

No. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

Katherine Muslow; Meredith Cunningham,
Petitioners

v.

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and
Mechanical College, Board of Supervisors; Larry
Hollier,
Respondents

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The Equal Pay Act (“EPA”) prohibits an employer from “discriminat[ing] ... between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees in such establishment at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex ... for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions” unless an employer proves one of four enumerated exceptions to liability. 29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1). The Code of Federal Regulations applicable to the EPA further provides that “differences in skill, effort or responsibility” do not justify a finding that two jobs are unequal “where the greater skill, effort, or responsibility is required of the lower paid sex.” 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14.

At least six Circuit Courts of Appeals have cited these Regulations in stating an employer cannot avoid EPA liability based on “unequal work” where an employee of one gender receives *less* pay for a position requiring *more* skill, effort, or responsibility than that of an opposite-sex counterpart. The Fifth Circuit, however, held Petitioners could not show a *prima facie* EPA claim on that same basis.

The first question presented is:

(1) Does the EPA protect employees who are paid *less* money for positions requiring *more* skill, effort, or responsibility than those held by employees of the opposite sex—a question the Federal Regulations and other Circuits have answered affirmatively, but the Fifth Circuit answered negatively here?

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 makes it unlawful for an employer “to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual’s ... sex[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). The Act does not set out any specific evidentiary burdens that must be met, *id.*, and this Court has made clear that Title VII protects employees in unique positions within an organization. *Washington Cnty. v. Gunther*, 452 U.S. 161, 178-179 (1981). The Fifth Circuit nevertheless found Petitioners could not establish a *prima facie* Title VII pay-discrimination case because, as the only general counsel and staff attorney at Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center in New Orleans, they could not satisfy the Fifth Circuit’s requirement of a “nearly identical” comparator.

The second question presented is:

(2) Does the Fifth Circuit’s requirement of a “nearly identical” comparator to establish a *prima facie* pay-discrimination case improperly circumscribe Title VII’s plain language and conflict with the holdings of this Court and other Circuits imposing no comparator requirement at all, much less a “nearly identical” one?

PARTIES TO PROCEEDINGS BELOW

Petitioners are Katherine Muslow and Meredith Cunningham, who were Plaintiffs-Appellants in the Fifth Circuit.

Respondents are Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Board of Supervisors; and Larry Hollier. Other Respondents-Appellees in the Fifth Circuit were Thomas Skinner, John Harman, and Carlton Jones III (also known as Trey Jones).

RELATED PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court (E.D. La.):

Katherine Muslow and Meredith Cunningham v. Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Thomas Skinner, Larry Hollier, Trey Jones, and John Harman, No. 2:19-CV-11793

United States Court of Appeals (5th Cir.):

Katherine Muslow; Meredith Cunningham v. Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Board of Supervisors; Thomas Skinner, in his individual capacity; Larry Hollier; John Harman; Carlton Jones, III, also known as Trey Jones, No. 22-30585 (Aug. 24, 2023)

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INTRODUCTION

This case presents significant statutory questions under the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—questions that have led to a conflict between the Fifth Circuit’s jurisprudence and that of this Court and other Circuits.

The Equal Pay Act (“EPA”) specifically addresses the long-standing problem of gender-based wage discrimination. At its core, the EPA mandates that employees—regardless of gender—receive equal pay for equal work. 29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1). But the word “equal” in the Act has never required an employee to identify someone of the opposite gender who performs precisely identical job functions. Instead, “equal” means “substantially equal,” while positions qualifying as “equal” are not, and cannot be, precisely defined.

To that end, and for more than three decades, the Federal Regulations have denounced an employer’s use of “unequal work” to avoid liability where the employer pays an employee *less* money for a position requiring *more* responsibility, effort, or skill than that of a higher-paid, opposite-sex counterpart. 29 C.F.R. § 1620.13(d); *id.* § 1620.14(a). At least six Circuits have since cited those provisions to embrace a “more-work-for-less-pay” pathway to EPA liability. Relying on that pathway, Petitioners showed that even though LSU viewed their positions as requiring more skill, effort, and responsibility, LSU paid them less than men in positions requiring less skill, effort, or responsibility.

The Fifth Circuit nevertheless rejected Petitioners’ EPA claims at the *prima facie* stage and,

in doing so, made clear it did not recognize this “more for less” pathway. The opinion below therefore creates a Circuit split on an issue of first impression for this Court.

The Fifth Circuit’s rejection of Petitioners’ Title VII claims likewise highlights the court’s divergence from Title VII’s plain language, this Court’s precedent, and the holdings of several other Circuits, none of which require an employee to show a “nearly identical” comparator to establish a *prima facie* pay-discrimination case.

Rather, Title VII broadly protects employees from gender-based discrimination, including in situations where the employee occupies a unique position within an organization and is paid less than if he or she had been the opposite sex. *Washington Cnty. v. Gunther*, 452 U.S. 161, 178-179 (1981). Since *Gunther*, several Circuits have correctly held that no comparator is required to establish a *prima facie* Title VII case. And if one is proffered, the comparator need only be “similarly situated” to the aggrieved employee.

The Fifth Circuit, meanwhile, employs a too-onerous standard mandating not only that an employee shows a comparator, but a “nearly identical” one, to establish a *prima facie* Title VII case. Without mentioning *Gunther* (despite Petitioners’ briefing on it), the Fifth Circuit rejected Petitioners’ claims at the *prima facie* stage because—as the only general counsel and staff attorney of a major public university—Petitioners could not satisfy the Fifth Circuit’s insurmountable comparator standard. The Fifth Circuit’s holding means Petitioners—and any individual employed in a unique position—can *never* prove a Title VII pay-discrimination case because no

“nearly identical” comparator exists within their organization. Wide swaths of the workforce thus no longer have pay-discrimination protection.

The Fifth Circuit’s approach cannot be squared with Title VII’s language, the statute’s historically broad reach, or this Court’s decisions. And it conflicts with the holdings of at least four other Circuits, which do not require a showing of any comparator—much less a “nearly identical” one—for a Title VII claim.

This case therefore satisfies all the traditional criteria for granting review and presents an optimal vehicle for resolving significant conflicts in federal employment law. The conflicts between the Fifth Circuit on the one hand, and this Court and other Circuits on the other, over both the “more-for-less” EPA pathway and Title VII’s *prima facie* requirements are obvious. This case presents important legal questions related to employer liability for sex-based pay discrimination, specifically involving employees in unique positions within an organization. And it presents an issue of first impression: whether the EPA protects employees receiving *less* money for a position requiring *more* effort, skill, or responsibility than that of a higher-paid, opposite-sex counterpart.

Additional percolation of these issues will only lead to further confusion. Unless corrected, the Fifth Circuit’s jurisprudence removes *all* employees in arguably unique positions from civil-rights wage protection in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, leaving them no remedy for pay discrimination based on gender, race, color, religion, or national origin. The Court’s immediate review is warranted, and the petition should be granted.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Fifth Circuit (App. 1a-31a) is reported at No. 22-30585, 2023 WL 5498952 (Aug. 24, 2023). The opinion of the district court (App. 32a-138a) is reported at No. 19-11793, 2022 WL 1642137 (E.D. La. May 24, 2022).

JURISDICTION

The Fifth Circuit entered judgment on August 24, 2023. No party filed a motion for rehearing. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

STATUTORY PROVISIONS AND REGULATIONS INVOLVED

The Equal Pay Act, 29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1) states in part:

(1) No employer having employees subject to any provisions of this section shall discriminate, within any establishment in which such employees are employed, between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees in such establishment at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex in such establishment for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions, except where such payment is made pursuant to (i) a seniority system; (ii) a merit system; (iii) a system which measures earnings by quantity or

quality of production; or (iv) a differential based on any other factor other than sex[.]

29 U.S.C. § 203(d) states:

“Employer” includes any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee and includes a public agency, but does not include any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer) or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.

29 C.F.R. § 1620.13(d) states:

Inequalities in pay that raise questions under the Act. It is necessary to scrutinize those inequalities in pay between employees of opposite sexes which may indicate a pattern of discrimination in wage payment that is based on sex. Thus, a serious question would be raised where such an inequality, allegedly based on a difference in job content, is in fact one in which the employee occupying the job purportedly requiring the higher degree of skill, effort, or responsibility receives the lower wage rate. Likewise, because the EPA was designed to eliminate wage rate differentials based on sex, situations will be carefully scrutinized where employees of only one sex are concentrated in the lower levels of the wage scale, and where there does not appear to be any material relationship other than sex between the lower wage rates paid to such employees and the higher rates paid to employees of the opposite sex.

29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a) states:

In general. What constitutes equal skill, equal effort, or equal responsibility cannot be precisely defined. In interpreting these key terms of the statute, the broad remedial purpose of the law must be taken into consideration. The terms constitute separate tests, each of which must be met in order for the equal pay standard to apply. It should be kept in mind that "equal" does not mean "identical." Insubstantial or minor differences in the degree or amount of skill, or effort, or responsibility required for the performance of jobs will not render the equal pay standard inapplicable. On the other hand, substantial differences, such as those customarily associated with differences in wage levels when the jobs are performed by persons of one sex only, will ordinarily demonstrate an inequality as between the jobs justifying differences in pay. However, differences in skill, effort or responsibility which might be sufficient to justify a finding that two jobs are not equal within the meaning of the EPA if the greater skill, effort, or responsibility has been required of the higher paid sex, do not justify such a finding where the greater skill, effort, or responsibility is required of the lower paid sex. In determining whether job differences are so substantial as to make jobs unequal, it is pertinent to inquire whether and to what extent significance has been given to such differences in setting the wage levels for such jobs. Such an inquiry may, for example, disclose that apparent differences between jobs have not been recognized as relevant for wage purposes and that the facts as a whole support the conclusion that the differences are too insubstantial to prevent the jobs from being equal in all significant respects under the law.

29 C.F.R. § 1620.27(a) states:

In situations where the jurisdictional prerequisites of both the EPA and title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 200e et seq., are satisfied, any violation of the Equal Pay Act is also a violation of title VII. However, title VII covers types of wage discrimination not actionable under the EPA. Therefore, an act or practice of any employer or labor organization that is not a violation of the EPA may nevertheless be a violation of title VII.

29 C.F.R. § 1620.34(a) states:

These rules and regulations shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purpose and provisions of this Act and any other Act administered by the Commission.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a), states in part:

(a) Employer practices

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer--

(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin[.]

42 U.S.C. § 1983 states:

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. The statutory background of the Equal Pay Act.

For centuries, gender-based wage discrimination plagued the American workforce, with women traditionally paid far less than men despite similarities in job function. *See Corning Glass Works v. Brennan*, 417 U.S. 188, 195 (1974). In 1963, Congress amended the Fair Labor Standards Act, adding the EPA to correct the long-standing gender-based wage gap in the workplace. *Id.* At its core, the Act mandates that employers pay employees the same for jobs requiring “equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions[.]” 29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1).

The Act has never been interpreted to require precisely identical positions to show a *prima facie* case. Instead, a showing of “substantially equal” or “nearly identical” responsibility, effort, and skill between two positions suffices. *See, e.g., E.E.O.C. v. Port Auth. of N.Y. & N.J.*, 768 F.3d 247, 255 (2d Cir. 2014) (“substantially equal” and not “identical” jobs required); *Schultz v. Wheaton Glass Co.*, 421 F.2d 259, 265 (3d Cir. 1970) (same); *Brennan v. City Stores, Inc.*, 479 F.2d 235, 239 (5th Cir. 1973) (standard lower than “absolute identity”); 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a) (“‘equal’ does not mean ‘identical’”). Such a standard precludes employers from escaping liability by making insignificant distinctions between jobs, particularly when the employer itself does not consider such distinctions pertinent in setting or paying wages. *See* 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a).

Along those lines, and for more than thirty years, the Federal Regulations¹ state that a “serious question” would be raised under the EPA where an employee receives *less* pay for a position requiring *more* skill, effort, or responsibility than the position of a counterpart of the opposite sex. *See* 29 C.F.R. §§ 1620.13-.14. Thus, an employer cannot avoid liability based on “unequal work” where “the greater skill, effort, or responsibility is required of the lower paid sex.” 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a). Citing these provisions, at least six Circuits have endorsed a “more-work-for-less-pay” pathway to EPA liability, which aligns neatly with the EPA’s remedial goal to correct the gender-based wage gap. *E.g., id.; Schultz*, 421 F.2d at 265 (EPA “was intended as broad charter of women’s rights in the economic field”).

B. The statutory background of Title VII.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 broadly protects against gender-based discrimination in the workplace, including in compensation. *See Washington Cnty. v. Gunther*, 452 U.S. 161, 170 (1981) (“Title VII’s prohibition of discriminatory employment practices was intended to be broadly inclusive[.]”). The statute makes it unlawful for an employer to “discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation ... because of such individual’s ... sex[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a). The statute contains no evidentiary tests that must be met to show a claim. *Id.*

¹ The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission promulgated these Regulations to implement federal discrimination laws. They are entitled to *Chevron* deference if directed at a statutory ambiguity and the agency’s interpretation is reasonable. *Encino Motorcars, LLC v. Navarro*, 579 U.S. 211, 220 (2016).

Nevertheless, for decades, courts across the country have used the burden-shifting framework established in *McDonnell Douglas* to evaluate discrimination claims at the summary-judgment stage. *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792, 802 (1973). Under that framework, an employee must initially provide *prima facie* evidence giving rise to an inference of discrimination, based on “facts [that] necessarily will vary in Title VII cases[.]” *Id.* at 802 n.13. The burden then “shift[s] to the employer to articulate some legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason” for the adverse conduct. *Id.* at 802. The employee must then come forward with evidence raising a fact issue as to whether the stated reason is pretextual. *Id.* at 804.

Importantly, this three-part framework “was never intended to be rigid, mechanized, or ritualistic.” *Furnco Constr. Corp. v. Waters*, 438 U.S. 567, 577 (1978). Instead, it acts only as a guide for courts to answer one key question: “whether the evidence would permit a reasonable factfinder to conclude that the plaintiff’s ... sex ... caused the ... adverse employment action.” *Ortiz v. Werner Enters., Inc.*, 834 F.3d 760, 765 (7th Cir. 2016); *see also, e.g., Brady v. Office of Sergeant at Arms*, 520 F.3d 490, 493-94 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (Kavanaugh, J.) (“[T]he *prima facie* case is a largely unnecessary sideshow” because the central question has always been whether “the employee produced sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to find that the employer’s asserted non-discriminatory reason was not the actual reason and that the employer intentionally discriminated against the employee on the basis of ... sex[.]”); *Smith v. Lockheed-Martin Corp.*, 644 F.3d 1321, 1328 (11th Cir. 2011) (“[E]stablishing the elements of the *McDonnell*

Douglas framework is not, and never was intended to be, the *sine qua non* for a plaintiff to survive a summary judgment motion in an employment discrimination case.”).

One way employees have traditionally met their Title VII *prima facie* burden is by pointing to “comparators”—similarly-situated individuals of the opposite gender who received more favorable treatment. But neither Title VII nor this Court’s precedent mandates the use of comparators—much less “nearly identical” ones—to show a *prima facie* case.

Rather, Title VII broadly reaches a whole host of situations, including where “an employer hired a woman for a unique position in the company” and paid her less than had she been male. *Gunther*, 452 U.S. at 179. In such situations, where a similarly-situated comparator may not exist, an employee may still proceed with a Title VII claim using other evidence raising an inference of discrimination. *Id.* at 179-81.

C. Facts and Procedural History

- 1. Petitioners served as the only General Counsel and Staff Attorney at LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans, during a period when Chancellor Larry Hollier exercised “carte blanche” authority over wages.**

Petitioners Katherine Muslow and Meredith Cunningham both served as in-house counsel at LSU’s Health Science Center in New Orleans, which houses six separate schools including Medicine, Nursing, and Dentistry (“LSUHSC-NO”). It is undisputed that LSU’s Board of Supervisors, which oversees all LSU

campuses, was Petitioners' employer for purposes of the EPA and Title VII claims brought against it. App. 23a n.4.

Muslow served as the General Counsel of LSUHSC-NO for 16 years, providing legal advice and services to the entire institution. R.6408, 9886, 9888, 16870.² She was one of only fifteen direct reports to LSUHSC-NO's Chancellor Larry Hollier and was treated as a vice-chancellor. R.1539, 6913, 6933, 9888. Although the LSU Board recognized that "it would be very difficult to find someone who has Ms. Muslow's experience and institutional knowledge on the open market" (R.9912), her 2016 salary of \$182,475 lagged well behind the salaries of comparable general counsel at other academic health-sciences centers, who averaged \$308,000 the same year. R.9911, 9913, 10058.

Cunningham—a staff attorney responsible for legal advice, litigation, and contract and policy work for LSUHSC-NO—reported to Muslow starting in May 2014. R.1538, 16873. Her salary stayed at \$127,500 for her entire employment, prorated based on her part-time status. R.9320, 9327. Although LSU has not disputed that the EPA and Title VII protect part-time employees, LSUHSC-NO had a policy precluding such employees (like Cunningham) from *ever* receiving an equity pay adjustment. R.16657. Hollier alone created this policy, which disproportionately affected women making up most of the part-time workforce at LSUHSC-NO. *Id.*

² "R.____" refers to the Fifth Circuit's record on appeal.

For Petitioners' relevant tenure at LSUHSC-NO, Chancellor Hollier sat at the helm, with "carte blanche" authority over everyone's salaries. His reign was marked by favoritism, nepotism, and retaliation, as reported by a 2021 internal investigation by LSU's Office of Internal Audit. That Audit found Hollier: (1) exercised "carte blanche" authority over personnel actions due to the lack of a comprehensive compensation policy; (2) changed minimum job criteria to accommodate male candidates; (3) awarded additional compensation to male employees to the detriment of female employees; and (4) presided over a workplace in which female employees were retaliated against for assisting investigators. R.4732, 4769, 4778. The investigation led to Hollier's resignation, but only after the conduct that formed the basis for Petitioners' pay-discrimination claims.

2. Pay disparities at LSUHSC-NO prompted its Human Resources Department to conduct a Market Study in 2017, which confirmed Petitioners' salaries severely lagged behind their peers.

In 2016, several years before the internal investigation that would lead to Hollier's resignation, Rosalynn Martin became the new Human Resources Director for LSUHSC-NO. She began to evaluate employee compensation and quickly discovered there was no comprehensive compensation policy. R.16632. Concerned, she commissioned the *2017 Unclassified Employee Market Study* ("Market Study"). R.9914-21, 12488-99.

The Market Study created "job families" and a hierarchical paygrade system, grouping together "similar[ly] situated" positions at LSUHSC-NO that

shared comparable skills, responsibilities, and scope. R.9917, 12491, 16641-43, 16661-62. Each paygrade had a salary range, with a minimum quartile for those with less than five years of experience, and a maximum quartile for those with more than 15 years of experience. R.9921, 10064. Evaluation of wage equity was based on the midpoint of each paygrade's salary range. R.12496, 16648, 16654.

The Market Study revealed that Muslow's 2017 salary of \$182,475 fell farther below the *minimum* for her assigned paygrade (N43, \$227,520) than any other unclassified LSUHSC-NO employee. R.10064, 16903.³ Cunningham's full-time salary equivalent of \$127,500 also fell well below the \$162,242 midpoint for her N37 paygrade. R.10064, 16901. In fact, Cunningham's N37 paygrade was later flagged by Human Resources because *all* female salaries in that paygrade were significantly below *all* male salaries, a phenomenon that could not be explained by length of service. R.12607.

While the Market Study illuminated the severe salary disparities at LSUHSC-NO, the Market Study did not even account for the "total compensation" paid to certain employees within the Chancellor's Office. Hollier awarded additional compensation or "perks," like auto allowances, and only did so for male direct reports. R.4758-59, 6652, 6664, 12520, 16552, 16601, 16606, 16611, 16659. That additional compensation (excluded from the Market Study) only exacerbated the wage disparities between men and women at LSUHSC-NO.

³ Muslow and another female were the only individuals at LSUHSC-NO placed in the N43 paygrade.

3. After the Market Study, Hollier minimally adjusted Muslow's salary first to below, and then to the bare minimum for, her paygrade—while rewarding men in his cabinet with significant raises.

In late July 2017, following the results of the Market Study, Hollier raised Muslow's salary to \$212,475, still \$15,000 *below the minimum* salary for her N43 paygrade. R.10066, 16769. Based purely on the Market Study, Muslow's 16+ years of experience and assignment to the N43 paygrade should have resulted in a salary within the third or fourth quartile—between \$315,116 and \$402,711. R.9921, 10064.

Muslow eventually discovered this below-minimum treatment and asked for the position description used to place her General Counsel position in the N43 paygrade. R.16801-03. She received an outdated “position description” that did not describe her general counsel role, but instead described the role of a staff attorney reporting to the general counsel. *Id.*

Muslow then approached Hollier about her salary, and he ultimately agreed to increase it to just the bare minimum for her paygrade (\$227,520), despite her 16+ years of experience. R.10067, 16548. Unfortunately, Muslow was not the only one to get such bare-minimum treatment. Hollier did the same to two other females in the Chancellor's Office, including his only other female direct report. He too adjusted their lagging salaries to below the minimum of their paygrades. R.9922, 9927, 16594, 16903.

That bare-minimum treatment starkly contrasted with Hollier's treatment of numerous men in the

Chancellor's Office, many of whom held positions in lower paygrades than Muslow and yet earned close to or substantially more than Muslow before and after July 2017. As a few examples:

- Edwin Murray had just two years of experience and was assigned two paygrades below Muslow (N41) at 80% full-time effort; yet, he made over \$60,000 more than Muslow in 2017, a gap that persisted by at least \$16,000 even after Muslow's raise to the minimum of her N43 paygrade. R.9922-41, 10067.
- Matt Altier also had just two years of experience and was assigned to the N41 paygrade; yet, he made \$32,000 more than Muslow until her July 2017 pay raise. R.9922-41, 10067.
- Timothy Fair was assigned to the N39 paygrade and made \$13,000 more than Muslow. R.9922-41, 10067.
- Keith Schroth was just one paygrade above Muslow (N44), but made \$172,000 more than she did despite having less experience. ROA.9928, 9937, 16750.

As for Cunningham, all three women in the N37 paygrade were paid well below the paygrade's midpoint, while the salaries of the two N37 men exceeded it. R.9928-30, 9937, 16750. And Richard Buhler was assigned to the N35 paygrade (two below Cunningham's), and his position required that he seek advice from Cunningham; yet, his salary exceeded hers by more than \$25,000. R.9922-41, 16901, 16962.

The disparities grew wider still when, in October 2018, Hollier arranged for another round of raises for eleven executives (but not Muslow), in addition to

substantial supplemental benefits only male executives received. R.16750. These pay disparities would continue through Petitioners' termination in mid-2019.

4. In 2018, LSU began consolidating legal services in its Office of General Counsel, and Petitioners were initially welcomed into that new department.

In 2018, LSU began consolidating legal-services personnel on its various campuses into the Office of General Counsel ("OGC"), overseen by Thomas Skinner. R.16836-16839. Muslow and Cunningham were to be included in this transfer. R.16842-43, 16291-24, 16911. Skinner personally welcomed Muslow to his department in December 2018, stating she would transfer over at "the same compensation level" and that the consolidation into the OGC "really should not affect [her] day to day work." R.16847-48.

Petitioners began receiving work assignments from the OGC after January 2019. R.16675, 16836-39. Muslow and Cunningham also received "welcome" emails from Skinner's assistant, who described the process to set them up in OGC's HR System. R.16738, 16916. As part of that perfunctory process, Petitioners were given employment contracts, which reflected the bare-minimum salaries they were paid under Chancellor Hollier. R.16739, 16850-52, 16817-18.

5. Immediately after Petitioners raised gender-based pay-equity concerns, Skinner stopped their transfer to the OGC, and Petitioners were terminated in what were the first purported “position retirements” in LSUHSC-NO history.

On February 15, 2019, Muslow emailed her new boss, Skinner, to raise concerns about gender-based pay inequities at LSUHSC-NO and to request a review of her and Cunningham’s salaries. R.16947-48. Skinner understood that Muslow was expressing concern that there was “potentially a pay disparity between males and females at [LSUHSC-NO].” R.16696-97.

The very next business day, Skinner rescinded Muslow’s and Cunningham’s employment contracts, stopping their transfer to the OGC. R.10083-84, 9365-66. He explicitly identified the cause of these actions as Muslow’s 2/15/19 pay-disparity email, which he described as the “straw that broke the camel’s back” because “[a]ll of a sudden now we’re into EEOC type issues[.]” ROA.16701.

Three days later, Skinner forwarded Muslow’s pay-disparity email to Hollier and suggested for the first time that Petitioners’ employment contracts could “expire[],” and did so before Petitioners signed them. R.16898. No expiration date exists on the employment contracts; instead, they contain only an “effective date” of February 1, 2019. No one ever told Petitioners that if they did not sign the employment contracts (which contained discriminatory salaries) by a particular date, their transfer to the OGC would be stopped. Rather, several times in January and into February (even after February 1, the purported

expiration date), OGC staff continued to work with Muslow and Cunningham to transfer them into the OGC's HR system. R.16715, 16743; App. 22a (Petitioners offered "substantial evidence that there was no deadline for executing the contracts").

Confused by Skinner's abrupt withdrawal email, Muslow sought reassurance from Skinner and Hollier about Petitioners' transition to the OGC in the coming months to no avail. R.16729, 16770. Instead, Petitioners were informed that their positions would be "retired"—the first such position retirements in LSUHSC-NO history. R.16727-28, 16599. After Petitioners filed EEOC charges, they received official letters signed by Hollier formalizing their termination. R. 9373, 10091. Muslow was eventually replaced by a man (Louis Colletta) with no experience and who negotiated a starting salary higher than Muslow's just two years later. R.4741-4754.

6. Petitioners sued under the EPA and Title VII, and while the Fifth Circuit reinstated their retaliation claims in part, it rejected their pay-discrimination claims at the *prima facie* stage.

Petitioners filed the underlying lawsuit, asserting claims against LSU and several individuals (like Hollier and Skinner) for retaliation and discrimination under the Equal Pay Act, Title VII, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The district court granted summary judgment for the defendants on all of Petitioners' claims. App. 137a-138a. Petitioners appealed to the Fifth Circuit, which had jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291.

After briefing and oral argument, in a 2-1 split, the panel reversed the grant of summary judgment for

LSU on Petitioners’ EPA and Title VII retaliation claims based on Skinner’s rescission of Petitioners’ employment contracts just one business day after they raised gender-pay disparity concerns. App. 25a. Those retaliation claims were remanded and are set for trial in April 2024.

All three panel members agreed, however, that Petitioners could not prove a *prima facie* Title VII or EPA pay-discrimination case because Petitioners—the only General Counsel and Staff Attorney at LSUHSC-NO—could not show a “nearly identical” comparator under Title VII nor an individual performing “equal work” under the EPA. App. 9a-16a. The panel rejected Petitioners’ contention that they established a *prima facie* case under the EPA based on LSUHSC-NO’s own Market Study, which showed men in lower paygrades with positions requiring less skill, effort, or responsibility made more money than Petitioners. App. 10a-11a, 15a-16a. And the Fifth Circuit held that Title VII did not protect these women (and, consequently, any employee) in a unique position within an organization because they had no “nearly identical” comparator to establish a *prima facie* case. App. 9a, 15a-16a. This petition for writ of certiorari followed.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. The Fifth Circuit’s decision creates a Circuit split over a significant, unanswered question regarding the scope of the Equal Pay Act.

The Fifth Circuit’s decision squarely conflicts with the decisions of other Circuits over a significant statutory question under the EPA: does the Act prevent employers from relying on “unequal work” to avoid liability where an employee provides evidence that he or she was paid *less* for a position requiring *more* skill, effort, or responsibility? At least six Circuits have answered that question “yes,” while the Fifth Circuit has now answered that question “no.” The Court should address this unanswered issue and adopt the majority view.

A. The EPA encompasses a more-for-less pathway to liability, as the Federal Regulations and six Circuits have recognized.

To address the long-standing wage gaps between men and women in the workforce, the EPA forbids employers from paying one gender less than another for “equal work” under “similar working conditions.” 29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1). Importantly, and given the broad remedial purpose of the law, 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a); *Corning Glass*, 417 U.S. at 208, the EPA’s “equal work” test has never been read to require precise identity between positions. *E.g.*, 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a) (“What constitutes equal skill, equal effort or equal responsibility cannot be precisely defined.”); *Port Auth. of N.Y.*, 768 F.3d at 255 (“substantially equal[,]” not “identical” jobs required);

Schultz, 421 F.2d at 265 (same). To hold otherwise invites mischief from employers looking to avoid liability by allowing them to rely on insignificant distinctions between jobs, even when those distinctions play no role in setting wages.

In assessing EPA claims then, how the employer treats various positions for wage purposes is important: if the employer does not use apparent distinctions between jobs to set wages, that supports a finding that such jobs are “equal” for EPA purposes. 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a). The overarching goal of an EPA inquiry is to “scrutinize those inequalities in pay between employees of opposite sexes which may indicate a pattern of discrimination in wage payment that is based on sex.” 29 C.F.R. § 1620.13(d).

Along those lines and for more than thirty years, the Federal Regulations identify not only an “equal work” pathway to EPA liability, but also a more-work-for-less-pay pathway. The latter precludes an employer from relying on “unequal work” to avoid liability where “the greater skill, effort, or responsibility is required of the lower paid sex.” 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a); *see also id.* § 1620.13(d). In other words, an employer cannot sidestep liability by pointing to differences in job functions that only reflect an employee’s *higher* level of skill, effort, or responsibility to justify that employee’s *lower* pay.

At least six Circuits have cited these Regulations to recognize this *prima facie* pathway to liability:

- **Fourth Circuit:** Upholding jury findings of EPA violations, where the employee had additional responsibilities beyond those of a male counterpart. *Brinkley-Obu v. Hughes*

Training, Inc., 36 F.3d 336, 342 & n.12 (4th Cir. 1994).

- **Sixth Circuit:** “The district court properly rejected the VA’s argument that the jobs of NPs and PAs are not substantially equal because NPs possess *greater* education and skill.” *Beck-Wilson v. Principi*, 441 F.3d 353, 360 (6th Cir. 2006).
- **Seventh Circuit:** Employee sufficiently alleged *prima facie* EPA case based on allegations “that she was paid less for work that was equal to, if not more demanding than, the work performed” by a male counterpart. *Lauderdale v. Illinois Dep’t of Human Servs.*, 876 F.3d 904, 907-08 (7th Cir. 2017).
- **Ninth Circuit:** Plaintiff’s “additional administrative duties” did not remove her complaint from the EPA’s reach. *Hein v. Oregon College of Educ.*, 718 F.2d 910, 917 (9th Cir. 1983).
- **Tenth Circuit:** Reversing summary judgment on EPA claim, noting that “the fact that a female employee performed additional duties beyond a male comparator does not defeat the employee’s *prima facie* case under the EPA.” *Riser v. QEP Energy*, 776 F.3d 1191, 1197 (10th Cir. 2015).
- **Eleventh Circuit:** Employee established a *prima facie* EPA case in part because “we believe a jury could conclude that plaintiff’s position, because of its diverse components, took greater effort than did the controller’s

relatively homogenous job tasks.” *Mulhall v. Advance Sec., Inc.*, 19 F.3d 586, 594 (11th Cir. 1994).⁴

These holdings from six Circuits inhibit employers from creatively trying to avoid the EPA’s equal-pay dictates, as the Ninth Circuit explained decades ago:

If an individual’s Equal Pay Act claim could be defeated by showing that the plaintiff has additional duties that are not performed by the employees of the opposite sex, employers could easily subvert the intent of the Act by assigning additional duties to potential plaintiffs.

Hein, 718 F.2d at 917.

A more-for-less pathway therefore neatly aligns with the EPA’s overarching remedial goal to eliminate discriminatory gender-based pay practices. Formal recognition of this pathway ensures the EPA protects all workers, including those in highly-skilled positions whose salaries inexplicably fall behind those of opposite-sex employees in lower-skilled positions.

B. Petitioners used this well-established more-for-less pathway to support their *prima facie* EPA showing.

The more-for-less pathway formed a core part of Petitioners’ *prima facie* EPA case. Petitioners pointed

⁴ Citing the predecessor version of the Regulations, the Third Circuit has also rejected a district court’s finding that two positions were unequal because “[t]o the extent that the beauticians perform additional duties[,] they are duties involving higher skill and greater effort.” *Usery v. Allegheny Cnty. Inst. Dist.*, 544 F.2d 148, 152 (3d Cir. 1976).

to LSUHSC-NO's own Market Study and the testimony of the Study's author (HR Director Rosalyn Martin), both of which confirmed that the Market Study grouped positions because they: “[r]equir[ed] similar knowledge, skills and abilities (competencies)[,]” “possess[ed] associated and related key behaviors[,]” and “[h]a[d] similar market competitive pay characteristics and conditions.” R.9917. Positions in the same paygrade or job family were therefore “similarly situated” according to LSU; and positions assigned to lower paygrades “ha[d] lesser responsibilities and work or whatever than someone who is in a higher paygrade[.]” R.16641-42, 16662.

Importantly, after LSU assigned positions to paygrades and job families, it disregarded “apparent differences between [those] jobs ... for wage purposes[.]” 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a). That, in turn, means that positions within the same paygrade or job family should be treated as “being equal in all significant respects under the law.” *Id.*; *see generally E.E.O.C. v. Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.*, 988 F.2d 1564, 1571 (11th Cir. 1993) (employer’s grading system already did the work of “measur[ing] the knowledge and skill required in each position” in Title VII context).

