

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern District of Washington

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE

v.

CASE NUMBER:

- Jury Verdict.** This action came before the Court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and the jury has rendered its verdict.
- Decision by Court.** This action came to _____ before the Court. The issues have been and a decision has been rendered.

Date

Clerk

(By) Deputy Clerk

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

TRACY N. STURCHIO, f/k/a/
RONALD L. STURCHIO,

Plaintiff,

v.

THOMAS J. RIDGE,
SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND SECURITY,

Defendant.

NO. CV-03-0025-RHW

**FINDINGS OF FACT AND
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

A bench trial in the above-captioned case was held in Spokane, Washington, beginning on May 9, 2005, and concluding on May 17, 2005. Plaintiff was represented by Larry Kuznetz. The Government was represented by Frank Wilson. These findings constitute the Court’s final findings of facts and conclusions of law, as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 52(a).

BACKGROUND FACTS

In August, 2004, with the help of an understanding family and wife, advanced medical science, supportive friends, and mental health professionals, Plaintiff Ronald Sturchio, at age 56, surgically and psychologically changed his gender from male to female.¹ Plaintiff is now Tracy Nicole Sturchio, and is

¹The Court has used the female pronouns when referring to Plaintiff’s testimony at trial, or when referring to events after October 3, 2002. In describing Plaintiff’s life prior to October 3, 2002, the Court used male pronouns for ease of

1 successfully functioning in the workplace and home as a female. She claims,
2 however, that in the two years before she announced that she was changing her
3 gender and in the two months thereafter, the United States Border Patrol
4 discriminated against her, in violation of federal law. To understand the
5 perspective of the Plaintiff and the employees of the Border Patrol, the Court is
6 required to explore the life of the Plaintiff almost from its beginning through the
7 period in question.

8 **A. Plaintiff's Background**

9 Plaintiff was born on May 18, 1948. Anatomically, he was a male. As a
10 child, however, Plaintiff felt different—she testified that “something wasn’t right.”
11 He liked to dress up in his mother’s clothes. He wore his mother’s make-up when
12 his parents were not at home, and found himself more interested in activities
13 associated with girls than boys. He started to pray to God to change him from a
14 boy to a girl. These feelings caused internal conflict within him. He felt dirty and
15 embarrassed, and perceived that his actions and activities were contrary to his
16 religious upbringing. In Plaintiff’s words, she felt “less than human.” His father
17 was not understanding or kind about his son’s differences and, over time, Plaintiff
18 suppressed that side of himself that identified with female activities and traits.
19 Consequently, Plaintiff kept his feelings secret and did not discuss them with
20 anyone.

21 During high school, he dated girls and felt comfortable living his life as a
22 male. At age 17, his girlfriend became pregnant and they married. He fathered
23 two children during this first marriage. That marriage ended in divorce in 1972.
24 He married another woman, but that marriage lasted only about two years. He
25 married Kim, his current wife, in 1976, and they have three children.

26 In the late 1980's, Plaintiff once again began to experience his earlier
27 identification with the female gender. He explains this reawakening as having

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reference.

1 been caused by an accidental exposure to chemicals containing female hormones.
2 While the explanation is not totally convincing, the need for the explanation is
3 understandable.

4 Plaintiff described the accident in the following manner: In 1987, he was
5 living in Wyoming with his wife and children. In August of that year, he had some
6 time off and decided to travel alone to visit some friends in California. Out of
7 boredom or a sense of adventure, he decided to take some back roads and got lost.
8 He came across a truck accident, heard a groan, and realized that the driver was
9 pinned in the cab. He called for help but could not reach anyone. He made up his
10 mind to stay with the driver and render assistance until someone came.² The truck
11 was carrying an oily substance, which had leaked out of the tank and coated the
12 driver. There was so much of the substance that Plaintiff had to lift the head of the
13 driver to keep him from drowning. In the process of assisting the driver, Plaintiff
14 was covered with the substance as well. Help did not arrive for four hours.

15 A tow truck, which was camouflaged and had government plates, eventually
16 arrived. The letter "A" was on the plates. Another truck arrived with protective
17 suits. The people in the truck showered Plaintiff and drew his blood. He was told
18 that the substance was going to a cattle yard to be used to put weight on cattle. He
19 later learned that the letter "A" on the plates stood for "Agriculture." After the
20 accident, he went home. He never found out exactly what was in the substance but
21 was told that it contained estrogen and progesterone. Shortly thereafter, he felt
22 nauseated and had flu-like symptoms, but did not seek medical treatment. By
23 November of that year, he noticed that his nipples were leaking, he was starting to
24 put on weight around his hips, and his breasts were enlarging. Again, he did not
25 seek medical advice regarding these symptoms.

26 Plaintiff testified that the agency involved sent him a 5" by 5" box with
27 tubes and needles. He was instructed to draw blood and return it by mail to the

28 ²Plaintiff had prior training as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT).

1 agency in Denver. He did so on several occasions. Ultimately, the agency stopped
2 communicating with him. He was advised by friends that medicines could be
3 taken to reverse the process, but he decided not to take any action to do so.

4 This explanation of the changes that were happening to Plaintiff is not
5 convincing to the Court, although Plaintiff may have believed such an explanation
6 was probably necessary to explain to others the changes evident in his body. There
7 are several reasons for this conclusion. First, there was no medical testimony that
8 Plaintiff's one-time exposure to such chemicals would cause such long-term
9 results. Second, Plaintiff could not identify where the accident occurred, the
10 names of any of the people involved in the accident, the name of the agency
11 involved, the names of the agents that came to his house, the address of the agency
12 to which he sent the blood samples, nor any other details that normally would be
13 known after such a traumatic event with such startling consequences. Third,
14 Plaintiff's failure to seek medical treatment or to take actions to reverse the process
15 is not believable, unless Plaintiff was a willing participant in the process. This
16 conclusion is driven by the testimony that Plaintiff started taking the same
17 chemicals—estrogen and progesterone—under a doctor's care in 1996. The
18 doctor's notes reflect that Plaintiff told him that he started taking the drugs in 1991.
19 These same notes reflect that Plaintiff told the doctor that he had been exposed to a
20 fertilizer in the accident, not a feed additive. Fourth, Plaintiff's wife testified that
21 they used blood draw kits available to them through their employment to send
22 samples to the agency, which was in contradiction to Plaintiff's testimony.
23 Ultimately, the need to have a story to explain the changes is evident from the
24 testimony of Plaintiff about his earlier childhood. There had to be substantial
25 conflict going on concerning the reawakened feelings regarding Plaintiff's sexual
26 identity. Earlier, when identifying as a female, he had felt guilty, dirty, and as if he
27 were not human. He had felt that he was acting contrary to his religious
28 upbringing. It appears those conflicts had not been dealt with and were part of

1 Plaintiff's process of exploration in the 1990's and 2000's that ultimately led to the
2 successful transformation surgery in 2004.

