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7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 KHOSROW ARDALAN, Individually and On  
11 Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 WELLS FARGO & COMPANY, CHARLES  
15 W. SCHARF, MICHAEL P.  
16 SANTOMASSIMO, KLEBER R. SANTOS,  
and CARLY SANCHEZ,

17 Defendants.  
18

Case No.

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE  
FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

19 Plaintiff Khosrow Ardalan (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
20 situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against Defendants, alleges  
21 the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts, and  
22 information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation conducted  
23 by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of the  
24 Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants, United  
25 States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press releases  
26 published by and regarding Wells Fargo & Company (“Wells Fargo” or the “Company”),  
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1 analysts' reports and advisories about the Company, and information readily obtainable on the  
2 Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial, additional evidentiary support will exist for the  
3 allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

4 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5 1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all persons  
6 and entities other than Defendants that purchased or otherwise acquired Wells Fargo common  
7 stock between February 24, 2021 and June 9, 2022, both dates inclusive (the "Class Period"),  
8 seeking to recover damages caused by Defendants' violations of the federal securities laws and  
9 to pursue remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the  
10 "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, against the Company and certain of its  
11 top officials.  
12

13 2. Wells Fargo is a diversified financial services company that provides banking,  
14 investment, mortgage, and consumer and commercial finance products and services in the U.S.  
15 and internationally.  
16

17 3. In 2020, Wells Fargo expanded its so-called "Diverse Search Requirement", also  
18 referred to as a diverse slate hiring policy, requiring that at least 50% of interview candidates  
19 must represent a historically underrepresented group with respect to at least one diversity  
20 dimension (including race/ethnicity, gender, LGBTQ, veterans, and people with disabilities) for  
21 most posted roles in the U.S. with total direct compensation greater than \$100,000 per year. In  
22 addition, at least one interviewer on the hiring panel must represent a historically  
23 underrepresented group with respect to at least one diversity dimension.  
24

25 4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading  
26 statements regarding the Company's business, operations, and compliance policies. Specifically,  
27  
28

1 Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Wells Fargo  
2 had misrepresented its commitment to diversity in the Company’s workplace; (ii) Wells Fargo  
3 conducted fake job interviews in order to meet its Diverse Search Requirement; (iii) the foregoing  
4 conduct subjected Wells Fargo to an increased risk of regulatory and/or governmental scrutiny and  
5 enforcement action, including criminal charges; (iv) all of the foregoing, once revealed, was likely to  
6 negatively impact Wells Fargo’s reputation; and (v) as a result, the Company’s public statements  
7 were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.  
8

9         5.       On May 19, 2022, the *New York Times* published an article entitled “At Wells  
10 Fargo, a Quest to Increase Diversity Leads to Fake Job Interviews”. Citing discussions with  
11 “seven current and former Wells Fargo employees”, including Joe Bruno, a former executive in  
12 the Company’s wealth management division, the article reported, in relevant part, that “[f]or many  
13 open positions, employees would interview a ‘diverse’ candidate”, but that “that often, the so-  
14 called diverse candidate would be interviewed for a job that had already been promised to  
15 someone else.” The article further reported that Mr. Bruno was fired after “complain[ing] to his  
16 bosses” about the practice.  
17

18         6.       On this news, Wells Fargo’s common stock price fell \$0.44 per share, or 1.04%,  
19 over two trading sessions, closing at \$41.67 per share on May 20, 2022.  
20

21         7.       On June 6, 2022, *Reuters* published an article entitled “Wells Fargo pauses diverse  
22 slate hiring policy after reports of fake job interviews.” The article reported that “Wells Fargo . .  
23 . is pausing a hiring policy that requires recruiters to interview a diverse pool of candidates, after  
24 the *New York Times* reported such interviews were often fake and conducted even though the job  
25 had already been promised to someone else.” The same article also reported that “[t]he bank also  
26 plans to conduct a review of its diverse slate guidelines, Chief Executive Officer Charles Scharf  
27 told staff on Monday, according to a memo seen by *Reuters*.”  
28