Using LSU’s own position groupings, Petitioners identified male comparators in lower paygrades (meaning LSU viewed their positions as requiring *less* skill, effort, or responsibility) who made more money than Petitioners. Edwin Murray, for example, was in the same “Leadership” job family as Muslow but in a lower paygrade; yet, he made more money than she did despite having only two years of experience

compared to her sixteen. R.9923. Timothy Fair was also in a lower paygrade and made more money than Muslow, even though he too had less experience. R.9922-41. And Muslow's successor (Louis Colletta) negotiated for a salary higher than Muslow's just two years later, even though he had no experience at a university or academic health-sciences center at all. Within a year, Colletta crafted a "new" non-competitive position for himself, making \$36,000 more than Muslow ever made, even though this new position fell two paygrades below hers (N41 versus N43). R.10166-67.

Muslow did not stop there though—she also offered other evidence showing a "pattern of discrimination in wage payment that is based on sex(.)" 29 C.F.R. § 1620.13(d). She identified two other women within the Chancellor's Office who also received below-minimum salary treatment, just like her. And she proffered men in paygrades just one level higher than hers who made significantly more money. R.9928, 16750. Keith Schroth, for example, was in the same job family and just one paygrade above Muslow, his position required no advanced degree, and he had far less experience. Yet, he made \$170,000 more than Muslow. R.9928, 9937, 16750. Because LSU placed Muslow in the N43 paygrade (along with only one other woman) based on an incorrect, severely-dated position description, the significantly higher salaries of men just one paygrade above Muslow further support a pattern of pay discrimination against women at LSUHSC-NO. R.16801-03.

As for Cunningham, the salaries of all three women in her N37 paygrade fell below the midpoint, while the salaries of the two N37 men exceeded it.

R.9923-24, 10064. Not even LSUHSC-NO could explain those discrepancies, which were not based on length of service. R.12606-07; 29 C.F.R. § 1620.13(d) (“[S]ituations will be carefully scrutinized where employees of only one sex are concentrated in the lower levels of the wage scale, and where there does not appear to be any material relationship other than sex between the lower wage rates paid to such employees and the higher rates paid to employees of the opposite sex.”). And Cunningham pointed to individuals like Richard Buhler, who was assigned to a lower paygrade and yet made \$25,000 more than she did. R.10139-44, 16962.

This evidence—including LSUHSC-NO’s own study and treatment of positions for wage purposes—at least raised a fact issue on Petitioners’ *prima facie* EPA case. 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a); *e.g.*, *Beck-Wilson*, 441 F.3d at 363 (“Moreover, whether two positions are substantially equal for EPA purposes is a question of fact for the jury.”); *Fallon v. State of Ill.*, 882 F.2d 1206, 1208 (7th Cir. 1989) (“Whether two jobs require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and are performed under similar working conditions is a factual determination.”). That should have then shifted the summary-judgment burden to LSU to prove that the alleged pay disparities arose from an enumerated EPA affirmative defense. 29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1); *Corning Glass*, 417 U.S. at 196-97. As explained in briefing below, LSU could not meet that burden,⁵ but the Fifth Circuit never required LSU to try.

⁵ LSU cannot prove any EPA affirmative defense as a matter of law because: (1) seniority cannot explain why Muslow’s salary

C. The Fifth Circuit’s rejection of Petitioners’ claims creates a Circuit split on the more-for-less pathway to EPA liability, which this Court should address.

Ignoring Petitioners’ more-for-less showing, the Fifth Circuit instead looked solely at whether Petitioners identified another individual performing precisely “equal work” as the only General Counsel and Staff Attorney at LSUHSC-NO. App.11a-16a. To find they did not, the court pointed to every possible distinction between Petitioners and their proffered counterparts—ignoring that LSUHSC-NO’s own Market Study disregarded those distinctions for wage purposes. *Id.* That myopic analysis led the Fifth Circuit to reject Petitioners’ EPA claims at the *prima facie* stage.

The Fifth Circuit’s reasoning means that high-level women executives and lawyers—like Muslow—can *never* bring an EPA claim because no individual in the entire institution performs a job indistinguishable from theirs. That is precisely the sort of too-demanding gloss other Circuits have warned against. *Beck-Wilson*, 441 F.3d at 363 (“The text of the EPA may not be brushed with such a

was at the bottom of her paygrade despite 16+ years of experience, while males with far less experience and in lower paygrades were more highly compensated than Muslow dollar-for-dollar and within their paygrades; (2) no contemporaneous documentation supports any “performance” reason for Muslow’s below-minimum compensation, and no performance allegations exist for Cunningham whatsoever; and (3) LSU never raised any other factor to justify Petitioners’ lower compensation. *See* Appellants’ Op. Br. 51-52; Reply Br. 25-30.

demanding gloss’ as to suggest that plaintiffs’ *prima facie* case fails because each one has not identified ‘one specific individual who constitutes a *perfect* male comparator.’” (citation omitted, emphasis in original)).

Ironically though, the Fifth Circuit’s analysis only underscores why a more-for-less pathway should suffice to establish *prima facie* liability. When considering Edwin Murray, for example, the Fifth Circuit found his position unequal to Muslow’s because his position did not require a Juris Doctorate degree, while hers did. App. 11a-12a. That only reinforces what Petitioners said all along—that Muslow’s position required more skill, effort, or responsibility, just as the Market Study indicated. Yet, she was paid less than Murray. Likewise, in analyzing Cunningham’s proffered comparator, Richard Buhler, the Fifth Circuit focused on distinctions that again underscored the higher-skilled nature of Cunningham’s position, while disregarding evidence that Buhler had to seek advice from her when necessary. App. 14a-15a. Not once did the Fifth Circuit address Cunningham’s argument that every male in her paygrade made more than every female, which alone sufficed to shift the burden to LSU to explain why.

The Fifth Circuit’s too-narrow view of what it takes for *prima facie* liability cannot be squared with the EPA’s remedial purpose to root out discrimination that has led to the continued wage gap between males and females. *Corning Glass*, 417 U.S. at 208; 29 C.F.R. § 1620.14(a). It cannot be squared with the Federal Regulations, which “shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purpose and provisions of” the EPA. 29 C.F.R. § 1620.34(a). And it cannot be squared with the

authority from at least six other Circuits recognizing a more-for-less pathway to EPA liability. *See Section I.A, supra.*

This Court should grant review to address whether the EPA allows a more-for-less pathway to liability, thereby resolving the Circuit split created by the Fifth Circuit’s opinion.

II. The Fifth Circuit’s requirement of a “nearly identical” comparator for a *prima facie* Title VII pay-discrimination claim conflicts with the statute, this Court’s precedent, and the holdings of other Circuits.

A second issue plagues the Fifth Circuit’s decision: in holding that Petitioners must show a “nearly identical” comparator to establish a *prima facie* Title VII claim, the Fifth Circuit improperly grafted the EPA’s “equal work” pathway onto Title VII. This Court prohibited precisely that in *Gunther*, and for good reason. To require, as the Fifth Circuit has, that an employee show a “nearly identical” comparator excludes an entire class of employees—those holding unique and oftentimes high-level positions—from Title VII’s broad protections. Neither the Act nor this Court’s precedent supports that result. Review is independently warranted on this issue to correct the Fifth Circuit’s too-narrow view of Title VII’s reach and too-rigid application of the *McDonnell Douglas* *prima facie* framework.

A. *Gunther* eliminated the need to show a comparator by holding that Title VII protects employees holding unique positions within an organization.

Title VII has long been held to have a broader reach than other anti-discrimination laws, including the EPA. *Gunther*, 452 U.S. at 170 (“Title VII’s prohibition of discriminatory employment practices was intended to be broadly inclusive[.]”); *City of Los Angeles, Dept. of Water & Power v. Manhart*, 435 U.S. 702, 707 n.13 (1978) (“In forbidding employers to discriminate against individuals because of their sex, Congress intended to strike at the entire spectrum of disparate treatment of men and women resulting from sex stereotypes.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); 29 C.F.R. § 1620.27(a) (“[T]itle VII covers types of wage discrimination not actionable under the EPA.”).

That broad approach stems directly from Title VII’s language, which prohibits gender-based discrimination in compensation without qualification. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a). Title VII is silent on the requirements needed to establish a pay-discrimination case; for example, it says nothing about the need for a “comparator.”

So even though courts routinely use the *McDonnell Douglas* framework to assess a plaintiff’s Title VII *prima facie* case, that framework was “never intended to be rigid, mechanized, or ritualistic.” *Furnco*, 438 U.S. at 577. Instead, that framework applies flexibly in a way that imposes only a minimal burden on plaintiffs to establish their initial *prima facie* case. E.g., *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harvard College*, 600 U.S. 181,

256 (2023) (Thomas, J., concurring) (Title VII’s *prima facie* showing is “minimal”); *Johnson v. Schmid*, 750 F. App’x 12, 17 (2d Cir. 2018) (same); *Smith*, 644 F.3d at 1328 (“[E]stablishing the elements of the *McDonnell Douglas* framework is not, and never was intended to be, the *sine qua non* for a plaintiff to survive a summary judgment motion in an employment discrimination case.”); *Brady*, 520 F.3d at 493-94 (Kavanaugh, J.) (“[T]he *prima facie* case is a largely unnecessary sideshow” because the central question has always been whether “the employee produced sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to find that the employer’s asserted non-discriminatory reason was not the actual reason and that the employer intentionally discriminated against the employee on the basis of ... sex[.]”).

This Court’s *Gunther* decision stressed the need for that flexible initial inquiry. There, this Court rejected a too-rigid comparator requirement for a *prima facie* case because it would mean that “a woman who is discriminatorily underpaid could obtain no relief—no matter how egregious the discrimination might be—unless her employer also employed a man in an equal job in the same establishment, at a higher rate of pay.” *Gunther*, 452 U.S. at 178.

Following Title VII’s plain and broad language, as well as *Gunther*’s dictates, at least four Circuits have since held that employees may establish a *prima facie* pay-discrimination claim without showing a comparator at all, much less the Fifth Circuit’s “nearly identical” one. E.g., *Lenzi v. Systemax, Inc.*, 944 F.3d 97, 110 (2d Cir. 2019); *Noonan v. Consol. Shoe Co., Inc.*, 84 F.4th 566, 573 (4th Cir. 2023) (plaintiff “doesn’t need a male comparator to establish a prima

facie case of pay discrimination"); *Birch v. Cuyahoga Cnty. Prob. Ct.*, 392 F.3d 151, 165-66 (6th Cir. 2004) (requiring "plaintiff, as part of her *prima facie* case, to produce evidence that comparably situated employees of the opposite sex were treated more favorably (i.e. received unequal pay for equal work) would directly conflict with the Court's holding" in *Gunther*); *Almond v. Unified Sch. Dist. No. 501*, 665 F.3d 1174, 1181 (10th Cir. 2011) (employee can bring claim even "if there are no similarly situated co-workers").

The Fifth Circuit has once again taken the opposite approach. And to the extent other Circuits have too, that only deepens the split and bolsters the need for review by this Court.⁶

B. Ignoring *Gunther*, the Fifth Circuit requires employees to meet a too-onerous "nearly identical" comparator standard to establish a *prima facie* case under Title VII.

Petitioners fully briefed *Gunther* to the Fifth Circuit; but the opinion does not mention the case at all. Not once. Instead, the panel relied on a line of Fifth Circuit authority mandating employees show a "nearly identical" comparator to establish a *prima facie* Title VII pay-discrimination case. App. 9a. And because Petitioners were the only General Counsel

⁶ Precedent from the Seventh and Eleventh Circuits indicates they too require an employee to show a comparator at the *prima facie* stage, though notably not a "nearly identical" one like the Fifth Circuit. *E.g., Chen v. Nw. Univ.*, 175 F. App'x 24, 26-27 (7th Cir. 2005) (similarly situated); *Lewis v. City of Union City, Georgia*, 918 F.3d 1213, 1224 (11th Cir. 2019) (similarly situated in all material respects).

and Staff Attorney at LSUHSC-NO, the Fifth Circuit barred their claims at the outset for lack of such a comparator. App. 15a.

By requiring an employee to show a “nearly identical” comparator to survive summary judgment, the Fifth Circuit has impermissibly raised the bar for Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi employees. The Fifth Circuit’s reasoning necessarily excludes those in unique positions from Title VII’s broad protections against discrimination, whether based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

That decision runs afoul of Title VII’s broad language and remedial purpose, and it cannot be squared with this Court’s precedent.

Title VII as a purely textual matter does not impose any specific evidentiary requirements on employees. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2. It says nothing about the need for a comparator. Instead, the Act’s broad language strikes at the entire gamut of gender-based pay-discrimination practices. *Id.*

So, while the disparate treatment of similarly-situated comparators can establish a *prima facie* case under the Court-created *McDonnell Douglas* framework, Title VII does not mandate that showing. *E.g., Lindsay v. Yates*, 578 F.3d 407, 417-18 (6th Cir. 2009) (“But while a discriminatory inference is *usually*, and perhaps most readily, generated through evidence of unfavorable treatment of the minority plaintiff vis-à-vis similarly-situated individuals, *McDonnell Douglas* and its progeny do not require this *always* be the case as the Yateses contend.” (emphasis in original)). At bottom, an employee need only produce evidence sufficient to allow a reasonable

inference that improper discrimination occurred. *E.g.*, *Brady*, 520 F.3d at 493-94.

This Court confirmed as much in *Gunther*, holding that Title VII covers employees holding unique positions within an organization. 452 U.S. at 178-79; *see also*, *e.g.*, *Noonan*, 84 F.4th at 573. Such uniquely positioned individuals will be hard-pressed to find any comparator at all, much less a “nearly identical” one. Yet, *Gunther* made clear that Title VII protects those employees from unlawful pay discrimination. 452 U.S. at 178-79.

Without mentioning *Gunther* at all, the Fifth Circuit has done precisely what *Gunther* prohibited—it grafted the EPA’s “equal work” pathway onto Title VII. *Id.*; *see also* *Lenzi*, 944 F.3d at 110 (“[G]rafting the EPA’s equal-work standard onto Title VII … finds no support in the text of Title VII and would be inconsistent with Title VII’s broad remedial purpose[.]”). The Fifth Circuit’s comparator requirements under both Acts are now indistinguishable. *Compare* App. 9a (“nearly identical” comparator required for Title VII), *with* *Brennan*, 479 F.2d at 238 (“substantially” identical comparator required for EPA). But *Gunther* specifically rejected that outcome as “flatly inconsistent with our past interpretations of Title VII as ‘prohibit[ing] all practices in whatever form which create inequality in employment opportunity due to discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, or national origin.’” 452 U.S. at 180 (citation omitted).

What is more, the Fifth Circuit’s approach runs afoul of *Gunther*’s mandate to “avoid interpretations of Title VII that deprive victims of discrimination of a remedy, without clear congressional mandate.” 452

U.S. at 178. There is no congressional mandate that an employee show a “nearly identical” comparator. And the Fifth Circuit’s too-high burden will inexorably deprive those in unique positions within organizations of a remedy for unlawful discrimination. That approach undermines Title VII’s broadly-remedial purpose and approach, which “is essential to overcoming and undoing the effect of discrimination[.]” *Id.*

This case therefore presents the ideal vehicle for this Court to reject the Fifth Circuit’s too-onerous Title VII *prima facie* standard, as other Circuits have already done. *See, e.g., Jackson v. FedEx Corp. Servs., Inc.*, 518 F.3d 388, 396-97 (6th Cir. 2008) (rejecting overly narrow “formulation of the similarly situated standard” because it would remove plaintiffs in unique positions “from the protective reach of the antidiscrimination laws”); *Pantoja v. Am. NTN Bearing Mfg. Corp.*, 495 F.3d 840, 845-46 (7th Cir. 2007) (“[T]he plaintiff should have to show only that the members of the comparison group are sufficiently comparable to her to suggest that she was singled out for worse treatment” (citation omitted)); *Lewis*, 918 F.3d at 1126-27 (rejecting “nearly-identical standard” as “too strict”).

Had the Fifth Circuit employed the correct and flexible analysis dictated by this Court in *Gunther* and *Furnco*, Petitioners offered more than sufficient evidence to raise an inference of unlawful discrimination and thus survive summary judgment. LSU’s own Market Study created “similarly situated” comparators with its grouping of positions into hierarchical paygrades and job families. Petitioners used that Study to show they not only were paid out

of line with the Study's dictates, but also to identify male counterparts in the same or lower paygrades making far more money than they did. And Petitioners went a step further, identifying specific individuals (including Muslow's successor and those with overlapping job functions) whose preferential treatment satisfied Petitioners' minimal *prima facie* burden.

In fact, the same evidence Petitioners used to show the more-for-less *prima facie* pathway to EPA liability (see Sections I.B, C, *supra*) also, at a minimum, established a *prima facie* Title VII case. *See* 29 C.F.R. § 1620.27(a) ("In situations where the jurisdictional prerequisites of both the EPA and title VII ... are satisfied, any violation of the Equal Pay Act is also a violation of title VII."); *Mulhall*, 19 F.3d at 598 ("Clearly, if plaintiff makes a *prima facie* case under the EPA, she simultaneously establishes facts necessary to go forward on a Title VII claim."); *Beck-Wilson*, 441 F.3d at 370 (because "plaintiffs defeated the [defendant's] motion for summary judgment on the EPA claim, the district court's decision to grant summary judgment to the [defendant] on [plaintiff's] Title VII claim must also be reversed").⁷

The petition should be granted to correct the Fifth Circuit's unduly-rigid and conflicting Title VII

⁷ *But see Earle v. Aramark Corp.*, 247 F. App'x 519, 523-24 (5th Cir. 2007) ("Earle's reliance on the Equal Pay Act is also misplaced because she sued under Title VII, which has different standards for establishing a *prima facie* case."); *Fallon v. Illinois*, 882 F.2d 1206, 1213-18 (7th Cir. 1989) (noting confusion on whether EPA liability automatically establishes Title VII liability and adopting approach analyzing each claim independently).

jurisprudence, as well as dispel any confusion over the interplay of the *prima facie* standards for Title VII and EPA claims.

III. The federal statutory questions presented are important, have created a split among the Circuits, and should be finally decided by this Court.

The protection of employees against gender-based discrimination is of paramount importance to the American workforce. So, too, are the questions presented in this case. The Fifth Circuit's too-rigid standards for EPA and Title VII pay-discrimination liability cannot be squared with the Acts' language and broadly-remedial purposes, this Court's jurisprudence, and the holdings of other Circuits. Most importantly, it detrimentally impacts employees in unique, and oftentimes high-level, positions within organizations, closing the courthouse doors to those individuals for no other reason than their performance of irreplicable work.

This case presents an excellent vehicle to decide recurring questions under both Acts. Petitioners squarely presented these issues both to the district court and the Fifth Circuit. And the Fifth Circuit's opinion makes clear that it rejects a more-for-less pathway to EPA liability and places a higher burden on Title VII workers than the Act or this Court's precedent allows.

CONCLUSION

The petition for writ of certiorari should be granted. Petitioners respectfully request any other relief to which they may be entitled.

Respectfully Submitted,

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

[Filed: August 24, 2023]

No. 22-30585

KATHERINE MUSLOW; MEREDITH CUNNINGHAM,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

versus

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS;

THOMAS SKINNER, *in his individual capacity;*

LARRY HOLLIER; JOHN HARMAN; CARLTON JONES, III,
also known as TREY JONES,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Louisiana

USDC No. 2:19-CV-11793

Before KING, SMITH, and ELROD, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:*

Katherine Muslow and Meredith Cunningham, the plaintiffs-appellants, brought numerous gender discrimination and retaliation claims against their former employer and some of its employees, the defendants-

* This opinion is not designated for publication. See 5TH CIR.
R. 47.5.

appellees, after their positions were terminated as part of a university-wide consolidation. The district court granted summary judgment in favor of the defendants on all claims, which Muslow and Cunningham appeal. Finding that one of Muslow’s and Cunningham’s allegations of retaliation against their employer, the university, should have survived, we REVERSE in part the district court’s summary judgment. We otherwise AFFIRM the judgment of the district court and REMAND the case for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

I.

Plaintiffs-appellants Katherine Muslow and Meredith Cunningham (“Plaintiffs”) served the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center in New Orleans (“LSUHSC”) as, respectively, General Counsel from 2002 to 2019 and part-time staff attorney from 2014 to 2019. LSUHSC houses the Louisiana State University system’s schools of medicine, dentistry, and public health, among others, and is governed by the Board of Supervisors for Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (“LSU”). In mid-2019, Plaintiffs’ positions were retired from LSUHSC as part of LSU’s consolidation of its legal team, and this employment dispute arose shortly thereafter.

LSU formally began its consolidation of all legal positions outside of the LSU Office of General Counsel (“OGC”), including Muslow’s and Cunningham’s positions at LSUHSC, with its December 10, 2018 revision of Permanent Memorandum-72 (“PM-72”), which provided that “University employees with legal degrees, but working outside of the Office of General Counsel, are not authorized to provide legal advice to or on behalf of [LSU].” However, Muslow was aware of this consolidation as early as August 6, 2018, when she

received a message discussing the imminent integration of LSUHSC legal functions into OGC, of which she made Cunningham aware the next day. Thomas Skinner, Vice President of Legal Affairs and General Counsel at OGC, later contacted Muslow on December 19, again notifying her of the consolidation and outlining the plan to transition her position to OGC at the same compensation level she received at LSUHSC. Several weeks later, on January 8, 2019, Plaintiffs met with Skinner and Carlton “Trey” Jones, III, OGC Deputy General Counsel, to discuss the consolidation and their upcoming transfer to OGC.

On January 18, OGC’s business manager reached out to Muslow and Cunningham to facilitate the transfer of their positions to OGC. They were informed that, to get set up in LSU’s system, they would “have to go through the entire recruiting process, from the job application through collecting all of the documents required for new employees.” As part of that process, they would have to provide “[a] transcript and completed employment contract” “to move forward with processing the Hire transaction.” On January 22, Plaintiffs were provided with unexecuted employment contracts for signature that listed effective dates of February 1, 2019. The contracts offered Muslow and Cunningham appointments at the same rank they held at LSUHSC and the same salary: \$227,520 for Muslow and \$76,500 for Cunningham at 60% part-time employment.

Muslow and Cunningham submitted the requested job applications but did not execute their employment contracts. This was despite multiple reminders from OGC’s business manager, including a February 12 message to Cunningham—which Cunningham shared with Muslow—that LSU was “trying to time the

termination and hire transactions so there is not a lapse in pay or benefits.” Instead, Muslow emailed Skinner on February 15, copying Cunningham, and requested that Plaintiffs’ salaries be revisited before they executed the proposed employment contracts. She asked that, based on the findings of LSUHSC’s 2017 Unclassified Employee Market Study (the “Study”), their salaries should be increased to \$375,000 for Muslow and to \$204,748 (at 80% part-time employment) for Cunningham.

The Study had been conducted by LSUHSC in 2017 to evaluate and update the pay structure for unclassified positions such as those then held by Muslow and Cunningham. As part of the Study, LSUHSC created a job worth hierarchy wherein every unclassified position was assigned a relative pay grade within the LSUHSC pay grid, which defined the amount of pay an employee would receive. Positions were also categorized, based on certain characteristics, into “job families”: jobs within each family purportedly required “similar knowledge, skills and abilities (competencies).”

The Study placed the staff attorney position in the “Administrative Professional Non-Clinical” job family and the N37 pay grade, corresponding to a salary range of \$119,736 (minimum), \$162,242 (midpoint), and \$204,748 (maximum). As a staff attorney, Cunningham was tasked with providing or assisting in the provision of legal counsel to LSUHSC; participating and assisting in litigation; reviewing, preparing, and approving contracts; assisting in reviewing, drafting, and modifying policies and procedures; and assisting in developing training materials and conducting training on legal matters. The position required a Juris Doctor degree and membership in, or eligibility for admission to, the Louisiana State Bar, as well as five years of relevant

legal experience. Cunningham's annualized salary at the time of the Study, \$127,500, exceeded the N37 pay grade minimum.

The General Counsel position was placed in the "Leadership" job family and the N43 pay grade, corresponding to a salary range of \$227,520 (minimum), \$315,116 (midpoint), and \$402,711 (maximum). As General Counsel, Muslow had several responsibilities, including providing strategic support and legal guidance for LSUHSC; acting as advisor on legal matters; performing administrative filings; conducting research and analysis of current and critical legal issues; and working to ensure organizational compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. She was required to possess a Juris Doctor degree, a license to practice law in Louisiana, and three years' experience as a practicing attorney. As part of this role, she supervised one part-time attorney, Cunningham. At the time of the Study, Muslow earned \$182,475, such that her salary did not meet her position's pay grade minimum. To correct this disparity, Muslow's base pay was increased to \$227,520, the N43 pay grade minimum, effective July 1, 2017.

The Study was not the only support on which Muslow relied in making her request that her and Cunningham's salaries be revisited: she also stated in her message to Skinner that such salary adjustments were "overdue and necessary to ameliorate an environment at the [LSU]HSC that has not seemed historically to view equity as potentially a gendered issue." Three days—and only one business day—later, LSU rescinded both offers pending further review because, Muslow and Cunningham were told, "[n]o signed copy [of each respective employment contract] has been received and the effective date has passed."

On March 1, Muslow emailed Skinner and Larry Hollier, LSUHSC's Chancellor, requesting a status update regarding Plaintiffs' transfers to OGC. An hour later, Skinner emailed Hollier, restating OGC's plan to hire two OGC attorney positions to be stationed at LSUHSC and retire existing LSUHSC counsel positions and stating that Plaintiffs' offers were rescinded "after neither executed the [employment] contracts." He also indicated that OGC intended to advertise the General Counsel and staff attorney positions, for which Muslow and Cunningham could apply and would receive the same consideration as any other applicant. Hollier then forwarded Skinner's email to Plaintiffs and added that, "[i]n accordance with revised PM-72, [LSUHSC] will retire [its] existing legal positions by June 30, 2019." Muslow replied on March 6, reiterating her and Cunningham's position and seeking confirmation that they were "active candidates" for the OGC positions.

Several weeks later, Hollier again notified Muslow and Cunningham that their positions at LSUHSC would be retired and their employment terminated on June 30 and invited them to apply for the new OGC positions. Then, on March 26, Muslow filed a complaint with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"). She stated her belief that she was discriminated against by LSU based on, *inter alia*, her gender and age. In her view, she was "historically underpaid compared to [her] male peers" as evidenced by the Study and her offer of transfer to OGC was rescinded after she "requested a salary review to bring [her] salary in compliance with the data" in the Study. In a supplemental letter to the EEOC, signed by Muslow and Cunningham, Plaintiffs indicated that Muslow's original submission was also brought on Cunningham's behalf. The letter also clarified that, as

of March 26, “no steps to centralize [LSU’s legal] operations ha[d] been taken (e.g., no meetings, plans for workflow, consolidation of documents, remote support to our campus, etc.).”

Plaintiffs never applied for the advertised OGC positions, and Muslow told Jones—after he asked if Plaintiffs would nonetheless like to be considered for the positions—that, “[u]nless [her] position [was] going to be compensated as dictated by the market study done at [LSUHSC], . . . you do not have my permission to treat me as an ‘applicant’ for a position I have held going on eighteen years now. [Cunningham] concurs.” Cunningham’s at-will employment eventually ended on June 30, and Muslow’s employment ended on July 15. Following Muslow’s termination, OGC hired Louis Colletta as LSUHSC Chief Counsel at an annual salary of \$182,500, while the staff attorney position was never filled.

Muslow and Cunningham filed suit in the Eastern District of Louisiana on July 22, 2019, against LSU, Hollier, Skinner, and Jon Harman, LSUHSC’s Vice Chancellor of Finance and Administration, with Jones later added as a defendant in an amended complaint (collectively, “Defendants”). Following motion practice, several claims remained at the summary judgment stage: (1) gender discrimination in violation of Title VII against LSU; (2) gender discrimination in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Harman and Hollier; (3) gender discrimination in violation of the Equal Pay Act against LSU, Hollier, Harman, and Skinner; (4) retaliation in violation of Title VII against LSU; and (5) retaliation in violation of the Equal Pay Act against LSU, Hollier, Skinner, and Jones.

The district court granted summary judgment for Defendants on all counts. On appeal, Muslow and

Cunningham argue that the district court erred in granting summary judgment in favor of Defendants on their various gender discrimination and retaliation claims. They also request that the case be reassigned on remand because the district court, in their view, improperly discredited evidence and expressed disdain for their claims.

II.

We review the district court's grant of summary judgment *de novo*. *Watkins v. Tregre*, 997 F.3d 275, 281 (5th Cir. 2021). We shall affirm “if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law,” FED. R. Civ. P. 56(a), viewing all evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmovant and drawing all reasonable inferences in that party’s favor. *Watkins*, 997 F.3d at 281. At the same time, “[t]he party opposing summary judgment is required to identify specific evidence in the record and to articulate the precise manner in which that evidence supports his or her claim.” *Diaz v. Kaplan Higher Educ., L.L.C.*, 820 F.3d 172, 176 (5th Cir. 2016) (alteration in original) (quoting *Ragas v. Tenn. Gas Pipeline Co.*, 136 F.3d 455, 458 (5th Cir. 1998)).

III.

We first consider Plaintiffs’ claims of gender discrimination against LSU, Harman, and Hollier under Title VII and 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and then we consider their corresponding claims against LSU, Harman, Hollier, and Jones under the Equal Pay Act.

Title VII prohibits employers from intentionally discriminating against individuals with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of their gender or membership in another

protected class. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). Section 1983 has a wider reach, though it similarly prohibits parties acting under color of state law from violating federal anti-discrimination laws. *See Whiting v. Jackson State Univ.*, 616 F.2d 116, 121 (5th Cir. 1980). In this way, Title VII and § 1983 are “parallel causes of action” requiring essentially the same inquiry. *Lauderdale v. Tex. Dep’t of Crim. Just.*, 512 F.3d 157, 166 (5th Cir. 2007). Both require that a plaintiff show, as part of her prima facie case, that she was a member of a protected class who was paid less than a non-member for work requiring “substantially the same responsibility.” *Mitchell v. Mills*, 895 F.3d 365, 370 (5th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Taylor v. United Parcel Serv., Inc.*, 554 F.3d 510, 522 (5th Cir. 2008)). Then, pursuant to the burden-shifting framework outlined in *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973), the burden shifts to the employer to articulate a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for its actions. *Taylor*, 554 F.3d at 522. Thereafter, the plaintiff must show that the employer’s proffered explanation is pretextual. *Id.*

To satisfy her burden at the prima facie stage, a plaintiff must establish that her circumstances are “nearly identical” to those of a better-paid employee who is not a member of the protected class.” *Id.* at 523; *see also Mitchell*, 895 F.3d at 370–71. “In making this determination, a variety of factors are considered, including job responsibilities, experience, and qualifications.” *Mitchell*, 895 F.3d at 371. These factors need not be identical for both the plaintiff and her proffered comparator, however, as such a requirement would be “essentially insurmountable”—“it would only be in the rarest of circumstances that the situations of two employees would be totally identical.” *Lee v. Kan. City S. Ry. Co.*, 574 F.3d 253, 260 (5th Cir. 2009). This inquiry is often reserved for the factfinder, but only

when a plaintiff has produced evidence sufficient for a reasonable factfinder to conclude that the plaintiff and her proffered comparator are similarly situated. *Morris v. Town of Indep.*, 827 F.3d 396, 402 (5th Cir. 2016). Otherwise, summary judgment is appropriate.

The district court held that Muslow and Cunningham failed to identify proper comparators, *i.e.*, male employees who were paid more for sufficiently similar work. Plaintiffs contend that this was in error, pointing to several individuals who were employed at LSUHSC at the same time as they were, who they believe are comparators. In support of their comparisons, Plaintiffs principally rely on the Study to demonstrate that they and their purported comparators were similarly situated, as well as limited references to the relative job experience or qualifications of specific male employees.

Muslow and Cunningham argue that, for purposes of Title VII, LSUHSC's Study is "important, if not dispositive." While the Study is instructive, it does not resolve whether Plaintiffs and their proffered comparators occupy nearly identical positions. We have previously held as much in *Brennan v. Victoria Bank and Trust Co.*, a case concerning an alleged pay disparity between male and female bank tellers brought under the equal pay provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. 493 F.2d 896 (5th Cir. 1974). There, the record included the bank's internal assessment and classification of various bank teller positions; nonetheless, we could not determine whether pay discrimination was occurring based solely on the bank's own records. Instead, "the controlling factor in equal pay allocations *has to be job content*, not the job description prepared by the employer." *Id.* at 899 (emphasis added). We reiterated this point more recently in *Badgerow v. REJ Properties, Inc.*, where we

recognized that it is not enough for a plaintiff to allege that she has the same job title as her purported comparator; rather, she must provide “evidence of how her job duties compared to” those of a male employee in nearly identical circumstances. 974 F.3d 610, 617 (5th Cir. 2020). Of course, a court should not ignore the employer’s rating of jobs, *see Victoria Bank*, 493 F.2d at 899, but such classifications are not enough, on their own, to demonstrate that another employee is a comparator under Title VII.

We must also look to the “job responsibilities, experience, and qualifications” of Muslow and Cunningham and their proffered comparators.¹ *Mitchell*, 895 F.3d at 371. Muslow puts forward eight individuals for consideration, four of whom the Study placed in higher pay grades than Muslow. With respect to Edwin Murray, Jimmy Cairo, and Demetrius Porche, the employees in lower pay grades than Muslow, she provides only a cursory analysis regarding their job responsibilities, experience, and qualifications insufficient to create a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether their positions are nearly identical to hers.

Muslow argues that Edwin Murray, LSUHSC’s Vice Chancellor of Community and Multicultural Affairs, had two years of experience in his position while she had more than fifteen years as General Counsel. But

¹ Muslow and Cunningham contend that at least some of the position descriptions provided by Defendants are “inaccurate, outdated, or otherwise suspect” but fail to describe which descriptions are erroneous and in what, if any, ways. By contrast, LSUHSC’s compensation manager authenticated the provided descriptions and certified that each was in effect at the relevant time. Absent any specific objections by Plaintiffs, we find that the position descriptions proffered by Defendants are accurate and rely on them for our analysis throughout this section.

