

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT)	
OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION,)	
)	Misc. Action No. _____
Plaintiff,)	
)	Petition for a Temporary
v.)	Restraining Order and
)	Preliminary Injunction
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL)	
INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

INTRODUCTION

This is an action by the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") brought pursuant Section 706(f)(2) of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(2); Section 107 of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12117 (which incorporates Section 706(f)(2)); Section 207(a)(1) of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000ff-6(a)(1) (which also incorporates Section 706(f)(2)); and Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 to obtain a Temporary Restraining Order and a Preliminary Injunction enjoining defendant Honeywell, Inc., from seeking to impose penalties on employees who do not participate in its biometric testing, or whose spouses do not participate.

The EEOC's action for preliminary relief is authorized by statute. The proposed medical testing is not voluntary, and therefore violates the Americans with Disabilities Act. The testing imposes penalties on employees whose spouses do not provide their medical information, and therefore violates the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act. The testing, if allowed to go forward, will cause irreparable harm to the EEOC because it will interfere with the EEOC's processes under the statutes. The EEOC will be irreparably harmed because it will be unable to prevent imminent violations of anti-discrimination laws that it is tasked with enforcing. Honeywell employees will be irreparably harmed because they will be forced to go through an unlawful test without knowing whether their rights will be remedied in the future. If the employees are forced to take the medical tests (which include a blood draw), they can never be made whole through monetary remedies. Honeywell will not be harmed by the granting of preliminary relief. The public interest supports granting the preliminary relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 451, 1331, 1343, and 1345.
2. This action is authorized and instituted pursuant to:

a. Section 107(a) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12117(a), which incorporates by reference Section 706(f)(2) of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (“Title VII”), 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(2).

b. Section 207(a)(1) of the Genetic Discrimination in Employment Act (“GINA”), 42 U.S.C. § 2000ff-6(a)(1), which also incorporates by reference 706(f)(2) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(2).

c. Section 706(f)(2), of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(2); and

d. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65.

3. The discrimination complained of is occurring within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota.

4. Venue lies with this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(3).

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff EEOC is the agency of the United States of America charged with the administration, interpretation, and enforcement of the Title I of the ADA and Title II of GINA. The EEOC is expressly authorized to bring this action by Section 706(f)(2) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(2),

which is incorporated by reference in Section 107 of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(2), and Section 207 of GINA, 42 U.S.C. § 2000ff-6(a)(1).

6. At all relevant times, Defendant Honeywell has continuously been doing business and operating facilities in the State of Minnesota, and has continuously had at least fifteen employees.

7. At all relevant times, Defendant Honeywell has continuously been an employer engaged in an industry affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 101(5)(A) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12111(5)(A), and Section 201(2)(b), 42 U.S.C. § 2000ff-2(B) of GINA.

STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

8. Honeywell has a health benefit plan for employees. Employees contribute to this plan through payroll contributions.

9. Employees at Honeywell also can maintain Health Savings Accounts (“HSA”). The HSA is a tax-free account for the employees to use to pay for eligible out-of-pocket health care expenses.

10. In about August or September 2014, Honeywell announced to its employees that they (and their spouses if they had family coverage) are to undergo biometric testing by a Honeywell vendor for the 2015 health benefit year.

11. The biometric test includes a blood draw.

12. Through the biometric testing, the employees' and their spouses' results will be screened for blood pressure (systolic and diastolic), HDL and total cholesterol, glucose, and height, weight and waist circumference (BMI).

13. The biometric screening will also check for nicotine or cotinine.

14. Employees will be penalized if they or their spouses do not take the biometric tests:

a. The employee will lose HSA contributions from Honeywell, which range up to \$1500 depending on the employees' annual base wage and type of coverage;

b. The employee will be charged a \$500 surcharge that will be applied to their 2015 medical plan costs;

c. The employee will be charged a \$1000 "tobacco surcharge," even if the employee chooses to not go through the biometric testing for reasons other than smoking; and

d. The employee will be charged another \$1000 "tobacco surcharge" if his or her spouse does not submit to the testing, even if the spouse declines to participate for reasons other than smoking.

