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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	TWILA S. WHITE, (SBN 207424) IMRAN A. RAHMAN, (SBN 308148) LAW OFFICE OF TWILA S. WHITE 6033 West Century Boulevard, Suite 810 Los Angeles, CA 90045 Phone (213) 381-8749 Fax (213) 381-8799 Attorneys for Plaintiff ANITA BRALOCK SUPERIOR COURT OF THE S COUNTY OF LOS	S ANGELES
11	ANITA BRALOCK,	Case No. BC614955 D-56
12	Plaintiff,	PLAINTIFF'S VERIFIED FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
13	v.	DAMAGES:
14	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH	l - ' '
15	SCIENCES, INC., a California Corporation; GREGORY JOHNSON, and Individual; and	,
16	DOES 1-50, inclusive,	ENVIRONMENT
17	Defendants.	4) DISCRIMINATION; 5) VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA
18	·	FAMILY RIGHTS ACT; 6) RETALIATION;
19		7) FAILURE TO PREVENT; 8) NEGLIGENT SUPERVISION, HIRING
20		AND RETENTION; 9) DEFAMATION; AND
21		10) WRONGFUL DISCHARGE IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY.
22		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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25 26		
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20	Plaintiff's Verified First Amended Complaint	for Damages; Demand for Jury Trial
		·

Plaintiff, DR. ANITA BRALOCK, Ph.D., respectfully submits the instant Complaint for damages and Demand for Jury Trial and alleges as follows:

PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

- 1. Plaintiff, ANITA BRALOCK (hereafter "BRALOCK" or "Plaintiff"), was at all times relevant to this action, a member of the faculty, employee, and wrongfully terminated employee of Defendant AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, INC. (hereafter "AUHS" or "Defendant"). While employed by AUHS, and at all times relevant to this action, Plaintiff worked in Los Angeles County.
- 2. Defendant AUHS was, at all times relevant to this action, a California Corporation doing business in Los Angeles County. The unlawful acts alleged herein occurred in Los Angeles County, California. AUHS employs more than five employees.
- 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that at all times relevant hereto, Defendant GREGORY JOHNSON ("Johnson") is an individual residing in the Los Angeles, State of California.
- 4. Plaintiff was an employee of AUHS located at 1600 East Hill Street, Signal Hill, CA 90755. AUHS sits on six acres and occupies a 72,000 square foot complex. AUHS is a private, for profit, postsecondary education institute created to provide education for students interested in a career in healthcare. AUHS was established in 1994 by Kim Dang, Interim President, and Pastor Gregory Johnson, Chief Operating Officer (COO). Johnson and Dang are husband and wife. Johnson and Dang were at all times a "supervisor" as defined by Government Code §12926(r).
- 5. In 2003, the AUHS was established as a corporation and achieved Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools (ACICS) accreditation.
- 6. AUHS has over 48 faculty and admits over 353 students. AUHS receives both federal and state funding. In April 2013, the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) issued a letter to all recipients of federal funding specifically outlining the provisions against retaliation in relation to Title IX. A true and correct copy of the OCR letter is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

- 7. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 50. Defendants Does 1 through 50 are sued herein under fictitious names pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each Defendant sued under such fictitious names is in some manner responsible for the wrongs and damages as alleged herein. Plaintiff does not at this time know the true names or capacities of said Defendants, but prays that the same may be inserted herein when ascertained.
- 8. At all times relevant, each and every Defendant was an agent and/or employee of each and every other Defendant. In doing the things alleged in the causes of action stated herein, each and every Defendant was acting within the course and scope of this agency or employment, and was acting with the consent, permission, and authorization of each remaining Defendant. All actions of each Defendant as alleged herein were ratified and approved by every other Defendant or their officers or managing agents.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 9. DR. BRALOCK is a 59 year old woman. She has been a licensed Registered Nurse ("RN") since January 1982. Prior to being a licensed RN, BRALOCK obtained her Associate of Science Degree from Highland Park College. She thereafter attended Chapman University where she obtained her Bachelors of Science Degree. She also attended University of California, Los Angeles, where she obtained her Masters and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in Nursing. Dr. Bralock's primary focus has been in education since approximately 1991. She has taught various nursing classes throughout her career, culminating in her advancement to the administrative level as a Professor and Dean of nursing schools. Plaintiff's employment with AUHS commenced in June 2010, where she served in the role as a Professor, Associate Dean, and Dean of the Nursing School.
- 10. AUHS is accredited by ACICS and is required to comply with Title IX. ACICS is the largest national accrediting organization of degree granting institutions, and accredits institutions that offer programs in professional, technical, and occupational fields such as AUHS.

ACICS is one of two national accreditors recognized by both the U.S. Department of Education and the Council for Higher Education Accreditation. The U.S. Department of Education determines institutional eligibility to participate in federal financial aid offered to students and enforces regulations governing the adherence to federal student financial aid programs. The Department relies on the accreditation of the institutions to determine institutional eligibility.

- 11. In or around 2007, AUHS began efforts to obtain an accreditation from Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). WASC is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as certifying institutional eligibility for federal funding in a number of programs, including student access to federal financial aid. All California colleges and universities, including community colleges, have WASC accreditation. WASC accreditation is considered more valuable than ACICS accreditation for various reasons.
- 12. Johnson wanted BRALOCK to disregard various rules and laws surrounding her role as Dean, including the non-compliance by AUHS with the policies governing educational institutions, including those required by accrediting agencies. There were issues with Johnson and Dang admitting students who did not meet the admissions criteria. The student's admissions scores were not high enough, but Johnson and Dang would still admit the students. BRALOCK was told "not to worry about who gets in, just worry about who gets out." Thus, BRALOCK was required to issue conditional admissions to students who she believed did not meet admissions criteria. This translated to more profits for AUHS.
- 13. Johnson controlled the curriculum at AUHS, not having the educational background necessary to do so. Johnson ran the academics at AUHS and faculty could not function independently, despite Johnson lacking the academic background and expertise of the faculty. AUHS was lacking skills laboratory instructors, in addition to a curriculum with medical surgical content and clinical hours. There were inefficient resources such as insufficient library books, and old and outdated texts.
- 14. Johnson was strong willed, sought to disregard policies, and insisted AUHS was his school and he could do as he wished. Johnson would often tell Plaintiff "this is my school and

I can do whatever I want." Johnson was a Board member and owner of AUHS, and had hired Dr.
Joyce Newman Giger, EdD. to be the President of the AUHS. However, WASC determined that
Johnson could not be above Giger in the organizational structure and decision making. WASC
determined that Johnson could not be the Chief Executive Offer, Chief Operating Officer, and
Vice President, and that there was a conflict of interest that he was Giger's supervisor and
employee. Johnson had no college degree, and both Johnson and his wife, Kim Dang, only held
honorary degrees from universities, without the academic background or skill set to teach courses
or make decisions on how courses are taught. Johnson and Dang wanted to be called "Dr.", but
WASC and ACICS determined that Johnson and Dang are not real "Drs." and could not use that
title of distinction without the educational background and credentials to use them. Ultimately,
WASC did not provide AUHS with accreditation, despite Johnson's urging for AUHS to obtain
WASC accreditation so that AUHS could be marketed as a school where students who attended
could transfer to other schools and it would be easier for AUHS to obtain grant money.
15. WASC issued a letter stating that Johnson could no longer work at AUHS and that

- he could only be a Board Member as of January 1, 2016 because WASC would not accredit AUHS unless Johnson complied. Johnson wrote back to WASC stating that he would leave the school by January 1, 2016. However, Johnson never left AUHS.
- 16. When the WASC representatives came out to meet with AUHS faculty on April 2, 2015, Plaintiff learned after the visit that AUHS did not receive accreditation. Johnson was angry and told Giger that he did not want WASC representatives meeting with faculty and staff anymore because of the failed accreditation. However, WASC representatives praised the nursing school. Giger assured Plaintiff that Johnson could no longer hire or fire faculty, that "He was put out of the building by WASC." WASC during their AUHS site visit had made findings acknowledging that AUHS resources were extremely limited.
- 17. Johnson threatened Plaintiff that anything she said about him would come back to him because "every Asian staff member was loyal to [Johnson] and [Ms. Kim]." According to the organizational chart, Plaintiff was to report to the Provost and not Johnson, but despite the

written organizational chart, Johnson refused to abide by it and dealt as he wished in the operation of the school. There were certain meetings required by all Deans of California educational institutions such as AUHS, and according to WASC, it was a conflict of interest for Johnson to run the daily operations of AUHS as the owner. There was no internal place to go to file a grievance within AUHS, particularly when the person committing the violating actions was Johnson.

