

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

MADDIE WADE, Plaintiff and Appellant, v. STARBUCKS CORPORATION and DUSTIN GUTHRIE, Defendants and Respondents.	Appellate Case No. F079838 Fresno County Superior Court Case No. 18CEC02779
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Appeal from the Superior Court for the County of Fresno
Honorable Kimberly A. Gaab

**APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE
BRIEF AND PROPOSED BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR LESBIAN RIGHTS, LAMBDA
LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATION FUND, INC., AND NINE
ADDITIONAL NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT MADDIE WADE**

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- National Center for Lesbian Rights
- Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund, Inc.
- American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California
- American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California
- California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.
- Equality California
- GLBTQ Legal Advocates & Defenders
- Legal Aid at Work
- Legal Services of Northern California
- Transgender Law Center
- Transgender Legal Defense & Education Fund

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS

(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.208)

There are no interested entities or persons to list in this certificate. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.208(e)(3).)

Dated: August 21, 2020

NATIONAL CENTER FOR
LESBIAN RIGHTS

By: /s/ Julie Wilensky
Julie Wilensky

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FULL LIST OF AMICI CURIAE	2
CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS	3
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	5
APPLICATION TO FILE AMICI CURIAE BRIEF	9
INTEREST OF PROPOSED AMICI.....	11
BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE	19
INTRODUCTION	19
ARGUMENT	20
I. Transgender People Face Significant Adverse Treatment in the Workplace.....	20
A. The Misuse of a Transgender Person’s Name or Pronouns Is a Common Form of Workplace Discrimination and Harassment.....	25
B. Discrimination and Harassment, Including Misusing a Transgender Employee’s Name or Pronouns, Harms Transgender Workers and Interferes with Their Ability to Do Their Jobs.	31
II. Intentional Misuse of a Transgender Employee’s Name or Pronouns Violates the FEHA.	33
A. Discrimination	36
B. Harassment.....	39
CONCLUSION.....	43
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.....	45
PROOF OF SERVICE	46

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
State Cases	
<i>Mixon v. Fair Employment & Housing Com.</i> (1987) 192 Cal.App.3d 1306.....	36, 37
<i>Roby v. McKesson Corp.</i> (2009) 47 Cal.4th 686	35, 37
<i>Teamsters v. United States</i> (1977) 431 U.S. 324	37
<i>Yanowitz v. L'Oreal USA, Inc.</i> (2005) 36 Cal.4th 1028.....	37, 41
Federal Cases	
<i>Bd. of Educ. of Highland v. U.S. Dept. of Educ.</i> (S.D.Ohio 2016) 208 F.Supp.3d 850	39
<i>Hampton v. Baldwin</i> (S.D.Ill. Nov. 7, 2018, No. 3:18-CV- 550-NJR-RJD) 2018 WL 5830730.....	33
<i>Harris v. Forklift Systems</i> (1993) 510 U.S. 17	40
<i>Nichols v. Azteca Restaurant Enterprises, Inc.</i> (9th Cir. 2001) 256 F.3d 864	39
<i>Prescott v. Rady Children's Hospital-San Diego</i> (S.D.Cal. 2017) 265 F.Supp.3d 1090	38
<i>Rumble v. Fairview Health Services</i> (D.Minn. Mar. 16, 2015 No. 14-cv-2037 (SRN/FLN) 2015 WL 1197415.....	41, 42
<i>Tay v. Dennison</i> (S.D.Ill. May 1, 2020, No. 19-cv-00501- NJR) 2020 WL 2100761.....	35, 42, 43

Statutes

Gender Recognition Act, as added by Stat. 2017, ch. 853, § (2), subd. (e)	22
Gov. Code	
§ 12920	33, 34
§ 12921, subd. (a)	33
§ 12923	39
§ 12923, subd. (a)	40, 41
§ 12923, subd. (b)	43
§ 12923, subd. (c)	40
§ 12923, subd. (e)	40
§ 12926, subd. (r)(2)	34
§ 12926.1, subd. (c)	35
§ 12940, subd. (a)	34, 36, 37
§ 12940, subd. (j)(1)	34
§ 12993, subd. (a)	34
Unempl. Ins. Code § 14005, subd. (j)(14)	22

Regulations

Cal. Code Regs.	
Tit. 2, § 11030, subd. (b)	34
Tit. 2, § 11030, subd. (f)	34
Tit. 2, § 11034	37
Tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (e)(2)(A)	37
Tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (h)(3)	34, 37
Tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (h)(4)	35, 37
Tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (i)(4)	34

Administrative Decisions

<i>Eric S. v. Shinseki</i> (E.E.O.C. Apr. 16, 2014, EEOC DOC 0120133123) 2014 WL 1653484	38, 39
<i>Lusardi v. McHugh</i> (E.E.O.C. Apr. 1, 2015, EEOC DOC 0120133395) 2015 WL 1607756	27, 30, 42
<i>Mass. Com. Against Discrimination v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.</i> (M.C.A.D. Aug. 9, 2019, No. 13-BEM-01906) 2016 WL 4426971	27, 28, 30, 42