3 These facts lead the Court to conclude that Plaintiff began to be affected by
4 his feelings of conflict with his gender as early as 1987, and he began to take
5 prescription medication to deal with it. As a result, he needed to have a story that
6 explained his situation in a manner that permitted him to live as a man to the
7 outside world while dealing with his own conflicts concerning his gender. This
8 conclusion, however, does not affect the Court's analysis in determining whether
9 the United States Border Patrol created a hostile workplace, or sexually
10 discriminated or retaliated against Plaintiff. Nonetheless, Plaintiff's story affected
11 how management and her coworkers related to her and treated her at the
12 workplace.

13 **B. Plaintiff's Employment with the United States Border Patrol**

14 Plaintiff began working for the United States Border Patrol, now the United
15 States Customs and Border Protection, in 1991. In July 1998, Plaintiff transferred
16 to the Spokane sector of the United State Border Patrol and began working as a
17 Supervisory Telecommunications Specialist. At that time, Plaintiff was known as
18 Ron Sturchio, and was participating in society as a male.

19 Management considered Plaintiff to be an excellent electronics technician.
20 Shortly after Plaintiff began working at the Spokane sector, however, his
21 coworkers complained to management about Plaintiff discussing the subject of his
22 physical appearance with them. Management considered the discussions with
23 coworkers that were initiated by Plaintiff to be inappropriate, and this conclusion
24 was not unreasonable, given the complaints and their unwelcome nature.³ As
25

26 ³In December 1998, Steven Garrett, Assistant Chief Patrol Agent, met with
27 Plaintiff to discuss the issue of his inappropriate comments to his subordinates, and
28 told him not to discuss his physical appearance unless the person invited the

1 noted, in 1996, Plaintiff had advanced enough in his acceptance of his gender
2 conflict that he sought medical advice in Oakland, California, and began to take
3 estrogen and progesterone by prescription. These drugs cause a male to develop
4 female physical characteristics, including enlarged breasts. While employed at the
5 Spokane sector, Plaintiff had a feminine appearance that included enlarged breasts.
6 Plaintiff's feminine appearance was noticeable, at times, when Plaintiff wore t-
7 shirts or polo shirts, and at other times, was disguised so that her breasts were not
8 noticeable. At work, Plaintiff dressed as a man, wore large shirts, and generally
9 tried to hide her breast development from coworkers. Nevertheless, her coworkers
10 were aware of her enlarged breasts.

11 As Ron, Plaintiff recounted the story of the accident, unsolicited, to his
12 coworkers numerous times. In doing so, he presented himself to his coworkers as a
13 male who suffered an unfortunate accident and was not happy about the changes
14 that were taking place with his body. In reality, while Ron was explaining to his
15 coworkers that the accident affected his appearance, he also was secretly taking
16 estrogen that is known to cause the same effect.

17 This conflict between reality—that he was dealing with a gender conflict and
18 was taking estrogen, which causes a male to develop female characteristics—and
19 fiction—that the accident caused the changes with which Plaintiff was
20 unhappy—created difficulties and confusion in his relationship with his coworkers.

21 Testimony revealed that Plaintiff brought up his physical appearance and the
22 accident, unsolicited and in a manner that made the coworker hearing the story
23 uncomfortable.) Understandably, the discomfort was caused because the subject

24 was too intimate for the type of relationship between Plaintiff and the coworker, or
25 it was interpreted as inappropriate because of the coworker's belief system. Ron's

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27 comments. Plaintiff does not contend that the meeting or the directive to not
28 discuss his physical appearance was improper, or amounted to sexual harassment
or discrimination.

1 unsolicited discussion of his breasts and the accident with coworkers who were
2 merely acquaintances of Ron, was easy to misinterpret. From Plaintiff's
3 perspective, talking about his body was a comfortable subject to discuss with his
4 coworkers. From the perspective of his coworkers, however, it could have been
5 interpreted as an effort by him to become closer to the coworker than was
6 appropriate, given the relationship. Testimony revealed that many of his
7 coworkers were uncomfortable in discussing Plaintiff's appearance with him. In
8 our society, most people relate to others under the assumption that they are who
9 they appear to be, *i.e.*, male or female, and content to be so. Men do not normally
10 talk about their breasts, enlarged or not, with mere acquaintances. Women do not
11 talk about their breasts, enlarged or not, with mere acquaintances. In that context,
12 a male talking about an accident and the development of female characteristics
13 would be unusual, and a feeling of discomfort by the coworker would not be
14 unusual or unexpected. At this point in time, Ron's coworker's knew him only as
15 a male, and had no idea that he had a gender identity disorder. It is understandable
16 that his comments could have been taken as unusual and uncomfortable sexual
17 comments toward his male coworkers. Thus, while the Court does not pass
18 judgment on those who were uncomfortable speaking with Plaintiff regarding her
19 appearance, their discomfort was understandable, given the topic of discussion, the
20 environment in which it was being spoken, and the fact that the coworkers were
21 receiving mixed signals regarding Plaintiff's gender identity.

22 Shortly after Plaintiff began working at the Spokane sector, he began to have
23 difficulty with two employees. Plaintiff had never acted as a supervisor prior to
24 working at the Spokane sector. At first, he worked in tandem with the former
25 supervisor whom he was hired to replace. Soon after Plaintiff was hired, the sector
26 hired Robert Simer and Hal McCormick as telecommunications technicians.
27 Plaintiff was in charge of their supervision. These employees were difficult to
28 manage. Mr. Simer and Mr. McCormick complained constantly to management

1 concerning Plaintiff's management style. Plaintiff, in like manner, complained
2 about Mr. Simer's and Mr. McCormick's work ethics and abilities, and the fact that
3 they would circumvent his authority by going to management for supervision.
4 These conflicts continued throughout his tenure as supervisor of the shop at the
5 Spokane sector.

6 In August 2002, unbeknownst to her coworkers or management, Plaintiff
7 began to make preparations to start living as a woman. Plaintiff did not have a
8 doctor directing her gender care at this time, but was aware of a protocol that was
9 usually followed for people who were considering gender reassignment surgery.
10 The protocol was contained in the Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria
11 Association's Standards of Care for Gender Identity Disorders, Sixth Version,
12 February 2001. According to these standards, if a person is considering
13 transitioning from male to female, it is recommended that the person undergo a
14 real-life experience in which the person lives outwardly in society as their
15 preferred gender. Plaintiff legally changed her name in August 2002. She also had
16 her driver's license and social security records changed to reflect her new name
17 and gender.

18 On October 3, 2002, without prior notice (except to Debra Lutz), Plaintiff
19 reported to the Spokane sector dressed as a woman. Prior to this date, Plaintiff had
20 met with Ms. Lutz and told her that she was planning on changing her name and
21 gender. On that day, Plaintiff wore make-up and women's clothing and wore her
22 hair down. She also met with Steven Garrett, Assistant Chief Patrol Agent, who
23 sent out a mass email, which Plaintiff had approved, explaining Plaintiff's name
24 and appearance change.

