

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

MICHAEL W. RUMSEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
MACHINES CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Michael Rumsey files this action against Defendant International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) to stop its attempt to enforce against him and thousands of other laid-off workers a 300-day deadline for filing federal age discrimination claims in arbitration. That shortened deadline, provided in IBM’s separation agreements for laid-off workers, directly conflicts with and unlawfully waives the much longer statute of limitations set by Congress in the applicable federal statute, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), 29 U.S.C. §§ 621-634. The ADEA was amended in 1991 to set a deadline for bringing a “civil action” that does not expire until “90 days **after** the date of receipt” by the person aggrieved of a notice of right to sue from the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) stating that the agency has terminated its pre-suit, administrative proceedings, 29 U.S. Code § 626(e) (emphasis added). The importance Congress places on this statutory right of workers to sue “after” the EEOC completes its investigation, determination,

and conciliation proceedings, is reinforced by the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act (OWBPA) amendments to the ADEA; those amendments prohibit altogether the prospective waiver of any right under the ADEA and impose strict requirements for waiver of any existing right under the ADEA, with heightened protections for employees laid off as a group, 29 U.S.C. § 626(f).

2. Yet, IBM purports to enforce a deadline that would have required Mr. Rumsey to file an arbitration demand more than four years **before** the EEOC completed its proceedings that resulted in a determination that IBM engaged in age discrimination against him. In short, the 300-day deadline in IBM's separation agreement with Mr. Rumsey is invalid under the ADEA and OWBPA because it is "incompatible with his statutory rights" to benefit from the EEOC's investigation, determination, and conciliation proceedings before deciding whether to bring a civil action. *Anderson v. Comcast Corp.*, 500 F.3d 66, 77 (1st Cir. 2007) (holding that a four-year statute of limitations in a consumer rights statute "was not waivable" in an arbitration agreement and thus its one-year filing deadline was invalid).

3. From 2013 until at least 2018, IBM laid off tens of thousands of older workers in what the EEOC found to be a nationwide, systematic, "top-down" scheme devised by IBM's "highest ranks" to replace its older workers with younger workers in violation of the ADEA. In the EEOC's September 2020 Determination (attached as Exhibit 1), it concluded that IBM's explanation for its layoff decisions did "not withstand scrutiny."

4. The EEOC's 2020 finding of systemic age discrimination by IBM was reinforced by direct evidence that became public in February 2022. These internal IBM emails showed its top leaders discussing the "need to hire early professionals" to keep up with competitors with a larger share of millennial employees and to make "the progress we need to make demo-

graphically.” In these same emails, senior officials planned for making their older employees an “extinct species,” while denigrating them as “dinobabies” and a “dated maternal workforce.”

5. To further cover up the adverse impact of its massive layoffs on older workers and insulate its actions from legal challenge, in 2014 IBM ended its longstanding practice, dating back to at least 2001, of providing employees age 40 or older who were chosen for layoffs with comparator information that would reveal if older workers were being disproportionately selected for termination. The disclosure of this comparator information—the ages and job titles of other employees in the affected job units and whether they were chosen for layoff—is required by the OWBPA as a prerequisite for obtaining a valid release of any right or claim under the ADEA.

6. To avoid having to provide the comparator information, IBM made a tactical decision to exclude ADEA claims from the scope of the release in its separation agreements. But, in an attempt to still avoid legal accountability, it included a provision in the separation agreement requiring laid-off workers to bring their age discrimination claims individually in arbitration, rather than as a collective action in court. Now, IBM is trying to prevent its laid-off workers from bringing their claims even in individual arbitration, arguing that because they took advantage of the EEOC investigation and conciliation process provided for in the ADEA to protect laid-off workers, their claims are time-barred in arbitration.

7. Michael Rumsey was laid off from IBM on May 31, 2016, as part of IBM’s systematic mass layoffs of older workers. In July 2016, Mr. Rumsey filed a timely charge of discrimination with the EEOC.

8. The EEOC conducted a lengthy and in-depth investigation of the complaints of Mr. Rumsey and 61 other older IBM employees who were terminated in group layoffs. In

September 2020, it concluded its investigation with a determination “that there is reasonable cause to believe that [IBM] has discriminated against Charging Parties and others on account of their age.”

9. The EEOC’s determination cited the data collected and analyzed in its investigation showing that IBM’s layoffs between 2013 and 2018 “had an adverse impact” on older employees and that IBM targeted “primarily older workers (85.85%) in the total potential pool of those considered for layoff.” The supporting evidence also included “corroborating testimony from dozens of witnesses nationwide.”

10. After its determination, the EEOC then engaged in its statutorily mandated conciliation efforts with IBM that resulted in a voluntary resolution between the EEOC and IBM. The EEOC’s conciliation process also included efforts to reach a voluntary resolution of the damage claims of the Charging Parties, including Mr. Rumsey, and some Charging Parties did reach a voluntary resolution with IBM during the EEOC’s conciliation process.

11. But Mr. Rumsey was unable to secure an acceptable conciliation agreement. Thus, the EEOC issued a notice of right to sue (Conciliation Failure) to Mr. Rumsey on August 27, 2021, and within 90 days of that notice, on November 23, 2021, he filed an individual arbitration demand with IBM.

12. Even though Mr. Rumsey met all the statutory prerequisites for filing his ADEA claims in court, and even though Mr. Rumsey’s claims would undisputedly have been timely had he been able to file them in court, IBM contends that his claims are time barred under its arbitration agreement. IBM has repeatedly claimed, including in numerous filings with courts and arbitrators, that a much shorter 300-day deadline purportedly provided in its separation agreement trumps the statute of limitations for filing “a civil action” under the ADEA—90 days

after the EEOC issues a notice of right to sue—and thereby nullifies the statutory 90-day notice of right to sue issued by the EEOC.

13. IBM’s position is based on language in its separation agreement with Mr. Rumsey that it interprets to impose a maximum 300-day deadline to file an arbitration demand with IBM after receiving notice of termination. Thus, IBM contends that Mr. Rumsey’s deadline for filing his ADEA claims in arbitration expired in December 2016, almost five years before the November 2021 statutory deadline under the ADEA for filing those claims.

