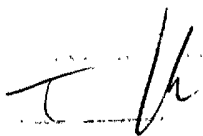


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
Austin Division

FILED
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PETRA UGARTE,

PLAINTIFF,

V.

DOUBLETREE HOTEL CORPORATION,
DOUBLETREE HOTEL SYSTEMS, INC.,
X DBA DOUBLETREE HOTEL and
ANDREW SALDANA

DEFENDANTS

CIVIL ACTION NUMBER
A 03 CA 596 SS

PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDED ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

TO THE HONORABLE COURT:

PETRA UGARTE, PLAINTIFF, with leave of Court, makes, files and presents Plaintiff's Seconded Amended Original Complaint.

1. This amendment is filed pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 15(a) with leave of Court granted by scheduling order made pursuant to Local Rule CV-16.

JURISDICTION

2. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this suit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5f(1).
3. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the subject matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

VENUE

4. Venue of this suit is in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and (c).

PARTIES

Plaintiff

5. Plaintiff Petra Ugarte (“Ugarte”) is a resident of Austin, Travis County, Texas.

Defendants

6. Defendant Doubletree Hotels Corporation (“Doubletree Hotels”) is an Arizona corporation duly qualified to engage in business in the State of Texas pursuant to a Certificate of Authority issued by the Secretary of State of Texas. Its Registered Agent for service is Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC-Layers Incorporating Service Company with its Registered Office being located at 800 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701. Defendant has heretofore appeared and made general appearance. No additional service is required.
7. Defendant Hilton Hotels Corporation (“Hilton”) is a Delaware corporation duly qualified to engage in business in the State of Texas pursuant to a Certificate of Authority issued by the Secretary of State of Texas. Its Registered Agent for service is Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC-Layers Incorporating Service Company with its Registered Office being located at 800 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701. Defendant has heretofore appeared and made general appearance. No additional service is required.
8. Defendant Doubletree Hotel Systems, Inc. (“Doubletree Systems”) is an Arizona corporation duly qualified to engage in business in the State of Texas pursuant to a Certificate of Authority issued by the Secretary of State of Texas. Its Registered Agent for service is Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC-Layers Incorporating Service Company with its Registered Office being located at 800

Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701. Defendant has heretofore appeared and made a general appearance. No additional service is required.

9. On information and belief there may be other legal entities, known to the named Defendants, which as a consequence of contractual and/or legal organizational relationships are vicariously liable to Plaintiff for all or part of her causes of action against named Defendants. Until such time as discovery has been completed and such Defendants are correctly identified, they are identified herein as X D/B/A Doubletree Hotel. Plaintiff believes it is the intention of the named Defendants who have heretofore appeared herein and made general appearance that they also appear and make general appearance for X D/B/A Doubletree Hotel Defendants, if such Defendants exist. Until such time as any X D/B/A Doubletree Hotel Defendants are correctly identified and it is determined that they have not heretofore appeared and made general appearance, no service is requested.
10. Defendant Andrew Saldana ("Saldana") is a resident of Austin, Travis County, Texas, wherein service of citation may be secured upon him at his place of residence which is 8505 Tyhurst, Austin, Texas 78749. Defendant Saldana has heretofore appeared and made his general appearance. No additional service is required.

GENERAL FACTS UNDERLYING SUIT

11. Ugarte is a citizen of Mexico and at all times material to her suit was an undocumented worker in Texas.
12. Ugarte is a female and the sole support of six minor children.

