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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Case No .:

KRISTY HENDERSON,

Plaintiff,

VS.

JOHN BONAVENTURA, individually and in his official capacity as Constable of the Las Vegas Township; LOU TOOMIN, individually and in his official capacity as Deputy of the Las Vegas Township Constable; THE LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CONSTABLE'S OFFICE, a public entity; CLARK COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Nevada; DOE INDIVIDUALS I-X; and ROE ENTITIES XI-XX,

Defendants.

Plaintiff, Kristy Henderson ("Henderson" and/or "Plaintiff", by and through her attorney, Andrew L. Rempfer, Esq. and Ryan H. Devine, Esq. of Cogburn Law Offices, hereby complains against Defendants as follows:

GENERALLY

This dispute involves Constable John Bonventura, his sexual harassment of Henderson, his retaliation against her for opposing and rejecting his harassment, his cover ups regarding an ill-conceived reality show and his attempts deceive government officials regarding his illegal acts. Bonaventura is already facing similar accusations in a pending dispute with former Deputies Tim Beckett and Dan Palazzo. In that dispute, Bonaventura was admonished by His Honor District Court Judge Ferenbach for failing to participate in a mandatory settlement

Henderson, Nevada 89052 (702) 384-3616 FAX: (702) 943-1936 conference in good faith.

PARTIES

- 1. At all times relevant to this Henderson was and is a resident of the County of Clark, State of Nevada.
- 2. Defendant, JOHN BONAVENTURA (hereinafter "the Constable"), is an elected official as the Constable of Las Vegas Township and responsible for the operations of Defendant, the LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CONSTABLE'S OFFICE, and the actions of his Deputy, Defendant LOU TOOMIN (hereinafter "Toomin"). The Constable is sued in his individual and official capacities. At all times relevant to this Amended Complaint the Constable was acting under color of state law and as an agent, servant and/or employee of Defendant Clark County.
- 3. Defendant Toomin is a Deputy of the Constable of Las Vegas Township and at all times relevant to this Amended Complaint was responsible for carrying out the tortious and unconstitutional actions constituting Ms. Henderson's claims for relief at the direction of and/or in concert with the Constable. Toomin is sued in his individual and official capacities. At all times relevant to this Complaint Toomin was acting under color of state law and as an agent, servant and/or employee of Defendant Clark County.
- 4. Defendant CLARK COUNTY is a governmental entity and political subdivision of the State of Nevada and at all times relevant to this Complaint employed, supervised, and/or had statutory responsibility for overseeing the actions of the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office, the Constable and Toomin.
- 5. Defendant LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CONSTABLE'S OFFICE is a public entity created under the authority of Clark County and the Constable through which the Constable and Toomin committed the acts alleged in this Complaint.
- 6. The true names, identities and or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise of Defendants, DOE INDIVIDUALS I-X, inclusive, and ROE ENTITIES XI-XX, inclusive, are unknown or uncertain to Ms. Henderson, who therefore sues said defendants by such fictitious names. Ms. Henderson is informed and believes, and thereon

alleges, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a Doe individual and/or Roe entity is or may be responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to and caused damages thereby to Ms. Henderson as herein alleged; Ms. Henderson will seek leave of this Court to amend this Complaint to insert the true names and capacities of said Defendants when the same have been ascertained by Ms. Henderson, together with appropriate charging allegations, and to join such Defendants in this action.