Murray's position required significantly more starting experience than Muslow's—he was required to have 8–10 years of experience in an academic or governmental affairs setting and 3–5 years of experience in a senior level administrator position, whereas Muslow only needed three years of experience as a practicing attorney. She also contends that her position required a Juris Doctor degree, while his did not. However, this only underscores how different their roles were. His position required more years of work experience and a master's degree, and he was responsible for developing multicultural affairs programs and initiatives, serving as LSUHSC's Risk Management and Security Officer, and overseeing the management of the LSU Health Police staff. Muslow directs us to no evidence other than the Study to overcome the obvious differences between these positions and establish that Murray qualifies as a comparator. Regarding the other employees—Jimmy Cairo, then-Dean of the School of Allied Health, and Demetrius Porche, Dean of the School of Nursing—Muslow similarly points only to the Study, which by itself is insufficient. Accordingly, Muslow has failed to establish that these employees are appropriate comparators.

Muslow's analysis regarding the four male employees occupying higher pay grades is similarly perfunctory. By Plaintiffs' own logic, the Study's pay grade assignments indicate that the positions occupied by these male employees require greater knowledge, skills, and abilities. Importantly, the evidence also bears this out. Two of the individuals, Henry Gremillion and Dean Smith, served as Deans of LSUHSC's schools and were required to have doctoral degrees and at least ten years of experience, with some of that time in a managerial position in an academic setting. Muslow's only argument is that Smith was hired more recently

than her; however, that is insufficient to make them proper comparators considering the significant differences between their positions. She also identified Keith Schroth, who served as LSUHSC's Associate Vice Chancellor for Business Development and Associate Dean of Fiscal Affairs, as a comparator despite his higher pay grade. She contends that his position, unlike hers, required no advanced degree, but his position required significantly more experience—eight years, at least two of which were in a management capacity—and carried different responsibilities, including overseeing budgeting and contractual relations for each of LSUHSC's six professional schools and creating and negotiating business opportunities for LSUHSC. Her argument concerning her last purported comparator, John Harman, who was LSUHSC's Vice Chancellor of Administration and Finance, also falls short. Though he was hired more recently than her, his position, like many of the others, required significantly more experience and came with a host of distinct responsibilities, including directing the administrative and financial operations of LSUHSC. The district court did not err in finding that these employees' positions are not nearly identical to the position held by Muslow.

Muslow's final proffered comparator is her successor, Louis Colletta. She contends that he asked for and received a higher salary than she despite his lack of experience in an academic or healthcare setting. However, Colletta was hired as Chief Counsel of LSUHSC at a salary of \$182,500, which is substantially less than Muslow's salary when she left LSUHSC and less than she was offered to transition to OGC. While he later became the Chief of Staff at LSUHSC, for which he was paid \$249,000, that position required a different set of qualifications—10 years of administrative experience in senior leadership positions—and involved a

different set of responsibilities—institutional planning and policy development; serving as the Chancellor’s primary liaison with LSUHSC, government, and community leadership; and overseeing the Chancellor’s organizational units. Muslow provides no analysis as to how the Chief of Staff position compares to her role as Chief Counsel, and there is no evidence suggesting that it is a proper comparator.

Cunningham offers two purported comparators: Richard Buhler, a Senior Contracts Administrative Officer, and Frank Wasser, LSUHSC’s Compliance Officer. She argues that her staff attorney position required more credentials and more responsibility than Buhler’s, over whom she contends she had oversight, despite being paid less than him. But his position required either a Juris Doctor degree and 5 years’ related experience or a master’s degree with 8 years’ related experience—similar credentials to Cunningham’s with greater prior experience. His position’s responsibilities were also significantly different from those of a staff attorney, as he assisted in managing the entire contracting process. While one part of his position required him to “seek advice from LSUHSC legal counsel as appropriate and necessary so there will be no violation of state, or LSUHSC policy or procedure,” this does not indicate that Cunningham had oversight of Buhler. Rather, it demonstrates the differences between the two positions and their varied responsibilities: legal counsel was tasked with staying apprised of state law and LSUHSC policy and procedure, while a contracts officer developed, managed, and processed contracts on behalf of LSUHSC. Moreover, Cunningham’s and Buhler’s positions existed in distinct reporting structures: a staff attorney reported to the General Counsel, while a contracts officer reported

to the Associate Vice Chancellor of Business Development. He is not a proper comparator.

Neither was Wassel's position nearly identical to that of a LSUHSC staff attorney. Though both positions required a Juris Doctor degree, Wassel's position additionally required 8 years of professional-level experience at a top law firm, in-house legal department, or university. And his responsibilities were significantly different: the Compliance Officer is tasked with developing and implementing a compliance plan, serving as the employee resource on compliance matters, and liaising with LSU Internal Audit, Legislative Auditor, and other oversight entities, among other duties. Cunningham held none of these responsibilities.

Because Muslow and Cunningham have failed to identify any male employees who were paid more than them for work requiring substantially the same responsibility, they have not established a *prima facie* case of gender-based wage discrimination. Accordingly, the district court did not err in granting summary judgment in favor of LSU, Harman, and Hollier on Plaintiffs' Title VII and section 1983 gender discrimination claims.

Plaintiffs' Equal Pay Act gender discrimination claim falls short for the same reasons. The Equal Pay Act proscribes pay inequities between employees of opposite sexes "for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions," except under certain enumerated exceptions. 29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1). To establish a *prima facie* case of discrimination under the Equal Pay Act, a plaintiff must show that "(1) her employer is subject to the Act; (2) she performed work in a position requiring equal

skill, effort, and responsibility under similar working conditions; and (3) she was paid less than the employee of the opposite sex providing the basis of comparison.” *Badgerow*, 974 F.3d at 617 (quoting *Chance v. Rice Univ.*, 984 F.2d 151, 153 (5th Cir. 1993)). Once a plaintiff has established a *prima facie* case, “the burden of proof ‘shifts to the employer to show that the differential is justified under one of the Act’s four exceptions.’” *Plemer v. Parsons-Gilbane*, 713 F.2d 1127, 1136 (5th Cir. 1983) (quoting *Corning Glass Works v. Brennan*, 417 U.S. 188, 196 (1974)).

For the same reasons that Plaintiffs’ Title VII and section 1983 discrimination claims fail, so too does their discrimination claim under the Equal Pay Act. Here, Muslow and Cunningham rely entirely on the Study to establish which employees occupy positions requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility and to argue that they were paid less money than male employees with jobs requiring less skill, effort, and responsibility. But the Study, without more, is insufficient to establish comparators.

Moreover, the Equal Pay Act has a “higher threshold” for potential comparators than Title VII—“it demands that equal wages reward equal work.” *Siler-Khodr v. Univ. of Tex. Health Sci. Ctr. San Antonio*, 261 F.3d 542, 546 (5th Cir. 2001). In other words, an employee who fails to qualify as a comparator under Title VII in a case of gender-based wage discrimination also fails to qualify as a comparator under the Equal Pay Act. Accordingly, the district court did not err in granting summary judgment in favor of LSU, Harman, Hollier, and Jones on Plaintiffs’ Equal Pay Act discrimination claim.

We next consider Plaintiffs' retaliation claims under Title VII against LSU and under the Equal Pay Act against LSU, Hollier, Skinner, and Jones, which allege that Muslow and Cunningham suffered from retaliation in response to their salary-review requests and filing of EEOC charges.

We analyze retaliation claims brought under either Title VII or the Equal Pay Act using the familiar *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting framework. *Lindsley v. TRT Holdings, Inc.*, 984 F.3d 460, 469 (5th Cir. 2021). "To establish a prima facie case of retaliation, a plaintiff must 'demonstrate that: (1) she engaged in protected activity; (2) an adverse employment action occurred; and (3) a causal link exists between the protected activity and the adverse employment action.'" *Id.* (quoting *Gorman v. Verizon Wireless Tex., L.L.C.*, 753 F.3d 165, 170 (5th Cir. 2014)). The defendant must then provide a "legitimate, non-retaliatory reason" for the employment action. *Id.* at 470. If the defendant does so, the burden then falls to the employee to show that the employer's stated reason is a pretext for unlawful retaliation. *Gorman*, 753 F.3d at 171. "Under this framework, the employee's ultimate burden is to prove that the adverse employment action would not have occurred but for the protected conduct." *Wantou v. Wal-Mart Stores Tex., L.L.C.*, 23 F.4th 422, 437 (5th Cir. 2022).

1. Prima Facie Case

Muslow and Cunningham present two allegations of retaliation: *first*, that they received letters notifying them of their positions' terminations only a few days after filing EEOC charges; and *second*, that their employment contracts with OGC were rescinded, and

they were eventually terminated, after they raised gender-pay equity concerns to Skinner via email.²

Plaintiffs' first allegation—that they were first notified of their termination shortly after filing EEOC charges on March 26, 2019—is not supported by the evidence. On March 1, 2019, Hollier emailed Skinner, copying Muslow and Cunningham, and stated: "In accordance with revised PM-72, [LSUHSC] will retire our existing legal positions by June 30, 2019." The record reflects that Plaintiffs had actual notice of this message, as Muslow responded to it five days later on behalf of herself and Muslow. Thus, Muslow and Cunningham were notified that their LSUHSC positions would be terminated long before they filed EEOC charges; as such, there is no causal link between their alleged protected activity and the adverse employment action, and Plaintiffs have not presented a *prima facie* case of retaliation with respect to this allegation.

Plaintiffs' allegation relating to the salary-review request finds more support in the record. At this stage, Defendants' sole argument is that Muslow's request was not a protected activity because it was unreasonable for Plaintiffs to believe that they were experiencing gender-based wage discrimination.

To qualify as a protected activity, "the employee's conduct must have 'opposed' the employer's practice

² Muslow and Cunningham briefly discuss a third allegation; namely, that they never received their requested pay increase. However, they provide no explanation regarding this alleged *prima facie* case of retaliation, nor do they appear to have raised it before the district court. Accordingly, we consider the argument forfeited and do not address it here. *Rollins v. Home Depot USA*, 8 F.4th 393, 397 (5th Cir. 2021) ("A party forfeits an argument by failing to raise it in the first instance in the district court . . . or by failing to adequately brief the argument on appeal.").

and that opposed practice must have been unlawful.” *Scott v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, 16 F.4th 1204, 1209 (5th Cir. 2021). “Importantly, a plaintiff need not demonstrate that the practice was *actually* unlawful for his opposition to be a protected activity; rather, it is enough that the plaintiff *reasonably believed* the practice was unlawful.” *Id.* at 1210. We hold that Plaintiffs’ belief that LSUHSC unlawfully discriminated against them because of their gender was reasonable. In Muslow’s February 15, 2019 email to Skinner, she laid out the reasons she believed LSUHSC, and LSU by extension, was unlawfully discriminating against them:

The adjustments sought are not only equitable on their face given the 2017 study, but are also overdue and necessary to ameliorate an environment at the [LSU]HSC that has not seemed historically to view equity as potentially a gendered issue. By way of example: With my move to the OGC, there will be but one woman who directly reports to the chancellor and, like me, her salary has lagged far behind her male peers. Also like me, her salary was adjusted only to the bare salary minimum indicated in the 2017 equity study and she’s not received an adjustment since.

That we conclude that Defendants did not discriminate against Plaintiffs does not negate their reasonable belief, based on these facts, that they received discriminatory wages on account of their gender. Moreover, although the district court was unable to locate it, the record reflects that Skinner understood Muslow’s email to raise gender-pay equity concerns. Regarding Muslow’s email, he stated at his deposition: “Did I read the letter as indicating that she had a problem with

gender disparity in pay at Health Science Center New Orleans? Yes, that's what I took from that letter," and that he "took it to mean . . . that there was a—potentially a pay disparity between males and females at [LSU]HSC." As the district court recognized, such testimony "seem[s] to corroborate that Plaintiffs' belief was objectively reasonable." Taken together, this evidence satisfies Plaintiffs' burden at the summary judgment stage to show that their salary-review request was a protected activity.

Defendants do not contest that the other elements of a prima facie case have been satisfied for Plaintiffs' salary-review-request allegation. We hold that Muslow and Cunningham have identified two adverse employment actions related to this allegation—the rescission of their employment contracts, and their eventual termination—and provided evidence linking such actions to their salary-review request. Accordingly, we find that Plaintiffs have established a prima facie case of retaliation with respect to this allegation.

2. Legitimate Non-Retalietary Reason

Defendants offer several non-retaliatory reasons for the employment actions taken against Muslow and Cunningham sufficient to satisfy their summary judgment burden: LSUHSC positions were retired in favor of OGC positions; Plaintiffs did not execute their OGC employment contracts; Plaintiffs did not apply for the new OGC postings despite multiple invitations; and Muslow advised Jones that he did not have permission to treat her or Cunningham as OGC applicants. We agree with the district court that these are legitimate, non-retaliatory reasons for rescinding Plaintiffs' employment contracts and terminating their positions, which Muslow and Cunningham do not dispute. Thus, we

must consider whether Plaintiffs have offered sufficient evidence of pretext.

3. Pretext

At this stage, Plaintiffs must establish that Defendants' asserted reasons for rescinding their employment contracts and terminating their positions are pretext for the real, retaliatory purpose. *Septimus v. Univ. of Hous.*, 399 F.3d 601, 608 (5th Cir. 2005). Ultimately, a plaintiff must provide substantial evidence that, but for her protected activity, she would not have been subject to the adverse employment action. *Id.*; *Brown v. Wal-Mart Stores E., L.P.*, 969 F.3d 571, 581 (5th Cir. 2020). "Even if a plaintiff's protected conduct is a substantial element in a defendant's adverse employment action, no liability for unlawful retaliation arises if the employee would have faced that discipline even without the protected conduct." *Wantou*, 23 F.4th at 437.

Muslow and Cunningham have not met this burden with respect to their termination from LSUHSC. The evidence establishes that Plaintiffs were aware of the plan to consolidate all legal services within OGC by December 2018. While they were told at that time that the transition would be administrative, Muslow and Cunningham do not dispute that they were required to go through the entire recruiting process, which included the submission of a "completed employment contract" before OGC could effectuate their hiring. As the district court recognized, Plaintiffs' "failure to execute the tendered employment contracts with OGC or to apply for the new OGC positions – despite being prompted and invited to do so multiple times – cemented their termination." Thus, it was inevitable that their positions would be terminated, and the salary-review request was not the but-for cause of their termination.

However, Muslow and Cunningham have provided substantial evidence regarding that their employment contracts at OGC would not have been rescinded but for the request for their salaries to be reviewed because of gender-pay equity concerns. Upon review, it appears that the district court—and Defendants on appeal—treated the rescission of Plaintiffs’ employment contracts and their later termination as a single adverse employment action and thus did not separately consider whether the salary-review request was the but-for cause of the contract rescission. But these are their own adverse employment actions and must be considered separately.

Defendants offer only one non-retaliatory reason that Plaintiffs’ employment contracts were rescinded: they were not executed by February 1, the effective appointment dates listed on the contracts.³ Muslow and Cunningham offer substantial evidence that there was no deadline for executing the contracts. Notably, OGC continued to request that Plaintiffs execute the allegedly expired contracts after February 1, which calls into question Defendants’ reason for rescinding the contracts. Moreover, Skinner explained at his deposition that the employment contracts were rescinded because he was “taken aback” by Plaintiffs’ salary-review request. Given his admission that their request raising gender-pay equity concerns regarding the OGC salaries was the reason the contracts were rescinded, we hold that Muslow and Cunningham have presented evidence sufficient to overcome summary judgment on this allegation of retaliation.

³ Their other proffered reasons relate only to Plaintiffs’ eventual termination, not the rescission of Plaintiffs’ contracts.

4. Individual-Defendant Liability

Lastly, Hollier, Skinner, and Jones contend that they are not “employers” for purposes of the Equal Pay Act and thus cannot be held liable for Plaintiffs’ retaliation claim.⁴ Under the Equal Pay Act, an employee or former employee may seek legal or equitable relief for retaliation only against an employer. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). We rely on the “economic reality test” when determining a party’s status as an employer, under which we evaluate “whether the alleged employer: (1) possessed the power to hire and fire the employees, (2) supervised and controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of payment, and (4) maintained employment records.” *Orozco v. Plackis*, 757 F.3d 445, 448 (5th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Gray v. Powers*, 673 F.3d 352, 355 (5th Cir. 2012)). A plaintiff need not establish each element for us to find that a party was her employer, but she must, at the very least, establish that at least one of the factors is present. *Gray*, 673 F.3d at 357.

As an initial matter, Muslow and Cunningham do not allege that Hollier was involved in the rescission of their employment contracts, which is the only alleged retaliatory action that we hold survives summary judgment. Accordingly, it was proper for the district court to grant summary judgment in favor of Hollier on Plaintiffs’ retaliation claim.

That leaves Skinner and Jones, both of whom worked at OGC—and not LSUHSC—when Plaintiffs’ employment contracts were rescinded. Muslow and Cunningham argue that Skinner had the power to

⁴ LSU does not dispute that it was Plaintiffs’ employer for purposes of the Equal Pay Act and Title VII claims brought against it.

“hire, fire, and control their work, particularly in early 2019 as they transitioned to the OGC.” However, the transition to OGC, which would have given Skinner many of the powers considered by our test, never took place. Plaintiffs were still employed by LSUHSC when they were eventually terminated, and it was LSUHSC that ultimately fired them. Moreover, Muslow and Cunningham stated in their EEOC charge that, by the end of March, “no steps to centralize [LSU’s legal] operations ha[d] been taken (e.g., no meetings, plans for workflow, consolidation of documents, remote support to [LSUHSC’s] campus, etc.).” In short, by Plaintiffs’ own admission, Skinner lacked the power to control their work. Accordingly, we hold that Skinner was not Plaintiffs’ employer for purposes of the Equal Pay Act and the district court properly granted summary judgment in his favor on Plaintiffs’ retaliation claim.

Only Jones remains. Muslow and Cunningham argue only that “[h]e participated in decisions about their OGC transition and the later drafting of their termination letters, which were sent after they filed EEOC charges,” and thus had control over them. These facts are insufficient to transform Jones into Plaintiffs’ employer. Muslow and Cunningham do not allege that he had any decision-making power relating to their OGC transition, and his being one of several voices contributing to a decision—ultimately made by another individual—to terminate Plaintiffs does not transform him into an employer. Moreover, Jones’ participation in the drafting of Plaintiffs’ termination letters (and it is not clear that he participated, as Plaintiffs rely solely on Hollier’s testimony that Jones *may* have provided input) does not establish that he had control over Muslow and Cunningham. Reviewing employment and termination letters is a regular part of legal counsel’s responsibilities, and this does not transform

legal counsel into the employer of every person whose termination letter he or she reviews. Like Skinner, we hold that Jones was not Plaintiffs' employer and summary judgment in his favor was proper.

Accordingly, the district court erred only by granting summary judgment in favor of LSU on Plaintiffs' Title VII and Equal Pay Act retaliation claims relating to Plaintiffs' salary-review request and the subsequent revocation of their employment contracts.

V.

Muslow and Cunningham request that, on remand, we reassign the case because the district court improperly discredited their evidence and "expressed disdain" for their claims. Our power of reassignment "is an extraordinary one' and 'is rarely invoked.'" *Miller v. Sam Hous. State Univ.*, 986 F.3d 880, 892 (5th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Johnson v. Sawyer*, 120 F.3d 1307, 1333 (5th Cir. 1997)). Plaintiffs have provided no persuasive reason why we should invoke this extraordinary power, and we decline to do so.

* * *

For the foregoing reasons, we REVERSE the judgment of the district court in favor of LSU on Plaintiffs' Title VII and Equal Pay Act claims alleging that LSU retaliated against Muslow and Cunningham by revoking their employment contracts following their salary-review request, and otherwise AFFIRM the judgment of the district court. We REMAND the case to the district court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

JERRY E. SMITH, *Circuit Judge*, concurring in part and dissenting in part:

I respectfully dissent, but only in regard to retaliation. As to that issue, plaintiffs have transmuted baseless speculation about LSU's motive in rescinding their employment contracts into a "genuine" and "material" factual dispute. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 56(a). Instead, we should affirm the summary judgment in full. I otherwise concur in the thorough and impressive opinion.

The majority systemically—and correctly—recognizes plaintiffs' failure to carry their evidentiary burden on almost every claim. But its culling wrongfully spares one stalk: plaintiffs' retaliation claim. The theory is that LSU rescinded plaintiffs' employment contracts effecting their transfer to the Office of the General Counsel ("OGC") because they had sent an e-mail requesting a salary increase and raising the issue of gendered pay disparity. The LSU employee primarily responsible for the rescission was Thomas Skinner, Vice President of Legal Affairs and General Counsel.

To survive summary judgment on retaliation, plaintiffs must establish a *prima facie* case. *Lindsley v. TRT Holdings, Inc.*, 984 F.3d 460, 469 (5th Cir. 2021). If they succeed, LSU must offer a "legitimate, non-retaliatory reason" for the action. *Id.* at 470 (citing *Gorman v. Verizon Wireless Tex., L.L.C.*, 753 F.3d 165, 171 (5th Cir. 2014)). The burden then shifts back to plaintiffs to show that the reason was pretextual. *Gorman*, 753 F.3d at 171.

I do not dispute that plaintiffs have made out their *prima facie* case. But the majority's well-intentioned treatment of LSU's proffered non-retaliatory reasons is unduly constrained and overlooks swathes of the

record. It identifies “several” reasons proffered by LSU for the contract rescissions, including that plaintiffs’ “positions were retired in favor of OGC positions; [p]laintiffs did not execute their OGC employment contracts; [p]laintiffs did not apply for the new OGC postings despite multiple invitations; and Muslow advised [the Deputy General Counsel] that he did not have permission to treat her or Cunningham as OGC applicants.”

The majority proceeds to note that the district court’s analysis on the retaliation claim was imprecise because it treated both the rescission of plaintiffs’ contracts and their eventual termination as a single adverse employment action. The district court therefore jumbled the (potentially different) non-retaliatory reasons for each of the two employment actions. LSU makes the same mistake on appeal.

Fair enough. But that confusion was understandable, given that plaintiffs lumped their theories of adverse employment action together. The majority correctly disentangles the arguments about each of the employment actions but construes LSU’s arguments too narrowly in light of the failure of *all* the parties to keep their analysis perfectly neat. After all, the university also contended that the salary demands themselves—rather than any allegation of pay disparity—provoked the contract rescission, pointing to Skinner’s testimony about the salary-request e-mail.¹

¹ Even if we were inclined to impose the strictest requirements on LSU to present all of its arguments perfectly clearly in its appellate briefing, affirmance would still be warranted: “We are free to uphold the district court’s judgment on any basis that is supported by the record.” *Zuspann v. Brown*, 60 F.3d 1156, 1160 (5th Cir. 1995) (collecting cases).

The record unequivocally corroborates that explanation. Skinner's deposition testimony—all sworn, none controverted—decisively answers the question of why plaintiffs' contracts were rescinded: The requested salary increases were unreasonable and logically impossible (or nearly so). Describing the request in his deposition, Skinner said,

But what became clear in that e-mail is that [Muslow's] salary expectations, or at least what she felt she should be entitled to, were significantly higher than what we had offered. And what we had offered was significantly higher than the range that our HR department in Baton Rouge had said would be appropriate for the position.

....

.... I was willing to [increase her salary] in order to ease the transition When Ms. Muslow came back and said [\$]370[,000] or whatever the number was, I—literally, it stopped me in my tracks because this was not a minor difference in compensation.... This was a—this was over 50 percent higher than the salary that we had offered.

....

.... Paying the chief counsel in New Orleans \$370,000, when that individual is a Baton Rouge employee, would have made that individual maybe the second-highest-paid employee on the Baton Rouge campus next to President Alexander.

.... This was, "Hey, I need to see what's out there and understand, if we can get somebody

who is at least equally competent in the range that our folks are saying is supposed to be the range, then I'm not going to pay somebody \$370,000 or \$350,000."

Those statements are in exact accordance with Skinner's e-mail to the Chancellor of the Health Sciences Center explaining the situation: "On February 15, 2019, Ms. Muslow e[-]mailed me demanding significant salary increases for the new [attorney] positions, far in excess of the amounts authorized for the positions by LSU HR[]."

The explanation offered by Skinner is patently non-retaliatory. Muslow requested a salary increase from \$227,500 to \$375,000—a 64.8% increase. Likewise, Cunningham requested an increase from \$127,500 to \$204,748 (both annualized)—a 60.5% increase—in addition to a bump from 0.60 full-time equivalent to 0.80 full-time equivalent. The salary requests were not just substantively significant: They far exceeded the authorized compensation for the positions and would have "completely skew[ed] and destroy[ed] [LSU's] compensation structure in Baton Rouge." As for Muslow's request, Skinner thought the gap was "insurmountable without some empirical evidence or proof of what it would take to hire a chief counsel in New Orleans or, for that matter, a chief counsel in Shreveport," only underscoring the point.²

The discussion should end there. Skinner did not believe that a chief counsel—man *or* woman—was entitled to the salary Muslow requested. Indeed, her

² Skinner did not even take Muslow and Cunningham out of the running for the new positions. They could still apply; he just was not going to agree to the huge increases without first determining whether the local labor market justified them.

male successor, Louis Colletta, earned \$182,500 when he started—over \$40,000 less than what Muslow was making at the end of her tenure. Identical reasoning applies to Cunningham, given Skinner’s testimony and e-mail to the Chancellor (although her position is currently vacant).

The majority stresses that Skinner understood plaintiffs’ e-mail to include an allegation of gender disparity in pay. That’s not in dispute, but it’s also irrelevant: The e-mail also contained a request for significant salary increases. Moreover, the part of the e-mail requesting salary bumps identified both male and female comparators, and only the final few paragraphs of the e-mail mentioned anything about gender at all. The majority appears to find it inconceivable that Skinner could have been aware of both facets of the e-mail but have been motivated by only one of them. His deposition testimony eliminates any such doubts.

Taken at face value, the majority’s reasoning unintentionally allows any plaintiff to make absurd demands of her employer, gesture toward Title VII or the Equal Pay Act at the end of the request, and then survive summary judgment if the employer (reasonably) rejects the demands. The problems with that approach are clear even in this case. Skinner was pellucid on the basis for the rescissions: The requested salary increases were unreasonable and logically nonviable. There is not a whiff of any retaliatory motive in the record. Nor do plaintiffs offer even a scintilla of evidence contradicting Skinner’s claims or demonstrating that they were pretextual. In fact, they don’t even mention them at all.

“[N]o liability for unlawful retaliation arises if the employee would have faced that [action] even without

the protected conduct.” *Wantou v. Wal-Mart Stores Tex., L.L.C.*, 23 F.4th 422, 437 (5th Cir. 2022) (citing *Long v. Eastfield Coll.*, 88 F.3d 300, 305 n.4 (5th Cir. 2002)). The question is whether LSU would have rescinded the contracts if plaintiffs had merely ended their e-mail before mentioning gender pay disparities at the end. The answer is clear from the record: Yes.

Plaintiffs therefore failed to establish a genuine dispute as to any material fact on their retaliation claims. Because defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law under our circuit’s burden-shifting framework, the summary judgment should be affirmed across the board.

APPENDIX B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

Civil Action No. 19-11793

Section M (2)

KATHERINE MUSLOW, *et al.*

versus

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF LOUISIANA
STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE, *et al.*

ORDER & REASONS

Before the Court are six motions for summary judgment. Individual co-defendants Thomas Skinner, John Harman, Carlton “Trey” Jones, III, and Larry Hollier (collectively, the “individual Defendants”) each filed his own motion for summary judgment against both plaintiffs, Katherine Muslow and Meredith Cunningham (together, “Plaintiffs”).¹ Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (“LSU,” and together with the individual Defendants, “Defendants”) filed two motions for summary judgment, one against each plaintiff.² Plaintiffs respond to each motion in opposition.³

¹ R. Docs. 345; 347; 353; 372.

² R. Docs. 363; 365.

³ R. Docs. 387; 388; 391; 396; 400; 402.

Defendants reply in further support of their motions.⁴ Having considered the parties' memoranda, the record, and the applicable law, the Court grants each motion for the reasons set forth below.⁵

I. BACKGROUND

This case arises out of an employment dispute. The LSU Health Sciences Center New Orleans ("LSUHSC-NO") employed both Muslow, who served as full-time general counsel from 2002-2019,⁶ and Cunningham, who served as a part-time staff attorney from 2014-2019.⁷ Each worked at LSU's New Orleans location pursuant to at-will employment contracts⁸ until the summer of 2019, when LSU retired Plaintiffs' respective positions in an effort to consolidate the university-wide legal team.⁹ Plaintiffs were on notice of the consolidation plan as early as August of 2018.¹⁰

⁴ R. Docs. 408; 410; 425; 427; 429; 432.

⁵ Given the Court's disposition of the motions for summary judgment, it need not consider the remaining pending motions, including LSU's and Hollier's motions *in limine* to exclude testimony of Leslie Schiff; LSU's and Hollier's motions *in limine* to exclude testimony of Elizabeth Martina; LSU's and Hollier's motions *in limine* to exclude testimony of Caren Goldberg; and Plaintiffs' motion to strike exhibit from Jones's reply in support of summary judgment. R. Docs. 350; 351; 352; 373; 374; 375; 440.

⁶ R. Doc. 365-1 at 2, 9.

⁷ R. Doc. 363-1 at 2, 8.

⁸ R. Docs. 363-1 at 2; 365-1 at 9.

⁹ See R. Doc. 365-5 at 3 (email from Skinner to Muslow: "I understand that Chancellor Hollier met with you and let you know that in conjunction with the revision of PM 72, all LSU legal resources are being consolidated under one organization.").

¹⁰ R. Doc. 372-4 at 101.

This consolidation process began with LSU’s December 10, 2018 revision of Permanent Memorandum-72 (“PM-72”), which concerned “Obtaining Legal Services and the Office of General Counsel.”¹¹ “University employees with legal degrees, but working outside of the Office of General Counsel, are not authorized to provide legal advice to or on behalf of the University,” the memorandum provided.¹² Accordingly, the revision mandated that only attorneys employed in or through the Office of General Counsel (“OGC”) could represent LSU on legal matters.¹³ To consolidate all legal services under the OGC,¹⁴ LSU planned to (1) retire the two LSUHSC-NO pre-consolidation attorney positions, namely, Muslow’s position as general counsel and Cunningham’s position as staff attorney, on June 30, 2019; and (2) hire for two new OGC-attorney positions, which would be stationed at LSUHSC-NO.¹⁵ LSU intended to transition Plaintiffs to the two new OGC positions.¹⁶

On December 19, 2018, Thomas Skinner, Vice President of Legal Affairs and General Counsel at the OGC, emailed Muslow stating that all LSU legal resources were being consolidated under one organization, the OGC, and that LSU would “transition [Muslow] to OGC administratively sometime after January 1, with a new title of Chief Counsel of [LSU]HSC-NO, at the same compensation level.”¹⁷ Weeks later, on

¹¹ R. Doc. 365-6 at 1.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ R. Docs. 372-1 at 7; 372-4 at 110.

¹⁵ R. Doc. 365-5 at 24.

¹⁶ R. Docs. 363-1 at 4; 365-1 at 4.

¹⁷ R. Doc. 365-5 at 3.

January 8, 2019, both Plaintiffs met with Skinner and Carlton “Trey” Jones, OGC Deputy General Counsel, to discuss consolidation and their transfer to the OGC.¹⁸ Before that meeting, Plaintiffs each received an email from the OGC’s business manager, Donna Dewailly, advising them of steps to facilitate their transfer from LSUHSC-NO to the OGC, which included “completing the online application information and attaching [their] resume[s]” so that Plaintiffs would be “set up” in LSU’s Human Resources system.¹⁹ Later, Muslow received (1) the online application link referenced in Dewailly’s previous email; and (2) a proposed OGC employment contract for the rank of Chief Counsel in the OGC, with a starting salary of \$227,520, and an effective date of February 1, 2019.²⁰ The new chief counsel salary matched her then-current salary as LSUHSC-NO general counsel,²¹ despite the Baton Rouge Human Resources Management (“HRM”) recommending a salary range between \$156,000 and \$188,000 for the new position.²² Similarly, Cunningham received (1) the online application link referenced in Dewailly’s previous email; and (2) a proposed OGC employment contract for the rank of Staff Attorney in the OGC, with a starting salary of \$76,500 for part-time employment at 60% effort, and an effective date of February 1, 2019.²³ The new OGC staff-attorney position matched Cunningham’s then-current salary and effort as

¹⁸ R. Docs. 363-1 at 4; 363-4 at 2, 37; 365-1 at 4.

¹⁹ R. Docs. 363-1 at 4; 363-4 at 38-39; 365-1 at 30; 365-5 at 6.

²⁰ R. Docs. 365-1 at 30; 365-5 at 7-11.

²¹ R. Doc. 365-10 at 31-32.

²² R. Docs. 365-1 at 6; 365-6 at 8.

²³ R. Docs. 363-1 at 4; 363-4 at 40-42.

LSUHSC-NO staff attorney.²⁴ Both proposed contracts included the following acceptance clause:

Employee Acceptance of Approved Offer

I hereby accept the offer and the conditions of employment as stated above. I acknowledge that any representations or conditions not stated above or incorporated by reference are not binding on the University and do not form part of this employment contract.²⁵

As evidenced by two January 30, 2019 emails, Plaintiffs completed the online application, but did not execute the employment contracts.²⁶ Accordingly, Dewailly sent Plaintiffs a reminder email requesting execution of the proposed employment contracts.²⁷ Still, Plaintiffs did not execute their respective contracts. Days later, Dewailly emailed Cunningham requesting that she sign and return the proposed employment contract as soon as possible because LSU is “trying to time the termination and hire transactions so there is not a lapse in pay or benefits.”²⁸ Again, Cunningham did not execute the contract. On February 15, 2019, Muslow emailed Skinner, with Cunningham carbon copied, requesting that Plaintiffs’ salaries be revisited before they executed the proposed employment contracts.²⁹

²⁴ R. Docs. 363-4 at 15; 363-7 at 106.

²⁵ R. Docs. 363-4 at 42; 365-5 at 10.

²⁶ R. Docs. 363-1 at 5; 363-4 at 44; 365-1 at 5; 365-5 at 12; 365-10 at 24.