13. Defendants Doubletree Hotels, Doubletree Systems, Hilton and X D/B/A Doubletree Hotel, on information and belief and at all times material to this suit, through various legal organizational and contractual relationships own and operate Doubletree Guest Suites Austin located at 303 West 15th Street, Austin, Texas 78701 and as part of their legal relationships do business as Doubletree Hotel and Doubletree Guest Suites Austin. For purposes of convenience of identification, Defendants collectively shall be referred to as “Doubletree Defendants.”
14. At all times material to her suit Ugarte was employed by Doubletree Defendants as a housekeeper by the Doubletree Defendants at the Doubletree Guest Suites.
15. At all times material to her suit, Ugarte was an employee of Doubletree Defendants within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §2000e(f) as well as Texas Labor Code § 21.002(7).
16. At all times material to her suit, the employment by Doubletree Defendants of Ugarte came within the context of 46 U.S.C. § 8704, 8 C.F.R. 274a,1(f),(h).
17. At all times material to her suit, Ugarte was an hourly employee. As an employee she participated in a group health care insurance plan the premiums of which were entirely paid by her through payroll deduction. The plan covered her and her children.
18. At all times material to Plaintiff’s suit herein, Doubletree Defendants, collectively as well as individually, were persons within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §2000e(a) and employers within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §2000e(b).

19. At all times material to Plaintiff's suit herein, Doubletree Defendants were employers within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §2000e(b) and Texas Labor Code §21.002 (8)(A). Doubletree Defendants status as an employer extended through its agents and anyone acting directly or indirectly in their interests within the context of 52 Fed. Reg. 16219 (May 1, 1987) as amended and Texas Labor Code Section 21.002(8)(A)and (B).
20. At all times material to Plaintiff's suit, Saldana was an employee of Doubletree Defendants as well as Plaintiff's immediate supervisor.
21. Defendant Saldana was an agent of Doubletree Defendants and an "employer" of Ugarte within the context of Texas Labor Code Section 21.002(8)(A)and (b).
22. On information and belief, at all times material to Ugarte's suit, Doubletree Defendants engaged in the systematic employment and exploitation of female undocumented workers for the purpose of meeting their unskilled labor requirements and reducing their labor and related operating expenses associated with the ownership and management of Defendants' hotels, including Doubletree Guest Suites Austin, and other transient overnight facilities. Doubletree Defendants knowingly employed undocumented female workers, including Ugarte, utilizing their undocumented status as management and business tools integral to their overall business plans and otherwise in the pursuit of their profit motives. As part of their business plan, purpose, exploitation and scheme, Doubletree Defendants directly as well as indirectly solicited the employment of female undocumented workers. As part of the solicitation, Doubletree Defendants promoted, encouraged and assisted the undocumented workers through

Doubletree Defendants' supervisory, management and human resources personnel to obtain and utilize false social security numbers for among other reasons to assist Doubletree Defendants to ostensibly comply with INA Section 274A(a)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. §1324a. Doubletree Defendants, in the furtherance of their scheme, continued the employment of the undocumented workers until Doubletree Defendants determined that it was to their advantage to terminate the employment. Often, the basis for termination of employment by Doubletree Defendants was the rejection by the United States Government of a social security number on grounds of lack of authentication.

23. On information and belief, at all times material to her suit, Doubletree Defendants also utilized the undocumented status of female employees, including Ugarte, as a means for its supervisors and managers to exercise control and, among other things, minimize Doubletree Defendants exposure to legal liability for rights and benefits accorded both to documented workers. As part of Doubletree Defendants' scheme, they purportedly complied, although not legally, substantially or procedurally with the creation, establishment, maintenance, dissemination and implementation of Federal and State of Texas civil rights and anti-discrimination policies and programs. As part of Doubletree Defendants' efforts, they would from time to time publish certain documents and information to employees regarding their legal rights. However, the efforts were *pro forma* and accompanied by coercive acts and conduct to obtain the signatures of undocumented workers to forms purportedly signifying their understanding that their rights had been explained and they understood them. In fact, the substance

and import of the forms were false. Moreover, Doubletree Defendants admonished the undocumented workers that they must sign the documents and forms and do nothing to offend or dissatisfy Doubletree Defendants at the risk of their jobs and deportation.