Other Authorities

- Bockting et al., *Stigma, Mental Health, and Resilience in an Online Sample of the US Transgender Population* (2013)
103 Am. J. Pub. Health 943 25
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<<https://perma.cc/E6R2-B9HJ>>. 25
- Equality Act, Hearings before House Com. On Judiciary on H.R. No. 5, 116th Cong., (2019), written testimony of Ilan H. Meyer, Ph.D. <<https://perma.cc/M364-XU6T>> 25
- Flores et al., UCLA Williams Inst., *How Many Adults Identify as Transgender in the United States?* (June 2016)
<<https://perma.cc/RV8T-NJKE>> 20
- Grant et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality & Nat. Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *Injustice at Every Turn: A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey* (2011) <<https://perma.cc/8ST7-9MHE>> 21, 26
- Herman et al., UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and UCLA Williams Inst., *Demographic and Health Characteristics of Transgender Adults in California: Findings from the 2015-2016 California Health Interview Survey* (Oct. 2017) <<https://perma.cc/C5PL-A95R>> 20, 25
- James et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (2016)
<<https://perma.cc/NN5E-F3PB>> 21, 23, 24
- James et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Report on the Experiences of American Indian and Alaska Native Respondents (2017)
<<https://perma.cc/C6AF-G3YL>> 22
- James et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Report on the Experiences of Black Respondents (2017) <<https://perma.cc/DN74-E334>> 22

McLemore, <i>A Minority Stress Perspective on Transgender Individuals' Experiences with Misgendering</i> (2016) 3 Stigma and Health 53.....	33
McLemore, <i>Experiences with Misgendering: Identity Misclassification of Transgender Spectrum Individuals</i> (2014) 14 Self and Identity 51	33
Mizock et al., <i>Transphobia in the Workplace: A Qualitative Study of Employment Stigma</i> (2018) 3 Stigma & Health 275	31
Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: California State Report (2017) < https://perma.cc/P568-7CKP >	23, 24
Ray et al., Anti-Violence Project, Individual Struggles, Widespread Injustice: Trans and Gender Non-Conforming Peoples' Experiences of Systemic Employment Discrimination in New York City (2018) < https://perma.cc/9CZL-VG4C >	30, 31, 32
Thoroughgood et al., <i>Creating a Trans-Inclusive Workplace</i> (Mar.-Apr. 2020) Harvard Business Review < https://perma.cc/EW8C-GMMH >	31

APPLICATION TO FILE AMICI CURIAE BRIEF

TO THE HON. BRAD R. HILL, ADMINISTRATIVE PRESIDING
JUSTICE OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL:

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 8.200(c),
proposed amici curiae National Center for Lesbian Rights,
Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., American Civil
Liberties Union of Northern California, American Civil Liberties
Union of Southern California, California Rural Legal Assistance,
Inc., Equality California, GLBTQ Legal Advocates & Defenders,
Legal Aid at Work, Legal Services of Northern California,
Transgender Law Center, and Transgender Legal Defense &
Education Fund (collectively, “Amici”) respectfully request leave
to file the accompanying amici curiae brief in support of Plaintiff-
Appellant Maddie Wade.

Amici are nonprofit organizations with an interest in
ensuring the equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual,
transgender, queer, and non-binary people in California and
across the nation. The proposed brief will assist the Court in its
consideration of this case by providing additional context for the
issues presented, including that transgender people in California
and nationwide face significant adverse treatment in the

workplace, including the misuse of their names and pronouns. Being subjected to such adverse treatment is stigmatizing and harmful. It interferes with employees' ability to do their jobs, and it violates the Fair Employment and Housing Act.

In accordance with California Rules of Court, Rule 8.200(c)(3), no party or counsel for any party in the pending appeal authored this brief in whole or in part, and no party or counsel for any party in the pending appeal made a monetary contribution intended to fund the brief's preparation or submission. No person or entity other than counsel for the proposed amici made a monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of this brief.

INTEREST OF PROPOSED AMICI

The **National Center for Lesbian Rights (NCLR)** is a national nonprofit legal organization dedicated to protecting and advancing the civil rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer people and their families through litigation, public policy advocacy, and public education. Since its founding in 1977, NCLR has played a leading role in securing fair and equal treatment for LGBTQ people and their families in cases across the country involving constitutional and civil rights. NCLR has a particular interest in promoting equal opportunity for LGBTQ people in the workplace through legislation, policy, and litigation, and represents LGBTQ people in employment and other cases in courts throughout the country.

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

(Lambda Legal) is the nation's oldest and largest nonprofit legal organization working for full recognition of the civil rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ("LGBT") people and everyone living with HIV through impact litigation, education, and policy advocacy. Lambda Legal has served as counsel of record or amicus curiae in seminal cases regarding the rights of LGBT people and people living with HIV. More specifically,

Lambda Legal has appeared as party counsel or amicus curiae in numerous cases addressing the application of employment protections to transgender workers. (See, e.g., *Glenn v. Brumby* (11th Cir. 2011) 663 F.3d 1312; *Kastl v. Maricopa County Community College Dist.* (9th Cir. 2009) 325 F.App'x 492; *Rene v. MGM Grand Hotel, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2002) 305 F.3d 1061 (en banc); *Roberts v. Clark County School District* (D.Nev. 2016) 215 F.Supp.3d 1001; *Hall v. BNSF Ry. Co.* (W.D.Wash. Sept. 22, 2014 No. C13-2160) 2014 WL 4719007; *TerVeer v. Billington* (D.D.C. 2014) 34 F.Supp.3d 100; *Lopez v. River Oaks Imaging & Diagnostic Group., Inc.* (S.D.Tex. 2008) 542 F.Supp.2d 653.)

The American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California (ACLU NorCal) and the **American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California (ACLU SoCal)** are affiliates of the national American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) with more than 270,000 members and supporters in California, working to protect and advance the civil rights and civil liberties of all Californians. ACLU NorCal and ACLU SoCal have a long history of vigorously safeguarding LGBTQ rights and specifically advocating for transgender and nonbinary people's rights. ACLU NorCal and ACLU SoCal have served as counsel of record in

seminal cases regarding LGBTQ protections, including *Robertson v. Block*, No. 82-1442-WPG(Px) (C.D. Cal. 1985) (treatment in jail); *Nguon v. Wolf*, 517 F.Supp.2d 1177 (C.D. Cal. 2007) (student privacy rights); *In re Marriage Cases*, 43 Cal. 4th 757 (2008) (marriage equality for same-sex couples); *McKibben v. McMahon*, No. EDCV142171JGBSPX, 2019 WL 1109683 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 28, 2019) (treatment in jail); and *Minton v. Dignity Health*, 39 Cal. App. 5th 1155 (2019), *review denied* (Cal. Dec. 18, 2019), *petition for certiorari filed* (U.S. March 13, 2020) (No. 19-1135) (access to gender-affirming health care).