²⁷ R. Docs. 363-1 at 5; 363-4 at 45; 365-1 at 30; 365-5 at 13.

²⁸ R. Docs. 363-1 at 5; 363-4 at 45. Cunningham then forwarded Dewailly’s email to Muslow, stating that “[t]his is her second request to me.” R. Doc. 363-4 at 48.

²⁹ R. Doc. 363-5 at 1-2.

She suggested that, based on the findings of LSUHSC-NO's Unclassified Employee Market Study (the "2017 Market Study" or "the study"), their salaries should be increased.³⁰

LSUHSC-NO conducted the 2017 Market Study to "update the current pay structure, calculate the cost of the pay structure, and implement and evaluate the new pay structure" for unclassified positions, including Muslow and Cunningham's then-existing positions.³¹ The study surveyed, analyzed, and compared salaries based on various databases that included nation-wide university and professional data.³² A "critical" component of the study was the creation of "a job worth hierarchy that identifie[d] and assign[ed] a relative position within the LSUHSC-NO pay grade structure."³³ Accordingly, HRM created "job families" and a pay-grade system to organize the data.

"Job families" were "groupings of related jobs" created to help organize unclassified positions, like general counsel and staff attorney.³⁴ Job families included, *inter alia*, "Leadership," "Clinical Professional," "Student Services," "Human Resources," and "Accounting/ Financial."³⁵ The 2017 Market Study noted that "[j]obs within a job family have many similarities," namely, they (1) "[r]equire similar knowledge, skills and abilities (competencies)"; (2) "[h]ave a continuum of knowledge, skills and abilities that represent a career path from

³⁰ *Id.* at 1.

³¹ R. Doc. 365-4 at 37.

³² *Id.* at 38.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.* at 39.

³⁵ *Id.*

the lowest to the highest level job”; (3) “[p]ossess associated and related key behaviors”; and (4) “[h]ave similar market competitive pay characteristics and conditions.”³⁶ LSUHSC-NO HRM’s pay-grade system consisted of 30 steps, where a pay grade is “a step within a pay grid [that] defines the amount of pay an employee will receive” and corresponds with a specific salary range for each position.³⁷

The study slated Cunningham’s position, staff attorney, in the “Administrative Professional Non-Clinical” job family and the N37 pay grade,³⁸ which correlated with a salary range of \$119,736 (minimum), \$162,242 (midpoint), and \$204,748 (maximum).³⁹ At the time of the study, Cunningham’s annualized salary was \$127,500,⁴⁰ which exceeded the N37 pay grade minimum.⁴¹

Muslow’s position, general counsel, was slated in the “Leadership” job family and the N43 pay grade, which correlated with a salary range of \$227,520 (minimum), \$315,116 (midpoint), and \$402,711 (maximum).⁴² At

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.* at 38-39.

³⁸ R. Doc. 363-5 at 23, 28.

³⁹ R. Docs. 363-1 at 3; 363-5 at 28.

⁴⁰ R. Doc. 363-7 at 106.

⁴¹ R. Docs. 363-1 at 3; 363-5 at 28. Cunningham was hired as a part-time employee. At the time of the study, Cunningham was working at 60% effort with an annual salary of \$76,500. Her annualized salary at 100% effort was \$127,500.

⁴² R. Docs. 365-1 at 4; 365-4 at 44, 49. Only one other person was slotted in the N43 pay grade with Muslow – Wendy Simoneaux. R. Docs. 365-10 at 71 (deposition of Muslow: Q: “I believe you testified you were graded N43, and the other person [in that

the time of the 2017 Market Study, Muslow earned \$182,475, which fell below the minimum salary range for her pay grade.⁴³ Accordingly, on or about July 31, 2017, upon the recommendation of defendant Hollier, Muslow's base pay increased to \$212,475, effective July 1, 2017.⁴⁴ This increase, however, was still below the N43 pay grade minimum.⁴⁵ Muslow then met with Hollier and argued that she should receive a greater increase to at least the pay grade's minimum salary amount.⁴⁶ Thereafter, Muslow's base pay was increased to \$227,520, the N43 pay grade minimum, effective July 1, 2017.⁴⁷

So, in light of the 2017 Market Study and the new positions offered at OGC, Muslow, in her February 15, 2019 email to Skinner, requested a review of the salaries offered for the new OGC positions.⁴⁸ Muslow suggested that, for her position, a salary adjustment from the offered \$227,520 to \$375,000 was "equitable and necessary" because (1) the 2017 Market Study "call[ed] for a minimum salary of \$227,520 (<5 yr.

category] was Wendy Simoneaux, who was making more than you; is that correct?" A: "Yes."); 429 at 4.

⁴³ R. Docs. 365-1 at 4; 365-4 at 35.

⁴⁴ R. Docs. 365-1 at 1, 4; 372-1 at 4; 372-4 at 99; 387 at 6.

⁴⁵ Hollier says that he did not recommend a raise to the N43 pay-grade minimum at first because such a raise would have resulted in more than a 20% increase of Muslow's salary, and LSU President F. King Alexander requested that LSU implement such a high salary increase in stages. R. Doc. 372-1 at 5. He further explained that he "did not attempt to initially recommend the entire increase to the minimum of Muslow's paygrade in July 2017 because of Muslow's unsatisfactory job performance." *Id.*

⁴⁶ R. Doc. 365-1 at 4.

⁴⁷ R. Docs. 365-1 at 4; 365-5 at 2.

⁴⁸ R. Doc. 363-5 at 1.

experience), a midpoint of \$315,116 (10-15 yr. experience) and a maximum of \$402,711 (>15 yr. experience) at the N43 grade"; (2) she had "more than thirty years of legal experience"; and (3) she had "more than twenty years highly relevant professional experience representing the [LSU]HSC[-NO] in private practice and as an employee with institutional knowledge."⁴⁹ In addition, Muslow suggested that Cunningham's salary be adjusted from \$76,500 at 60% effort to \$204,748 at 80% effort because Cunningham's "litigation experience alone justifie[d] a salary at the maximum level determined by the [2017 Market S]tudy," and her N37 pay grade corresponded with "a minimum salary of \$119,736 (<5 yr. experience), a midpoint of \$162,242 (10-15 yr. experience), and a maximum of \$204,748 (> 15 yr. experience)."⁵⁰ Three days after Muslow sent her email, LSU rescinded both of Plaintiffs' offers "pending further review," for the stated reason that the employment contracts were not executed or returned before or by the effective appointment date of February 1, 2019.⁵¹

On March 1, 2019, over a week after Plaintiffs' offers were rescinded, Muslow emailed Skinner and Larry Hollier, the LSUHSC-NO Chancellor, and carbon copied Cunningham, requesting a status update regarding their transfer to the OGC.⁵² In an email to Hollier and other university administrators, Skinner (1) recapped

⁴⁹ R. Doc. 363-5 at 1. Notably, the \$375,000 salary Muslow requested would be greater than the salaries of her supervisors at the OGC. For example, Jones's salary was \$255,000 and Skinner's salary was \$339,000. R. Doc. 372-1 at 10.

⁵⁰ R. Doc. 365-5 at 1-2.

⁵¹ R. Docs. 363-1 at 5-6; 363-5 at 3-4; 365-1 at 6-7; 365-5 at 18-19.

⁵² R. Docs. 365-1 at 7; 365-5 at 20.

the OGC's plan to hire two OGC attorney positions that would be stationed at LSUHSC-NO with established salary ranges; (2) stated that "[t]he plan is for the existing HSC counsel positions to be retired on June 30, 2019, and for new positions to be created in OGC"; (3) detailed the OGC's communications with Muslow and Cunningham regarding the proposed employment contract; (4) advised that (a) the OGC was ready to advertise and fill the two new OGC attorney positions, and (b) if Plaintiffs decided to apply, they would receive the same consideration as any other applicant; and (5) requested confirmation that LSUHSC-NO's pre-consolidation positions would be retired by June 30, 2019.⁵³ Later that day, Hollier responded, copying Plaintiffs, and confirmed that, "[i]n accordance with revised PM-72, LSUHSC-NO will retire [its] existing legal positions by June 30, 2019."⁵⁴

Muslow replied on March 6, 2019, explaining that "[a]fter taking the time to compile new CVs, complete online applications, and obtain law-school and undergrad transcripts, [she and Cunningham] asked only that the salaries for [their] positions be reviewed before signing employment agreements with LSU. . . . That [she] requested that [their] salaries be reviewed does not render [their] response to the employment agreements nonresponsive or a rejection of the offers."⁵⁵ Muslow continued: "The [salary-review] request was a reasonable one, and [they were] taken aback that the official response has been to eliminate the very

⁵³ R. Docs. 365-1 at 7; 365-5 at 21-22.

⁵⁴ R. Doc. 365-5 at 23-24.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 23.

positions [they] were assured would be unaffected by the consolidation.”⁵⁶

Weeks later, on March 25, 2019, Hollier notified Muslow and Cunningham that their respective positions as LSUHSC-NO general counsel and staff attorney would be retired and their LSUHSC-NO employment terminated on June 30, 2019.⁵⁷ Hollier advised both that new positions located within the OGC in Baton Rouge (but on permanent assignment to LSUHSC-NO) would be advertised and filled through HRM, and that Plaintiffs were “invited to apply.”⁵⁸ The next day, on March 26, 2019, Muslow filed a complaint with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) against LSUHSC-NO, stating: “I believe I have been discriminat[ed] against based on my sex/female/wages, age/59 years and threatened with termination in retaliation for complaining about protected activity.”⁵⁹ In the complaint, Muslow recited the particulars of her charge as follows:

In December 2018, I was advised that I was being transferred to LSU OGC’s office. I agreed to the transfer and requested a salary review to bring my salary in compliance with the data in the salary market analysis. I was then advised that the offer of transfer was being rescinded. On March 1, 2019, management advised that my position was being eliminated effective June 30, 2019. . . .

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ R. Docs. 363-1 at 6; 363-5 at 11; 365-1 at 7; 365-6 at 1.

⁵⁸ R. Docs. 363-5 at 11; 365-6 at 1.

⁵⁹ R. Doc. 365-8 at 11-12.

No reason was given for the actions taken against me.⁶⁰

Cunningham was neither a party to nor mentioned in the complaint itself,⁶¹ but she indicated in a supplemental letter to the EEOC that Muslow's submission was a charge brought on her behalf as well.⁶² Enclosed with that supplemental letter were "relevant documents," including communications with Muslow's employer, and a jump drive containing the results of the 2017 Market Study.⁶³ Plaintiffs removed, retained, and released these nonpublic, confidential, and privileged documents from LSU's files without its knowledge, informed consent, or conflict waiver.⁶⁴

On April 4, 2019, Dewailly notified Muslow and Cunningham that the OGC chief counsel and staff attorney positions were posted online and that applications would be accepted through April 28, 2019.⁶⁵ She provided them both with the link to the application form for their respective positions.⁶⁶ Neither plaintiff responded.⁶⁷ On May 2, 2019, after the timeline to apply for the OGC positions expired, Jones reached out to Muslow and Cunningham in separate emails, stating: "I noticed that you are not in the online applicant pool. Did you intend to apply? Please let me know by close of business May 3, 2019 if you would like

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 11.

⁶¹ *Id.* at 11-15.

⁶² *Id.* at 17.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ R. Doc. 365-1 at 38-40.

⁶⁵ R. Docs. 363-1 at 7; 363-5 at 12; 365-1 at 7-8; 365-6 at 2.

⁶⁶ R. Docs. 363-1 at 7; 363-5 at 12; 365-1 at 7-8; 365-6 at 2.

⁶⁷ R. Docs. 363-1 at 7; 365-1 at 8.

to be considered.”⁶⁸ Cunningham did not reply.⁶⁹ Instead, on May 3, 2019, Muslow responded:

[Cunningham] and I completed all the steps to get us set up in the HR system, which included an online application, resumes, and law-school/undergrad transcripts, last January. As far as we knew, our positions had already “transferred” to OGC with our principal establishment remaining the [LSU]HSC[-NO]. It was only after we raised concerns about gendered wage disparities at the HSC and requested salary reviews that our unexecuted employment contracts were purportedly rescinded.

We stand by our request for salary reviews and to be paid fairly as compared to our male peers and consistent with the HSC’s 2017 market study.

In asking if we intend to “apply” for our jobs, are you indicating that salary reviews will, indeed, take place and that we will be compensated equitably and in line with the HSC’s market study?⁷⁰

In response, Jones copied Cunningham and explained that he “was simply trying to determine if [Muslow] was still interested once [he] discovered [Muslow’s] name was not in the online applicant pool.”⁷¹ He noted that “the existing positions at [LSU]HSC[-NO] are scheduled to end by June 30, 2019 in favor of the new

⁶⁸ R. Docs. 363-5 at 13; 365-6 at 4-5.

⁶⁹ R. Doc. 363-1 at 7.

⁷⁰ R. Doc. 365-6 at 4.

⁷¹ *Id.* at 3.

positions under the LSU Office of General Counsel” and that he would “forward [her] resume to the committee to be included in the applicant pool for the Chief Counsel position.”⁷² In response, Muslow stated that “[u]nless [her] position [were] going to be compensated as dictated by the [2017] market study done at the HSC, which is the ‘establishment’ for [her] position, [Jones] do[es] not have [her] permission to treat [her] as an ‘applicant’ for a position [she] ha[s] held going on eighteen years now. [Cunningham] concurs.”⁷³

“The new Chief Counsel position is different with a different reporting structure, more focus on assisting administration and less focus on litigation,” responded Jones.⁷⁴ “[LSU] advertised the new Chief Counsel position and several applications were received,” he continued, adding that (1) Muslow’s “participation in the process [was] welcome but certainly not presumed”; (2) he had previously forwarded her resume to the committee reviewing applications; and (3) if he did not receive a response by May 15, 2019, at 5:00 p.m., confirming that her application should be considered, he would take her May 13, 2019 email as direction not to include her application in the process.⁷⁵ Muslow did not respond. And Jones removed her and Cunningham’s applications from consideration.⁷⁶

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ R. Docs. 363-5 at 14; 365-6 at 3.

⁷⁴ R. Doc. 365-6 at 7.

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ R. Docs. 363-1 at 7; 365-1 at 9; *see also* R. Doc. 365-6 at 11 (email from Donna Dewailly: “On May 8, 2019, we submitted the resume of Kathy Muslow to the candidate pool for the new Chief Counsel position. Ms. Muslow has since indicated that she does not want to be part of the pool so her name will be removed.”).

On June 18, 2019, Hollier distributed a memo to Muslow and Cunningham noting that their legal positions at LSUHSC-NO were ending on June 30, 2019, and describing steps to “begin the transition of legal efforts for LSUHSC-NO to the Office of General Counsel.”⁷⁷ Cunningham’s at-will employment ended on June 30, 2019.⁷⁸ Muslow’s did not. On June 25, 2019, Hollier emailed Muslow that he would extend her end date until July 15, 2019, to provide more time to complete the transitional assignments and to ensure that there would be no financial impact to her retirement resulting from an earlier end date.⁷⁹ The next week, Muslow replied that she wanted to “make clear that [she] strongly disagree[d] with . . . [Jones’s] apparent suggestion that [she] ha[d] ever had any intention of ‘retiring’ from [her] position.”⁸⁰ She advised that she would be available until July 15, 2019, and that all future communications be made through her legal counsel.⁸¹ On July 15, 2019, Muslow’s at-will employment ended.⁸² Following Muslow’s termination, the OGC hired Louis Colletta to fill the Chief Counsel position for LSUHSC at an annual salary of \$182,500, approximately \$45,000 less than the \$227,520 salary offered to Muslow for that same position.⁸³ OGC never filled the staff attorney position.⁸⁴

⁷⁷ R. Doc. 365-6 at 13.

⁷⁸ R. Docs. 363-1 at 8; 363-4 at 2.

⁷⁹ R. Docs. 365-1 at 9; 365-6 at 14.

⁸⁰ R. Doc. 365-6 at 15.

⁸¹ R. Doc. 365-6 at 15.

⁸² R. Docs. 365-1 at 9; 365-4 at 2.

⁸³ R. Doc. 372-1 at 12.

⁸⁴ R. Doc. 345-1 at 9.

After extensive motion practice, the following claims remain: (1) gender discrimination in violation of Title VII against LSU; (2) retaliation in violation of Title VII against LSU; (3) gender discrimination in violation of the Equal Pay Act (“EPA”) against LSU, Hollier, Harman, and Skinner; (4) retaliation in violation of the EPA against LSU, Hollier, Skinner, and Jones; and (5) gender discrimination in violation of § 1983 against Harman and Hollier.⁸⁵

III. LAW & ANALYSIS

A. Summary Judgment Standard

Summary judgment is proper “if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)). “Rule 56(c) mandates the entry of summary judgment, after adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to

⁸⁵ R. Doc. 99 at 12-16. The Court notes that while Plaintiffs refer to their discrimination claims as “gender discrimination” rather than disparate treatment, disparate treatment is the form of unlawful employment discrimination at issue. *Saketkoo v. Adm’rs of Tulane Educ. Fund*, 31 F.4th 990, 995 n.1 (5th Cir. 2022) (citing *Int’l Bhd. of Teamsters v. United States*, 431 U.S. 324, 335 n.15 (1977) (“Disparate treatment’ . . . is the most easily understood type of discrimination. The employer simply treats some people less favorably than others because of their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin . . . Claims of disparate treatment may be distinguished from claims that stress ‘disparate impact.’ The latter involve employment practices that are facially neutral in their treatment of different groups but that in fact fall more harshly on one group than another and cannot be justified by business necessity.”)).

establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial." *Id.* A party moving for summary judgment bears the initial burden of demonstrating the basis for summary judgment and identifying those portions of the record, discovery, and any affidavits supporting the conclusion that there is no genuine issue of material fact. *Id.* at 323. If the moving party meets that burden, then the nonmoving party must use evidence cognizable under Rule 56 to demonstrate the existence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Id.* at 324.

A genuine issue of material fact exists if a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The substantive law identifies which facts are material. *Id.* Material facts are not genuinely disputed when a rational trier of fact could not find for the nonmoving party upon a review of the record taken as a whole. *See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986); *EEOC v. Simbaki, Ltd.*, 767 F.3d 475, 481 (5th Cir. 2014). Unsubstantiated assertions, conclusory allegations, and merely colorable factual bases are insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249-50; *Little v. Liquid Air Corp.*, 37 F.3d 1069, 1075 (5th Cir. 1994); *Hopper v. Frank*, 16 F.3d 92, 97 (5th Cir. 1994). In ruling on a summary-judgment motion, a court may not resolve credibility issues or weigh evidence. *See Delta & Pine Land Co. v. Nationwide Agribusiness Ins. Co.*, 530 F.3d 395, 398-99 (5th Cir. 2008). Furthermore, a court must assess the evidence, review the facts, and draw any appropriate inferences based on the evidence in the light most favorable to the party opposing summary judgment. *See Tolan v. Cotton*, 572 U.S. 650, 656-57 (2014); *Daniels v. City of*

Arlington, 246 F.3d 500, 502 (5th Cir. 2001). Yet, a court only draws reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmovant “when there is an actual controversy, that is, when both parties have submitted evidence of contradictory facts.” *Little*, 37 F.3d at 1075 (citing *Lujan v. Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n*, 497 U.S. 871, 888 (1990)).

After the movant demonstrates the absence of a genuine issue of material fact, the nonmovant must articulate specific facts showing a genuine issue and point to supporting, competent evidence that may be presented in a form admissible at trial. *See Lynch Props., Inc. v. Potomac Ins. Co.*, 140 F.3d 622, 625 (5th Cir. 1998); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(A) & (c)(2). Such facts must create more than “some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts.” *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 586. When the nonmovant will bear the burden of proof at trial on the dispositive issue, the moving party may simply point to insufficient admissible evidence to establish an essential element of the nonmovant’s claim in order to satisfy its summary-judgment burden. *See Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322-25; Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(B). Unless there is a genuine issue for trial that could support a judgment in favor of the nonmovant, summary judgment must be granted. *See Little*, 37 F.3d at 1075-76.

B. Title VII and Section 1983 Gender-discrimination Claims

Plaintiffs assert a Title VII gender-discrimination (disparate treatment) claim against LSU, arguing that “LSU has intentionally discriminated against Plaintiffs on the basis of their gender in violation of Title VII by, among other things, (a) compensating them at rates lower than similarly situated male co-workers; and (b)

terminating their employment.”⁸⁶ Plaintiffs also allege a similar § 1983 gender-discrimination claim against Harman and Hollier, arguing that they “caused Plaintiffs to be deprived of their rights and privileges to be free of gender discrimination in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution” – in other words, an equal-protection claim.⁸⁷ LSU contends that Plaintiffs’ claim fails because Plaintiffs cannot establish a *prima facie* case.⁸⁸ Harman and Hollier agree.⁸⁹ So, too, does the Court. Despite giving an

⁸⁶ R. Docs. 50 at 36; 99 at 12.

⁸⁷ R. Doc. 99 at 15. “Section 1983 and [T]itle VII are ‘parallel causes of action.’” *Lauderdale v. Tex. Dep’t of Crim. Just., Institutional Div.*, 512 F.3d 157, 166 (5th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Cervantez v. Bexar Cnty. Civil Serv. Comm’n*, 99 F.3d 730, 734 (5th Cir.1996)). “When a § 1983 [equal-protection] claim is used as a parallel to a Title VII claim under a given set of facts, the elements required to be established for each claim are deemed the same under both statutes.” *Merwine v. Bd. of Trs. for State Insts. of Higher Learning*, 754 F.2d 631, 635 n.3 (5th Cir. 1985); *see also Lee v. Conecuh Cnty. Bd. of Educ.*, 634 F.2d 959, 961-62 (5th Cir. 1981); *Mitchell v. Mills*, 895 F.3d 365, 370 (5th Cir. 2018) (observing that when a plaintiff brings an equal-protection wage-discrimination claim under § 1983, her “claim should be analyzed under the doctrinal framework applicable to wage-discrimination cases brought under Title VII”). Accordingly, where, as here, the same set of facts support both the Title VII and § 1983 claim, the claims will be analyzed under the Title VII evidentiary framework. *See Lawrence v. Univ. of Tex. Med. Branch*, 163 F.3d 309, 311 (5th Cir. 1999).

⁸⁸ R. Doc. 365-1 at 25-29.

⁸⁹ In his motion for summary judgment, Harman contends that Plaintiffs’ § 1983 claim against him fails because “the plaintiffs simply cannot establish that [he] intentionally conducted his duties as Vice Chancellor in a manner that intended to/and proximately caused the Constitutional injuries which they complained of.” R. Doc. 347-1 at 11. Further, Harman argues that

overly generous reading of Plaintiffs' papers and setting aside Plaintiffs' unsupported, conclusory assertions, the Court finds that Plaintiffs' Title VII and § 1983 gender-discrimination claims fail for two reasons: (1) Plaintiffs have no direct or circumstantial evidence of discrimination and cannot establish a *prima facie* case in the absence of a proper comparator; and (2) even if they could establish a *prima facie* case, Plaintiffs cannot establish pretext.

Title VII prohibits employers from intentionally discriminating against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment based on the individual's gender or other protected class. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1); *Roberson v. Alltel Info. Servs.*, 373 F.3d 647, 651 (5th Cir. 2004). "A plaintiff can prove intentional discrimination through either direct or circumstantial evidence." *Wallace v. Methodist*

if Plaintiffs could support their § 1983 claim, he enjoys qualified immunity, as all of his actions were "squarely ministerial." *Id.*

Similarly, in his motion for summary judgment, Hollier argues that Plaintiffs' § 1983 claim against him fails as a matter of law because Plaintiffs cannot establish that they were treated less favorably than other employees outside of their protected group under nearly identical circumstances – *i.e.*, comparators. R. Docs. 372-1 at 41; 432 at 4-5. Hollier argues that if a proper comparator exists, Plaintiffs' claim still fails because their "conclusory allegations" cannot establish that Hollier had discriminatory intent. R. Doc. 372-1 at 41-42, 45. Further, Hollier argues that even if Plaintiffs were able meet their *prima facie* burden, he is entitled to qualified immunity. *Id.* at 45-46.

In their oppositions, Plaintiffs rely upon unsupported conclusions regarding genuine issues of material fact, intentional discrimination, and qualified immunity. *See, e.g.*, R. Docs. 387 at 23; 391 at 3, 5. Harman and Hollier respond to these conclusions, R. Docs. 410 at 1; 432 at 9, but there is no need to analyze these additional arguments because dismissal of the § 1983 claims is warranted for Plaintiffs' failure to identify comparators and pretext.

Hosp. Sys., 271 F.3d 212, 219 (5th Cir. 2001). Plaintiffs have not identified any direct evidence of discrimination.⁹⁰ When a plaintiff's Title VII discrimination claim relies entirely on circumstantial evidence, as here, it is subject to the burden-shifting framework outlined in *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973). Under the *McDonnell Douglas* framework, the initial burden rests with the plaintiff to establish a *prima facie* case by showing that "she (1) belongs to a protected group, (2) was qualified for the position, (3) suffered an adverse employment action, and (4) either (i) was replaced by someone outside of the protected group, or (ii) was treated less favorably than a similarly situated employee (disparate treatment)." *Walker v. Smith*, 801 F. App'x 265, 269 (5th Cir. 2020). If a plaintiff establishes a *prima facie* case of discrimination, the burden then shifts to the defendant employer to articulate a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for its actions. *Raggs v. Miss. Power & Light Co.*, 278 F.3d 463, 468 (5th Cir. 2002). Thereafter, the burden shifts back to the plaintiff to establish that the employer's asserted reason is pretextual. *Id.* The "ultimate burden" of persuasion remains with the plaintiff at "all times." *Id.*; see also *Turner v. Kan. City S. Ry.*,

⁹⁰ Of the thousands of pages of evidence in the record, Plaintiffs do not identify any direct evidence of discrimination. "In the context of Title VII, direct evidence includes any statement or written document showing a discriminatory motive on its face." *Herster v. Bd. of Supervisors of La. State Univ.*, 887 F.3d 177, 185 (5th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Portis v. First Nat'l Bank of New Albany*, 34 F.3d 325, 329 (5th Cir. 1994)). "A statement or document which shows 'on its face that an improper criterion served as a basis – not necessarily the sole basis, but a basis – for the adverse employment action is direct evidence of discrimination.'" *Id.* (quoting *Jones v. Robinson Prop. Grp., L.P.*, 427 F.3d 987, 993 (5th Cir. 2005)) (alteration omitted). Absent direct evidence, the Court relies on the *McDonnell Douglas* framework.

675 F.3d 887, 900 (5th Cir. 2012) (“The plaintiff’s ‘ultimate burden’ is to ‘persuade the trier of fact that the defendant intentionally discriminated against the plaintiff.’”) (quoting *Tex. Dep’t of Cnty. Affairs v. Burdine*, 450 U.S. 248, 253 (1981)) (alteration omitted).

1. Plaintiffs cannot establish a *prima facie* case.

Defendants do not contest the first three elements of a *prima facie* case: namely, that each of the Plaintiffs (1) belonged to a protected group; (2) was qualified for the position; and (3) suffered an adverse employment action. *See Walker*, 801 F. App’x at 269. The final element, however, remains in dispute – that is, whether Plaintiffs were treated less favorably than a similarly situated employee outside of their protected class. *See id.*; *Okoye v. Univ. of Tex. Hous. Health Sci. Ctr.*, 245 F.3d 507, 513 (5th Cir. 2001). Based on the summary-judgment record before the Court, Plaintiffs have not shown that they were treated less favorably than a similarly situated male employee.

“The ‘similarly situated’ prong requires a Title VII claimant to identify at least one coworker outside of his protected class who was treated more favorably ‘under nearly identical circumstances.’” *Alkhawaldeh v. Dow Chem. Co.*, 851 F.3d 422, 426 (5th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Lee v. Kan. City S. Ry.*, 574 F.3d 253, 259 (5th Cir. 2009)). “This coworker, known as a comparator, must hold the ‘same job’ or hold the same job responsibilities as the Title VII claimant; must ‘share the same supervisor or’ have his ‘employment status determined by the same person’ as the Title VII claimant; and must have a history of ‘violations’ or ‘infringe-

ments' similar to that of the Title VII claimant."⁹¹ *Id.* (alteration omitted). "By properly showing a significant difference in job responsibilities, [a defendant] can negate one of the crucial elements in [the plaintiff's] *prima facie* case' of discrimination." *Herster*, 887 F.3d at 185 (quoting *Pittman v. Hattiesburg Mun. Separate Sch. Dist.*, 644 F.2d 1071, 1074 (5th Cir. 1981)); *see also Fields v. Stephen F. Austin State Univ.*, 611 F. App'x 830, 832 n.2 (5th Cir. 2015) ("[A] plaintiff who intermittently performed the same duties as a comparator was not sufficient to rebut the differences in responsibility made clear from the summary judgment record.") (quotation and alteration in original omitted). "A failure to identify a potential comparator (*i.e.*, a similarly situated individual outside the protected class) 'alone justifies dismissal of a plaintiff's Title VII claim.'" *Saketkoo v. Tulane Univ. Sch. of Med.*, 510 F. Supp. 3d 376, 386 (E.D. La. 2020) (quoting *Alkhawaldeh*, 851 F.3d at 427 (alteration omitted)), *aff'd*, 31 F.4th at 995, 1004. Therefore, "[i]f no such comparator exists, the plaintiff cannot establish a *prima facie* case." *Id.* (citing *Alkhawaldeh*, 851 F.3d at 427).

- a. Muslow cannot identify a proper comparator as a matter of law.

Muslow proffers many comparators. But none is proper as a matter of law. Muslow argues that there are ten male employees who were allegedly "perform-

⁹¹ No party provided information regarding the violation histories of Plaintiffs or their proffered comparators. Accordingly, the Court will only examine the first two parts of the comparator analysis, namely, that the comparator must (1) hold the same job or job responsibilities as Plaintiffs; and (2) share the same supervisor or have his employment status determined by the same person. *See Alkhawaldeh*, 851 F.3d at 426.

ing work requiring substantially less responsibility and/or equal skill than Muslow who were paid relatively equivalent or higher salaries than Muslow” – namely, Ben Lousteau, Executive Director of Fiscal Operations for the School of Medicine; Brent Herold, Executive Director of Supply Chain and Auxiliary Operations; John Ball, Associate Vice Chancellor of Property and Facilities; Matt Altier, Assistant Vice Chancellor of Business Development; Edwin Murray, Vice Chancellor of Government and Multicultural Affairs; Richard Buhler, Senior Contracts Administration Officer; Jimmy Cairo, Dean of the School of Allied Health; Demetrius Porche, Dean of the School of Nursing; Louis Colletta, former OGC Chief Counsel and LSUHSC-NO Chief of Staff; and Timothy Fair, Vice Chancellor for Diversity and Inclusion.⁹² These are the only alleged comparators Muslow identifies by name.⁹³ In addition, Muslow argues that (1) the deans, vice chancellors, and assistant vice chancellors are similarly situated comparators;⁹⁴ and (2) the 2017

⁹² R. Docs. 365-1 at 13; 365-2 at 25-26.

⁹³ The Court notes that, in a supplemental response to LSU’s interrogatory regarding the identities of Muslow’s proffered comparators, Plaintiffs wrote: “*See also*, Expert Reports of Elizabeth Martina, produced April 12, 2021.” R. Doc. 365-6 at 22. Plaintiffs’ reference to Martina’s expert report to identify Muslow’s comparators is unavailing since the report does not include any individual names of possible comparators. R. Docs. 365-1 at 13; 365-6 at 24-28. As noted by LSU, R. Doc. 365-1 at 13 n.5, it is simply unclear who Martina assumes is a comparator because there are no names listed, just a general reference to the 2017 Market Study. R. Doc. 365-6 at 24-28.

⁹⁴ R. Docs. 365-1 at 13; 365-10 at 69-71.

Market Study created comparators on its face – *i.e.*, those in the same “N” classification.⁹⁵

Of the ten male employees specifically identified, those who were paid less than Muslow are inappropriate comparators. *Wiley v. Am. Elec. Power Serv. Corp.*, 287 F. App’x 335, 341 (5th Cir. 2008) (observing that, to establish a *prima facie* case of pay discrimination, a plaintiff must show that she was “paid less than the employee of the opposite sex providing the basis of comparison”); *see also Spears v. Louisiana*, 767 F. Supp. 2d 629, 643 (M.D. La. 2011) (holding that plaintiff failed to establish *prima facie* case of pay discrimination where she received a higher salary than her comparator); *cf. Chance v. Rice Univ.*, 984 F.2d 151, 153 (5th Cir. 1993) (holding that plaintiff failed to establish *prima facie* case under the EPA where male comparators did not receive higher compensation than plaintiff). For example, where Muslow earned \$227,520, proffered comparators Ben Lousteau, the executive director of fiscal operations for the school of medicine, earned \$183,467.02; Brent Herold, the executive director of supply chain and auxiliary operations, earned \$185,000.04; John Ball, the associate vice chancellor of property and facilities, earned \$186,221.04; Matt Altier, the assistant vice chancellor of business development, earned \$215,000.04; Richard Buhler, the senior contracts administration officer, earned \$152,889.08; and Louis Colletta, the former OGC chief counsel at

⁹⁵ R. Doc. 396 at 23.

LSUHSC-NO,⁹⁶ earned \$182,500.⁹⁷ Because these preferred comparators make less than Muslow, they are insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of pay discrimination.⁹⁸ See *Durham v. AMIKids, Inc.*, 2019 WL 12290115, at *6 (M.D. La. Jan. 11, 2019)

⁹⁶ LSU also notes that Colletta's position changed from OGC chief counsel at LSUHSC-NO to LSUHSCNO chief of staff, where he earned \$249,000. R. Docs. 365-1 at 15; 365-7 at 31-35. Yet Plaintiffs claim that soon after Colletta was hired, his salary was raised to \$264,000, citing no evidence in support. In opposition to LSU's argument that Colletta as chief of staff is not a proper comparator, Plaintiffs state that his salary "was two quadrants more than where he should have been with regards to experience within LSU's pay scale. By this logic if Mr. Colletta's \$264,000 pay was warranted then Ms. Muslow should have been making approximately \$402,000 during her employment." R. Doc. 396 at 21. This two-sentence "argument" is not adequate (1) to refute LSU's fully supported argument that Colletta is not a proper comparator; or (2) to establish that Muslow and Colletta's circumstances were nearly identical. See *Foster v. Ferrellgas, Inc.*, 834 F. App'x 88, 91 (5th Cir. 2020). Accordingly, Colletta, in his chief-of-staff position, is not a proper comparator.

