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10	Attorneys for Plaintiff JANE ROE	
12	SUPERIOR COURT OF TH	IE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
13	FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
14	JANE ROE, an individual,	[Filed under Fictitious Name]
15	Plaintiff,	CASE NO.:
		COMPLAINT FOR:
16	VS.	
17 18	ZENDESK, INC., a Delaware corporation; MATTHEW INGEBRIGTSEN, an individual; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,	 Pregnancy / Gender Discrimination in Violation of FEHA (Cal. Gov. Code § 12940);
19	Defendants.	2. Pregnancy / Gender Harassment in Violation of FEHA (Cal. Gov. Code §
20		12940); 3. Failure to Take All Reasonable Steps
21		Necessary to Prevent Harassment and Discrimination in Violation of FEHA (Cal.
22		Gov. Code § 12940); 4. Retaliation in Violation of FEHA (Cal. Gov. Code § 12940);
23		5. Violation of Cal. Family Rights Act (Cal.
24		Gov. Code § 12945.2); 6. Negligent Hiring, Supervision, and/or Retention;
25		7. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress;
26		8. Unfair Business Practices Warranting Injunctive Relief (Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code
27		§ 17200)
28		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiff JANE ROE ("PLAINTIFF"), an individual, demanding a jury trial, brings this action against Defendants ZENDSEK, INC., a Delaware corporation; MATTHEW INGEBRIGTSEN ("INGEBRIGTSEN"), an individual; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (collectively, "DEFENDANTS"), to remedy DEFENDANTS' employment practices and policies of pregnancy harassment, pregnancy / gender discrimination, retaliation, failure to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination and harassment, negligent hiring, supervision or retention, violation of California Family Rights Act, intentional infliction of emotional distress, unfair business practices, and other unlawful and tortious conduct. PLAINTIFF seeks compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, attorneys' fees, and costs.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction in this matter because PLAINTIFF is a resident and a citizen of the State of California and DEFENDANTS are residents and citizens of, and/or regularly conduct business in, the State of California. Further, no federal question is at issue, because the claims are based solely on California law.
- 3. Venue is proper in the City and County of San Francisco, California because PLAINTIFF performed work for DEFENDANTS in the City and County of San Francisco, DEFENDANT ZENDESK is headquartered in the City and County of San Francisco, and DEFENDANTS' unlawful actions and omissions, set forth herein, occurred in the City and County of San Francisco.

PLAINTIFF

4. PLAINTIFF is a female resident and citizen of the State of California. PLAINTIFF has been employed by DEFENDANTS in the County of Los Angeles since about November 2014.

DEFENDANTS

5. On information and belief, PLAINTIFF alleges that Defendant ZENDESK, INC. is, and at all relevant times was, a Delaware corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. PLAINTIFF is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that ZENDESK, INC. is authorized to conduct business in the State of California and does conduct

business in the State of California. Specifically, upon information and belief, ZENDESK, INC. maintains offices and facilities and conducts business in the City and County of San Francisco

- 6. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant INGEBRIGTSEN is a male resident and citizen of the State of California. At all times relevant herein, INGEBRIGTSEN was an employee of DEFENDANTS. Additionally, INGEBRIGTSEN acted within the course and scope of his employment and/or as an agent of DEFENDANTS during the events described herein, unless alleged otherwise.
- 7. The true names and capacities of Defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are unknown to PLAINTIFF at this time, and PLAINTIFF therefore sues such Defendants under fictitious names. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that each Defendant designated as a DOE is responsible in some manner for the events and happenings referred to herein, and legally caused the injuries and damages alleged in this Complaint. PLAINTIFF will seek leave of the court to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained.
- 8. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, each of the DEFENDANTS was the agent, servant and employee, client, coventurer and/or co-conspirator of each of the remaining DEFENDANTS, and was at all times herein mentioned, acting within the course, scope, purpose, consent, knowledge, ratification, and authorization of such agency, employment, services, joint venture, and conspiracy.
- 9. Whenever reference is made in this complaint to any act or failure to act by a DEFENDANT or DEFENDANTS, such allegations and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly, and severally. Whenever reference is made to individuals who are not named as PLAINTIFF or DEFENDANTS in this complaint, but who were employees/agents of DEFENDANTS, such individuals acted on behalf of DEFENDANTS within the course and scope of their employment.
- 10. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all relevant times herein DEFENDANTS, and/or their agents/employees, knew or reasonably should have known that unless they intervened to protect PLAINTIFF, and to adequately supervise, prohibit, control, regulate, discipline, and/or otherwise penalize the conduct of the employees of DEFENDANTS, as

