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16	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (UNLIMITED)		
17	FOR THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, NORTHERN DIVISION 1225 Fallon Street, Oakland, CA 94612		
18	1223 Tanon Suv	oci, Oakiand, Cri 94012	
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20	DANIEL C. KLINE, an individual, and FRANK J. SORIES, an individual,	Case No.	
21		Other Civil Complaint	
	Plaintiffs,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND	
22	v.	INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF	
23	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC., a Delaware corporation, and DOMINIC	 Discrimination -FEHA Retaliation - FEHA 	
24	CULOTTA, an individual,	3. Breach of Written and Implied Contract4. Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress	
25	Defendants.	5. Unfair Business Practice - B& P 17200 6. Declaratory Relief	
26		,	
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20			

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

1. This action challenges an employer's discriminatory refusal to allow a long-term, supervisory employee to benefit from company policy allowing transfer to the employer's offices in another city because the employee is a gay man in a domestic partnership with another man rather than a heterosexual married to a person of a different sex. The employer's action cruelly and unjustly has forced this couple, who have been in a committed relationship for more than 27 years, to live in separate households, two thousand miles apart from one another. The acts of the employer, and subsequent conduct by it and the employee's supervisor, violate the California Fair Employment and Housing Act's prohibitions on marital status, sexual orientation, and sex discrimination, as well as on retaliation; constitute breach of contract; negligently inflicted emotional distress on the employee's domestic partner; and are unfair business practices. This action seeks compensatory and punitive damages, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, and declaratory relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Article VI, section 10, of the California Constitution, Section 32.5 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, Sections 17200 et seq. of the California Business and Professions Code, and Sections 12940 et seq. of the California Government Code. Unlimited jurisdiction also is proper in the Court as the amount in controversy exceeds \$25,000 and the relief requested is within the jurisdiction of this Court.
- 3. Venue is proper in this Court, pursuant to Sections 395 and 395.5 of the California Code of Civil Procedure because at least one defendant now resides in the Court's jurisdictional area, because injury to person occurred herein, because a corporate defendant's obligation and liability arose herein, because a defendant entered into the contract sued upon herein, and because the contract was to be performed herein.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

4. Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial of these matters except those matter that must be heard before a judge.

PARTIES

- 5. Plaintiff Daniel C. Kline ("Mr. Kline") is an individual who resides in San Francisco, California, and who is and has been employed by defendant United Parcel Service, Inc. in the City of Oakland, in Alameda County, California during the time relevant to this complaint. He sues on his own behalf and, with respect to his Fifth Cause of Action, acting also for the interest of the general public.
- 6. Plaintiff Frank J. Sories ("Mr. Sories") is an individual who maintains a residence in San Francisco, California, but who has lived in Chicago, Illinois since January of 2003. He sues on his own behalf and, with respect to his Fifth Cause of Action, acting also for the interest of the general public.
- 7. Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc. ("UPS") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and transacting business in California and throughout the United States, with offices in the City of Oakland, in Alameda County, California. UPS regularly employs more than five persons in California and is subject to California's Fair Employment and Housing Act.
- 8. Defendant Dominic Culotta ("Mr. Culotta") is an individual who resides in Alameda County, California. In doing the things hereinafter alleged, Mr. Culotta was an agent and employee of UPS, was acting within the scope of that agency and employment, and acted with UPS's knowledge, acquiescence or ratification of his conduct.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

9. Mr. Kline is a full-time employee of UPS who currently works as a dispatch

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analyst supervisor in UPS's Oakland, California office. Mr. Kline has worked for UPS for more than twenty years. He became a full-time operations supervisor in UPS's Oakland, California office in 1987. He is entitled to retire from UPS with full benefits in approximately nine years.