1           8.       Then, on June 9, 2022, the *New York Times* published an article entitled “Federal  
2 Prosecutors Open Criminal Inquiry of Wells Fargo’s Hiring Practices.” The article reported that  
3 federal prosecutors are investigating whether Wells Fargo violated federal laws by conducting  
4 fake job interviews in order to meet the Company’s Diverse Search Requirement. The article also  
5 revealed that, since the *New York Times*’ May 19, 2022 article focusing on the bank’s wealth  
6 management business, “another 10 current and former employees have shared stories about how  
7 they were subject to fake interviews, or conducted them, or saw paperwork documenting the  
8 practice”, and that “sham interviews occurred across multiple business lines, including its  
9 mortgage servicing, home lending and retail banking operations.”  
10

11           9.       That same day, Wells Fargo issued a press release entitled “Wells Fargo response  
12 to New York Times article”, which confirmed that “[e]arlier this week, the [C]ompany  
13 temporarily paused the use of its diverse slate guidelines”, and that, “[d]uring this pause, the  
14 [C]ompany is conducting a review so that hiring managers, senior leaders and recruiters fully  
15 understand how the guidelines should be implemented – and so we can have confidence that our  
16 guidelines live up to their promise.”  
17

18           10.       Following these disclosures, Wells Fargo’s common stock price fell \$3.68 per  
19 share, or 8.62%, over the following two trading sessions, closing at \$38.99 per share on June 13,  
20 2022.  
21

22           11.       As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous  
23 decline in the market value of the Company’s common stock, Plaintiff and other Class members  
24 have suffered significant losses and damages.  
25  
26  
27  
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**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1  
2 12. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of  
3 the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by  
4 the SEC (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5).

5  
6 13. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28  
7 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act.

8 14. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange  
9 Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Wells Fargo is headquartered in this Judicial  
10 District, Defendants conduct business in this Judicial District, and a significant portion of  
11 Defendants’ activities took place within this Judicial District.

12  
13 15. In connection with the acts alleged in this complaint, Defendants, directly or  
14 indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited  
15 to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the national securities  
16 markets.

17 **PARTIES**

18 16. Plaintiff, as set forth in the attached Certification, acquired Wells Fargo common  
19 stock at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation  
20 of the alleged corrective disclosures.

21  
22 17. Defendant Wells Fargo is a Delaware corporation with principal executive offices  
23 located at 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. Wells Fargo’s common  
24 stock trades in an efficient market on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the trading  
25 symbol “WFC”.  
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1 18. Defendant Charles W. Scharf (“Scharf”) has served as Wells Fargo’s Chief  
2 Executive Officer and President at all relevant times.

3 19. Defendant Michael P. Santomassimo (“Santomassimo”) has served as Wells  
4 Fargo’s Senior Executive Vice President (“EVP”) and Chief Financial Officer at all relevant  
5 times.

6 20. Defendant Kleber R. Santos (“Santos”) has served as Wells Fargo’s Senior EVP  
7 and Head of Diverse Segments, Representation, and Inclusion at all relevant times.

8 21. Defendant Carly Sanchez (“Sanchez”) has served as Wells Fargo’s EVP of Talent  
9 Acquisition, AA/EEO,<sup>1</sup> and Diversity Recruiting at all relevant times.

10 22. Defendants Scharf, Santomassimo, Santos, and Sanchez are sometimes referred to  
11 herein as the “Individual Defendants.”

12 23. The Individual Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the  
13 contents of Wells Fargo’s SEC filings, press releases, and other market communications. The  
14 Individual Defendants were provided with copies of Wells Fargo’s SEC filings and press releases  
15 alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and  
16 opportunity to prevent their issuance or to cause them to be corrected. Because of their positions  
17 with Wells Fargo, and their access to material information available to them but not to the public,  
18 the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed to  
19 and were being concealed from the public, and that the positive representations being made were  
20 then materially false and misleading. The Individual Defendants are liable for the false statements  
21 and omissions pleaded herein.  
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27 <sup>1</sup> “AA/EEO” refers to “Affirmative Action” (AA) and “Equal Employment Opportunity” (EEO).  
28



1 promotes diversity, equity and inclusion in every aspect of our business. We are  
2 dedicated to recruitment and career development practices that support our  
3 employees and promote diversity in our workforce at all levels of our Company,  
4 including leadership positions. We have a strong record of recruiting, promoting,  
5 and rewarding women and racially/ethnically diverse employees at all levels of our  
6 Company, including a commitment to increase diverse representation in leadership  
7 roles.