- 18. The protocol for hiring faculty was not followed by Johnson, resulting in various faculty being hired who were not qualified, as determined by ACICS. Plaintiff was supposed to be protected by WASC, the Board of Registered Nursing (BRN), Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE), ACICS, and the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE) to inform faculty of their rights and academic freedom. However, Johnson disregarded those rights and instead threatened Plaintiff that she would lose her job if she didn't comply with his wishes. Johnson also threatened Plaintiff that if she complained to onsite visitors or disseminated information to faculty that she received from onsite visitors that Plaintiff would be terminated.
- 19. Johnson insisted that Plaintiff call him "Pastor," that she attend religious services, and forced Plaintiff to pray in the workplace, disregarding her rights of religious freedom of association and her rights to worship in the manner she chose. When she would enter his office for meetings, he would hold her hands and pray while sitting on the couch, and he would hug and kiss Plaintiff on the cheek. He would start all meetings off holding hands and praying, which made Plaintiff feel uncomfortable. Johnson would curse Plaintiff out one minute and say "God bless you" the next. Johnson would require Plaintiff to attend a meeting every Monday morning, which Plaintiff considered a brain washing session, where Johnson would create flyers and pass them out at the "morning dew." Johnson would come up to Plaintiff's office and force her to go downstairs for Monday "morning dew" and Wednesday afternoon prayer sessions. He converted a room at AUHS into what he called "a chapel," and forced Plaintiff to go to chapel on Monday mornings and attend prayer meetings during her lunch hour on Wednesdays.

- 20. When Plaintiff requested time off for a medical procedure, she was encouraged to delay her surgery and reschedule in order to work on WASC documents. Johnson wanted Plaintiff's surgery delayed until after the WASC site visit that was scheduled for March 31 through April 2, 2015. Thus, Plaintiff delayed her surgery and took a medical leave in April 2015, only to be threatened and harassed about her position while on leave. Plaintiff had given several weeks advance notice of the need for surgery, but Johnson and other AUHS administrators urged Plaintiff to perform work duties during her protected leave and pressured her to shorten her medical leave of absence. Derogatory remarks were made to Plaintiff in reference to her medical condition and needing to be out on medical leave. Plaintiff returned from medical leave on July 6, 2015.
- 21. While out on medical leave, AUHS employees were still contacting Plaintiff, including Soegeng who stated she needed to urgently speak to Plaintiff about Soegeng's relationship with Johnson. Johnson had hired Soegeng, a young Asian female, to be a skills laboratory assistant, although AUHS had already had a male skills laboratory assistant in the position who reported to Plaintiff. Johnson made an exception for Soegeng to report to him, and he met with Soegeng on a weekly basis in his office. To Plaintiff's knowledge, Soegeng was the only School of Nursing faculty member whom Johnson met with on a weekly basis in his office, and he began giving Soegeng what he called "special assignments." Plaintiff would witness Soegeng wearing tight, revealing skirts, low cut revealing blouses, and stiletto heels as if she was going to a night club to work. Johnson would meet with Soegeng in his office with the doors shut. Plaintiff and other faculty began discussing the appearance of impropriety of his conduct with Soegeng and possible violations of policy by Johnson. This contributed to the hostile work environment, among other things.
- 22. In addition, the hugging and kissing by Johnson was offensive and unwanted, as was the forced prayer and worship by Johnson. This also contributed to the hostile work environment. Although Plaintiff asked that Johnson stop hugging and kissing her, he continued. Johnson would harass Plaintiff about her hair, which she wears naturally in locs, suggesting she

should wear her hair some other way that was more attractive to him. Documents were circulated by Johnson with sexually suggestive information, which had a scantily clad female or almost naked lady on it, which Plaintiff found offensive. These types of images were used by Johnson to advertise for AUHS and at various conventions. Johnson would request that certain Asian female employees wear tight pencil skirts to work, one of which included Soegeng. Johnson had even requested a lesbian employee to wear a skirt to work.

- 23. In or around March 2015, Plaintiff reported to AUHS President Giger what she believed to be a violation of the AUHS sexual harassment policy by Johnson. Plaintiff told Giger that as females they were obligated to protect Soegeng and discussed with Giger that Soegeng was very young and people began to talk about Soegeng's relationship with Johnson. To Plaintiff's knowledge, there was no action taken in regards to her complaint as no internal grievance process was in place at AUHS to address these types of issues.
- 24. In August 2015, a nursing student, Jane Doe, complained of sexual harassment against Johnson. It was brought to the attention of Plaintiff, who along with Giger and Brandon Fryman, commenced an investigation shortly after the sexual harassment complaint was received. The student complained that she was afraid of retaliation and initially had reservations about reporting the incidents concerning Johnson. The student accused Johnson of pressing against her breasts when he hugged her, staring at her breasts, and making comments about her appearance. The student also complained of an incident where Johnson told his son "to get that pretty girl and bring her to the booth for a picture," referring to a female attendee of an event where Jane Doe was in attendance. This was an event where Johnson posed with a woman in a scantily clad outfit next to a university banner that had an almost naked woman on it.
- 25. Johnson was asked to cease and desist from unwanted touching of students, faculty and staff on September 4, 2015 and was notified that his behavior was in direct violation of university policies. A true and correct copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit 2.
- 26. After the sexual harassment complaint against Johnson by Jane Doe was made, there was a sexual harassment workshop held for faculty, staff and administrators. The trainer for

the workshop was told that there was no sexual harassment coordinator on campus. Johnson continuously tried to disrupt the workshops and was asked to leave by the moderators. His attendance made Plaintiff uncomfortable, since Plaintiff knew Johnson was the focus of a sexual harassment complaint by other students at this point, including Jane Doe.

- 27. On October 2, 2015, Brandon Fryman filed a complaint of discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) concerning the discrimination and retaliation he believed he experienced by Johnson, related to his reporting and investigation of the sexual harassment complaint by Jane Doe. A true and correct copy of the complaint attached hereto as Exhibit 3. Fryman had also included Plaintiff in his EEOC complaint, and mentioned that Plaintiff was a witness and participated in the investigation of Jane Doe's sexual harassment complaint against Johnson. The EEOC notified AUHS that Fryman was filing a discrimination complaint.
- 28. On October 5, 2015, Plaintiff complained to Giger and Dang that space was an issue for the School of Nursing concerning the number of students currently enrolled and that the school had run out of classroom, lab and tutoring spaces.
- 29. President Giger resigned on October 7, 2015, with an effective date of December 31, 2015. She had told Brandon Fryman that he needed to get a lawyer in reference to his complaints of retaliation by Johnson regarding Jane Doe's sexual harassment complaint. Giger stated that she was also going to get a lawyer about the situation.
- 30. On October 7, 2015, Plaintiff was summoned to a meeting with Charles Russell, who identified himself as Johnson's attorney, and Noble Draklon, who identified himself as a Board Member of AUHS. Both Russell and Draklon began asking Plaintiff questions about Jane Doe's sexual harassment complaint against Johnson, stating that they are taking over the investigation and hiring an outside agency to investigate. Russell told Plaintiff that she was being placed on leave, not to report to AUHS, and that they would let her know when she would be coming back to work. During that same meeting, Russell questioned Plaintiff about Aruoma, a former coworker, who Russell falsely alleged had opened a school. Russell told Plaintiff that he

had a document, a business plan, that Aruoma had a school and that it had Plaintiff's picture in it. Plaintiff explained to Russell that she was unaware that her picture was in the document and indicated having no knowledge of a school operated by Aruoma. Russell stated that even though the document was created in 2011, there was no evidence that Plaintiff was involved with the document, but that her picture and name were included in it. Thus, Russell placed Plaintiff on suspension on the pretext that she was involved with a competing school, which has never been in existence.