14. Mr. Rumsey files this action seeking a declaration that the 300-day deadline in IBM’s separation agreement is an invalid waiver of the ADEA’s statutorily mandated limitations period, its absolute prohibition of the prospective waiver of any right under the ADEA, and its strict requirements for waiver of any existing right under the ADEA, with heightened protections for employees laid off as a group. In other words, IBM cannot enforce its interpretation of the deadline in the agreement because that would impermissibly waive Mr. Rumsey’s statutory rights under the ADEA, both (1) to have the benefits of completed EEOC investigation, determination, and conciliation efforts before having to bring suit and (2) to seek relief for IBM’s age discrimination.

15. The ADEA, as enacted in 1967, contained a statute of limitations for claims against private employers of “two years or, for willful violations, three years.” *Lavery v. Marsh*, 918 F.2d 1022, 1024 (1st Cir. 1990) (citing the then current version of 29 U.S.C. § 626(e)(1)).

16. But, in 1991, Congress amended the ADEA’s limitations period to ensure that the deadline for bringing a “civil action” does not expire until “90 days **after** the date of receipt” by the person aggrieved of a notice from the EEOC that it has terminated its proceedings. 29 U.S. Code § 626(e) (emphasis added); *see also* Civil Rights Act of 1991, SEC. 115. Notice Of

Limitations Period Under The Age Discrimination In Employment Act Of 1967, Pub.L. No. 102–166, Title I, § 115, 105 Stat. 1079.

17. Thus, the text of the ADEA, as amended in 1991, could not be clearer that aggrieved persons are not required to bring a civil action until “90 days **after**” the EEOC officially completes its proceeding—including any investigation and conciliation efforts—and issues a notice of right to sue. This amendment to the ADEA, which tailors its statute of limitations to the completion of the crucial pre-suit role of the EEOC, shows that Congress did not intend to allow the limitations period in the ADEA to be shortened by contract to prevent an aggrieved employee from benefiting from the full EEOC process.

18. IBM’s attempt to use its separation agreement to shorten the ADEA’s statute of limitations is an invalid waiver of Mr. Rumsey’s rights under the ADEA for three primary reasons.

19. **First**, IBM’s 300-day deadline prevents Mr. Rumsey and thousands of other laid-off workers from effectively vindicating their statutory rights to meaningfully participate in and benefit from the statutorily required EEOC investigation, determination, and conciliation processes before they must bring their claims under the ADEA. In other words, IBM’s filing deadline is “incompatible with his statutory rights” under the ADEA’s statute of limitations—90 days **after** the EEOC issues a right to sue—rendering it unenforceable under First Circuit case law. *Anderson*, 500 F.3d at 77 (1st Cir. 2007).

20. **Second**, IBM’s 300-day deadline—with no tolling or extension allowed for workers to participate in the EEOC’s investigation and conciliation process—effectively deters aggrieved persons from filing charges with the EEOC or cooperating with its investigation and conciliation procedures. Thus, under binding First Circuit precedent, IBM’s 300-day deadline is

unenforceable because it “materially interferes with communication between an employee and the EEOC” and unlawfully impairs “the Commission’s ability to investigate charges of systemic discrimination.” *EEOC v. Astra U.S.A., Inc.*, 94 F.3d 738, 744 (1st Cir. 1996) (quoting *EEOC v. Shell Oil Co.*, 466 U.S. 54, 69 (1984)).

21. **Third**, IBM’s 300-day deadline violates the requirements of the OWBPA for the waiver of “any rights” under the ADEA. This contractual deadline is invalid because (a) it seeks to limit the right of Mr. Rumsey and other laid off workers to have the benefit of a future investigation, determination, and conciliation process by the EEOC before they must bring a civil action under the ADEA and thus violates the absolute prohibition in the OWBPA on the waiver of “rights or claims that may arise after the date the waiver is executed,” 29 U.S.C § 626(f)(1)(C); and (b) it violates other minimum requirements in the OWBPA for a valid waiver including that it be part of an agreement “that is written in a manner calculated to be understood by such individual, or the average Individual eligible to participate,” 29 U.S.C § 626(f)(1)(C), and that it provide comparator information about the other employees chosen and not chosen for a group layoff, 29 U.S.C § 626(f)(1)(H).

22. IBM erroneously argues that its 300-day deadline does not prevent employees from effectively vindicating their rights under the ADEA because IBM’s deadline for filing an arbitration demand seeking damages under the ADEA is the same deadline provided by the ADEA itself for filing a charge of age discrimination with the EEOC. That argument rests on a false premise long ago rejected by the Supreme Court: “[A] charge of employment discrimination is **not** the equivalent of a complaint initiating a lawsuit.” *EEOC. v. Shell Oil Co.*, 466 U.S. at 68 (emphasis added). Instead, the function of an EEOC charge “is to place the EEOC on notice” so it can “then undertake[] an investigation into the complainant’s allegations of

discrimination.” *Id.* See also *EEOC v. Frank’s Nursery & Crafts, Inc.*, 177 F.3d 448, 455 (6th Cir. 1999) (“By filing a charge, an individual does not file a complaint seeking relief, but merely informs the EEOC of possible discrimination”).

PARTIES

23. Plaintiff Michael Rumsey is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Braintree, Massachusetts.

24. Defendant IBM is a New York corporation with a principal place of business in Armonk, New York. It maintains offices in Massachusetts, including an office in Cambridge Massachusetts where Mr. Rumsey was employed.

25. IBM provides technology services and equipment, including computing, cloud services, software, hardware, and analytics, to customers around the world. IBM employs about 300,000 people worldwide and ranks number 63 on the Fortune 500 rankings of the largest U.S. corporations by total revenue.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

26. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction arising under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (diversity) because the parties are citizens of different states and the value of the matter in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief.

27. The value of the matter in controversy exceeds \$75,000 because Plaintiff has claims under the ADEA for damages against IBM totaling over \$1,100,000, plus interest and attorney’s fees and costs, and, if this Court enters judgment in Plaintiff’s favor, he will be able to pursue those claims to judgment. If, on the other hand, the Court enters judgment against Plaintiff, his claims are likely to be time-barred.

28. This court has personal jurisdiction over IBM because IBM transacts business in Massachusetts, including operating offices and employing hundreds of people there.

29. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims brought by Plaintiff have occurred in Massachusetts, including the termination of his employment by IBM and the signing of the separation agreement at issue in this action.

30. And the issue of the validity of the 300-day deadline in IBM's Separation Agreement is clearly for a court and not an arbitrator to decide because that Agreement explicitly states that "[a]ny issue concerning the validity or enforceability of this Agreement . . . shall be decided only by a court of competent jurisdiction." Exhibit 2 at p. 3.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. Mr. Rumsey Was One of Thousands of Older Workers Who Was Laid off by IBM and Signed a Non-Negotiable Separation Agreement with a Binding Arbitration Provision.