- 10. Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories, who are gay, unmarried men, have been in a committed, intimate, relationship with one another for more than 27 years. They are registered as one another's domestic partners in accordance with Sections 297 et seq. of the California Family Code. They are one another's family and each considers the other to be his spouse. They own a home together in San Francisco, California. They are the beneficiaries of one another's wills and hold durable health care and general powers of attorney for one another. Mr. Sories also is the designated beneficiary of Mr. Kline's UPS retirement savings and stock ownership plans and the beneficiary of the life insurance policy UPS provides to Mr. Kline as an employee benefit. In addition, Mr. Kline is listed as the beneficiary of Mr. Sories' employer-provided life insurance and retirement plans. Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories further have executed an Affidavit of Domestic Partnership which they submitted to Mr. Sories' employer. As a result, Mr. Kline receives medical and dental insurance and travel benefits from Mr. Sories' employer by virtue of his being Mr. Sories' domestic partner. UPS has been aware since at least 2000 that Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories are one another's domestic partners. Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories would enter a civil marriage with one another in California if state law permitted them to do so.
- 11. In October of 2002, Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories learned that Mr. Sories' employer of almost 19 years was closing its San Francisco office and that, if Mr. Sories wanted to keep his job, he would have to transfer to one of his employer's offices in another city. Mr. Sories is only 3-1/2 years away from being able to retire from his current job with full benefits. It therefore was financially necessary that Mr. Sories accept a transfer, and he and his employer agreed that he would transfer to his employer's Chicago, Illinois office effective January 6, 2003.

- 12. UPS has an office in Chicago, Illinois. In addition, UPS maintains a term, condition or privilege of employment, known as UPS's "Management Initiated Transfer Request" policy, pursuant to which UPS has promised, in writing, to allow "[a]ny [UPS] manager or supervisor who provides evidence of a specific and necessary need to transfer" to a job in a UPS office "in a geographically separate location" to do so, provided the manager or supervisor has obtained "[a]n acceptable rating on the most recent Career Development evaluation;" [a]n appropriate assignment [exists] in the destination location;" and "recommendation" or "approval" of the transfer is obtained from the manager or supervisor's "immediate district, region and/or group manager." Heterosexual UPS managers and supervisors who are civilly married to a partner of a different sex have been granted transfers to other UPS offices under this policy.
- 13. UPS additionally has a written employment discrimination policy, which promises that UPS will "comply with all laws governing fair employment and labor practices" and that it will not "discriminate against any applicant for employment or any employee in any aspect of his or her employment at UPS because of," among other factors, "sex" or "sexual orientation." UPS also has a written policy promising a workplace free from "any form of discriminatory harassment," which it defines as including "conduct that is intended to or that has the effect of unreasonably interfering with a fellow employee's work performance or creating an environment that is intimidating, hostile or offensive to the employee." UPS likewise has a written policy promising its employees protection against retaliation for "[r]eporting known or suspected violations of [UPS's] legal or ethical responsibilities," including freedom from being "discouraged from using any available channel within the organization" or even from being "question[ed]" about "choosing one method" of "communicat[ing]" the employee's concerns "over another."
- 14. UPS further has promised in writing to treat each employee "with fairness, dignity, and respect;" to "value diversity" within its "workforce;" to "treat people as individuals," "without favoritism;" "to assign responsibilities and duties to secure the full

benefit of an individual's talents and ability and to provide each person with an opportunity to develop further" and "to obtain personal satisfaction from their work;" and to consider all transfers "carefully," based on the realization "that transfers have profound effects on individuals and their families."

- 15. UPS has made the promises referred to above with the intent of inducing job applicants to seek work at UPS, of inducing employees to remain in their jobs with the company, and of inducing customers to do business with UPS. Job applicants reasonably have relied on these promises in seeking employment with UPS; employees, including Mr. Kline, reasonably have relied on these promises in deciding to remain with the company; and customers reasonably have relied on these promises in electing to do business with UPS. The intent of UPS and of those who relied on its promises was to create enforceable obligations.
- 16. In making the promises relating to transfers referred to above, UPS specifically intended to benefit not only its employees, but also individuals, such as Mr. Sories, with whom a UPS employee shares a committed, intimate, family relationship.
- 17. When Mr. Kline shared with UPS's human resources and management personnel that Mr. Sories would be transferring to Chicago and that Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories wanted to have Mr. Kline accompany Mr. Sories there, Mr. Kline originally was told that the only way in which he could work for UPS in Chicago would be to resign his position and reapply for work at as a new hire in UPS's Chicago office, which would have deprived Mr. Kline of his seniority and accrued benefits. Mr. Kline was told by UPS personnel at that time that he should not attempt to contact anyone at UPS's Chicago office or to transfer to that or another office.
- 18. UPS personnel subsequently encouraged Mr. Kline, however, to apply for a transfer to UPS's Chicago office under UPS's Management Initiated Transfer Request policy in order to follow his long-term domestic partner, Mr. Sories, to Chicago. In encouraging Mr. Kline to seek a transfer under this policy in order to follow his domestic