California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc. (CRLA) is a non-profit legal services organization that serves low-income residents in 21 rural California counties. Since 1966, CRLA has represented low-wage workers in individual and representative actions challenging unlawful employment practices, including workers subjected to discrimination and harassment at the jobsite. CRLA launched its LGBTQ+ Program in 2007 to address the intersections of race, immigration status, and poverty that are a fundamental part of promoting equity and advancing LGBTQ+ rights in the communities we serve. Due to geographical and social isolation and pervasive discrimination,

LGBTQ individuals in rural areas often have little to no recourse to address victimization or access services. CRLA works with LGBTQ+ individuals and their families in rural California to ensure full access to government programs and legal protections, with a special focus on education, training, and leadership development.

Founded in 1999, **Equality California (EQCA)** is the nation's largest statewide lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer+ ("LGBTQ+") civil rights organization. Equality California brings the voices of LGBTQ+ people and allies to institutions of power in California and across the United States, striving to create a world that is healthy, just, and fully equal for all LGBTQ+ people. We advance civil rights and social justice by inspiring, advocating, and mobilizing through an inclusive movement that works tirelessly on behalf of those we serve. Equality California frequently participates in litigation in support of the rights of LGBTQ+ persons.

Through strategic litigation, public policy advocacy, and education, **GLBTQ Legal Advocates & Defenders (GLAD)** works in New England and nationally to create a just society free of discrimination based on gender identity and expression, HIV

status, and sexual orientation. GLAD has litigated widely in both state and federal courts in all areas of the law in order to protect and advance the rights of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, transgender individuals, and people living with HIV and AIDS. GLAD has an enduring interest in ensuring that employees receive full and complete redress for violation of their civil rights in the workplace.

Legal Aid at Work (LAAW) is a non-profit public interest law firm whose mission is to protect, preserve, and advance the employment rights of individuals from traditionally under-represented communities. LAAW has represented plaintiffs in cases of special import to communities of color, women, recent immigrants, individuals with disabilities, the LGBTQ community, and the working poor. LAAW has appeared in discrimination cases on numerous occasions both as counsel for plaintiffs as well as in an *amicus curiae* capacity. LAAW and other *amici* submitted a brief in support of the Plaintiff in *DFEH v. American Pacific Corp.*, Case No. 2013-001511153-CU-CR, a case involving employment discrimination against a transgender worker. LAAW's interest in preserving the protections afforded to

employees by this country's antidiscrimination laws is longstanding.

Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC) is a non-profit legal aid organization providing free direct legal services to low-income people in 23 northern California counties. For the past 64 years, LSNC has advocated for the civil rights of low-income people living across both rural and urban communities. LSNC has assisted clients, including many LGBTQ+ individuals, with filing discrimination complaints with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing. LSNC also operates two longstanding on-site legal clinics with LGBTQ+ non-profit community centers where LSNC provides legal advocacy in several other areas, including access to gender-affirming health care, name and gender recognition petitions, access to safety-net benefits, and housing rights.

Transgender Law Center (TLC) is the largest national trans-led organization advocating self-determination for all people. Grounded in legal expertise and committed to racial justice, TLC employs a variety of community-driven strategies to keep transgender and gender nonconforming ("TGNC") people alive, thriving, and fighting for liberation. TLC believes that

TGNC people hold the resilience, brilliance, and power to transform society at its root, and that the people most impacted by the systems TLC fights must lead this work. TLC builds power within TGNC communities, particularly communities of color and those most marginalized, and lays the groundwork for a society in which all people can live safely, freely, and authentically regardless of gender identity or expression. TLC works to achieve this goal through leadership development and by connecting TGNC people to legal resources. It also pursues impact litigation and policy advocacy to defend and advance the rights of TGNC people, transform the legal system, minimize immediate threats and harms, and educate the public about issues impacting our communities.

The Transgender Legal Defense & Education Fund

(TLDEF) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit whose mission is to end discrimination and achieve equality for transgender and nonbinary people, particularly those in our most vulnerable communities. TLDEF provides legal representation to transgender individuals who have been subject to discrimination, focusing on the key issues of employment, education, public accommodations, and healthcare. TLDEF is strongly committed

to ensuring that civil rights protections are adequately interpreted and applied to protect transgender people against all forms of discrimination. TLDEF also provides public education on transgender rights.

BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff-Appellant Maddie Wade, who worked for Starbucks for eight years, alleges discrimination, harassment, wrongful constructive termination, and intentional infliction of emotional distress based on the actions of her manager, Dustin Guthrie. After Mr. Guthrie learned Ms. Wade is transgender, he began to treat her negatively, including by cutting her hours and by referring to her exclusively by her former male name and male nicknames.

Transgender people in California and nationwide face significant adverse treatment in the workplace, including the misuse of their names and pronouns. Being subjected to such adverse treatment is stigmatizing and harmful. Like many other forms of workplace discrimination, it can cause serious emotional and psychological harms, including anxiety and depression. It also interferes with employees' ability to do their jobs. Shining a constant spotlight on an employee's transgender identity calls attention to a characteristic that is irrelevant to workplace performance. It sends a clear message both to the worker and to

others that a transgender employee is not a valued, equal, or respected member of the workforce.