31. Plaintiff Michael W. Rumsey worked at IBM until May 2016 when, at age 52, he was suddenly terminated, ostensibly as part of a "Resource Action," which is IBM's term for a group reduction in force.

32. But, as the EEOC later found, the Resource Action was actually part of an effort to "significantly reduce the headcount of older workers to make room for Early Professional Hires."

33. When Mr. Rumsey was laid off, he was presented with a packet that contained a non-negotiable document called a "Resource Action Separation Agreement" with an attachment titled "Arbitration Procedure and Collective Action Waiver" that mandates that ADEA claims be brought individually in arbitration. The entire Separation Agreement is attached as Exhibit 2.

34. In exchange for a payment equal to one month's salary and three months of continued health and life insurance benefits, the Separation Agreement required Mr. Rumsey to waive all claims he may have against IBM, except for any claims under the ADEA or claim that cannot be released by private agreement, which were required to be brought only in individual arbitration.

35. Facing the sudden loss of his job and a difficult job search and needing the money and health insurance, Mr. Rumsey reluctantly signed IBM's Separation Agreement.

II. The EEOC Found Evidence of Systematic Age Discrimination at IBM.

36. In September 2020, the EEOC issued a determination that there was reasonable cause to believe that IBM discriminated against a class of thousands of laid-off IBM employees because of their age.

37. The determination covered at least 62 charges of discrimination filed by IBM employees around the country going back to 2015, including the charge filed by Mr. Rumsey, and it looked at IBM's mass layoffs between 2013 and 2018.

38. As described by the EEOC, its "investigation uncovered top-down messaging from [IBM]'s highest ranks directing managers to engage in an aggressive approach to significantly reduce the headcount of older workers to make room for Early Professional Hires."

39. The EEOC analyzed data that it was able to obtain from IBM through its investigation of the charges and found that "it was primarily older workers (85.85%) in the total potential pool of those considered for layoff."

40. The "EEOC received corroborating testimony from dozens of witnesses nationwide supporting a discriminatory animus based on age."

41. On August 27, 2021, after a conciliation process, the EEOC issued a notice of right to sue to Mr. Rumsey and other laid off workers who had filed charges that were not resolved in the conciliation process.

III. IBM's Own Documents Provide Direct Evidence of IBM's Top Leaders Disparaging Older Workers and Plotting Nationwide Efforts to Replace Them.

42. Powerful evidence of IBM's systemic age discrimination came to light in February 2022 in public court filings in another ADEA action, *Lohnn v. International Business Machines Corp.*, C.A. No. 1:21-cv-06379 (S.D.N.Y.). The *Lohnn* plaintiff quoted internal emails and documents in which IBM's highest executives exchanged negative stereotypes about older employees and discussed the company's sweeping efforts to replace them with younger workers.

43. For example, one top executive expressed her desire to see an increase in the percentage of "millennial" employees at IBM. Plaintiff's Statement of Material Facts ("*Lohnn* SMF"), *Lohnn v. Int'l Bus. Machines Corp.*, No. 1:21-cv-6379 (S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 59) ¶ 26. This executive ruefully invoked a competitor's higher percentage of millennial workers (*Lohnn* SMF ¶ 27) and underscored the need to hire "early professionals" rather than utilize existing employees to fill jobs. *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 28.

44. This executive's email exchanges included charts analyzing each IBM business unit's percentage of employees who were "millennial," "Gen X," "baby boomers," and "traditionalists." *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 30.

45. Another high-level IBM executive candidly described a plan to "accelerate change" at IBM "by inviting the 'dinobabies' (new species) to leave" and to make them an "[e]xtinct species." *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 32. In another email, a top executive referenced the company's

“dated maternal workforce” and said that it “must change” because they are a “real threat for us.” *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 33.

46. These emails also betray executives’ knowledge that their plans were legally questionable at best. For instance, one email cautioned, “I’m sure you all know this but as a reminder, keep data on age very limited and when in doubt check with legal.” *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 34.

47. The evidence also shows IBM enacted policies and programs designed to reach its goal of a younger workforce. One email explains a “mandatory” rule that no “early professional hire” would be eligible for a “resource action” (*i.e.*, mass layoff) in their first year of employment, in order to make “the progress we need to make demographically.” *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 35.

48. Regarding younger employees, another email forecasted that the “math will improve” once certain resource actions were complete and “early professionals” and summer interns were onboarded. *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 36.

49. Strategic planning documents that address hiring goals and workforce composition likewise discussed “maintain[ing] attrition” and “fund[ing] an influx of [early professionals] to correct seniority mix.” *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 38. Other documents explained IBM’s internal quotas for younger hires, its plan for a “10% annual talent refresh,” and its “new focus on Early Professional Hires” aiming to “rebuild” and “rejuvenate” the company. *Lohnn* SMF ¶ 40.

50. Testimonial evidence and documents also show specific actions IBM took to manufacture pretextual reasons for dismissing older employees or to otherwise sabotage their employment at the company. *Lohnn* SMF ¶¶ 56-75. In addition, expert analysis of IBM’s demographic data (submitted in the *Lohnn* action) confirms that IBM workers over 50 were

twice as likely to be terminated in a resource action than their younger counterparts. *Lohnn SMF* ¶ 78.

IV. Congress Amended the ADEA in 1990 to Remedy the Widespread Injustice of Older Workers Being Disproportionately Targeted for Termination in Group Layoffs.

51. The legislative history of the 1990 amendments to the ADEA, known as the OWBPA, reinforces that a key purpose of those amendments was to protect older workers from age discrimination disguised as a legitimate reduction in force:

Group termination and reduction programs stand in stark contrast to the individual separation. . . . [E]mployees affected by these programs have little or no basis to suspect that action is being taken based on their individual characteristics. . . . Under these circumstances, the need for adequate information and access to advice before waivers are signed is especially acute. . . . [O]nce out of work, these older Americans have less than a 50/50 chance of ever finding new employment. They often have little or no savings, and may not yet be eligible for Social Security benefits. Accordingly, it is reasonable to assume that many employees would be coerced by circumstances into accepting significant compromises.