- 31. In or around October 2015, Johnson began defaming Plaintiff falsely accusing her of being involved in a competing school, allegedly opened by Aruoma, and accusing Plaintiff of having knowledge that her picture was in a business plan related to the school. Johnson published these statements to other employees of AUHS, including the attorney Russell. Johnson also submitted letters to third parties and agencies, within Los Angeles County, accusing Plaintiff of being involved in a competing school. Dang similarly made statements to third parties accusing Plaintiff of being involved in a competing school, allegedly opened by Aruoma, and accusing Plaintiff of having knowledge that her picture was in a business plan related to the school. These allegations made against Plaintiff by Johnson and AUHS employees and officers, including Russell and Dang, were not true.
- 32. Subsequently, Plaintiff was not contacted concerning the "outside investigation" into Jane Doe's sexual harassment complaint. However, in December 2015, while out on suspension, Plaintiff began having problems with her 401k and was not receiving a pay check stub as she would customarily receive. Plaintiff also stopped being listed on the faculty phone list. Defendants also forged and used Plaintiff's signature in submitting documents to agencies without her permission while Plaintiff was out on suspension.
- 33. Thus, on January 12, 2016, Plaintiff wrote to Johnson, Dang and Russell about the status of her employment, indicating that she has been on suspension since October and believed her suspension was because of the Title IX sexual harassment complaint against Johnson, among other things, and that she had complained about a number of issues concerning the WASC

accreditation/investigation to Johnson, and had taken a medical leave of absence. A true and correct copy of the email is attached hereto as Exhibit 4. Plaintiff expressed that she knew these issues didn't sit well with the administration and asked what the status of her job was and when AUHS requests her return date to be. Plaintiff also inquired about the status of the investigation into [Jane Doe's] Title IX complaint.

- 34. In response, Russell wrote back to Plaintiff the next day stating he scheduled a meeting with her on January 15, 2016 to discuss her status. During that meeting, Russell notified Plaintiff that the Title IX investigation was over and that he was investigating the issue of Aruoma listing Plaintiff in a document regarding a school and it being a competing business. Plaintiff again denied having been involved and giving permission for the use of her photo. Yet, Russell began questioning Plaintiff about the Title IX complaint and her involvement in the investigation including where she, Fryman, and Giger met with Jane Doe to conduct the interview about the sexual harassment allegations against Johnson.
- 35. On February 5, 2015, Russell emailed Plaintiff to be on campus at 3:30 pm for a meeting with him. During that meeting, Russell stated that Plaintiff was terminated and gave Plaintiff her final paycheck. When Plaintiff asked for Russell's explanation for termination, he stated that California is an at will state and that AUHS did not need a reason, but that although there was no proof, AUHS had a strong suspicion of her involvement in Aruoma's school. Russell presented Plaintiff a document stating that he would allow her to resign if she signed the severance releasing AUHS from any liability regarding any potential claims Plaintiff might have concerning wrongful termination. A true and correct copy of the severance agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit 5.
- 36. Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5, the court may award attorneys' fees to Plaintiff, in addition to other statutory attorney's provisions alleged herein. The complaints and allegations allege herein relate to the enforcement of important rights affecting public interest and confers a significant benefit on the general public or a large class of individuals.

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37. BRALOCK has fulfilled all her administrative exhaustion requirements.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Title IX)

- 38. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.
 - 39. This cause of action is asserted against AUHS only.
- 37. Title IX states, "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." When a funding recipient retaliates against a person because he or she complains of sex discrimination, this constitutes intentional "discrimination" "on the basis of sex," in violation of Title IX. Retaliation is, by definition, an intentional act. It is a form of "discrimination" because the complainant is subjected to differential treatment. Moreover, it is discrimination "on the basis of sex" because it is an intentional response to the nature of the complaint: an allegation of sex discrimination. Title IX protects any person from sex-based discrimination, regardless of their real or perceived sex, gender identity, and/or gender expression. Female, male, and gender non-conforming students, faculty, and staff are protected from any sex-based discrimination, harassment or violence. Educational institutions must take immediate steps to address any sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence on campus to prevent it from affecting students further. If a school knows or reasonably should know about discrimination, harassment or violence that is creating a "hostile environment" for any student, it must act to eliminate it, remedy the harm caused and prevent its recurrence. A private right of action under Title IX for discrimination also extends to retaliation. Title IX also requires that an educational institution adopt and publish grievance procedures for the prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints under title IX. The educational institution must take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate or otherwise determine what occurred. If an educational institution has notice of a sexually hostile

work environment and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action then it may be in violation of Title IX.

- 38. Plaintiff as both part of her duties as Professor and Dean advocated for compliance with the letter and spirit of Title IX, taking action along with her coworkers, Giger and Fryman to prevent and remedy situations, conduct, or statements which violated or potentially would create a violation of Title IX by Defendants. The Plaintiff's advocacy for and protection of Jane Doe and other students, including faculty, from discrimination was well known by Defendants.
- 39. Defendants failed and/or refused to comply with Title IX and refused to take action to prevent or remedy discrimination, retaliation and harassment. The aforesaid actions and/or omissions violated Title IX by discriminating against faculty and students, creating a hostile work environment.
- 40. The employer was aware of the conduct in violation of Title IX but failed to rectify the situation. Rather, Defendants terminated Plaintiff's employment with AUHS in order to silence Plaintiff's advocacy of Title IX and prevent her access to information concerning violations of Title IX, so as to enable Defendants to circumvent antidiscrimination measures and continue the hostile work environment. In addition, AUHS terminated Plaintiff's employment completely in retaliation for her protected advocacy and involvement in the investigation of a Title IX complaint brought forth by a student.
- 41. Plaintiff is also further informed and believes that Defendants were further motivated to terminate Plaintiff or force her resignation so as to prevent Plaintiff from seeking enforcement of Title IX and similar anti-discrimination laws, rules and regulations. Defendants knowingly and willfully conspired and agreed among themselves with regard to said acts or omissions.
- 42. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of this Court.

43. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratified by a managing agent or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were despicable in character and warrant the imposition of punitive damages against Defendant in a sum sufficient to punish and deter Defendant's future conduct.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Labor Code §1102.5)

- 44. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.
 - 45. This cause of action is asserted against AUHS only.
- 46. California Labor Code § 1102.5 (a) states "An employer, or any person acting on behalf of the employer, shall not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from disclosing information to a government or law enforcement agency, to a person with authority over the employee, or to another employee who has authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or from providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties."
- 47. California Labor Code § 1102.5 (b) states "An employer, or any person acting on behalf of the employer, shall not retaliate against an employee for disclosing information, or because the employer believes that the employee disclosed or may disclose information, to a government or law enforcement agency, to a person with authority over the employee or another employee who has the authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or for providing information to, or testifying before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing, or inquiry, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance

with a local, state, or federal rule or regulation, regardless of whether disclosing the information is part of the employee's job duties."