partner, UPS personnel specifically referred to UPS's recent addition to its employment non-discrimination policy of a prohibition on sexual orientation discrimination. Although other managers and supervisors working in Mr. Kline's operating district who were not gay had been allowed to transfer to other UPS offices without submitting a Management Initiated Transfer Request or qualifying for a transfer under that policy, applying for a transfer under the terms of the Management Initiated Transfer Request policy was the only option given to Mr. Kline as a means of seeking a transfer. 19. In reliance on the suggestion that Mr. Kline apply under UPS's Management Initiated Transfer Request policy, UPS personnel's reference to UPS's adoption of a sexual orientation nondiscrimination policy, and the warnings that the only way that he could obtain a transfer would be to apply under UPS' Management Initiated Transfer Request policy, and based on Mr. Kline's and Mr. Sories' desire to avoid the severe financial and emotional burdens of having to live in separate households, thousands of miles apart from one another, Mr. Kline on November 18, 2002, submitted a written request for a transfer to UPS's Metro Chicago office effective January 6, 2003. Mr. Kline met the eligibility requirements of UPS's Management Initiated Transfer Request policy that he have obtained an acceptable rating on his most recent Career Development evaluation. There were appropriate assignments for Mr. Kline in UPS's Metro Chicago office at the time he applied and there have continued and still continue to be appropriate assignments there for Mr. Kline.

20. Mr. Kline's request for a transfer to UPS's Metro Chicago office was approved by Mr. Kline's District Human Resources Manager, District Manager, and Region Human Resources Manager shortly after its submission. After Mr. Kline was informed in late December of 2002 that his request for a transfer had been lost, he submitted a second written request for a transfer to UPS's Metro Chicago office, again seeking a transfer effective January 6, 2003. This request likewise was approved by Mr. Kline's District Human Resources Manager, District Manger, and Region Human Resources Manager in December 2002. In January of 2003, however, Mr. Kline's request

for a transfer was denied by the Corporate Human Resources Department of UPS.

- 21. After Mr. Kline was notified of the rejection of his request for a transfer, his legal counsel wrote to UPS seeking reconsideration. A lawyer acting on behalf of UPS responded that Mr. Kline's request for a transfer had been denied because Mr. Kline sought to trail someone other than a spouse and that UPS therefore did not consider him qualified for a transfer under UPS's Management Initiated Transfer Request policy.
- 22. Because UPS denied Mr. Kline's request for a transfer, he has not been able to move to Chicago, Illinois without loss of his job, and, as a result, he and Mr. Sories have been unable to continue to live together.
- 23. When UPS denied Mr. Kline's request for a transfer and denied reconsideration of that decision, UPS was aware, or reasonably should have been aware, of the financial and serious emotional harm those decisions in high probability would inflict upon both Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories. UPS no netheless despicably denied the request and reconsideration, either intending to cause injury to Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories or with a willful and conscious disregard for their rights and for the cruel and unjust hardship UPS was causing Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories.
- 24. Mr. Kline was informed by his District Human Resources Manager at UPS that this matter was not appropriate for resolution under UPS's Employee Dispute Resolution Program. Legal counsel for Mr. Kline further inquired of UPS's counsel if there were any internal UPS remedies that were appropriate to remedy this action and was informed of none.
- 25. UPS and Mr. Culotta, who is Mr. Kline's supervisor, retaliated against Mr. Kline for his opposition and objection to UPS's discriminatory refusal to allow him to transfer to another UPS office. After Mr. Kline's counsel contacted UPS on Mr. Kline's behalf objecting to the denial of the transfer and seeking reconsideration, Mr. Culotta in February of 2003 threatened Mr. Kline that he was aware that Mr. Kline's lawyer had taken this action on behalf of Mr. Kline and that Mr. Kline's job would be in jeopardy if he