⁹⁷ R. Doc. 365-1 at 13-22.

⁹⁸ It is unclear whether Muslow, when analyzing alleged salary discrepancies, intends to utilize her \$227,520 salary or the lower salaries she earned before her salary was raised to the 2017 Market Study minimum level. As discussed, Muslow previously earned \$182,457, then, after a pay raise, \$212,475. Regardless, these individuals are not proper comparators as a matter of law. Buhler earned less than the lowest salary Muslow earned; therefore, he is not a proper comparator. Further, while Lousteau, Herold, Ball, and Altier earned more than Muslow's lowest salary, Plaintiffs effectively concede that they are not comparators because they fail to rebut Defendants' arguments regarding their non-comparator status. Finally, while Colletta as chief counsel at LSUHSC-NO earned three dollars more than Muslow's lowest salary, he, in that position, is not a proper comparator either because Plaintiffs present no evidence that Muslow's and Colletta's circumstances are nearly identical.

(“[Plaintiff] cannot rely on Jones or Atterbury as comparators because, by her own admission, neither earned more than she did.”).

Of the ten male employees identified, only four were paid more than Muslow, specifically, Edwin Murray, Jimmy Cairo, Demetrius Porche,⁹⁹ and Timothy Fair. These employees, however, are inappropriate comparators because they are not similarly situated in that their circumstances were not nearly identical with those of Muslow. Muslow’s position, general counsel, was slotted in the “Leadership” job family and the N43 pay grade, which correlated with a salary range of \$227,520 (minimum), \$315,118 (midpoint), and \$402,711 (maximum).¹⁰⁰ Muslow earned \$227,520.¹⁰¹ She reported to Hollier.¹⁰² Her position mandated that she hold a juris doctorate (“J.D.”) degree and a Louisiana bar license.¹⁰³ Her “[d]uties and responsibilities included strategic support and legal guidance, including advis[ing] on legal matters, perform[ing] administrative filings, conduct[ing] legal research and analysis, and insur[ing] compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.”¹⁰⁴ Muslow was also tasked with review-

⁹⁹ Defendants contend that Porche is not a comparator, and Porche is not addressed in Plaintiffs’ oppositions. *See* R. Docs. 396; 402. Accordingly, because Plaintiffs fail to rebut Defendants’ argument that Porche is not a proper comparator, they effectively concede the point. *See Kellam v. Metrocare Servs.*, 2013 WL 12093753, at *3 (N.D. Tex. May 31, 2013) (observing that a failure to respond to or adequately brief an argument results in waiver or concession of the argument) (collecting cases).

¹⁰⁰ R. Docs. 365-1 at 4; 365-4 at 44, 49.

¹⁰¹ R. Docs. 365-1 at 4; 365-5 at 2.

¹⁰² R. Doc. 365-4 at 44.

¹⁰³ R. Docs. 365-1 at 13; 365-6 at 30-31.

¹⁰⁴ R. Docs. 365-1 at 13; 365-6 at 29.

ing, analyzing, and compiling data to determine the legality, liability, and advisability of certain actions; preparing legal documents; advising, participating in, or directing the legal defense strategies; reviewing legislation and legal documents; and deposing faculty and staff to obtain information and provide legal analysis.¹⁰⁵ As set forth below, Muslow's job duties, responsibilities, and required credentials are readily distinguishable from those of her proffered comparators.

Edwin Murray: Muslow argues that Edwin Murray, vice chancellor of government and multicultural affairs,¹⁰⁶ is a comparator. Murray earned \$243,750 a year.¹⁰⁷ He was assigned to the N41 pay grade¹⁰⁸ and the Leadership job family.¹⁰⁹ He, like Muslow, reported to Hollier.¹¹⁰ Murray's position required (1) a master's degree in either business administration, public administration, health administration, law, public health, or a related field; (2) eight to ten years of experience in an academic or governmental affairs setting; and (3) three to five years of experience in a senior level administrator position.¹¹¹ His duties and responsibilities included "(i) advocat[ing] and develop[ing] multicultural affairs programs and initiatives; (ii) serv[ing] as university Risk Management and Security Officer; (iii) interfac[ing] with internal and external relations to support community affairs and contacts; and (iv) sit[ting] on Faculty Oversight committee, and over-

¹⁰⁵ R. Doc. 365-6 at 29-30.

¹⁰⁶ R. Doc. 365-4 at 45.

¹⁰⁷ R. Docs. 365-1 at 18; 365-4 at 50.

¹⁰⁸ R. Doc. 365-4 at 50.

¹⁰⁹ *Id.* at 45.

¹¹⁰ R. Doc. 365-1 at 18.

¹¹¹ R. Doc. 372-11 at 11.

see[ing] and monitor[ing] all system contracts involving LSU personnel.”¹¹² In addition, he (1) oversaw the (a) management of the LSU Health Police staff to ensure a safe and secure campus, and (b) support, tracking and management of malpractice insurance matters; and (2) interfaced directly with the Louisiana attorney general’s office regarding malpractice coverage, legal representation, and case-management issues.¹¹³

Murray is not a proper comparator. None of Murray’s duties, responsibilities, or required credentials as vice chancellor of government and multicultural affairs is nearly identical to those Muslow had as general counsel. Muslow was never tasked with, *inter alia*, developing multicultural affairs programs and initiatives or managing the LSU Health Police staff, which takes up approximately 60% of Murray’s time.¹¹⁴ And similarly, Murray – a non-lawyer – could never be tasked with conducting legal research, giving legal advice, or defending lawsuits, which takes up more than 65% of Muslow’s time.¹¹⁵ Moreover, Muslow had to have a J.D. degree to perform her job, whereas Murray does not. Instead, his job requires eight to ten years of experience in an academic or governmental affairs setting, which Muslow’s job did not require and Muslow does not have. These significant differences, among others, demonstrate that Murray and Muslow did not operate under nearly identical circumstances, and, hence, are not similarly situated.

Plaintiffs essentially concede that Muslow and Murray are not comparators as they fail to argue that

¹¹² R. Docs. 365-1 at 18-19; 365-7 at 5-6; 372-11 at 10.

¹¹³ R. Doc. 372-1 at 25 (citing R. Doc. 372-11 at 10).

¹¹⁴ R. Doc. 372-11 at 10.

¹¹⁵ R. Doc. 365-6 at 29-30.

Muslow and Murray performed comparable work. In their two-sentence response to Defendants' argument that Murray is not a proper comparator, Plaintiffs simply say that "[Murray's] pay is 2 quadrants over from the experience he possessed. If this pay was appropriate, then Ms. Muslow should have been paid approximately \$400,000."¹¹⁶ This "argument" does not begin to establish that Murray and Muslow functioned in "nearly identical" circumstances. *See Foster*, 834 F. App'x at 91 (affirming grant of summary judgment where plaintiff "provided virtually no evidence concerning [the proffered comparators'] relevant qualifications, nor did she establish that they performed comparable work"). Obvious and significant differences in job responsibilities (*viz.*, legal representation as opposed to government and multicultural affairs) between the two exist and Plaintiffs fail to argue anything to the contrary. Therefore, Murray is not a proper comparator.

Jimmy Cairo: Similarly, Jimmy Cairo, the dean of the school of allied health, is not a suitable comparator. Cairo earned \$260,706.¹¹⁷ He was assigned to the N41

¹¹⁶ R. Doc. 396 at 22. Plaintiffs proclaim that the lower salaries of Muslow's proffered comparators (as with Murray's here) show how much Muslow "should have been making," but they offer no explanation, reasoning, or formula in support. For example, Plaintiffs conclude that because "Buhler was paid \$152,889.08, an amount for only those with 15 years or more experience within his pay grade," and he "was hired [on] 10/16/2007," Muslow "should have been making approximately \$400,000." *Id.* at 21. The Court should not be expected to intuit how Plaintiffs came to this conclusion when no explanation is given. Regardless, this conclusory assertion – repeatedly made in support of comparator status – is insufficient to show that Buhler, Murray, or any other proffered comparator is appropriate as a matter of law.

¹¹⁷ R. Doc. 365-1 at 21.

pay grade, the Leadership job family, and, like Muslow, reported to Hollier.¹¹⁸ His position required a Ph.D. degree in a health-related profession and five years' experience as an allied health practitioner.¹¹⁹ His duties included: "(i) overall direction and management of School of Allied Health; (ii) fiscal planning and management for the school; (iii) improv[ing] interdisciplinary learning and research activities of school; (iv) recruit[ing] funding opportunities for school; and (v) establish[ing] partnerships with community leaders, alumni, etc."¹²⁰

Importantly, none of these responsibilities mirrors Muslow's responsibilities as general counsel. And, as Hollier argues, "[i]t is incredulous to purport that a legal position requires equal, skill, effort, and responsibility and such duties are under similar working conditions as a Dean of a graduate school."¹²¹ Muslow, tasked with providing legal support and strategic legal-related guidance, was never responsible for managing the School of Allied Health or recruiting funding opportunities for the school, which took up approximately 80% of Cairo's time,¹²² nor was she required to have a Ph.D. degree in a health-related profession or five years' experience as an allied health practitioner. Further, Cairo was never tasked with giving legal advice, making legal and administrative filings, drafting legal documents, and deposing witnesses, which took up at least 75% of Muslow's time.¹²³

¹¹⁸ R. Docs. 365-1 at 21; 365-7 at 17.

¹¹⁹ R. Docs. 365-1 at 21; 365-7 at 18.

¹²⁰ R. Docs. 365-1 at 21; 365-7 at 17.

¹²¹ R. Doc. 372-1 at 25.

¹²² R. Doc. 365-7 at 17.

¹²³ See R. Doc. 365-6 at 29-30.

Therefore, it cannot be said that Muslow and Cairo had the same job and job responsibilities as would make them similarly situated.

Again, Plaintiffs effectively concede this. In their one-sentence argument in favor of Cairo as a comparator (“Jimmy Cairo: If pay is appropriate then Muslow should be making approximately \$365,000.”), Plaintiffs fail to show (1) that Muslow and Cairo are similarly situated and operated in “nearly identical” circumstances; and (2) the lack of a significant difference in their job responsibilities. *See Foster*, 834 F. App’x at 91. And so, Cairo is not a proper comparator.

Timothy Fair: Timothy Fair, vice chancellor for diversity and inclusion, is not a proper comparator, either. He was assigned to the N39 pay grade.¹²⁴ He earned a salary of \$240,000.¹²⁵ He, unlike Muslow, reported to Steve Nelson.¹²⁶ Unlike Muslow’s general counsel position, Fair’s position required a doctorate, ten years’ professional experience with at least five years in a senior leadership capacity in a university or academic medical center setting, and experience with diversity programs.¹²⁷ Fair’s responsibilities included “(i) oversee[ing] all LSUHSC-NO schools to build and support more inclusive and diverse campus, including development and management of Diversity Strategic Plan; (ii) leadership to campus police department; (iii) promot[ing] Office of Diversity and Inclusion; (iv) serv[ing] as chair or facilitator for committees that address inclusion, diversity and equity issues;

¹²⁴ R. Doc. 365-7 at 42.

¹²⁵ R. Doc. 365-1 at 20.

¹²⁶ R. Doc. 365-7 at 43.

¹²⁷ *Id.* at 40.

(v) develop[ing] a framework and evaluation system for monitoring diversity for all LSUHSC-NO units; and (vi) actively support[ing] the LSU System Supplier Diversity Program.”¹²⁸ Fair’s job description details that “[p]rior experience working in an academic medical center, health system or teaching hospital is highly preferred, with a high degree of cultural intelligence and technical mastery of diversity and inclusion strategies in academic medicine.”¹²⁹

Fair is not a proper comparator because he neither holds the same job or responsibilities as Muslow, nor has the same supervisor. First, Fair’s work does not require “substantially the same responsibility” as Muslow’s work as general counsel. *See Taylor v. United Parcel Serv., Inc.*, 554 F.3d 510, 522 (5th Cir. 2008). For example, Muslow’s position required a different degree and had no connection to diversity initiatives or work history in an academic medical center setting. Further, Fair’s position has no connection to defending lawsuits or offering legal advice, as Muslow’s did. Second, that Fair and Muslow reported to different supervisors necessarily rebuts his comparator status. *See Alkhawaldeh*, 851 F.3d at 426 (describing that the comparator must (1) hold the same job or have the same responsibilities as the plaintiff; (2) share the same supervisor or have his employment status determined by the same person as the plaintiff; and (3) have a history of violations or infringements similar to that of the plaintiff). Moreover, there is no evidence that Muslow and Fair had their employment statuses determined by the same person.

¹²⁸ R. Docs. 365-1 at 20; 365-7 at 41-42; 372-11 at 25-29.

¹²⁹ R. Doc. 365-7 at 41.

Plaintiffs effectively concede that Fair is not a comparator because they fail to show that there is not a significant difference between Muslow's and Fair's job responsibilities. In opposition, Plaintiffs devote two sentences to show that Fair is a comparator: "Timothy Fair made above his pay grade. If he was paid appropriately, then Muslow should have made approximately \$400,000."¹³⁰ Again, this "argument" – Plaintiffs' familiar refrain – fails to establish that Muslow's responsibilities as general counsel and Fair's responsibilities as vice chancellor for diversity and inclusion were even remotely the same. *See Foster*, 834 F. App'x at 91. Thus, because Muslow and Fair had different supervisors as well as significant differences in their job responsibilities, Fair is not a proper comparator.

Unidentified deans: In addition to the proffered comparators Maslow identifies by name in her submissions, Muslow testified that the deans, vice chancellors, and assistant vice chancellors of LSU were her comparators, too.¹³¹ While she does not identify these additional deans, vice chancellors, or assistant vice chancellors by name, LSU and Hollier identify and brief each of these individuals. But Plaintiffs fail to rebut Defendants' arguments. For example, Plaintiffs fail to refute that Joe Moerschbaecher, Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs; John Harman, Vice Chancellor of Administration and Finance; Jack Christian Winters, Vice Chancellor for Clinical Affairs; Patrick Gorman, Director of Financial Aid; and Robert Leaman, Director of Continuing Dental Education, are not appropriate comparators. Because "failure to brief an argument in the district court waives that argument

¹³⁰ R. Doc. 396 at 23.

¹³¹ R. Doc. 365-1 at 13.

in that court,” *Slaughter v. Torres*, 2022 WL 861409, at *12 (M.D. La. Mar. 22, 2022) (quoting *JMCB, LLC v. Bd. of Com. & Indus.*, 336 F. Supp. 3d 620, 634 (M.D. La. 2018)), the Court finds that Moerschbaecher, Harman, Winters, Gorman, and Leaman are not proper comparators. *See also Kellam*, 2013 WL 12093753, at *3 (observing that a failure to respond to or adequately brief an argument results in waiver or concession of the argument). Accordingly, the Court only addresses those proffered comparators that Plaintiffs attempt to rehabilitate in their opposition.

Keith Schroth: Keith Schroth is the former Associate Vice Chancellor for Business Development and Associate Dean of Fiscal Affairs.¹³² He is not a proper comparator. Schroth was assigned to the N44 pay grade and the Leadership job family.¹³³ He earned \$307,703.34, and, like Muslow, reported to Hollier.¹³⁴ Schroth’s position required (1) a bachelor’s degree in business, finance, accounting, marketing, public administration, health administration, or a related field; and (2) eight years of progressive experience.¹³⁵ His duties and responsibilities included “(i) oversee[ing] mission-based budgeting for LSUHSC-NO’s six professional schools, including development and coordination of annual comprehensive department budgets; (ii) coordinat[ing] and enhanc[ing] contractual relations for each LSUHSC-NO school; (iii) creat[ing] and negotiat[ing] other business opportunities to support the LSUHSC-NO’s mission; and (iv) devis[ing] effective

¹³² R. Docs. 365-1 at 18; 365-4 at 45; 365-7 at 50.

¹³³ R. Doc. 365-4 at 45, 50.

¹³⁴ R. Doc. 365-1 at 18.

¹³⁵ R. Docs. 365-1 at 18; 365-7 at 51.

methods to communicate with internal and external LSUHSC-NO constituencies.”¹³⁶

Muslow and Schroth are not similarly situated in their jobs such that they operate under nearly identical circumstances. Schroth’s requirements and responsibilities as associate vice chancellor for business development and associate dean of fiscal affairs vary significantly from those of Muslow as general counsel. For example, unlike Muslow’s position, Schroth’s does not require him to have a J.D. degree or give legal advice. Conversely, unlike Schroth’s position, Muslow’s did not require her to (1) have a bachelor’s degree in business, finance, accounting, marketing, public administration, health administration, or a related field and eight years of progressive experience; or (2) budget or create business opportunities in support of LSU’s mission. These differences cannot support a finding that Schroth and Muslow are true comparators.

Absent from Plaintiffs’ papers is any attempt to marshal evidence to the contrary or establish that Schroth and Muslow’s duties are “substantially the same.” Instead, in their one-sentence retort, they state: “If Mr. Schroth’s pay was appropriate and within the structure, then Muslow should have been paid approximately \$400,000.”¹³⁷ By itself and unexplained, this is insufficient to show that Muslow and Schroth were “nearly identical” in circumstances and, consequently, similarly situated. Therefore, Schroth is not a proper comparator. *See Foster*, 834 F. App’x at 91.

Steve Nelson: Steve Nelson, the Dean of the School of Medicine, is not a proper comparator, either. Nelson

¹³⁶ R. Docs. 365-1 at 18; 365-7 at 50-51.

¹³⁷ R. Doc. 396 at 22.

earned \$311,739.96 and was assigned to the N47 pay grade and the Leadership job family.¹³⁸ He, like Muslow, reported to Hollier.¹³⁹ His position required a medical degree or Ph.D. degree, a minimum of ten years of teaching and research experience, previous administrative experience in a medical school environment, current Louisiana medical licensure, and privileges at all relevant clinical practice sites.¹⁴⁰ His duties and responsibilities included “(i) [being] responsible for development and accreditation of undergraduate and graduate medical programs; (ii) foster[ing] basic, clinical, and translational research and enhancing research excellence; (iii) coordinat[ing] and evaluat[ing] clinical and public service programs; (iv) support[ing] and promot[ing] missions of School of Medicine, LSUHSC-NO and LSU system; (v) [being] responsible for School of Medicine budget; and (vi) coordinat[ing] clinical services.”¹⁴¹ Further, the position tasked Nelson with the responsibility “for all of the teaching, research, and clinical and public service programs” of the medical school.¹⁴²

Nelson’s work as the dean of the medical school is quite different from, much less requiring substantially the same responsibilities as, Muslow’s work as general counsel. For example, Nelson’s position does not require a J.D. degree, nor does it have any relation to providing legal services and advice concerning litigation strategy. Similarly, Muslow’s position as general counsel did not involve, *inter alia*, the accreditation of

¹³⁸ R. Doc. 365-4 at 44, 49.

¹³⁹ R. Doc. 365-1 at 20.

¹⁴⁰ R. Docs. 365-1 at 20; 365-7 at 69.

¹⁴¹ R. Docs. 365-1 at 20-21; 365-7 at 68; 372-12 at 17-18.

¹⁴² R. Doc. 365-7 at 68.

undergraduate and graduate medical programs, the medical school's budget, or coordinating clinical and public service programs. Nor was Muslow responsible for all of the teaching and research programs at the medical school.

Plaintiffs do not attempt to argue anything to the contrary. Instead, Plaintiffs repeat the same two-sentence response to Muslow's other putative comparators: "Steve Nelson: Paid well beyond the parameters of his classification scale. If appropriate then Muslow should be making more than \$400,000."¹⁴³ But, again, on its face, such a statement fails to show that Nelson and Muslow performed job responsibilities that were nearly identical. *See Foster*, 834 F. App'x at 91. Therefore, with virtually no evidence or argument to contradict that significant differences in job responsibilities exist, this Court finds that Nelson is not a proper comparator.

Henry Gremillion: Henry Gremillion, the Dean of the School of Dentistry, is not a proper comparator, either. Gremillion earned \$280,000.¹⁴⁴ He was assigned to the N44 pay grade and the Leadership job family.¹⁴⁵ He, like Muslow, reported to Hollier.¹⁴⁶ His position required a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree, ten years of administrative, teaching, and/or research experience, and five or more years of managerial or administrative experience in a dental school environment.¹⁴⁷ His duties and responsibilities included "(i) [providing]

¹⁴³ R. Doc. 396 at 23.

¹⁴⁴ R. Doc. 365-4 at 45.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.* at 45, 50.

¹⁴⁶ *Id.* at 45.

¹⁴⁷ R. Doc. 365-1 at 21.

leadership and oversight of all educational, research and service programs of Dentistry School; (ii) [being the] chief executive officer for research, service, and dental practice programs; (iii) [being] responsible for administration of Dentistry School; (iv) lead[ing] strategic planning and policy development activities; (v) approv[ing] all Dental School faculty promotions and appointments; (vi) assur[ing] compliance with La. Board of Regents, LSU System, HSCNO, State Board of Dentistry and all accreditation regulations, standards, policies and practices; and (vii) promot[ing] [the] Dental School mission.”¹⁴⁸ The dean of the dental school is “responsible for the vision, strategic planning, policy, development, academic, fiscal and other business activities of the School,” and “serves as the official Dental School representative in the community and to external constituencies.”¹⁴⁹

None of Gremillion’s duties, responsibilities, or required credentials as dean of the dental school is nearly identical to those Muslow had as general counsel. Gremillion’s job did not require a J.D. degree and Muslow’s job did not require a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree. Muslow was never tasked with, *inter alia*, approving all dental school faculty promotions and appointments, promoting the dental school’s mission, or being the chief executive officer for research, service, and dental practice programs. Nor, conversely, was Gremillion charged with conducting depositions, legal research, or litigation defense strategy. Muslow and Gremillion, therefore, are not similarly situated such that they operate under nearly identical circumstances.

¹⁴⁸ R. Docs. 365-1 at 21; 365-7 at 48; 372-12 at 20.

¹⁴⁹ R. Doc. 365-7 at 48.

Plaintiffs submit nothing to contradict this conclusion. Instead, Plaintiffs' entire argument is their oft-repeated mantra: "Henry Gremillion: If pay is appropriate then it appears that Muslow should be making more than \$400,000."¹⁵⁰ This does not establish that Gremillion's and Muslow's positions require substantially the same duties, responsibilities, and credentials such that their job circumstances are "nearly identical." *See Foster*, 834 F. App'x at 91. Accordingly, absent evidence to the contrary, Gremillion is not a proper comparator.

Dean Smith: Dean Smith, the Dean of the School of Public Health,¹⁵¹ is also not a proper comparator. He was assigned to the N44 pay grade and the Leadership job family.¹⁵² He earned \$324,999.96 and, like Muslow, reported to Hollier.¹⁵³ Smith's position required a doctoral degree in public health or a related field, ten years of progressing administrative and professional experience, and experience in higher education in a leadership role.¹⁵⁴ His duties and responsibilities included "(i) articulat[ing] strategic vision for [the] School [of Public Health], develop[ing] long and short term plans for all School activities, including educational programs, research activities, faculty matters, and staffing and space matters; (ii) develop[ing] partnership with national, state and local agencies that advance public health in [the] state of Louisiana; (iii) develop[ing] and advanc[ing] an innovative, high impact research program; (iv) recommend[ing] appoint-

¹⁵⁰ R. Doc. 396 at 23.

¹⁵¹ R. Doc. 365-1 at 22.

¹⁵² R. Doc. 365-4 at 45, 50.

¹⁵³ R. Docs. 365-1 at 22; 365-4 at 45.

¹⁵⁴ R. Docs. 365-1 at 22; 365-7 at 71.

ments, promotions and tenure of faculty members and program chairs; (v) direct[ing] efforts to recruit and retain exceptional academic and research faculty; and (vi) lead[ing] faculty and staff in development, expansion, advancement and delivery of innovative, high quality research and service programs.”¹⁵⁵ The dean of the school of public health is “the academic and administrative leader” of the school.¹⁵⁶

Smith, too, is not a proper comparator because he does not have the same job or same job duties, responsibilities, and required credentials that Muslow had in her role as general counsel. First, Smith, who is not required to have a J.D. degree or bar license, cannot hold the same job as Muslow, who had to hold these criteria to perform her job. Similarly, Muslow, who does not hold a doctoral degree in public health or a related field, cannot have the same job or responsibilities as Smith, who is required to have such a degree. Second, Smith’s duties and responsibilities have no relation to legal services and Muslow’s duties and responsibilities did not include, *inter alia*, advancing the mission of the school of public health or developing partnerships with agencies that advance public health in Louisiana.

Plaintiffs do not establish Smith as a proper comparator. Instead, they merely state that Smith “[a]ppears to be getting paid one quadrant more than he should be; using him Muslow should be making \$400,000 plus.”¹⁵⁷ This isolated assertion does not speak to the question whether Smith and Muslow are so similarly situated in their employment circumstances to con-

¹⁵⁵ R. Docs. 365-1 at 22; 365-7 at 70-71; 372-12 at 22-23.

¹⁵⁶ R. Doc. 365-7 at 70.

¹⁵⁷ R. Doc. 396 at 23.

clude that their positions were nearly identical. *See Foster*, 834 F. App'x at 91. Therefore, with virtually no evidence or argument to contradict the significant differences in job responsibilities shown to exist, this Court finds as a matter of law that Smith is not a proper comparator.

The 2017 Market Study: In addition to the proffered comparators Plaintiffs specifically name and their general reference to all deans, chancellors, and vice chancellors, Plaintiffs argue that “when Defendant LSU created the 2017 Market Study and established pay grades [at] LSUHSC-NO, it created comparators on its face,” because “[t]he Market Study grouped employees with similar skill, experience, education, duties, etc. together by ‘N[’] numbers.”¹⁵⁸ But the only other individual in Muslow’s same “N” category, N43, was another woman who received higher pay: Wendy Simoneaux.¹⁵⁹ Simoneaux, given her gender, is not a proper comparator. *See Herster*, 887 F.3d at 184 (“One of the requirements under the *McDonnell Douglas* framework for [a] gender discrimination in pay claim is that [the plaintiff] must show that she was paid less than a proffered comparator, *not in her protected class*, for work requiring substantially the same responsibility.”) (emphasis added). Even if Plaintiffs’ argument that LSU’s 2017 Market Study created comparators by categorizing certain employees in “N” groups had merit, Plaintiffs would still have

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* at 20.

¹⁵⁹ R. Docs. 429; 365-10 at 72 (deposition of Muslow: “Q: I believe you testified you were graded N43, and the other person [in that category] was Wendy Simoneaux, who was making more than you; is that correct? A: Yes.”), 86. Simoneaux was the Associate Vice Chancellor of Administration and Finance. She earned \$280,000.08. R. Doc. 365-4 at 46.

the burden to show that Muslow's circumstances are nearly identical to those of a better-paid male employee whose work requires substantially the same responsibilities as Muslow's. The assertion that an unidentified employee is a "comparator" simply because they are categorized together on a pay scale is insufficient.

In addition, Plaintiffs' bare-bones briefing seems to suggest that salaries are dependent upon ascending "N" pay-grade levels. For example, Plaintiffs assert that they "have been able to show employees with lower 'N' number classifications with less experience making more money than Ms. Muslow."¹⁶⁰ But Plaintiffs have not submitted any summary-judgment evidence establishing that the "N" groups represent an ascending pay scale. In fact, the evidence shows that the "N" levels are not designed to be an ascending pay scale. For example, if they were, Nelson, who earns \$311,739.96 and is assigned to the N47 pay grade, should not be making less than Smith, who earns \$324,999.96 and is assigned to a lower pay grade, N44.¹⁶¹ And, similarly, Fair, who earns \$240,000 and is assigned to the N39 pay grade, should not be making more than Porche, who earns \$237,915 and is assigned to a higher pay grade, N42.¹⁶² Thus, to suggest that Muslow is the only employee making more or less than a proffered comparator based on only her "N" pay grade level is insufficient on the basis of the information Plaintiffs provide. Indeed, the evidence reflects that many male employees in higher N levels are paid less than other male employees in lower N levels.

¹⁶⁰ R. Doc. 396 at 20.

¹⁶¹ R. Doc. 365-4 at 44-45, 49-50.

¹⁶² R. Docs. 365-1 at 20; 365-4 at 45, 50; 365-7 at 42.

Muslow has not identified a proper comparator that performs nearly identical work. Absent a comparator, Muslow cannot make out her *prima facie* case for pay discrimination. Accordingly, Muslow's Title VII disparate treatment claim against LSU and her § 1983 claims against Harman and Hollier must be dismissed.

- b. Cunningham cannot identify a proper comparator as a matter of law.

Like Muslow, Cunningham proffers many comparators. But none is proper as a matter of law. Cunningham argues that there are "several males who were performing work requiring substantially less responsibility and/or equal skill than [she] who were paid relatively higher salaries than [she]," including Richard Buhler, Senior Contracts Administration Officer; Frank Wasser, Compliance Officer; Roy Clay, Fiscal Compliance Officer; Matthew Gedge III, Project Manager; Wade Schomaker, Assistant Director of Information Technology Database Administration and Support Services; Robert Fahey, Executive Director of Environmental Health and Safety; Robert Parker Jr., Director of Purchasing; Michael Barrilleaux, Manager of Information Technology Security; William Jennings, Manager of Information Technology Financial; Steven T. Zimmerman, Director of Facility Services; and Gary Canzoneri, Director of Information Technology, Enterprise Infrastructure Support.¹⁶³ In addition to these named comparators, Cunningham argues generally that the 2017 Market Study created comparators on its face and is "dispositive on this issue."¹⁶⁴

¹⁶³ R. Doc. 363-5 at 151, 156, 158-162.

¹⁶⁴ R. Doc. 402 at 18-20.

Defendants brief each proffered comparator, arguing that none is “nearly identical.”¹⁶⁵ But Cunningham fails to refute each of Defendants’ arguments. Instead, she only addresses two of the eleven comparators in her opposition: Richard Buhler and Frank Wasser.¹⁶⁶ Her failure to address the remaining nine comparators constitutes her concession that they are, as LSU and Hollier contend, not proper comparators. *See Slaughter*, 2022 WL 861409, at *12 (“[F]ailure to brief an argument in the district court waives that argument in that court.”). The Court examines the evidence concerning Buhler, Wasser, and the 2017 Market Study and finds that Plaintiffs have not established that Cunningham has a proper comparator as a matter of law.

Cunningham worked as a staff attorney. She earned an annualized salary of \$127,500 and worked at 60% effort.¹⁶⁷ She was assigned to the N37 pay grade and the Administrative Professional Non-Clinical job family.¹⁶⁸ She reported to Muslow.¹⁶⁹ Cunningham’s position required a J.D. degree and Louisiana bar membership.¹⁷⁰ Her “duties and responsibilities included responding to legal issues; review[ing] and approv[ing] contracts and other agreements; conducting legal research and analysis; assisting with review and drafting LSUHSC-NO policies and procedures; representing LSUHSC-NO in litigation; and assisting in staff, faculty and student training on legal matters.”¹⁷¹ As

¹⁶⁵ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12-16; 372-1 at 31-32.

¹⁶⁶ R. Doc. 402 at 20, 25.

¹⁶⁷ R. Docs. 363-7 at 105-06; 363-1 at 12; 363-5 at 23.

¹⁶⁸ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 363-5 at 23, 28.

¹⁶⁹ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 363-5 at 23; 363-6 at 2.

¹⁷⁰ R. Doc. 363-6 at 2.

¹⁷¹ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 363-6 at 2.

set forth below, Cunningham's job responsibilities and required credentials are readily distinguishable from those of her proffered comparators.

Richard Buhler: Cunningham identifies Richard Buhler as her "closest" comparator.¹⁷² Buhler, senior contracts administration officer, was assigned to the N35 pay grade and the External/Internal Relations job family.¹⁷³ He earned \$152,889.08 a year.¹⁷⁴ He reported to the Associate Vice Chancellor of Business Development – not Muslow.¹⁷⁵ His position required either a J.D. or a master's degree with eight years of experience.¹⁷⁶ Buhler's "[d]uties and responsibilities include (i) manag[ing] internal information collection to support financial terms of contract, FMV analysis, funds distribution, budgetary items, and scope of services; (ii) develop[ing] and assist[ing] with renewal or amendment of professional services, subcontracts, and directorship contracts; (iii) work[ing] with Contract Management Team to develop new, renewal and amended resident supervision and affiliation contracts and to facilitate contracting process from start to finish; (iv) review[ing] final contracts for accuracy in financial terms and services; (v) resolv[ing] contracting and legal issues with contracting entities; (vi) develop[ing] physicians' professional service agreements; (vii) ensur[ing] LSUHSC-NO contracts capture fair market value and support School missions; (viii) maintain[ing] contract management database; (ix) prepar[ing] biannual contract summary;

¹⁷² R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 363-7 at 145.

¹⁷³ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 363-5 at 45, 67.

¹⁷⁴ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 363-5 at 133.

¹⁷⁵ R. Doc. 363-6 at 21.