S. Rep. No. 101-263 (101st Cong., 2nd Sess. 1990) (emphasis added), reprinted in 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1509, 1537-38; *see also* H.R. Rep. 101-664 (101st Congress, 2nd Sess. 1990) (“The House and Senate hearing records are replete with evidence of older workers who have been manipulated or coerced into waiving their rights under the ADEA.”); S.Rep. 101-79, at 9 (1989); *Syverson v. International Business Machines Corp.*, 461 F.3d 461 F.3d 1147, 1151 (9th Cir. 2006) (amended January 3, 2007) (citing S. Rep. No. 101-263, at 5 (1990)).

52. To combat this pernicious use of group layoffs to coerce mass waivers and cover up systemic age discrimination, Congress carefully crafted “a strict, unqualified statutory stricture on waivers.” *Oubre v. Entergy Operations, Inc.*, 522 U.S. 422, 427 (1998). As the Supreme Court has explained, “[t]he OWBPA sets up its own regime for assessing the effect of

ADEA waivers, **separate and apart from contract law** . . . [and] creates a series of pre-requisites for knowing and voluntary waivers.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

53. Importantly, the OWBPA prohibits altogether the prospective waiver of any right under the ADEA, and it imposes strict requirements for waiver of any existing right under the ADEA, with heightened protections for employees laid off as a group. 29 U.S.C. § 626(f).

54. First, when “a waiver is requested in connection with an exit incentive or other employment termination program offered to a group or class of employees”—as the severance agreements were here—the employer must inform each worker in writing of how the group of employees selected for lay-off were chosen and “the job titles and ages of all individuals eligible or selected for the program, and the ages of all individuals in the same job classification or organizational unit who are not eligible or selected for the program.” 29 U.S.C. § 626(f)(1)(H).

55. Second, the OWBPA imposes requirements to ensure that laid-off workers know what rights they are waiving. For example, it requires that waivers be “written in a manner calculated to be understood by” the worker or “the average individual eligible to participate” in the agreement. 29 U.S.C. § 626(f)(1)(A).

56. Although IBM’s agreement purports to waive the ADEA’s statute of limitations and statutorily mandated EEOC investigation and conciliation processes, it falls far short of meeting the OWBPA’s requirements.

V. IBM Stops Complying with the OWBPA’s Requirements While Still Obtaining Waivers of its Workers’ Collective Action Rights under the ADEA.

57. Between 2001 and 2013, IBM consistently provided the OWBPA-required comparator information when it included waivers of ADEA claims in severance agreements offered to employees selected for a group layoff.

58. For example, in a 2001 group layoff, IBM “issued each selected employee a lengthy document . . . which details the job titles, ages, and numbers of those employees selected and those not selected for termination from various IBM divisions.” *Syverson*, 461 F.3d at 1149. In each of at least a dozen group layoffs between 2001 and the end of 2013, IBM consistently provided employees selected for layoff with the OWBPA comparator information.

59. In 2014, however, IBM abruptly stopped its long practice of complying with the anti-coercion requirements of the OWBPA and ceased providing the OWBPA-required comparator information to employees it laid off. This about-face coincided with IBM’s company-wide scheme to “correct [its] seniority mix.”

60. Yet, IBM still required its laid-off workers, including Mr. Rumsey, to sign a waiver of their statutory right to participate in and benefit from the EEOC investigation, determination, and conciliation processes as a condition of receiving any severance payment or health insurance benefits.

61. In doing so, IBM sought to have its cake and eat it too: it would withhold the information its laid-off workers needed to determine whether they had a solid factual basis to bring ADEA claims, while at the same time prohibiting them from uncovering that information through the EEOC’s investigation and determination processes and then filing suit.

VI. Mr. Rumsey Filed His ADEA Claim in Arbitration Within 90 days of the EEOC’s Notice of Right to Sue but IBM Argued It Was Untimely.

62. The ADEA, as amended in 1991, allows a “civil action” to be brought until “90 days **after** the date of receipt” by the person aggrieved of a notice of right to sue from the EEOC that it has terminated its pre-suit, administrative proceedings. 29 U.S. Code § 626(e) (emphasis added).

63. The legislative history of the 1991 amendments confirms that “the statute of limitations for an age discrimination action [under the ADEA] is 90 days after receipt of a notice that a charge filed with the EEOC has been dismissed or otherwise terminated.” *St. Louis v. Texas Worker's Comp. Comm'n*, 65 F.3d 43, 47 & n. 17 (5th Cir. 1995) (referring to House Report No. 102–40(I), which states that the 1991 amendments to § 626(e): “makes clear that the claimant may commence a civil action at any time after 60 days from the time the charge was filed *until* the expiration of the 90 day period following receipt of notice from the Commission that it has dismissed the charge or otherwise completed its consideration of the charge, whichever is later”)(quoting H.R.Rep. No. 102–40(I), 102d Cong., 1st Sess. 97, *reprinted in* 1991 U.S.C.C.A.N. 549, 635) (emphasis added).

64. The 1991 amendments to the ADEA replaced the former Section 626(e)(1) of ADEA, which had incorporated the two-year statute of limitations for non-willful violations and three-year statute of limitation for willful violations set forth in section 6 of the Portal-to-Portal Act. *Sperling v. Hoffmann–La Roche, Inc.*, 24 F.3d 463 (3d Cir.1994) (“Under the current version of Section 626(e), effective November 21, 1991, section 6 of the Portal-to-Portal Act is no longer expressly incorporated and the statute of limitations for an age discrimination action is 90 days after receipt of a notice that “a charge filed with the [EEOC] under this chapter is dismissed or the proceedings of the [EEOC] are otherwise terminated by the [EEOC].”) (citing 29 U.S.C.A. § 626(e) (effective November 21, 1991)).

65. On November 23, 2021, 89 days after the notice of right to sue was issued, Mr. Rumsey filed an individual arbitration demand with IBM alleging age discrimination under the ADEA.

66. On November 23, 2021, and November 24, 2021, about 227 other IBM workers also filed individual arbitration demands with IBM. And, on November 24, 2021, a smaller group of laid off workers who had not signed the arbitration agreement filed age discrimination claims against IBM in court. *See Roberts v. Int’l Business Machines, Corp.*, No. 7:21-cv-09928-VB (S.D.N.Y.).

67. After filing, the individual arbitration demands—including Mr. Rumsey’s—were stayed. By agreement with IBM, Mr. Rumsey and the other arbitration claimants stayed further proceedings in their arbitrations pending the outcome of related cases against IBM in court, and then to promote an opportunity for a voluntary resolution. Either party can terminate the stay by providing advance notice of 30 days.