did not accede to UPS's position regarding the transfer or if he thereafter took any leave in order to deal with the consequences of UPS's denial of the transfer. In addition, in March of 2003, as a result of Mr. Kline's opposition to UPS's discriminatory conduct, Mr. Kline falsely was accused by UPS employees of using profanity and unprofessional conduct and threatened with termination. In further response to Mr. Kline's opposition to UPS's discriminatory conduct, Mr. Kline also has been and continues to be given less desirable job assignments by Mr. Culotta and UPS.

- 26. In April of 2003, Mr. Kline filed a complaint with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing against UPS and Mr. Culotta for employment discrimination and retaliation.
- 27. Following, and as a result of, Mr. Kline's filing of his complaint with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, the retaliation continued. Because of Mr. Kline's opposition to UPS's discrimination, Mr. Kline improperly was subjected to increased scrutiny and criticism, and was written up for alleged delivery failures in May of 2003 for which he was not responsible. Mr. Culotta improperly refused to intervene on Mr. Kline's behalf and instead further criticized Mr. Kline inappropriately in connection with this matter, and UPS subjected Mr. Kline to improperly critical job performance evaluations.
- 28. The retaliatory conduct of UPS and of Mr. Culotta despicably was intended to cause injury to Mr. Kline and to subject him to the cruel and unjust hardship it imposed, and was carried on with a willful and conscious disregard for Mr. Kline's rights.
- 29. In July of 2003, Mr. Kline filed an amendment to his complaint for employment discrimination and retaliation with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing. Mr. Kline also had his legal counsel again contact counsel for UPS in July of 2003 in a final attempt to resolve this matter internally within the company. Other than to seek additional delay, UPS did not respond to this overture.
 - 30. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of UPS and Mr. Culotta,

Mr. Kline has been made to feel humiliated, upset, insulted, inferior, excluded, isolated, anxious, worried, stressed, and depressed, as well as punished for being a gay man in a domestic partner relationship with another man. The wrongful denial of Mr. Kline's request for a transfer also has caused him such general emotional distress as anyone would feel for being wrongly forced to live separated from the person with whom they had shared a life for more than twenty-seven years. UPS's wrongful denial of the transfer request further has caused Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories financial damages of having to maintain two separate households, added travel and phone costs, and other expenses, as well as attorneys' fees and costs.

31. As a direct and proximate result of UPS's conduct, Mr. Sories also has been caused serious emotional distress that has been substantial and enduring, including sleep disorders, stress, anxiety, worry, grief, nervousness, indignity, and depression.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Employment discrimination based on marital status, sexual orientation, and sex, in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act

Cal. Gov't Code §§ 12940 et seq.

(By Plaintiff Daniel C. Kline Against Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc.)

- 32. Plaintiff Daniel C. Kline incorporates by reference and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 31 of this complaint, inclusive, as if fully set forth here.
- 33. UPS is an employer subject to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("the Act"). Mr. Kline is an employee protected against discrimination under the Act.
- 34. The conduct of UPS described above in this complaint discriminated against Mr. Kline, and afforded him different treatment, in terms, conditions, and privileges of employment on the basis of marital status, sexual orientation, and sex. Similarly-situated

employees of UPS who were civilly married to a spouse of a different-sex have been provided the transfer benefits denied to Mr. Kline. Had Mr. Kline been a heterosexual man married to a woman or a heterosexual woman married to a man, UPS would have granted Mr. Kline's transfer request. Instead, because Mr. Kline is not married to Mr. Sories, and is a gay man in a same-sex, registered domestic partnership, Mr. Kline's request for a transfer was denied. Such conduct intentionally discriminated against Mr. Kline on the basis of his unmarried, domestic partner marital status, on the basis of his gay sexual orientation, and on the basis of his male sex and his domestic partner being male. Conditioning the ability to transfer on being legally married, when California does not presently allow same-sex couples to enter a civil marriage, also had a disparate impact upon Mr. Kline on the basis of his gay sexual orientation and his male sex. Such conduct violated the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. UPS has no legitimate, non-discriminatory business reason or other justification for its conduct.