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 23.

and (x) provid[ing] notary services.”¹⁷⁷ Importantly, the contracts administration officer is to “seek advice from LSUHSC legal counsel as appropriate and necessary so there will be no violation of state, or LSUHSC policy or procedure.”¹⁷⁸

While Buhler’s position does have some connection to the law in that it deals with contracts, he is not a proper comparator. First, as Hollier notes, Buhler’s and Cunningham’s “positions are not similar in skill, effort, or responsibility.”¹⁷⁹ For example, as LSU correctly argues, Cunningham’s part-time position required a J.D. degree and a Louisiana bar license,¹⁸⁰ whereas Buhler’s full-time position required either a J.D. degree – with no bar license – or a master’s degree with eight years of related, progressively responsible professional experience.¹⁸¹ And, whereas 80% of the duties and responsibilities for Cunningham’s position include responding to legal issues, conducting legal research, preparing and providing written and oral legal opinions, reviewing policies and procedures, participating in litigation, and developing training materials,¹⁸² Buhler’s position does not encompass any such duties or responsibilities.¹⁸³ Instead, they are limited to preparing, monitoring, processing, and ensuring compliance with contracts. There is no litigation component, which encompassed most of

¹⁷⁷ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 363-6 at 21-23.

¹⁷⁸ R. Doc. 363-6 at 22.

¹⁷⁹ R. Doc. 372-1 at 32.

¹⁸⁰ R. Doc. 363-6 at 2.

¹⁸¹ *Id.* at 23.

¹⁸² *Id.* at 2.

¹⁸³ *See id.* at 21-23.

Cunningham's work.¹⁸⁴ Buhler's job description mandates that he "seek" legal advice from LSU-HSC legal counsel;¹⁸⁵ it does not permit him to provide any such advice or to represent HSC and its officials in litigation, as Cunningham's position required.¹⁸⁶ And, while there is some crossover with respect to contract review and preparation, Buhler's position charges him with "manag[ing] independently the preparation, monitoring, processing, and compliance with all Federal and State regulations of all contractual agreements for all Schools within LSU Health Sciences Center,"¹⁸⁷ whereas Cunningham's position charged her with "providing or assisting in the provision of legal counsel to specified organizational units of the [Health Sciences Center]" – a different scope of responsibility.¹⁸⁸ Thus, Buhler and Cunningham did not hold the same job or job responsibilities. Second, Buhler cannot be a proper comparator because the two did not share the same supervisor: Cunningham reported to Muslow and Buhler reported to the Associate Vice Chancellor for Business Development.¹⁸⁹ Moreover, there is no evidence that Cunningham and Buhler's employment statuses were determined by the same person. Therefore, Cunningham and Buhler are not similarly situated.

And Plaintiffs fail to establish otherwise. In their briefing, Plaintiffs allege that the 2017 Market Study placed Buhler's position in the N35 pay grade and that

¹⁸⁴ Compare R. Doc. 363-6 at 2, with R. Doc. 363-6 at 21-23.

¹⁸⁵ R. Doc. 363-6 at 22.

¹⁸⁶ R. Doc. 363-3 at 2.

¹⁸⁷ R. Doc. 363-6 at 21.

¹⁸⁸ *Id.* at 2.

¹⁸⁹ *Id.* at 21.

the study and its pay grade assignments “is the method by which LSU compares ‘similarly situated employees.’”¹⁹⁰ But even if this statement were enough to show that individuals were nearly identical, which it is not, Cunningham’s position was assigned to a different pay grade than Buhler: N37.¹⁹¹ Then, presumably in an attempt to show similar job responsibilities and circumstances, Plaintiffs state that (1) Buhler’s contract responsibilities included completing “boiler plate templates”; (2) Hollier “bore final responsibility on Buhler’s pay”; and (3) Hollier testified that he did not know Buhler.¹⁹² Yet these statements, on their own, fail to contradict Buhler’s non-comparator status when all the evidence is examined. Therefore, Buhler is not a proper comparator.

Frank Wasser: Frank Wasser, the fiscal compliance officer, is not a proper comparator, either. Wasser earned \$150,000 a year.¹⁹³ He was slotted in the N37 pay grade¹⁹⁴ and the Leadership job family.¹⁹⁵ Unlike Cunningham, he reported to Hollier.¹⁹⁶ His position required a J.D. degree, any state bar license, and a minimum of eight years of professional-level experience at a top law firm, in-house legal department, or university with a primary focus on compliance and privacy.¹⁹⁷ His “[d]uties and responsibilities include

¹⁹⁰ R. Doc. 402 at 25.

¹⁹¹ R. Docs. 363-1 at 12; 402 at 21.

¹⁹² R. Doc. 402 at 21-25.

¹⁹³ R. Doc. 363-6 at 19; *but see* R. Doc. 363-6 at 18 (stating that the incumbent’s salary is \$172,791).

¹⁹⁴ R. Doc. 363-6 at 18.

¹⁹⁵ R. Doc. 363-1 at 14.

¹⁹⁶ R. Docs. 363-2 at 26; 363-6 at 18.

¹⁹⁷ R. Doc. 363-6 at 14.

(i) develop[ing] and implement[ing] compliance plan; (ii) serv[ing] as employee resource on compliance matters; (iii) assist[ing] Privacy Officer to ensure policies and procedures are in accordance with state and federal privacy requirements; (iv) serv[ing] as university's liaison to LSU Internal Audit, Legislative Auditor and other oversight entities; (v) develop[ing] education and training programs on compliance; (vi) review[ing] and investigat[ing] allegations and complaints of non-compliant activity; (vii) develop[ing] policies to support compliance initiatives; and (viii) provid[ing] compliance reports.”¹⁹⁸ The “primary function” of Wasser’s position is “to prevent, detect and resolve instances of conduct that do not conform to federal and state law, federal and state privacy payer health care program requirements, technical and professional billing and research requirements, as well as policies of the LSU Health Sciences Center.”¹⁹⁹

Cunningham and Wasser are not similarly situated in their employment circumstances. First, as Hollier observes,²⁰⁰ Cunningham was not tasked with any of Wasser’s duties or responsibilities as would justify finding they held the same job or had the same job responsibilities. For example, there was no requirement for Cunningham to handle compliance matters or serve as the university’s liaison for auditing purposes, among other things. And there is no requirement for Wasser to respond to legal issues, conduct legal research, prepare and provide written and oral legal opinions, review policies and procedures, participate in litigation, and develop training materials, as there was

¹⁹⁸ R. Docs. 363-1 at 14; 363-6 at 15-16.

¹⁹⁹ R. Doc. 363-6 at 14.

²⁰⁰ R. Doc. 372-1 at 33.

for Cunningham.²⁰¹ Second, Wasser and Cunningham did not share the same supervisor, and there is no evidence that the two had their employment statuses determined by the same person. Specifically, Wasser reported to Hollier, whereas Cunningham reported to Muslow.

Plaintiffs effectively concede that Wasser is not a proper comparator. Instead of rebutting Defendants' arguments, Plaintiffs offer irrelevant facts that fail to lend any support to Wasser's comparator status. For example, Plaintiffs observe that (1) on his initial application, Wasser indicated that he did not have a Louisiana bar license and that he later resubmitted the application to state that he did have a bar license,²⁰² (2) Colletta requested that the fiscal compliance officer position requirements be revised to accept any bar licensure,²⁰³ and (3) “[o]ne female applicant for this position was well-qualified” but “was not given the same consideration Wasser was.”²⁰⁴ The relevance of Plaintiffs' observations and any related “argument” is lost on the Court. In any event, these statements are insufficient to establish that Wasser is a proper comparator. Plaintiffs make no attempt to establish that Cunningham and Wasser held the same job or responsibilities, that they reported to the same supervisor, or that the same person determined their employment statuses. *See Foster*, 834 F. App'x at 91; *Ernst v. Methodist Hosp. Sys.*, 1 F.4th 333, 340 (5th Cir. 2021) (upholding summary judgment for defendant where plaintiff failed to establish that co-employee

²⁰¹ R. Doc. 363-6 at 2.

²⁰² R. Doc. 402 at 26.

²⁰³ *Id.*

²⁰⁴ *Id.*

“was a similarly situated comparator” since their “positions entailed different responsibilities” and they did not share the same supervisor, among other things). Accordingly, because Plaintiffs point to no evidence to controvert Defendants’ amply supported position, the Court finds that Wasser is not a proper comparator as a matter of law.

The 2017 Market Study: Plaintiffs make the same argument about the 2017 Market Study with respect to Cunningham as they did with respect to Muslow, urging that “it created comparators on its face,” because “[t]he Market Study grouped employees with similar skill, experience, education, duties, etc. together by ‘N[]’ numbers.”²⁰⁵ This argument fares no better for Cunningham, however, and fails for the same reasons.²⁰⁶ Even assuming Plaintiffs’ argument were colorable, they would still have the burden to show that Cunningham’s circumstances were nearly identical to those of a better-paid male employee whose work requires substantially the same responsibilities as did Cunningham’s. A statement that an unidentified employee is a “comparator” is insufficient.

Plaintiffs have not presented summary-judgment evidence to refute Defendants’ showing that there is a significant difference between Cunningham and her proffered comparators’ job responsibilities, required credentials, and supervisors. LSU maintains that “[t]he facts show the alleged male comparators are in different job families, perform different duties and responsibilities under different working conditions; report to different supervisors in different departments; several comparators oversee numerous direct

²⁰⁵ *Id.* at 18.

²⁰⁶ See *supra* at Section III(B)(1)(a).

and/or indirect reports (unlike [Cunningham]); and several comparators have a different seniority with LSU that is several years greater than [Cunningham].”²⁰⁷ The Court agrees. Thus, Plaintiffs have not identified a comparator that performs nearly identical work as Cunningham. Absent a comparator, Cunningham cannot make out a *prima facie* case of disparate treatment. Therefore, Cunningham’s Title VII and § 1983 claims for gender discrimination must be dismissed.²⁰⁸

2. Defendants offer nondiscriminatory reasons for their employment actions.

Because Plaintiffs have not identified appropriate comparators, they cannot carry their initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* case, and their Title VII and § 1983 gender-discrimination claims must be dismissed. Even had they identified a proper comparator, however, dismissal is still warranted because Defendants offer nondiscriminatory reasons for their employment actions (*i.e.*, the alleged pay disparity and termination) and Plaintiffs cannot establish pretext.

Once a plaintiff establishes a *prima facie* case of discrimination, the burden shifts to the defendant “to proffer a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for his action.” *Watkins v. Tregre*, 997 F.3d 275, 281-82 (5th Cir. 2021) (citing *Outley v. Luke & Assocs., Inc.*, 840 F.3d 212, 216 (5th Cir. 2016)). The defendant’s burden is one of production, not persuasion. *Id.* at 282; see also *Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Prods., Inc.*, 530 U.S.

²⁰⁷ R. Doc. 363-1 at 17 (emphasis in original).

²⁰⁸ Because the Court dismisses Plaintiffs’ Title VII and § 1983 claims for failure to identify a proper comparator, it need not discuss LSU’s alternative argument regarding statutes of limitations.

133, 142 (2000). To meet its burden of production, the defendant “must articulate a nondiscriminatory reason with sufficient clarity to afford [the plaintiff] a realistic opportunity to show that the reason is pretextual.” *Watkins*, 997 F.3d at 282 (quoting *Burton v. Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.*, 798 F.3d 222, 231 (5th Cir. 2015)). “The defendant’s burden during this second step is satisfied by producing evidence, which, ‘*taken as true*, would *permit* the conclusion that there was a nondiscriminatory reason for the adverse action.’” *Price v. Fed. Express Corp.*, 283 F.3d 715, 720 (5th Cir. 2002) (quoting *St. Mary’s Honor Ctr. v. Hicks*, 509 U.S. 502, 509 (1993)) (emphasis in original).

Here, Defendants satisfy this burden. They offer multiple nondiscriminatory reasons for both the pay disparities Plaintiffs claim and their termination. First, LSU argues that Plaintiffs were not eligible for a pay adjustment because (1) the pay raise provided to “certain key personnel” at LSUHSC-NO in October 2018 was for deans, vice chancellors, and associate vice chancellors only, and neither Muslow’s position as general counsel nor Cunningham’s position as staff attorney was equivalent to a dean, vice chancellor, or associate vice chancellor,²⁰⁹ and (2) the LSUHSC-NO Unclassified Staff Pay Adjustments Policy only applied to those who were working at full-time capacity, which Cunningham was not.²¹⁰ Second, LSU contends that Muslow was not eligible for a car allowance because only deans and vice chancellors received a car allowance and Muslow was neither a dean nor a vice chancellor.²¹¹ Third, LSU contends that Plaintiffs’

²⁰⁹ R. Doc. 365-1 at 26.

²¹⁰ R. Doc. 363-1 at 20-21.

²¹¹ R. Doc. 365-1 at 27.

positions were retired “in favor of new legal positions in the OGC to be assigned to LSUHSC-NO.”²¹² Fourth, LSU and Hollier argue that Plaintiffs failed to execute their proposed OGC employment contracts despite their knowledge that their LSUHSC-NO positions would be terminated as a result of the consolidation.²¹³ Fifth, LSU argues that Muslow did not apply for the position of the OGC chief counsel, although invited to do so on March 1, March 25, April 4, May 2, and May 15, 2019;²¹⁴ and, similarly, Cunningham did not apply for the OGC staff attorney position, although invited to do so on March 1, March, 25, April 4, and May 2, 2019.²¹⁵ Sixth, LSU argues that that Muslow advised in a May 13, 2019 email to Jones that he did not have permission to treat either plaintiff as an applicant for their respective OGC positions,²¹⁶ and Cunningham concurred.²¹⁷ Seventh, Hollier argues that pay ranges were based on many factors other than sex, including the gender-blind 2017 Market Study, different job and skill levels, previous training and experience, and business-related exigent circumstances.²¹⁸ And finally, Hollier argues that Plaintiffs’ decisions not to execute their contracts or apply for the new OGC positions were made of their own volition.²¹⁹ These proffered

²¹² R. Docs. 363-1 at 21-22; 365-1 at 28.

²¹³ R. Docs. 363-1 at 22; 365-1 at 28; 372-1 at 38.

²¹⁴ R. Doc. 365-1 at 28.

²¹⁵ R. Doc. 363-1 at 22.

²¹⁶ R. Doc. 365-1 at 28-29.

²¹⁷ R. Doc. 363-1 at 23.

²¹⁸ R. Doc. 372-1 at 33.

²¹⁹ *Id.* at 38.

reasons are sufficient to satisfy Defendants' burden of production at this second step.

3. Plaintiffs cannot establish pretext.

When the defendant meets its burden of production, as here, the burden shifts to the plaintiff to "substantiate his claim of pretext through evidence demonstrating that discrimination lay at the heart of the employer's decision." *Price*, 283 F.3d at 720. Although a plaintiff need not *prove* pretext at the summary-judgment stage, a plaintiff must raise a genuine issue of fact regarding pretext. *Guthrie v. Tifco Indus.*, 941 F.2d 374, 378 (5th Cir. 1991). A plaintiff "may establish pretext either through evidence of disparate treatment or by showing that [the defendant's] proffered explanation is false or "unworthy of credence.'"'" *Watkins*, 997 F.3d at 283 (quoting *Laxton v. Gap Inc.*, 333 F.3d 572, 578 (5th Cir. 2003)). Even when such a showing is made, however, it is not always enough to prevent summary judgment if "no rational factfinder could conclude that the action was discriminatory." *Lockhart v. Republic Servs., Inc.*, 2021 WL 4955241, at *3 (5th Cir. Oct. 25, 2021) (quoting *Price*, 283 F.3d at 720).

"[The Fifth Circuit] has held that a plaintiff's summary judgment proof must consist of more than 'a mere refutation of the employer's legitimate nondiscriminatory reason.' *Jones v. Gulf Coast Rest. Grp., Inc.*, 8 F.4th 363, 369 (5th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Moore v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 990 F.2d 812, 815 (5th Cir. 1993)). A subjective disbelief of the employer's reason is not enough, as the ultimate fact issue is whether the defendant intentionally discriminated against the plaintiff. *St. Mary's Honor Ctr.*, 509 U.S. at 519; *see also Reeves*, 530 U.S. 133 at 153 ("The ultimate question in every employment discrimination case involving a claim of disparate treatment is whether the plaintiff

was the victim of intentional discrimination.”). “Thus, the plaintiff is not relieved of her burden to present evidence that will permit a rational factfinder to infer intentional discrimination.” *Douglas v. St. John Baptist Par. Libr. Bd. of Control*, 2022 WL 898746, at *12 (E.D. La. Mar. 28, 2022) (citing *Harville v. City of Hous.*, 945 F.3d 870, 877 (5th Cir. 2019)). “Even in the face of sufficient evidence for a reasonable factfinder to find pretext and reject the nondiscriminatory reason, if no rational factfinder could conclude that the action was discriminatory, such as when the record conclusively reveals some other, nondiscriminatory reason for the decision, or if the plaintiff creates only a weak issue of fact as to whether the employer’s reason was untrue and there is abundant and uncontested independent evidence that no discrimination occurred, summary judgment will be proper.” *Id.* (citing *Harville*, 945 F.3d at 876 77).

“If the employer offers more than one [nondiscriminatory] reason, the plaintiff ‘must put forward evidence rebutting *each* of the nondiscriminatory reasons the employer articulates.’” *Jones*, 8 F.4th at 368-69 (quoting *Wallace*, 271 F.3d at 220) (emphasis in original). “Because the plaintiff bears the ultimate burden of proving that intentional discrimination was a motivating factor by a preponderance of the evidence, she ‘must produce *substantial evidence* that the defendant’s nondiscriminatory reason is merely a pretext for impermissible discrimination.’” *Pippins v. Tangipahoa Par. Council*, 2004 WL 1575410, at *7 (E.D. La. July 13, 2004) (quoting *Read v. BT Alex Brown Inc.*, 72 F. App’x 112, 115 (5th Cir. 2003)) (emphasis in original). “Evidence is substantial if it is of such quality and weight that reasonable and fair-minded men in the exercise of impartial judgment might reach different conclusions.” *Riley v. Sch. Bd.*

Union Par., 379 F. App'x 335, 339 (5th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Laxton v. Gap Inc.*, 333 F.3d 572, 579 (5th Cir.2003)). “Where the plaintiff fails to produce substantial evidence of pretext, or produces evidence permitting only an indisputably tenuous inference of pretext, summary judgment in favor of the defendant is appropriate.” *Pippins*, 2004 WL 1575410, at *7 (quoting *Read*, 72 F. App'x at 115)). “Whether summary judgment is appropriate depends on numerous factors, including “the strength of the plaintiff’s prima facie case, the probative value of the proof that the employer’s explanation is false, and any other evidence that supports the employer’s case and that properly may be considered.”” *Riley*, 379 F. App'x at 339-40 (quoting *Price*, 283 F.3d at 720).

Plaintiffs cannot carry their summary-judgment burden. First, Plaintiffs fail to address each of Defendants’ nondiscriminatory reasons for the claimed pay disparities and their termination. *See Jones*, 8 F.4th at 368-69. In response to the various nondiscriminatory reasons, Muslow argues that there is a “general issue of material fact as to who was the employer of Ms. Muslow and who terminated her.”²²⁰ Similarly, Cunningham argues that there is “a general issue of material fact as to who was the employer of Ms. Cunningham and who terminated her.”²²¹ It is unclear which nondiscriminatory reason this argument is meant to refute. In any event, this indisputably tenuous inference of pretext is insufficient to rebut each of the nondiscriminatory reasons Defendants articulate. *See Jones*, 8 F.4th at 368-69. “Where, as here, the employee fails to adduce evidence refuting a

²²⁰ R. Doc. 396 at 26.

²²¹ R. Doc. 402 at 32.

rational, non-discriminatory reason articulated by the employer, pretext cannot be established by the subjective belief that the illegitimate criterion gender motivated the employer's decision." *Pippins*, 2004 WL 1575410, at *9 (citing *Armendariz v. Pinkerton Tobacco Co.*, 58 F.3d 144, 153 (5th Cir. 1995)). Hence, summary judgment on this basis alone is appropriate.

Second, Plaintiffs have not established pretext because they fail to present evidence of (1) disparate treatment; or (2) facts that cast doubt on the credence of Defendants' stated justifications for the employment actions. "[T]o establish disparate treatment, a plaintiff must show that the employer gave preferential treatment to another employee under 'nearly identical' circumstances." *Moore v. Reeves Cnty.*, 360 F. App'x 546, 548 (5th Cir. 2010) (citing *Bryant v. Compass Group USA Inc.*, 413 F.3d 471, 478 (5th Cir. 2005)). The Court has already found that Plaintiffs did not produce sufficient evidence that similarly situated employees were treated more favorably in nearly identical circumstances. *See supra* Section III(B)(1). Nor have Plaintiffs identified any other employee who was hired despite refusal to sign an employment contract or to be included in the applicant pool. Therefore, Plaintiffs have not established discrimination through disparate treatment.

Furthermore, Plaintiffs have not shown that Defendants' stated nondiscriminatory reasons are false or unworthy of credence. "[A]n explanation is false or unworthy of credence if it is not the real reason for the adverse employment action." *Moore*, 360 F. App'x at 548-49 (quoting *Laxton*, 333 F.3d at 578). Plaintiffs have not introduced material evidence as to whether Defendants' reasons were pretextual; instead, they simply make conclusory and unsupported assertions as to disputes concerning the identify of their employ-

ers and who fired them.²²² This is insufficient to contradict Defendants' stated reasons for the pay disparities and termination. "Absent countervailing evidence, the trier of fact must accept the defendant's explanation as the real reason for the discharge." *Guthrie*, 941 F.2d at 378 (citing *Elliott v. Grp. Med. & Surgical Serv.*, 714 F.2d 556, 566 (5th Cir. 1983)). Because Plaintiffs point to no genuine fact issue concerning whether Defendants' stated reasons for their alleged pay disparities and termination were pretextual, they are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Title VII disparate treatment claim against LSU and their § 1983 gender-discrimination claims against Harman and Hollier must be dismissed for this reason as well.

C. Title VII Retaliation Claim

Plaintiffs assert a Title VII retaliation claim against LSU, arguing that they "have been retaliated against in response to their participation in proceedings under Title VII as well as to their opposition of Defendants' practices, which violate Title VII or which Plaintiffs reasonably believed violated Title VII."²²³ LSU, however, contends that "the facts and substantive law do not support Plaintiff[s'] *prima facie* burden; the facts show non-discriminatory reasons for the termination of Plaintiff[s'] employment; the facts do not show substantial evidence of pretext; and the facts show breaches of ethical duties that are unprotected under Title VII."²²⁴ The Court finds that the retaliation claim fails because, even if Plaintiffs could establish a *prima facie* case, which is suspect given doubt as to whether

²²² R. Docs. 396 at 26; 402 at 32.

²²³ R. Doc. 50 at 37; *see also* R. Doc. 99 at 12.

²²⁴ R. Docs. 363-1 at 24; 365-1 at 30 (emphasis omitted).

they engaged in a protected activity, Plaintiffs cannot show that Defendants' stated nonretaliatory reasons are pretextual.

"Title VII protects an employee only from retaliation for complaining about the types of discrimination it prohibits." *Brackens v. Stericycle, Inc.*, 829 F. App'x 17, 21 (5th Cir. 2020) (quotation and citation omitted). When a Title VII retaliation claim is based on circumstantial evidence, as here, a court analyzes it under the *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting framework. *Saketkoo*, 31 F.4th at 1000. Under the *McDonnell Douglas* framework, the plaintiff-employee has the initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of retaliation by showing (1) that she engaged in activity protected by Title VII, (2) that an adverse employment action occurred, and (3) that a causal link existed between the protected activity and the adverse employment action. *Id.* "If the plaintiff successfully establishes a *prima facie* case, the burden then shifts to the employer to introduce evidence of a legitimate, nonretaliatory reason for the adverse employment action." *Id.* (quoting *Long v. Eastfield Coll.*, 88 F.3d 300, 304-05 (5th Cir. 1996)). If the defendant-employer meets its burden, the "plaintiff then bears the ultimate burden of proving that the employer's proffered reason is not true but instead is a pretext for the real retaliatory purpose." *Id.* (quoting *McCoy v. City of Shreveport*, 492 F.3d 551, 557 (5th Cir. 2007)) (alteration omitted).

1. Plaintiffs' *prima facie* case is suspect.

For Plaintiffs to establish their *prima facie* case of retaliation, they must first show that they participated in an activity protected by Title VII. "Protected activity is defined as opposition to any practice rendered unlawful by Title VII, including making a charge, testi-

fying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under Title VII.” *Williams v. Recovery Sch. Dist.*, 859 F. Supp. 2d 824, 830-31 (E.D. La. 2012) (quoting *Ackel v. Nat'l Commc'ns, Inc.*, 339 F.3d 376, 385 (5th Cir.2003)). Thus, Title VII’s antiretaliation provision outlines two distinct types of protected activity: (1) opposition to any practice rendered unlawful by Title VII (the “opposition clause”); and (2) making a charge, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under Title VII (the “participation clause”). *Crawford v. Metro. Gov’t of Nashville & Davidson Cnty.*, 555 U.S. 271, 274 (2009).

In their briefing, Plaintiffs do not clearly identify the “protected activity” they claim is at issue. For example, Plaintiffs contend that LSU’s alleged retaliation began when Plaintiffs “filed an EEOC complain[t] against LSU and the LSUHSC-NO after [Plaintiffs] attempted to discuss a salary review” with Skinner, Jones, and Hollier.²²⁵ Later, however, Plaintiffs contend that “but for” Plaintiffs’ request for a salary review *and* the EEOC complaint, they would not have been fired, which seems to indicate that the request for a salary review is also protected activity Plaintiffs intend to rely upon to support their retaliation claim.²²⁶ The Court will address both as claimed protected activities: (1) the February 15, 2019 request for a salary review; and (2) the March 26, 2019 EEOC charge.

To the extent Plaintiffs intend to argue that their request for a salary review is protected activity, such a request likely falls under the opposition clause. “[T]he opposition clause does not require opposition alone; it requires opposition of a practice made unlawful by

²²⁵ R. Docs. 396 at 28; 402 at 33.

²²⁶ R. Docs. 396 at 28; 402 at 34.

Title VII.” *EEOC v. Rite Way Serv., Inc.*, 819 F.3d 235, 240 (5th Cir. 2016) (emphasis omitted). Thus, an employee “cannot simply complain that she received unfair or undesirable treatment,” *Carter v. Target Corp.*, 541 F. App’x 413, 417 (5th Cir. 2013), she must refer “to conduct that could plausibly be considered discriminatory in intent or effect, thereby alerting the employer of its alleged discriminatory practices.” *Allen v. Envirogreen Landscape Pros., Inc.*, 721 F. App’x 322, 326 (5th Cir. 2017). But this standard does not require a plaintiff to prove that the complained-of employment practice was unlawful; rather, the plaintiff need only reasonably believe that the complained-of employment practice was unlawful. *Rite Way*, 819 F.3d at 240 (citing *Payne v. McLemore’s Wholesale & Retail Stores*, 654 F.2d 1130, 1137-40 (5th Cir. 1981)).²²⁷ “[T]he reasonable belief standard recognizes there is some zone of conduct that falls short of an actual violation but could be reasonably perceived to violate Title VII.” *Id.* at 242. A plaintiff’s belief must be objectively reasonable. *Armstrong v. K & B La. Corp.*, 488 F. App’x 779, 782 (5th Cir. 2012) (“For [plaintiff’s] actions to satisfy the opposition clause, [plaintiff] must have had an objectively reasonable belief that [defendant] was engaged in employment practices barred by Title VII.”); *see also*

²²⁷ “The Fifth Circuit has repeatedly held that the opposition clause does not actually require the opposed conduct to, in fact, violate Title VII.” *Saketkoo*, 510 F. Supp. 3d at 393. “Instead, it is ‘enough that the plaintiff reasonably believed the employment practice to be unlawful.’” *Id.* (quoting *Rite Way*, 819 F.3d at 240) (alteration omitted). Ultimately, “[w]hile the reasonable belief standard is ‘in tension with the plain text’ of the statute, it ‘remains good law.’” *Id.* (citing *Royal v. CCC & R Tres Arboles, L.L.C.*, 736 F.3d 396, 401 n.2 (5th Cir. 2013), and *Rite Way*, 819 F.3d at 240). “The Supreme Court has not taken a position on the reasonable belief standard.” *Rite Way*, 819 F.3d at 240.

Ellis v. Compass Grp. USA, Inc., 426 F. App'x 292, 296 (5th Cir. 2011). A plaintiff's "subjective belief the incidents were retaliatory, without more, is not sufficient to survive summary judgment." *Peace v. Harvey*, 207 F. App'x 366, 369 (5th Cir. 2006) (citing *Byers v. Dall. Morning News, Inc.*, 209 F.3d 419, 427 (5th Cir. 2000)).

The Court assumes, but does not decide, that Plaintiffs' belief about gender-pay disparity was objectively reasonable, although there is certainly evidence that may call that into question.²²⁸ Plaintiffs contend that "Skinner

²²⁸ In *Byers v. Dallas Morning News, Inc.*, the Fifth Circuit considered whether it was "objectively reasonable" that the conduct plaintiff Byers opposed was discriminatory, such that he would have a viable claim under the opposition clause. *Byers*, 209 F.3d at 428. There, Byers, a white male, believed that his employer was discriminating on the basis of race in violation of Title VII and opposed the alleged acts of racial discrimination on several occasions. *Id.* Byers's complaints were not objectively reasonable, the Court held, because Byers failed to (1) present evidence that other non-white employees were treated differently; and (2) counter his employer's evidence that allegedly justified its actions. *Id.*; see also *Carpenter v. Haaland*, 2021 WL 1198261, at *5 (E.D. La. Mar. 30, 2021) (discussing the *Byers* holding).

Here, as in *Byers*, Plaintiffs' subjective belief that LSU violated Title VII could be viewed as not objectively reasonable because Plaintiffs cannot show that employees outside of their protected class were treated differently. In their February 15, 2019 email to Skinner requesting that their salaries be revisited, Plaintiffs voiced that they did not believe they were being compensated equitably compared to their male colleagues in violation of Title VII. R. Doc. 365-5 at 17. But, as reviewed above, Plaintiffs fail to identify a male comparator who received a higher salary. That Plaintiffs cannot present evidence that other similarly situated male employees were treated differently likely strips their "opposition" (by means of seeking pay increases) of objective reasonableness. And while it is true that Plaintiffs subjectively believed they were being discriminated against based on their

fully appreciated Plaintiffs' email [requesting a salary review] to mean there was 'potentially a pay disparity between males and females at [LSU]HSC,' and then purport to quote from Skinner's deposition, as follows: "Did I read the letter as indicating that she had a problem with gender disparity in pay at Health Science Center New Orleans? Yes, that's what I took from that letter. But, I mean, that's all I took from the letter."²²⁹ This testimony would seem to corroborate that Plaintiffs' belief was objectively reasonable. However, Plaintiffs fail to attach the quoted excerpt to their briefing or reference it in their statements of fact – and the Court, despite its best efforts, cannot find the quoted excerpt in the thousands of pages of evidence submitted for purposes of these motions. For this reason, then, Plaintiffs' position is unsupported and, thus, suspect. Nevertheless, the Court will assume that Plaintiffs' salary review request was objectively reasonable such that it constitutes protected activity. The Court need not definitively conclude as much, however, because Plaintiffs' claims fail at the pretext stage of the analysis.

Second, if Plaintiffs are attempting to argue that filing the EEOC complaint is "protected activity," such activity likely falls under Title VII's participation clause. Plaintiffs argue that the retaliation against

gender, that belief on its own is insufficient. *See Byers*, 209 F.3d at 428. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that Plaintiffs' salary request was not a protected activity. *Id.* at 428-29; *see also Armstrong*, 488 F. App'x at 782 (affirming summary judgment when plaintiff offered no objective evidence of belief that defendant was engaged in employment practices barred by Title VII and instead offered "only conclusional allegations to support his *prima facie* case").

²²⁹ R. Doc. 400 at 29.

them began after Muslow filed the EEOC complaint on March 26, 2019.²³⁰ But weeks before Muslow filed the EEOC complaint, Plaintiffs were on notice that their positions would be terminated. On March 1, 2019, Hollier emailed Plaintiffs to confirm that, “[i]n accordance with revised PM-72, LSUHSC-NO will retire [its] existing legal positions by June 30, 2019,”²³¹ and, on March 25, 2019, Hollier sent Muslow and Cunningham letters detailing that their positions would be eliminated and employment terminated effective close of business on June 30, 2019.²³² Thus, when LSU gave notice that Plaintiffs would be fired, Plaintiffs had not yet made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under Title VII. That participation did not begin until March 26, 2019 – after Plaintiffs had notice that their employment would terminate. Therefore, as LSU observes,²³³ that this alleged “retaliation” occurred before Plaintiffs filed the EEOC charge makes the participation clause irrelevant. *See Ellis*, 426 F. App’x at 297 (finding that plaintiff did not satisfy the participation clause when the alleged retaliation occurred before her EEOC charge was filed); *see also Byers*, 209 F.3d at 428 (“In the instant case, the ‘participation clause’ is irrelevant because Byers’s did not file a

²³⁰ R. Doc. 402 at 33.

²³¹ R. Doc. 365-5 at 23-24.

²³² R. Docs. 363-5 at 11; 365-6 at 1.

²³³ R. Doc. 365-1 at 31 (citing *O’Daniel v. Indus. Serv. Sols.*, 2018 WL 265585, at *6 (M.D. La. Jan. 2, 2018) (“There is no dispute that there can be no causal connection between Plaintiff’s filing of a formal EEOC charge after her termination, and any alleged retaliation by the Defendants.”)).

charge with the EEOC until *after* the alleged retaliatory discharge took place.”) (emphasis in original).²³⁴

Absent a protected activity, Plaintiffs’ *prima facie* case and retaliation claim would fail. Therefore, if the Court were to decide that the lack of evidence in support of the Plaintiffs’ salary review request destroyed the “objective reasonableness” component of the opposition clause, Plaintiffs’ retaliation claim must be dismissed. But, as noted, the Court will assume that the Plaintiffs’ salary review request constitutes protected activity. Even assuming Plaintiffs have established all three elements necessary to make a *prima facie* case of retaliation,²³⁵ dismissal is still warranted because Plaintiffs fail to establish pretext.