15. In total, an employee could suffer a penalty of up to \$4000 through surcharges and lost HSA contributions.

16. Honeywell initially told its employees that it would use the results of the biometric tests to impose “goals” on the employees where they would be required to reduce their risk factors, such as their blood pressure, or lose their HSA contributions. Although Honeywell has informed its employees that it has delayed this part of its program for 2015, it also has stated that it has not decided whether to pursue this aspect of the program in 2016.

17. Honeywell has informed its employees that its onsite testing is scheduled to begin on October 22, and to continue through October 31.

18. On October 16, 2014, Keenan Hall filed a charge of discrimination with the EEOC. In his charge, he alleged that Honeywell’s biometric testing was an unlawful medical examination that violated the ADA and GINA.

19. That same day, October 16, 2014, the EEOC received an unperfected charge from SueAnn Schwartz.

20. On the afternoon of October 16, 2014, the EEOC served the charges on Honeywell by email and fax; the charges also went out by U.S. Mail the next day.

21. With the service, the Chicago District Director notified Honeywell that, based upon the EEOC’s review of available information, it appears that

Honeywell, Inc.'s threat to withhold inducements or to impose penalties on employees who do not participate in Honeywell's biometric testing violates the ADA and GINA.

22. The EEOC District Director also requested that Honeywell agree to interim relief pending the EEOC's investigation of the charge.

23. The EEOC District Director requested that Honeywell agree to (a) contact its employees to advise them that Honeywell will not seek to impose any penalty or cost upon them if they decline to go through Honeywell's biometric testing; (b) not impose any penalty or cost upon any employee who declines to participate in Honeywell's biometric testing; (c) not reduce any contribution to a health savings account or impose any surcharge on an employee because the employee declined to undergo biometric testing; and (d) not impose any penalty or cost upon an employee because the employee's spouse has not participated in biometric testing, or provide any inducement to an employee's spouse to participate in the testing.

24. Honeywell did not agree to the interim relief.

25. Therefore, the EEOC District Director has concluded that prompt judicial action in the form of preliminary relief is necessary to carry out the purposes of the ADA and GINA, and to avoid irreparable harm to the EEOC and Honeywell's employees.

26. The EEOC sought the same relief from Honeywell that it seeks in this application.

COUNT I: Claims relating to the ADA

27. The EEOC incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-25 herein.

28. Honeywell's biometric testing is a medical examination within the meaning of Section 102(d)(5) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12112(d)(4)(A).

- a. It requires a blood draw.
- b. It is performed by health care professionals.
- c. It is interpreted by health care professionals.
- d. It is designed to evaluate physical health.
- e. Medical equipment is used.

29. Honeywell's biometric testing is not intended to determine whether the employees can perform the essential functions of their jobs or pose a direct threat to the health or safety of themselves or others.

30. Honeywell's biometric testing is not job-related or consistent with business necessity.

31. Honeywell imposes a penalty upon employees to make them participate in the biometric testing.

32. Honeywell's biometric testing is not voluntary.

33. Honeywell's biometric testing is an unlawful medical examination of current employees in violation of Section 102(d)(5) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12112(d)(4)(A).

COUNT II: Claims relating to GINA

34. The EEOC incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-26 above.

35. If the employees' spouses are covered on their health benefit plan, Honeywell also requires the spouses to undergo the biometric testing or the employees incur penalties and lose incentives.

36. Honeywell is offering an inducement within the meaning of GINA to obtain medical information of its employees' spouses, including information that can show hypertension, diabetes, and potentially other conditions.

37. Medical information relating to manifested conditions of spouses is family medical history – or genetic information – under GINA. 29 C.F.R. § 1635.3(a)(1), 29 C.F.R. § 1635.8(ii)(B).