- 35. As a direct and proximate result of UPS's discriminatory conduct, Mr. Kline has been damaged and will continue to be damaged, and caused financial injury and emotional distress, in an amount of general damages to be determined according to proof at trial. Mr. Kline also is entitled to prejudgment interest on such damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.
- 36. Mr. Kline has exhausted his administrative remedies by timely filing charges with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and commencing this action within one year of receiving notice from that agency of his right to sue.
- 37. Because UPS acted with malice and oppression toward Mr. Kline, he requests the assessment of damages as punishment and example against UPS, as set forth in California Civil Code Section 3294, in an amount to be determined according to proof at trial.
 - 38. Because the harm to Mr. Kline is ongoing, imminent, serious, and

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irreparable, and because compensation cannot afford Mr. Kline adequate relief, Mr. Kline is entitled to, and requests that the Court issue, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering UPS not to deny, prevent or interfere with Mr. Kline's request for a transfer to UPS's Metro Chicago office.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Retaliation in Employment

in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act Cal. Gov't Code §§ 12940 et seq.

(By Plaintiff Daniel C. Kline

Against Defendants United Parcel Service and Dominic Culotta)

- 39. Plaintiff Daniel C. Kline incorporates by reference and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 31 of this complaint, inclusive, as if fully set forth here.
- 40. UPS is an employer subject to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("the Act"). Mr. Culotta is a person subject to the Act's prohibitions on retaliation against employees for opposing practices forbidden under the Act. Mr. Kline is an employee protected against retaliation under the Act.
- 41. Mr. Kline's opposition to UPS's discriminatory denial of his request for a transfer, his retention of legal counsel, his counsel's communications with UPS and its counsel, and Mr. Kline's filing of complaints with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing all constituted protected activity under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.
- 42. The conduct of UPS and of Mr. Culotta described above in this complaint was significant and non-trivial and was reasonably likely to deter Mr. Kline and other employees from engaging in protected activity under the California Fair Employment and

Housing Act.

- 43. The conduct engaged in by UPS and Mr. Culotta described above in this complaint was engaged in because of, and in retaliation for, Mr. Kline's protected activity. Such conduct violated the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.
- 44. As a direct and proximate result of UPS's and Mr. Culotta's retaliatory conduct, Mr. Kline has been damaged, and caused emotional distress, in an amount of general damages to be determined according to proof at trial. Mr. Kline also is entitled to prejudgment interest on such damages, and attorneys' fees and costs.
- 45. Mr. Kline has exhausted his administrative remedies by timely filing charges with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and commencing this action within one year of receiving notice from that agency of his right to sue.
- 46. Because UPS and Mr. Culotta acted with malice and oppression toward Mr. Kline, he requests the assessment of damages as punishment and example against UPS and Mr. Culotta, as set forth in Civil Code Section 3294, in an amount to be determined according to proof at trial.
- 47. Because the harm to Mr. Kline is ongoing, imminent, serious, and irreparable and because compensation cannot afford Mr. Kline adequate relief, Mr. Kline is entitled to, and requests that the Court issue, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering UPS and Mr. Culotta to cease and desist from engaging in any further acts of retaliation against Mr. Kline for his engaging in protected activity under California's Fair Employment and Housing Act.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Written and Implied-in-Fact Contract
(By Plaintiffs Daniel C. Kline and Frank J. Sories
Against Defendant United Parcel Service)