25 When Plaintiff made her transition from male to female, she did not provide
26 the United States Border Patrol with any information regarding her gender
27 disorder, or the Harry Benjamin standards. She did not discuss with them her
28 reasons for transitioning from female to male. She did not tell them she was

1 following medical protocol. Management complied with Plaintiff's request to be
2 referred to as Tracy and, as discussed above, informed her coworkers of the
3 change.

4 **OVERVIEW OF TITLE VII CLAIMS**

5 In *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, 490 U.S. 228 (1989), the Supreme Court
6 held that discrimination based on sex stereotyping violates Title VII. *Id.* at 252.
7 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides, in relevant part, that "[i]t shall
8 be an unlawful employment practice for an employer . . . to discriminate against
9 any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of
10 employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national
11 origin." 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). Plaintiff alleges that she was subject to a
12 hostile workplace environment, was retaliated against for complaining of the
13 gender discrimination, and was discriminated against on account of her gender, in
14 violation of Title VII.

15 **A. Hostile Workplace Environment**

16 "When the workplace is permeated with discriminatory intimidation,
17 ridicule, and insult that is sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of
18 the victim's employment and create an abusive working environment, Title VII is
19 violated." *Harris v. Forklift Sys., Inc.*, 510 U.S. 17, 21 (1993). In order to succeed
20 in her hostile work environment claim, Plaintiff must establish that: (1) she was
21 subjected to verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature; (2) the conduct was
22 unwelcome; and (3) the conduct was sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the
23 conditions of her employment and create an abusive work environment. *Porter v.*
24 *California Dep't of Corrections*, 383 F.3d 1018, 1027 (9th Cir. 2004). Plaintiff also
25 must show that any harassment took place "because of sex." *Oncale v. Sundowner*
26 *Offshore Servs., Inc.*, 523 U.S. 75, 79 (1998). In order to show that the conduct
27 was ongoing and persistent harassment, Plaintiff needs to prove that her workplace
28 was "both objectively and subjectively offensive, one that a reasonable person

1 would find hostile or abusive, and one that the victim in fact did perceive to be so.”
2 *Nichols v. Azteca Restaurant Enters., Inc.*, 256 F.3d 864, 871-72 (9th Cir. 2001),
3 *quoting Faragher v. City of Boca Roton*, 524 U.S. 775, 787 (1998). To determine
4 whether an environment is sufficiently hostile or abusive to violate Title VII, the
5 Court considers the totality of the circumstances, including the “frequency of the
6 discriminatory conduct; its severity; whether it is physically threatening or
7 humiliating, or a mere offensive utterance; and whether it reasonably interferes
8 with an employee’s work performance.” *Id.* at 872, *quoting Harris*, 510 U.S. at 23.
9 A hostile environment may result from a single instance of sexual harassment if the
10 harassing conduct is sufficiently severe. *Id.*

11 **B. Retaliation**

12 Title VII prohibits employers from discriminating against an employee
13 because that employee “has opposed any practice made an unlawful employment
14 practice by this subchapter, or because he has made a charge, testified, assisted, or
15 participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this
16 subchapter.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a). To establish a prima facie case of retaliation,
17 an employee must show that (1) she engaged in a protected activity; (2) her
18 employer subjected her to an adverse employment action; and (3) a causal link
19 exists between the protected activity and the adverse action. *Ray v. Henderson*,
20 217 F.3d 1234, 1240 (9th Cir. 2000). If Plaintiff meets her burden in asserting a
21 prima facie retaliation claim, the burden shifts to Defendant to articulate a
22 legitimate nondiscriminatory reason for its decision. *Id.* If Defendant articulates
23 such a reason, Plaintiff bears the ultimate burden of demonstrating that the reason
24 was merely a pretext for a discriminatory motive. *Id.* When adverse employment
25 decisions closely follow complaints of discrimination, retaliatory intent may be
26 inferred. *Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 1054, 1065 (9th Cir. 2002)
27 (holding that the causal link between a protected activity and the alleged retaliatory
28 action “can be inferred from timing alone” when there is a close proximity between

1 the two); *Bell v. Clackamas County*, 341 F.3d 858, 865-66 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding
2 that proximity in time may, by itself, constitute circumstantial evidence of
3 retaliation). Making an informal complaint to a supervisor, as well as making a
4 formal complaint with the EEOC, are protected activities. *Ray*, 217 F.3d at 1240
5 n.3.

6 **C. Sexual Discrimination**

7 In order to prevail in her sexual discrimination claim, Plaintiff must establish
8 a prima facie case of discrimination. *Vasquez v. County of Los Angeles*, 349 F.3d
9 634, 638 (9th Cir. 2003). To do so, Plaintiff must offer evidence that gives rise to
10 an inference of unlawful discrimination, either through the framework set forth in
11 *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973), or with direct or
12 circumstantial evidence of discriminatory intent. *Id.* Under the *McDonnell*
13 *Douglas* framework, unlawful discrimination is presumed if the plaintiff can show
14 that “(1) she belongs to a protected class, (2) she was performing according to her
15 employer's legitimate expectations, (3) she suffered an adverse employment action,
16 and (4) other employees with qualifications similar to her own were treated more
17 favorably.” *Godwin v. Hunt Wesson, Inc.*, 150 F.3d 1217, 1220 (9th Cir. 1998),
18 *citing McDonnell Douglas Corp.*, 411 U.S. at 802. Direct evidence is “evidence
19 which, if believed, proves the fact [of discriminatory animus] without inference or
20 presumption.” *Id.* at 1221 (alteration in original).

21 If Plaintiff succeeds in doing so, then the burden shifts to Defendant to
22 articulate a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for its allegedly discriminatory
23 conduct. *Vasquez*, 349 F.3d at 638. If Defendant provides such a reason, the
24 burden shifts back to Plaintiff to show that Defendant's reason is a pretext for
25 discrimination. *Id.* In a mixed-motive case, that is, where the employer has
26 offered more than one reason for the action that it took, and at least one of the
27 reasons may be legitimate, the trier of fact must determine first whether the
28 discriminatory reason was “a motivating factor” in the challenged action. If the

1 answer to this question is in the affirmative, then the employer has violated Title
2 VII. *Stegall v. Citadel Broadcasting Co.*, 350 F.3d 1061, 1067 (9th Cir. 2003).
3 Plaintiff can show pretext directly, then, by showing that discrimination more
4 likely motivated Defendant, or indirectly, by showing that the Defendant's
5 explanation is unworthy of credence. *Vasquez*, 349 F.3d at 641.