Under California law, failure to abide by an employee's requested name and pronoun is unlawful discrimination. It may also constitute unlawful harassment.

ARGUMENT

I. Transgender People Face Significant Adverse Treatment in the Workplace.

In California and nationwide, transgender people face significant workplace discrimination, harassment, and other mistreatment. Studies estimate there are approximately 1.4 million transgender adults in the United States,¹ and 92,000 transgender adults in California.² The National Transgender Discrimination Survey, a large-scale nationwide study of transgender people in 2011, found that 90% of those surveyed

¹ Flores et al., UCLA Williams Inst., How Many Adults Identify as Transgender in the United States? (June 2016) 2 <<https://perma.cc/RV8T-NJKE>>.

² Herman et al., UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and UCLA Williams Inst., Demographic and Health Characteristics of Transgender Adults in California: Findings from the 2015-2016 California Health Interview Survey (Oct. 2017) 2 <<https://perma.cc/C5PL-A95R>> (hereafter Demographic and Health Characteristics).

had experienced harassment, mistreatment, or discrimination on the job or were forced to take actions such as hiding their gender to avoid it.³

Transgender people of color face particularly high rates of workplace discrimination.⁴ Data from the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey, a national survey of nearly 28,000 transgender people, show that Native American, multiracial, and Black respondents were significantly more likely than white transgender people to have ever lost a job because of their gender identity or expression.⁵ Of respondents who had or applied for a job in the year before the survey, 49% of Native American transgender women and 47% of Black transgender women reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they

³ Grant et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality & Nat. Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *Injustice at Every Turn: A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey* (2011) 56 <<https://perma.cc/8ST7-9MHE>> (hereafter *Injustice at Every Turn*).

⁴ James et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey* (2016) 155 <<https://perma.cc/NN5E-F3PB>> (hereafter *U.S. Transgender Survey*).

⁵ *U.S. Transgender Survey*, *supra*, at pages 6, 150 and figure 10.3.

applied for in the past year because they are transgender.⁶ As these statistics show, workplace protections for transgender people are particularly important for those who already face discrimination based on other protected characteristics.

In California, the Legislature has recognized that transgender people face barriers to employment⁷ and “disproportionately face discrimination, harassment, and violence in areas of life including housing, education, employment, health care, and law enforcement.”⁸ In the U.S. Transgender Survey, 26% of respondents in California who held or applied for a job in the year before the survey reported being fired, denied a promotion, or not being hired in the past year because of their

⁶ James et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Report on the Experiences of American Indian and Alaska Native Respondents (2017) 11 and figure 12 <<https://perma.cc/C6AF-G3YL>>; James et al., Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Report on the Experiences of Black Respondents (2017) 11 and figure 13 <<https://perma.cc/DN74-E334>>.

⁷ Unemployment Insurance Code section 14005, subdivision (j)(14) (including “transgender and gender nonconforming individuals” in list of groups whose members qualify as “individuals with employment barriers”).

⁸ Gender Recognition Act, as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 853, section (2), subdivision (e) <<https://perma.cc/3J2J-BSXE>>.

gender identity or expression.⁹ Of California respondents who had a job in the year before the survey, 13% reported being verbally harassed at work because of their gender identity or expression.¹⁰ 22% reported other forms of mistreatment in the workplace based on their gender identity or expression, such as “being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.”¹¹

The impact of discrimination against transgender workers is significant and plays a major role in marginalizing transgender people and subjecting them to a wide range of economic, social, and health-related harms. Discrimination often has direct economic consequences, as “[a]ccess to employment is critical to

⁹ Nat. Center for Transgender Equality, 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: California State Report (2017) 1 <<https://perma.cc/P568-7CKP>> (hereafter Cal. State Report). This is similar to the percentage of the national sample, 27%. (U.S. Transgender Survey, *supra*, at p. 12.)

¹⁰ Cal. State Report, *supra*, at page 1.

¹¹ Cal. State Report, *supra*, at page 1.

people’s ability to support themselves and their families.”¹² Not being hired, being denied promotions, being paid less, or being terminated or constructively discharged from a job due to anti-transgender bias can have a life-altering financial impact. More than half of the respondents to the U.S. Transgender Survey who had lost their job because of their gender identity or expression had experienced homelessness during their lifetime.¹³

In California, as is the case nationally, transgender people have high rates of unemployment and poverty.¹⁴ California respondents to the U.S. Transgender Survey had an unemployment rate three times higher than the nationwide rate at the time of the survey.¹⁵ According to a recent study from the Williams Institute at UCLA School of Law, 41% of transgender

¹² U.S. Transgender Survey, *supra*, at page 147.

¹³ U.S. Transgender Survey, *supra*, at page 178.

¹⁴ U.S. Transgender Survey, *supra*, at page 5; Cal. State Report, *supra*, at page 1 and endnote 2.

¹⁵ Cal. State Report, *supra*, at page 1 and endnote 2.

people in California are living in poverty, compared to 23% of straight people who are not transgender.¹⁶

Discrimination against transgender people in employment and other areas of life is also linked to health disparities between transgender people and those who are not transgender, and a large body of research links the stress that results from discrimination and stigma against transgender people to negative mental and physical health outcomes.¹⁷

A. The Misuse of a Transgender Person’s Name or Pronouns Is a Common Form of Workplace Discrimination and Harassment.

Few discriminatory practices are more stigmatizing and harmful to transgender workers than when colleagues, employers, or others in the workplace intentionally refer to them

¹⁶ Choi et al., UCLA Williams Institute, State Profiles of LGBT Poverty in the United States (Dec. 2019) 43 and figure 91 <<https://perma.cc/E6R2-B9HJ>>.