- 48. California Labor Code § 1102.5 (c) states that an "employer may not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation."
- 49. Plaintiff complained about AUHS violating the laws and rules surrounding her role as Dean, and the non-compliance by AUHS with the policies governing educational institutions, including those required by accrediting agencies and the BRN, BPPE, and CCNE. Plaintiff advocated for compliance with the letter and spirit of Title IX, and participated in the investigation of a student complaint concerning sexual harassment.
- 50. Defendant violated Labor Code § 1102.5 when it unlawfully discriminated and retaliated against Plaintiff for her complaints to Defendant, and advocacy of Title IX, and involvement in the Title IX investigation.
- 51. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the minimum jurisdiction of this Court.
- 52. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratified by a managing agent or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were despicable in character and warrant the imposition of punitive damages against Defendant in a sum sufficient to punish and deter Defendant's future conduct.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Harassment/Hostile Work Environment, Government Code Section 12940(j))

- 53. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
 - 54. This cause of action is asserted against all Defendants.

- 55. Plaintiff was subjected to harassment based on sex/gender and subjected to a hostile working environment, including hostile work environment sexual harassment. The sexual harassment was verbal and physical, and included lewd conduct by Defendant Johnson. The employer was aware of the lewd conduct but failed to rectify the situation. Plaintiff was further harassed about her hair, taking a medical leave of absence, for being disabled, and about her religious affiliation and attempting to exercise her rights to freedom of association regarding religion. This contributed to the hostile work environment.
- 56. The above described conduct was severe and/or pervasive and created an intimidating, hostile and offensive work environment and was unwanted, unwelcome, and uninvited, and violated Government Code Section 12940 et seq.
- 57. As and actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of this Court. Plaintiff also seeks "affirmative relief" or "prospective relief" as defined by Government Code Section 12926(a).
- 58. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratified by a managing agent or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were despicable in character and warrant the imposition of punitive damages against Defendant in a sum sufficient to punish and deter Defendant's future conduct.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Discrimination, Government Code Section 12940(a))

- 59. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.
 - 60. This cause of action is asserted against Defendant AUHS only.
- 61. At all times relevant to this matter, the Fair Employment and Housing Act and California Government Code § 12940 were in full force and effect and binding on Defendants.

 Plaintiff was subjected to unwanted discrimination based on sex/gender, taking a medical leave of

absence, for being disabled, and about her religious affiliation and attempting to exercise her
rights to freedom of association regarding religion. This discriminating conduct was conducted
by defendants who created an environment that, among other things, tolerated and encouraged
discrimination against Plaintiff. The statements and conduct on the part of Defendants
complained of herein represent a violation of California Government Code § 12940(a).
62. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has

- 62. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of this Court. Plaintiff also seeks "affirmative relief" or "prospective relief" as defined by Government Code § 12926(a).
- 63. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratified by a managing agent or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were despicable in character and warrant the imposition of punitive damages against defendants in a sum sufficient to punish and deter Defendant's future conduct.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Family Rights Act, Government Code § §12945.2)

- 64. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.
 - 65. This cause of action is asserted against Defendant AUHS only.
- 66. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant for more than one year, and had in excess of 1250 hours of service during the 12 month period immediately preceding her medical leave.
- 67. Plaintiff was discriminated against, harassed and retaliated against because she took leave to care for her serious medical condition, and in retaliation for asserting her right to such leaves under California law. Defendant's conduct violated the California Family Rights Act, codified at Government Code §12945.2.
- 68. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of

1	this Court. Plaintiff also seeks "affirmative relief" or "prospective relief" as defined by		
2	Government Code § 12926(a).		
3	69. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratified by a managing agent		
4	or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in		
5	reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were despicable in character and		
6	warrant the imposition of punitive damages against Defendants in a sum sufficient to punish an		
7	deter Defendant's future conduct.		
8	SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION		
9	(Retaliation, Government Code Section 12940(h))		
10	70. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated		
11	by reference.		
12	71. This cause of action is asserted against Defendant AUHS only.		
13	72. Defendants took adverse employment actions against Plaintiff for complaining		
14	and protesting harassment and a hostile working environment.		
15	73. Defendants' retaliatory conduct violated California Government Code Section		
16	12940 (h).		
17	74. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has		
18	been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of		
19	this Court. Plaintiff also seeks "affirmative relief" or "prospective relief" as defined by		
20	Government Code § 12926(a).		
21	75. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratified by a managing agent		
22	or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in		
23	reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were despicable in character and		
24	warrant the imposition of punitive damages against Defendant in a sum sufficient to punish and		
25	deter Defendant's future conduct.		
26	SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION		
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Government Code Sections 12940(k).

by reference.

(Failure To Take All Reasonable Steps Necessary To Prevent Discrimination, Retaliation And

Harassment, Government Code Section 12940(k))

This cause of action is asserted against Defendant AUHS only.

retaliation, and harassment of Plaintiff. Defendants' conduct violated the provisions of

The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated

Defendants failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination,

As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has

85.	Defendants' negligence as alleged herein above was a substantial factor and	
proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries, as set forth above.		
86.	Defendants knew, or should have known, that Johnson's wrongful and outre	
conduct would be substantially certain to cause Plaintiff to suffer embarrassment, humiliati		
anger, mental anguish, depression, and severe emotional distress. Defendants' actions were		

- 86. Defendants knew, or should have known, that Johnson's wrongful and outrageous conduct would be substantially certain to cause Plaintiff to suffer embarrassment, humiliation, anger, mental anguish, depression, and severe emotional distress. Defendants' actions were negligent, and so outrageous, done with reckless disregard of Plaintiff's health and well-being, done in bad faith and with malfeasance, that they would certainly cause Plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress. As a direct, foreseeable, and proximate result of Johnson's conduct, Plaintiff was harmed.
- 87. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of this Court.
- 88. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratified by a managing agent or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were despicable in character and warrant the imposition of punitive damages against Defendant in a sum sufficient to punish and deter Defendant's future conduct.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Defamation)

- 89. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by reference.
 - 90. This cause of action is asserted against all Defendants.
- 91. After participating in the investigation of Johnson concerning a student's sexual harassment complaint against Defendant Johnson, Plaintiff was accused of wrongdoing by Defendants. Johnson falsely stated to employees, agents and/or officers of Defendant AUHS that Plaintiff was involved in a competing school, allegedly opened by Aruoma, as pretext for her termination. Johnson also circulated a fictitious business plan with a picture of Plaintiff to accuse

	her of being in	nvolved with the fictitious competing school. The false allegation against Plaintiff
	was clearly a	malicious attempt to defame and discredit Plaintiff in an attempt to create a
	pretextual mot	tivation to terminate Plaintiff's employment.
	92.	The false statements were intended and designed to injure Plaintiff and her good
name and reputation, impugn her character, and harm her trade, profession and occupation.		
	93.	The statements and publications were made and republished by employees, agents
	and/or officers	s of Defendant AUHS. AUHS, by maintaining those individuals defaming Plaintiff

- 93. The statements and publications were made and republished by employees, agents and/or officers of Defendant AUHS. AUHS, by maintaining those individuals defaming Plaintiff and republishing such statements in its employ, in conscious disregard of the rights of Plaintiff, allowed Defendants to make statements that constitute defamation.
- 94. The statements made by Defendants were made with malice. The statements made were false, were motivated by hatred or ill will and/or were known to be false by defendants at the time they were made, made without any reasonable basis for belief, and in reckless regard of the truth of the statements or Plaintiff's rights.
- 95. Plaintiff is informed and believes, that such statements were published to numerous employees of AUHS coworkers of Plaintiff, and other persons who reside in or around Los Angeles County, California, including employees and managers of AUHS, and whose identities shall be ascertained during discovery in this action, as well as the exact contents of defamatory statements.
- 96. As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has been harmed in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of this Court. Such damages include, but are not limited to, loss of reputation, shame, mortification, hurt feelings, humiliation and emotional distress, in a sum to be proven at time of trial.
- 97. Defendants' acts were done with malice, fraud, oppression, and in reckless and conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, and a further example of retaliation against Plaintiff for lodging complaints, her advocacy of Title IX and participating in the Title IX investigation of COO Johnson. Further, said actions were despicable in character and warrant the imposition of