68. When the stay of Mr. Rumsey’s arbitration is terminated, his ADEA claims will proceed in individual arbitration “under the auspices of JAMS” in “the county in which [he] last worked for IBM,” which is Middlesex County, Massachusetts, or “the county closest to such location.” Exhibit 2.

69. After Mr. Rumsey filed the arbitration demand, IBM’s counsel repeatedly argued—in writing and orally—to Mr. Rumsey’s counsel that his claims, and the claims of all the other workers who filed arbitration demands in November 2021, were untimely because it read the Separation Agreement to require them to have initiated arbitration within 180 or 300 days of their notice of termination from IBM.

70. IBM has also repeatedly taken that position in both court cases and arbitration cases brought by laid-off workers. *See, e.g.*, Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion for Partial Judgment on the Pleadings as to Arbitration Opt-Ins and to Compel Arbitration, *Rusis v. Int’l Bus. Machines Corp.*, No. 18-CV-8434, 2020 WL 5512142, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 14, 2020);

see also Rusis, No. 18-CV-8434, ECF No. 136-6 (one of 26 arbitration decisions responding to IBM's argument that its arbitration agreement required arbitration demands be filed within same deadline as ADEA provides for filing a charge with the EEOC, which is 300 days or less from notice of termination).

71. IBM's position that Mr. Rumsey was required to file his arbitration demand within 300 days of his termination from IBM is based on the following provision of the Arbitration Procedure and Collective Action Waiver attached to the Separation Agreement:

To initiate arbitration, you must submit a written demand for arbitration to the IBM Arbitration Coordinator no later than the expiration of the statute of limitations (deadline for filing) that the law prescribes for the claim that you are making, or, if the claim is one which must first be brought before a government agency, no later than the deadline for the filing of such a claim. If the demand for arbitration is not timely submitted, the claim shall be deemed waived. The filing of a charge or complaint with a government agency or the presentation of a concern through the IBM Open Door Program shall not substitute for or extend the time for submitting a demand for arbitration.

See Exhibit 2, at 5.

72. IBM contends that the second part of this provision, which requires that, if "the claim is one which must first be brought before a government agency," it be filed "no later than the deadline for filing of such a claim," refers to the deadline for filing a *charge of discrimination* with the EEOC, not the deadline for "the filing of such a claim" in court. Thus, it argues, because Mr. Rumsey did not file a demand for arbitration within the 300-day deadline for filing a charge of discrimination with the EEOC, his claims are forever time-barred.

VII. IBM'S 300-Day Deadline is Invalid Because it Directly Conflicts With the ADEA's Statute of Limitations, Which Grants Plaintiffs the Right to Bring Their Claims Within 90 Days After the EEOC Issues a Notice of Right to Sue.

73. The 300-day deadline in IBM's agreement is invalid because it attempts to waive Mr. Rumsey's substantive right to file suit 90 days after the EEOC issues its notice of right to

sue, and because it prevents Mr. Rumsey from effectively vindicating rights guaranteed to him under the ADEA, including, most fundamentally, the right to be free from age discrimination.

74. The Supreme Court has held that the Federal Arbitration Act (FAA) “does not require courts to enforce contractual waivers of substantive rights and remedies.” *Viking River Cruises, Inc. v. Moriana*, 596 U.S. 639, 653 (2022). Thus, “by agreeing to arbitrate a statutory claim, a party does not forgo the substantive rights afforded by the statute; it only submits to their resolution in an arbitral forum.” *Id.* (quoting *Preston v. Ferrer*, 552 U.S. 346, 359 (2008) (cleaned up)); *see also id.* (explaining that “the FAA does not require courts to enforce contractual waivers of substantive rights and remedies”).

75. Likewise, the OWBPA prohibits the prospective waiver of any right under the ADEA. 29 U.S.C. § 626(f)(1)(C). And, as described above, because IBM failed to follow the OWBPA’s requirements for waiver of existing rights or claims, no waiver of a substantive right—whether prospective or not—is valid here.

76. Here, if IBM’s interpretation of the Separation Agreement is correct, Mr. Rumsey did not simply agree to resolve his claims in an arbitral forum; he agreed to a drastically shortened statute of limitations that prevents him from meaningfully participating in and benefitting from the statutory EEOC process.

77. By virtue of signing the Separation Agreement, Mr. Rumsey would have been required to file his arbitration demand within 300 days of the March 2016 notice of his termination, by December 2016.

78. But if he did not sign the Separation Agreement, he would not have been required to file his ADEA claim in court until November 2021, 90 days after the EEOC issued its notice of right to sue. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 626(e).

79. In other words, IBM’s Separation Agreement attempts to shorten the statute of limitations for Mr. Rumsey’s claim by almost five years when compared to filing an identical claim in court.

80. Because the statute of limitations under the ADEA is itself a “substantive, non-waivable right[],” *Thompson*, 985 F.3d at 521, the provision shortening the statute of limitations is void as a waiver of Mr. Rumsey’s statutory rights under the ADEA. When a statute of limitations is part of the same act that creates a statutory right, it is deemed to be “an integral part of the right itself” and thus “substantive” and not “procedural.” *Sarfati v. Wood Holly Assocs.*, 874 F.2d 1523, 1525-26 (11th Cir. 1989) (citations omitted); *see also Davis v. Mills*, 194 U.S. 451, 454 (1904) (Justice Holmes) (“the limitation goes to the right created, and accompanies the obligation everywhere”).

81. And even if the ADEA’s statute of limitations were not itself a substantive right—which it is—shortening the deadline to file by nearly five years would prevent Mr. Rumsey from vindicating his substantive statutory rights under the ADEA to participate in and benefit from the EEOC process—and, most importantly, to seek any remedy for age discrimination at all—in at least two fundamental ways.

82. **First**, the First Circuit and other courts have held that contractually shortened statutes of limitations of similar lengths to the one here are unenforceable because they impermissibly undermine the legislative determination “that a longer statute of limitations was required to allow [plaintiffs] to effectuate their private cause of action under [the statute]” at issue. *Anderson*, 500 F.3d at 77.

83. In explaining its decision in *Comcast* to strike down the contractual one-year filing deadline in a consumer arbitration agreement, the First Circuit emphasized several factors

that apply with even more force here. As a threshold matter, “a statute of limitations often determines whether the consumer can seek any remedy at all. If that statute of limitations can be reduced from four years to one by agreement, the consumer loses a protection that is basic to all other consumer remedies.” *Id.* Here IBM’s shortened deadline would have the same draconian effect of depriving Mr. Rumsey (and many other former employees it laid off) of the basic statutory right to “seek any remedy at all.”

