of the fact Plaintiff has cancer which has been exacerbated.
- As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful 17. discrimination against Plaintiff, as aforesaid, Plaintiff has sustained general damages for severe physical, mental, and emotional injuries, distress, harm and damages in an amount to be proven at the time of trial, in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirements of this Court.

WHEREFOE, Plaintiff demands judgment which is more fully stated below.

STATEMENT OF STATE CLAIM SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress)

18. The allegations and attachments set forth above in Sections I, II, and III paragraphs 1 through 17, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by reference as if set forth in full.

19. Because of the special relationship between an employer and employee
and the policy of the State of California to prevent prohibited racial and national-
original discrimination, age discrimination, retaliation and harassment in the
workplace, Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff to provide a workplace free from
racial, national-origin, age, and retaliation discrimination against Plaintiff.

20. Kaiser breached its duty of care which was the proximate cause of the injuries suffered by Plaintiff because she is an African American female over the age of 50 years.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks these remedies and further relief as stated below.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

- 21. The allegations and attachments set forth above in Sections I, II, and III and paragraphs 1 through 20, inclusive, are incorporated into this claim for relief by reference as if set forth in full.
- 22. Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to the obligations as stated expressly within the Union contract and Kaiser policies and orally. Plaintiff would only be terminated for good cause and not because of her protected classification and rights.
- 23. Plaintiff had a duty to perform as a RN, and she performed her duties and was complimented on her performance.

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good cause and did so with malice and intentional bad faith.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages an amount which will

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages an amount which will compensate plaintiff for all detriment proximately caused by the breach or which, in the ordinary course of things, would be likely to result from the breach.

24. Defendant breached its duty when it terminated Plaintiff for other than

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury in this matter.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 1. Issue a permanent injunction instructing Kaiser to reinstate Plaintiff.
- 2. **Issue a declaration of rights** declaring that Defendant's retaliatory conduct as alleged in this complaint violates
- 3. An award of monetary damages sufficient to fully compensate Plaintiff for all losses she has suffered as a direct and proximate result of Kaiser's unequal, discriminatory, and retaliatory treatment of her.
- 4. An award of monetary damages sufficient to fully compensate Russell-Thomas for emotional trauma suffered by her, including damages for mental distress, emotional pain, loss of enjoyment of life, and other nonpecuniary losses.
 - 5. An award of monetary damages as mandated by civil rights laws, both

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1	federal and state.
2	6. An award of monetary damages as mandated by the Fair Employment and
4	Housing Act with a lodestar application.
5	7. An award of costs, including attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code
6 7	of Civil Procedure, § 1021.5; 42 U.S.C., § 1988 and any other applicable statutes for
8	attorneys' fees.
9	8. An award of costs, including attorneys' fees, to cover all of Lena
10 11	Williams actual costs.
12	9. An award of punitive damages.
13	10. An award of damages pursuant to other relevant provisions of law.
14 15	11. An award of such other and further relief as the Court considers proper
16	and just.
17	Dated: July 13, 2016
18 19	LAW OFFICES OF GLORIA DREDD HANEY
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21	By: <u>/"s"/ Gloria Dredd Haney</u>
22	Gloria Dredd Haney Attorney for Plaintiff
23	LENA WILLIAMS
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Verification

I, LENA WILLIAMS, DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

I am the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action and make this verification for the Complaint in this matter. I have read the foregoing Complaint and know of its contents. The same is true of my own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information and belief and as to those matters I believe to be true from my own observation.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct,

Executed the 13th day of July 2016 in Covina, California 91724.

See Exhibit "C" attached herein.

Declarant