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punitive damages against Defendant in a sum sufficient to punish and deter Defendant's future conduct. **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION** (Wrongful Discharge in Violation of Public Policy) 98. The allegations set forth in this complaint are hereby re-alleged and incorporated

- by reference.
 - 99. This cause of action is asserted against Defendant AUHS only.
- 100. Defendant, by terminating Plaintiff, violated the public policy of the State of California. Said conduct of the Defendant was in violation of public policies embodied pursuant to various state and federal laws. Specifically, and without limitation, the statutes embodying the public policies including but not limited to California Government Code Section 12940, et seg. (including 12945.2), Labor Code Section 1102.5, the California Constitution, California Education Code Sections 200, et seq., and Title IX.
- 101. Further, Defendants' conduct was also in violation of public policies embodied pursuant to various state and federal laws, and Plaintiff was punished and retaliated against for her opposition to Defendants' policies. Specifically, and without limitation, the statutes embodying the public policies include:
- Violation of 34 CFR § 668.83 (c)(2)(iii), which forbids any falsification of any document pertaining to a student's eligibility for federal financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act.
- (b) Violation of 34 CFR § 668.16 which requires that Defendants administer the program "with adequate checks and balances in its system of internal controls," establishing and maintaining records required, and establishing and maintaining a qualitative and quantitative standard showing students' eligibility insofar as the students are making satisfactory progress in the educational program" including standards for ensuring that students make satisfactory academic progress.

	(c)	Violation of 34 CFR § 668.72 which prohibits Defendants from misrepresenting	
the na	the nature of its educational program.		
	102.	As an actual and proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff has	
been	harmed	in an amount according to proof, but in an amount in excess of the minimum	
inrice	liction of	this Court	

103. The above described actions were perpetrated and/or ratio	fied by a managing agent
or officer of Defendant AUHS. These acts were done with malice, f	raud, oppression, and in
reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Further, said actions were des	picable in character and
warrant the imposition of punitive damages against Defendant in a sum	sufficient to punish and
deter Defendant's future conduct.	

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 1. Loss of earnings, including commissions and bonuses, and back pay including any increased tax liability thereon;
- 2. Loss of future earnings (including commissions and bonuses), promotions, opportunities to promote, front pay and all other employment benefits, such as pension rights;
 - 3. All other lost pension, insurance and other employment benefits;
 - 4. Medical, hospital and psychological bills, including past, present and future bills;
- 5. General damages (pain, suffering, emotional distress and other non-economic damages);
 - 6. Punitive Damages where applicable;
 - 7. Litigation costs;
 - 8. Attorneys' fees;
 - 9. Civil Penalties as authorized by statutes set out herein above;
 - 10. Interest;
 - 11. Damages for increased income tax payments;
 - 12. Injunctive relief; and
 - 13. Any other relief or damages allowed by law, or statutes not set out above and such

1	further relief as the Court deems just and proper at conclusion of trial.		
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5	Dated: September 19, 2016	By:TWILA S. WHITE, ESQ.	
6		IMRAN A. RAHMAN, ESQ.	
7		Attorneys for Plaintiff, ANITA BRALOCK	
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14	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury for this matter.		
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19	Datadi Santambar 10, 2016	D	
20	Dated: September 19, 2016	By:TWIL S. WHITE, ESQ.	
21		IMRAN A. RAHMAN, ESQ Attorneys for Plaintiff, ANITA BRALOCK	
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Plaintiff's Verified First Amended Complaint for Damages; Demand for Jury Trial

VERIFICATION

CCP Section 446, 2015.5

ANITA BRALOCK v. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES / COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, et al.
Los Angeles Superior Court

- I, ANITA BRALOCK, declare:
- 1. I am the Plaintiff in the above-entitled matter:
- 2. I have read the foregoing Complaint and know the contents thereof. The same is true of my own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and, as to those matters, I believe it to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

ANITA BRALOCK

EXHIBIT 1

09/21/201

U.S. Department of Education



Dear Colleague Letter

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

April 24, 2013

Dear Colleague:

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in the United States Department of Education (Department) is responsible for enforcing Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age by recipients of Federal financial assistance (recipient(s)) from the Department. Although a significant portion of the complaints filed with OCR in recent years have included retaliation claims, OCR has never before issued public guidance on this important subject. The purpose of this letter is to remind school districts, postsecondary institutions, and other recipients that retaliation is also a violation of Federal law. This letter seeks to clarify the basic principles of retaliation law and to describe OCR's methods of enforcement.

The ability of individuals to oppose discriminatory practices, and to participate in OCR investigations and other proceedings, is critical to ensuring equal educational opportunity in accordance with Federal civil rights laws. Discriminatory practices are often only raised and remedied when students, parents, teachers, coaches, and others can report such practices to school administrators without the fear of retaliation. Individuals should be commended when they raise concerns about compliance with the Federal civil rights laws, not punished for doing so.

The Federal civil rights laws make it unlawful to retaliate against an individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by these laws.³ If, for example, an individual brings concerns about possible civil rights problems to a school's attention, it is unlawful for the school to retaliate against that individual for doing so. It is also unlawful to retaliate against an individual because he or she made a complaint, testified, or participated in any manner in an OCR investigation or proceeding. Thus, once a student, parent, teacher, coach, or other individual complains formally or informally to a school about a potential civil rights violation or participates in an OCR investigation or proceeding, the recipient is prohibited from retaliating (including intimidating, threatening, coercing, or in any way discriminating against the individual) because of the individual's complaint or participation. OCR will continue to vigorously enforce this prohibition against retaliation.

If OCR finds that a recipient retaliated in violation of the civil rights laws, OCR will seek the recipient's voluntary commitments through a resolution agreement to take specific measures to remedy the identified noncompliance. Such a resolution agreement must be designed both to ensure that the individual who was retaliated against receives redress and to ensure that the recipient complies with the prohibition against retaliation in the future. OCR will determine which remedies, including monetary relief, are appropriate based on the facts presented in each specific case.

Steps OCR could require a recipient to take to ensure compliance in the future include, but are not limited to:

- training for employees about the prohibition against retaliation and ways to avoid engaging in retaliation;
- adopting a communications strategy for ensuring that information concerning retaliation is continually being conveyed to employees, which may include incorporating the prohibition against retaliation into relevant policies and procedures; and
- implementing a public outreach strategy to reassure the public that the recipient is committed to complying with the prohibition against retaliation.

If OCR finds that a recipient engaged in retaliation and the recipient refuses to voluntarily resolve the identified area(s) of noncompliance or fails to live up to its commitments in a resolution agreement, OCR will take appropriate enforcement action. The enforcement actions available to OCR include initiating administrative proceedings to suspend, terminate, or refuse to grant or continue financial assistance made available through the Department to the recipient; or referring the case to the U.S. Department of Justice for judicial proceedings.⁵

OCR is available to provide technical assistance to entities that request assistance in complying with the prohibition against retaliation or any other aspect of the civil rights laws OCR enforces. Please visit http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/OCR/contactus.cfm

(http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/OCR/contactus.cfm) to contact the OCR regional office that serves your state or territory.

Thank you for your help in ensuring that America's educational institutions are free from retaliation so that concerns about equal educational opportunity can be openly raised and addressed.

Sincerely,

/s/ Seth M. Galanter Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights

¹ OCR enforces Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (Age Act), and the Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act (Boy Scouts Act). OCR also shares enforcement responsibilities with the Department of Justice for Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II), which prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in state and local government services, programs and activities, regardless of whether they receive Federal financial assistance.