6 In its Motion to Dismiss, the Government argued that Plaintiff, as a
7 transgender person, does not receive protection under Title VII. The Court
8 disagreed because recent case law supported the premise that discrimination based
9 on sexual stereotypes violates Title VII.⁴ In this regard, Plaintiff is asserting that
10 prior to October, 2002, he was discriminated against because he had a feminine
11 appearance, and after October, 2002, she was discriminated against because she
12 changed her gender and was now participating in the workplace as a female.

13 ANALYSIS

14 The record is replete with complaints, labor grievances, EEOC complaints
15 filed by Plaintiff, bad work evaluations, suspensions, and other actions and
16 inactions by management that would constitute adverse work consequences if
17 motivated by gender. The Court has reviewed at length the actions and inactions
18 alleged to be discriminatory. While the Court may not agree with the specific
19 action or management's failure to act in response to the complaints made by
20 Plaintiff, this is not the test that the Court must apply. To find for Plaintiff, the
21 Court must conclude that the motivations for the actions or inactions were gender-
22 related, retaliatory, or were a pretext for gender discrimination.

23 The following instances were presented at trial:
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25 ⁴In *Price Waterhouse*, the Supreme Court held that an employer may not
26 force its employees to conform to the sex stereotype associated with their gender as
27 a condition of employment. 490 U.S. at 250-51; *see also Schwenk v. Hartford*, 204
28 F.3d 1187 (9th Cir. 2000).

- 1 (1) January 2000 - Wayne Reome questioned coworkers regarding
2 Plaintiff's appearance and sexual advances.
- 3 (2) May 2000 - Complaint by Plaintiff to management regarding content
4 of the programming that was being played by Mr. Simer. (Ex. 4.) By
5 February 6, 2001, this issue appears to have been resolved by
6 permitting Mr. Simer to play his radio at a low level. (Ex. 31.)
- 7 (3) July 12, 2000 - Unfair Labor Practice complaint filed by Daryl
8 Schermerhorn against Plaintiff. (Ex. 5.) The complaint asserted that
9 Plaintiff repeatedly coerced and intimidated his subordinates in the
10 Spokane sector from becoming members of the union and from
11 consulting with the union concerning work-related issues. This ULP
12 was ultimately withdrawn. (Ex. 28.)
- 13 (4) July 2000 - Complaint filed by Mr. Simer alleging numerous instances
14 of misconduct by Plaintiff. (Ex. 202.) As a result of the memo,
15 management contacted the Office of Internal Audit (OIA), who
16 conducted an internal investigation. On July 21, 2000, Plaintiff was
17 relieved from his supervisory duties as a result of the OIA
18 investigation. (Ex. 11.) As a result of the investigation, management
19 proposed that Plaintiff be suspended from duty without pay for five
20 days for unauthorized possession of government property and
21 noncompliance with standards, policies, regulations, or instructions
22 issued by the Service. (Ex. 18.) Plaintiff filed a reply to the proposal
23 and took responsibility for his conduct. (Ex. 7.) The five-day
24 suspension was reduced to three days, and his supervisory duties were
25 reinstated in October 2000. (Ex. 24.)
- 26 (5) September 13, 2000 - Mr. McCormick handed Plaintiff a business
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1 card that had derogatory comments on the back.⁵ (Ex. 13.)

2 (6) December 2000 - Mr. McCormick alleged that Plaintiff had made
3 remarks to other employees that McCormick has AIDS. (Ex. 26.)

4 (7) January 2001 - Plaintiff complained about remarks made by Mr.
5 McCormick regarding access to assault rifles. (Ex. 233.)

6 (8) January 25, 2001- Union filed another UFL complaint against
7 Plaintiff. (Ex. 30.) The complaint alleged that Plaintiff had been
8 making false accusations, threats to individuals, and making
9 comments and remarks intended to cause further disruption within the
10 electronics shop. On March 20, 2001, the complaint was withdrawn.
11 (Ex. 33.)

12 (9) September 2001 - Mr. McCormick injured himself on an ATV
13 vehicle. Plaintiff filed out accident report and was reprimanded for
14 manner in which the report was written. (Exs. 38, 39.)

15 (10) February 8, 2002 - Plaintiff wrote memo to Chief Patrol Ortega
16 regarding missing equipment. (Ex 254.) In the memo, Plaintiff
17 implied that Mr. Simer may have taken some equipment when he left
18 his employment at the Spokane sector. Upon investigation, it was
19 revealed that these items were personal protective equipment that
20 were not expected to be returned. Plaintiff subsequently asked that
21 the memo be disregarded.

22 (11) June 11, 2002 - Plaintiff received letter of reprimand for discussing
23 with other employees complaints he had filed. (Ex. 261.)

24 (12) September 2002 - Border Patrol Agent Christopher Gomez submitted
25 a memo to Chief Patrol Agent of the Spokane sector stating that when
26 he and Plaintiff were working at an isolated location, Plaintiff
27

28 ⁵The business card stated: “You are cordially invited to go fuck yourself.”

1 discussed his physical appearance with Agent Gomez, and Agent
2 Gomez was uncomfortable with the conversation. (Ex. 48.)

3 (13) September 30, 2002 - Management issued proposed disciplinary
4 action in which management proposed suspending Plaintiff from duty
5 without pay for fourteen days. (Ex. 51.) The proposal made three
6 charges: failure to report vehicle accident; lack of candor; and failure
7 to follow direct supervisory instruction. Plaintiff responded to the
8 proposal, and only the charge for failure to follow a direct supervisor
9 instruction, which involved the Gomez incident, was sustained. The
10 fourteen-day suspension was reduced to three days. (Ex. 56.)

11 Of the numerous items claimed by the Plaintiff to be improper or
12 discriminatory, the Court finds, after weighing the evidence, insufficient evidence
13 to conclude that they were gender-motivated, retaliatory, or constituted a hostile
14 work environment. It was clear from reviewing the evidence that during the period
15 in question, the workplace environment at the Spokane sector shop was permeated
16 with dissension, mistrust, and acrimony. This environment, while unpleasant from
17 Plaintiff's standpoint, is not enough to sustain a claim under Title VII, however.
18 *See Oncale*, 523 U.S. at 80 (confirming that Title VII is not "a general civility code
19 for the American workplace").

20 **A. Hostile Work Environment**

21 In order to succeed in establishing her hostile work environment claim,
22 Plaintiff must show that she was subjected to verbal or physical conduct of a sexual
23 nature. *Porter*, 383 F.3d at 1027. Of all the instances presented at trial, only two
24 involved verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature: (1) Questioning by Wayne
25 Reome; and (2) Derogatory Business Card.

26 **(1) Questioning by Wayne Reome**

27 Marvin Foust began supervising the Electronics shop in October 1999, and
28 he related that the shop seemed to be running well until January 2000. At that

1 time, Plaintiff reported that Wayne Reome, a union steward, asked certain
2 employees of the Spokane sector two specific questions: (1) whether the employee
3 was offended by Plaintiff's appearance of femininity; and (2) whether he made any
4 sexual advances toward them. Mr. Reome denied asking the questions in this
5 form, but admitted asking questions about Plaintiff in his capacity as a union
6 steward or officer. The Court finds that the questions regarding Plaintiff's
7 appearance and whether he made any sexual advances were actually asked.
8 Numerous employees of the Spokane sector testified that Mr. Reome approached
9 them and asked these particular questions. It is alleged that these questions were
10 improper and constituted a hostile work environment, and that management did
11 nothing to prevent the event from reoccurring.