- 48. Plaint iffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 31 of this complaint, inclusive, as if fully set forth here.
- 49. The policies, promises, practices, and course of conduct of UPS described above in this complaint gave rise to a binding written and implied-in-fact contract with Mr. Kline. Pursuant to this contract, UPS agreed: (a) to allow Mr. Kline, like any other UPS manager or supervisor who provided evidence of a specific and necessary need to transfer to a job in a UPS office in a geographically separate location to do so, provided he obtained an acceptable rating on his most recent Career Development evaluation, an appropriate assignment existed in the destination location, and recommendation or approval of the transfer was obtained from his immediate district, region and/or group manager; (b) carefully to consider any potential transfer affecting Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories, like those affecting any other UPS employee and his or her family, based on the realization that transfers have profound effects on individuals and their families; (c) to comply with all laws governing fair employment and labor practices; (d) not to discriminate against Mr. Kline or any other employee in any aspect of his or her employment at UPS because of, among other factors, sex or sexual orientation; (e) to protect Mr. Kline, like all other UPS employees, against any form of discriminatory workplace harassment, including conduct that was intended to or that had the effect of unreasonably interfering with the employee's work performance or creating an environment that is intimidating, hostile or offensive to the employee; (f) to protect Mr. Kline, like all other UPS employees, against retaliation for reporting known or suspected violations of UPS's legal or ethical responsibilities, including being discouraged from using any available channel within the organization or being questioned about choosing one method of communicating concerns over another; (g) to treat Mr. Kline, like all other UPS employees, with fairness, dignity, and respect; (h) to value diversity within UPS's workforce; (i) to treat Mr. Kline and his fellow employees as individuals, without favoritism; and (i) to assign responsibilities and duties to Mr. Kline,

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like all other UPS employees, to secure the full benefit of his talents and ability and to provide him with an opportunity to develop further and to obtain personal satisfaction from his work.

- 50. Mr. Sories was an intended third-party beneficiary of UPS's contractual promises with regard to transfers, including under UPS's Management Initiated Transfer Request policy.
- 51. Mr. Kline has fulfilled his obligations and complied with any and all conditions of that contract that he was required to perform, except as have been waived by UPS.
- 52. In engaging in the conduct described above in this complaint, UPS materially and without justification or excuse has breached its written and implied-in-fact contractual promises (a) to allow Mr. Kline, like any other UPS manager or supervisor who provided evidence of a specific and necessary need to transfer to a job in a UPS office in a geographically separate location to do so, provided he obtained an acceptable rating on his most recent Career Development evaluation, an appropriate assignment existed in the destination location, and recommendation or approval of the transfer was obtained from his immediate district, region and/or group manager; (b) carefully to consider any potential transfer affecting Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories, like those affecting any other UPS employee and his or her family, based on the realization that transfers have profound effects on individuals and their families; (c) to comply with all laws governing fair employment and labor practices; (d) not to discriminate against Mr. Kline or any other employee in any aspect of his or her employment at UPS because of, among other factors, sex or sexual orientation; (e) to protect Mr. Kline, like all other UPS employees, against any form of discriminatory workplace harassment, including conduct that was intended to or that had the effect of unreasonably interfering with the employee's work performance or creating an environment that is intimidating, hostile or offensive to the employee; (f) to protect Mr.

Kline, like all other UPS employees, against retaliation for reporting known or suspected violations of UPS's legal or ethical responsibilities, including being discouraged from using any available channel within the organization or being questioned about choosing one method of communicating concerns over another; (g) to treat Mr. Kline, like all other UPS employees, with fairness, dignity, and respect; (h) to value diversity within UPS's workforce; (i) to treat Mr. Kline and his fellow employees as individuals, without favoritism; and (j) to assign responsibilities and duties to Mr. Kline, like all other UPS employees, to secure the full benefit of his talents and ability and to provide him with an opportunity to develop further and to obtain personal satisfaction from his work.

- 53. The contract between UPS and Mr. Kline also contained, by operation of law, a covenant of good faith and fair dealing obligating UPS to perform the terms and conditions of the contract fairly and in good faith and not to do anything that would deprive Mr. Kline of the benefit of UPS's contractual promises, on which Mr. Kline had relied. In engaging in the conduct described above in this complaint, UPS acted in bad faith, deprived Mr. Kline of the benefit of UPS's contractual promises, and breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing in connection with the contract.
- 54. As a direct and proximate result of UPS's breach of contract, Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories have been damaged in an amount of compensatory damages to be determined according to proof at trial. Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories also are entitled to prejudgment interest on such damages.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress

(By Plaintiff Frank J. Sories Against Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc.)

- 55. Plaintiff Frank J. Sories incorporates by reference and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 31 of this complaint, inclusive, as if fully set forth here.
- 56. As a result of the conduct of and the promises made by UPS, it undertook a duty of care to individuals in committed, intimate, family relationships with its employees, including Mr. Sories, with regard to the impact upon them of the grant or denial of requested transfers by employees and of the impact upon them of prohibited employment discrimination in connection with its actions in response to such requests for transfers.
- 57. At the time UPS denied Mr. Kline's request for a transfer, UPS knew that Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories were in a long-term, committed, intimate, family relationship; knew that Mr. Sories was being transferred by his employer to Chicago; knew that the result of a denial of Mr. Kline's request for a transfer would be to require Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories to live apart from one another, separated by thousands of miles; and knew, or reasonably should have known, that someone in Mr. Sories' position would suffer serious emotional distress that would be substantial and enduring if such a request for transfer inappropriately was denied. It was easily predictable and reasonably foreseeable that, if Mr. Kline's request for a transfer improperly was denied, Mr. Sories, as well as Mr. Kline, would be directly injured.
- 58. In discriminatorily and without justification denying Mr. Kline's request for a transfer, UPS negligently breached its duty to act with care toward Mr. Sories. Mr. Sories was a direct victim of UPS's negligence.
- 59. As a direct and proximate result of UPS's negligent conduct, Mr. Sories has suffered serious, substantial, and enduring emotional distress that was foreseeable by UPS.

- Pursuant to Section 1714.01(a) of the California Civil Code, domestic partners, such as Mr. Sories, are entitled to recover damages for negligent infliction of emotional distress to the same extent that spouses are entitled to do so under California law.
- 61. As a direct and proximate result of UPS's negligent conduct, Mr. Kline has been damaged in an amount of general damages to be determined according to proof at trial. Mr. Sories also is entitled to prejudgment interest on such damages.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Unfair Business Practice

California Business and Professions Code § 17200
(By Plaintiffs Daniel C. Kline and Frank J. Sories
Against Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc.)

- 62. Plaint iffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 31 of this complaint, inclusive, as if fully set forth here.
- 63. UPS is a "person" as defined under section 17201 of the California Business and Professions Code.
- 64. The conduct of UPS described above in this complaint has injured the interests of Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories and of the general public in that (a) Mr. Kline has been subjected to discrimination in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, to the injury of both Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories; (b) members of the general public who have been or are employees of UPS reasonably were likely to be, and have been, deceived by the promises made by UPS described in the complaint above regarding job transfers; compliance with fair employment and labor practice laws; protection against discrimination, harassment and retaliation; treatment as individuals, without favoritism, and with fairness, dignity and respect; diversity; and assignment of responsibilities and duties;

- (c) members of the general public who have been or are customers of UPS reasonably were likely to be, and have been, misled by UPS's public statements that it does not discriminate based on sexual orientation or sex and is an "equal-opportunity employer;" that "workforce diversity" is "central to [its] business" and "drive[s] the way [UPS] does business," that UPS is committed to its "employees ... and their families;" and that "the cornerstones of fairness, respect and dignity serve as the basis of [UPS's] work environment;" and (d) members of the general public who have been or are in the business of package delivery and specialized transportation and logistics services and who have acted in compliance with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act have been put at a competitive disadvantage as a result of UPS's conduct.
- 65. The conduct of UPS described above in this complaint constitutes business practices that violate California statutes or otherwise are unfair, unlawful or fraudulent. This conduct accordingly violates Sections 17200 et seq. of the California Business and Professions Code. Through this conduct, UPS has acquired money and other property from members of the general public.
- 66. Pursuant to Section 17203 of the California Business and Professions Code, Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories seek permanent injunctive relief in the form of an order that UPS cease violating the promises and public assurances described above and that UPS restore to any aggrieved person any money or property acquired by means of such unfair business practices.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Declaratory Relief

(By Plaintiffs Daniel C. Kline and Frank J. Sories

Against Defendants United Parcel Service, Inc. and Dominic Culotta)

67. Plaint iffs incorporate by reference and reallege the allegations contained in

paragraphs 1 through 31, 33 through 38, 40 through 47, 49 through 54, 56 through 61, and 63 through 66 of this complaint, inclusive, as if fully set forth here.

- 68. An actual and present controversy exists between Plaintiffs Daniel C. Kline and Frank J. Sories, on the one hand, and Defendants United Parcel Service, Inc. and Dominic Culotta, on the other, relating to their respective legal rights and duties:
- (a) Plaintiffs contend that UPS has discriminated against Mr. Kline on the basis of marital status, sexual orientation and sex, in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and that Defendants UPS and Mr. Culotta have retaliated against Mr. Kline in violation thereof; that UPS has breached its written and implied-in-fact contract with Mr. Kline, of which Mr. Sories is an intended third-party beneficiary; that UPS negligently has inflicted emotional distress upon Mr. Sories; that UPS has engaged in unfair business practices; and that Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories have been damaged thereby and, as a result, are entitled to relief from this Court; and
 - (b) Defendants deny each and every one of those contentions.
- 69. A judicial declaration among the parties is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that they promptly may ascertain and enforce their respective rights and obligations.
- 70. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that UPS has discriminated against Mr. Kline on the basis of marital status, sexual orientation and sex, in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and that Defendants UPS and Mr. Culotta have retaliated against Mr. Kline in violation thereof, that UPS has breached its written and implied-in-fact contract with Mr. Kline, of which Mr. Sories is an intended third-party beneficiary; that UPS negligently has inflicted emotional distress upon Mr. Sories; that UPS has engaged in unfair business practices; and that Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories have been damaged thereby and, as a result, are entitled to relief from this Court.

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REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Daniel C. Kline and Frank J. Sories respectfully request that the Court:

- (1) Issue (a) a preliminary and a permanent injunction ordering Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc. not to deny, prevent or interfere with plaintiff Daniel C. Kline's request for a transfer to UPS's Metro Chicago office; (b) a preliminary and a permanent injunction ordering Defendants United Parcel Service, Inc. and Dominic Culotta to cease and desist from engaging in any further acts of retaliation against Mr. Kline for his engaging in protected activity under California's Fair Employment and Housing Act; and (c) a permanent injunction ordering Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc. to cease violating the promises and public assurances described in this complaint and restore to any aggrieved person any money or property acquired by means of its unfair business practices;
- (2) Award compensatory damages in an amount to be determined according to proof by Plaintiffs against Defendants United Parcel Service, Inc., and Dominic Culotta, as well as prejudgment interest thereon;
- (3) Award punitive damages against Defendants United Parcel Service, Inc., and Dominic Culotta in such other amount as the jury may determine is sufficient to punish them for and deter others from violating the Plaintiffs' rights as alleged in this complaint;
- **(4)** Enter a declaratory judgment that (a) UPS has Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc. has discriminated against Plaintiff Daniel C. Kline on the basis of marital status, sexual orientation and sex, in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act; (b) Defendants United Parcel Service, Inc. and Dominic Culotta have retaliated against Mr. Kline in violation of

1		the California Fair Employment and Housing Act; (c) United Parcel Service,
2		Inc. has breached its written and implied-in-fact contract with Mr. Kline, of
3		which Plaintiff Frank J. Sories is an intended third-party beneficiary; (d)
4		Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc. negligently has inflicted emotional
5		distress upon Mr. Sories; (e) Defendant United Parcel Service, Inc. has
6	engaged in unfair business practices; and (f) Mr. Kline and Mr. Sories have	
7	been damaged as a result of the conduct of Defendants United Parcel	
8		Service, Inc. and Dominic Culotta, and, as a result, are entitled to relief
9		from this Court;
10	(5)	Award Plaintiffs their costs, expenses, and reasonable attorneys' fees
11		pursuant to, inter alia, Section 12965 of the California Government Code,
12		Section 1021.5 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, and other state
13 14		laws;
15	(6)	Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
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17	Dated: Augus	t, 2003
18		Respectfully submitted,
19		
20		JON W. DAVIDSON JENNIFER MIDDLETON
21		LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND, INC.
22		ALEXANDER G. van BROEK
23		LAW OFFICE OF ALEXANDER G. van BROEK
24		
25		By Jon W. Davidson
26		
27		Attorneys for Plaintiffs DANIEL C. KLINE and FRANK J. SORIES
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