¹⁷ See, e.g., Demographic and Health Characteristics, *supra*, at page 4; Bockting et al., *Stigma, Mental Health, and Resilience in an Online Sample of the US Transgender Population* (2013) 103 Am. J. Pub. Health 943; see also Equality Act, Hearings before House Com. On Judiciary on H.R. No. 5, 116th Cong., (2019), written testimony of Ilan H. Meyer, Ph.D. <<https://perma.cc/M364-XU6T>> (summarizing 25 years of research on the impact of discrimination, prejudice, and stigma on the health and well-being of LGBT people).

by names and pronouns that negate their gender identities, such as referring to a transgender woman as “he” or using her former name after she has requested to be identified by a different name and pronoun. Here, Ms. Wade, a transgender woman, has presented evidence that Mr. Guthrie, her supervisor, insisted on using her prior male name and male nicknames (such as “brother” or “man”) after Ms. Wade expressly asked him not to do so. (3 CT 323-324, 637.) And Mr. Guthrie never used Ms. Wade’s chosen name or female pronouns. (2 CT 324.) Research has shown that the misuse of names and pronouns is one of the most common forms of disparate treatment faced by transgender employees. The National Transgender Discrimination Survey found that more than half of transgender respondents had been referred to by the wrong pronoun at work, “repeatedly and on purpose.”¹⁸

Courts and civil rights enforcement agencies across the country have recognized the significant harms caused by this type of discrimination and harassment. For example, after Tamara Lusardi, a civilian employee of the U.S. Army, notified

¹⁸ Injustice at Every Turn, *supra*, at page 57.

her colleagues of her gender transition, her supervisor “repeatedly referred” to her “by her former male name, by male pronouns, and as ‘sir.’” (*Lusardi v. McHugh* (E.E.O.C. Apr. 1, 2015, EEOC DOC 0120133395) 2015 WL 1607756, at *3 (*Lusardi*)). Ms. Lusardi testified that her supervisor “seemed to especially call her male names when in the presence of other employees as a way to reveal that [she] is transgender” (*Id.* at *11.) The EEOC concluded that the supervisor’s “actions and demeanor made clear” that his “use of a male name and male pronouns in referring to [Ms. Lusardi] was not accidental” and that his “repeated and intentional conduct was offensive and demeaning . . . and would have been so to a reasonable person in [Ms. Lusardi’s] position.” (*Ibid.*)

Similarly, when Alyx Tinker informed his coworkers and management at a security company that he was undergoing a gender transition and asked to be called by his new name and male pronouns, his supervisor “refused to comply with his request and regularly referred to or addressed” him as “she” or used a nickname for his former female name. (*Mass. Com. Against Discrimination v. Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.* (M.C.A.D. Aug. 9, 2019, No. 13-BEM-01906) 2016 WL 4426971, at

*1-2 (*Tinker*.) The supervisor “continued to refer to [Mr. Tinker] as female and a ‘girl,’ in situations where the reference could no longer be deemed accidental or unintentional.” (*Id.* at *8 [noting for example that the supervisor “referred to [Mr. Tinker] as female no less than nine times in an email he wrote in 2013, at least two years after [he] identified as a transgender male.”]) As the court noted, Mr. Tinker “merely wanted to be treated respectfully” (*Ibid.*)

In another case, Allegra Schawe-Lane, who worked at an Amazon.com shipping facility, brought a lawsuit describing the discrimination and harassment she experienced after another employee learned Ms. Schawe-Lane is transgender and told other employees. (Complaint, *Schawe-Lane v. Amazon.com.KYDC LLC* (E.D.Ky. Aug. 9, 2017, No. 2:17-cv-00134-WOB-JGW) 2017 WL 3437565, at ¶¶ 65-71 (*Schawe-Lane*)).¹⁹ In particular, “Amazon management and Ms. Schawe-Lane’s coworkers constantly and intentionally referred to Ms. Schawe-Lane using male pronouns and titles, despite knowing that she is a woman,” including even

¹⁹ The lawsuit was brought after the EEOC found the charges substantiated by the evidence. (*Schawe-Lane, supra*, 2017 WL 3437565, at ¶ 18.)

on some of the occasions when she complained about the discrimination she was experiencing. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 71(b), 73.)

The misuse of a transgender person’s name and pronouns in the workplace, in addition to constituting discriminatory treatment itself, is often part of a larger pattern of negative treatment. In this case, Ms. Wade provided evidence that her supervisor, Mr. Guthrie, reduced her working hours and denied her access to advancement opportunities, among other harmful actions, after he learned she is transgender. (See Pl.-Appellant’s Opening Br. pp. 37-38 [describing adverse actions].) In her lawsuit against Amazon, Ms. Schawe-Lane described a range of discriminatory and harassing treatment, including improper pay deductions and being singled out for “coaching” even though her work completion rate matched those of her coworkers. (*Schawe-Lane, supra*, 2017 WL 3437565, at ¶¶ 83, 118.) Similarly, a respondent to a study by the Anti-Violence Project described “managers sometimes poking fun, trying to push buttons, laughing There was snickering behind my back. Being sarcastic with the facial expressions. Saying ‘excuse me sir, I

mean ma'am.”²⁰ Another respondent said that he was “frequently misgendered” at his job and that staff would “out me [as being transgender] to clients and other staff frequently.”²¹

When transgender employees complain about this adverse treatment in the hope of correcting it, employers often fail to take appropriate corrective action. (See, e.g., *Lusardi, supra*, 2015 WL 1607756, at *12 [noting “no evidence that the Agency took prompt and effective corrective action”]; *Tinker, supra*, 2016 WL 4426971, at *9 [concluding that the company “did not take seriously any of [Mr. Tinker’s] complaints”].) A respondent to the Anti-Violence Project study said that “[t]he Human Resources department responded to my request that people stop misgendering me by pointing out that many people don’t misgender me, then did absolutely nothing.”²² In the same study,

²⁰ Ray et al., *Anti-Violence Project, Individual Struggles, Widespread Injustice: Trans and Gender Non-Conforming Peoples’ Experiences of Systemic Employment Discrimination in New York City* (2018) 22 <<https://perma.cc/9CZL-VG4C>> (hereafter *Individual Struggles*).