FACTS RELEVANT TO ALL CLAIMS

- 7. Henderson realleges and incorporates each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 6 as though the same were set forth in full herein.
- 8. Henderson was a Deputy Constable in good standing for the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office for several years, having been appointed to that position, pursuant to NRS 258.060, by the Constable's predecessor in office, Robert "Bobby G." Gronauer. Part of Ms. Henderson's duties as a Deputy Constable included her carrying firearms and effecting arrests when necessary while acting in the scope of her official duties as a Deputy Constable.
- 9. After the Constable was elected to office Ms. Henderson was directed by Mr. Toomin to appear in a pilot episode for a reality show based upon the operations of the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office, which she did, and was featured prominently in that pilot.
- 10. Also after the Constable was elected to office, he began making inappropriate sexual comments to Henderson on a regular basis, asking her to sit on his face, wear a miniskirt and garters to work, commenting that her "hard body" made a part of his body "hard" and other vulgar and sexually harassing statements. The Constable also made these statements to other duly elected Constables in Clark County regarding Henderson.
- 11. Upon being elected to office the Constable also informed at least one other duly elected Constable in Clark County that he "hated" Las Vegas Deputy Constable Ray Jacoby,
- 12. At some point a copy of the pilot reality show was obtained by a member of the media from the Constable's web-site. In January of 2012, Clark County Commissioners expressed their concerns over the proposed reality show because it depicted several Deputies of the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office using profanity and abusive language with members

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of the public, drawing weapons on citizens during traffic stops, and other unprofessional and embarrassing behavior.

- 13. On or about January 3, 2012, the Clark County Commission held a hearing about the proposed reality show. Although the Commission had requested the Constable's presence at that hearing, he sent two Deputies instead, claiming he was ill. At that hearing the County Commissioners expressed their extreme displeasure with the video. Deputy John Watkins, on behalf of the Constable, advised the Commission that the video was meant as an internal training video on "what not to do" and that it was never intended for public dissemination. Deputy Watkins assured the Commission the Constable had no intention of moving forward with a reality show.
- 14. In early June 2012, Henderson was questioned by Lt. Hadi Sadjadi as a witness to an occurrence involving Deputy Ray Jacoby that resulted in a citizen's complaint. Henderson was advised it was an informal interview. She was not advised of her rights as a witness under NRS 289, et seq. ("The Peace Officer's Bill of Rights"), she was not given 48 hours notice prior to the interview, she was not advised of her right to representation during the interview, and was advised no disciplinary action would arise as a result of the interview.
- Deputy Ray Jacoby was also interviewed about the incident and was also told that 15. it was an informal interview, he did not need the protections of The Peace Officer's Bill of Rights, and that no disciplinary action would result.
- 16. On or about June 6, 2012, Mr. Jacoby was given a five day suspension without pay as a result of the incident. Henderson was advised by Deputy Chief Dean Lauer that she was being given a verbal warning as a result of the incident.
- Henderson spoke with Deputy Hadi Sadjadi about the disciplinary actions against 17. her and Deputy Jacoby and advised him these actions were done in violation of the Peace Officer's Bill of Rights. She was told to speak with the Constable.
- 18. While speaking with the Constable about the statutory violations Henderson was advised by Bonaventura he could rescind the suspension, but would then suspend Mr. Jacoby for a longer period based upon an unrelated incident. During these discussions Henderson was told Page 4 of 16

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because the Office needed its "female, its Jew and its black."
19. In early July of 2012, Ms. Henderson was told by Defendant Toomin to write a
biography for the reality show as the producers wanted to feature her in it. Henderson expressed
her concerns because of the earlier issues with the County Commission and was told by Toomin
that it was a secret and she was not to tell anyone. Henderson contacted County Commissioner
Steve Sisolak to express her concerns. On July 6, 2012, Ms. Henderson was ordered to write the

biography by Toomin. Ms. Henderson complied with the order, but informed her superiors that

she was doing so only under fear of reprisal for non-compliance.

the Office would not "love her" again until she "dumped Ray." She was also told not to worry

- 20. Subsequent to writing the biography Henderson advised Toomin and the Constable that she would not participate in the reality show. On July 13, 2012, Henderson was terminated from the Constable's Office. The stated reason was that her services were no longer needed.
- 21. Subsequent to her termination Henderson regularly communicated with Commissioner Sisolak regarding the situation, who referred her to the Nevada Office of Diversity, but informed her that there was nothing he could do to help her.
- 22. Henderson has satisfied all conditions precedent prior to filing this suit, including exhausting her administrative remedies with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which has issued her a Right to Sue Letter.
 - 23. Less than 90 days have expired since Henderson received her Right to Sue Letter.
 - 24. Henderson received her Right to Sue on August 30, 2013.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Sexual Harassment (Hostile Work Environment in Violation of 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2 & N.R.S. §613.330))