e. "This role just isn't going to fit for some people."

PLAINTIFF.

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f. "I'm going to tell my wife to have a 4th baby so I can get 6 months off."

- g. "If you were only gone for three weeks, you could keep your territory."
- h. When PLAINTIFF indicated that she intended to return to work after her maternity leave, INGEBRIGTSEN responded, "You'd be surprised at the people who don't come back from maternity leave."
- 15. PLAINTIFF complained about these harassing remarks about her gender and pregnancy—and the insinuations that she could not adequately perform her duties as an Account Executive while pregnant—to Aaron Schilke, her new director. However, Mr. Schilke failed to take any action to ensure INGEBRIGTSEN's harassing and discriminatory conduct toward PLAINTIFF stopped immediately. Mr. Schilke simply responded: "Matt just needed coaching, and we'd find a place for you upon my return." However, INGEBRIGTSEN's harassing and discriminatory conduct toward PLAINTIFF continued unabated, and DEFENDANTS failed to offer PLAINTIFF a comparable position upon her return from maternity leave.
- 16. Right after PLAINTIFF informed INGEBRIGTSEN that she was pregnant, and intended to take parental leave, in January 2020, INGEBRIGTSEN told PLAINTIFF that she had to forfeit the accounts she had been permitted to keep outside of her geographic territory after transitioning to the EAE sales team and all of her other accounts. INGEBRIGTSEN then interviewed and hired a replacement for PLAINTIFF without her knowledge. PLAINTIFF's replacement was a young male who was told during the interview process that he would take over all of PLAINTIFF's territory and all accounts, and could retain them even upon her return from maternity leave. INGEBRIGTSEN directed PLAINTIFF to transition all of her large accounts to her male replacement before taking her maternity leave, while she was expected to continue working on deals and trying to close her current opportunities. PLAINTIFF's replacement was permitted to keep all of PLAINTIFF's accounts even though he has less experience in an Account Executive role than PLAINTIFF.
- 17. Men working for DEFENDANTS do not suffer these same indignities. A male counterpart of PLAITNIFF who worked in the same position, but left DEFENDANTS for a competitor in 2020 and returned several months later, was permitted to return to handle the same accounts he had before leaving the company, got a pay raise, and was promoted and given a Senior

title. PLAINTIFF questioned INGEBRIGTSEN and other managers about why she was not similarly permitted to return to her accounts after returning from maternity leave. Rather than addressing this shocking disparity in treatment, INGEBRIGTSEN and several other managers and colleagues responded that this male counterpart was just part of the "boys club" and that DEFENDANTS would not do the same for her. Even worse, another male colleague of PLAINTIFF went on paternity leave around the same time when PLAINTIFF took her maternity leave, but DEFENDANTS kept his territory and accounts on hold for him and he was permitted to return to his accounts when he returned from paternity leave.