²¹ *Individual Struggles, supra*, at page 18.

²² *Individual Struggles, supra*, at page 20.

77% of respondents who reported a discriminatory incident to human resources felt that the response was inadequate.²³

B. Discrimination and Harassment, Including Misusing a Transgender Employee’s Name or Pronouns, Harms Transgender Workers and Interferes with Their Ability to Do Their Jobs.

Discrimination and harassment in the workplace, including the misuse of transgender employees’ names or pronouns, harms transgender workers and interferes with their ability to do their jobs. Treating a transgender employee inconsistent with their gender identity—for example, treating a transgender woman as a man by calling her a male name—is demeaning and negates a transgender person’s identity. As a team of researchers put it after interviewing and surveying more than 1,000 transgender employees: “[I]magine how it would feel if you revealed your authentic self to those you work with and see every day, only to have them reject, ostracize, or ignore you as a result.”²⁴

²³ Individual Struggles, *supra*, at page 20.

²⁴ Thoroughgood et al., *Creating a Trans-Inclusive Workplace* (Mar.-Apr. 2020) Harvard Business Review <<https://perma.cc/EW8C-GMMH>>; see also Mizock et al., *Transphobia in the Workplace: A Qualitative Study of Employment Stigma* (2018) 3 *Stigma & Health* 275 (describing range of experiences of transgender employees with bias and discrimination in the workplace).

Refusing to use a transgender person's name and pronouns discriminates against transgender people. It treats them differently from, and less favorably than, all other employees, who are referred to by names and pronouns that match their gender. The negative impact of that disparate treatment is apparent. By referring to a transgender worker in a way that negates their gender, an employer both compromises the employee's privacy and safety by publicly disclosing their transgender status without the employee's consent, and at the same time, disrespects and stigmatizes transgender identity.

Being singled out for negative treatment based on a protected characteristic makes it more difficult for any employee to do their job. As a respondent to the Anti-Violence Project study explained, "constantly having to . . . advocate for people to use my pronouns, and correct people when they make offensive comments is exhausting and is a distraction from my ability to do my job."²⁵ Not surprisingly, research has confirmed that being referred to by the wrong name and pronouns results in

²⁵ Individual Struggles, *supra*, at page 18.

psychological distress, including “anxiety- and depression-related symptoms [and] stress”²⁶

II. Intentional Misuse of a Transgender Employee’s Name or Pronouns Violates the FEHA.

The Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) establishes that discrimination in employment because of “sex, gender, gender identity, [and] gender expression” violates the State’s public policy, and the right to be free from such discrimination is a civil right. (Gov. Code § 12920; *Id.* § 12921, subd. (a).) The FEHA specifies that it is unlawful to “discriminate . . . in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment” because of a person’s “sex, gender, gender identity, [and] gender expression”²⁷

²⁶ McLemore, *A Minority Stress Perspective on Transgender Individuals’ Experiences with Misgendering* (2016) 3 Stigma and Health 53, 59; McLemore, *Experiences with Misgendering: Identity Misclassification of Transgender Spectrum Individuals* (2014) 14 Self and Identity 51, 60 (finding a correlation between frequency of misgendering and negative views of self); see also *Hampton v. Baldwin* (S.D.Ill. Nov. 7, 2018, No. 3:18-CV-550-NJR-RJD) 2018 WL 5830730, at *2 (describing expert testimony at evidentiary hearing “explain[ing] that misgendering transgender people can be degrading, humiliating, invalidating, and mentally devastating”).

²⁷ The FEHA further provides: “Sex’ also includes, but is not limited to, a person’s gender. ‘Gender’ means sex, and includes a person’s gender identity and gender expression. ‘Gender expression’ means a person’s gender-related appearance and behavior whether or not stereotypically associated with the

(Gov. Code § 12940, subd. (a).) The FEHA also prohibits harassment because of a person’s “sex, gender, gender identity, [and] gender expression” (*Id.* § 12940, subd. (j)(1).) These provisions must “be construed liberally” to accomplish their purposes, which are to “provide effective remedies to eliminate these discriminatory practices.” (*Id.* § 12993, subd. (a); *Id.* § 12920).

Consistent with the statute, the FEHA’s implementing regulations on “Terms, Conditions, and Privileges of Employment” provide that “[i]f an employee requests to be identified with a preferred gender, name, and/or pronoun, including gender-neutral pronouns, an employer or other covered entity who fails to abide by the employee’s stated preference may be liable under the Act” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 11034, subd. (h)(3).) An employer “must identify the employee in accordance with the employee’s gender identity and preferred

person’s assigned sex at birth.” (Gov. Code § 12926, subd. (r)(2).) The FEHA’s implementing regulations define “gender identity” as including “transgender.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 11030, subd. (b).) The regulations also define “transitioning” and further provide that “[i]t is unlawful to discriminate against an individual who is transitioning, has transitioned, or is perceived to be transitioning.” (*Id.* § 11030, subd. (f); *Id.* § 11034, subd. (i)(4).)

name” except when using the employee’s legal name is “necessary to meet a legally-mandated obligation” (*Id.* § 11034, subd. (h)(4).)