84. In *Comcast*, the First Circuit also emphasized that the legislature had accorded importance to the four-year statute of limitations by specifically amending the law to lengthen the statute of limitations from two years to three years to four years. *Id.* at 76-77. Likewise, here, Congress specifically amended the statute of limitations in the ADEA to ensure that workers could wait until **after** the EEOC completed its investigation and other proceedings before having to bring suit. *See also Thompson*, 985 F.3d at 519 (noting “that by requiring employees to file charges with the EEOC before involving the federal courts, “Congress chose cooperation and voluntary compliance as the preferred means for eradicating workplace discrimination and established a procedure whereby the EEOC would have an opportunity to investigate individual charges of discrimination, to promote voluntary compliance with the requirements of Title VII.” (cleaned up)).

85. Moreover, the First Circuit’s *Comcast* decision found significant that the statute of limitations of four years there was in the context of “statutory language emphasizing the centrality of consumer protection” and was “part of a broader legislative scheme to remedy the imbalance which exists primarily because of a lack of parity in bargaining power between the consumer and the provider of consumer goods and services.” *Id.* at 76 (cleaned up). Here too the statutory language of the ADEA emphasizes the centrality of protecting “older workers [who]

find themselves disadvantaged in their efforts to retain employment” by “arbitrary discrimination in employment because of age.” 29 U.S.C.A. § 621(a).

86. Similarly, the California Supreme Court recently invalidated the shortened statute of limitations in an employer’s arbitration agreement with an employee because it “truncates the period the Legislature has determined employees need to effectively vindicate their rights.” *Ramirez v. Charter Comms., Inc.*, 16 Cal. 5th 478, 551 P.3d 520, 535 (2024).

87. The *Ramirez* court’s reasoning is directly on point here. It emphasized that the employer’s shortened deadline could require employees to arbitrate their state statutory employment discrimination claims “before an administrative investigation can be conducted.” *Id.* And, as the *Ramirez* court explains in terms equally applicable to the role of the EEOC under the ADEA, the “involvement of the [state civil rights agency] serves an important function and may be helpful because it requires a prompt, detailed response from the employer, giving the employee a free, quick look at the defenses the employer is likely to raise.” *Id.* (cleaned up); *see also McKee v. AT&T Corp.*, 191 P.3d 845, 859 (Wash. 2008) (contract that shortened statute of limitations from four years to two years was unenforceable and against public policy because “consumers would have far less ability to vindicate their rights” (cleaned up)); *Rangone v. Atlantic Video at Manhattan Ctr.*, 595 F.3d 115, 126 (2d Cir. 2010) (holding that a shortened statute of limitations “would significantly diminish a litigant’s rights under Title VII”); *Gildea v. BLDG Mgmt.*, 2011 WL 4343464, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 16, 2011) (explaining that “[a]rbitration contracts prevent effective vindication of rights when, for example, they . . . shorten the statute of limitations provided for by statute”).

88. Although the deadline in IBM’s Separation Agreement for filing an arbitration demand is the same as the deadline for filing a charge of discrimination with the EEOC, “a

charge of employment discrimination is **not** the equivalent of a complaint initiating a lawsuit.” *EEOC v. Shell Oil Co.*, 466 U.S. at 68 (emphasis added). Instead, the function of an EEOC charge “is to place the EEOC on notice” so it can “then undertake[] an investigation into the complainant’s allegations of discrimination.” *Id*; see also *EEOC v. Frank’s Nursery & Crafts, Inc.*, 177 F.3d 448, 455 (6th Cir. 1999) (“By filing a charge, an individual does not file a complaint seeking relief, but merely informs the EEOC of possible discrimination”).

89. To initiate an EEOC investigation, a worker does not need to meet the same pleading standards that are required when filing a claim in arbitration or court. See *Graniteville Co. (Sibley Div.) v. Equal Emp. Opportunity Comm’n*, 438 F.2d 32, 38 (4th Cir. 1971) (“The purpose of [a charge] is only to initiate the EEOC investigation, not to state sufficient facts to make out a prima facie case.”).

90. Mr. Rumsey’s charge of discrimination with the EEOC was only a few sentences. His charge was essentially a plea for help from the EEOC to find out the critical comparator information IBM refused to provide him: “I was not provided with any of the required OWBPA information,” including “the number of employees being let go and the ages of employees being let go.”

91. Moreover, it is not necessary to be represented by counsel in the EEOC process because the EEOC acts on behalf of the employee to obtain information from the employer and investigate whether there is discrimination that meets the applicable legal standard. Arbitration, on the other hand, is adversarial, and an unrepresented employee will likely have difficulty in navigating the discovery process to obtain information and in articulating why the employer’s actions were illegal under the relatively complex legal rules for proving employment discrimination.

92. “Charges are filed with the EEOC by lay-complainants who are unfamiliar with the niceties of pleading, and nearly always are without the assistance of counsel. The Commission then sets about a nonadversary investigation (in which respondents are encouraged to submit whatever evidence and arguments they regard as relevant) in an effort to determine only whether reasonable cause exists to believe that the charge is true.” *Graniteville Co.*, 438 F.2d at 38-39.

93. Because the role an EEOC charge plays in the ADEA’s statutory scheme is fundamentally different from the role played by a complaint filed in arbitration or court, the requirement that Mr. Rumsey file an administrative charge with the EEOC within 300 days of the discrimination does not render the requirement that he file an arbitration demand within 300 days of the discrimination reasonable or compatible with the ADEA’s statute of limitations for filing a civil action.

94. **Second**, IBM’s 300-day deadline—with no tolling or extension allowed for workers to participate in the EEOC’s investigation and conciliation process—effectively deters aggrieved workers from filing charges with the EEOC or cooperating with its investigation and conciliation procedures. Thus, under binding First Circuit precedent, IBM’s 300-day statute of limitations is unenforceable because it “materially interferes with communication between an employee and the EEOC” and unlawfully impairs “the Commission’s ability to investigate charges of systemic discrimination.” *EEOC v. Astra U.S.A., Inc.*, 94 F.3d 738, 744 (1st Cir. 1996) (quoting *EEOC v. Shell Oil Co.*, 466 U.S. 54, 69 (1984)).

