

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD DIVISION

Teddiviosi Moore v. Gold Strike Casino Resort, LLC

Moore · No. 3:25-cv-00270-JDM-JMV · Decided February 27, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi stayed Teddiviosi Moore’s case against Gold Strike Casino Resort, LLC because his employment-related claims were already pending in arbitration under a collective bargaining agreement. The court denied Gold Strike’s motion to dismiss without prejudice and directed the parties to notify the court of the arbitration’s outcome.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, Oxford Division
WRITING FOR THE COURT	James D. Maxwell II
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, Oxford Division
DECIDED	February 27, 2026
DOCKET	3:25-cv-00270-JDM-JMV
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	After Gold Strike removed Moore's state-court employment complaint under federal-question jurisdiction, it moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) to dismiss on the grounds that Moore's claims were subject to ongoing arbitration and failed to state a claim. The court stayed the action pending resolution of the dismissal motion and denied the motion without prejudice, continuing the stay pending the outcome of arbitration.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court exercised its discretionary authority to stay proceedings in the interests of justice and to control its docket. It did not reach the merits of the Rule 12(b)(6) motion.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; district court order designated per curiam and without a reporter citation.
PARTIES	Teddiviosi Moore v. Gold Strike Casino Resort, LLC

TOPICS

arbitration

employment arbitration

motions to dismiss

civil procedure

labor law

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

arbitration

employment law

labor law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the court should stay the action because Moore's claims were already proceeding in arbitration under the collective bargaining agreement.
2. Whether the court should decide Gold Strike's Rule 12(b)(6) motion while the claims were pending before an arbitrator.

HOLDINGS

1. A district court may stay proceedings sua sponte when a stay is warranted by its control of the docket and the interests of justice; because Moore's claims were already in arbitration and arbitration had begun before the lawsuit, a stay was appropriate.
2. The court denied Gold Strike's motion to dismiss without prejudice rather than deciding its merits while the same claims were pending in arbitration.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"[A] district court has a general discretionary power to stay proceedings before it in the control of its docket and in the interests of justice." (Discussion, § I)

"For these reasons, Gold Strike's Motion to Dismiss [4] is DENIED without prejudice. The parties shall notify the Court about the arbitration's outcome within 10 days thereafter. This case is STAYED until further order of the Court." (Conclusion)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Moore worked for Gold Strike Casino Resort as a member of the Teamsters union, and a collective bargaining agreement governed the employment relationship. The CBA contained an arbitration provision. After Gold Strike terminated Moore based on allegations involving sexually explicit material directed at another employee, Gold Strike allegedly determined the allegations were untrue and offered Moore \$1,000 and reinstatement. Arbitration was initiated by Moore's union representative before Moore filed his state-court complaint, and the parties participated in arbitration in December 2025.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Moore filed a state-court complaint after Gold Strike allegedly terminated his employment. Gold Strike removed the action to the Northern District of Mississippi based on the Labor Management Relations Act and moved to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), asserting that the claims were subject to arbitration under a collective bargaining agreement. The court learned that arbitration had been initiated before the lawsuit and had occurred in December

2025, stayed the case, denied the motion without prejudice, and directed the parties to report the arbitration's outcome within ten days.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Hines v. D'Artois, 531 F.2d 726, 733 (5th Cir. 1976)
- Landis v. North Am. Co., 299 U.S. 248, 57 S. Ct. 163, 81 L. Ed. 153 (1936)
- Lighthouse Consulting Grp., LLC v. Ally Fin. Inc, 2020 WL 6365538, at *1 (W.D. Tex. Mar. 25, 2020)
- A-1 Am. Fence, Inc. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., 2021 WL 7184974 (E.D. Tex. Nov. 16, 2021)

OPINION

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI OXFORD DIVISION TEDDIVIOSI MOORE PLAINTIFF V. CAUSE NUMBER: 3:25-cv-00270-JDM-JMV GOLD STRIKE CASINO RESORT, LLC DEFENDANT ORDER Plaintiff Teddiviosi Moore worked for Defendant Gold Strike Casino Resort. Gold Strike employed Moore as a member of the Teamsters union. A collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governed the union's relationship with Gold Strike.