² The Federal courts have repeatedly affirmed that retaliation is a violation of the Federal civil rights laws

enforced by OCR. See, e.g., Jackson v. Birmingham Board of Education, 544 U.S. 167 (2005); Peters v. Jenney, 327 F.3d 307, 320-21 (4th Cir. 2003); Weeks v. Harden Mfg. Corp., 291 F.3d 1307, 1311 (11th Cir. 2002).

- ³ See 34 C.F.R. § 100.7(e) (Title VI); 34 C.F.R. § 106.71 (Title IX) (incorporating 34 C.F.R. §100.7(e) by reference); 34 C.F.R. § 104.61 (Section 504) (incorporating 34 C.F.R. §100.7(e) by reference); and 34 C.F.R. §108.9 (Boy Scouts Act) (incorporating 34 C.F.R. §100.7(e) by reference). Title II and the Age Act have similar regulatory language. See 28 C.F.R. § 35.134 (Title II); and 34 C.F.R. § 110.34 (Age Act).
- ⁴ See OCR's Case Processing Manual for more information about resolution agreements, *available at* http://www.ed.gov/ocr/docs/ocrcpm.html (http://www.ed.gov/ocr/docs/ocrcpm.html).
- ⁵ See 34 C.F.R. § 100.8.

☼ Top

Print

X Close Window

Last Modified: 04/23/2013

EXHIBIT 2



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Friday, September 04, 2015

On August 31, 2015, a graduating senior student met with me and made a statement that concerned you (Pastor Gregory Johnson) and what she perceived is/was sexual harassment. Pursuant to the law under Title XI, I gave her a Title XI complaint form and ask her to complete it. The following charges are only allegations and have not been substantiated thoroughly. The power you would have held over her, she thought came through me in that I would stop her from getting to the NCLEX. Thus, she perceived it as sexual harassment, because I would not have stopped it. Under the law to protect this University, I am obligated to investigate it fully and provide a fact finding. While I am not a lawyer, such allegations can stop here with a remedial process based upon a mutual agreement between this University and yourself, or they can go on to a resolution with a court, the US Department of Civil Rights, and the Department of Education. These allegations are as follows:

- 1. On several occasions, without her permission, you pulled her towards you and hugged and kissed her. She stated you had done it to other women that she had noticed. She further stated, she was uncomfortable because:
 - a. Such affection from you was unwanted and unwelcome and she was extremely uncomfortable.
 - b. When queried as to whether she had told you such or told you to stop, she said no. But upon review of the statue and policies as written and agreed to by the USDOE, I think such behavior on her part was not necessary.
- 2. Once when this unwanted and unwelcomed touching had occurred, you stared suggestively at her breast.
- 3. She and several other students heard you at Comic Con suggest to another female student that if she was going to dress as Wonder Woman, she should not wear a body suit. To confirm this fact, that you asked a male student, if he agreed.
- 4. That once during an off campus venue in presence of students, you sent your son (did not inquire as to which one) to get a pretty woman and bring her back to you. But the remarks as she heard them "Go and Get that pretty woman and bring her back to me."

39/21/2018

As is your right, you may choose to deny any and all of the remarks. I have not captured them all. But the most important thing, I garnered from her, was what she wanted done. The process stops here if the following occurs:

- 1. That hugging, kissing, and any touching ceases immediately with all students, faculty, and staff of any gender.
- 2. Those suggestive remarks are to be avoided with all students, faculty, and staff of any gender.
- 3. That if students go on any outside venues with you, that another faculty or staff member accompany you.
- 4. That when you are in the company of female students, faculty, and or staff in your office, your door must remain open at all times.

Once again, these are allegations, but I think what she asked for was reasonable. I also am required to have a sexual harassment orientation for faculty and staff and I suggest we add a venue for students.

Herman Liger

Sincerely:

Joyce Newman Giger, Ed.D., APRN, BC, FAAN

President/CEO

EXHIBIT 3





U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Thank you for using the EEOC Assessment System. The information you gave us indicates that your situation may be covered by the laws we enforce. If you want to file a charge, you can start the process by filling out the Intake Questionnaire, signing it, and either bringing it or mailing it to the EEOC office listed below right away. If you live within 50 miles of the EEOC office listed below, we recommend that you bring the completed questionnaire with you to this office to discuss your situation.

EEOC Los Angeles District Office 255 E. Temple St. 4th Los Angeles, CA 90012

If you would like to bring the questionnaire to us in person instead of mailing it to us, please click http://www.eeoc.gov/field/index.cfm to find out the office hours of the EEOC office closest to you. If you would like to fax the questionnaire to us, please click http://www.eeoc.gov/field/index.cfm to find out the fax number of the office nearest to you.

You should be aware that filing a charge can take up to two hours. If you find that you are having difficulty completing the questionnaire on your own, you may call the number below for assistance.

Please be sure to:

- · Answer all questions as completely as possible.
- Include the location where you work(ed) or applied.
- · Complete all pages and sign the last page.
- · Attach additional pages if you need more space to complete your responses.

You can find out more information about the laws we enforce and our charge-filing procedures on our website at www.eeoc.gov.

If you want to file a charge about job discrimination, there are time limits to file the charge. In many States that limit is 300 days from the date you knew about the harm or negative job action, but in other States it is 180 days. To protect your rights, it is important that you fill out the questionnaire, sign it, and bring it or send it to us right away.

Filling out and bringing us or sending us this questionnaire does not mean that you have filed a charge. This questionnaire will help us look at your situation and figure out if you are covered by the laws we enforce. If you live within 50 miles of the office listed above, we recommend that you bring the completed questionnaire to us to discuss your situation. If you mail the completed questionnaire to us, someone from the EEOC should contact you by mail or by phone within 30 days. If you don't hear from us in 30 days, please call us at 1-800-669-4000.

Sincerely,

U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Phone: 1-800-669-4000 TTY: 1-800-669-6820 Internet: www.ceoc.gov Email: info@ceoc.gov



EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please immediately complete the entire form and return it to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"). REMEMBER, a charge of employment discrimination must be filed within the time limits imposed by law, generally within 180 days or in some places 300 days of the alleged discrimination. Upon receipt, this form will be reviewed to determine EEOC coverage. Answer all questions as completely as possible, and attach additional pages if needed to complete your response(s). If you do not know the answer to a question, answer by stating "not known." If a question is not applicable, write "n/a." Please Print.

1. Personal Information	•	
Last Name: Fryman	First Name: Brandon	MI: R
Street or Mailing Address:		Apt Or Unit #:
City:	County:	State: ZIP:
Phone Numbers: Home: (. Work: (
Cell: (Email Address:	
Date of Birth	Sex: Male 🔀 - Female 📗 - D	o You Have a Disability? Yes X No
Please answer each of the next th	ree questions. i. Are you Hispanic or I	Latino? Yes X No
ii. What is your Race? Please choo	ose all that apply. 🔀 American Indian o	or Alaska Nativo 🔲 Asian 💢 White
	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
iii. What is your National Origin (c	ountry of origin or ancestry)? United States	of America
Please Provide The Name Of A P	erson We Can Contact If We Are Unable ?	To Reach You:
Name:	Relationship	
-Address:	City:	State: Zip Code:
Home Phone: (Other Phone: (
Employer Union Organization Contact Information	on (If the organization is an employer, provi- vide the address of the office to which you re	r (Please Specify) de the address where you actually worked. If you we ported.) If more than one employer is involved, atta
Address: 1600 East Hill St	. County: 1	Or Appeler
City: Signal Hill		hone: (562) 988-2278
Type of Business: University	Job Location if different from C	
Human Resources Director or Own	ner Name: Gregory Johnson and Kim Dang ganization at All Locations: Please Check (V	Phone: 562-988-2278
3. Your Employment Data (Con Date Hired: 9/28/2012	nplete as many items as you can) Are you Job Title At Hire: Adjunct Instru	ı a Federal Employee? ∐Yes ⊠No ıctor
Pay Rate When Hired:	Last or Current Pa	
Job Title at Time of Alleged Discr		Date Quit/Discharged:
Name and Title of Immediate Supp	ervisor: Dr Joyce Newman Giger - President o	