- 25. Henderson repeats and realleges each and every allegation above as if fully set forth herein.
- 26. 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2(a)(1) (i.e., section 703 of Title VII) states "it shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to: (1) fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation,

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terms,	condition	ıs, or pri	vileges o	f employ	ment,	becau	ise of	such i	indivi	dual's	race,	color,	religion
sex, or	national	origin."	Likewise	e, N.R.S.	§613.:	330, <i>e</i>	et. seq.	, cont	ains a	simila	ar pro	vision	•

- 27. The EEOC and the Courts have declared sexual harassment violates section 703 of Title VII. Nevada Courts follow the lead of Courts interpreting Title VII when interpreting N.R.S. §613.330.
- 28. According to 29 C.F.R. §1604.11(a)(3), illegal sexual harassment includes a "hostile environment" in which unwelcome sexual conduct "unreasonably interferes with an individual's job performance" or creates an "intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment."
- 29. Henderson suffered intentional, unwanted harassment from Defendants in the form of his repeated inappropriate conduct, which included but was not limited to:
 - Asking her to sit on his face: a.
 - b. Wear a miniskirt and garters to work;
 - c. Commenting that her "hard body" made a part of his body "hard";
 - d. Henderson was told that the Office would not "love her" again until she "dumped Ray." She was also told not to worry because the Office needed its "female, its Jew and its black"; and,
 - Other vulgar and sexually harassing statements such as telling her he e. would not "love her" any more if she did not leave Ray.
- 30. The harassment of Henderson was severe and/or pervasive because it was sexually explicit, blunt and crass and because it occurred over an extended period of time: nearly three full months.
- 31. Defendants knew of Henderson's complaints of harassment, or should have known, and did nothing to stop, investigate or properly remediate Henderson's complaints of harassment.
- Defendants' conduct/comments were subjectively and objectively offensive. 32. Henderson had never engaged in such conduct/comments with Defendants and those comments were completely unwelcomed.

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33.	Given Defendants Bonaventura and/or Toomin were a supervisor; their conduct is
automatically	imputed to Defendants, which are presumptively liable for his conduct. More
specifically s	ated, it is presumed Bonaventura and/or Toomin's conduct occurred in the course
and scope of	heir employment and Defendants either authorized or ratified their conduct.

- Bonaventura and/or Toomin's harassment of Henderson negatively affected the 34. terms, conditions and/or privileges of her employment because Henderson felt worthless and disaffected due to Bonaventura and/or Toomin's harassment.
- 35. Bonaventura and/or Toomin's harassment would detrimentally affect any reasonable person.
- Defendants discriminated against Henderson by permitting an ongoing pervasive 36. pattern and practice of sexual harassment and by maintaining a sexually hostile work environment, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §2000e, et. seq. and/or N.R.S. §613.330, et. seq.
- 37. By reason of the continuous nature of Defendants' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout Henderson's employment while working for Bonaventura, Henderson is entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged.
- 38. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violation of 42 U.S.C. §2000e, et.seq. and/or N.R.S. §613.330, et. seq., Henderson has suffered lost wages, lost benefits, lost seniority, lost future earnings, lost employment opportunities, humiliation, embarrassment and loss of self-esteem in excess of \$10,000, in an amount to be determined at trial. Therefore, Henderson seeks all legal and equitable remedies available at law, in additional to all other damages permitted by law.
- Defendants' above-referenced acts were fraudulent, malicious, oppressive and 39. done with intent to harm Henderson. Consequently, Henderson seeks an award of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish and deter Defendants from harming other similarly situated employees.
- 40. Henderson has been forced to procure the services of an attorney to represent her in this matter and, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5, et. seq. and/or N.R.S. §613.330, et. seq., Henderson is entitled to her attorneys' fees as a result of Defendants' acts.