8 28. To demonstrate that Wells Fargo had successfully implemented its expanded  
9 Diverse Search Requirement, the 2020 10-K stated, in relevant part, that at December 31, 2020,  
10 “[o]ur global workforce was 54% female and 46% male, and our U.S. workforce was 56% female  
11 and 44% male”, and that “[o]ur U.S. workforce was 55% Caucasian/white and 45%  
12 racially/ethnically diverse.”

13 29. Appended as exhibits to the 2020 10-K were signed certifications pursuant to the  
14 Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”), wherein Defendants Scharf and Santomassimo certified  
15 that “[t]he [2020 10-K] fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the  
16 [Exchange Act]” and that “[t]he information contained in the [2020 10-K] fairly presents, in all  
17 material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.”

18 30. On March 16, 2021, Wells Fargo filed a definitive notice and proxy statement with  
19 the SEC (the “2021 Proxy”), which stated, *inter alia*, that “[i]n the U.S., we are requiring a diverse  
20 slate of candidates – and a diverse interview team – for most roles with total direct compensation  
21 of more than \$100,000 per year.”

22 31. Additionally, the 2021 Proxy stated the following regarding Wells Fargo’s diverse  
23 candidate sourcing and interview guidelines under its Diverse Search Requirement:

24 Consistent with our commitment to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion  
25 (DE&I) and improve workforce diversity, Wells Fargo has established Diversity  
26 Sourcing and Interview Team Guidelines that require diverse candidate slates and  
27 interview teams (referred to as our Diverse Search Requirement). Our Diverse  
28 Search Requirement was originally implemented based on our evaluation of the  
Company’s workforce in order to determine how best to improve workforce



1 diversity. Based on our ongoing review, the Company decided to expand the scope  
2 of the Diverse Search Requirement in 2020 as part of our overall and continuing  
3 efforts to enhance workforce diversity. We define diversity for these purposes to  
4 include the following diversity dimensions: race/ethnicity, gender, LGBTQ,  
5 veterans, and people with disabilities.

6 The Diverse Search Requirement requires the following for most U.S. roles with  
7 total direct compensation greater than \$100,000:

- 8 • At least 50% of interview candidates must be diverse with respect to at least  
9 one diversity dimension; and
- 10 • At least one interviewer on the hiring panel must represent at least one  
11 diversity dimension.

12 32. With further respect to Wells Fargo's Diverse Search Requirement, the 2021

13 Proxy also stated, in relevant part:

14 Based on our evaluation of our workforce composition, the Company determined  
15 that roles with total direct compensation above \$100,000 presented the greatest  
16 opportunity for improving diverse representation at the Company. For roles with  
17 total direct compensation less than \$100,000, we have observed a historically  
18 higher level of diversity.

19 As of December 31, 2020, the scope of the Diverse Search Requirement would have  
20 covered:

- 21 • Approximately 95% of all U.S. roles with total direct compensation greater  
22 than \$100,000; and
- 23 • Approximately 48% of all active U.S. employees irrespective of their total  
24 direct compensation.

25 These roles include senior management roles reporting to our CEO as well as job  
26 postings for covered U.S. roles, regardless of whether the candidates are internal or  
27 external . . . .

28 33. With respect to how Wells Fargo enforced its Diverse Search Requirement, the

2021 Proxy assured investors, in relevant part:

Any exceptions to the Diverse Search Requirement must be approved by an  
Operating Committee member or one of their direct reports (or their assigned  
delegate). In order to obtain approval for an exception, hiring managers must show  
that sufficient outreach efforts were made (including the use of a variety of sourcing  
activities to identify diverse candidates) and that despite those efforts, they were  
unable to meet the Diverse Search Requirement.

1 34. On April 14, 2021, Wells Fargo issued a news release reporting its first quarter  
2 2021 results. That news release quoted Defendant Scharf, who stated, in relevant part:

3 We are keenly focused on the priorities I outlined last quarter. Our work to build  
4 the appropriate risk and control environment remains our top priority. This is a  
5 multiyear effort and there is still much to do, but I am confident we are making  
6 progress, though it is not always a straight line. We are steadfast in our commitment  
7 to do this work which should ultimately satisfy our regulatory obligations[.]

8 35. On May 5, 2021, Wells Fargo filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC,  
9 reporting the Company's financial and operational results for the quarter ended March 31, 2021  
10 (the "1Q21 10-Q"). That filing stated, in relevant part, that "Wells Fargo's top priority remains  
11 meeting its regulatory requirements to build the right foundation for all that lies ahead", and that,  
12 "[w]hile we still have significant work to do, the Company is committed to devoting the resources  
13 necessary to operate with strong business practices and controls, maintain the highest level of  
14 integrity, and have an appropriate culture in place."