- 18. PLAINTIFF also requested to take part in the sales team Rising Star program, which was launched in the summer of 2020 and is required for the management track which PLAINTIFF intended to pursue. However, PLAINTIFF was informed by INGEBRIGTSEN that she could not participate in the Rising Star program because she was on maternity leave and would need to wait until the 2021 session to join, though he informed PLAINTIFF at the same time that she would have been accepted into this program if she did not take maternity leave.
- 19. Since PLAINTIFF was not permitted to return to her accounts and territory when she sought to return from maternity leave in October 2020, and her less-experienced male replacement kept her territory and all accounts she had acquired outside of her former territory, there was no territory for PLAINTIFF to work on when she returned to work. There was no option for PLAINTIFF but to interview for another position within the company, which PLAINTIFF was informed by the hiring manager would be at the same pay scale as her position at DEFENDANTS before her maternity leave. However, this proved false.
- 20. PLAINTIFF was only offered a position that was significantly lower paid in terms of base salary, commission, and other forms of compensation. The base salary offered to PLAINTIFF was \$50,000.00 lower than her prior salary and was additionally capped with respect to commission compensation, resulting in pay that was approximately \$200,000 lower than PLAINTIFF earned in the years prior. To make matters worse, PLAINTIFF was informed that she would no longer be eligible for annual equity in her new position, which resulted in PLAINTIFF being demoted from the position she had before taking maternity leave. PLAINTIFF was not even

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paid the equity to which she was entitled in her prior Account Executive position in early 2020, though she had completed the entire year in the Account Executive role.

- 21. Moreover, even after PLAINTIFF returned from her maternity leave in late 2020, INGEBRIGTSEN continued to make harassing remarks regarding PLAINTIFF's gender, pregnancy, and maternity leave. For instance, INGEBRIGTSEN stated on a team Zoom videoconference: "We call your baby the million-dollar baby because you lost out on a million dollars of wages since you took a full maternity leave." PLAINTIFF was horrified and deeply upset by this comment, which made PLAITNIFF feel that INGEBRIGTSEN sought to make her feel ashamed and guilty for her childbirth and maternity leave, and depriving her family of a million dollars of income from a deal on one of her accounts.
- 22. INGEBRIGTSEN also sought to exclude PLAINTIFF from team activities, excluding PLAINTIFF from the Enterprise Sales Holiday party invite list after PLAINTIFF returned from maternity leave.
- 23. PLAINTIFF began suffering from depression, anxiety, fear, and trouble sleeping, among other emotional distress symptoms as a result of the harassment, discrimination, and retaliation she has experienced on the basis of her gender and pregnancy and for taking protected leave under the California Family Rights Act ("CFRA").
- 24. As a result, PLAINTIFF submitted a complaint of gender and pregnancy discrimination and harassment and retaliation for taking of job-protected leave for her pregnancy to Human Resources. In her written complaint to Human Resources and in her meeting with Ms. Cottrell regarding the complaint, PLAINTIFF implored DEFENDANTS to take remedial action to restore her to her former Account Executive position pay scale, at which she was a top performer before her demotion, and to take all reasonable steps to prevent gender and pregnancy harassment and discrimination from taking place. However, DEFENDANTS failed to take any action following PLAINTIFF's complaint and chose to sweep PLAINTIFF's pleas under the rug.
- 25. During her meeting with Ms. Cottrell, Ms. Cottrell told PLAINTIFF that it was on PLAITNIFF to prove her allegations "beyond a reasonable doubt" and that she did not believe PLAINTIFF met this (artificially-high) standard despite the fact that there are not only Slack

messages, but also witnesses to INGEBRIGTSEN's conduct, including his offensive comment that she had a "million dollar baby" because having a child was going to cost her so much. INGEBRIGTSEN's harassing comment is proving strangely prophetic—having a child will in fact cost PLAINTIFF well in excess of a million dollars. The men working for DEFENDANTS do not experience similar losses when they take leaves.