24. Alternatively, on information and belief, Doubletree Defendants had constructive knowledge, i.e., knowledge that a reasonable person would infer from the known facts, that its supervisors and managerial personnel were soliciting, hiring and harboring undocumented workers; utilizing the undocumented workers' status as a means of discrimination, control and otherwise furtherance of the business purposes of Doubletree Defendants and keeping undocumented workers ignorant of their legal rights regarding discrimination and sexual harassment. The facts known to Doubletree Defendants and their supervisory and managerial personnel included without limitation:

- (a) The I-9 Employment Eligibility form had not been properly completed;;
- (b) The undocumented workers had no knowledge of the legal significance of a social security number;
- (c) Direct knowledge from other employees.

25. On information and belief, Doubletree Defendants acted with reckless disregard for the legal consequences of the acts and conducts of its employees, agents, supervisors and managerial personnel of soliciting, providing and introducing undocumented workers into Doubletree Defendants' work force and violations of anti-discrimination and sexual harassment laws of the United States and Texas.

26. The acts and conduct of Doubletree Defendants indirectly or indirectly hiring or harboring undocumented workers constitute individual and continuing criminal offenses of 8 U.S.C. §1323(a),(c), 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii), (iv),(d).
27. On or about 25 February 1996, Ugarte became an employee of Doubletree Defendants for whom she performed housekeeping services at Doubletree Guest Suites Austin, located at 303 West 15th Street, Austin, Travis County, Texas. Ugarte continued her employment without interruption until on or about 27 December 2001, at which time Ugarte terminated her employment as a direct and proximate cause of the acts and conduct of Saldana as well as Doubletree Defendants as hereinafter set forth.
28. On or about 20 August 2001, Ugarte reported a leg injury to her immediate supervisor, Defendant Saldana, and requested medical assistance. At Defendant Saldana's direction, Ugarte went to Defendant Saldana's office at which time, in the presence of another supervisor Defendant Saldana inappropriately and over the protests of Ugarte touched and felt Ugarte's leg and thigh. Defendant Saldana denied Ugarte's renewed request for medical assistance and Ugarte returned to work.
29. On or about 6 September 2001, Defendant Saldana accosted Ugarte in a room in which she was cleaning, sexually fondled her, while threatening her that he had the power as her supervisor to do what he chose with her, including satiating his carnal appetites. Defendant Saldana terminated his conduct after continuous reproach, rejection and objection by Ugarte.

30. On or about 15 September 2001, Defendant Saldana came to the room in which Ugarte was cleaning, fondled, sexually groped, physically accosted and attempted to remove Ugarte's clothing. Defendant Saldana, in the process of his conduct, physically threatened Ugarte and her children, threatened to fire Ugarte if she did not submit to his desire and informed Ugarte that no one would believe her if she revealed his conduct because he was her supervisor.
31. On or about 22 September 2001, Defendant Saldana forcibly raped Ugarte in a room in which she was cleaning.
32. On or about 15 October 2001, Defendant Saldana again forcibly raped Ugarte in a room in which she was cleaning. Contemporaneous with the events, Defendant Saldana threatened physical harm to Ugarte and her son, threatened to fire Ugarte as well as to contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service and have Ugarte deported.
33. Ugarte complained to a person to whom she believed was the appropriate person designated by Doubletree Defendants to receive such a complaint regarding Defendant Saldana's conduct. Although unknown to Ugarte at this time, for purposes of identification, the person to whom Ugarte complained will be identified as a Human Resources ("HR") person within Doubletree Defendants' organization. Among other reasons, because of the fear of the physical reprisal of Defendant Saldana upon Ugarte's children, Ugarte's complaint to HR was limited to the improper touching by Defendant Saldana at the time that Ugarte sought medical attention for her leg injury. Additionally, Ugarte as a consequence of the inability of other undocumented workers to obtain remedies for improper conduct

of supervisory personnel, understood that HR would in all reasonable probability ignore her complaints. Consistent with her belief, HR rejected her complaint with the statement that Defendant Saldana would not engage in improper conduct with female employees, suggested to Ugarte that her complaint was without substance and motivated for ulterior reasons and summarily dismissed Ugarte.