12 Given the fact that Plaintiff had discussed his breasts and the accident with
13 employees and some employees felt uncomfortable about it, it is not clear that a
14 union official would be acting improperly in inquiring about the subject.
15 Plaintiff's unsolicited discussion of the subject could be considered unwelcome,
16 and the subject of corrective action by management or grievance by the union.
17 Secondly, the questions are not of such a nature that they created a hostile work
18 environment. Even if the questioning was improper, management told Mr. Reome
19 to stop the inquiry which, at the time, was all that was legally required.

20 On December 20, 2002, Plaintiff notified Mr. Garrett that Mr. Reome was
21 again asking questions regarding Plaintiff's appearance and whether she had made
22 any sexual advances toward her coworkers. Specifically, the memos that were
23 submitted by Pat Dale and Johnny Sievers used the phrase "hit on." Mr. Reome
24 again denied asking other employees if Plaintiff had "hit on" on anyone. The
25 matter was investigated by LeAlan Pinkerton, Assistant Chief Patrol Agent, and he
26 concluded that the claims of misconduct were general, conclusory, and non-
27 specific. He further concluded that even if the alleged statements had been made,
28 it would not constitute harassment because it would not alter the conditions of

1 Plaintiff's employment, nor would it have created an abusive environment.

2 While Mr. Reome may have not used the exact words of "hit on," there was
3 once again corroborating testimony that he did, in fact, question Plaintiff's
4 coworkers regarding her appearance and whether she made any sexual advances
5 toward them. Nevertheless, the questioning by Mr. Reome does not support a
6 finding that the workplace at the Spokane sector was so permeated with
7 discriminatory intimidation, ridicule, or insult that was sufficiently severe or
8 pervasive to alter the conditions of the victim's employment. Over two years
9 passed between the questioning of Mr. Reome. While the evidence is clear that
10 Plaintiff was subjectively offended by the questioning, such questioning was not
11 objectively offensive.

12 Like the perception problems experienced by coworkers earlier when
13 Plaintiff talked about her breasts, it is not unusual that some employees would
14 wonder about the significance of a change in dress and name at the workplace.
15 There had been no explanation of the reasons for the change, the length of its
16 duration, the protocol, or the anticipation of surgery. To the uninformed, there was
17 a male body covered by female clothing. In this context, the inquiries by Mr.
18 Reome, while insensitive, do not constitute harassment, and were not so pervasive
19 as to create a hostile work environment. There also is no reason to believe that the
20 reaction would have been any different if the change had been from female to
21 male.

22 (2) Derogatory Business Card

23 Mr. McCormick's handing out of a business card printed with a derogatory
24 comment was conduct that was sexual in nature. At trial, Plaintiff testified that Mr.
25 McCormick had shown the card to many of the employees in the shop. Plaintiff
26 did not find it offensive at the time, and it was only after he pondered the message
27 on the card that he felt offended by the card. The distribution of the business card
28 was an isolated incident, and there was no evidence in the record that it ever

1 happened again. While a hostile environment may result from a single instance of
2 sexual harassment if the harassing conduct is sufficiently severe, *Brooks v. City of*
3 *San Mateo*, 229 F.3d 917, 925, 927 (9th Cir. 2000), this isolated incident is not
4 sufficiently severe to establish a hostile work environment.

5 It is apparent to the Court that Plaintiff felt isolated and picked upon by her
6 coworkers and management during the period in question. Given that she was
7 secretly taking hormones to change her appearance from male to female, it is not
8 surprising that she believed that people disapproved of what they saw and,
9 therefore, discriminated against her on that basis. The Court is confident that
10 Plaintiff's appearance caused some people to reject her and caused her not to be
11 accepted in the same manner as coworkers. Part of the Plaintiff's sense of
12 discomfort and isolation was caused by her own heightened sensitivity, and part by
13 reality. However, the evidence did not convince the Court that the Plaintiff's
14 appearance motivated conduct that created a hostile work environment because of
15 gender. There is no evidence in the record that Plaintiff was forcibly subjected to
16 sex-related, humiliating actions, physical assault made in a sexual manner, or
17 threats of rape, *see Oncale*, 523 U.S. at 76; that she was subject to grabbing,
18 poking, rubbing, or mouthing areas of the body linked to sexuality, *see Rene v.*
19 *MGM Grand Hotel, Inc.*, 305 F.3d 1061, 1065 (9th Cir. 2002); or that she was the
20 subject to any name calling, taunting, or teasing, *see Nichols*, 256 F.3d at 872. It
21 does not appear that Plaintiff was ever the subject of simple teasing or offhand
22 comments regarding her appearance. *See Faragher*, 524 U.S. at 788 (holding that
23 "simple teasing, offhand comments, and isolated incidents (unless extremely
24 serious) will not amount to discriminatory changes in the terms and conditions of
25 employment").

26 Plaintiff has not met her burden of establishing that the workplace at the
27 Spokane sector was permeated with discriminatory intimidation, ridicule, and
28 insult that is sufficiently severe or pervasive to alter the conditions of her

1 employment. As such, her claim under Title VII that she was subject to a hostile
2 workplace environment fails.

3 **B. Retaliation Claims**

4 Plaintiff asserts that she has been repeatedly retaliated against as a result of
5 her filing EEO complaints. It appears that Plaintiff first contacted the EEO in
6 September 2000. Plaintiff received a notice of right to file on January 16, 2001,
7 and he filed a formal complaint on January 24, 2001. In the formal complaint,
8 Plaintiff alleged he was being harassed regarding his physical appearance. Plaintiff
9 filed another EEO complaint in February 28, 2003, alleging that she was being
10 retaliated against for filing her first EEO complaint.

11 In order to succeed in her Title VII retaliation claim, Plaintiff must show that
12 a causal link exists between the protected activity and the adverse action. *Ray*, 217
13 F.3d at 1240. It is undisputed that the Plaintiff engaged in protected activity, and it
14 is undisputed that Plaintiff suffered adverse employment action. The key issue,
15 then, is whether the adverse employment action was as a result of Plaintiff filing
16 her EEOC complaints.

17 At the trial, Plaintiff did not specify the particular acts of retaliation that she
18 is asserting. In her second EEO complaint, however, Plaintiff identified the
19 following instances of retaliation that have not already been addressed by the Court
20 and merit discussion: (1) the extension of the 1999/2000 performance plan and the
21 minimally satisfactory rating for the October 1, 2001- September 30, 2002
22 performance evaluation; (2) complaint by Mr. McCormick regarding AIDS
23 comment; (3) complaints by coworkers; (4) the change in position from
24 Supervisory Telecommunications Specialist, GS-391, to Telecommunication
25 Specialists, GS-391; and (5) the October 2002 disciplinary action. (Ex. 333).