- 26. After reviewing PLAINTIFF's complaint and screenshots of conversations with INGEBRIGTSEN, Cottrell told her that DEFENDANTS "can only partially support [her] claims", but chose not to correct any of them. Ms. Cottrell further acknowledged that DEFENDANTS have a 16-week parental leave offering. The policy states females must take this time all at once, but the males (non-primary caregiver) can split this leave.
- 27. PLAINTIFF subsequently learned that DEFENDANTS rehired another male employee, who left in November 2020, who was given his prior accounts and retained a senior title. Just like the previous rehire of a male employee, he was able to quit, be rehired, and still get back his book of business, while PLAINTIFF had to forfeit hers because of her maternity leave. PLAINTIFF was not only employed in her position for a significantly longer tenure than both of these male employees, but she also outperformed them in her quota attainment.
- 28. DEFENDANTS failed to take immediate and corrective action necessary to ensure that INGEBRIGTSEN's harassing and discriminatory conduct ceased and that PLAINTIFF would not be subjected to further harassment and discrimination. Instead, DEFENDANTS retaliated against PLAINTIFF because of her harassment and discrimination complaints and for taking job-protected CFRA leave by, among other things, demoting her, failing to allow PLAINTIFF to return to her prior position, and significantly cutting PLAINTIFF's salary while not retaliating against similarly-situated men for taking leave.
- 29. DEFENDANTS knew, or should have known, that DEFENDANTS' conduct constituted a continuous pattern of harassment and retaliation for taking protected CFRA leave and reporting discrimination and harassment, but failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent or to correct the ongoing unlawful behavior.
 - 30. PLAINTIFF is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that

- 37. At all relevant times, California Government Code § 12940 provided that "[i]t is an unlawful employment practice, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification, or, except where based upon applicable security regulations established by the United States or the State of California:... (a) [f]or an employer or . . . any other person, because of . . . sex . . . to discharge the person from employment ... or to discriminate against the person in compensation or in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment."
- 38. PLAINTIFF is a female person and, therefore, a member of a protected class within the meaning of the aforementioned Government Code sections. During the course of PLAINTIFF's employment, as alleged above, DEFENDANTS committed discriminatory acts on the basis of PLAINTIFF's sex or pregnancy, among other things.
- 39. PLAINTIFF believes, and thereon alleges, that her sex or pregnancy was a substantial motivating factor in DEFENDANTS' wrongful employment actions and practices, including but not limited to failing to respond to PLAINTIFF's complaints of harassment or to take appropriate corrective action, and demoting PLAINTIFF from her position and substantially decreasing her pay for pretextual reasons. DEFENDANTS took no action against Defendant INGEBRIGTSEN for his harassing and discriminatory conduct toward PLAINTIFF, and instead created pretextual reasons for PLAINTIFF's demotion. Such discrimination is in violation of Government Code § 12940(a) and has resulted in damage and injury to PLAINTIFF as alleged herein.
- 40. In perpetrating the above-described actions, DEFENDANTS, directly and through their agents and supervisors, discriminated against PLAINTIFF on the basis of her sex or pregnancy, and demoted her and decreased her pay substantially because of her sex or pregnancy, in violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code § 12940(a). DEFENDANTS knew or should have known of the discriminatory conduct toward PLAINTIFF and failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.
- 41. PLAINTIFF has timely filed a complaint against DEFENDANTS with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and has received a Right to Sue letter.
 - 42. While serving as a supervisor for Defendant ZENDESK, INC., INGEBRIGTSEN

harassed and discriminated against PLAINTIFF by engaging in severe and/or pervasive conduct that created a hostile work environment on the basis of PLAINTIFF's sex.

- 43. DEFENDANTS knew, or should have known, of INGEBRIGTSEN's conduct and failed to properly investigate, reprimand, terminate, or take an appropriate disciplinary action against INGEBRIGTSEN for his egregious conduct, thereby ratifying his actions.
- 44. As a proximate result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, PLAINTIFF has suffered monetary damages, humiliation, mental anguish, and physical and emotional distress, in an amount subject to proof at trial. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages together with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.
- 45. By engaging in the aforementioned unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, DEFENDANTS intended to cause injury to PLAINTIFF. DEFENDANTS' conduct was reckless, malicious, and despicable, and was carried on with a conscious and willful disregard of the rights and safety of others. Therefore, an award of punitive damages, sufficient to punish DEFENDANTS and to serve as an example to deter DEFENDANTS from similar conduct in the future, should be made. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages to be determined at trial. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages together with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288 and/or any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.
- 46. Additionally, PLAINTIFF seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs against DEFENDANTS pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Pregnancy / Gender Harassment

[Cal. Gov't Code § 12940(j)]

(Against all DEFENDANTS)

- 47. PLAINTIFF hereby incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 to 46 as if fully set forth herein.
- 48. At all relevant times herein, California Government Code § 12940 was in full force and effect and was binding on DEFENDANTS.