34. On information and belief, Doubletree Defendants failed and refused to reasonably investigate Ugarte's the complaint and otherwise to provide her with a reasonable remedy.
35. Following the summary dismissal of her complaint by Doubletree Defendants' HR person, Ugarte as consequence of Doubletree Defendants' failure to promulgate information and procedures for an aggrieved employee to make a complaint to alternate HR persons where such complaint and relief may not be reasonably made and obtain from the assigned HR person, Ugarte had no known recourse and out of financial necessity continued her employment under hostile work conditions. In effect, Doubletree Defendants denied Ugarte the rights accorded to her in law to be protected from employer discrimination, sexual harassment and hostile work environment.
36. As a consequence of Ugarte's complaint to Doubletree Defendants human resources, Defendant Saldana commenced a campaign of intimidation and retaliation against Plaintiff, which included, among other things, materially reducing her work schedule, resulting in material losses of wage income to Ugarte.

37. Subsequent to Ugarte's initial complaint to HR, Defendant Saldana physically confronted Ugarte in the hall of Defendant Doubletree's facility. After Defendant Saldana separated from Ugarte and as a consequence of the commotion, Defendant Doubletree's HR person confronted Ugarte and directed her to the HR person's office. Ugarte intended to give in graphic description the full and complete details of Defendant Saldana's conduct, but before she could do so, the HR person refused to give her an opportunity to make her complaints, outright rejected any complaints and summarily dismissed her with an admonition that she should make no criticism of Defendant Saldana. As in the case of her initial complaint, Defendant Doubletree's HR person failed to make any reasonable inquiry or investigation regarding Ugarte's complaints.
38. On or about 23 December 2001, as a consequence of the hostile environment created by Defendant Saldana and the tangible adverse employment actions, with the express or otherwise tacit approval of Doubletree Defendants, Ugarte left the employment of Doubletree Defendants.
39. On or about April 2002, Doubletree Defendants formally terminated the employment of Ugarte on the basis that her social security number, given by her to Doubletree Defendants in 1996, could not be authenticated.
40. Subsequent to her termination, Ugarte's son as a consequence of cancer had to have his leg amputated. As a consequence of the loss of her health care insurance which would have paid for her son's medical expenses, Ugarte became personally liable for her son's past and future medical expenses.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

41. Plaintiff timely filed with the Texas Commission on Human Rights and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) a charge of discrimination against Doubletree Defendants. Plaintiff received a Notice of Right to File a Civil Action from the EEOC and the Texas Commission on Human Rights within sixty (60) days of the filing of the Original Petition in the state court which suit was removed by Defendants to the United States District Court. A copy of the Notice of Right to File a Civil Action is attached hereto as Exhibit “A.”

VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VIII CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 AS AMENDED

COUNT I.

Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

42. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
43. Ugarte belongs to a protected group as provided in 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2.
44. Ugarte was subjected by her supervisor with Doubletree Defendants to unwelcome sexual harassment, sexual advances, request for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature which was unwelcome, unsolicited and uncited and which was offensive to Ugarte.
45. The sexual harassment was based on Ugarte’s gender.
46. Defendant Saldana, in his capacity as Doubletree Defendants’ supervisor over Ugarte victimized and discriminated against Ugarte predicated upon her female gender by:

- (a) Conditioning the continuation of Ugarte's employment upon Ugarte engaging in sexual activities with Defendant Saldana upon his demand;
- (b) Conditioning Ugarte's regular and overtime employment hours upon Ugarte engaging in sexual activities with Defendant Saldana upon his demand;
- (c) Raping Ugarte;
- (d) Assaulting Ugarte;
- (e) Committing batteries upon Ugarte;
- (f) Other misconduct directed against Ugarte predicated upon her female gender.

47. The acts and conduct of Defendant Saldana was sufficiently pervasive so as to alter the conditions of Ugarte's employment and create an abusive working environment. The acts and conduct of Defendant Saldana directly and proximately caused tangible adverse employment actions against Ugarte including without limitation the following:

- (a) materially reducing her regular and employment hours resulting in lost wages;
- (b) physical injuries;
- (c) emotional injuries;
- (d) creating a sexually hostile employment environment, the consequence of which caused Ugarte to terminate her employment;
- (e) the loss of Ugarte's healthcare insurance benefits.

48. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts and conduct of Defendant Saldana, Ugarte suffered actual damages consisting of:
- (a) loss of back pay;
 - (b) loss of forward pay;
 - (c) physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (d) emotional harm;
 - (e) liability for healthcare expenses which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - (f) other damages.
49. Doubletree Defendants knew or should have known of the sexual harassment, hostile work environment and tangible adverse employment actions and failed to take prompt and reasonable remedial action.
50. As a direct and proximate cause of the sexual harassment, Ugarte was constructively discharged from her employment resulting her terminating the employment on or about 21 December 2001.

COUNT II

Hostile Work Environment

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

51. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
52. Ugarte belongs to a protected group as provided in 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2.
53. Ugarte was subjected to unwelcome sexual harassment, sexual advances, request for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature which was unwelcome, unsolicited and uncited and which was offensive to Ugarte.

54. The sexual harassment was based upon Ugarte's gender.
55. The sexual harassment was sufficiently pervasive so as to alter the conditions of Ugarte's employment and create an abusive working environment.
56. Doubletree Defendants knew or should have known of the harassment in question and failed to take prompt and reasonable remedial action.
57. As a direct and proximate cause of the hostile sexual environment, Ugarte was constructively discharged from her employment resulting in her terminating the employment on or about 21 December 2001.
58. As a consequence of the hostile sexual environment, Ugarte suffered tangible adverse employment actions including:
 - (a) loss of back pay;
 - (b) loss of forward pay;
 - (c) physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (d) emotional harm;
 - (e) liability for healthcare expenses which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - (f) other damages.

COUNT III

Discrimination

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

59. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
60. Ugarte belongs to a protected group as provided in 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2.

61. Doubletree Defendants intentionally discriminated against Ugarte because of her gender and national origin in violation of 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2.
62. Doubletree Defendants used the following discriminatory employment practices:
 - (a) hiring undocumented workers, including Ugarte, with the intention of exploiting their undocumented worker status by paying them wages and providing benefits to a lesser degree than they would pay and provide to non-undocumented workers;
 - (b) employing undocumented workers and ostensibly complying with the employer contribution requirements regarding social security and Medicare with the knowledge and the intent of discharging the undocumented worker at a time convenient to Doubletree Defendants with the right of refund of the employer contributions;
 - (c) exploiting the status of undocumented workers, including Ugarte, in order to exercise control and authority over them.
63. As a consequence of the discrimination, Ugarte suffered tangible adverse employment actions including:
 - (a) loss of back pay;
 - (b) loss of forward pay;
 - (c) physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (d) emotional harm;
 - (e) liability for healthcare expenses which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - (f) other damages.

COUNT IV

Retaliation

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

64. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
65. Doubletree Defendants through Defendant Saldana in his capacity as supervisor retaliated against Ugarte for the complaint by her regarding Defendant Saldana's sexual misconduct by:
 - (a) Materially reducing her regular hours of employment;
 - (b) materially reducing her overtime hours of employment;
 - (c) implementing an maintaining hostile work conditions compelling Ugarte to terminate her employment or otherwise constructively discharging Ugarte.
66. As a consequence of the retaliation, Ugarte suffered tangible adverse employment actions including:
 - (a) loss of back pay;
 - (b) loss of forward pay;
 - (c) physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (d) emotional harm;
 - (e) liability for healthcare expenses which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - (f) other damages.