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	SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
	(Sexual Harassment (Quid Pro Quo)
in	Violation of 42 U.S.C. 82000e-2 & N.R.S. 8613.330

- Henderson repeats and realleges each and every allegation above as if fully set 41. forth herein.
- 42. 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2(a)(1) (i.e., section 703 of Title VII) states "it shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to: (1) fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion. sex, or national origin." Likewise, N.R.S. §613.330, et. seq., contains a similar provision.
- The EEOC and the Courts have declared sexual harassment violates section 703 43. of Title VII. Nevada Courts follow the lead of Courts interpreting Title VII when interpreting N.R.S. §613.330.
- 44. 29 C.F.R. §1604.11(a)(2) notes quid pro quo sexual harassment occurs when submission to or rejection of unwelcome sexual conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an individual.
- 45. As noted above in paragraphs 9 through 20 and 29-33, Defendants subjected Henderson to sexual comments, all of which were unsolicited and unwelcomed.
 - 46. Henderson rejected Defendants' sexual comments.
- 47. After Henderson rejected Defendants' sexual comments, Defendants began treating her poorly, concocted a false reason to end her employment and in fact ended her employment.
- 48. Defendants' treatment of Henderson was intentional and designed with the foreseeable effect of financially impacting Henderson's income/wages and affecting her emotionally.
 - Henderson's termination was an adverse employment action under Title VII. 49.
- 50. Given Bonaventura and/or Toomin were supervisors; their conduct is automatically imputed to Defendants, which is presumptively liable for their conduct. More specifically stated, it is presumed Bonaventura and/or Toomin's conduct occurred in the course

and scope of their employment and Defendants either authorized or ratified his cor	ıduct
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- 51. Bonaventura and/or Toomin's harassment of Henderson negatively affected the terms, conditions and/or privileges of Henderson's employment because Henderson felt disaffected due to Defendants' harassment.
 - 52. Defendants' harassment would detrimentally affect any reasonable person.
- 53. Dfendants discriminated against Henderson by permitting an ongoing pervasive pattern and practice of quid pro quo sexual harassment, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §2000e, *et. seq.* and/or N.R.S. §613.330, *et. seq.*
- 54. By reason of the continuous nature of Defendants' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout Henderson's employment, Henderson is entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all of the violations alleged.
- 55. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violation of 42 U.S.C. §2000e, et. seq. and/or N.R.S. §613.330, et. seq., Henderson has suffered lost wages, lost benefits, lost seniority, lost future earnings, lost employment opportunities, humiliation, embarrassment and loss of self-esteem in excess of \$10,000, in an amount to be determined at trial. Therefore, Henderson seeks all legal and equitable remedies available at law, in additional to all other damages permitted by law.
- 56. Defendants' above-referenced acts were fraudulent, malicious, oppressive and done with the intent to harm Henderson. Consequently, Henderson seeks an award of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish and deter Defendants from harming other similarly situated employees.
- 57. Henderson has been forced to procure the services of an attorney to represent her in this matter and, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5, et. seq. and/or N.R.S. §613.330, et. seq., Arum is entitled to her attorneys' fees as a result of Defendants' acts.

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THIRD CLAIM	FOR RELIEF
(Retaliation in Violation of 42 U.S.C.	

- Henderson repeats and realleges each and every allegation above as if fully set 58. forth herein.
- 59. 42 U.S.C. §2000e-3(a) makes it unlawful for an "employer to discriminate against any of [its] employees ... because he has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation" regarding an employment practice made illegal by Title VII. Likewise, N.R.S. §613.340, et. seq., contains a similar prohibition.
- 60. Henderson complained to Defendants about their inappropriate conduct generally described in paragraphs 9 through 20 and 29, which are reincorporated here by this reference.
- Henderson's complaint constituted a protected activity as that phrase is defined by 61. Title VII.
 - After complaining, Henderson was terminated on false grounds, i.e., pretext. 62.
 - 63. Henderson's termination constitutes an adverse employment action.
- 64. By reason of the continuous nature of Defendants' discriminatory conduct, persistent throughout Henderson's employment, Henderson is entitled to application of the continuing violation doctrine to all violations alleged.
- 65. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violation of 42 U.S.C. §2000e, et. seq. and/or N.R.S. §613.340, et. seq., Henderson has suffered lost wages, lost benefits, lost seniority, lost future earnings, lost employment opportunities, humiliation, embarrassment and loss of self-esteem in excess of \$10,000, in an amount to be determined at trial. Therefore, Henderson seeks all legal and equitable remedies available at law, in additional to all other damages permitted by law.
- 66. Defendants' above-referenced acts were fraudulent, malicious, oppressive and done with the intent to harm Henderson. Consequently, Henderson seeks an award of punitive damages in an amount to sufficient to punish and deter Defendant from harming other similarly situated employees.