26 **(1) Performance Appraisals**

27 The United States Border Patrol evaluates its employees using a multi-
28 phased system. The Performance Appraisal Record consisted of a Performance

1 Work Plan (PWP), Progress Review Record, Performance Achievements, and
2 Individual Element Ratings. The PWP set forth the job elements. The Progress
3 Review Record was generally completed mid-year⁶ and the individual element
4 ratings were issued at the end of the rating period.

5 Since transferring to the Spokane Sector, and during the relevant time period
6 of this lawsuit, Plaintiff received six performance evaluations spanning discrete
7 rating periods: (1) October 1, 1998-September 30, 1999 (Ex. 80); (2) October 1,
8 1999-September 30, 2000 (Ex. 81); (3) October 1, 2000-March 31, 2001 (Ex. 82);
9 (4) May 1, 2001-September 30, 2001 (Ex. 83); (5) October 1, 2001-September 30,
10 2002 (Ex. 84); and (6) October 1, 2002-September 30, 2003 (Ex. 85).

11 The Performance Work Plan (PWP) sets forth the job elements against
12 which the employee will be evaluated. Mr. Foust testified that at some point after
13 the April 2000 progress review, management determined that the original PWP did
14 not provide job elements to allow it to evaluate Plaintiff's supervisory abilities.
15 According to Mr. Foust, a final review was not conducted in September 2000,
16 because Plaintiff's PWP had been changed to include additional job elements
17 involving supervision. According to an email written by Loretta Lopez-Mossman,
18 Plaintiff was not evaluated in September 2000, because he was relieved of his
19 supervisory duties on July 21, 2000 during the OIA investigation. When Plaintiff
20 was reinstated as a supervisor in October 2000, he was issued a revised PWP at
21 that time. Consequently, he was not given a final PWP for the rating period
22 October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000. Instead, he was given a final rating on
23 March 21, 2001.

24 Plaintiff asserts that the failure to provide a final evaluation in October 2000
25 was retaliatory as a result of his contacting the EEO in September 2000. Case law
26

27 ⁶Mr. Foust testified that management generally tries to conduct two
28 evaluations during the year before the final evaluation.

1 has held that proximity in time may, by itself, constitute circumstantial evidence of
2 retaliation. Assuming that Plaintiff has made a prima facie case of retaliation
3 based on proximity of time alone, Defendant has met its burden of showing
4 legitimate nondiscriminatory reasons for not providing a final evaluation in
5 September 2000 and extending the final evaluation period to March 2001. The
6 final evaluation was not done in September 2000, because Plaintiff had been under
7 a disciplinary investigation and was relieved of his supervisory duties. Also,
8 Defendant explained that it was unable to successfully evaluate Plaintiff's
9 supervisory abilities because the PWP did not adequately set forth the job elements
10 that needed to be evaluated. Once the new PWP was issued, ninety days had to
11 pass before Plaintiff could be evaluated under the new PWP. Given that Defendant
12 articulated a legitimate nondiscriminatory reason for the decision to extend the
13 evaluation, Plaintiff needed to demonstrate that the reason for extending the
14 evaluation was merely a pretext, and management's motivation for extending the
15 evaluation period was discriminatory. The evidence does not support a finding of
16 pretext, or discriminatory motive.

17 Plaintiff asserts that Mr. Foust retaliated against her for filing her EEO
18 complaint by rating her as only minimally satisfactory for the October 30, 2001-
19 September 30, 2002 period, when previously she had been rated either outstanding
20 or fully successful. Plaintiff had filed her formal EEO complaint in January 2001.
21 Over one and a half years had passed by the time the evaluation was complete.
22 Thus, no inference of retaliatory intent can be made. During that time, there had
23 been numerous complaints regarding Plaintiff's supervisory abilities. Plaintiff has
24 not met her burden of showing a causal link between the protected activity and the
25 low performance evaluation rating.

26 **(2) Complaint by Mr. McCormick**

27 In late 2001, Mr. McCormick had injured himself at work, and consequently,
28 there may have been a small amount of blood that was left on a machine. Plaintiff

1 made a comment to Mr. Simer regarding the blood on the machine and Mr.
2 McCormick interpreted the comment to mean that Plaintiff was insinuating that
3 Mr. McCormick had AIDS. Mr. McCormick's written complaint is an outgrowth
4 of the acrimony and lack of communication that permeated the Spokane sector
5 shop. According to Plaintiff's testimony, she meant nothing by the comment to
6 Mr. Simer, other than to be concerned about workplace safety. Mr. McCormick
7 interpreted the statement to mean something more. Rather than being retaliatory,
8 the complaint was based on misperceptions and misunderstandings. Moreover, it
9 is not clear that Plaintiff suffered an adverse employment action on account of Mr.
10 McCormick's complaint.

11 (3) Complaints by Coworkers

12 Plaintiff also asserts that the majority of complaints by her coworkers were
13 in retaliation for her filing her EEO complaints, including union grievances. As
14 discussed above, there was little direct evidence in the record that would suggest
15 that these complaints were motivated by discriminatory intent. Management had to
16 respond to these complaints and they did not do so in a discriminatory manner.
17 Also, management did not have control over the union activities.

18 (4) Change in Status

19 On December 2, 2002, Plaintiff received notice that on July 14, 2002, her
20 position was changed from Supervisory Telecommunications Specialist, GS-391,
21 to Telecommunications Specialist, GS-391. Testimony revealed that no one from
22 the Spokane sector asked for this change. Instead, the change was made through
23 the personnel division and was due to the number of employees that Plaintiff was
24 supervising. Even if Plaintiff were to establish a casual link between her filing of
25 the EEO complaint and the subsequent reclassification, Defendant has articulated a
26 legitimate nondiscriminatory reason for its decision, and there is no showing of
27 pretext or discriminatory motive.

28 (5) October 2002 disciplinary action

1 In September, 2002, Plaintiff was issued a proposed disciplinary action.
2 Although the proposal alleged three charges, only the charge for failure to follow a
3 direct supervisor instruction was sustained. Plaintiff was suspended for three days.
4 The incident that provided the basis for this charge was the Agent Gomez incident,
5 as discussed *infra*. This disciplinary action occurred roughly over two years after
6 Plaintiff had filed her first EEO complaint. There is no causal link between this
7 action and the filing of the EEO complaint.

8 Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to establish a causal connection between
9 any adverse employment action and her filing her EEO complaints. There is no
10 evidence in the record that any action taken by Defendant was retaliatory or based
11 on a discriminatory motive.