²³⁴ LSU also argues that Plaintiffs’ conduct “while employed as legal counsel for LSU was not reasonable and, thus, [Plaintiffs are] not entitled to protection under Title VII.” R. Docs. 363-1 at 27; 365-1 at 33. In particular, LSU observes that Plaintiffs *qua* LSU’s lawyers took an adverse and conflicting position against their client, without its informed consent or a conflict waiver, when they (1) initiated an EEOC charge; and (2) removed, retained, and used LSU’s confidential documents without permission. R. Docs. 363-1 at 27-31; 365-1 at 32-37. Because dismissal is warranted on other grounds, the Court does not need to address whether this conduct resulted in Plaintiffs’ forfeiture of Title VII protection.

²³⁵ Although, here, the protected-activity prong of the *prima facie* case analysis is the one most suspect, the Court assumes it for purposes of these motions. With that, it is likely Plaintiffs can satisfy the other two elements necessary to establish a *prima facie* case of retaliation under Title VII.

Once a plaintiff establishes that she has engaged in a protected activity, she must then show that she suffered an adverse employment action. “[W]hen determining whether an allegedly retaliatory action is materially adverse, courts ‘look to indicia such as whether the action affected job title, grade, hours, salary, or benefits or caused a diminution in prestige or change in standing

among coworkers.” *Welsh v. Fort Bend Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 941 F.3d 818, 827 (5th Cir. 2019) (quoting *Paul v. Elayn Hunt Corr. Ctr.*, 666 F. App’x 342, 346 (5th Cir. 2016)) (alteration omitted). Plaintiffs contend that they suffered a material adverse employment action because their salary requests were ignored, their contracts were withdrawn, and they were fired. R. Docs. 396 at 27-28; 402 at 33. LSU does not deny that Plaintiffs suffered an adverse employment action. Thus, Plaintiffs satisfy this prong.

After a plaintiff establishes that she has engaged in a protected activity and suffered an adverse employment action, she must then show that a causal link existed between the protected activity and the adverse employment action. At the *prima facie* stage, the causation standard is much less stringent than it is at the final, pretext stage. *See Williams v. B R F H H Shreveport, L.L.C.*, 801 F. App’x 921, 925-26 (5th Cir. 2020). At the *prima facie* stage, a plaintiff need only show that “the protected activity and the adverse employment action are not completely unrelated.” *Besser v. Tex. Gen. Land Off.*, 834 F. App’x 876, 882 (5th Cir. 2020) (quoting *Mauder v. Metro. Transit Auth.*, 446 F.3d 574, 583 (5th Cir. 2006)). The Fifth Circuit “look[s] to three factors when considering the causal link prong [at the *prima facie* stage]: ‘(1) the employee’s past disciplinary record, (2) whether the employer followed its typical policy and procedures in terminating the employee, and (3) the temporal proximity between the employee’s conduct and termination.’” *Valderaz v. Lubbock Cnty. Hosp. Dist.*, 611 F. App’x 816, 823 (5th Cir. 2015) (quoting *DeHart v. Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations, Inc.*, 214 F. App’x 437, 442 (5th Cir. 2007)). Although they did not expressly brief the causation element, Plaintiffs seem to imply that temporal proximity establishes the causal-link prong. *See* R. Docs. 396 at 28 (“It was after the filing of the request for a salary review based on LSUHSC-NO’s own Market Study and termination letter that Ms. Muslow was fired by the Defendant.”); 402 at 33 (“It was after the filing of the request for a salary review based on LSUHSC-NO’s own Market Study and termination letter that [Cunningham] was fired by the Defendant.”). “While suspicious timing alone is rarely sufficient to establish the requisite causal connection, this Court allows for a *prima facie* case to be made on temporal proximity alone if it is ‘very close.’” *Valderaz*, 611 F. App’x at 823 (quoting *Washburn v. Harvey*, 504 F.3d 505, 511 (5th Cir. 2007)) (internal citation omitted). For example, “a period of two-and-a-half

2. Defendants offer nonretaliatory reasons for its employment action.

After a plaintiff establishes a *prima facie* case of retaliation, “the burden then shifts to the employer to articulate a legitimate, . . . nonretaliatory reason for its employment action.” *McCoy*, 492 F.3d at 557 (citing *Gee v. Principi*, 289 F.3d 342, 345 (5th Cir. 2002)). “The employer’s burden is only one of production, not persuasion, and involves no credibility assessment.” *Id.* (citing *Russell v. McKinney Hosp. Venture*, 235 F.3d 219, 222 (5th Cir. 2000)).

Here, LSU satisfies its burden. It provides four nonretaliatory reasons for Plaintiffs’ termination. First, LSU argues that the LSUHSC-NO general counsel and staff attorney positions were retired in favor of new legal positions under the OGC.²³⁶ Second, LSU contends that neither Muslow nor Cunningham

months, a period of two months, and a period of six-and-a-half weeks are close enough to show a causal connection.” *Brown v. Wal-Mart Stores E., L.P.*, 969 F.3d 571, 578 (5th Cir. 2020) (internal citations omitted). Even “a time lapse of up to four months has been found sufficient to satisfy the causal connection for summary judgment purposes.” *Hypolite v. City of Hous.*, 493 F. App’x 597, 606 (5th Cir. 2012) (citing *Evans v. City of Hous.*, 246 F.3d 344, 354 (5th Cir. 2001)).

At this juncture, the Court assumes, but does not decide, that the temporal proximity between Plaintiffs’ protected activity (the February 15, 2019 salary-review request) and notice of termination (March 1, 2019, and March 25, 2019) leading to their ultimate termination (June 30, 2019, for Cunningham and July 15, 2019, for Muslow) falls within the time-periods sufficient to establish the causal-link prong of the *prima facie* case, at least for purposes of summary judgment. Consequently, the Court assumes that Plaintiffs can establish a *prima facie* case of retaliation under Title VII.

²³⁶ R. Docs. 363-1 at 25; 365-1 at 31.

executed the proposed OGC employment contracts before the effective appointment date of February 1, 2019.²³⁷ Third, LSU argues that Muslow did not apply to the OGC chief counsel online applicant pool, although invited to do so on March 1, March 25, April 4, and May 2, 10 and 15, 2019;²³⁸ and, similarly, Cunningham did not apply to the staff attorney applicant pool, although invited to do so on March 1, March 25, April 4, and May 2, 2019.²³⁹ Finally, LSU argues that Muslow advised in a May 13, 2019 email that Jones did not have permission to treat her or Cunningham as applicants for the OGC positions,²⁴⁰ and Cunningham concurred.²⁴¹ These reasons are sufficient to satisfy LSU's burden of production.

3. Plaintiffs cannot establish pretext.

When the employer meets its burden of production, "the burden shifts back to the plaintiff to prove that the proffered reason is pretext for the discriminatory or retaliatory purpose." *Newbury v. City of Windcrest*, 991 F.3d 672, 678 (5th Cir. 2021) (citing *McCoy*, 492 F.3d at 557). In other words, "[i]t is [the plaintiff's] burden 'to prove that a retaliatory motive was the but-for cause of, not merely a motivating factor behind, the decision to terminate him.'" *Valderaz*, 611 F. App'x at 823 (quoting *Etienne v. Spanish Lake Truck & Casino Plaza, L.L.C.*, 547 F. App'x 484, 490 (5th Cir. 2013)) (alteration omitted); *see also Nassar*, 570 U.S. at 360 ("Title VII retaliation claims must be proved according

²³⁷ R. Docs. 363-1 at 25; 365-1 at 31.

²³⁸ R. Doc. 365-1 at 31.

²³⁹ R. Doc. 363-1 at 25.

²⁴⁰ R. Doc. 365-1 at 32.

²⁴¹ *Id.* at 25.

to traditional principles of but-for causation This requires proof that the unlawful retaliation would not have occurred in the absence of the alleged wrongful action or actions of the employer.”). “A plaintiff may show pretext either through evidence of disparate treatment or by showing that the employer’s proffered explanation is false or unworthy of credence.” *Caldwell v. KHOU-TV*, 850 F.3d 237, 242 (5th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Jackson v. Cal-W. Packaging Corp.*, 602 F.3d 374, 378-79 (5th Cir. 2010)).

To survive summary judgment at the pretext stage, a plaintiff “must do more than just dispute the underlying facts and argue that [the employer] made the wrong decision.” *LeMaire v. La. Dep’t of Transp. & Dev.*, 480 F.3d 383, 391 (5th Cir. 2007). Instead, “a plaintiff must show ‘a conflict in substantial evidence’ on the question of whether the employer would not have taken the adverse employment action but for the protected activity.” *Brown*, 969 F.3d at 577 (quoting *Musser v. Paul Quinn Coll.*, 944 F.3d 557, 561 (5th Cir. 2019)). “Evidence is substantial if it is of such quality and weight that reasonable and fair-minded men in the exercise of impartial judgment might reach different conclusions.” *Id.* (quoting *Musser*, 944 F.3d at 561-62). “Even if a plaintiff’s protected conduct is a substantial element in a defendant’s adverse employment action, no liability for unlawful retaliation arises if the employee would have faced that discipline even without the protected conduct.” *Wantou v. Wal-Mart Stores Tex.*, L.L.C., 23 F.4th 422, 437 (5th Cir. 2022). Importantly, to carry her summary-judgment burden, “the plaintiff must rebut each nondiscriminatory or nonretaliatory reason articulated by the employer.” *McCoy*, 492 F.3d at 557.

Plaintiffs do not meet their summary-judgment burden. First, Plaintiffs fail to address any of LSU's nonretaliatory reasons for their termination.²⁴² Not one. Yet to survive summary judgment, a plaintiff must present facts to rebut each and every legitimate, nonretaliatory reason advanced by defendant. Accordingly, summary judgment on this basis alone is appropriate. *Cf. Paulin v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 2022 WL 952262, at *16 (E.D. La. Mar. 30, 2022) (granting summary judgment when plaintiff failed to address each of defendant's nondiscriminatory reasons), *appeal docketed*, No. 22-30285 (5th Cir. May 11, 2022).

Second, Plaintiffs have not established pretext because they fail to present evidence of (1) disparate treatment; or (2) facts that cast doubt on the credence of LSU's proffered justifications for their termination. "Typically, 'a plaintiff who proffers the [disparate] treatment of a fellow employee must show that the plaintiff's termination was taken "under nearly identical circumstances" as those faced by the comparator.'" *Brown*, 969 F.3d at 580 (quoting *Garcia*, 938 F.3d at 244). But, for the reasons explained in Section III(B)(1), Plaintiffs have not identified a comparator and, therefore, cannot show evidence of disparate treatment. *See Paulin*, 2022 WL 952262, at *14-15 (finding plaintiff failed to establish pretext though disparate treatment where plaintiff's alleged comparator was not a "nearly identical, similarly situated individual"). Furthermore, Plaintiffs have not shown – or even tried to show – that LSU's proffered nonretaliatory explanations are false or unworthy of credence. Plaintiffs seem to imply that temporal

²⁴² See R. Docs. 396 at 28; 402 at 34.

proximity alone establishes pretext.²⁴³ While temporal proximity may suffice to establish causation in the *prima facie* analysis, it is insufficient alone to demonstrate that a proffered reason is pretextual. *Brown*, 969 F.3d at 579 (citing *Strong v. Univ. Healthcare Sys., L.L.C.*, 482 F.3d 802, 808 (5th Cir. 2007)). Absent any other evidence, which Plaintiffs do not cite and the Court has not identified, Plaintiffs cannot show pretext.

Third, Plaintiffs have not established that “but for” their salary request, their termination would not have occurred. *See Garcia*, 938 F.3d at 243. In December of 2018, months before Plaintiffs’ salary request, LSU had in place a plan to terminate their LSUHSC-NO positions in favor of new positions under the OGC.²⁴⁴ Defendants then met with Plaintiffs in January of 2019 – again, weeks before the salary request – to discuss the transfer of their positions to OGC in light of PM-72, which provided that only attorneys employed in or through the OGC could represent LSU on legal matters.²⁴⁵ Termination of the LSUHSC-NO positions was inevitable under PM-72. Plaintiffs’ failure to execute the tendered employment contracts with OGC or to apply for the new OGC positions – despite being prompted and invited to do so multiple times – cemented their termination. Thus, while there may be several “but for” reasons for Plaintiffs’

²⁴³ *See* R. Docs. 396 at 28 (“It was after the filing of the request for a salary review based on LSUHSC-NO’s own Market Study and termination letter that Ms. Muslow was fired by the Defendant.”); 402 at 33 (“It was after the filing of the request for a salary review based on LSUHSC-NO’s own Market Study and termination letter that [Cunningham] was fired by the Defendant.”).

²⁴⁴ *See* R. Doc. 365-5 at 3.

²⁴⁵ *See* R. Docs. 363-1 at 4; 363-4 at 2, 37; 365-1 at 4.

termination, none of those reasons is their alleged protected activity.

Put differently, even if Plaintiffs' subsequent request for a salary review played a part in their termination (which cannot be said on this summary-judgment record), "no liability for unlawful retaliation arises if the employee would have faced that discipline even without the protected conduct." *Wantou*, 23 F.4th at 437. LSU had floated its plan to retire Plaintiffs' positions as early as August 2018, and started the process in December 2018, so that all legal resources could be consolidated under the OGC.²⁴⁶ Thus, Plaintiffs' termination from their LSUHSC-NO positions was inevitable even without the protected conduct. And Plaintiffs removed themselves from consideration as applicants for the new positions. Therefore, because Plaintiffs cannot establish pretext as to LSU's nonretaliatory reasons for their termination, their Title VII retaliation claims must be dismissed.

D. EPA Gender-discrimination Claims

Plaintiffs assert an EPA gender-discrimination claim against LSU, Hollier, Harman, and Skinner, arguing that (1) they "paid Plaintiffs, or directed that Plaintiffs be paid, less than similarly-situated male employees performing equal work on jobs the performance of which require equal skill, effort and responsibility and which are performed under similar working conditions"; and (2) "[t]he differential in pay between Plaintiffs and similarly-situated male employees was and is not due to any bona fide seniority, merit or incentive system or any other factor other than gender."²⁴⁷ Plaintiffs'

²⁴⁶ R. Docs. 365-6 at 1; 377-4 at 101.

²⁴⁷ R. Docs. 50 at 37; 99 at 13.

claims fail, say Defendants, because (1) none of the individual Defendants is an “employer” as a matter of law; and (2) Plaintiffs cannot identify a comparator – a male employee working in a position requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility under similar working conditions. The Court agrees. Plaintiffs fail to establish a *prima facie* case because no individual Defendant is subject to the EPA and there are no proper comparators. The claims also fail because Plaintiffs have not shown pretext as to LSU’s stated nondiscriminatory reasons for the differential in pay.

Employment discrimination on the basis of sex is prohibited by the EPA, which provides in pertinent part:

No employer having [covered] employees . . . shall discriminate . . . between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees in [a covered establishment] at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex in such establishment for equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions, except where such payment is made pursuant to (i) a seniority system; (ii) a merit system; (iii) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or (iv) a differential based on any other factor other than sex

29 U.S.C. § 206(d)(1). The *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting framework governs claims under the EPA. *Lindsley v. TRT Holdings, Inc.*, 984 F.3d 460, 466 (5th Cir. 2021). To establish a *prima facie* case under the EPA, a plaintiff must show that (1) her employer is

subject to the EPA; (2) she performed work in a position requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility under similar working conditions; and (3) she was paid less than the employee of the opposite sex providing the basis of comparison. *Badgerow v. REJ Props., Inc.*, 974 F.3d 610, 617 (5th Cir. 2020).

“Once a plaintiff has made her prima facie case by showing that an employer compensates employees differently for equal work, the burden shifts to the defendant to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the differential in pay was made pursuant to one of the four enumerated exceptions.” *King v. Univ. Healthcare Sys., L.C.*, 645 F.3d 713, 723 (5th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Siler-Khodr v. Univ. of Tex. Health Sci. Ctr. San Antonio*, 261 F.3d 542, 546 (5th Cir. 2001)). “Disparities in salary are allowed where payment is made pursuant to ‘(1) a seniority system; (2) a merit system; (3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or (4) a differential based on any other factor other than sex.’” *Reznick v. Associated Orthopedics & Sports Med., P.A.*, 104 F. App’x 387, 390 n.4 (5th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Plemer v. Parsons-Gilbane*, 713 F.2d 1127, 1136 (5th Cir. 1983)). “The exceptions are affirmative defenses on which the employer has the burden both of production and of persuasion.” *Jones v. Flagship Int’l*, 793 F.2d 714, 722 (5th Cir. 1986). “If an employer responds with legitimate, non-discriminatory reasons for an alleged pay disparity, the plaintiff must then show that the purported reason is a pretext for discrimination.” *Browning v. Sw. Rsch. Inst.*, 288 F. App’x 170, 174 (5th Cir. 2008).

1. The individual Defendants are not Plaintiffs’ “employers.”

Plaintiffs assert an EPA gender-discrimination claim against each of the individual Defendants, except Jones.

But their claims against the individual Defendants fail because none is subject to the Act. “To establish a *prima facie* case under the Equal Pay Act, [a plaintiff] must show [among other things] that her employer is subject to the Act.” *Badgerow*, 974 F.3d at 617 (quoting *Chance*, 984 F.2d at 153). The Equal Pay Act, 29 U.S.C. § 206(d), was added as an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act (the “FLSA”) to uphold “the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.” *Corning Glass Works v. Brennan*, 417 U.S. 188, 190 (1974). Under the FLSA, an employer is “any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee and includes a public agency.” 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). The ultimate determination of whether an individual is an employer is a question of law. *Castillo v. Givens*, 704 F.2d 181, 187 n.12 (5th Cir. 1983), *overruled on other grounds by* *McLaughlin v. Richland Shoe Co.*, 486 U.S. 128 (1988); *Slabisak v. Univ. of Tex. Health Sci. Ctr.*, 2018 WL 4762121, at *2 n.1 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 2, 2018). “However, this legal question is dependent upon factual determinations as to each factor of the ‘economic realities/common law control test.’” *Slabisak*, 2018 WL 4762121, at *2 n.1.

To identify an employer, the Fifth Circuit uses an “economic realities” test to consider “who has operating control over the employees, and . . . ‘whether the alleged employer: (1) possessed the power to hire and fire employees; (2) supervised or controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment; (3) determined the rate or method of payment; and (4) maintained employee records.’” *Chapman v. A.S.U.I. Healthcare & Dev. Ctr.*, 562 F. App’x 182, 185 (5th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Gray v. Powers*, 673 F.3d 352, 354-55 (5th Cir. 2012)). Plaintiffs need not establish each element to hold an individual liable as an employer under the EPA. *See*

Orozco v. Plackis, 757 F.3d 445, 448 (5th Cir. 2014). “While ‘the absence of one factor is not necessarily dispositive, the absence of all factors is fatal.’” *Oncale v. CASA of Terrebonne Par., Inc.*, 2020 WL 3469838, at *13 (E.D. La. June 25, 2020) (quoting *Joaquin v. Coliseum Inc.*, 2016 WL 3906820, at *2 (W.D. Tex. July 13, 2016)) (alterations omitted). Establishing just one factor might not be enough, though. *See Martin v. Spring Break ‘83 Prods., L.L.C.*, 688 F.3d 247, 253 (5th Cir. 2012) (affirming summary judgment for defendant when plaintiff only established one economic-realities factor); *Gunaldo v. Bd. of Supervisors of La. State Univ. & Agric. & Mech. Coll.*, 2020 WL 4584186, at *13 (E.D. La. Aug. 10, 2020) (holding that individual defendant is not an employer where only one economic-realities factor was satisfied). “The dominant theme in the case law is that those who have operating control over employees within companies may be individually liable for FLSA violations committed by the companies.” *Orozco*, 757 F.3d at 448 (quoting *Martin*, 688 F.3d at 251). “In cases where there may be more than one employer, [a] court must apply the economic realities test to each individual or entity alleged to be an employer and each must satisfy the four part test.” *Gray*, 673 F.3d at 355 (quotation omitted). The Court applies the economic-realities test to each individual Defendant in turn and finds that none is an employer as a matter of law.

a. Skinner is not an employer.

In his motion for summary judgment, Skinner argues that Plaintiffs’ EPA claim against him must fail as a matter of law because he is, by definition, not an employer.²⁴⁸ Skinner argues that Plaintiffs “cannot

²⁴⁸ R. Doc. 345-1 at 1.

satisfy the Fifth Circuit’s ‘economic realities’ test to prove that [he] was their employer.”²⁴⁹ “Skinner did not become the plaintiffs’ ‘employer’ merely by virtue of offering them employment contracts to transfer into the Office of General Counsel,” he says, “especially when the proposed transfer never came to fruition.”²⁵⁰ Skinner concludes that “[i]f plaintiffs have any viable EPA claims against an employer for the alleged gender pay disparities at LSUHSCNO, [he] is not the proper party against whom plaintiffs should pursue those claims.”²⁵¹

The first factor of the economic-realities test is that the putative employer possessed the power to hire and fire employees. *Chapman*, 562 F. App’x at 185. Skinner argues that “Plaintiffs can offer no evidence to demonstrate that [he] individually possessed the power to hire or fire employees at LSUHSC-NO.”²⁵² He did not have the power to hire and fire either Muslow or Cunningham because (1) both were employees of LSUHSC-NO prior to his own employment with LSU;²⁵³ and (2) while Skinner did withdraw Plaintiffs’ employment contracts to join the OGC, “the documents clearly show that plaintiffs’ positions at LSUHSC-NO were terminated by Dr. Hollier.”²⁵⁴ Skinner contends

²⁴⁹ *Id.* at 18.

²⁵⁰ *Id.* Whether the transfer occurred is disputed but it is not material to the Court’s decision.

²⁵¹ *Id.*

²⁵² *Id.* at 15.

²⁵³ R. Docs. 345-1 at 15; 345-12 at 2; 408 at 1 (citing R. Doc. 345-12 at 2).

²⁵⁴ R. Doc. 345-1 at 15.

that “[t]he only ‘employer’ with the power to hire and fire the plaintiffs was LSUHSC-NO.”²⁵⁵

Plaintiffs respond that “[t]here is evidence in the record that Defendant[s] Skinner and Jones, along with Hollier, fired the Plaintiffs,” although no such evidence is cited.²⁵⁶ Plaintiffs then point to termination letters dated the day before Plaintiffs filed their EEOC charge, highlighting that “[n]o one from LSU has accepted knowledge or responsibility for drafting or sending the letters.”²⁵⁷ Even if true, however, this does not establish that Skinner had the ability to hire and fire Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs conclude that because Skinner sent Muslow an email that read “welcome formally to OGC,” it “sounds like [Skinner] is welcoming [Muslow] as her employer, and thus would also have the ability to fire her.”²⁵⁸ This leap of logic is unsubstantiated, speculative, and dubious. Regardless, Plaintiffs present no evidence that Skinner also had the authority to hire them – an essential element to the first economic-realities factor. *See Chapman*, 562 F. App’x at 185 (observing that the first factor of the economic-realities test is whether the alleged employer “possessed the power to hire *and* fire employees”) (emphasis added); *see also* ANTONIN SCALIA & BRYAN A. GARNER, READING LAW: THE INTERPRETATION OF LEGAL TEXTS 116 (2012) (discussing the conjunctive/disjunctive canon wherein “and” combines items in a list, such that all items are required). Ultimately, Plaintiffs fail to present competent evidence that refutes Skinner’s position that he did not have

²⁵⁵ *Id.*

²⁵⁶ R. Doc. 400 at 11.

²⁵⁷ *Id.* at 12.

²⁵⁸ *Id.* at 23.

authority to hire and fire either of them. Accordingly, Plaintiffs fail to establish this first factor of the economic-realities test.

The second factor of the test is that the alleged employer supervised or controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment. *Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. Skinner rightly maintains that this factor is “undisputed per the plaintiffs’ own allegations and deposition testimony,”²⁵⁹ noting that he “did not ever review or comment on work product prepared by the plaintiffs,”²⁶⁰ conduct performance evaluations, or have control over their work hours.²⁶¹ Still, Plaintiffs argue that, as of January 1, 2019, they were under Skinner’s authority²⁶² – yet cite Skinner’s own testimony stating that Plaintiffs were not reporting to him.²⁶³ Even if Plaintiffs were employed by OGC, as they claim,²⁶⁴ they offer no direct evidence that

²⁵⁹ R. Doc. 345-1 at 16; *see also* R. Docs. 345-2 at 8 (deposition of Muslow: “Q: Did Tom Skinner ever review or offer suggestions about any of your work product? A: No. Q: So did Tom Skinner have any control over your work hours? . . . A: Did he have control? Not that I know of.”); 353-8 at 73 (deposition of Cunningham: “Q: Did Tom Skinner ever direct your daily duties in your position as staff attorney at LSU Health Sciences Center? A: No.”).

²⁶⁰ R. Doc. 408 at 2 n.15.

²⁶¹ R. Docs. 345-2 at 8; 345-12 at 7; 408 at 3.

²⁶² R. Doc. 400 at 19 (citing Hollier’s deposition testimony that “as of January 1st, [plaintiff] no longer worked for me [Hollier]. She was under the authority of Skinner.”).

²⁶³ R. Docs. 365-10 at 79 (deposition of Skinner: when asked who Plaintiffs were working for, Skinner answered: “That’s an excellent question. I don’t have the answer to that. They were not reporting to me during that time period, I can tell you that. Or if they were, there was an absence of communication.”); 400 at 21.

²⁶⁴ R. Doc. 400 at 19-23.

Skinner supervised them or controlled their work schedules or conditions of employment. In fact, as both his testimony and that of Plaintiffs confirm, Skinner did not supervise them or control their work schedules or conditions of employment.²⁶⁵ Thus, Plaintiffs fail to establish the second element of the test.

The third factor of the economic-realities test is that the alleged employer determined the rate or method of payment. *Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. Skinner argues that he "had nothing to do with the methods LSUHSC-NO used to determine employee pay," and that "[t]he amount of pay that OGC chose to offer in plaintiffs' employment contracts was simply an extension of their existing salaries at LSUHSC-NO."²⁶⁶ Therefore, says Skinner, he "did not choose the amounts to offer based on comparison of any salaries paid to men at LSUHSC-NO."²⁶⁷ Plaintiffs conclude that Skinner determined their rate of pay for he "portrayed himself as the Plaintiffs['] employer."²⁶⁸ Plaintiffs neither explain this logic nor present evidence that Skinner did, in fact, determine their rate of pay. Such improbable inferences and unsubstantiated assertions are inadequate to satisfy the nonmovant's burden on a motion for summary judgment. *See, e.g., Saunders v. McDonough*, 2021 WL 1401762, at *6 (E.D.

²⁶⁵ R. Doc. 365-10 at 79.

²⁶⁶ R. Doc. 345-1 at 16; *see also* R. Doc. 345-11 at 4 (deposition of Cunningham: "Q: Do you have any reason to believe that Trey Jones or Tom Skinner played any role in establishing your salary at any time while you were employed as staff attorney at the LSU Health Sciences Center? A: I don't know what they talked about once the consolidation occurred, but predating January 1, 2019, no, I don't think they had any role in my salary.").

²⁶⁷ R. Doc. 345-1 at 16

²⁶⁸ R. Doc. 400 at 23.

La. Apr. 14, 2021) (citing *Henry v. Cont'l Airlines*, 415 F. App'x 537, 540 (5th Cir. 2011)). Therefore, Plaintiffs fail to establish the third factor of the test.

The final factor of the economic-realities test is whether the alleged employer maintained employee records. *Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. Skinner argues that “[a]t all times plaintiffs’ personnel records were maintained by LSUHSC-NO’s HR function,” which, he says, Plaintiffs appear to concede.²⁶⁹ Plaintiffs do not refute Skinner’s assertion and instead discuss various “welcome to the OGC” email exchanges that make no mention of employee records at all.²⁷⁰ With no facts in dispute, Plaintiffs fail to establish this factor of the test.

Because failure to meet all factors of the economic-realities test is “fatal,” Skinner is not an employer as a matter of law for purposes of the EPA and the claim against him fails. *See Oncale*, 2020 WL 3469838, at *13 (observing that the absence of all of the economic-realities test factors is fatal). Accordingly, Plaintiffs’ EPA claim against Skinner for gender discrimination must be dismissed.²⁷¹

²⁶⁹ R. Doc. 345-1 at 16; *see also* R. Doc. 345-11 at 4 (deposition of Cunningham: stating that she believes HR would keep employment records).

²⁷⁰ R. Doc. 400 at 24-25.

²⁷¹ Skinner states two additional bases for dismissal of the EPA claim: (1) that any EPA claim asserted against him is a remedial redundancy to the same claim asserted against LSU and should be dismissed; and (2) even if he were an employer for purposes of the EPA, “[a] claim under the EPA necessarily requires a plaintiff to prove that the ‘employer’ paid different wages to her than to employees of the opposite sex who perform substantially similar work” and “[t]here is no evidence that Skinner paid anyone, much less any alleged male comparator.” R. Doc. 345-1 at 18. The Court

b. Harman is not an employer.

In his motion for summary judgment, Harman, vice chancellor of administration and finance, argues that Plaintiffs' EPA claims must fail as a matter of law because he is not an "employer" for purposes of the Act.²⁷² In opposition, Plaintiffs broadly contend that Harman did not establish the absence of disputed facts because there is a "manifold divergence in the statements and interpretation of the record evidence and testimony," yet they provide no examples of such divergence.²⁷³ They do not refute any of Harman's arguments as to why he is not an employer under the EPA,²⁷⁴ but merely state, without explanation, that Harman "has not produced competent, affirmative evidence demonstrating that Plaintiffs will be unable to establish their burden of proof at trial."²⁷⁵ In reply, Harman observes that there is no evidence contradict-

need not address these arguments, but it does appear that the remedial redundancy argument has support in the jurisprudence. *See Suter v. Univ. of Tx. at San Antonio*, 495 F. App'x 506, 511 n.4 (5th Cir. 2012); *Hilliard v. Jefferson Par.*, 991 F. Supp. 2d 769, 775 (E.D. La. 2014); *Traylor v. S. Components, Inc.*, 2019 WL 3526358, at *3 (W.D. La. Aug. 1, 2019) (granting summary judgment in favor of individual supervisor where plaintiff asserted "redundant" EPA claims against the supervisor and the entity, reasoning that plaintiff "cannot recover twice for the same alleged act of discrimination").

²⁷² R. Doc. 347-1 at 10.

²⁷³ R. Doc. 391 at 3.

²⁷⁴ *Id.* at 2-5.

²⁷⁵ *Id.* at 4. This misstates the burden. When the nonmovant will bear the burden of proof at trial on the dispositive issue, the moving party may simply point to insufficient admissible evidence to establish an essential element of the nonmovant's claim in order to satisfy its summary-judgment burden. *See Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322-25; Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(B).

ing that Harman is not an employer, “much less any argument which suggests as much.”²⁷⁶ And the Court agrees. Although Plaintiffs adopt and incorporate all facts, arguments, and exhibits pleaded in their various oppositions,²⁷⁷ none refutes Harman’s non-employer status. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have failed to “articulate the precise manner in which the submitted or identified evidence supports [their] claim,” a requisite to avoid summary judgment. *CQ, Inc. v. TXU Mining Co., L.P.*, 565 F.3d 268, 273 (5th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Smith ex rel. Estate of Smith v. United States*, 391 F.3d 621, 625 (5th Cir. 2004)). Even supposing such evidence exists in the summary-judgment record, when “the nonmovant *fails even to refer to it* in the response to the motion for summary judgment, that evidence is not properly before the district court.” *Id.* (quoting *Smith*, 391 F.3d at 625) (emphasis in original). Because it is thus uncontested that Harman is not an employer,²⁷⁸

²⁷⁶ R. Doc. 410 at 2.

²⁷⁷ R. Doc. 391 at 1 (“As argued . . . in Plaintiffs’ other memoranda opposing Defendants’ summary judgment motions and motions *in limine*, which are incorporated by reference as if set forth *in extenso* herein, the instant Motion should be denied in its entirety . . .”).

²⁷⁸ After all, Harman’s argument that he is not an employer is well supported. First, Harman establishes that he did not have the power to hire and fire Muslow or Cunningham through uncontested evidence. R. Docs. 347-1 at 10; 347-11 at 317 (deposition of Muslow: “[Harman] didn’t have the power to [hire or fire Muslow] on his own, no, but he could certainly suggest it.”); 410 at 4. Second, he establishes, by way of Plaintiffs’ own testimony, that he did not supervise or control their work schedules or conditions of employment. R. Docs. 347-1 at 10; 347-11 at 24 25; 347-12 at 9 (deposition of Cunningham: stating that Cunningham had no working relationship with Harman). Third, Harman establishes that he did not determine the rate and method of Plaintiffs’ payment, asserting instead that such rates

Plaintiffs cannot establish a viable discrimination claim under the EPA. *See Oncale*, 2020 WL 3469838, at *13 (observing that absence of all factors of the economic-realities test is fatal). Therefore, Plaintiffs' EPA claim against Harman for gender discrimination must be dismissed.

c. Hollier is not an employer.

In his motion for summary judgment, Hollier, chancellor of LSUHSC-NO, similarly argues that Plaintiffs' EPA claim against him fails as a matter of law because he is not subject to the EPA.²⁷⁹ Plaintiffs' claim fails, argues Hollier, because there is no evidence establishing that he is their employer pursuant to the economic-realities test.²⁸⁰ Plaintiffs respond that

and methods were dictated by Hollier. R. Docs. 347-1 at 10; 347-12 at 9-10 (deposition of Cunningham: "I did not negotiate with Mr. Harman my rate of pay. He got there after I got there, so I don't think he had any say in the rate of my salary."). And finally, Harman establishes that he did not maintain Plaintiffs' employee records, which, according to the Director of Human Resource Management Rosalynn Martin's deposition testimony, were maintained within the Human Resources Department. R. Doc. 347-1 at 10; *see also* R. Docs. 347-4 at 3-4; 347-12 at 8 (deposition of Cunningham: stating that Human Resources Management maintained her employment records).

²⁷⁹ R. Doc. 372-1 at 19.