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67. Henderson has been forced to procure the services of an attorney to represent her in this matter and, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5, et. seq. and/or N.R.S. §613.340, et. seq., Arum is entitled to her attorneys' fees as a result of Defendants' acts.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Breach of Contract)

- 68. Henderson repeats and realleges each allegation above as if fully set forth herein.
- 69. This Claim for Relief applies to all Defendants as they were either directly responsible for the violations set forth herein or are vicariously liable under Nevada law for and/or ratified the actions and/or inactions of the other Defendants resulting in injury to Ms. Henderson.
- 70. The statutory appointment by the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office constitutes an express and an implied contract between Ms. Henderson and that office.
- 71. The appointment by the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office and consistent with the "Peace Officer's Bill of Rights" as promulgated in NRS Ch. 289 promises and guarantees Ms. Henderson will be treated fairly in all matters of her employment with the office as a peace officer working at that office, including the right to continued employment, except for reasons establishing good and legal cause for termination, consonant with the dictates of NRS Ch. 289 including the due process rights inherent within the statutory framework.
- 72. By committing the acts described throughout the Complaint, Defendants the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office, Toomin and the Constable breached the promise to Ms. Henderson that she would be treated fairly and legally in all matters of her employment.
- 73. As a direct and proximate consequence of Defendants' actions, Ms. Henderson has suffered general damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000, to be determined at trial.
- 74. Henderson has been forced to retain the services of an attorney to prosecute this action, and is therefore entitled to her reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

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FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations of NRS 289, et seq. ("The Peace Officer's Bill of Rights") and Due Process as Guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Art. 1, § 8(5) of the Nevada Constitution)

- 75. Henderson repeats and rellaeges each allegation above as if fully set forth herein.
- 76. This Claim for Relief applies to all Defendants as they were either directly responsible for the violations set forth herein or are vicariously liable under Nevada law for and/or ratified the actions and/or inactions of the other defendants resulting in injury to Ms. Henderson.
- Henderson was a "peace officer" as defined in NRS 289.150(5), and thus was 77. covered by the procedural protections provided by the Peace Officer's Bill of Rights.
- 78. Defendants the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office and the Constable verbally reprimanded Ms. Henderson on or about June 6, 2012, without providing her with an investigatory hearing or written notice of allegations of misconduct as required by NRS 289.060.
- 79. Defendants the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office and the Constable verbally reprimanded Ms. Henderson without advising her of her right to representation prior to their taking such punitive action against her as required by NRS 289.080.
- 80. Defendants' imposition of punitive action against Ms. Henderson without following statutorily required procedures violated her right to Due Process of law as guaranteed by Article 1, section 5 of the Nevada Constitution, because it deprived her of a property interest in her employment without providing her with any procedural or substantive safeguards.
- By enacting NRS 289, et seq., the Nevada legislature created a state right to the 81. protections provided by those statutes to which Henderson had a reasonable expectation that she could rely upon. Defendants' actions in imposing punitive action upon Henderson without affording her the statutory state rights provided by Nevada statutes constituted a violation of the Due Process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- Pursuant to NRS 289.120 Henderson is entitled to appropriate injunctive or other 82. extraordinary relief to prevent the further occurrence of the Defendants' violations and the taking of any reprisal or retaliatory action by the Defendants against Henderson.