15 36. Appended as exhibits to the 1Q21 10-Q were substantively the same SOX  
16 certifications as referenced in ¶ 29, *supra*, signed by Defendants Scharf and Santomassimo.

17 37. On May 10, 2021, Wells Fargo issued a news release entitled "Wells Fargo Joins  
18 OneTen Coalition to Hire, Upskill and Advance Black and African American Talent in the U.S."  
19 That news release stated, in relevant part:

20 OneTen is a coalition "committed to ensuring that Black and African American  
21 talent with the skills and aptitude to earn success also have the opportunity to  
22 achieve success." OneTen's mission aligns with commitments set by Wells Fargo  
23 to create a more diverse, inclusive and equitable workforce at the company. These  
24 commitments include:

- 25 • Increasing recruiting staff for outreach to diverse communities
- 26 • Partnering with senior leaders to enhance focus on recruiting, promotion  
27 and development programs for diverse talent
- 28 • Expanding participation in national diversity events, along with a  
commitment to potentially interview and hire on the spot

- 1 • Requiring senior leaders to identify and engage with external diversity-  
2 focused organizations related to their line of business or function
- 3 • Increasing focus on skills-based hiring
- 4 • Factoring DE&I [Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion] metrics into senior  
5 leader compensation

6 \* \* \*

7 Wells Fargo . . . will begin the onboarding process that includes determining the  
8 number of jobs, geographic locations, new hires and promotions the company will  
9 target as part of the commitment . . . . Wells Fargo also will participate in quarterly  
10 Community of Practice gatherings that bring the leadership of coalition companies  
11 together to inspire and share information and best practices as each works to  
12 achieve goals of this commitment.

13 38. The same May 10, 2021 press release also quoted Defendant Santos, who  
14 represented:

15 As we continue to drive change at Wells Fargo, we are excited to join the OneTen  
16 coalition, which can play a significant role in our efforts to advance diversity, equity  
17 and inclusion at the company and in the communities we serve . . . . We are looking  
18 forward to working with OneTen to find ways to alleviate some of the barriers that  
19 hinder advancement.

20 39. In addition, the May 10, 2021 press release quoted Defendant Sanchez, who stated:

21 Joining this coalition gives Wells Fargo another great resource and partner to reach  
22 diversity and inclusion goals in our workforce . . . . OneTen brings a unique  
23 approach to sourcing talent and we are looking forward to working with the team  
24 to expand employment opportunities and identify a broader pool of talented  
25 candidates who are a great match for Wells Fargo positions.

26 40. On July 14, 2021, Wells Fargo issued a news release reporting its second quarter  
27 2021 results. That news release quoted Defendant Scharf, who stated, in relevant part: “Our top  
28 priority continues to be building an appropriate risk and control infrastructure for a company of  
our size and complexity and we continue to invest in additional resources and devote significant  
management attention to this work.”

41. On July 28, 2021, Wells Fargo filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC,  
reporting the Company’s financial and operational results for the quarter ended June 30, 2021

1 (the “2Q21 10-Q”). That filing contained the same statements as referenced in ¶ 35, *supra*,  
2 regarding the Company’s purported commitment to compliance, strong business practices and  
3 controls, maintaining the highest level of integrity, and proper workplace culture.

4 42. Appended as exhibits to the 2Q21 10-Q were substantively the same SOX  
5 certifications as referenced in ¶ 29, *supra*, signed by Defendants Scharf and Santomassimo.  
6

7 43. On October 14, 2021, Wells Fargo issued a news release reporting its third quarter  
8 2021 results. That news release quoted Defendant Scharf, who stated, in relevant part:

9 We are a different company today and the operational and cultural changes we’ve  
10 made are enabling us to execute with significantly greater discipline than we have  
11 in the past. I believe we are making significant progress [in our compliance  
12 practices], and I remain confident in our ability to continue to close the remaining  
gaps over the next several years, though we may continue to have setbacks along  
the way[.]