- 49. At all relevant times, California Government Code § 12940 provided that "[i]t is an unlawful employment practice, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification, or, except where based upon applicable security regulations established by the United States or the State of California:... (j) [f]or an employer or ... any other person, because of ... sex ... to harass an employee... or a person providing services pursuant to a contract. Harassment of an employee... or a person providing services pursuant to a contract by an employee, other than an agent or supervisor, shall be unlawful if the entity, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of this conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action."
- 50. As set forth above, Defendants acts and omissions constitute violations of California Government Code § 12940. In perpetrating the above-described actions, DEFENDANTS, directly and through their agents and supervisors, harassed PLAINTIFF on the basis of her sex and/or pregnancy. Plaintiff has timely filed a complaint against Defendants with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and has received a right to sue letter.
- 51. While serving as a supervisor for Defendant ZENDESK, INC., INGEBRIGTSEN harassed PLAINTIFF by engaging in severe and/or pervasive conduct that created a hostile work environment on the basis of PLAINTIFF's sex and pregnancy.
- 52. DEFENDANTS knew, or should have known, of INGEBRIGTSEN's conduct and failed to properly investigate, reprimand, terminate, or take an appropriate disciplinary action against INGEBRIGTSEN for his egregious conduct, thereby ratifying his actions.
- 53. As a proximate result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, PLAINTIFF has suffered monetary damages, humiliation, mental anguish, and physical and emotional distress, in an amount subject to proof at trial. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages together with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.
- 54. By engaging in the aforementioned unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, DEFENDANTS intended to cause injury to PLAINTIFF. DEFENDANTS' conduct was reckless, malicious, and despicable, and was carried on with a conscious and willful disregard of the rights and safety of others. Therefore, an award of punitive damages, sufficient to punish DEFENDANTS

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DEFENDANTS engaged in the aforementioned unlawful acts, practices, and

omissions alleged herein, and by ratifying such acts, engaged in intentional, reckless, willful, oppressive, and malicious conduct; acted with willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF's rights, welfare, and safety; and caused great physical and emotional harm to PLAINTIFF. Therefore, an award of punitive damages, sufficient to punish DEFENDANTS and to serve as an example to deter them from similar conduct in the future, should be made. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages to be determined at trial. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages together with pre-judgment interest thereon pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.

61. PLAINTIFF will also seek the costs and expenses of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and California Public Policy.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Retaliation

[Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(h)]

(Against Defendant ZENDESK, INC. and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive)

- 62. Plaintiff incorporates herein by specific reference, as though fully set forth, the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 61.
- 63. At all relevant times herein, the Fair Employment and Housing Act was in full force and effect and was binding on DEFENDANTS. At all relevant times, California Government Code § 12940 provided that "[i]t is an unlawful employment practice . . . (h) [f]or any employer . . . or person to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person because the person has opposed any practices forbidden under this or because the person has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under this part."
- 64. As set forth above, DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions constitute violations of California Government Code § 12940. PLAINTIFF has timely filed a complaint of pregnancy harassment, discrimination, retaliation, and failure to take all reasonable steps to prevent harassment and discrimination against DEFENDANTS with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("FEHA") and has received a Right to Sue letter.