VIOLATIONS OF RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPTION

ORGANIZATION ACT ("RICO")

COUNT V

(Germane to All Defendants)

67. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
68. At all times material to Ugarte's Civil RICO claims, Doubletree Defendants engaged in an enterprise within the context of 18 U.S.C. §1961(4).
69. At all times material to Ugarte's Civil RICO claims, Doubletree Defendants engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity within the context of 18 U.S.C. §1961(1) and (5). More specifically, Doubletree Defendants intentionally or with reckless disregard for the law engaged in hiring and harboring undocumented workers and aliens, including Ugarte, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1324a(1)(A) and (2). As part of its racketeering activities, Doubletree Defendants knowingly, or with reckless disregard, perpetrated document fraud upon the Internal Revenue Service, including without limitation, making payments and using false social security numbers in violation of 26 U.S.C. §7206.
70. At all times material to Ugarte's Civil RICO claims, Ugarte engaged in the business of employment for gain and livelihood.
71. At all times material to Ugarte's Civil RICO claims, Doubletree Defendants as part of their enterprise and in multiple conspiracies with one another, violated 18 U.S.C. §1962 in the following particulars:
 - (a) they received income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity in which they participated as a principal within the

meaning of Section 2, Title 18, U.S.Code to use, or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of such income, or the proceeds of such income, in the acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of, any enterprise engaged in activities which affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

- (b) they acquired or maintained, directly or indirectly, an interest in or control of any enterprise which was engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce;
- (c) by association with an enterprise, they engaged in activities which affect interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of conducting or participating, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprises' affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity;
- (d) they conspired to violate the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §1962(a),(b) and (c).

72. As a consequence of the Civil RICO violations by Doubletree Defendants, Ugarte's business of providing housekeeping services for her gain and livelihood was damaged due to her diminished capacity to provide employment services.

73. As a direct and proximate cause of the Civil RICO violations by Doubletree Defendants, Ugarte sustained actual damages including without limitation:

- (a) loss of back pay;
- (b) loss of front pay;
- (c) liability for past healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;

- (d) liability for future healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
- (e) temporary diminished capacity to perform her services; and
- (f) other damages.

VIOLATIONS OF TEXAS LABOR CODES

COUNT VI.

Violations of Texas Labor Code Section 21.051(1)

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

- 74. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
- 75. The acts and conduct of Doubletree Defendants violated Texas Labor Code Section 21.051(1).
- 76. As a consequence of violations of Texas Labor Code Section 21.051(1), Ugarte sustained actual damages including:
 - (a) loss of back pay;
 - (b) loss of front pay;
 - (c) physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (d) emotional harm;
 - (e) liability for past healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - (f) liability for future healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
and
 - (g) other damages.

COUNT VII.

Violations of Texas Labor Code Section 21.056

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

77. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
78. The acts and conduct of Doubletree Defendants violated Texas Labor Code Section 21.056 in that Doubletree Defendants abetted, incited and coerced Defendant Saldana to engage in discriminatory practices against Ugarte.
79. As a direct and proximate cause of the violations of Texas Labor Code Section 21.056, Ugarte sustained actual damages, including:
- (a) loss of back pay;
 - (b) loss of front pay;
 - (c) physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (d) emotional harm;
 - (e) liability for past healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - (f) liability for future healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - and
 - (g) other damages.

COUNT VIII.

Violations of Texas Labor Code Section 21.051(1)

(Germane to All Defendants)

80. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.

81. The acts and conduct of Doubletree Defendants and Defendant Saldana jointly violate Texas Labor Code Section 21.051(1).
82. As a direct and proximate cause of the violations of Texas Labor Code Section 21.051(1) by Defendants Doubletree and Defendant Saldana, Ugarte sustained actual damages, including:
- (a) loss of back pay;
 - (b) loss of front pay;
 - (c) physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (d) emotional harm;
 - (e) liability for past healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;;
 - (f) liability for future healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants; and
 - (g) other damages.

VIOLATIONS OF TEXAS TORT LAW

COUNT IX

Negligent Hiring and Retention

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

83. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
84. Doubletree Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that at the time they hired Defendant Saldana he was a convicted felon.