Accordingly, when a transgender employee requests to be identified with a particular name or pronoun, an employer’s intentional misattribution of the employee’s name or pronouns is unlawful discrimination and may also constitute harassment based on sex, gender identity, or gender expression in violation of the FEHA.²⁸ (See, e.g., *Roby v. McKesson Corp.* (2009) 47 Cal.4th 686, 709 [noting that “discrimination and harassment claims can overlap as an evidentiary matter” and that “nothing prevents a plaintiff from proving these two violations with the same (or overlapping) evidentiary presentations”].)

²⁸ It may also be unlawful disability discrimination and/or harassment, as gender dysphoria can be a disability under the FEHA. (See Gov. Code § 12926.1, subd. (c); see also, e.g., *Tay v. Dennison* (S.D.Ill. May 1, 2020, No. 19-cv-00501-NJR) 2020 WL 2100761, at *3 [denying motion to dismiss federal disability discrimination claim brought by transgender incarcerated person challenging prison’s housing assignment policy].) Ms. Wade has not raised disability discrimination claims.

A. Discrimination

When an employer intentionally misuses a transgender employee's name and pronouns in the workplace, that employer singles out the transgender employee by refusing to treat them consistent with their gender identity, as the employer would do for non-transgender employees. Although Ms. Wade has not alleged that her supervisor's misuse of her name and pronouns was an independent discriminatory act, the law would permit such a claim, as this disparate treatment is unlawful under the FEHA.²⁹

The FEHA prohibits “discriminat[ing] . . . in terms, conditions or privileges of employment.” (Gov. Code § 12940, subd. (a).) This prohibited discrimination includes “[d]isparate treatment,” which occurs when an “employer . . . treats some people less favorably than others because of their [protected characteristic].” (*Mixon v. Fair Employment & Housing Com.*

²⁹ Ms. Wade's discrimination claim is based on multiple adverse employment actions, including but not limited to Mr. Guthrie reducing her hours. (See Pl.-Appellant's Opening Br., pp. 36-37.) Ms. Wade contends that Mr. Guthrie's misuse of her name and pronouns supports an inference that his other adverse actions towards her were motivated by a discriminatory intent. (See *id.* at pp. 41-42.)

(1987) 192 Cal.App.3d 1306, 1317 [quoting *Teamsters v. United States* (1977) 431 U.S. 324, 335-36, fn. 15].) To constitute prohibited discrimination, such disparate treatment must involve “some official action taken by the employer.” (*Roby v. McKesson Corp.* (2009) 47 Cal.4th 686, 706 [emphases omitted].) Section 12940(a) “must be interpreted liberally and with a reasonable appreciation of the realities of the workplace” (*Yanowitz v. L’Oreal USA, Inc.* (2005) 36 Cal.4th 1028, 1053-54) (*Yanowitz*.)

The FEHA’s implementing regulations specify that an employer’s failure to respect a transgender worker’s gender—including with respect to names and pronouns—unlawfully discriminates in the “Terms, Conditions, and Privileges of Employment.” (See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 11034.) The regulations contain several provisions requiring employers to treat all employees consistent with their gender identity. For example, employers “shall permit employees to use facilities that correspond to the employee’s gender identity or gender expression, regardless of the employee’s assigned sex at birth.” (*Id.* § 11034, subd. (e)(2)(A).) And as noted above, the regulations require that an employer use an employee’s requested “gender, name, and/or pronoun” (*Id.* § 11034, subds. (h)(3), (h)(4).)

As the regulations make clear, an employer’s misuse of a transgender employee’s name or pronouns—refusing to treat the employee consistent with their gender identity—constitutes explicit disparate treatment in the terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. When an employer singles out an employee who is a transgender woman, for example, by referring to her by a former male name or with male pronouns, this is disparate treatment based on gender identity: the employer is treating a transgender employee differently from, and less favorably than, non-transgender women, who are treated consistently with their gender identities. It is also disparate treatment based on sex, because the employer is treating a transgender woman differently from, and less favorably than, other women in the workplace.

Courts and civil rights enforcement agencies have recognized that such treatment is a form of unlawful discrimination based on sex and/or gender identity. (See, e.g., *Prescott v. Rady Children’s Hospital-San Diego* (S.D.Cal. 2017) 265 F.Supp.3d 1090, 1099-1100 [denying motion to dismiss sex discrimination claim based on defendant hospital staff’s “continuous” misgendering of transgender boy]; *Eric S. v.*

Shinseki (E.E.O.C. Apr. 16, 2014, EEOC DOC 0120133123) 2014 WL 1653484, at *2 [reversing dismissal of transgender employee’s sex discrimination claim based on employer’s refusal to change the employee’s name in the employer’s records]; see also *Bd. of Educ. of Highland v. U.S. Dept. of Educ.* (S.D.Ohio 2016) 208 F.Supp.3d 850, 879 [entering preliminary injunction ordering school district to “treat Jane Doe as the girl she is, including referring to her by female pronouns and her female name,” as well as permitting her to use the girls’ restrooms].)

B. Harassment

The misuse of a transgender person’s correct name and pronouns in the workplace can also constitute unlawful harassment under the FEHA based on sex, gender, gender identity, and gender expression.³⁰ The Legislature recently codified “its intent with regard to application of the laws about harassment.” (Gov. Code § 12923.) In particular:

³⁰ Workers who are not transgender may also experience the misuse of pronouns as a form of harassment. (See, e.g., *Nichols v. Azteca Restaurant Enterprises, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2001) 256 F.3d 864, 870 [describing “relentless campaign of insults, name-calling, and vulgarities” against male restaurant worker, including “co-workers and a supervisor repeatedly refer[ing] to Sanchez in Spanish and English as ‘she’ and ‘her’” and mocking him for “walking and carrying his serving tray ‘like a woman’”].)