38. Honeywell is offering an inducement to its employees to acquire genetic information in violation of GINA. 29 C.F.R. § 1635.3(a)(1), 29 C.F.R. § 1635.8(ii)(B).

39. Honeywell is violating Section 202(b) of GINA, 42 U.S.C. § 2000ff-1(b), through its requirement that employees' spouses undergo medical testing or the employee will lose inducements and incur surcharges.

STATEMENT OF NEED FOR PRELIMINARY RELIEF

40. The EEOC incorporates paragraphs 1-39 above.

41. The EEOC is charged with enforcement of the ADA and GINA. The statutes confer upon the EEOC the authority to investigate charges of discrimination, issue determinations on whether there is reason to believe the statutes have been violated, and if so, attempt to resolve the matter through informal methods of conciliation. Section 706 of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5.

42. The EEOC is authorized to seek preliminary relief from court whenever it concludes that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of GINA and the ADA. Section 706(f)(2) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(2).

43. The EEOC has concluded that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of the ADA and GINA.

44. If the preliminary relief requested by the EEOC is not issued, violations of the ADA and GINA will occur even though a charge has been filed before the EEOC.

45. If the preliminary relief requested by the EEOC is not issued, the EEOC will be irreparably harmed in its ability to enforce the provisions of the ADA and GINA.

46. If the preliminary relief requested by the EEOC is not issued, Honeywell employees will be forced to take the medical tests to avoid the penalties imposed by Honeywell.

47. Keenan Hall, SueAnne Schwartz and other employees object to the tests.

48. If preliminary relief is not issued, Honeywell employees will be forced to take an unlawful examination, both because of the magnitude of the penalty and the inability to know whether they may recover some of the penalties imposed through future proceedings.

49. Once the employee takes the medical examination, the employees cannot “unring the bell.”

50. There is no adequate remedy at law for unwarranted, unwanted, and unlawful medical examinations. Once the test is taken, the violation of the statutes cannot be adequately remedied through monetary relief. The EEOC and the employees will incur irreparable harm.

51. If Defendant is not restrained and enjoined, the damage intended to be avoided by the ADA and GINA will be incurred.

52. Defendant Honeywell will not be injured by the issuance of a TRO or preliminary injunction.

53. The issuance of the preliminary relief is in the public's interest.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, the EEOC respectfully requests that this Court:

- A. Issue a Temporary Restraining Order until this matter can be heard more fully that:
1. Requires Honeywell, Inc., to contact all employees to advise them that, until further notice, Honeywell will not seek to impose any penalty or cost upon them if they decline to go through Honeywell's biometric testing;
 2. Enjoins Honeywell, Inc., from imposing any penalty or cost upon any employee who declines to participate in Honeywell's biometric testing;
 3. Enjoins Honeywell, Inc., from reducing any contribution to a health savings account, or imposing any surcharge on an employee, because the employee declined to undergo biometric testing; and

4. Enjoins Honeywell, Inc., from imposing any penalty or cost upon an employee because the employee's spouse has not participated in biometric testing.

B. Upon consideration of the evidence and arguments of counsel, enter a Preliminary Injunction, to continue until final disposition of the charge of discrimination before the EEOC, that:

1. Requires Honeywell to contact all employees to advise them that Honeywell will not seek to impose any penalty or cost upon them if they decline to go through Honeywell's biometric testing;
2. Enjoins Honeywell, Inc., from imposing any penalty or cost upon any employee who declines to participate in Honeywell's biometric testing;
3. Enjoins Honeywell, Inc., from reducing any contribution to a health savings account, or imposing any surcharge on an employee, because the employee declined to undergo biometric testing; and
4. Enjoins Honeywell, Inc., from imposing any penalty or cost upon an employee because the employee's spouse has not participated in biometric testing.

C. Award the EEOC its costs in this action.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Table with 5 columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Lists various legal categories and codes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.