85. Doubletree Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that during the period of time that Defendant Saldana was acting in a supervisory capacity over undocumented employees, including Ugarte, he sexually exploited the undocumented workers by threatening to discharge and obtain their deportation.
86. Doubletree Defendants negligently employed and/or retained the employment of Defendant Saldana and facilitated his sexual misconduct with female undocumented workers, including Ugarte.
87. As a direct and proximate cause of Doubletree Defendants' negligence, Ugarte sustained actual damages consisting of:
- (a) Physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (b) Emotional harm;
 - (c) Past healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants; and
 - (d) Future healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants.

COUNT X

Assault and Battery

(Germane to Defendant Saldana)

88. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
89. Defendant Saldana physically attacked and raped Ugarte.
90. As a consequence of the physical attacks and rapes by Defendant Saldana, Ugarte suffered actual damages consisting of:
- (a) Physical injuries, pain and suffering;

- (b) Emotional harm;
- (c) Past healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
- (d) Future healthcare expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants.

COUNT XI

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Injury

(Germane to Defendant Saldana)

- 91. Ugarte incorporates by reference paragraphs 11 through 41 inclusive.
- 92. The acts and conduct of Defendant Saldana constitute the intentional infliction of emotional harm upon Ugarte.
- 93. As a consequence of the intentional infliction of emotional harm by upon Ugarte be Defendant Saldana, Ugarte sustained actual damages, including without limitation the following:
 - (a) Physical injuries, pain and suffering;
 - (b) Past emotional suffering;
 - (c) Future emotional suffering;
 - (d) Past medical expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants;
 - (e) Future medical expenses, which otherwise would have been covered by the healthcare insurance provided by Doubletree Defendants; and
 - (f) Other actual damages.

DAMAGES

Compensatory Damages

(Under Federal Law)

94. As a consequence of the acts and conduct of Doubletree Defendants and Defendant Saldana, Ugarte has sustained actual damages including without limitation the following:

- (a) Lost back pay in a sum not less than \$404.04;
- (b) Lost wages - \$26,418.00;
- (c) Past healthcare expenses - \$915.00;
- (d) Future healthcare expenses -\$62,400.00;
- (e) Past liability for son's healthcare expenses- \$350,000.00;
- (f) Future liability for son's healthcare expenses, in excess of \$300,000.00;
- (g) Past physical pain, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury;
- (h) Future physical pain, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury;
- (i) Past emotional suffering, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury;
- (j) Future emotional suffering, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury.

Compensatory Damages

(Under Texas Labor Code)

95. As a consequence of the acts and conduct of Doubletree Defendants, Ugarte has sustained actual damages within the context of Texas Labor Code Section 21.2585(1) including without limitation the following:

- (a) Lost back pay in a sum not less than \$404.04;
- (b) Lost wages - \$26,418.00;
- (c) Past healthcare expenses - \$915.00;
- (d) Future healthcare expenses -\$62,400.00;
- (e) Past liability for son's healthcare expenses- \$350,000.00;
- (f) Future liability for son's healthcare expenses, in excess of \$300,000.00;
- (g) Past physical pain, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury;
- (h) Future physical pain, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury;
- (i) Past emotional suffering, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury;
- (j) Future emotional suffering, as may reasonably be determined by the court and jury.

Statutory Damages

Treble Damages Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1964(c)

96. In addition to all other relief to which Ugarte is entitled, Ugarte pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1964(c) is entitled to treble damages for the Civil RICO violations of Doubletree Defendants.

Punitive Damages

Under Federal Law

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

97. Doubletree Defendants' acts and conduct is so reprehensible to warrant the imposition of further sanctions to achieve punishment or deterrence.
98. In addition to all other relief to which Ugarte is entitled, Ugarte is entitled to punitive damages reasonable in relationship to the actual damages and considering:
- (a) the actual harm sustained by Ugarte;
 - (b) the indifference to or reckless disregard by Doubletree Defendants of Ugarte's health and safety;
 - (c) the repetitiveness of the acts and conduct which directly and proximately caused the actual damages of Ugarte;
 - (d) the harm occasioned to Ugarte as a consequence of the exploitation by Doubletree Defendants of Ugarte's undocumented worker status;
99. other relevant considerations in accordance with law.