12 **C. Sexual Discrimination**

13 In order to prevail in her sexual discrimination claim, Plaintiff must establish
14 a prima facie case of discrimination. *Vasquez*, 349 F.3d at 638. To do so, Plaintiff
15 must present evidence with direct or circumstantial evidence of discriminatory
16 intent, or show that she suffered an adverse employment action and other
17 employees with qualifications similar to her own were treated more favorably.
18 *Godwin*, 150 F.3d at 1220. If Plaintiff succeeds in establishing a prima facie case,
19 she must also show that Defendant's actions were motivated on account of Ron's
20 failure to act or look as a male stereotypically would, or were motivated on account
21 of Tracy's gender.

22 Plaintiff's claims of sexual discrimination can be logically divided into two
23 periods: from (1) January 1, 2000 to October 2, 2002, the time period when
24 Plaintiff was working as a man and his gender identity conflict was unknown to
25 coworkers or management; and (2) from October 3, 2002 to December 31, 2002,
26 the time period after Plaintiff advised management and coworkers that he was now
27 a woman. Plaintiff alleges that many instances presented at trial is evidence of
28 sexual discrimination during the January 1, 2000 to October, 2, 2002: (a) Agent

1 Gomez's accusation; (b) disciplinary actions taken by management; (c) Actions
2 taken by Mr. Simer and Mr. McCormick; and (d) Threats by Mr. McCormick.
3 Plaintiff alleges the following instances as evidence of sexual discrimination
4 during the October 3, 2002 to December 31, 2002: (a) Prohibition on speaking
5 about personal issues; (b) Prohibition on wearing a dress; and (c) Prohibition on
6 using women's restroom.

7 **(1) January 1, 2000 to October 2, 2002**

8 **(a) Agent Gomez's Accusations**

9 One of the instances asserted by Plaintiff as evidence of sexual
10 discrimination involved a claim by Border Patrol Agent Gomez that Plaintiff made
11 him uncomfortable in a discussion at an isolated site by talking about personal
12 matters. Plaintiff was disciplined for this conduct. The Court is concerned about
13 the lack of memory of the details of the event by Gomez, and the inconsistencies in
14 the dates of the occurrence reflected in his report made to management. Plaintiff
15 testified that she was with Gomez two weeks earlier than recorded by Gomez, but
16 denied that a personal conversation took place.

17 In order to conclude that this incident is evidence of a Title VII violation, the
18 Court would have to find that Gomez is lying, that there was a conspiracy to
19 fabricate evidence in order to damage Plaintiff, and the conspiracy included the
20 Deputy Chief, Chief, and perhaps others, as well as Agent Gomez. The evidence
21 does not support such a conclusion. The Court heard Plaintiff's admission that she
22 was with Gomez on a date in close proximity with the date recorded by Gomez.
23 Secondly, testimony revealed that on several other occasions, Plaintiff had
24 discussed personal matters with acquaintance coworkers that were unsolicited.
25 Given the Court's opportunity to view the exhibits and listen to the witnesses, the
26 Court does not conclude that Border Patrol management induced Gomez to lie, or
27 that the disciplinary action taken as a result of Agent Gomez's report were on
28 account of Ron's failure to act or look in the way expected of a man. Accordingly,

1 the response to the Gomez incident, in light of prior warnings to Plaintiff, was not
2 discriminatory or retaliatory.

3 **(b) Disciplinary Actions Taken by Management**

4 Plaintiff argues that she received a number of disciplinary actions during this
5 time period that were on account of her appearance. The record demonstrates that
6 Plaintiff received a number of disciplinary actions during the relevant time period.
7 In reviewing the disciplinary actions, it is not the Court's role to determine whether
8 the action should have been taken, whether there was any truth in the allegations,
9 or whether the time-period of the suspensions were appropriate. Instead, the Court
10 needs to conclude that Plaintiff was subjected to these disciplinary actions because
11 of her physical appearance. Plaintiff's evidence did not establish this motivation.
12 All the disciplinary actions were reviewed by various levels of management. In all
13 the memos and emails that were exchanged regarding the disciplinary actions,
14 there is no indication that anyone in management had any discriminatory animus
15 toward Plaintiff on account of her appearance.

16 The record is void of any direct evidence of discriminatory intent on the part
17 of management, nor has Plaintiff shown that he was treated less favorably than
18 other similarly situated employees during this time period. Likewise, the
19 circumstantial evidence does not support a conclusion that management acted with
20 discriminatory intent because of Plaintiff's appearance. While some of the
21 disciplinary actions appear to be harsh, many were justified by the facts presented
22 to management. Also, many were the result of management's frustration with
23 Plaintiff's lack of supervisory skills and her inability to run an efficient and
24 productive shop. There is nothing in the record, both in the documentation and
25 through the testimony of the employees of the Spokane sector, that anyone in
26 management expressed ill will against Plaintiff on account of his failure to act in
27 the way expected of a man.

28 **(c) Actions taken by Mr. Simer and Mr. McCormick**

1 Plaintiff maintains that the many memos and complaints made by Mr. Simer
2 and Mr. McCormick were evidence of a hostile workplace environment. If this
3 were true, however, the Court would have to find that Mr. Simer's and Mr.
4 McCormick's motivation for filing their memo and complaints was on account of
5 Plaintiff's appearance, and that management was aware of this motivation. The
6 record does not establish that the motivation was because Ron failed to act in the
7 way expected of a man or that management was so aware. Instead, there were
8 numerous instances where Mr. Simer and Mr. McCormick were frustrated with
9 Plaintiff's management style. Some of these instances were confirmed by
10 management.

11 **(d) Threats by Mr. McCormick**

12 Plaintiff testified that in December 2001, Mr. McCormick reported to her
13 that he was staying at the Mossmans' house and, in doing so, implied that he would
14 have access to assault rifles. Plaintiff perceived this statement as a threat, and she
15 and her family left for vacation a day earlier than planned because she feared for
16 her family's safety. Plaintiff also filed a memo regarding Mr. McCormick's
17 statements in which she reported that she had contracted with a security company
18 to patrol her house because she feared for the safety of her family while she was
19 out of town on assignment. Plaintiff's reaction to Mr. McCormick's statement was
20 not reasonable or based in fact. There is nothing to suggest that Mr. McCormick
21 made these statements because Ron failed to act in the way expected of a man.

22 **(2) October 3, 2002 to December 31, 2002**

23 Plaintiff claims there were four instances of harassment or discrimination
24 that occurred during this period: (a) management ordering her to not talk about
25 personal issues with other employees; (b) management ordering her to not wear a
26 dress; (c) management prohibiting her from using the women's restroom; (d) the
27 questioning by Mr. Reome. None of these instances constitute direct or
28 circumstantial evidence of discriminatory intent. *See Vasquez*, 349 F.3d at 638.

1 Likewise these instances do not establish that other employees with qualifications
2 similar to her own were treated more favorably. *See Godwin*, 150 F.3d at 1220.