²⁸⁰ *Id.* at 15-17. In addition, Hollier argues that even if he were an "employer," Plaintiffs cannot establish a *prima facie* case for lack of a proper comparator. Moreover, says Hollier, if Plaintiffs could sustain their initial burden to bring an EPA claim for gender discrimination, (1) "any alleged differential pay was justified under a seniority system, a merit system, a system which measures earning by quantity or quality of production, or a differential based on any other factor other than sex"; and (2) their claim is subject to a two- or three-year statute of limitations. *Id.* at 14-33. The Court need not address these additional arguments.

Hollier is their employer because he satisfies each factor of the economic-realities test, despite failing to cite any evidence in their opposition or statements of fact.²⁸¹ Applying the economic-realities test, the Court finds that Hollier is not either Muslow's or Cunningham's employer. Hollier divides his argument into two parts: (1) his status with respect to Cunningham only,²⁸² and (2) his status with respect to both Muslow and Cunningham during the "OGC Application Process and Consolidation."²⁸³ The Court will address each part in turn.

The first factor of the economic-realities test is that the alleged employer possessed the power to hire and fire employees. *Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. First, as to Cunningham only, Hollier asserts that Muslow, not he, possessed the power to hire Cunningham.²⁸⁴ In support, Hollier cites a letter to Cunningham from Muslow, dated May 9, 2014, in which she writes: "We are pleased to offer you an appointment to join the staff of the Office of The General Counsel, LSU Health Sciences Center (LSUHSC) in New Orleans, LA as

²⁸¹ See R. Docs. 387; 387-1. The only evidence referenced anywhere in Plaintiffs' argument concerning Hollier's employer status are general citations to "Exhibit 7 – Roy Clay Affidavit" or "Exhibit 6, Nicole Honoree Affidavit." R. Doc. 387 at 19-20. However, these affidavits cannot carry the weight Plaintiffs attempt to place on them when (1) Plaintiffs do not identify specific portions of the affidavits for the Court to review; and (2) the only seemingly relevant statement regarding Hollier's employer status in (a) Honoree's affidavit is that Hollier gave Honoree a raise, and (b) Clay's affidavit is that Clay reported to Hollier. R. Docs. 396-4 at 5; 396-5 at 2-3.

²⁸² R. Doc. 372-1 at 15-17.

²⁸³ *Id.* at 17-18.

²⁸⁴ *Id.* at 16.

Staff Attorney.”²⁸⁵ Hollier does not dispute, however, that he eliminated Cunningham’s position.²⁸⁶ This, according to Hollier, is “[t]he only prong that Cunningham can arguably establish[: namely,] that he had the authority to terminate [Cunningham’s] employment.”²⁸⁷ Second, as to both Muslow and Cunningham for the alleged OGC-consolidation period, Hollier argues that, because he was head of LSUHSC-NO, not OGC, he did not have the authority to hire and fire Muslow and Cunningham “for the OGC consolidation.”²⁸⁸ It was Skinner and the OGC that had such authority, says Hollier, because (1) Skinner “informed Hollier on July 20, 2018 that they ‘are ready to launch the integration of [LSUHSC-NO’s] legal functions into the Office of General Counsel’”,²⁸⁹ and (2) it was Skinner who directed Hollier to terminate Plaintiffs’ positions, and the OGC that rescinded their employment contracts.²⁹⁰

Plaintiffs, on the other hand, argue that Hollier “had the power to hire and fire the Plaintiffs because he did in fact fire them in this instance.”²⁹¹ After all, they say, “there is no doubt that Hollier signed the [termination] letters.”²⁹² By itself, this point is insufficient to

²⁸⁵ R. Doc. 372-6 at 16.

²⁸⁶ R. Doc. 372-1 at 16.

²⁸⁷ *Id.*

²⁸⁸ *Id.* at 17.

²⁸⁹ *Id.* (quoting R. Doc. 372-4 at 103 (email from Skinner to Hollier, among others)).

²⁹⁰ *Id.* at 17-18.

²⁹¹ R. Doc. 387 at 20.

²⁹² *Id.* at 19. Plaintiffs cite generally to the affidavit of Nicole Honoree in support of their assertion, yet provide no particular paragraph or page reference to confirm their statement. The

establish this first element. The first element of the economic-realities test is conjunctive: a plaintiff must show that the alleged employer had the ability to hire *and* fire employees. *See Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185 (noting that the first factor of the economic-realities test is whether the alleged employer “possessed the power to hire *and* fire employees”) (emphasis added); *see also* ANTONIN SCALIA & BRYAN A. GARNER, READING LAW: THE INTERPRETATION OF LEGAL TEXTS 116 (2012) (discussing the conjunctive/disjunctive canon wherein “and” combines items in a list, such that all items are required). Thus, while Plaintiffs address Hollier’s ability to fire them, they offer no proof as to his ability to hire them. That he could fire Plaintiffs does not establish that he had the ability to hire Plaintiffs. This Court cannot, “in the absence of any proof, assume that the nonmoving party could or would prove the necessary facts.” *Little*, 37 F.3d at 1075. Therefore, Plaintiffs have not satisfied the first prong of the economic-realities test as applied to Hollier.

The second factor of the test is that the alleged employer supervised or controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment. *Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. First, as to Cunningham, Hollier argues that “the evidence establishes that Muslow supervised or controlled Cunningham’s work schedule and conditions of employment – if Cunningham required a day off, she testified that she would inform Muslow and Cunningham testified that Muslow directed her daily legal duties in her position as Staff

Court does not have a duty to sift through the record in search of evidence to support a party’s opposition to summary judgment. *Cardoso-Gonzalez v. Anadarko Petroleum Corp.*, 326 F. Supp. 3d 273, 280 (E.D. La. 2018) (citing *Ragas v. Tenn. Gas Pipeline Co.*, 136 F.3d 455, 458 (5th Cir. 1998)).

Attorney at LSUHSC (not Hollier).²⁹³ Second, as to both Muslow and Cunningham for the alleged OGC-consolidation period, Hollier argues that he would not be in control of their work schedules or conditions of employment with the OGC because “the entire reason for the consolidation was to provide a centralized general counsel’s office.”²⁹⁴ Plaintiffs respond in one sentence, without citation to supporting evidence, that “Hollier supervised Ms. Muslow directly and Ms. Cunningham indirectly as Cunningham reported to Muslow who reported to Hollier.”²⁹⁵ Plaintiffs cannot satisfy their summary-judgment burden with “some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts” tied to unsubstantiated assertions, conclusory allegations, or a scintilla of evidence. *See Little*, 37 F.3d at 1075. Therefore, Plaintiffs have not shown that Hollier satisfies the second prong of the economic-realities test.

The third factor of the test is that the alleged employer determined the rate or method of payment. *Chapman*, 562 F. App’x at 185. First, as to Cunningham, Hollier contends that Muslow determined Cunningham’s rate of pay, again citing Muslow’s offer letter to Cunningham, which sets out the staff-attorney salary.²⁹⁶ Second, as to the OGC-consolidation period, Hollier contends that he “did not establish or have control over Muslow and Cunningham’s rate of pay with respect to the offer extended by the OGC”²⁹⁷ because “the OGC provided Muslow and Cunningham with employment

²⁹³ R. Doc. 372-1 at 16.

²⁹⁴ *Id.* at 18.

²⁹⁵ R. Doc. 387 at 20.

²⁹⁶ R. Doc. 372-1 at 16 (citing R. Doc. 372-6 at 16).

²⁹⁷ *Id.* at 18.

contracts with stated salary amounts.”²⁹⁸ Further, Hollier explains that “[w]hen Muslow and Cunningham had an issue with the salary offered in the contracts, they contacted Skinner [so] Plaintiffs were clearly aware that Hollier was not able to set their salary with the OGC.” Plaintiffs respond that Hollier “determined the rate of pay because he had the 2017 Market Study done and clearly recommend[ed] raises to John Harman (Vice Chancellor of Administration and Finance).”²⁹⁹ In addition, they argue that “Ms. Muslow did not determine Ms. Cunningham’s rate of pay because she clearly could not.”³⁰⁰ But, again, Plaintiffs fail to cite any record evidence in support of their conclusory assertions. While factual controversies are to be resolved in favor of the nonmovant, this is so “only when there is an actual controversy, that is, when both parties have submitted evidence of contradictory facts.” *Little*, 37 F.3d at 1075. Because Plaintiffs have not submitted evidence of contradictory facts, their “mere conclusory allegations,” advanced here, “are not competent summary judgment evidence, and such allegations are insufficient, therefore, to defeat a motion for summary judgment.” *Eason v. Thaler*, 73 F.3d 1322, 1325 (5th Cir. 1996). Even so, the fact that Plaintiffs recognize that Hollier could only recommend raises shows that Hollier did not have the authority to determine the rate of pay or method of payment. As such, Plaintiffs have not shown that Hollier meets the third element of the economic-realities test.

²⁹⁸ *Id.*

²⁹⁹ R. Doc. 387 at 20. No record evidence is cited in support of their argument in either the opposition or statements of fact.

³⁰⁰ *Id.*

The final factor of the test is whether the alleged employer maintained employee records. *Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. First, as to Cunningham, Hollier argues that by Cunningham's own admission, her employment records were maintained by HRM – not Hollier.³⁰¹ Second, as to both Muslow and Cunningham for the alleged OGC-consolidation period, Hollier asserts that he "did not maintain any employment records in relation to the OGC application process and consolidation."³⁰² Plaintiffs argue that Hollier satisfies this prong because "[LSU]HSC-NO as an institution maintained all employees['] HR records which Hollier had access to at any point in his role as Chancellor."³⁰³ Plaintiffs' logic is breathtaking: under this argument, every person who has access to the LSU system would satisfy this prong. Plaintiffs provide no evidence for such a sweeping proposition. It is hard to imagine that they could. "The party opposing summary judgment is required to identify specific evidence in the record and to articulate the precise manner in which that evidence supports his or her claim." *Ragas*, 136 F.3d at 458. Plaintiffs have not met this burden.³⁰⁴ As a result, the fourth prong of the economic-realities test is not met.

³⁰¹ R. Doc. 372-1 at 16; *see also* R. Doc. 353-8 at 78 (deposition of Cunningham: "Q: While you were employed at LSUHSC, do you know who maintained your employment records? A: HRM. Q: For the record, is that human resources management? A: Yes.").

³⁰² R. Doc. 372-1 at 18.

³⁰³ R. Doc. 387 at 20.

³⁰⁴ Even if there were some indication that the unsupported claims existed, on summary judgment "the court is under no obligation to comb or scour the record to find support for the plaintiffs' response or evidence that creates a genuine dispute as to a material fact." *Green v. Specialized Loan Servicing, LLC*, 2022 WL 704203, at *3 (N.D. Miss. Mar. 8, 2022) (quoting *Holmes v. N. Tex. Health Care Laundry Coop. Ass'n*, 304 F. Supp. 3d 525,

With no prong of the economic-realities test satisfied, the Court must conclude that Hollier is not an “employer” and the EPA-discrimination claim against him fails as a matter of law. *See Oncale*, 2020 WL 3469838, at *13 (observing that the absence of all of the economic-realities test factors is fatal). Thus, Plaintiffs’ EPA claim against Hollier for gender discrimination is must be dismissed.

2. Plaintiffs’ fail to identify a proper comparator.

Even if Plaintiffs were able to show that any of the defendants were “employers” subject to the EPA,³⁰⁵ Plaintiffs’ *prima facie* case still fails because they cannot identify a proper comparator. Once a plaintiff shows that her alleged employer is subject to the EPA, she must then show that (1) she performed work in a position requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility under similar working conditions; and (2) she was paid less than the employee of the opposite sex providing the basis of comparison. *Badgerow*, 974 F.3d at 617. This comparison “relates to job content rather than to job title or description.” *EEOC v. Hernando Bank, Inc.*, 724 F.2d 1188, 1196 (5th Cir. 1984). Because Congress amended the EPA to substitute the word “equal” for “comparable,” the statute has been narrowly construed to apply “only to jobs that are substantially identical or equal.” *Brennan v. City Stores, Inc.*, 479 F.2d 235, 238 (5th Cir. 1973); *see also Hodgson v. Golden Isles*

540 (N.D. Tex. Jan. 18, 2018)) (alteration omitted); *see also Amedee v. Shell Chem. LP-Geismer Plant*, 384 F. Supp. 3d 613, 637 (M.D. La. 2019) (“On summary judgment, the Court is not required to assume a party’s argument or survey the record for evidence and argument suggesting Plaintiff’s position and support for same.”).

³⁰⁵ LSU does not dispute its employer status.

Convalescent Homes, Inc., 468 F.2d 1256, 1258 (5th Cir. 1972) (“It is not merely comparable skill and responsibility that Congress sought to address, but a substantial identity of job functions.”). A female plaintiff “must show that her job requirements and performance were substantially equal, though not necessarily identical, to those of a male employee.” *Reznick*, 104 F. App’x at 390 (citing 29 C.F.R. § 1620.13(e)). “To make this showing, [a female plaintiff] must offer evidence that her circumstances were ‘nearly identical to those of a better-paid employee who is not a member of the protected class.’” *Badgerow*, 974 F.3d at 617 (quoting *Taylor*, 554 F.3d at 523). In determining whether the positions required substantially equal work, a court conducts a case-by-case analysis in the context of the employer’s particular practices. *Hodgson*, 468 F.2d at 1258; *see, e.g.*, *Parr v. Nicholls State Univ.*, 2011 WL 838903, at *4-5 (E.D. La. Mar. 3, 2011) (considering distinct roles, experience, and terms of employment of positions proposed for comparison); *Gunaldo*, 2020 WL 4584186, at *10 (“To establish ‘equal work,’ the plaintiff need only prove that the ‘skill, effort and responsibility’ required in the performance of the jobs is ‘substantially equal.’”) (quoting *Jones*, 793 F.2d at 723).

Because “[g]enerally, a Title VII wage discrimination claim parallels that of an EPA violation,” *Montgomery v. Clayton Homes, Inc.*, 65 F. App’x 508, 2003 WL 1922917, at *1 (5th Cir. Mar. 25, 2003); *see also Lindsley*, 984 F.3d at 466 (“The standards under each statute [*i.e.*, the EPA and Title VII] for establishing a *prima facie* case are similar.”), Plaintiffs’ gender-discrimination claims in violation of the EPA fail for the same reasons that their Title VII disparate-

treatment claim fails.³⁰⁶ Absent a proper comparator, Plaintiffs cannot establish a *prima facie* case, and their EPA claim for discrimination must be dismissed. Even if Plaintiffs had established a *prima facie* case, dismissal is still warranted because Plaintiffs fail to establish pretext.

3. Defendants offer persuasive nondiscriminatory reasons for the alleged pay disparity.

If a plaintiff shows a *prima facie* case, the burden then shifts to the defendant to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the wage differential between the plaintiff and her comparators is justified under one of the four affirmative defenses set forth in the EPA: (1) a seniority system; (2) a merit system; (3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or (4) any other factor other than sex. *See King*, 645 F.3d at 723. “An employer is not liable under the EPA if it shows that the pay differential is ‘made pursuant to . . . a differential based on any other factor other than sex.’” *Thibodeaux-Woody v. Hous. Cnty. Coll.*, 593 F. App’x 280, 283 (5th Cir. 2014) (citing § 206(d)(1)). “Factors other than sex include, among other things, employees’ ‘different job levels, different skill levels, previous training, and experience.’” *Browning*, 288 F. App’x at 174 (quoting *Pouncy v. Prudential Ins. Co.*, 668 F.2d 795, 803 (5th Cir. 1982)) (alteration omitted). “The ‘factor other than sex’ defense applies only where ‘pay differentials are based on a *bona fide* use of “other factors other than sex.”’” *Thibodeaux-Woody*, 593 F. App’x at 284 (quoting *Wash. Cnty. v. Gunther*, 452 U.S. 161, 170 (1981)) (emphasis in original). “A practice is not a *bona fide* ‘factor other than sex’ if it is discriminatorily applied.” *Id.* “[A] *bona*

³⁰⁶ *See supra* Section III(B)(1).

fide job classification program that does not discriminate on the basis of sex will serve as a valid defense to a charge of discrimination.” *Corning Glass Works*, 417 U.S. at 201 (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 88-309, 8 (1963)); *see also* 109 Cong. Rec. 9209 (1963) (“Differences in pay that are based upon a bona fide job classification system will not violate this act, if not based on sex.”).

Here, Defendants satisfy this burden. They argue that “the Market Study Methodology used a gender-neutral process used to assign a position to a job family and pay grade; and HRM was ‘strictly looking at the role’ for pay grade assignments, not individuals in a position.”³⁰⁷ Hollier adds that because “[t]he positions that were reviewed in connection with the market study were assigned to pay grades by solely considering the position, not the individual[,] there was no opportunity for gender-based considerations (whether for positive or nefarious reasons) for established pay ranges.”³⁰⁸ “[T]he assignment of pay grades and salary ranges was not arbitrary,” LSU explains, and was based on a “collection of relevant information” including: (1) current position descriptions; (2) historical compensation practices; (3) salary surveys; (4) employee census; (5) reporting structures; (6) third-party salaries; and (7) salary survey databases.³⁰⁹ And further, says LSU, “market (equity) adjustments were directed to be based on gender-neutral factors, including available budgetary resources, current positioning with respect to market range, performance and accomplishments,

³⁰⁷ R. Doc. 363-1 at 18 (quoting R. Doc. 363-7 at 86 (deposition of Rosalynn Martin)).

³⁰⁸ R. Doc. 372-1 at 33 (citing R. Doc. 372-4 at 61, 65-66).

³⁰⁹ R. Doc. 363-1 at 18 (quoting R. Doc. 363-4 at 23 (the 2017 Market Study)).

and equity and salary relationships to substantially equivalent incumbents in the same work unit or school/division.”³¹⁰ Upon reviewing the language of the 2017 Market Study and the depositions cited by the Defendants, the Court finds that Defendants have stated multiple valid defenses, including a bona fide non-gender-based job classification program that does not discriminate on the basis of sex. *See Corning Glass Works*, 417 U.S. at 201. The Court finds this defense persuasive, satisfying the EPA standard. *See Jones*, 793 F.2d at 722.

4. Plaintiffs cannot establish pretext.

Once the defendant establishes a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for the alleged pay disparity, the plaintiff must raise a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the purported reason was pretextual. *Browning*, 288 F. App’x at 174. Here, Plaintiffs do not dispute that the pay grades were established by a gender-neutral process.³¹¹ Nevertheless, read generously, Plaintiffs seem to contend that it was “the implementation of those pay grades and special consideration given to men that was not given to female employees” that was allegedly pretextual.³¹² But they offer no evidence in support of their statement. Instead, Plaintiffs (1) assert that “[n]o one at LSUHSC-NO considered whether the compensation paid any individual was in compliance with LSU’s policies and the law”;³¹³ (2) address Muslow’s job performance;³¹⁴ and

³¹⁰ *Id.* (citing R. Docs. 363-4 at 25-26; 363-7 at 19-22).

³¹¹ R. Doc. 402 at 27.

³¹² *Id.* at 27-28.

³¹³ *Id.* at 28.

³¹⁴ R. Doc. 396 at 28-39.

(3) fail to respond to the argument in support of a nondiscriminatory reason for the pay disparity.³¹⁵ In doing so, Plaintiffs offer no evidence to show that Defendants' proffered reason for any pay differential – a gender-blind market study – was based on sex. Because Plaintiffs have not shown that Defendants' nondiscriminatory reasons are pretextual, Plaintiffs' EPA gender-discrimination claims against LSU, Hollier, Harman, and Skinner must be dismissed on this ground as well.

E. EPA Retaliation Claims

Plaintiffs assert retaliation claims in violation of the EPA against LSU, Hollier, Skinner, and Jones, arguing that they were “retaliated against in response to their participation in proceedings under the EPA as well as to their opposition of Defendants’ practices . . .”³¹⁶ The claims fail, say Defendants, because: (1) Hollier, Skinner, and Jones are not “employers” and therefore are not subject to the EPA;³¹⁷ and (2) Plaintiffs cannot establish either a *prima facie* case or pretext.³¹⁸ The Court agrees.

The analysis of an EPA retaliation claim mirrors that of a Title VII retaliation claim. *Lindsley*, 984 F.3d at 469 (“We analyze retaliation claims under Title VII . . . and the FMLA pursuant to the *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting framework, and we are offered no reason why we should not do the same under the Equal Pay Act.”); *see also Wheat v. Fla. Par. Juv. Just. Comm'n*, 811 F.3d 702, 705 (5th Cir. 2016) (“Retaliation

³¹⁵ See R. Doc. 387.

³¹⁶ R. Docs. 50 at 38; 99 at 14.

³¹⁷ R. Docs. 345-1 at 12; 353-2 at 13; 372-1 at 15-19.

³¹⁸ R. Docs. 363-1 at 24-25; 365-1 at 30-31; 372-1 at 35.

claims under both Title VII and the FMLA . . . are analyzed under the *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting framework.”). Under both Title VII and the EPA, an employer may not retaliate against an employee who opposes a discriminatory practice prohibited by the statute. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a) (Title VII) (“It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discriminate against any of his employees . . . because he has opposed any practice made an unlawful employment practice by this subchapter, or because he has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this subchapter.”); 29 U.S.C. § 215(a)(3) (EPA) (“[I]t shall be unlawful for any person . . . to discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because such employee has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this chapter.”). To establish a retaliation claim under either Title VII or the EPA, a plaintiff must demonstrate that (1) she engaged in protected activity; (2) she experienced an adverse employment action; and (3) there is a causal connection between the protected activity and the adverse employment action. *Fisher v. Lufkin Indus., Inc.*, 847 F.3d 752, 757 (5th Cir. 2017); *see also Thibodeaux-Woody*, 593 F. App’x at 285 (observing that an analysis of a Title VII or an EPA retaliation claim concerns the same elements). “Assuming the plaintiff is able to establish her *prima facie* case, the burden then shifts to the defendant to demonstrate a legitimate nondiscriminatory purpose for the employment action. If the defendant satisfies this burden, the plaintiff must prove that the employer’s stated reason for the adverse action was merely a pretext for the real, discriminatory purpose.” *Gee*, 289 F.3d at 345 (quotations, citations, and alterations omitted).

1. The individual Defendants are not subject to the Act.

As discussed above,³¹⁹ Hollier and Skinner are not “employers” as a matter of law. Neither is Jones, against whom the Plaintiffs assert an EPA retaliation claim, but not an EPA gender-discrimination claim. In his motion for summary judgment, Jones argues that Plaintiffs’ EPA claim for retaliation against him must fail.³²⁰ Plaintiffs cannot establish a single economic-realities test factor, says Jones, and therefore he is not an “employer” subject to the EPA.³²¹ In opposition, Plaintiffs rely on speculation and conclusory leaps to “establish” that Jones is an employer.³²² Then, Plaintiffs argue that an unidentified defendant retaliated against them when (1) their employment contracts with the OGC were withdrawn “after Plaintiffs put Jones and Skinner on notice that there was a gender pay and discrimination issue”; and (2) they received backdated termination letters postmarked after the filing of their EEOC complaint.³²³ Plaintiffs do not allege that Jones specifically committed either alleged retaliatory act.³²⁴ In reply, Jones notes that Plaintiffs have failed to establish that Jones was their “employer” under the EPA, as they do not controvert Jones’s uncontested material facts.³²⁵ For the reasons outlined below, the Court agrees.

³¹⁹ See *supra* Sections III(D)(1)(a) and (c).

³²⁰ R. Doc. 353-2 at 13-25.

³²¹ *Id.*

³²² R. Doc. 388 at 8-9.

³²³ *Id.* at 6, 10.

³²⁴ See *id.* at 10.

³²⁵ R. Doc. 425 at 1-2.

Plaintiffs have not proven that Jones satisfies the first factor of the economic-realities test, namely, that the alleged employer possessed the power to hire and fire employees. *See Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. Jones contends that he did not have the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs from their LSUHSC-NO employment positions, as neither worked for nor reported to him.³²⁶ Jones cites to deposition testimony indicating that (1) he never had authority to hire or fire Plaintiffs because they never worked for the OGC (where he worked); and (2) Hollier had the power to terminate plaintiffs.³²⁷ Plaintiffs, however, state that because Jones could recommend to Hollier that Plaintiffs be fired, “[i]t stands to reason that if Mr. Jones believes that he could recommend someone be fired, that he also believed he had the power to do so.”³²⁸ They cite no evidence to support this unreasonable inference, which, without more, is not enough to controvert Jones’s evidence that he did not have the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs. *See Gray*, 673 F.3d at 355 (observing that “mere conclusory allegations and inferences are not sufficient” for purposes of establishing the economic-realities test).

Likewise, there is no proof that Jones satisfies the second factor of the economic-realities test, namely, that he supervised or controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment. *Chapman*, 562 F. App'x at 185. Jones argues that he never (1) reviewed the Plaintiffs’ work;³²⁹ (2) directed their

³²⁶ R. Doc. 353-2 at 14.

³²⁷ R. Docs. 353-2 at 14-15; 353-7 at 38, 82.

³²⁸ R. Doc. 388 at 8.

³²⁹ R. Docs. 353-2 at 18; 353-7 at 31 (deposition of Jones: “I never had an opportunity to review their work.”).

daily job duties; (3) controlled their work hours; or (4) had a reporting relationship with them, as indicated by the LSUHSC-NO organizational charts and position descriptions.³³⁰ Further, Jones points to Muslow's deposition testimony for the proposition that Plaintiffs operated independently from Jones's workplace, the OGC.³³¹ Plaintiffs, in opposition, merely state that Jones "sent emails and assigned work to the Plaintiffs after January 1, 2019," but that they "have been unable to obtain any of these documents in discovery."³³² Plaintiffs' naked assertions are not sufficient. Thus, Plaintiffs fail to controvert Jones's competent summary-judgment evidence and therefore cannot establish this second factor.

Plaintiffs also fail to establish the remaining two economic-realities test factors – that Jones determined the rate or method of payment and that he maintained employee records – because neither factor is addressed in Plaintiffs' opposition.³³³ Jones argues that there is no record evidence that he either determined

³³⁰ R. Docs. 353-2 at 17, 19; 353-8 at 71, 73 (deposition of Cunningham: confirming that Jones never directed her daily duties, Muslow did).

³³¹ R. Doc. 353-8 at 101-02 (deposition of Muslow: "We operated independently, my establishment was the Health Sciences Center, which is entirely different than the OGC, and the work was entirely different . . .").

³³² R. Doc. 388 at 8-9. Plaintiffs contend that Muslow testified in support of this fact and cite materials not attached to their opposition or Jones's motion. Where Plaintiffs do not provide record citations, the Court is not required to sift through thousands of pages of exhibits to locate such materials. Regardless, even assuming that such testimony could be found, the existence of one economic-realities factor is not enough for Jones to be an "employer" as a matter of law.

³³³ See R. Doc. 388.

Plaintiffs' rate or method of payment or that he maintained their employment records.³³⁴ Plaintiffs do not directly controvert Jones's argument. Instead, Plaintiffs assert that (1) the OGC was "provided a salary range" by Baton Rouge HRM for the OGC chief counsel and staff attorney positions; and (2) Jones directed Dewailly that Plaintiffs "needed to complete the onboarding process to the HR system WorkDay."³³⁵ But neither of these propositions supports either of the final two factors. To be sure, they seem to confirm that the Plaintiffs were not under Jones's supervision in any way as would allow him to determine their pay or maintain their records.

Accordingly, with no prong of the economic-realities test satisfied, Jones is not an "employer" and the EPA retaliation claim against him fails as a matter of law. *See Oncale*, 2020 WL 3469838, at *13 (observing that the absence of all factors of the economic-realities test is fatal).³³⁶

2. Plaintiffs cannot establish their *prima facie* case.

If a plaintiff can identify an employer that is subject to the EPA, she must then establish her *prima facie* case. The analysis under the EPA and Title VII is the same. *See Lindsley*, 984 F.3d at 469 (analyzing Title VII and EPA retaliation claims under the same standard and framework). "To establish a *prima facie* case of retaliation, a plaintiff must 'demonstrate that: (1) she engaged in protected activity; (2) an adverse

³³⁴ R. Doc. 353-2 at 19-22.

³³⁵ R. Doc. 388 at 9.

³³⁶ Curiously, Plaintiffs brief § 1983 claims in their opposition to Jones's motion, *id.* at 6, but no § 1983 claims are asserted against Jones. R. Doc. 425 at 9.

employment action occurred; and (3) a causal link exists between the protected activity and the adverse employment action.” *Id.* (quoting *Gorman v. Verizon Wireless Tex., L.L.C.*, 753 F.3d 165, 170 (5th Cir. 2014)). For the reasons set forth in Section III(C), even if Plaintiffs could establish a *prima facie* case, which, as with their Title VII retaliation claim, is suspect, dismissal is still warranted because Plaintiffs do not establish pretext.

3. Defendants offer persuasive nonretaliatory reasons for the alleged pay disparity.

“If the plaintiff establishes a *prima facie* case, then the burden shifts to the defendant to demonstrate a legitimate, non-retaliatory reason for the employment action.” *Lindsley*, 984 F.3d at 470. For the reasons stated in Section III(C), Defendants have carried their burden of establishing a legitimate, nonretaliatory reason for Plaintiffs’ termination. The Court finds Defendants’ reasons persuasive, satisfying the EPA standard. *See Jones*, 793 F.2d at 522.

4. Plaintiffs cannot establish pretext.

If the defendant satisfies its burden of production and persuasion and demonstrates a legitimate, nonretaliatory reason for the employment action, “the plaintiff must prove that the employer’s stated reason for the adverse action was merely a pretext for the real, discriminatory purpose.” *Wilder v. Stephen F. Austin State Univ.*, 552 F. Supp. 3d 639, 661 (E.D. Tex. 2021) (quoting *Gee*, 289 F.3d at 345). For the reasons stated in Section III(C), Plaintiffs have not established pretext. On multiple grounds, then, Plaintiffs’ EPA

retaliation claims against LSU, Skinner, Hollier, and Jones must be dismissed.³³⁷

³³⁷ LSU also argues that the after-acquired-evidence doctrine limits Plaintiffs' remedies as neither was authorized to remove, retain, and use LSU's documents while employed as its legal counsel. R. Docs. 363-1 at 31-34; 365-1 at 37-40. The after-acquired-evidence doctrine "considers a scenario in which a defendant employer uncovers evidence of the employee's misconduct after she is fired." *Garza v. AAA Cooper Transp.*, 2021 WL 3777739, at *4 (S.D. Tex. May 18, 2021). Even if an employer unlawfully discriminates against an employee, courts "must consider how the after-acquired evidence of the employee's wrongdoing bears on the specific remedy to be ordered." *McKennon v. Nashville Banner Pub. Co.*, 513 U.S. 352, 360 (1995). "In determining appropriate remedial action, the employee's wrongdoing becomes relevant not to punish the employee, or out of concern for the relative moral worth of the parties, but to take due account of the lawful prerogatives of the employer in the usual course of its business and the corresponding equities that it has arising from the employee's wrongdoing." *Id.* at 361 (quotation omitted). "Where an employer seeks to rely upon after-acquired evidence of wrongdoing, it must first establish that the wrongdoing was of such severity that the employee in fact would have been terminated on those grounds alone if the employer had known of it at the time of the discharge." *Id.* at 362-63. "Where ... the alleged discriminatory action occurs before the alleged misconduct, the plain language of *McKennon* precludes the use of the after-acquired evidence defense." *Teague v. Omni Hotels Mgmt. Corp.*, 2020 WL 7680547, at *6 (W.D. Tex. Nov. 24, 2020). LSU argues that it discovered evidence that would have resulted in Plaintiffs' earlier termination if known earlier. R. Doc. 365-1 at 38. For example, LSU says it learned that Plaintiffs attached exhibits to their complaint that "contained a nonpublic document obtained by Plaintiffs in their former roles as LSU attorneys and an email with privileged information of LSU." *Id.* at 39 (citing R. Doc. 24-7 at 1-8) (emphasis in original). LSU argues that Plaintiffs' use of these documents violated their ethical and professional obligations governing the attorney-client relationship and breached their fiduciary duty to their client LSU. *Id.* at 40. So, argues LSU, the after-acquired-evidence doctrine

IV. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons,

IT IS ORDERED that:

- Skinner's motion for summary judgment (R. Doc. 345) is GRANTED and all claims against him are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.
- Harman's motion for summary judgment (R. Doc. 347) is GRANTED and all claims against him are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.
- Jones's motion for summary judgment (R. Doc. 353) is GRANTED and all claims against him are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.
- Hollier's motion for summary judgment (R. Doc. 372) is GRANTED and all claims against him are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.
- LSU's motions for summary judgment regarding Cunningham's claims (R. Doc. 363) and Muslow's claims (R. Doc. 365) are GRANTED and all claims against it are DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.
- LSU's motion *in limine* to exclude testimony of Leslie Schiff (R. Doc. 350) is DENIED AS MOOT.
- LSU's motion *in limine* to exclude testimony of Elizabeth Martina (R. Doc. 351) is DENIED AS MOOT.

precludes Plaintiffs' recovery for damages. *Id.* The Court need not decide whether LSU's after-acquired-evidence argument has merit, though, because Plaintiffs' claims are dismissed on other grounds.

- LSU's motion *in limine* to exclude testimony of Caren Goldberg (R. Doc. 352) is DENIED AS MOOT.
- Hollier's motion *in limine* to exclude testimony of Leslie Schiff (R. Doc. 373) is DENIED AS MOOT.
- Hollier's motion *in limine* to exclude testimony of Elizabeth Martina (R. Doc. 374) is DENIED AS MOOT.
- Hollier's motion *in limine* to exclude testimony of Caren Goldberg (R. Doc. 375) is DENIED AS MOOT.
- Plaintiffs' motion to strike exhibit from Jones's reply in support of summary judgment (R. Doc. 440) is DENIED AS MOOT.³³⁸

New Orleans, Louisiana, this 24th day of May, 2022.

/s/ Barry W. Ashe
BARRY W. ASHE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

³³⁸ The motion to strike is moot because the Court did not consider, rely on, or analyze the complained-of exhibit when deciding the outcome of the motions for summary judgment.