13 44. On November 1, 2021, Wells Fargo filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the  
14 SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operational results for the quarter ended September  
15 30, 2021 (the “3Q21 10-Q”). That filing contained the same statements as referenced in ¶ 35,  
16 *supra*, regarding the Company’s purported commitment to compliance, strong business practices  
17 and controls, maintaining the highest level of integrity, and proper workplace culture.  
18

19 45. Appended as exhibits to the 3Q21 10-Q were substantively the same SOX  
20 certifications as referenced in ¶ 29, *supra*, signed by Defendants Scharf and Santomassimo.

21 46. On January 14, 2022, Wells Fargo issued a news release reporting its fourth quarter  
22 2021 results. That news release quoted Defendant Scharf, who stated, in relevant part:

23 We have made sweeping changes to the leadership and culture, made significant  
24 progress on our risk, regulatory, and control work, improved the efficiency of the  
25 company while investing in our business in a more holistic and aggressive way, and  
26 have taken a different approach to our customer- and community-facing  
responsibilities as a large public company.

27 \* \* \*

1 [W]e continue our work to put exposures related to our historical practices behind  
2 us[.]

3 47. On February 22, 2022, Wells Fargo filed an annual report on Form 10-K with the  
4 SEC, reporting the Company's financial and operational results for the quarter and year ended  
5 December 31, 2021 (the "2021 10-K"). That filing contained substantively the same statements  
6 as referenced in ¶¶ 26-27, *supra*, regarding the Company's purported commitment to diversity  
7 and related hiring practices.

8 48. To demonstrate that Wells Fargo had continued to successfully implement its  
9 expanded Diverse Search Requirement, the 2021 10-K stated, in relevant part, that at December  
10 31, 2021, "[o]ur global workforce was 53% female and 47% male, and our U.S. workforce was  
11 56% female and 44% male", and that "[o]ur U.S. workforce was 55% Caucasian/white and 45%  
12 racially/ethnically diverse."  
13

14 49. Appended as exhibits to the 2021 10-K were substantively the same SOX  
15 certifications as referenced in ¶ 29, *supra*, signed by Defendants Scharf and Santomassimo.  
16

17 50. On March 14, 2022, Wells Fargo filed a definitive notice and proxy statement with  
18 the SEC, which made various representations regarding the Company's Diverse Search  
19 Requirement, including, *inter alia*, that "[o]ur DE&I commitments include a focus on hiring,  
20 promotions, and retention, and have been designed with increased accountability across those  
21 areas", including "Diversity Sourcing and Interview Team Guidelines that require diverse  
22 candidate slates and interview teams for designated posted positions"; that "[w]e seek to recruit  
23 the best and brightest talent with a keen focus on diversity for senior-level roles" and "pursue this  
24 goal by establishing trusted partnerships with candidates, hiring managers, and recruiting  
25 consultants"; and that "[w]e conduct and track targeted outreach efforts to underutilized  
26  
27  
28

1 populations in order to attract well-qualified individuals to apply for open positions and identify  
2 placement goals to help focus recruitment strategies toward underrepresented groups.”

3 51. On May 3, 2022, Wells Fargo filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the SEC,  
4 reporting the Company’s financial and operational results for the quarter ended March 31, 2022  
5 (the “1Q22 10-Q”). That filing contained substantively the same statements as referenced in ¶  
6 35, *supra*, regarding the Company’s purported commitment to compliance, strong business  
7 practices and controls, maintaining the highest level of integrity, and proper workplace culture.  
8

9 52. Appended as exhibits to the 1Q22 10-Q were substantively the same SOX  
10 certifications as referenced in ¶ 29, *supra*, signed by Defendants Scharf and Santomassimo.

11 53. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 26-52 were materially false and misleading  
12 because Defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material  
13 adverse facts about the Company’s business, operations, and compliance policies. Specifically,  
14 Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Wells Fargo  
15 had misrepresented its commitment to diversity in the Company’s workplace; (ii) Wells Fargo  
16 conducted fake job interviews in order to meet its Diverse Search Requirement; (iii) the foregoing  
17 conduct subjected Wells Fargo to an increased risk of regulatory and/or governmental scrutiny  
18 and enforcement action, including criminal charges; (iv) all of the foregoing, once revealed, was  
19 likely to negatively impact Wells Fargo’s reputation; and (v) as a result, the Company’s public  
20 statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.  
21  
22

### 23 **The Truth Begins to Emerge**

24 54. On May 19, 2022, the *New York Times* published an article entitled “At Wells  
25 Fargo, a Quest to Increase Diversity Leads to Fake Job Interviews”. Citing discussions with  
26 “seven current and former Wells Fargo employees”, including Joe Bruno, a former executive in  
27  
28

1 the Company's wealth management division, the article reported, in relevant part, that "[f]or many  
2 open positions, employees would interview a 'diverse' candidate", but that "that often, the so-  
3 called diverse candidate would be interviewed for a job that had already been promised to  
4 someone else." The article further reported that Mr. Bruno was fired after "complain[ing] to his  
5 bosses" about the practice.  
6

7 55. On this news, Wells Fargo's common stock price fell \$0.44 per share, or 1.04%,  
8 over two trading sessions, closing at \$41.67 per share on May 20, 2022. Despite this decline in  
9 the Company's share price, Wells Fargo common stock continued to trade at artificially inflated  
10 prices throughout the remainder of the Class Period because of Defendants' continued  
11 misrepresentations and omissions regarding the Company's use of its diverse slate hiring policy.  
12

13 56. For example, as early as June 3, 2022,<sup>2</sup> Wells Fargo published a 2022 Diversity,  
14 Equity, and Inclusion Report, which stated the following, in relevant part, regarding the  
15 Company's Diverse Search Requirement:

16 Diverse candidate slates and interview teams

17 For most posted roles in the U.S. with total direct compensation greater than  
18 \$100,000 per year, Wells Fargo requires that at least 50% of the interview  
19 candidates must represent a historically underrepresented group with respect to at  
20 least one diversity dimension and at least one interviewer on the hiring panel must  
also represent a historically underrepresented group with respect to at least one  
diversity dimension.

21 Outside the U.S., Wells Fargo has country-specific strategies in place to ensure that  
22 the company is considering a diverse pool of candidates.

23 57. The statements referenced in ¶ 56 were materially false and misleading because  
24 Defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material adverse  
25

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26 <sup>2</sup> See Archive of 2022 Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Report by Wells Fargo, Wayback Machine,  
27 <https://web.archive.org/web/20220603174229/https://www08.wellsfargomedia.com/assets/pdf/about/corporate/diversity-equity-inclusion-report.pdf> (last visited June 28, 2022).  
28

1 facts about the Company’s business, operations, and compliance policies. Specifically,  
2 Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Wells Fargo  
3 had misrepresented its commitment to diversity in the Company’s workplace; (ii) Wells Fargo  
4 conducted fake job interviews in order to meet its Diverse Search Requirement; (iii) the foregoing  
5 conduct subjected Wells Fargo to an increased risk of regulatory and/or governmental scrutiny  
6 and enforcement action, including criminal charges; (iv) all of the foregoing, once revealed, was  
7 likely to negatively impact Wells Fargo’s reputation; and (v) as a result, the Company’s public  
8 statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.  
9

### 10 The Truth Fully Emerges

11 58. On June 6, 2022, *Reuters* published an article entitled “Wells Fargo pauses diverse  
12 slate hiring policy after reports of fake job interviews.” The article reported that “Wells Fargo . .  
13 . is pausing a hiring policy that requires recruiters to interview a diverse pool of candidates, after  
14 the New York Times reported such interviews were often fake and conducted even though the  
15 job had already been promised to someone else.” The same article also reported that “[t]he bank  
16 also plans to conduct a review of its diverse slate guidelines, [Defendant] Scharf told staff on  
17 Monday, according to a memo seen by *Reuters*.”  
18

19 59. Then, on June 9, 2022, the *New York Times* published an article entitled “Federal  
20 Prosecutors Open Criminal Inquiry of Wells Fargo’s Hiring Practices.” That article stated, in  
21 relevant part:  
22

23 Federal prosecutors in New York have opened a criminal investigation into whether  
24 Wells Fargo violated federal laws by conducting sham interviews of minority and  
female job candidates, according to two people with knowledge of the inquiry.

25 The investigation is being conducted by members of a newly created civil rights  
26 unit inside the criminal division of the Manhattan U.S. attorney’s office, the people  
27 said.  
28



1 \* \* \*

2 At Wells Fargo, one of the nation’s largest banks, with nearly 250,000 employees,  
3 sham interviews occurred across multiple business lines, including its mortgage  
4 servicing, home lending and retail banking operations. The Times report last month  
5 focused on the bank’s wealth management business.

6 Since then, another 10 current and former employees have shared stories about how  
7 they were subject to fake interviews, or conducted them, or saw paperwork  
8 documenting the practice. The people spoke on the condition of anonymity because  
9 they feared retaliation from Wells Fargo or their current employers.

10 \* \* \*

11 In some instances, there were written records of the practice of conducting fake  
12 interviews.

13 60. That same day, during post-market hours, Wells Fargo issued a press release  
14 entitled “Wells Fargo response to New York Times article”, which confirmed that the Company  
15 had paused and was indeed evaluating its diverse slate hiring guidelines, stating, in relevant part:

16 “No one should be put through an interview without a real chance of receiving an  
17 offer, period. The diverse slate guidelines we put in place are meant to increase  
18 diverse representation across the company . . . .

19 At the same time, it’s important that implementation of our guidelines is consistent.  
20 Earlier this week, the company temporarily paused the use of its diverse slate  
21 guidelines. During this pause, the company is conducting a review so that hiring  
22 managers, senior leaders and recruiters fully understand how the guidelines should  
23 be implemented – and so we can have confidence that our guidelines live up to their  
24 promise.”

25 61. Following these disclosures, Wells Fargo’s common stock price fell \$3.68 per  
26 share, or 8.62%, over the following two trading sessions, closing at \$38.99 per share on June 13,  
27 2022.

28 62. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous  
decline in the market value of the Company’s common stock, Plaintiff and other Class members  
have suffered significant losses and damages.

**PLAINTIFF’S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

1  
2           63. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
3 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or  
4 otherwise acquired Wells Fargo common stock during the Class Period (the “Class”); and were  
5 damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are  
6 Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of  
7 their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity  
8 in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.  
9

10           64. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
11 impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Wells Fargo common stock was actively traded on  
12 the NYSE. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and  
13 can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds  
14 or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class  
15 may be identified from records maintained by Wells Fargo or its transfer agent and may be  
16 notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily  
17 used in securities class actions.  
18

19           65. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all  
20 members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants’ wrongful conduct in violation of  
21 federal law that is complained of herein.  
22

23           66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class  
24 and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation. Plaintiff  
25 has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.  
26  
27  
28

1           67. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and  
2 predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the  
3 questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- 4           • whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged  
5           herein;
- 6           • whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class  
7           Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations and  
8           management of Wells Fargo;
- 9           • whether the Individual Defendants caused Wells Fargo to issue false and  
10           misleading financial statements during the Class Period;
- 11           • whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and  
12           misleading financial statements;
- 13           • whether the prices of Wells Fargo common stock during the Class Period were  
14           artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of herein;  
15           and
- 16           • whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the  
17           proper measure of damages.

18           68. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient  
19 adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as  
20 the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and  
21 burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress  
22 the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class  
23 action.

24           69. Plaintiff will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by the  
25 fraud-on-the-market doctrine in that:

- 26           • Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts  
27           during the Class Period;
- 28           • the omissions and misrepresentations were material;

- 1 • Wells Fargo common stock is traded in an efficient market;
- 2 • the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume
- 3 during the Class Period;
- 4 • the Company traded on the NYSE and was covered by multiple analysts;
- 5 • the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable
- 6 investor to misjudge the value of the Company's common stock; and
- 7 • Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased, acquired and/or sold Wells Fargo
- 8 common stock between the time the Defendants failed to disclose or
- 9 misrepresented material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without
- knowledge of the omitted or misrepresented facts.

10 70. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a  
11 presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.

12 71. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to the  
13 presumption of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of the State*  
14 *of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 92 S. Ct. 2430 (1972), as Defendants omitted material  
15 information in their Class Period statements in violation of a duty to disclose such information,  
16 as detailed above.

17  
18 **COUNT I**

19 **(Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder**  
20 **Against All Defendants)**

21 72. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as if  
22 fully set forth herein.

23 73. This Count is asserted against Defendants and is based upon Section 10(b) of the  
24 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC.