- 65. DEFENDANTS engaged in the aforementioned unlawful acts, practices and omissions alleged herein, and by ratifying such acts, engaged in intentional, reckless and willful, oppressive and malicious conduct, acted with willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF's rights, welfare and safety, and caused great physical and emotional harm to PLAINTIFF.
- 66. PLAINTIFF complained to DEFENDANTS' Human Resources that she had suffered from pregnancy discrimination and harassment during her employment with DEFENDANTS. The DEFENDANTS failed to take immediate and appropriate corrective action in response to PLAINTIFF's complaint. The discriminatory and harassing conduct PLAINTIFF has had to endure was sufficiently severe and/or pervasive as to alter the conditions of PLAINTIFF's employment and to create a hostile, intimidating, and/or abusive work environment. DEFENDANTS permitted such a hostile work environment to exist by failing to immediately and appropriately respond to PLAINTIFF's complaint regarding pregnancy discrimination and harassment.
- 67. As a proximate result of the DEFENDANTS' unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, PLAINTIFF has suffered monetary damages, humiliation, mental anguish, and physical and emotional distress, in an amount subject to proof at trial. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages together with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.
- 68. DEFENDANTS acted oppressively, fraudulently, and maliciously, in willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF's rights, and with the intention of causing or in reckless disregard of the probability of causing injury and emotional distress to PLAINTIFF when they failed to fully and fairly investigate PLAINTIFF's complaints; and failed to hold INGEBRIGTSEN accountable for his actions, and in so doing approved and ratified his actions in conscious disregard of the harm caused to PLAINTIFF.
- 69. DEFENDANTS engaged in the aforementioned unlawful acts, practices and omissions alleged herein, and by ratifying such acts, engaged in intentional, reckless and willful, oppressive and malicious conduct, acted with willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF's rights, welfare and safety, and caused great physical and emotional harm to PLAINTIFF. Therefore,

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PLAINTIFF has timely filed a complaint with the California Department of Fair

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Employment and Housing and has received a Right to Sue letter.

- As a proximate result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, PLAINTIFF has suffered monetary damages, humiliation, mental anguish, and physical and emotional distress, in an amount subject to proof at trial. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages together with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.
- 77. By engaging in the aforementioned unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, and by ratifying such acts, practices, and omissions, Defendants intended to cause injury to Plaintiff. Defendants' conduct was reckless, malicious, and despicable, and was carried out with a conscious and willful disregard of the rights and safety of others. Therefore, Plaintiff seeks an award of punitive damages, sufficient to punish Defendants and to serve as an example to deter similar conduct in the future, in an amount according to proof at trial, together with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.
- 78. Additionally, Plaintiff seeks an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs against Defendants and each of them, pursuant to the CFRA.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Hiring, Supervision, and/or Retention

(Against Defendant ZENDESK, INC. and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive)

- 79. PLAINTIFF incorporates herein by specific reference, as though fully set forth, the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 78.
- 80. As alleged above, Defendant INGEBRIGTSEN was incompetent and unfit to perform the work for which he was hired or employed.
- 81. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that DEFENDANTS knew or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known that the employees, including, but not limited to Defendant INGEBRIGTSEN, who committed the discriminatory, harassing, and retaliatory acts alleged above, were incompetent and unfit to perform the duties for which they were hired, and that an undue risk to persons such as PLAINTIFF would exist because of their

managerial employee of DEFENDANT ZENDESK, INC. and DOES 1 through 50, such that the

DEFENDANT ZENDESK, INC. and DOES 1 through 50 are liable for INGEBRIGTSEN's conduct. DEFENDANTS and DOES 1 through 50 knew, or should have known, of INGEBRIGTSEN's conduct and failed to properly investigate, reprimand, terminate, or take an appropriate disciplinary action against INGEBRIGTSEN for his egregious conduct, thereby ratifying his actions.

- 88. INGEBRIGTSEN's conduct, as set forth above, was outrageous in that it was so extreme as to exceed all bounds of decency. Further, DEFENDANTS' conduct would be regarded by any reasonable person as intolerable in a civilized community.
- 89. By engaging in the aforementioned conduct, INGEBRIGTSEN abused his position of authority as a supervisor/manager and knew that his conduct would likely result in harm due to mental distress.
- 90. On information and belief, PLAINTIFF alleges that INGEBRIGTSEN acted with the intent to cause PLAINTIFF emotional distress or, at minimum, acted with reckless disregard of the probability that PLAINTIFF would suffer emotional distress.
- 91. By committing the outrageous and malicious acts and omissions alleged herein, DEFENDANTS knew, or should have known, that such conduct would result in PLAINTIFF's severe emotional distress. Moreover, DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions were perpetrated with the intent of inflicting humiliation, mental anguish, and severe emotional distress upon PLAINTIFF.
- 92. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful acts, practices, and omissions, PLAINTIFF has suffered severe emotional distress, in an amount subject to proof at trial. PLAINTIFF claims such amount as damages together with prejudgment interest thereon pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest.
- 93. DEFENDANTS engaged in the aforementioned unlawful acts, practices, and omissions and/or ratified such acts, practices, and omissions. In doing so, DEFENDANTS engaged in intentional, reckless, willful, oppressive, and malicious conduct, acted with willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF's rights, welfare, and safety, and caused great physical and/or emotional harm to PLAINTIFF. Therefore, an award of punitive damages, sufficient to punish DEFENDANTS

1	and to deter them and others from similar conduct in the future, is appropriate. PLAINTIFF claims	
2	such amount as damages to be determined at trial.	
3	EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION	
4	Unfair and Unlawful Business Practices	
5	[Cal. Business & Professions Code § 17200]	
6	(Against DEFENDANTS)	
7	94. PLAINTIFF incorporates herein by specific reference, as though fully set forth, the	
8	allegations in paragraphs 1 through 93.	
9	95. Each and every one of DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions in violation of the	
10	California Fair Employment and Housing Act constitutes an unfair and unlawful business practice	
11	under Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.	
12	96. DEFENDANTS' violations of California discrimination laws constitute a business	
13	practices because DEFENDANTS' aforementioned acts and omissions were done repeatedly over	
14	a significant period of time, and in a systematic manner, to the detriment of PLAINTIFF and other	
15	employees.	
16	97. As a result of DEFENDANTS' unfair and unlawful business practices,	
17	DEFENDANTS have reaped unfair and illegal profits at the expense of PLAINTIFF and members	
18	of the public. DEFENDANTS should be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains and to restore them	
19	to PLAINTIFF.	
20	98. DEFENDANTS' unfair and unlawful business practices entitle PLAINTIFF to seek	
21	preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, including but not limited to orders that DEFENDANTS	
22	account for, disgorge, and restore to PLAINTIFF the wages and other compensation unlawfully	
23	withheld from her. PLAINTIFF is entitled to restitution of all monies to be disgorged from	
24	DEFENDANTS in an amount according to proof at the time of trial, but in excess of the jurisdiction	
25	of this court.	
26	PRAYER FOR RELIEF	
27	WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against DEFENDANTS as follows:	
28	1. For compensatory damages on PLAINTIFF's economic losses, deprivation of civil	

rights, humiliation, physical anguish, and mental and emotional distress; 1 For injunctive relief permanently enjoining DEFENDANTS and their agents, 2 3 employees, and successors, and all persons in active conduct or participation with DEFENDANTS from engaging in discriminatory and harassing practices; 4 5 3. For an award of punitive and exemplary damages on each cause of action as permitted by law; 6 5. For interest accrued to date pursuant to Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other 7 8 applicable provision providing for prejudgment interest; 9 6. For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses, pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code § 12965(b), and all other 10 applicable statutes providing for attorneys' fees and costs; 11 7. Permanently enjoin DEFENDANTS and their agents, employees, and successors, 12 13 and all persons in active conduct or participation with DEFENDANTS from engaging in discriminatory and harassing practices, and from engaging in the unlawful business practices 14 complained of herein, including but not limited accounting for, disgorging, and restoring to 15 PLAINTIFF the wages and other compensation unlawfully withheld from her; and 16 8. For such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper. 17 18 DATED: September 20, 2021 19 Respectfully submitted, MATERN LAW GROUP, PC 20 21 By: 22 23 JOSHUA D. BOXER IRINA A. KIRNOSOVA 24 Attorneys for Plaintiff JANE ROE 25 26 27 28

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL PLAINTIFF hereby demands a jury trial with respect to all issues triable of right by jury. DATED: September 20, 2021 Respectfully submitted, MATERN LAW GROUP, PC By: JOSHUA D. BOXER IRINA A. KIRNOSOVA Attorneys for Plaintiff JANE ROE