



**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
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COMPLAINT

ELLEN PAO VS. KLEINER PERKINS CAUFIELD & BYERS LLC et al

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RUDY EXELROD ZIEFF & LOWE LLP
351 CALIFORNIA STREET, SUITE 700
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104
PH (415) 434-9800 | FX (415) 434-0513 | www.rezlaw.com

ALAN B. EXELROD (SBN: 50467)
DAVID A. LOWE (SBN: 178811)
JOHN T. MULLAN (SBN: 221149)
RUDY, EXELROD, ZIEFF & LOWE, L.L.P.
351 California Street, Suite 700
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 434-9800
Facsimile: (415) 434-0513
abe@rezlaw.com
dal@rezlaw.com
jtm@rezlaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ELLEN PAO,

Plaintiff,

vs.

KLEINER PERKINS CAUFIELD &
BYERS LLC AND DOES 1-20.

Defendants.

Case No. CGC-12-520719

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Complaint Filed: May 10, 2012

Plaintiff complains and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Ellen Pao is an accomplished venture capital professional at Defendant Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, LLC ("KPCB"). This case concerns KPCB's discriminatory treatment of Plaintiff and other female employees, specifically in advancement and compensation, because of their gender. Moreover, Plaintiff experienced continuing retaliation after she complained about sexual harassment to the highest level of management of KPCB. KPCB violated its obligation to take all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination and retaliation from occurring.

FILED
San Francisco County Superior Court

OCT 16 2013

CLERK OF THE COURT

BY: Chamela Jones
Deputy Clerk

PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

2. Plaintiff is an employee of KPCB. She has worked for KPCB in San Francisco County, California and resides in San Francisco County. She meets with companies that KPCB has funded or considers funding and with entrepreneurs and executives in San Francisco County, and she works from her home in the evenings and weekends.

3. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that KPCB is a corporation doing business in San Francisco County, California and at relevant times has had an office in San Francisco County at which Plaintiff has at times worked. KPCB funds companies in San Francisco County and frequently hosts events for entrepreneurs in San Francisco County.

4. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each defendant named herein Does 1 through 20, inclusive, was, at all times relevant to this action, the agent, employee, or joint venturer of the remaining defendants and was acting within the course and scope of that relationship. The true names and capacities of the defendants named herein Does 1 through 20, inclusive, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, are unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such defendants by fictitious names pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to show such true names and capacities of Does 1 through 20, inclusive, when they have been determined.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

5. Plaintiff is a graduate of Princeton University with a degree in Electrical Engineering and a certificate from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Following her undergraduate education, she received a Juris Doctor degree from Harvard Law School with honors. She then worked as a lawyer at Cravath, Swaine & Moore. After Cravath, she entered Harvard Business School and graduated with a Masters of Business Administration degree with distinction. Following her graduation from business school, she worked at technology-related firms, including Microsoft Corporation, Tellme Networks, Danger Research and BEA Systems, Inc., for seven years with increasing responsibility. She is also a member of the 2007 class of Henry Crown Fellows at the Aspen Institute.

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6. KPCB is a venture capital firm. It raises funds from institutional investors, wealthy individuals and its own employees, and invests the money in technology companies. It invests amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$50,000,000 and sometimes more in companies to help fund their growth. Its investments include Google Inc., Facebook Inc. and Genentech. KPCB also provides strategic advice and a network of relationships to the companies it supports, and KPCB employees usually hold seats on the Boards of Directors of its companies. KPCB invests in companies in the digital technology, greentech, and life sciences sectors. When these companies generate returns by being acquired, by going public and issuing stock or by distributing gains, KPCB generates returns for itself and the investors from whom it raised funds. KPCB is headed by Managing Partners, who manage the firm, including its investment team of Senior Partners and Junior Partners.

7. In February 2005 KPCB was seeking to hire a Chief of Staff for John Doerr, one of the Managing Partners. Plaintiff applied for the position and was hired in June 2005 after an extensive interview process. Her title was Junior Partner, and initial job responsibilities were to manage projects and new initiatives of Mr. Doerr, to identify potential digital technology investments for KPCB to fund, to interview executives, to help raise financings, to serve as a board observer, to help write Mr. Doerr's speeches and articles, and to support firm activities. She was told if she was successful in this role, she would move to a full-time investing role after three years.

8. In February 2006 Plaintiff and another Junior Partner, Ajit Nazre, went on a business trip to Germany. Mr. Nazre had the same job title as Plaintiff, but had been with the firm since 2003, two years longer than Plaintiff, and directed some of her work, including the Germany trip. Mr. Nazre made inappropriate sexual approaches to Plaintiff on that trip. She rebuffed his advances. Mr. Nazre responded to her rebuff of his advances by becoming brusque and distant. He also had strong influence over how other partners at the firm would view Plaintiff, specifically Ray Lane, a Managing Partner and Mr. Nazre's sponsor and mentor. From March to October 2006, Mr. Nazre continued to pressure Plaintiff to have a sexual relationship with him. Mr. Nazre falsely told her that his wife had left him. When Plaintiff refused his

1 advances, Mr. Nazre engaged in offensive, obstructionist and difficult behavior toward Plaintiff.
2 Plaintiff eventually succumbed to Mr. Nazre's insistence on sexual relations on two or three
3 occasions. In October 2006 Plaintiff informed Mr. Nazre that she would no longer have a
4 personal relationship with him. Mr. Nazre started a consistent pattern of retaliation against her.

5 9. Over the course of more than five years, Mr. Nazre engaged in retaliation against
6 Plaintiff. He excluded her from numerous business meetings. He removed her from business
7 email discussions where she had initially been included. He failed to share information required
8 for her job. He prevented her from interviewing potential new employees. In one case, Mr.
9 Nazre approached the CEO of a company sponsored by Plaintiff and asked the CEO to join the
10 board of a different company sponsored by Mr. Nazre. Mr. Nazre failed to consult or inform
11 Plaintiff. When Plaintiff reported Mr. Nazre's actions, she was told that it was unfair, that it
12 would never have happened to a male partner, but that she should just accept it.

13 10. For Valentine's Day 2007 Senior Partner Randy Komisar came into Plaintiff's
14 office and gave her a book entitled "The Book of Longing" by Leonard Cohen, inscribed with a
15 handwritten note from Mr. Komisar to Plaintiff. The book contains many sexual drawings and
16 poems with strong sexual content. At about the same time, Mr. Komisar asked Plaintiff out to a
17 Saturday night dinner, telling Plaintiff that his wife would be out of town. Plaintiff turned down
18 his offer of dinner. Plaintiff considered the book and the one-on-one, weekend-night dinner
19 invitation to be inappropriate in the workplace.

20 11. Upon information and belief, at least three administrative assistants complained
21 that they were being harassed or discriminated against by KPCB partners in May 2007. After
22 hearing of these complaints, Plaintiff expressed concern and warned KPCB's Chief Operating
23 Officer about Mr. Nazre with the intent of helping the firm avoid future problems. KPCB
24 engaged an outside investigator in response to the complaints of the administrative assistants.
25 The investigator interviewed Plaintiff, but did not ask any questions related to inappropriate
26 behavior by Mr. Nazre.

27 12. In late June 2007 Plaintiff reported Mr. Nazre's sexual harassment and retaliatory
28 behavior to two Managing Partners, Ted Schlein and Ray Lane, and to a Senior Partner, Juliet de

1 Baubigny. After weeks without a response, Plaintiff told John Doerr about Mr. Nazre's
2 inappropriate behavior. Plaintiff also told Mr. Doerr that Randy Komisar had given her a book
3 with sexualized content and had asked her out to dinner, and that she found this behavior
4 inappropriate. She requested that the firm provide sexual harassment training as required by law.

5 13. Upon information and belief, Ray Lane and John Doerr discussed how to respond
6 to Plaintiff. Ray Lane met with Plaintiff. While acknowledging that Mr. Nazre's behavior was
7 inappropriate, Mr. Lane pressured Plaintiff to drop the matter because of Mr. Lane's close ties
8 with and mentorship of Mr. Nazre. Though Plaintiff had formally complained about Mr. Nazre's
9 behavior, Mr. Lane encouraged Plaintiff to engage in a personal relationship with Mr. Nazre and
10 even to marry him. Mr. Lane said, however, that in such case, either Plaintiff or Mr. Nazre
11 would have to leave the firm because two spouses could not work together at KPCB. Mr. Lane
12 said he and Mr. Nazre had discussed Plaintiff's report of sexual harassment.

13 14. KPCB was aware of and did not take reasonable steps to prevent retaliation and
14 gender discrimination. KPCB management was aware of and did not prevent Mr. Nazre from
15 engaging in repeated retaliatory behavior for nearly five years. Following her formal complaint
16 described above, Ray Lane insisted that Plaintiff have a one-on-one lunch with Mr. Nazre outside
17 the office to discuss their relationship. Plaintiff saw no choice but to comply with the demand of
18 a Managing Partner. Unsurprisingly, Mr. Nazre made inappropriate comments and engaged in
19 unprofessional behavior, and seemed to be empowered by KPCB to further retaliate against her.

20 15. In early December 2007, Plaintiff reported Mr. Nazre's continuing retaliatory acts
21 to Ted Schlein and John Doerr and asked for their help to find a solution. She received no
22 response. Instead, a few weeks later, Mr. Nazre was promoted from Junior Partner to Senior
23 Partner. This promotion made Mr. Nazre a Senior Partner in the Greentech Group where
24 Plaintiff worked and gave him more direct control over her.

25 16. In early January 2008, KPCB retaliated against Plaintiff for her complaints by first
26 requesting that Plaintiff change the location of her office -- from the central corridor near John
27 Doerr to the back annex of the building in a group of mostly empty and guest offices -- because
28 Mr. Nazre was being moved near Plaintiff's office. Plaintiff refused. KPCB nevertheless moved

1 Mr. Nazre to a larger office across the hall from Plaintiff. In addition, KPCB asked Plaintiff to
2 move to the China office to separate her and Mr. Nazre, who would remain in Northern
3 California. Plaintiff refused this blatant retaliation as well.

4 17. In mid-January 2008, Plaintiff went to Mr. Schlein and asked him if he had spoken
5 to Mr. Nazre about the retaliation she raised in December 2007. She described again to him the
6 retaliatory actions by Mr. Nazre to which she had been subject. Mr. Schlein said he had not done
7 anything and asked if it was still necessary to do anything. Plaintiff also reported Mr. Nazre's
8 conduct to Juliet de Baubigny in her capacity as head of Human Resources at KPCB. Plaintiff
9 was told by one Senior Partner not to work on any projects with Mr. Nazre and by another Senior
10 Partner to report directly to Mr. Nazre and have him review all her activities.

11 18. Shortly after her conversation with Juliet de Baubigny, Plaintiff told John Doerr
12 that because of Mr. Nazre's continued retaliation despite her multiple complaints, she wanted to
13 move to the Digital Group -- away from Mr. Nazre and the Greentech Group, and toward her area
14 of expertise and interest. Mr. Doerr told Plaintiff he thought Mr. Nazre was treating Plaintiff
15 even worse than before because Plaintiff seemed happy in her recent marriage. Mr. Doerr told
16 Plaintiff that he would take care of the situation, but that he wanted Plaintiff to continue working
17 in the Greentech Group.

18 19. In 2008 KPCB did not give Plaintiff her annual performance review. Typically,
19 KPCB reviews every Junior Partner each year to assess performance for the prior year, which is
20 used to determine bonus, raise and promotion status. For example, in 2007, when John Doerr
21 gave Plaintiff her performance review, he told her that because she was the top performer of the
22 Junior Partners and that she had the most positive internal feedback, she would receive a
23 significant bonus and raise. In 2008, KPCB had told her she was going to receive her review
24 before she left for a three-month maternity leave in mid-July. That did not happen, nor did she
25 receive her review upon her return. Her exclusion from the review process meant she did not
26 have an opportunity to present her case for promotion or for additional compensation, or to hear
27 or refute feedback or criticism. KPCB's refusal to give Plaintiff a performance review was

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1 retaliation for her multiple complaints about retaliation by Mr. Nazre and about KPCB for its
2 refusal to do anything about Mr. Nazre.

3 20. In October 2008, after Plaintiff had returned from maternity leave, Ajit Nazre
4 continued to retaliate against Plaintiff. Plaintiff informed John Doerr in November of the
5 continued retaliation and cited an example of Mr. Nazre excluding her from an important
6 investment decision meeting.

7 21. Because of Ajit Nazre's continuing retaliation against Plaintiff, Plaintiff told John
8 Doerr and Ted Schlein again in August 2009 that she did not want to be in the Greentech Group
9 any longer. On August 6, Mr. Schlein asked whether Mr. Nazre was continuing to retaliate.
10 Plaintiff responded that he was and that no one was doing anything about it.

11 22. On August 7, 2009 Plaintiff sought advice from KPCB's external human resources
12 consultant. Plaintiff told the consultant about the discriminatory and retaliatory treatment she had
13 been receiving from Ajit Nazre and other partners. The consultant told Plaintiff that she would
14 not be successful at KPCB because she had complained and that going forward she should drop
15 her complaints, because no one would do anything about them.

16 23. In September 2009 KPCB continued the retaliation with Plaintiff's performance
17 review. Typically at KPCB, a Junior Partner is reviewed by his or her direct boss and also by
18 other partners with whom the employee has worked closely, based on a list of proposed reviewers
19 prepared by the employee. In contrast, for Plaintiff's 2009 performance review, many of the
20 people that Plaintiff had worked with and proposed as reviewers were not assigned to her
21 evaluation. Inexplicably, John Doerr, her direct boss, was not assigned to be one of her
22 reviewers, despite her position as his Chief of Staff. This was not rectified until Plaintiff
23 complained. People that Plaintiff had worked very little with were included, though she was not
24 similarly asked to review them. Consequently, Plaintiff's 2009 performance review focused on
25 the negative feedback of partners who did not work most closely with her and whom she had not
26 proposed to review her. John Doerr, Ray Lane and Ted Schlein, three Managing Partners, met
27 with Plaintiff to give her the review and told her that other partners gave her negative feedback.

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1 This review was further retaliation for her complaints about KPCB's refusal to do anything about
2 Ajit Nazre's behavior.

3 24. Plaintiff believed that the retaliation and gender discrimination were affecting her
4 compensation at KPCB, because women generally were not treated equivalently or promoted to
5 Senior Partner based on their gender. For example, male Junior Partners were allowed to add
6 multiple Boards of Director positions and investment sponsorships each year, while female
7 Junior Partners were limited to just one. This difference in treatment affected compensation,
8 because investment sponsorships impacted board positions, outside perceptions and the ability to
9 generate returns.

10 25. Plaintiff also believed that retaliation and gender discrimination were affecting her
11 compensation through the assignment of profits in the KPCB funds. As is typical in venture
12 capital firms, KPCB retains a share of the profits of each investment fund that it manages. This
13 share of the profits is commonly referred to as "carried interest". The KPCB carried interest is
14 shared among the KPCB professionals based on allocation decisions made by KPCB Managing
15 Partners. The larger the share of carried interest that a professional receives of each KPCB
16 investment fund, the more money that professional stands to make if that fund generates profits.
17 KPCB Managing Partners discriminated against women over time by allocating smaller carried
18 interest percentages from its various investment funds to women than to men. The discrimination
19 had two forms: Women were not promoted to higher levels within the firm that would have
20 resulted in high allocations, and men at comparable levels to women were allocated larger shares
21 of carried interest.

22 26. Plaintiff communicated her concern to John Doerr in October and November 2009
23 that her KPCB compensation was low compared to the value she was delivering and to the
24 compensation outside KPCB. Mr. Doerr told her to stop complaining about her compensation.
25 Plaintiff also stated as she had in the past that women were not being listened to at the firm and
26 that she and other women were constantly being interrupted and ignored during meetings, despite
27 identifiable negative impact on KPCB's performance. Although no action was taken to increase
28 Plaintiff's compensation, KPCB finally transferred Plaintiff from the Greentech Group to the

1 Digital Group in December 2009 -- almost two years after her initial request for transfer. From
2 then on, she reported to the leader of the Digital Group, Ted Schlein.

3 27. On August 25, 2010, Ted Schlein gave Plaintiff her performance review, which
4 was again retaliatory. He described her work with CEOs of KCPB portfolio companies as
5 "appreciated and coveted". However, the written review also cited "issues" with other partners.
6 She later learned this feedback was spearheaded by Randy Komisar, whom Plaintiff had not
7 listed as a suggested reviewer and whom she was not asked to review.

8 28. One example of KPCB's discriminatory treatment against Plaintiff related to
9 Plaintiff's work on KPCB's investment in a San Francisco-based technology company. Plaintiff
10 had been the primary contributor and champion of the investment at KPCB, but KPCB chose
11 Randy Komisar rather than Plaintiff as its Board representative, citing a "one Board per fund"
12 policy for Junior Partners and Plaintiff's upcoming three-month maternity leave. In late 2010,
13 multiple Board members expressed unhappiness with Mr. Komisar as a Board member and
14 wanted him off the Board. Plaintiff conveyed the company's concerns first to Mr. Komisar, then
15 to Mr. Schlein, who expressed interest in serving on the Board himself, and then to Mr. Doerr.
16 Mr. Doerr told Plaintiff that she championed the investment, that she built the relationships with
17 the company's team and that she had done almost all the work for KPCB. Mr. Doerr told
18 Plaintiff that she deserved the Board seat but that Mr. Komisar "needed a win". Rather than
19 replace Mr. Komisar, KPCB responded to the company's concerns by instructing Plaintiff in
20 January 2011 to permanently and without explanation terminate her relationship with the
21 company so Mr. Komisar could build his own relationship. Plaintiff was ordered to stop working
22 with the company only because of her gender. In mid-2011, the company went public and was
23 perceived as a great success for KPCB. Plaintiff got minimal recognition for this success,
24 because KPCB had removed her from the relationship.

25 29. In early 2011, KPCB partners led by Chi-Hua Chien organized a dinner event at
26 the San Francisco home of one of the partners. The dinner was for select KPCB partners and
27 leading executives at KPCB-funded companies, as well as leading executives of other companies
28 KPCB thought were influential. Only male KPCB partners and male executives were invited and

1 attended. Mr. Chien deliberately excluded all KPCB women from the event solely on the basis of
2 their gender. Mr. Chien organized a second all-male dinner at the same partner's home in August
3 2011. Women were excluded for the same reason. At a weekly Digital Group partner meeting
4 before the second dinner, Mr. Doerr brought up the all-male dinner in response to a female
5 partner's complaint; Mr. Chien replied that women were not invited because they would "kill the
6 buzz". The August 2011 dinner caused Plaintiff particular professional embarrassment because
7 she lived in the same apartment building as the host of the dinner. By chance Plaintiff ran into
8 several of the attendees in the lobby. The non-KPCB attendees asked Plaintiff if she was joining
9 the dinner, and she had to say that she was not. She then ran into the CEO of a KPCB company
10 on whose Board she served. She also had to tell him that she was not attending.

11 30. On June 29, 2011, Ted Schlein gave Plaintiff her performance review, which
12 again focused on biased internal feedback. According to the outside consultant who gathered
13 internal input for the review process, Mr. Schlein had specifically added Chi-Hua Chien and
14 Randy Komisar had added himself to Plaintiff's reviewer list. Plaintiff had not listed Mr. Chien
15 or Mr. Komisar as partners who worked closely with her and was not asked to review either of
16 them. Plaintiff's written review included multiple criticisms of her interpersonal skills and
17 interactions with others at KPCB, including, "The number of issues and clashes with your peers
18 and other partners that were discussed last year has decreased quite a bit, but acceptance by this
19 group is still not evident." Mr. Schlein mentioned verbally that every two years Plaintiff and one
20 other partner had problems and Plaintiff seemed to be the common link, indirectly referring to
21 Mr. Nazre and Mr. Komisar.

22 31. At around the same time, a female Junior Partner complained to KPCB senior
23 management about sexual harassment by Mr. Nazre. KPCB did nothing about it and allowed Mr.
24 Nazre to continue to direct the Junior Partner and her review. This failure to act allowed and
25 encouraged Mr. Nazre to continue to retaliate against Plaintiff for her rejection and complaints of
26 his sexually harassing actions towards her. In December 2011 this same Junior Partner
27 complained to senior management about additional sexual harassment by Mr. Nazre. Upon
28 hearing that the other woman had been harassed again, Plaintiff renewed her complaints about

1 Mr. Nazre and about KPCB's failure to address Plaintiff's and other employees' complaints of
2 sexual harassment and discrimination. KPCB engaged an outside investigator and following that
3 investigation, Mr. Nazre left KPCB.

4 32. On October 25, 2011 Plaintiff flew to New York on a business trip with Ted
5 Schlein and a male Senior Partner in Mr. Schlein's private jet. Two business associates joined
6 them for the flight. Mr. Schlein, the Senior Partner and Plaintiff were traveling together to attend
7 a two-day semiannual meeting with CIOs organized for the firm. Upon information and belief,
8 Mr. Schlein and the Senior Partner joined business associates for activities both nights. Plaintiff,
9 even though she had left the two nights open and understood business related activities were to
10 take place, was not invited. She was the only female representative from the firm at the
11 conference. Plaintiff reported the exclusion and was subsequently disinvited from the May
12 semiannual CIO meeting.

13 33. Plaintiff continued to be excluded from business activities because of her gender
14 and in retaliation for her complaints of harassment and discrimination. She was not included in
15 interviews of two potential new partners who were given offers at the end of 2011. She was not
16 included in an all-male KPCB-sponsored ski trip that included flying KPCB employees and other
17 important business associates by private jet to Vail, Colorado in January 2012. In December
18 2011, Randy Komisar, a Senior Partner, told Plaintiff that the personalities of women do not lead
19 to success at KPCB, because women are quiet.

20 34. In March 2012 KPCB announced internally that three men, Chi-Hua Chien, Amol
21 Deshpande and Wen Hsieh, and no women, were promoted to General Partner. Plaintiff and
22 other women were not promoted because they are women. In addition, Plaintiff was not
23 promoted because she repeatedly reported harassment, discrimination and retaliation over the
24 past several years. Plaintiff was employed at KPCB longer than any of the men promoted. In
25 fact, Mr. Hsieh had been hired into KPCB in a similar role as Plaintiff, supporting John Doerr.

26 35. In March 2012 KPCB also reorganized and changed the composition of the
27 extremely important investment committee for the new fund KPCB was raising. Only one
28 woman was invited to join the committee. All three recently promoted men are General Partners

1 of the fund and are on that committee. The committee is extremely important because it makes
2 decisions about which new companies to invest in for the new investment fund being raised.
3 Participation on that committee and inclusion as a General Partner of the fund also affects the
4 compensation that committee members and other partners receive. Plaintiff complained about
5 her exclusion from the investment committee and about the failure to designate her as a General
6 Partner for the new fund to John Doerr, Ted Schlein and Bing Gordon. The current Chief
7 Operating Officer, Eric Keller, responded that KPCB was unwilling to include her.

8 36. Plaintiff filed this lawsuit in San Francisco Superior Court on May 10, 2012. In
9 this lawsuit the Plaintiff was opposing practices of gender discrimination, failure to take all
10 reasonable steps to prevent discrimination from occurring and retaliation, all of which are
11 forbidden by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. Following the filing of this
12 lawsuit, the Plaintiff continued performing her job well. On October 1, 2012 the Plaintiff was
13 told by KPCB that she was terminated from employment, told to leave that day and not to return.

14 37. KPCB discriminates against Plaintiff and other women by failing to promote them
15 comparably to men, by compensating them less than men through lower salary, bonus and carried
16 interest, by restricting the number of investments that women are allowed to make as compared
17 to men, by failing to act when complaints of sexual harassment or discrimination are made, by
18 excluding women from meetings and discussions, by failing to provide equivalent sponsorship of
19 women as of men, by failing to include junior women comparably to junior men in the interview
20 process, and by failing to provide opportunities for visibility and success inside and outside the
21 firm for women as compared to men.

22 38. Plaintiff has filed charges of discrimination with the State of California
23 Department of Fair Employment and Housing in a timely manner. The agency issued Notices of
24 Case Closure and this lawsuit is brought within a year of the date of the initial Notice.

25 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

26 **(Gender Discrimination in Violation of Gov't Code § 12940(a))**

27 Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 37 of this Complaint as if
28 fully set forth herein, and for a cause of action alleges as follows:

39. At all times herein mentioned, California's Fair Employment and Housing Act, Cal. Government Code § 12940 *et seq.*, was in full force and effect and fully binding upon KPCB. Plaintiff was a member of a group protected by that statute, in particular section 12940(a), prohibiting discrimination in employment based on gender.

40. The denial of promotion, the denial of wages and carried interest in KPCB's investment funds to Plaintiff, the differences in the number of investments Plaintiff and other women as compared to men are allowed to make, the exclusion of Plaintiff and other women from business events, meetings and opportunities, the exclusion of Plaintiff and other women from important managerial functions at KPCB and the termination of Plaintiff from employment constitutes discrimination based on gender and violates Government Code § 12940(a).

41. As a direct, foreseeable and proximate result of KPCB's unlawful actions, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer substantial losses in compensation and other employment benefits and has incurred other economic losses including but not limited to loss of wages and loss of carried interest in KPCB's funds.

42. KPCB committed the acts herein despicably, maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring Plaintiff, from an improper and evil motive amounting to malice, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights to be free from discrimination on the basis of gender. Plaintiff is thus entitled to recover punitive damages from KPCB in an amount according to proof.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Retaliation in Violation of Gov't Code § 12940(h))

Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 37 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein, and for a cause of action alleges as follows:

43. At all times mentioned herein California's Fair Employment and Housing Act, Cal. Government Code § 12940 *et seq.*, was in full force and effect and fully binding upon KPCB. Plaintiff was a member of a group protected by that statute, in particular section 12940(h), prohibiting retaliation for opposing practices forbidden under Part 2.8 of the Government Code.

46. KPCB committed the acts herein despicably, maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring Plaintiff, from an improper and evil motive amounting to malice, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights to be free from retaliation. Plaintiff is thus entitled to recover punitive damages from KPCB in an amount according to proof.

**(Failure To Take All Reasonable Steps To Prevent
Discrimination From Occurring In Violation Of Gov't Code § 12940(k))**

48. Allowing Ajit Nazre to retaliate against Plaintiff over the years until his termination, the denial of promotion, the denial of wages and carried interest in KPCB's investment funds to Plaintiff, the differences in the number of investments Plaintiff as compared to men are allowed to make, the exclusion of Plaintiff from business events, meetings and

1 opportunities, the exclusion of Plaintiff from important managerial functions at KPCB, and the
2 termination of Plaintiff's employment constitute failing to take all reasonable steps to prevent
3 discrimination from occurring violates Government Code § 12940(k).

4 49. As a direct foreseeable and proximate result of KPCB's unlawful actions, Plaintiff
5 has suffered and continues to suffer substantial losses in compensation and other employment
6 benefits and has incurred other economic losses including but not limited to loss of wages and
7 loss of carried interest in KPCB's funds.

8 50. KPCB committed the acts herein despicably, maliciously, fraudulently, and
9 oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring Plaintiff, from an improper and evil motive
10 amounting to malice, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights to be free from retaliation.
11 Plaintiff is thus entitled to recover punitive damages from KPCB in an amount according to
12 proof.

13 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **(Retaliation in Violation of Gov't Code § 12940(h))**

15 Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 37 of this Complaint as if
16 fully set forth herein, and for a cause of action alleges as follows:

17 51. At all times mentioned herein California's Fair Employment and Housing Act,
18 Cal. Government Code § 12940 *et seq.*, was in full force and effect and fully binding upon
19 KPCB. Plaintiff was a member of a group protected by that statute, in particular section
20 12940(h), prohibiting retaliation for opposing practices forbidden under Part 2.8 of the
21 Government Code or because the person has filed a complaint under this Part.

22 52. The termination of Plaintiff from employment for filing this lawsuit in court
23 constitutes retaliation for opposing practices forbidden under Part 2.8 of the Government Code in
24 violation of Government Code § 12940(h) and for filing a complaint under this Part.

25 53. As a direct foreseeable and proximate result of KPCB's unlawful actions, Plaintiff
26 has suffered and continues to suffer substantial losses in compensation and other employment
27 benefits and has incurred other economic losses including but not limited to loss of wages and
28 loss of carried interest in KPCB's funds.

54. KPCB committed the acts herein despicably, maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring Plaintiff, from an improper and evil motive amounting to malice, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights to be free from retaliation. Plaintiff is thus entitled to recover punitive damages from KPCB in an amount according to proof.

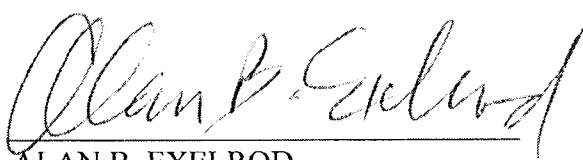
PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

1. For compensatory economic damages, including but not limited to, lost back pay (including, but not limited to, salary and bonus wages), lost carried interest in KPCB's investment funds and future lost earnings; with legal interest, according to proof as allowed by law;
2. For punitive damages allowed by law;
3. For an award of Plaintiff's costs of suit incurred herein, including reasonable attorneys' fees;
4. For an award of prejudgment and post-judgment interest;
5. For injunctive relief to prevent sexual harassment, discrimination and retaliation; and,
6. For an award to Plaintiff of such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: October 2, 2013

RUDY, EXELROD, ZIEFF & LOWE, LLP

By: 

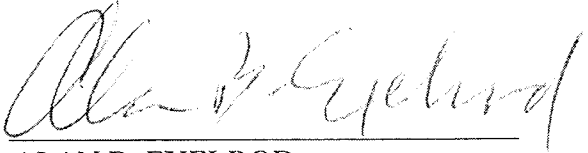
ALAN B. EXELROD
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: October 2, 2013

RUDY, EXELROD, ZIEFF & LOWE, LLP

By: 

ALAN B. EXELROD
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Ellen Pao

RUDY EXELROD ZIEFF & LOWE LLP

351 CALIFORNIA STREET, SUITE 700

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

PH (415) 434-9800 | FX (415) 434-0513 | www.rezlaw.com

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PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California in the office of a member of the bar of this Court whose direction the following service was made. I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to this action. My business address is 351 California Street, Suite 700, San Francisco, California. On the date set forth below, I served the following document(s) described as:

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

on the parties in this action as follows:

Attorneys for Defendant

Lynne C. Hermle
Jessica R. Perry
Matthew A. Tolve
Shannon B. Seekao
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP
1000 Marsh Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025
Facsimile: (650) 614-7401
lchermle@orrick.com
jperry@orrick.com
mtolve@orrick.com
sseekao@orrick.com



[VIA UNITED STATES MAIL] I placed a true and correct copy of each document in a sealed envelope to the addressee as noted above in the mail at San Francisco, California. I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice of collection and processing of correspondence and pleadings for mailing. According to that practice, I then deposited that same envelope with the U.S. Postal Service on the same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business.

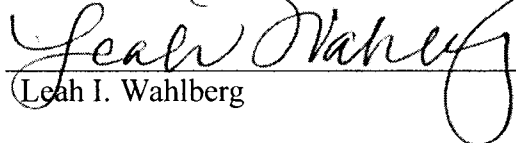


[VIA MESSENGER SERVICE] I placed a true copy of each document in a sealed envelope for delivery by *Nationwide Legal, Inc.*, a professional messenger service, during normal business hours, by leaving the envelope directly to the addressee or the person authorized to accept deliveries on behalf of the addressee as noted above.



[BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE] By agreement of the parties, I caused each document to be sent via email in Adobe "PDF" format to the above email address(es), as set forth on this date. Each transmission was complete and without error.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on October 16, 2013 at San Francisco, California.


Leah I. Wahlberg