25 74. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and  
26 course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions,  
27

1 practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the other  
2 members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to state  
3 material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under  
4 which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud  
5 in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was intended to, and,  
6 throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other  
7 Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of Wells  
8 Fargo common stock; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or  
9 otherwise acquire Wells Fargo common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this  
10 unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set  
11 forth herein.  
12

13  
14 75. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of the  
15 Defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the quarterly  
16 and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and documents described  
17 above, including statements made to securities analysts and the media that were designed to  
18 influence the market for Wells Fargo common stock. Such reports, filings, releases and  
19 statements were materially false and misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse  
20 information and misrepresented the truth about Wells Fargo's finances and business prospects.  
21

22 76. By virtue of their positions at Wells Fargo, Defendants had actual knowledge of  
23 the materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and intended  
24 thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, Defendants  
25 acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain and disclose  
26 such facts as would reveal the materially false and misleading nature of the statements made,  
27  
28

1 although such facts were readily available to Defendants. Said acts and omissions of Defendants  
2 were committed willfully or with reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each Defendant  
3 knew or recklessly disregarded that material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as  
4 described above.

5  
6 77. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard  
7 for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers  
8 and/or directors of Wells Fargo, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of Wells  
9 Fargo's internal affairs.

10 78. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs  
11 complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the Individual  
12 Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of  
13 Wells Fargo. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the Individual Defendants  
14 had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to Wells Fargo's  
15 businesses, operations, future financial condition and future prospects. As a result of the  
16 dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements,  
17 the market price of Wells Fargo common stock was artificially inflated throughout the Class  
18 Period. In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning Wells Fargo's business and financial  
19 condition which were concealed by Defendants, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class  
20 purchased or otherwise acquired Wells Fargo common stock at artificially inflated prices and  
21 relied upon the price of the common stock, the integrity of the market for the common stock  
22 and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

23  
24  
25 79. During the Class Period, Wells Fargo common stock was traded on an active and  
26 efficient market. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, relying on the materially false and  
27

1 misleading statements described herein, which the Defendants made, issued or caused to be  
2 disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased or otherwise acquired shares  
3 of Wells Fargo common stock at prices artificially inflated by Defendants' wrongful conduct.  
4 Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class known the truth, they would not have purchased  
5 or otherwise acquired said common stock, or would not have purchased or otherwise acquired  
6 them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases and/or acquisitions by  
7 Plaintiff and the Class, the true value of Wells Fargo common stock was substantially lower than  
8 the prices paid by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. The market price of Wells Fargo  
9 common stock declined sharply upon public disclosure of the facts alleged herein to the injury of  
10 Plaintiff and Class members.

11  
12 80. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants knowingly or recklessly,  
13 directly or indirectly, have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5  
14 promulgated thereunder.  
15

16 81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and  
17 the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases,  
18 acquisitions and sales of the Company's common stock during the Class Period, upon the  
19 disclosure that the Company had been disseminating misrepresented financial statements to the  
20 investing public.  
21

22 **COUNT II**

23 **(Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act Against the Individual Defendants)**

24 82. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in the  
25 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.  
26  
27  
28

1           83. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation  
2 and management of Wells Fargo, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the  
3 conduct of Wells Fargo’s business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the  
4 adverse non-public information about Wells Fargo’s misstatement of income and expenses and  
5 false financial statements.  
6

7           84. As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual  
8 Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to Wells  
9 Fargo’s financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public  
10 statements issued by Wells Fargo which had become materially false or misleading.

11           85. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the Individual  
12 Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and  
13 public filings which Wells Fargo disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period  
14 concerning Wells Fargo’s results of operations. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual  
15 Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause Wells Fargo to engage in the wrongful  
16 acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants, therefore, were “controlling persons” of  
17 Wells Fargo within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, they  
18 participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market price of Wells  
19 Fargo common stock.  
20

21           86. Each of the Individual Defendants, therefore, acted as a controlling person of  
22 Wells Fargo. By reason of their senior management positions and/or being directors of Wells  
23 Fargo, each of the Individual Defendants had the power to direct the actions of, and exercised the  
24 same to cause, Wells Fargo to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of herein.  
25 Each of the Individual Defendants exercised control over the general operations of Wells Fargo  
26  
27  
28



1 and possessed the power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations  
2 about which Plaintiff and the other members of the Class complain.

3 87. By reason of the above conduct, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to  
4 Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by Wells Fargo.

5  
6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

8 A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule  
9 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the Class representative;

10 B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class by  
11 reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;

12 C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class prejudgment and post-  
13 judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs; and

14 D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.  
15

16 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

17 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

18 Dated: June 28, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

POMERANTZ LLP

*/s/ Jennifer Pafiti*

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# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Fake Job Interview Reports Hurt Wells Fargo Stock Price, Investor Alleges](#)

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