95. When it amended the ADEA in 1991, Congress chose to require workers to participate in the EEOC process before they could file a lawsuit, and, consistent with this

decision, established a statute of limitations for filing ADEA claims that expired 90 days *after* the EEOC had concluded its process and issued a notice of right to sue. 29 U.S.C. § 626 (e).

96. As the Sixth Circuit explained in *Thompson*, “[t]hese provisions are part of the substantive law of the cause of action created by the ADEA,” and “[a]ltering the time limitations surrounding these processes risks undermining the statute’s uniform application and frustrating efforts to foster employer cooperation.” 985 F.3d at 521; *see also Mabry v. W. & S. Life Ins. Co.*, 2005 WL 1167002, at *5 (M.D.N.C. Apr. 19, 2005) (“This administrative scheme was carefully crafted by Congress, and requiring a party to file suit before the EEOC has an opportunity to review a charge would undermine and contravene the Congressionally-created scheme.”).

97. IBM’s interpretation of the filing deadline in its Separation Agreement thus prevents workers from vindicating their statutory rights under the scheme carefully crafted by Congress in the ADEA by requiring them to file a claim in arbitration at the same time as their deadline to file an administrative charge with the EEOC. Rather than being able to participate in and benefit from the EEOC’s investigation, determination, and conciliation efforts before filing suit as Congress intended, workers are forced to immediately start litigating their claims before the EEOC investigation even begins.

98. Here, the EEOC investigation and conciliation process took more than four years, so it is very unlikely that anyone who filed an arbitration demand within 300 days of their termination would still be litigating their claim when the EEOC issued its finding that IBM had engaged in discrimination, much less completed its conciliation process.

99. Importantly, as demonstrated by this case, a worker’s statutory right to participate in the EEOC process before filing suit serves an essential role in enforcement of the ADEA: it gives workers information about evidence of discrimination that they might not otherwise have

access to—the very same information that IBM denied laid-off older workers like Mr. Rumsey when it terminated them—and a possible finding of discrimination by the EEOC that may be admissible in a future civil action in court or in arbitration.

100. Because of the EEOC’s ability to obtain the information older workers laid-off by IBM were denied, it was able to aggregate statistical data regarding the pool of workers eligible for layoff at IBM and find that older workers were statistically more likely to be laid off. But it had access to that information only as a result of its investigation into charges, including that of Mr. Rumsey, and no individual worker could have obtained that data on their own without filing a civil action.

101. Likewise, the EEOC obtained evidence of age discrimination and corroborating testimony from dozens of workers who did not know each other and would not have been able to find the testimony or evidence on their own.

102. And the results of the EEOC investigation also alerted workers who might not have been aware that they had age discrimination claims of the potential that their layoffs were motivated by illegal discrimination. Thanks to the ADEA’s statute of limitations provision, those workers were then able to file claims based on what the EEOC investigation revealed. *See Rodriguez v. Int’l Business Machines Corp.*, 2024 WL 1313712, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 27, 2024) (allowing claims by workers who did not sign the Separation Agreement and did not file with the EEOC to proceed against IBM because they were filed within 90 days of the EEOC notice of right to sue).

103. The purpose of the EEOC’s investigation “is to fairly and accurately assess the allegations in the charge and then make a finding.”¹ And the worker may be able to use a finding

¹ Overview, EEOC, available at <https://www.eeoc.gov/overview>

of discrimination by the EEOC as evidence to support a claim of discrimination in court or in arbitration.²

104. Requiring a worker to file suit *before* the EEOC process ends eviscerates the statutory right the ADEA provides laid-off older workers to benefit from the EEOC process, including its possible finding of discrimination that could be evidence in a court or arbitration case, before deciding whether to bring suit.

105. Without the information uncovered through the EEOC process, it would have been difficult for Mr. Rumsey to even allege a plausible claim of age discrimination or prove a *prima facie* case of age discrimination.

106. Although he suspected he was laid off because of his age, Mr. Rumsey was not told the ages of the other workers who were laid off or kept on, so it would have been difficult or impossible for him to plausibly allege that he was treated differently than younger workers. And he did not have access to the information the EEOC recovered that showed discriminatory animus from the “top down” at IBM.

107. Thus, without being able to exercise his right to participate in and benefit from the EEOC process before filing suit, Mr. Rumsey would have been unable to vindicate his rights under the ADEA.

108. The EEOC process also serves another statutory purpose: ensuring that the EEOC attempts to conciliate the claims before the parties expend resources on litigation. *See* 29 U.S.C.

² *See Chandler v. Roudabush*, 425 U.S. 840, 863 n. 39 (1976) (“Prior administrative findings made with respect to an employment discrimination claim may, of course, be admitted as evidence at a federal-sector trial de novo.”) (citing Fed. R. Evid. 803(8)); *Smith v. Mass. Inst. of Tech.*, 877 F.2d 1106, 1112–13 (1st Cir. 1989) (“Our canvass of the other circuits reveals general agreement that the question of admissibility [of a finding of the EEOC] is one for the discretion of the district court.”).

§ 626(d)(2) (EEOC “shall promptly seek to eliminate any alleged unlawful practice by informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion”); *see also Mach Mining, LLC v. E.E.O.C.*, 575 U.S. 480, 486 (2015) (“That language is mandatory, not precatory.”); *Perdue v. Roy Stone Transfer Corp.*, 690 F.2d 1091, 1094 (4th Cir. 1982) (explaining that the requirement that a worker receive a notice of right to sue from the EEOC before filing suit serves the purpose of “forestalling litigation until EEOC has had time to explore the possibility of conciliation”); *Mazurkiewicz v. Clayton Homes, Inc.*, 971 F. Supp. 2d at 689 (S.D. Tex. 2013) (rejecting defendant’s argument that the plaintiff could have filed suit before receiving a notice of right to sue because it would “circumvent the congressional enforcement scheme in which the EEOC is given first crack at resolving employment disputes prior to the filing of a lawsuit”).

109. Here, the conciliation portion of the EEOC investigation began in September 2020, after the EEOC found probable cause to believe that IBM had engaged in discrimination. If Mr. Rumsey had filed in arbitration within 300 days of his termination, he would not have been able to exercise his statutory right to participate in conciliation before filing suit, and Congress’s intention that the EEOC attempt conciliation before a suit is filed would be undermined.

