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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE STATE OF OREGON
IN THE COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH

SHARMIN RAHMAN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CASCADE BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE,
INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

**PLAINTIFF’S COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES AND DEMAND FOR JURY
TRIAL**

UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Claim over \$10,000; amount pleaded:
\$500,000.

NOT SUBJECT TO MANDATORY
ARBITRATION

FILING FEE PER ORS 21.160

Plaintiff Sharmin Rahman alleges as follows:

1. This action is an action for damages and equitable relief, including compensatory damages, back pay, front pay, liquidated damages, and attorneys’ fees and costs, to redress violation of Oregon state laws regarding Unlawful Employment Practice and breach of contact.
2. On March 22, 2015, Plaintiff filed a charge of employment discrimination and retaliation with the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI), case number STEMNO1260322-10389 for Oregon Unlawful Employment.
3. On July 12, 2016, BOLI issued Plaintiff a notice of right to file a civil suit for case number STEMNO1260322-10389

1 14. Defendant hired Plaintiff as a Case Manager. Before Defendant hired Plaintiff,
2 she went through a telephone screening process with Royce Bowline, Senior Director of
3 Residential Services. During the screening, Bowline asked Plaintiff how long had she been living
4 in the United States. Bowline did not say during the interview that Plaintiff's accent was a barrier
5 to employment.

6 15. Plaintiff then had an in-person interview with Elizabeth Miller, who later became
7 her supervisor. Miller did not say during the interview that Plaintiff accent was a barrier to
8 employment.

9 16. On December 1, 2014, Plaintiff began working for Defendant. After beginning
10 work for Defendant, Plaintiff requested a private place to pray during the workday.

11 17. After Defendant hired Plaintiff, she met with Royce Bowline, in Elizabeth
12 Miller's office. Bowline offered Plaintiff his hand, which she declined to shake. Plaintiff
13 explained at that time that she was prohibited by her faith from shaking the hands of men.
14 Bethany Kuhn said to Plaintiff, "I was told that you did not shake Royce's hand. Did you know
15 that he is our boss?" Plaintiff said, "Yes, but that does not change things. I can't shake his
16 hand."

17 18. In December 2014, Elizabeth Miller asked Plaintiff whether her religious attire,
18 posed a safety problem at work because a client might pull on the scarf. Plaintiff said that no one
19 has ever touched her headscarf or neck scarf. Plaintiff was asked this question at least twice by
20 Miller.

21 19. Because Plaintiff prayed at set intervals during the day, she explained to staff that
22 at times she would be praying in her office; that her prayer would not take longer than ten
23 minutes; Plaintiff would attend to any questions or problems after prayer; Plaintiff would put up
24 a "do not disturb" sign on the door to her office; and Plaintiff would lock the office when she
25 was praying. On approximately four occasions, a staff member at the Glisan Street facility who
26 reported to Plaintiff knocked on her door when she was praying, then unlocked Plaintiff's door

1 and entered her office despite her request and the presence of the sign and locked door. This staff
2 member became distant to Plaintiff and would not share information about clients.

3 20. Plaintiff reported to Elizabeth Miller that she had asthma. Defendant exposed
4 Plaintiff to secondhand smoke during the period December 2014 through April 2015 in more
5 than one way. Plaintiff asked Miller and others not to expose her to secondhand smoke which
6 was denied.

7 21. Plaintiff was exposed to secondhand smoke when meeting with Miller in her
8 office. Miller smoked frequently and reeked of cigarette smoke when meeting with Plaintiff.
9 Plaintiff asked Miller not to smoke before their meetings as an accommodation for her asthma,
10 which Miller denied by continuing to smoke.

11 22. Plaintiff was exposed to second hand smoke from Miller when Miller attended
12 client consultation with her. Again, Miller reeked of cigarette smoke. Plaintiff asked Miller not
13 to smoke before meeting with her and clients as an accommodation for her asthma, which Miller
14 denied by continuing to smoke.

15 23. Defendant uses a process called “walk and talk” for meetings. In or about
16 December 2014, shortly after Plaintiff was hired, Elizabeth Miller took Plaintiff on a walk-and-
17 talk meeting. During their first walk-and-talk meeting, Miller walked to a store to buy cigarettes
18 which she smoked during the walk-and-talk. Plaintiff repeated that she had asthma and requested
19 that Miller not smoke in front of her or just before meeting her as a reasonable accommodation
20 for her asthma because second-hand smoke exacerbates her disability. Plaintiff did not give
21 Miller permission to smoke during these walk-and-talk meetings. Miller denied Plaintiff’s
22 request for accommodations each time they went on a walk and talk from December 2014 to
23 April 2015.

24 24. Although Plaintiff asked Miller not to smoke around her because it bothered her
25 asthma, Miller refused to stop smoking when they met for walk-and-talks. The smoke caused
26 Plaintiff to cough during the office and walk-and-talk meetings with Miller.

PAGE - 4 – COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 31. Defendant Cascade is an “employer” within the meaning of ORS 659A.001(4)
2 and ORS 659A.030.

3 32. Defendant Cascade discriminated against Plaintiff by subjecting her to disparate
4 treatment and harassment on the basis of her race, national origin, and religion.

5 33. Defendant Cascade’s conduct violated ORS 659A.030 (1) (a) and (b).

6 34. As a result of Defendant Cascade’s unlawful employment actions, Plaintiff
7 suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, distress, and impairment of Plaintiff’s personal
8 dignity and right to be free from discrimination. Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer
9 economic damages including but not limited to past and future lost wages, past and future lost
10 benefits, and other expenses.

11 35. Plaintiff is entitled to a finding that Defendant Cascade’s conduct violated ORS
12 659A.030.

13 36. Plaintiff is entitled to equitable relief, including but not limited reinstatement to
14 employment with Defendant Cascade, as well as an award of back pay and lost benefits. If
15 reinstatement is not appropriate, then Plaintiff is entitled to an award for future lost earnings,
16 benefits, and lost earning capacity, and other compensatory damages for future pecuniary losses.
17 Plaintiff’s economic damages are continuing in nature and are not presently known.

18 37. Plaintiff is entitled to noneconomic damages sufficient to compensate her for her
19 emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, and other
20 nonpecuniary losses in an amount to be proved at trial.

21 38. To the extent any amount awarded to Plaintiff is for damages occurring prior to
22 the entry of judgment, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of prejudgment interest at the legal rate
23 from the date the damage occurred to the date of judgment.

24 39. Plaintiff is entitled to recover Plaintiff’s reasonable attorney fees and costs,
25 including expert witness fees, pursuant to ORS Chapter 659A and ORS 20.107.

- 1 (d). Plaintiff's costs and disbursements incurred herein;
2 (e). Plaintiff's attorney fees; and
3 (f). For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.

4 **Plaintiff demands a trial by Jury.**

5 **Law Offices of Daniel Snyder**

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