[H]arassment creates a hostile, offensive, oppressive, or intimidating work environment and deprives victims of their statutory right to work in a place free of discrimination when the harassing conduct sufficiently offends, humiliates, distresses, or intrudes upon its victim, so as to disrupt the victim's emotional tranquility in the workplace, affect the victim's ability to perform the job as usual, or otherwise interfere with and undermine the victim's personal sense of well-being.

(Gov. Code § 12923, subd. (a).) The Legislature also approved the standard in Justice Ginsburg's concurrence in *Harris v. Forklift Systems* (1993) 510 U.S. 17 that in a workplace harassment suit, "the plaintiff need not prove that his or her tangible productivity has declined as a result of the harassment." (Gov. Code § 12923, subd. (a) [quoting *Harris v. Forklift Systems*, *supra*, 510 U.S. at pp. 25-26 (conc. opn. of Ginsburg, J.)].) Rather, "[i]t suffices to prove that a reasonable person subjected to the discriminatory conduct would find, as the plaintiff did, that the harassment so altered working conditions as to make it more difficult to do the job." (*Ibid.*) The Legislature further confirmed that "[t]he existence of a hostile work environment depends upon the totality of the circumstances" and that "[h]arassment cases are rarely appropriate for disposition on summary judgment." (Gov. Code § 12923, subds. (c), (e).)

As a general matter, disregarding a transgender employee’s gender identity by intentionally or repeatedly misusing their name or pronouns easily meets the criteria for unlawful harassment. Being subjected to such treatment is degrading and humiliating and likely to cause serious psychological harm and emotional distress; it is highly likely to affect a transgender person’s “ability to perform the job as usual” by calling unwanted attention to their transgender identity in a demeaning and stigmatizing manner; and it is similarly likely to “undermine the victim’s personal sense of well-being” by negating a core aspect of personal identity. (See Part I.B, *supra*; Gov. Code § 12923, subd. (a).) This form of adverse treatment is not “[m]inor or relatively trivial,” but is “reasonably likely to impair . . . [the] employee’s job performance”³¹ (See *Yanowitz, supra*, 36 Cal.4th at p. 1054-55; Part I.B, *supra*.)

³¹ Courts have rejected the argument that treating a transgender person inconsistent with their gender identity is only a “perceived slight[.]” (*Rumble v. Fairview Health Services* (D.Minn. Mar. 16, 2015 No. 14-cv-2037 (SRN/FLN)) 2015 WL 1197415, at *25.) In *Rumble*, the court denied a hospital’s motion to dismiss a patient’s sex discrimination claim, concluding that “misgendering of [plaintiff] could be considered objectively offensive behavior” where a hospital clerk intentionally gave a transgender male

In *Lusardi*, for example, the EEOC found that the supervisor’s “repeated and intentional” use of a male name and pronouns in referring to Ms. Lusardi, a transgender woman, was “offensive and demeaning to Complainant and would have been so to a reasonable person in Complainant’s position.” (*Lusardi, supra*, 2015 WL 1607756, at *11.) The agency concluded that Ms. Lusardi proved her claim of hostile work environment based on sex and that the employer was liable for the supervisor’s harassment. (*Id.* at *13.) Other courts and enforcement agencies have also found actionable hostile work environment or harassment claims where the evidence or allegations included the intentional and repeated misuse of a transgender person’s name or pronouns. (See, e.g., *Tinker, supra*, 2016 WL 4426971 [enforcement agency finding employer liable on transgender man’s hostile work environment claim where evidence included the supervisor’s intentional and repeated misuse of the employee’s name and pronouns]; *Tay v. Dennison, supra*, 2020 WL 2100761, at *2 [denying motion to dismiss incarcerated plaintiff’s equal protection claim of harassment based on gender

patient a hospital bracelet identifying him as “female.” (*Id.* at *26.)

identity, where allegations included that “correctional and medical staff constantly misgender Plaintiff, referring to her as ‘mister’ and using male pronouns even though they are aware that she is a transgender woman.”].)

In sum, for a reasonable transgender plaintiff, an employer’s intentional or repeated misuse of their name or pronouns would “unreasonably interfere[] with the plaintiff’s work performance or create[] an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.” (Gov. Code § 12923, subd. (b).)

CONCLUSION

For the reasons above, Amici respectfully request that the Court reverse the order granting summary judgment in favor of Starbucks and Dustin Guthrie on all causes of action and remand the case to the superior court for further proceedings.

Dated: August 21, 2020

NATIONAL CENTER FOR
LESBIAN RIGHTS

By: /s/ Julie Wilensky
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to rule 8.204(c) of the California Rules of Court, I certify that this brief contains 4,716 words, including footnotes. In making this certification, I have relied on the word count of the computer program used to prepare the brief.

Dated: August 21, 2020

NATIONAL CENTER FOR
LESBIAN RIGHTS

By: /s/ Julie Wilensky
Julie Wilensky

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Julie Wilensky, declare as follows:

I am more than 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in the County of San Francisco, California. My business address is 870 Market Street, Suite 370, San Francisco, California 94102.

On August 21, 2020, I served true copies of the following document:

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF AND PROPOSED BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE NATIONAL CENTER FOR LESBIAN RIGHTS, LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATION FUND, INC., AND EIGHT ADDITIONAL NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT MADDIE WADE

on the interested parties in this action as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

BY ELECTRONIC COURT FILING SYSTEM: I submitted the document using the court authorized e-filing service at TrueFiling.com.

BY MAIL: I placed the document in a sealed envelope, postage prepaid for first-class mail, and deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on the same day.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on August 21, 2020, in Oakland, California.

/s/ Julie Wilensky
Julie Wilensky

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<p>California Supreme Court</p>	<p><i>By electronic court filing system pursuant to Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.212</i></p>