3 **(a) Prohibition on Speaking about Personal Issues**

4 Some of the employees were uncomfortable with Plaintiff's change from
5 male to female and complained to management. Specifically, some female
6 employees did not feel comfortable being asked about make-up or other grooming
7 issues by Plaintiff, and so informed management. On December 6, 2002, Mr.
8 Foust ordered Plaintiff to refrain from discussing any of her personal matters or
9 issues with agency employees. She was warned that any future communication of
10 this type may result in disciplinary action being taken against her. Plaintiff argues
11 that no other employee was subject to this prohibition, nor had anyone been subject
12 to this type of written order.

13 As of December, when the warning was given, the coworkers knew only that
14 a person that they knew and had related to as a man was dressing as a woman and
15 had changed his name from Ron to Tracy. The existence of a protocol or possible
16 surgery was not known to them. In this context, it is not surprising that some
17 coworkers were uncomfortable with Plaintiff and preferred not to discuss personal
18 matters with her.⁷

19 The employer is required to create a workplace that is comfortable for all
20 employees. Within the workplace there are boundaries regarding appropriate and
21 inappropriate conversations. These boundaries are dictated by the relationship
22 between the people who are having the conversation. On one end of the spectrum
23 are people who are good friends who are comfortable discussing intimate details of
24 each other's life. On the other end, co-employees may be mere acquaintances.
25 Social rules dictate that, generally, it is not appropriate to discuss intimate details
26

27 ⁷As is evident from the Plaintiff's latter success in the same workplace, the
28 level of comfort increased with information, exposure, and time.

1 of one's life with acquaintances or people who are not close friends. Testimony
2 revealed that Plaintiff had difficulty in understanding and respecting these
3 boundaries. There was testimony that Plaintiff would discuss his appearance,
4 including his breast size, with people he had only recently met. Coworkers
5 testified that they were uncomfortable talking about make-up with Plaintiff. There
6 was no testimony presented that other employees had similar problems, or that
7 other employees were discussing their breast size, or other body attributes that are
8 distinctly sexual. Thus, to the extent that Plaintiff was issued a written directive
9 that was not given to other similarly situated employees, it was because Plaintiff
10 needed direction and assistance in understanding appropriate workplace
11 boundaries. Management's failure to address complaints about employee
12 discomfort with discussions of personal matters could have been criticized as
13 failure to stop unwelcome conduct. Thus, management ordering Plaintiff to refrain
14 from speaking about personal issues did not create a hostile workplace
15 environment, nor did it rise to the level of sexual discrimination or retaliation.

16 **(b) Prohibition on Wearing a Dress**

17 Shortly after making the transition, Plaintiff showed up at work in a dress.
18 Some of the employees complained that the dress was inappropriate. Mr. Foust
19 ordered Plaintiff not to wear dresses to work. He considered it inappropriate and
20 unsafe, given the job performed by Plaintiff.

21 Title VII does not apply to grooming and dress standards, unless the
22 standards impose unequal burdens on one sex. *Jespersen v. Harrah's Operating*
23 *Co., Inc.*, 392 F.3d 1076, 1079 (9th Cir. 2004). In *Jespersen*, the female bartenders
24 were required to wear makeup and wear their hair "teased, curled, or styled" each
25 day. *Id.* The male bartenders were prohibited from wearing makeup and were
26 only required to maintain short haircuts. *Id.* The circuit held that employers may
27 adopt different gender-differentiated dress and grooming requirements, but the
28 standards could not impose a greater burden on one sex than the other. *Id.* at 1080.

1 Plaintiff's discrimination claim based on gender-differentiated dress
2 requirements could be viewed from two different perspectives: (1) women in the
3 shop were being treated differently because they could not wear dresses in the
4 shop; or (2) men were being treated differently because the women in the
5 administrative office could wear dresses, but the men in the shop could not.⁸
6 Either one fails because the prohibition on wearing dresses did not impose a
7 greater burden on one sex than the other.

8 **(c) Prohibition on Using Women's Restroom**

9 Shortly after making her transition, Plaintiff was advised that she could not
10 use the women's restroom. She agreed that she would use a third "unisex"
11 bathroom. However, she was offended when she was told that she could not use
12 the women's restroom in other Border Patrol locations. When she was at a
13 location where there was no unisex bathroom available, management required
14 Plaintiff to use the men's restroom. This was offensive to Plaintiff and she refused
15 to do so. When Plaintiff was in the outlying stations, she would use the restroom
16 at a nearby gas station.

17 The Court is unaware of any requirement imposed on an employer to permit
18 a person in Plaintiff's situation to use the women's restroom. Perhaps, in the
19 future, the law may impose on an employer an obligation to comply with medical
20 directions for an employee who is going through a gender change. However, at
21 this time, there is no such obligation. Moreover, the management had no notice of
22 the protocol in the period in question, and the direction to use the men's restroom
23 in other locations was not discriminatory.

24
25 ⁸Management's orders not to wear a dress to work coincided with Plaintiff's
26 decision to participate in society as a woman. At that time, however, Plaintiff had
27 not made the decision to undergo sexual reassignment surgery. Thus, at that time,
28 she was psychologically and mentally a female, yet biologically, she was a male.

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 The Court is sure that Plaintiff felt isolated and unfairly treated at the Border
3 Patrol. Part of this feeling was caused by the difficulty her coworkers had in
4 dealing with the manifestations of Plaintiff's gender conflict. Nevertheless, the
5 evidence does not show that this confusion caused the Border Patrol, or her
6 coworkers, to discriminate against her because she failed to conform to a sex
7 stereotype. Instead, action taken by her employer and her coworkers were on
8 account of legitimate workplace concerns, including supervisory deficiencies and
9 inappropriate conversations.

10 The Court is sympathetic to Plaintiff's situation and is understanding of the
11 emotional toil workplace conflict can cause in a person's life. It is heartened by
12 the fact that it appears that the workplace environment at United States Customs
13 and Border Protection has improved for her, and currently things are going well for
14 Plaintiff at her job. During the period in question, there is no doubt that working at
15 United States Customs and Border Protection was very difficult for Plaintiff.
16 However, Title VII requires more than a difficult workplace. To be successful in
17 establishing a claim under Title VII, Plaintiff carries the burden of establishing
18 discriminatory motive on the part of United States Customs and Border Protection.
19 In this case, the record does not support a finding for Plaintiff that United States
20 Customs and Border Protection violated Title VII. Therefore, Plaintiff's Title VII
21 claims fail.

22 Accordingly, for the forgoing reasons, it is **HEREBY ORDERED:**

- 23 1. Plaintiff's claims are **dismissed** and judgment is granted in favor of
24 Defendant.
25 2. The District Court Executive shall enter judgment in favor of the
26 Defendant.

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IT IS SO ORDERED. The District Court Executive is hereby directed to enter this order and to furnish copies to counsel and close the file.

DATED this 23rd day of June, 2005.

s/ ROBERT H. WHALEY
United States District Judge

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