83.	Defendants'	actions	resulted	in	damages	to	Henderson	in a	ın a	amount	in	excess	of
\$10,000.00 to	be determine	d at trial	l ,										

84. Henderson has been required to retain the services of an attorney to prosecute this action, and is entitled to her reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of the Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing - Contractual and Tortious)

- 85. Henderson repeats and realleges each allegation above as if fully set forth herein.
- 86. This Claim for Relief applies to all Defendants as they were either directly responsible for the violations set forth herein or are vicariously liable under Nevada law for and/or ratified the actions and/or inactions of the other Defendants resulting in injury to Ms. Henderson.
- 87. The appointment constituting an agreement of employment with the Las Vegas Township Constable's Office contains an express and implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing that Ms. Henderson would be treated fairly by her employer in all matters of employment with the office.
- 88. The actions of Defendants Las Vegas Township Constable's Office, Toomin and the Constable as described throughout this Complaint breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- 89. Due the employer-employee relationship between Defendants and Henderson, a special element of trust and/or reliance existed giving rise to a tortious breach of this duty of good faith because of Defendants' actions described in this Complaint.
- 90. As a direct and proximate consequence of the actions of Defendants, Ms. Henderson has suffered general and special damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00 to be determined at trial.
- 91. Ms. Henderson has been forced to retain an attorney to prosecute this action, and is therefore entitled to her reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Wrongful Discharge in Violation of Nevada Public Policy: (1) Termination for Refusing to Engage In Illegal Acts; (2) Termination of a Whistleblower)

- 92. Henderson repeats and realleges each allegation above as if fully set forth herein.
- 93. Nevada public policy prohibits termination of an employee who refuses to engage in an employer's actual or perceived illegal acts.
- 94. Nevada public policy also prohibits termination of an employee who complains to a governmental agency regarding the employer's actual or perceived illegal acts.
- 95. As described in paragraphs 11 through 21, Henderson was coerced into various activities by Defendants.
- 96. This included forcing Henderson to illegal interviews, discipline, requiring her to write biographies and demanding she appear in a reality TV show the Clark County Commissioners had already instructed Defendants to forego.
- 97. Henderson advised Defendants: (1) she refused to engage in any illegal acts/perceived illegal acts, such as appearing on a reality TV show; (2) she had already complained to the Clark County Commissioners about Defendants' acts.
- 98. Henderson's complaint to the Clark County Commissioners qualified her as a "whistleblower' pursuant to Nevada law.
- 99. Defendants terminated Henderson because she refused to engage in perceived/illegal acts and/or because she had complained to the Clark County Commissioners about Defendants' perceived/illegal acts.
- 100. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts, Henderson has suffered damages in excess of \$10,000.
- 101. Defendants' illegal acts were oppressive, malicious and fraudulent, designed to harm Henderson. Henderson therefore seeks punitive damages to punish Defendants and deter them from harming other employees.
- 102. Henderson has been forced to retain the services of an attorney to prosecute this matter and is entitled to reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred herein.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Henderson prays for judgment against the Defendants and relief as follows:

- 1. For an injunction reinstating Henderson to her former position and salary and benefits while prohibiting the acts complained of herein;
- 2. For an award of general damages from Defendants in amount in excess of \$10,000.00 to be determined at trial:
- 3. For compensatory damages from Defendants in an amount in excess of \$10.000.00 to be determined at trial;
- For special damages from Defendants in an amount in excess of \$10.000.00 to be determined at trial;
 - 5. For equitable relief;
- 6. For exemplary and punitive damages from the individual Defendants, for Henderson, in an amount to be determined at trial:
- 7. For an award of nominal damages from Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial;
- 8. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in the prosecution of this Complaint;
 - 9. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

Dated this ____ day of October 2013.

Respectfully Submitted By:

COGBURN LAW OFFICES

By ANDREW L. REMPFER, ESO. RYAN H. DEVINE, ESQ. Attorneys for Plaintiff

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JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b) and the Seventh Amendment to the United States Constitution, Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial.