3	Charles S. LiMandri, SBN 110841 Teresa L. Mendoza, SBN 185820 LAW OFFICES OF CHARLES S. LiMANDRI, APC P.O. Box 9120 Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067 Tel: (858) 759-9930 Fax: (858) 759-9938 Attorneys for Plaintiffs JOHN GHIOTTO, ALEXANDER KANE,		
6	CHAD ALLISON and JASON HEWITT		
7			
. 8			
9			
10			
11	JOHN GHIOTTO, CHAD ALLISON, JASON HEWITT, and ALEXANDER KANE) CASE NO. }	
12		COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DAMAGES	
13	V.) 1. SEXUAL HARASSMENT	
14	CITY OF SAN DIEGO FIRE-RESCUE DEPARTMENT, and DOES 1 to 50,)	
15	inclusive,) 2. FAILURE TO PREVENT HARASSMENT	
		\	
16	Defendants.) 3. NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS	
17	Defendants.	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF	
17 18		EMOTIONAL DISTRESS	
17 18 19		EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF	
17 18 19 20	Plaintiffs allege as follows:	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH	
17 18 19	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE	
17 18 19 20 21	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times	
17 18 19 20 21 22	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times the County of San Diego and a captain with the San	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has serv	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times are County of San Diego and a captain with the San ared in the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for 19	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has serve years. He has received 7 letters of thanks and the serve of	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times are County of San Diego and a captain with the San red in the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for 19 and appreciation, 2 memoranda of commendation, 8	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has serve years. He has received 7 letters of thanks an certificates of appreciation, an exemplary personnel.	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times are County of San Diego and a captain with the San red in the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for 19 and appreciation, 2 memoranda of commendation, 8 rformance memo, and a life saving citation.	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has serve years. He has received 7 letters of thanks an certificates of appreciation, an exemplary per 2. Plaintiff Chad S. Allison is an interpretable of the property of the prop	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times are County of San Diego and a captain with the San red in the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for 19 and appreciation, 2 memoranda of commendation, 8 rformance memo, and a life saving citation. Individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has serve years. He has received 7 letters of thanks an certificates of appreciation, an exemplary per 2. Plaintiff Chad S. Allison is an interpretable of the property of the prop	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times are County of San Diego and a captain with the San red in the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for 19 and appreciation, 2 memoranda of commendation, 8 rformance memo, and a life saving citation.	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Plaintiffs allege as follows: PARTIE 1. Plaintiff John L. Ghiotto is an relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has serve years. He has received 7 letters of thanks an certificates of appreciation, an exemplary per 2. Plaintiff Chad S. Allison is an interpretable of the property of the prop	EMOTIONAL DISTRESS 4. VIOLATION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH S AND VENUE individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times are County of San Diego and a captain with the San red in the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for 19 and appreciation, 2 memoranda of commendation, 8 rformance memo, and a life saving citation. Individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times	

COMPLAINT

15l

12

27 28

1 Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He began working as a firefighter in 2000, and has twice been 2 awarded the Steven F. Holladay Memorial Award for "outstanding commitment to the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department and extraordinary dedication to community service" (2003 and 2005). In December 2005, he received a lifesaving medal for "saving a life by direct action performed under conditions requiring bravery or exposure to danger or by performance above and beyond the normal call of duty." He was named "Employee of the Quarter" for the second quarter of 2007.

- Plaintiff Jason Hewitt is an individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times 3. relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the County of San Diego and an engineer with the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has been a firefighter for 11 years, a paramedic for 10 and an engineer for 4. He was chosen to serve as an instructor/driver/mentor for six Fire Academies and received several letters of recognition from the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for his participation and contribution. He was recently selected to be an Assistant Fire Academy Coordinator.
- 4. Plaintiff Alexander Kane is an individual over the age of 18 who is, and at all times relevant to this lawsuit was, a resident of the County of San Diego and a firefighter/ paramedic with the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department. He has worked at Fire Station 5 in Hillcrest for over two and one-half years, and has received a life saving citation.
- 5. Defendant San Diego Fire-Rescue Department ("SDFD") is, and at all times relevant to this lawsuit was, a fire department organized under the laws of the State of California and a department of the City of San Diego, located in the County of San Diego.
- 6. Plaintiffs do not know the names or capacities of those defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 50 and for that reason have sued such defendants by fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the Doe defendants is in some manner responsible for the events and happenings set forth herein and proximately caused injury and damages to plaintiffs as alleged herein. Plaintiffs will seek leave of this Court to amend this complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 50 as soon as they are ascertained.
 - 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that, at all times mentioned

21

19

24

herein, each of the defendants was the agent and employee of the other defendants, acting within 2 the scope of that agency and employment and with the full knowledge, consent, and approval of 3 the other defendants. The conduct of each of the defendants was fully ratified by the other defendants and was performed at the express or implied direction of the other defendants.

8. Venue is proper in this judicial district under Code of Civil Procedure section 394 because the SDFD is located in this district.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the San Diego Gay Pride 9. Parade and Festival is an annual event sponsored by a private community organization known as San Diego Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender ("LGBT") Pride.
- Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the City of San Diego 10. officially sanctions the annual San Diego Gay Pride Parade and Festival. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe and thereon allege that the Mayor, City Council Members, the City Attorney, the Police Chief, and the Fire Chief regularly ride or march in the Gay Pride Parade.
- Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that it is the policy of the 11. SDFD to participate in the Gay Pride Parade by, among other things, having on-duty personnel operate and ride on front-line fire engines in the Parade. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe and thereon allege that the front-line apparatus is taken out of service for the purpose of participating in the Parade.
- 12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the Gay Pride Parade is promoted and marketed as a "display of diversity, acceptance and celebration," with thousands of "enthusiastically cheering spectators." A memorandum from the Fire Chief to all personnel encouraging them to participate in the 2007 Gay Pride Parade describes it as a "fun event."
- 13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that a licentious and prurient atmosphere regularly permeates the Gay Pride Parade. Some participants engage in debauched behavior, including for example a group of radical homosexual men who mock the chastity of Catholic nuns by dressing in religious habits and wearing bizarre make-up. Some spectators also wear sexually suggestive clothing, expose themselves, engage in lewd displays of sexualized

17

21

23

20

26

conduct and simulated sex acts, use profanity, and yell vulgar and obscene catcalls. In this way, the Gay Pride Parade is unlike any other parade sanctioned by the City or in which City officials and employees participate.

- 14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the firefighters assigned to represent the SDFD in the Gay Pride Parade over the years were regularly harassed, subjected to sexually explicit taunts and propositions, and made the targets of lewd and obscene gestures throughout the three-hour duration of each Parade.
- Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that because of the sexual 15. harassment regularly directed at firefighters who participated in the Gay Pride Parade, few if any firefighters were willing to take part on a voluntary basis. Each year the SDFD struggled to find a crew to ride in the parade and regularly resorted to ordering a crew to do so.
- 16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the firefighters who were ordered to participate in the Gay Pride Parade regularly did so only to avoid disciplinary action. Plaintiffs are further informed and thereon allege that firefighters informally complained to their own captains about the harassment to which they were subjected, but rarely filed formal complaints because they feared a retaliatory effect on their careers.
- 17. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that individual firefighters would often take off the day of the Gay Pride Parade in order to avoid being subjected to the sexual harassment which regularly took place there.
- Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that for several years 18. immediately prior to 2007, a crew from Fire Station 8, located in Mission Hills, was required by the SDFD to participate in the Gay Pride Parade.
- Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that for several weeks 19. following the 2005 and 2006 Gay Pride Parades, Fire Station 8 received offensive, sexually explicit brochures of a homoerotic nature.
- In an August 24, 2006 SDFD Inter-Department Communication, Lynda Lynch, 20. captain of the Engine 8 crew, notified her supervisor, Battalion Chief Robert Zepeda, about "cat 28 calls" directed at her crew by Gay Pride Parade spectators and about the "harassing, sexually

explicit" materials. She explained that she believed that the materials were being sent to Fire Station 8 because of that crew's participation in the Gay Pride Parade. Captain Lynch also stated that the crew of Engine 8 had been required to participate in the Parade because the crew of Engine 5, located in the Hillcrest neighborhood where the Parade takes place, had successfully refused to participate. Finally, Captain Lynch suggested that the SDFD use off-duty personnel and a vehicle from the Fire House Museum or Training Department in the Parade in order to prevent any one crew from being targeted with unwanted attention or brochures at their workplace.

- 21. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the members of Captain Lynch's crew read and approved her August 24, 2006 memo, but did not want to put their names on it because of fear of possible retaliation.
- 22. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Battalion Chief Zepeda brought Captain Lynch's memo regarding the Gay Pride Parade to the attention of the other battalion chiefs and Assistant Chief Jeff Carle. Battalion Chief Zepeda subsequently told Captain Lynch just to throw the pornographic material away. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe and thereon allege that Captain Lynch received no other response to her August 24, 2006 memo and that the SDFD took no action to address her concerns or her suggestion regarding volunteer participation in the Gay Pride Parades.
- 23. The most recent Gay Pride Parade took place on July 21, 2007 in the Hillcrest neighborhood of the City of San Diego.
- 24. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that a lesbian captain of Engine 25 wanted to participate in the 2007 Gay Pride Parade and that at her request her crew volunteered to take part in it. The regular engineer of that crew was taking that day off, however, and when the substitute engineer heard several days in advance that the Engine 25 crew was to take part in the Parade, he refused. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe and thereon allege that the battalion chief at that fire station declined to order the substitute engineer or the rest of the crew to participate, so the captain took the day off to walk in the Parade on her own time.
- 25. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Captain Lynch of Engine 8 took the day off rather than be compelled to ride in the Gay Pride Parade again, and that the

7

10

17

18

20

22

23

- Plaintiffs were all scheduled to work at Fire Station 5 in Hillcrest on July 21, 2007. 26. Plaintiff Ghiotto is captain of one of the Engine 5 crews. Plaintiff Kane, a firefighter, is a regular member of Caption Ghiotto's crew. Plaintiffs Ghiotto and Kane were working a regularly 5 scheduled shift. Plaintiff Allison, a firefighter (usually assigned to Engine 17), and Plaintiff Hewitt, an engineer (usually assigned to the Training Facility), were working over-time shifts.
 - On July 20, 2007, the on-duty captain at Fire Station 5 called Captain Ghiotto at his 27. home to inform him that he and his crew would be required by the SDFD to participate in the Gay Pride Parade the following day.
- 28. Captain Ghiotto then called Battalion Chief Pollard at Fire Station 5 to inquire whether it was true that he and his crew had been assigned to participate in the Gay Pride Parade. Battalion Chief Pollard indicated that participation in the Gay Pride Parade had been discussed at the battalion chiefs' meeting that morning. Captain Ghiotto told Battalion Chief Pollard that he would not participate, and would not make his crew participate, unless given a direct order to do 15 so. Captain Ghiotto suggested that volunteers staff the Parade. Battalion Chief Pollard stated that 16 if a direct order for Captain Ghiotto's crew to participate were given, he would pass it on to Captain Ghiotto.
 - 29. Captain Ghiotto then attempted to contact his regular crew members to let them know that they might be expected to participate in the Gay Pride Parade the following day. Captain Ghiotto spoke with one firefighter who said that he did not want to participate and ended up taking the day off. Captain Ghiotto was not able to reach Firefighter Kane, and the regular engineer already had the day off.
 - 30. Meanwhile, also on July 20, 2007, Engineer Hewitt encountered Battalion Chief Tony Pollard at the San Diego Fire Training facility and mentioned that he would be working at Fire Station 5 the next day.
 - 31. Battalion Chief Pollard told him to be prepared because the crew of Engine 5 was going to ride in the Gay Pride Parade. Battalion Chief Pollard went on to say that every year the department had difficulty finding personnel to drive an apparatus in the Gay Pride Parade and he

18

21 22

26

was sick and tired of being the one who has to make it work. He said that the Parade was in 2 | Engine 5's district and so Engine 5 was going to participate. He also said that he had not yet been 3 told to issue a direct order, but if so, he would give it. Battalion Chief Pollard told Engineer 4 Hewitt that if he refused the direct order, he would be sent home for the remainder of the shift. 5 He went on to say that if the entire crew refused, he would shut down Engine 5 and go to Fire Station 8. If everyone at Station 8 refused, he would shut down Engine 8, and go to Fire Station 14. If everyone at Station 14 refused, he would shut down Engine 14. He said that he would shut down the whole Battalion if he had to.

- Engineer Hewitt asked Battalion Chief Pollard if Captain Ghiotto was aware that 32. Engine 5 was expected to participate in the Gay Pride Parade, and Battalion Chief Pollard said that he was. Engineer Hewitt asked what Captain Ghiotto was going to do, and Battalion Chief Pollard answered, "I guess we'll find out."
- Engineer Hewitt was very concerned because being sent home would be a suspension 33. that would make him ineligible on the current captain's list, ineligible for the next captain's test, and ineligible for any special assignment for the next two years. Thus, he knew that refusing a direct order, if indeed one were given, would have severe consequences for the promotions process and his career opportunities.
 - 34. Engineer Hewitt called Captain Ghiotto at home and explained that he did not want to participate in the Parade. Captain Ghiotto responded that he had similar concerns. Both thought that an order to participate would violate the SDFD's equal employment opportunity policy.
 - 35. On the morning of July 21, 2007, Firefighter Allison was called in to work an overtime shift at Fire Station 5. He learned for the first time that he was expected to participate in the Parade when he arrived for his shift and members of the departing crew jokingly accused him of "doing anything for money."
- 36. Firefighter Kane also learned for the first time that he was expected to participate 27 in the Parade when he arrived at Fire Station 5 on the morning of July 21, 2007 and was so 28 informed by members of the crew going off duty. Firefighter Kane first did not believe them and

9

11

12

18

20

21

25

- Captain Ghiotto arrived at Fire Station 5 at about 7:30 a.m. that morning. Members 37. of the departing crew also ribbed him about having to participate in the Gay Pride Parade.
- 38. Firefighters Kane and Allison each approached Captain Ghiotto, informing him that they did not want to take part in the Gay Pride Parade. Given his discussion with Battalion Chief Pollard the evening before, Captain Ghiotto was still hopeful that the SDFD would not order him and his crew to participate. He asked these crew members to wait to hear whether they would be given a direct order compelling them to ride in the Parade.
- 39. At 8:00 a.m., Captain Ghiotto gathered his crew in the "bullpen" of Fire Station 5. All the crew members expressed concerns about harassment that firefighters had been subjected to at previous Gay Pride Parades and stated that they did not want to participate in the Parade.
- 40. As their supervisor, Captain Ghiotto felt obligated to pass on his crew's concerns to Battalion Chief Pollard and told him that he and his crew would not participate unless given a direct order to do so. Captain Ghiotto again suggested that volunteers who wanted to participate could use Engine 5 since it was going to be taken out of service anyway. Battalion Chief Pollard again said that he would let Captain Ghiotto know if a direct order were given for the Engine 5 crew to participate in the Parade.
- 41. At 9:00 a.m., Battalion Chief Pollard informed Captain Ghiotto that he and the rest of the on-duty Engine 5 crew were supposed to report to the Gay Pride Parade staging grounds at 9:30 a.m.
- 42. Captain Ghiotto asked Battalion Chief Pollard if he was giving a direct order for the crew to participate in the Gay Pride Parade. Battalion Chief Pollard responded "yes," and informed Captain Ghiotto that he had been given a direct order from Assistant Chief Jeff Carle via chain of command (Deputy Chief Ken Marlborough and Shift Commander Enrique Camberos) for the on-duty Engine 5 crew to participate in the Gay Pride Parade.
- 43. Captain Ghiotto reiterated that he and his crew did not want to ride in the Gay Pride Parade, and told Battalion Chief Pollard that he disagreed with, and was disappointed in, the 28 SDFD's decision to order them to do so.

14

18 19

21

22

20

- Given the choice of complying or being subjected to disciplinary action (which could 44. 2 have severe consequences for their careers), plaintiffs — Captain Ghiotto, Firefighters Kane and 3 Allison, and Engineer Hewitt — obeyed the direct order to take part in the Gay Pride Parade on July 21, 2007.
 - 45. A sexually charged atmosphere permeated the Gay Pride Parade staging area, with men kissing and hugging each other and dancing provocatively, including some wearing nothing more than bikini briefs. Many wore shirts with sexually suggestive slogans, such as "Girth and Mirth" and "Suit Up Before You Dive In."
- 46. The harassment of plaintiffs began at the staging area. For example, a man on a 10 near-by float, wearing nothing but tiny black shorts, gyrated provocatively and fondled his genitals while looking directly at plaintiffs. Another man, wearing the "Girth and Mirth" shirt approached Engineer Hewitt, telling him in a sexually suggestive tone that he looked "hungry" and should "eat a Twinkie."
 - 47. While waiting for the Parade to begin, Firefighter Allison spotted his gay uncle's life partner in the crowd. Despite the already lewd atmosphere, Firefighter Allison did not want to disrespect his uncle or his uncle's life partner by failing to say hello. So he left the fire engine and greeted his "uncle" with a hug. One onlooker saw him and said, "Oh, Mr. Fireman is giving out hugs; I hope he's going to give me one!" Another onlooker caught Firefighter Allison's eye and pointed to his tee shirt, which said, "Have you ever ridden a fat man?" Because of these comments and gestures, Firefighter Allison became extremely uncomfortable and quickly retreated to the fire engine.
 - 48. While waiting for the Parade to begin, Engineer Hewitt received a call on his cellular telephone from other SDFD employees teasing him about the Engine 5 crew having to participate in the Gay Pride Parade and facetiously telling him to "have fun."
- 49. At about 10:30 a.m., members of the SDFD senior staff, including Fire Chief Jarman, Assistant Fire Chiefs Mainar and Carle, and Deputy Fire Chiefs Fennessy, Orton, Frasier, Marlborough, and Peake arrived at the staging area. A few of them greeted plaintiffs; one 28 teasingly asked if they were "having fun yet?" with a smile on his face. Deputy Chief

19

21 22

23

28

Marlborough shook hands with Engineer Hewitt and asked, "How are you doing?" As Deputy Chief Marlborough was walking away, Engineer Hewitt called out, "Hey Chief! I'm not doing 3 all right!" Deputy Chief Marlborough turned around and responded, "I know," and then walked away. Plaintiffs' embarrassment and discomfort were exacerbated by not being able to tell the senior staff members about their concerns regarding being forced to participate in the Parade.

- 50. Once the Parade got underway, plaintiffs were the objects of even more explicit and offensive sexual remarks and gestures.
- 51. Throughout the Parade, plaintiffs were subjected to crude and obscene comments by Parade spectators, such as: "Oooh, look at the big firemen!" "You're making me hot!" "You can put out my fire!" "Show me your fire hose!" "I can't breathe, give me mouth to mouth!" "Pull out your hose!" "Blow my hose!"
- 52. In addition to the sexual taunts and catcalls, Parade spectators directed lewd and lascivious gestures at plaintiffs, such as blowing salacious kisses, wagging their tongues, rubbing their nipples, grabbing their crotches, displaying their penises, and groping other men's genitals.
- 53. As representatives of the SDFD, plaintiffs wanted to acknowledge and respond to those friendly and supportive people in the crowd who waved and cheered; however, they could not look into the crowd, even to wave at a child, without having pornographic words and actions like those described above directed at them.
- 54. When plaintiffs attempted to shield themselves from the onslaught of offensively graphic conduct by looking straight ahead rather than into the crowd, some Parade spectators became belligerent, raising their middle fingers at plaintiffs and yelling, "Fuck you, fireman!" and "Fuck the Fire Department!"
- As the Parade passed Fire Station 5, plaintiffs were accosted by a group of selfdescribed "Christians" who were protesting the Gay Pride Parade and Festival. These protestors berated plaintiffs for supporting a gay lifestyle and yelled at them that God would judge them and that they were going to Hell. This dismayed plaintiffs, who are Christians and who were participating in the Parade against their will.
 - 56. Throughout the duration of the Parade, plaintiffs felt offended, embarrassed,

10

19

23 24

26

humiliated, trapped, abandoned, betrayed, and confused as to why the SDFD had ordered them to take part in an event at which they were certain to be sexually harassed. Captain Ghiotto also felt embarrassed and disgusted that he had been compelled to subject his crew to the harassment they experienced.

- 57. At the conclusion of Gay Pride Parade, plaintiffs returned to Fire Station 5. They continued to feel embarrassed and humiliated, as well as disgusted with their superiors at the SDFD for subjecting them to sexual harassment at the Parade. Although their supervisors at the Station knew that plaintiffs were upset about what they had been subjected to that day, none of them offered any sympathy or even inquired as to how plaintiffs were dealing with it.
- 58. As the day wore on, plaintiffs discussed the situation among themselves but did not feel any better. Eventually, the crew asked Captain Ghiotto about talking to a crisis intervention team.
- 59. Captain Ghiotto then went to Battalion Chief Pollard to request a crisis intervention 14 team. Battalion Chief Pollard first accused plaintiffs of blowing the situation out of proportion. 15 He then stated that he would make some phone calls to find someone to talk to plaintiffs, and they 16 were placed on administrative out of service pending arrival of a crisis intervention counselor. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Linda Erwin Gallagher of the Employee Assistance Program ("EAP") was contacted, but elected not to go to Fire Station 5 that evening.
 - 60. Shift Commander Camberos then asked plaintiffs if they were fit for duty and could serve the community without complaints. Because they had already been serving the community without complaints all day, they said yes. Commander Camberos suggested plaintiffs contact the EAP directly, and urged them to keep the matter confidential.
 - 61. Plaintiffs finally met with Linda Erwin Gallagher of the EAP on July 26, 2007.
 - 62. The City of San Diego has promulgated an Employee Code of Conduct Handbook which includes an Equal Employment Opportunity Policy that, among other things, prohibits sexual harassment. The Policy specifies that sexually harassing conduct can be physical, verbal, visual, or written, and can occur between persons of the same sex and between members of the public and employees. The Handbook provides that "[a]ny Supervisor or manager who knew

20

about harassment and took no action to stop it or failed to report the harassment may be subject to discipline up to and including discharge."

- 63. The SDFD's Administration Manual provides that "[a]ll employees shall work in an 4 atmosphere free from discrimination, harassment, and sexual harassment. . . . It is the responsibility of all supervisors to assure that a harassment-free and non-discriminatory work environment exists." The Manual goes on to state that "sexual harassment is an offensive working condition that shall not be tolerated." It adopts the definition of sexual harassment promulgated by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, including, among other things, unwelcome sexual advances and other verbal or physical conduct which has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. It identifies non-exclusive examples of sexually harassing conduct including derogatory comments and jokes, leering, and sexually-oriented gestures. Administration Manual further provides that "[a]ppropriate actions shall be initiated against anyone who violates this equal opportunity policy [including sexual harassment]."
- 64. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the SDFD violated the City's and its own sexual harassment policies by: ordering plaintiffs to participate in an event, the Gay Pride Parade, at which it knew plaintiffs would be sexually harassed; failing to take any 18 measures to prevent the harassment; and failing to take any action against any of the SDFD personnel who facilitated the harassment by compelling plaintiffs to participate in the Gay Pride Parade against their express wishes.
 - 65. Section 56.27 of Chapter 5 of the San Diego Municipal Code, among other things, makes it unlawful for any person to use boisterous, vulgar or indecent language on any streets, sidewalks or other public places in the City. Section 56.53 prohibits public nudity (including exposure of the genitals, pubic hair, buttocks, anal region, or any portion of a female breast at or below the areola).
- 66. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the City of San Diego routinely permits Gay Pride Parade participants and spectators to violate Municipal Code sections 28 56.27 and 56.53 with impunity.

- 67. In order to comply with SDFD and City of San Diego policies for reporting sexual harassment, plaintiffs each filed City Administration Regulation 96.50 forms with the City of San Diego's Equal Employment Investigations Office.
- 68. Additionally, plaintiffs each filed a "Complaint of Discrimination" with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH") and requested immediate right-to-sue notices in compliance with Government Code section 12965. The DFEH issued Right-To-Sue Notices to each of the plaintiffs pursuant to Notice of Case Closures dated August 6, 2007. Plaintiffs thus exhausted their administrative remedies.
- 69. After their complaints about being subjected to sexual harassment as a result of the SDFD's order that they participate in the Gay Pride Parade became public, two plaintiffs received anonymous, threatening telephone calls at their homes. In order to ensure their safety, certain plaintiffs have had to transfer to other fire stations. In transferring, Captain Ghiotto had to give up his position as medical officer for Battalion 2 for which he had received a 5% premium over his regular salary. Engineer Hewitt has resigned his position as Assistant Fire Academy Coordinator, which has resulted in losing a 10% salary increase and other economic benefits.
- 70. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that, in a meeting with representatives of Local 145 of the firefighters' union, Assistant Chief Carle claimed that he had not seen anything offensive at the Gay Pride Parade and wrongly accused plaintiffs of complaining about it because they have issues with homosexuality. Since then, false rumors have been emanating from Local 145 that plaintiffs' motivation in bringing their complaint is hostility toward homosexuals.
- 71. Plaintiffs' complaint that is the SDFD knowingly ordered them against their will into a non-emergency situation specifically, a parade at which the offensive sexualized conduct of some participants and spectators makes it qualitatively different from other parades where they were subjected to sexual harassment which left them humiliated and demoralized. Further, the SDFD's order had the effect of compelling plaintiffs to endorse debauched and unlawful conduct in public which they would not have otherwise endorsed, thus violating their rights to liberty of speech.

3

5

6

4

7 8

10 11

12

13 14

15

17

18

19

21

22

24

20

27

28 / / /

26 1///

///

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Against All Defendants)

Sexual Harassment -Government Code § 12940(j)

- 72. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 though 71 above as though fully set forth herein.
- 73. At all times relevant to this lawsuit, plaintiffs were employees covered by Government Code section 12940 which, among other things, makes both sexual harassment and the failure to take all reasonable steps to prevent harassment from occurring unlawful employment practices.
- 74. At all times relevant to this lawsuit, defendants and their agents and employees were employers within the meaning of Government Code section 12940(j)(4)(A).
- 75. As employers under Section 12940(j)(4)(1), defendants and their agents and employees were barred from subjecting employees such as plaintiffs to harassment because of sex or sexual orientation as set forth in Government Code section 12940(j)(1).
- 76. Defendants knew or should have known that plaintiffs would be subjected to sexual harassment by non-employees at the Gay Pride Parade but failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action as required by section 12940(j)(1). Said harassment was sufficiently severe or pervasive so as to create a hostile work environment for plaintiffs.
- 77. As a proximate result of defendants' conduct described above, plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, anxiety, and emotional distress, all to their damage in amounts to be proved at trial.
- 78. Defendants and their agents and employees committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, in conscious disregard of plaintiffs' rights. Defendants and their managing agents authorized, condoned and ratified said acts. Consequently, plaintiffs are entitled to recover punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish and to set an example.

7	- 1

.

2

4

5 6

7

9

10 11

12

13

14

1 0

17

18

19

20

2122

23

24

26

27

28

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (Against All Defendants)

Failure To Maintain Environment Free from Sexual Harassment - Government Code § 12940(k)

- 79. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 though 78 above as though fully set forth herein.
- 80. At all times relevant to this lawsuit, defendants and their agents and employees were employers within the meaning of Government Code section 12926(d).
- 81. As employers under Section 12926(d), defendants and their agents and employees were required to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent harassment from occurring as set forth in Government Code section 12940(k).
- 82. Defendants and their agents and employees failed to take any steps to prevent plaintiffs from being sexually harassed at the Gay Pride Parade. Said harassment was sufficiently severe or pervasive as to create a hostile work environment.
- 83. As a proximate result of defendants' conduct described herein, plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, anxiety, and emotional distress, all to their damage in amounts to be proved at trial.
- 84. Defendants and their agents and employees committed the acts alleged herein maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, in conscious disregard of plaintiffs' rights. Defendants and their managing agents authorized, condoned and ratified said acts. Consequently, plaintiffs are entitled to recover punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish and to set an example.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (Against All Defendants)

Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress

- 85. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 though 84 above as though fully set forth herein.
- 86. Defendants owed a duty to plaintiffs to provide a workplace free from harassment. Defendants and their agents and employees breached that duty to plaintiffs by engaging in the conduct described herein.

- 87. Defendants and their agents and employees knew or should have known that their conduct described herein would cause emotional distress to plaintiffs.
- 88. The conduct of defendants and their agents and employees described above was a substantial factor in causing plaintiffs' emotional distress, mental anguish, embarrassment, humiliation, and anxiety, all to their damage in amounts to be proved at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Against All Defendants)

Violation of Liberty of Speech - California Constitution Art. I, § 2

- 89. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 though 88 above as though fully set forth herein.
- 90. The California Constitution's liberty of speech clause explicitly specifies a "right" to freedom of speech.
- 91. The California Constitution's right to freedom of speech is unbounded in range, running against the world, including private parties as well as governmental actors.
- 92. The California Constitution's right to freedom of speech is unlimited in scope, embracing all subjects.
- 93. Within its unlimited scope, the California Constitution's right to freedom of speech protects political speech and ideological speech.
- 94. Because speech results from what a speaker chooses to say and what he chooses not to say, the California Constitution's right to freedom of speech comprises both a right to speak freely and also a right to refrain from doing so at all, and is therefore put at risk both by prohibiting a speaker from saying what he otherwise would say and also by compelling him to say what he otherwise would not say.
- 95. By ordering plaintiffs to participate in the Gay Pride Parade, defendants compelled plaintiffs to express political and ideological viewpoints that they otherwise would not have expressed, including endorsing the public display of lewd and lascivious conduct, at least some of which was prohibited by City law, as well as endorsing the condemnation and ridicule of certain religious beliefs and practices. By compelling plaintiffs to speak, defendants violated plaintiffs'