[1-2], [1-3] And the CBA contains an arbitration provision. Moore alleges Gold Strike fired him after an employee reported he possessed or distributed sexually explicit material "directed" at another employee. According to Moore, Gold Strike later determined the allegations were untrue. And it offered Moore \$1,000 and the chance to return to work. Rather than take Gold Strike's offer, Moore filed a state court complaint.

[2] So Gold Strike removed the case to this Court under federal question jurisdiction.¹ [1] Gold Strike then moved to dismiss Moore's complaint for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).

[4] In its motion, Gold Strike asserts that Moore's claims are already in arbitration under the CBA's arbitration provision. Because Gold Strike noted the ongoing arbitration, the Court stayed the case pending a ruling on Gold Strike's dismissal motion.

[10] Moore did not respond to the motion. 1 Gold Strike premised jurisdiction on the Labor Management Relations Act governing collective bargaining agreements. So the Court faces a substantive motion to dismiss claims that are apparently pending before an arbitrator.

In this scenario, the Court finds the case should remain stayed and Gold Strike's motion to dismiss should be denied without prejudice. Discussion Gold Strike's motion asserts two reasons why the

Court should dismiss Moore's complaint.

The first is that his claims are already in arbitration. And the second is that Moore has failed to state a claim under the heightened federal pleading standards. In short, Gold Strike seeks to have it both ways. It wants Moore's case dismissed on the merits while arguing arbitration is the proper forum to settle his grievance.

After review, the Court finds a stay pending the outcome of arbitration is appropriate to resolve Gold Strike's competing positions. Similarly, denying the motion to dismiss would allow the merits of Moore's claims to be decided in arbitration.

I. Stay of Proceedings "[A] district court has a general discretionary power to stay proceedings before it in the control of its docket and in the interests of justice." *Hines v. D'Artois*, 531 F.2d 726, 733 (5th Cir. 1976); see also *Landis v. North Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 57 S. Ct. 163, 81 L. Ed. 153 (1936). This power extends to the Court's ability to stay an action sua sponte.

See *Lighthouse Consulting Grp., LLC v. Ally Fin. Inc.*, 2020 WL 6365538, at *1 (W.D. Tex. March 25, 2020). Gold Strike's motion alerted the Court that Moore's claims are already in arbitration. Its motion points to a notice from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS).² [1-5] The FMCS notice shows Moore's union representative requested an arbitration panel in March 2025—four months before Moore filed his state court complaint in July 2025.

Furthermore, Gold Strike's representative informed the Court that Moore, his union, and Gold Strike participated in 2 The FMCS notice is attached to the Notice of Removal. arbitration in December 2025. And Moore has not refuted this representation.

Because Moore's claims are in arbitration, he will not be unduly prejudiced by a stay in this Court. And that Moore's union representative initiated arbitration before Moore sought relief in court is reason to stay proceedings between Moore and Gold Strike. II. Denial of the Motion to Dismiss Even though Moore's claims are apparently in arbitration, Gold Strike still wants the Court to rule on their merits.

The Court, however, finds it proper to deny Gold Strike's motion to avoid potentially prejudicing Moore's claims currently before the arbitrator. See *A-1 Am. Fence, Inc. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 2021 WL 7184974 (E.D. Tex. Nov. 16, 2021) (granting a motion to stay pending arbitration due in part to the impact of a federal judgment on pending arbitration).

Thus, Gold Strike's motion to dismiss is denied without prejudice. It may renew the motion after notifying the Court about the arbitration's outcome. Conclusion For these reasons, Gold Strike's Motion to Dismiss [4] is DENIED without prejudice.

The parties shall notify the Court about the arbitration's outcome within 10 days thereafter. This case is STAYED until further order of the Court. SO ORDERED, this the 27th day of February,

2026. /s/ James D. Maxwell II UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE NORTHERN DISTRICT
OF MISSISSIPPI

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