VIII. The 300-Day Deadline in IBM’s Separation Agreement is Unconscionable and thus Invalid.

110. The 300-day filing deadline in the Separation Agreement is also unconscionable under New York law.³

111. The provision is procedurally unconscionable under New York law because it was presented to Mr. Rumsey and other laid off workers on a take-it-or-leave-it basis at a time when

³ IBM’s Separation Agreement states as follows: “Except as otherwise noted, this Agreement will be governed by the substantive laws of New York.” Exhibit 2, p. 3.

they were faced with having just lost their jobs, and because, it is worded in a way that is confusing, difficult to understand, and would not put a reasonable employee with no legal background on notice that it was shortening the statute of limitations within which to file their age discrimination claims. *See People by Abrams v. Two Wheel Corp.*, 71 N.Y.S. 2d 46, 49 (N.Y. 1988) (explaining that procedural unconscionability can include “confusing or hidden language in the written agreement”); *see also Am. Airlines v. Wolens*, 513 U.S. 219, 249 (1995) (O’Connor, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part) (procedural unconscionability not only includes “the use of fine print and convoluted language, but a lack of understanding and inequality of bargaining power”); *Berkson v. Gogo LLC*, 97 F. Supp. 3d 359, 391 (E.D.N.Y. 2015) (explaining that procedural unconscionability includes questions such as, “Did one party adequately explain the content of the agreement to the other?”).

112. And courts have held that a contract that shortens the statute of limitations is substantively unconscionable, particularly when, as here, it forecloses the ability of a worker to participate in and benefit from an administrative agency process. *See, e.g., Ramirez*, 2024 WL 3405593, at *21 (holding that a provision that required filing in arbitration by the deadline for filing suit with an administrative agency was substantively unconscionable because “it potentially deprives . . . employees of meaningful . . . participation” in the administrative process and “may preclude a[n] . . . investigation” by an administrative agency); *see also MacClelland v. Celco Partnership*, 609 F. Supp. 3d 1024, 1035 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (collecting cases holding that statute of limitations-shortening provisions are substantively unconscionable).

IX. No Agreement to Shorten the Deadline for Filing was Ever Formed.

113. Although any 300-day filing deadline is invalid and unenforceable for the reasons described above, IBM cannot show that the requisites for contract formation are met here regarding the filing deadline as interpreted by IBM.

114. Because the language in the filing deadline provision is so opaque and difficult to understand, IBM cannot show that Mr. Rumsey had adequate notice that, by signing the Separation Agreement, he was agreeing to bring any age discrimination claims in arbitration within 300 days of receiving notice of his termination. Thus, no contract as to the statute of limitations was formed. *See D3 Int’l, Inc. v. AGGF Cosmetic Grp. S.p.A.*, 2023 WL 2390552, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 7, 2023) (under New York law, “[t]he fundamental basis of a valid, enforceable contract is a meeting of the minds of the parties, and, if there is no meeting of the minds on all essential terms, there is no contract.”); *166 Mamaroneck Ave. Corp. v. 151 East Post Road Corp.*, 571 N.Y.S.2d 686, 687 (N.Y. 1991) (stating that “if an agreement is not reasonably certain in its material terms, there can be no legally enforceable contract” (cleaned up)).

115. As described above, IBM relies for its 300-day interpretation on a provision stating that a demand for arbitration must be filed “no later than the expiration of the statute of limitations (deadline for filing) that the law prescribes for the claim that you are making, or, if the claim is one which must first be brought before a government agency, no later than the deadline for the filing of such a claim.”

116. There are numerous aspects of that provision that are contradictory or unclear, not the least of which is that, by using the word “or,” the provision appears to give the worker a choice between filing within the statutory limitations period *or* filing within the period within which a claim must be brought with a government agency. Moreover, the agreement does not define whether “the deadline for filing of such a claim” refers to the deadline for filing an

administrative complaint—not usually referred to as a “claim”—or the deadline for filing that claim in court. Thus, this provision is insufficient to put a worker on notice that they are agreeing to a different deadline than the deadline that would apply to their claim if they did not sign the agreement.

117. Moreover, to have notice that they were agreeing to a 300-day deadline specifically, the worker would have to have advanced state-specific legal knowledge to understand what kind of claims must “first be brought before a government agency” and the deadline for filing those claims in their particular state.

118. This confusing language that can be understood only by someone with advanced legal knowledge is particularly insufficient to form an agreement because the OWBPA provides that a waiver of rights under the ADEA is knowing and voluntary only if it is written in language “calculated to be understood” by the laid-off worker and if it “specifically refers to rights or claims arising under this chapter.” 29 U.S.C. 626(f)(1)(A)-(B). The language in the filing deadline provision here falls far short of meeting the common law standard for notice, let alone the more stringent standard under the OWBPA.

REQUEST FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

119. Plaintiff repeats the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

120. This is an action for a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. § 2201-02.

121. An actual and justiciable controversy exists between Mr. Rumsey and IBM regarding whether Mr. Rumsey’s arbitration demand is timely.

122. IBM’s 300-day deadline for filing an arbitration demand is invalid because it impermissibly waives Mr. Rumsey’s substantive statutory rights under the ADEA or,

alternatively, prevents Mr. Rumsey from effectively vindicating his statutory rights under the ADEA.

123. Alternatively, IBM's filing deadline provision is unconscionable because it was presented on a take-it-or-leave-it basis and written in opaque language, and because it prevents Mr. Rumsey from meaningfully participating in the EEOC's investigation of his claims. Alternatively, the filing deadline provision was never formed because it was written in contradictory and opaque language that required legal expertise to parse and failed to put Mr. Rumsey on notice that he was agreeing to a deadline different from the statute of limitations that would normally apply to his age discrimination claim under the ADEA.

124. As a result, the filing deadline in the Separation Agreement cannot bar Mr. Rumsey's ADEA claims, which were filed within 90 days of receiving a notice of right to sue from the EEOC.

Wherefore, Plaintiff requests that the Court grant the following relief:

- (a) Declare that the 300-day filing deadline in the Separation Agreement is invalid or unenforceable and that the applicable statute of limitations is the 90-day deadline in the ADEA, or, alternatively, that Plaintiff's claims are timely under the terms of the Separation Agreement;
- (b) Enjoin IBM from attempting to enforce the purported 300-day filing deadline in the Separation Agreement against Plaintiff;
- (c) Award Plaintiff full costs and reasonable attorney's fees; and
- (d) Award such further relief as is deemed appropriate.

Date: August 23, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

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