Job Title Applied For Adjunct Instructor

If Job Applicant, Date You Applied for Job

Of the persons in the same or	similar situation as you, who was treated worse than you?
A. Full Name	Race, sex, age, national origin, religion or disability lob Title
Description of Treatment	
B. Full Name	Race, sex, age, national origin, religion or disability lob Title
Description of Treatment	
Of the persons in the same or	similar situation as you, who was treated the same as you?
A. Full Name	Race, sex, age, national origin, religion or disability Job Title
Description of Treatment	
B. Full Name	Race, sex, age, national origin, religion or disability lob Title
Description of Treatment	
9. Please check all that app 10. What is the disability tha or limit you from doing anyth	Ay: Yes, I have a disability I do not have a disability now but I did have one No disability but the organization treats me as if I am disabled t you believe is the reason for the adverse action taken against you? Does this disability prevent ning? (e.g., lifting, sleeping, breathing, waiking, caring for yourself, working, etc.).
Yes No No If "Yes," what medication, med	dical equipment or other assistance do you use?
Yes No	er for any changes or assistance to do your job because of your disability?
If "YES", when did you ask?	How did you ask (verbally or in writing)?
Who did you ask? (Provide fu	ll name and job title of person)
Describe the changes or assis	tance that you asked for:
How did your employer respo	and to your request?

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: This form is covered by the Privacy Act of 1974; Public Law 93-579. Authority for requesting personal data and the uses thereof are: 1. FORM NUMBER/ITTLE/DATE. EEOC Intake Questionnaire (9/20/08).

2. AUTHORITY. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(b), 29 U.S.C. § 211, 29 U.S.C. § 626. 42 U.S.C. 12117(a), 42 USC § 2000ff-6.

3. PRINCIPAL PURPOSE. The purpose of this questionnaire is to solicit information about claims of employment discrimination, determine whether the EEOC has jurisdiction over those claims, and provide charge filing counseling, as appropriate. Consistent with 29 CFR 1601.12(b) and 29 CFR 1526.8(c), this questionnaire may serve as a charge if it meets the elements of a charge.

4. ROUTINE USES. EEOC may disclose information from this form to other state, local and federal agencies as appropriate or necessary to carry out the Commission's functions, or if EEOC becomes aware of a civit or criminal law violation. EEOC may also disclose information to respondents in litigation, to congressional offices in response to inquiries from parties to the charge, to disciplinary committees investigating complaints against attorneys representing the parties to the charge, or to federal agencies inquiring about hiring or security clearance matters

WHETHER DISCLOSURE IS MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY AND EFFECT ON INDIVIDUAL FOR NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION.

Providing of this information is voluntary but the failure to do so may hamper the Commission's investigation of a charge. It is not mandatory that this form be used to provide the requested information.

Additional Witnesses:

3.

She would tell you that she has begun the investigation of the alleged sexual harassment issue, that she has interviewed the students, myself, and Gregory Johnson. Gregory Johnson is her immediate supervisor.

4.

She would tell you that she took meeting minutes of the initial contact with the student. That everyone at the table knew that I was the one that made the first contact with the school about the incident.

5.

He would tell you that he only gave orders that were passed down from Gregory Johnson.

6.

Kim Dang is also a Board Member and wife of Gregory Johnson. She would tell you that she was notified of the demotion.

7.

She would tell you that she knew that I was the one that made contact with the school first, that she was afraid of retaliation from the school and that is why she did not tell in the first place. She would state that we had the meeting that I mentioned earlier.

EXHIBIT 4

Subject: Dr. Bralock's status at AUHS

From:

Anita Renau Bralock (

To:

gjohnson@auhs.edu; kdang@auhs.edu; charles@russellhr.com; hrinfo@auhs.edu;

arbralock@gmail.com;

Bcc:

Date:

Tuesday, January 12, 2016 5:17 PM

I am writing about the status of my employment. I have been on suspension since October, and have heard nothing from AUHS about my position and job status.

I believe my suspension is because of the Title 9 student complaints of sexual harassment against Pastor, among other things. I know that I also complained about a number of issues concerning the WASC accreditation/investigation to Pastor, and that I had also taken a medical leave of absence. I know that these issues didn't sit well with the administration.

Please tell me what my job status is, and when AUHS requests my return date to be.

Also, Mr. Russell mentioned an investigation? What is the status of the investigation?

Thank you,

Dr. Anita Bralock

EXHIBIT 5

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE AS TO CHANGE IN RELATIONSHIP (Issued pursuant to California Unemployment Insurance Code § 1089)

To: Anita Bralock

Please be advised that effective February 5, 2016 your employment with

American University of Health Sciences ended.

CONFIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND GENERAL RELEASE OF ALL CLAIMS

- 1. <u>Parties.</u> This Settlement Agreement and General Release of All Claims ("Agreement") is entered into by and between Anita Bralock ("Employee") and American University of Health Sciences ("AUHS").
- 2. <u>Purpose of Agreement.</u> Employee's employment with AUHS was terminated effective February 5, 2016, and the parties now desire to amicably and completely resolve any and all issues, claims and disputes that may exist between them and have, therefore, entered into this Agreement.
- 3. <u>AUHS's Payments</u>. As full, sufficient and complete consideration for Employee's promises and releases contained herein, AUHS agrees to pay Employee an amount equal to <u>thirty days' wages</u>. ("Severance Amount"). Payment of the settlement amount shall be by check and shall be sent via overnight delivery to Employee's home thirty days after the Agreement is signed.
- 4. Acknowledgment of Additional Consideration. Employee acknowledges that she has received payment of all compensation that has been earned, including accrued and unused vacation pay. The payments described above in paragraph 3, together with various other payments and promises by AUHS on Employee's behalf provide her with additional monies and undertakings which are not otherwise due now, or in the future, and which constitute valuable consideration for Employee's release of claims and other promises herein.

5. General Release.

A. Employee's Release: In exchange for AUHS's payments and other undertakings as described herein, Employee, for herself and her heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns, does hereby completely release and forever discharge AUHS, any parent, subsidiary and affiliated companies, and their respective shareholders, officers, directors, representatives, employees, former employees, agents, attorneys, successors and assigns (herein collectively "the Releasees") from all claims, rights, demands, actions, obligations and causes of action of any and every kind, nature and character, known or unknown, that Employee may now have or has ever had against them, arising from or in any way connected with the employment relationship between the parties, any actions taken by any of the Releasees during the employment relationship, the termination of that relationship, and any other dealings of any kind between Employee and any of the Releasees up to the effective date of this Agreement, including but not limited to (a) any and all claims of "wrongful discharge," breach of express or implied contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, wrongful discharge in violation of public policy, intentional infliction of emotional distress, negligent infliction of emotional distress, fraud and defamation; (b) any tort of any nature; (c) any and all claims arising under any federal, state, county or municipal statute, constitution or ordinance, including but not limited to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, the California Constitution, the California Labor Code, Page 2 of 9

and any other laws and regulations relating to employment discrimination; and (d) any and all claims for compensation, bonuses, severance pay, vacation pay, expense reimbursement, attorneys' fees and costs.

B. <u>Waiver of Unknown Claims</u>. Employee has read Section 1542 of the Civil Code of the State of California, which provides as follows:

A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR.