Punitive Damages

Under Texas Labor Code

(Germane to All Defendants)

100. In addition to all other relief to which Ugarte is entitled, Ugarte is entitled to punitive damages against Doubletree Defendants and Defendant Saldana pursuant to Texas Labor Code Section 21.2585(a)(2).

Punitive Damages

Under Tex.Civ.Prac.& Rem. Code §41.003(2)

(Germane to Defendant Saldana)

98. In addition to all other relief to which Ugarte is entitled, Ugarte is entitled to punitive damages against Defendant Saldana pursuant to Tex.Civ.Prac.& Rem. Code §41.003.

OTHER RELIEF

Prejudgment Interest

(Germane to All Defendants)

101. In addition to all other relief to which Ugarte is entitled, she is entitled to prejudgment interest upon her actual damages as well as future damages in accordance with law.

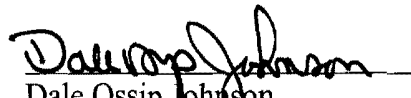
Attorneys Fees

(Germane to Doubletree Defendants)

102. In addition to all other relief to which Ugarte is entitled, Ugarte is entitled to attorney's fees as follows:
- (a) Under 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(K);
 - (b) Under 18 U.S.C. §1964(c);
 - (c) Under Texas Labor Code Section 21.259, including reasonable expert fees.
103. Ugarte's right of recovery for attorney's fees extend to trial on the merits as well as any appeal or ancillary proceeding which may ensue therefrom, subject to proper remittitur.

WHEREFORE PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff Petra Ugarte prays for judgment in accordance with her Second Amended Original Complaint including actual damages, punitive damages, prejudgment interest, attorney's fees, costs of court and such other and further relief to which she may be entitled at law or in equity.

Respectfully submitted,


Dale Ossip Johnson
SBN: 10700000

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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was on the 11th day November 2003 served upon each of the parties by first class mail, postage prepaid, as follows:

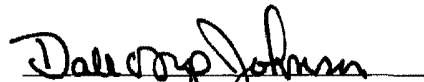
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TEXAS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

August 18, 2003

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO FILE A CIVIL ACTION

Jason R. Nassour, Atty
FLOREY, KEEL, & NASSOUR, LLP
704 WEST 9TH STREET
AUSTIN, TX 78701

Re: *Petra Ugarte v. DOUBLETREE HOTEL*
EEOC Complaint #36AA200382
TCHR/Local Commission Complaint #

Pursuant to Sections 21.252 and 21.254 of the Texas Labor Code, and Chapter 327, Section 327.7 of the Commission's Rules, this notice is to advise you of your right to bring a private civil action in state court in the above-referenced case. PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT YOU HAVE SIXTY (60) DAYS FROM THE RECEIPT OF THIS NOTICE TO FILE THIS CIVIL ACTION. If the above-referenced case was processed by the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or another agency, you should also notify that agency as to your intention to file a civil action.

If your case has been successfully resolved by the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or another agency through a voluntary settlement or conciliation agreement, you may be prohibited by the terms of such an agreement from filing a private civil action in state court pursuant to the Texas Commission on Human Rights Act, as amended.

The United States Supreme Court has held in *Kremer v. Chemical Construction Corporation*, 456 U.S. 461 (1982), that a federal district court must generally dismiss a Title VII action involving the same parties and raising the same issues as those raised in a prior state court action under Chapter 21 of the Texas Labor Code. Therefore, filing a lawsuit in state court based on the issuance of this notice of right-to-sue may prevent you from filing a lawsuit in federal court based on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000e - et seq.

Sincerely,

Vickie Covington, SPHR
Employment Investigations Manager

RETAIN ENVELOPE TO VERIFY DATE RECEIVED

Copy to:

DOUBLETREE HOTEL
303 W. 15TH STREET
AUSTIN, TX 78701

CERT-C-NCO2(6/92)

"Texas Commission on Human Rights is an Equal Opportunity Employer"

EXHIBIT "A"