Employee understands that Section 1542 gives her the right not to release existing claims of which she is presently unaware, unless she voluntarily chooses to waive this right. Having been so apprised, Employee nevertheless hereby voluntarily waives the rights described in Section 1542, and elects to assume all risks for claims that now exist in her favor, known or unknown, from the subject of this Agreement.

C. <u>AUHS' Release</u>: For and in consideration of Employee's execution of this Agreement and the covenants and promises contained herein, AUHS hereby releases and discharges Employee and her heirs, executors, administrators, trustees, legal representatives and assigns from any and all claims, demands, causes of action, and liabilities of any kind whatsoever, whether known or unknown to AUHS or which AUHS ever had, now have or hereafter may have by reason of any actual or alleged act, omission, transaction, practice, statement, occurrence or other matter from the beginning of time up to and including the date on which Employer execute this Agreement. This release does not preclude or prevent AUHS from commencing an Page 3 of 9

action to enforce the terms and conditions of this Agreement or seeking redress for an alleged violation thereof.

6. Covenant Not to Sue. Employee expressly represents she has initiated no litigation or investigation of any kind, directly or indirectly, in court or with an administrative agency such as the Department of Fair Employment and Housing or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and AUHS is relying upon such representation as a condition of entering into this Agreement. Additionally, at no time in the future will Employee file or maintain any charge, claim or action of any kind, nature and character whatsoever against any of the Releasees, or cause or knowingly permit any such charge, claim or action to be filed or maintained, in any federal, state or municipal court, administrative agency, arbitral forum or other tribunal, arising out of any of the matters covered by the releases herein. Employee further agrees not to initiate, join, participate, encourage, or actively assist in the pursuit of any employment-related legal claims against AUHS or its employees or agents, whether the claims are brought on Employee's own behalf or on behalf of any other person or entity. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude Employee from testifying truthfully in any legal proceeding pursuant to subpoena or other legal process.

7. Waiver of Rights Under Federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act ("ADEA"). Employee warrants that she has been advised to review this Agreement with legal counsel. Employee further warrants that she fully understands the contents and effect of this document, approves and accepts the terms and provisions of this Agreement, agrees to be bound thereby, and signs the same of her own free will. Employee understands that, under the federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Page 4 of 9

Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, she has 21 calendar days from first receipt of this Agreement to consider the terms and sign it. Employee may sign the Agreement sooner. If she does so, she acknowledges with her signature that the decision to sign the Agreement before the expiration of 21 calendar days was her own and that as a result, she has voluntarily waived the 21-day consideration period. Employee shall have seven calendar days after signing the Agreement to reconsider and revoke this Agreement (the "Revocation Period"). Any revocation must be in writing and delivered to AUHS no later than the close of business on the seventh calendar day following Employee's signature of the Agreement.

- 8. Return of Property. To the extent she has not already done so, Employee shall immediately return to AUHS all AUHS property promptly upon her termination, including all keys, credit cards, files, documents, business records, customer records, computer discs and other AUHS property and assets that may be in her possession or control.
- 9. No Effect on Unemployment Claim. This agreement shall have no effect on Employee's entitlement to or claim for unemployment benefits.

10. Mutual Non-Disparagement Covenant.

A. Employee expressly represents that she has not made any disparaging statements, whether written or otherwise, to any third-parties (other than during her employment to co-workers and friends, or her spouse and attorneys), including but not limited to any accrediting bodies, and AUHS is relying on such representation in entering into this Agreement. Employee further agrees that she will not, at any time in the future, in any way disparage AUHS or its current and former officers, directors and

employees, verbally or in writing, or make any statements to the press or to third parties that may be derogatory or detrimental to AUHS's good name or business reputation.

B. AUHS will not, at any time in the future, make any derogatory or disparaging statements to any third parties about Employee, verbally or in writing. Upon inquiry to AUHS, its managers, or agents by a prospective employer, customer, or any other individual regarding Employee, Employer will only provide information regarding Employee's dates of employment and title of last job worked. Employer's internal records will reflect that Employee voluntarily resigned.

C. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude either party from responding truthfully to inquiries made in connection with any legal or governmental proceeding pursuant to subpoena or other legal process.

12. <u>Non-Disclosure Covenant.</u> Employee further agrees that the terms and conditions of this Agreement will be held strictly confidential. Employee will not disclose, discuss or reveal the monetary or other terms of this Agreement to any other persons, entities or organizations, except spouse, attorneys, tax preparers, financial advisors, and any agency to which she is required to report income, unless disclosure is compelled by subpoena or other legal process or is necessary to enforce her rights under this Agreement. In the event Employee discloses the terms of this Agreement to any of the aforementioned individuals to whom disclosure is permitted, Employee shall specifically advise the recipient of the confidentiality provision herein and shall expressly condition the disclosure upon the recipient's agreement to maintain the confidentiality of this Agreement. If at any time in the future Employee believes that she may be required by subpoena or other legal process to disclose the terms of this Agreement, she will Page 6 of 9

provide written notification to AUHS's board immediately. It is agreed that if Employee is

employed or retained as an independent contractor by AUHS. Employee acknowledges that such is fair and justified under the circumstances and further acknowledges that

any decision not to rehire or retain her is for good and legal cause based on this

Agreement and does not give rise to any claims by her.

14. <u>No Representations.</u> Employee represents and agrees that no promises, statements or inducements have been made to her which caused her to sign this Agreement other than those expressly stated in this Agreement. AUHS represents and agrees that no promises, statements or inducements have been made to it, which

caused it to sign this Agreement other than those expressly stated in this Agreement.

15. <u>Arbitration</u>. Any and all controversies arising out of or relating to the validity, interpretation, enforceability, or performance of this Agreement will be solely and finally settled by means of binding arbitration to be conducted in Orange County, California. Any arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the then-current Employment Dispute Resolution Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitration will be final, conclusive and binding upon the parties. All arbitrator's fees and related expenses shall be divided equally between the parties. In any action to enforce this Agreement the

prevailing party shall be entitled to recover all reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

16. <u>Governing Law.</u> This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except Paragraph 15, which shall be construed and governed in accordance with federal law.

- 17. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes all other agreements and understandings between them that may have related to the subject matters contained herein. No modification, amendment or waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be effective unless approved in writing by both parties.
- 18. <u>Severability</u>. The provisions of this Agreement shall be considered to be separable and independent of each other. In the event any provision of this Agreement is found by an arbitrator or a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such finding shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of any or all of the remaining provisions of this Agreement.
- 19. <u>Construction of Agreement.</u> This Agreement shall not be construed in favor of or against any of the parties hereto, regardless of which party initially drafted it. This Agreement was reached through arms-length negotiations by the parties and it represents a final, mutually-agreeable compromise.
- 20. Additional Warranties. Employee expressly warrants that she has read and fully understands this Agreement; that the severance payments and other undertakings of AUHS herein constitute valuable consideration for this Agreement; that she has been given a reasonable period of time to consider this Agreement; that she has had the opportunity to consult with legal counsel of his own choosing and to have the terms of the Agreement fully explained to her; that she is not executing this Agreement in reliance on any promises, representations or inducements other than those contained herein; and that she is executing this Agreement voluntarily, free of any duress or coercion.

- 21. Effective Date: This Agreement shall become effective on the day it is executed by Employee. In the event the Agreement is revoked or not signed it shall have no force or effect.
- 22. <u>Counterparts.</u> This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument.

I have read the foregoing Confidential Settlement Agreement and Mutual General Release of Claims and I accept and agree to the provisions contained in this Agreement and hereby execute it voluntarily with the full understanding of its consequences.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY, THIS AGREEMENT CONTAINS A MUTUAL GENERAL RELEASE OF ALL KNOWN AND UNKNOWN CLAIMS

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH

	SCIENCES
DATED:	Ву:
	Pastor Gregory A. Johnson, Vice Presiden
·	EMPLOYEE
DATED:	Anita Bralock