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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

CAROLINE WILMUTH, KATHERINE SCHOMER,
and ERIN COMBS, on behalf of themselves and all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

AMAZON.com, Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No.

**CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
JURY DEMAND**

1 Plaintiffs Caroline Wilmuth, Katherine Schomer, and Erin Combs, by and through
2 undersigned Counsel, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, allege, upon
3 personal knowledge as to themselves and upon information and believe as to others, as follows:

4 **I. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS**

5 1. This individual, class, and collective action is brought against Defendant
6 Amazon.com, Inc. (“Amazon”) to challenge Amazon’s (1) policy and practice of paying
7 female employees less than comparable male employees and (2) retaliating against Plaintiffs
8 for raising protected complaints about that discrimination.

9 2. As set forth below, Plaintiffs allege that Amazon has violated, and
10 continues to violate, the Washington Law Against Discrimination, RCW 49.60.030(1),
11 49.60.210(1); the Washington Equal Pay and Opportunities Act, RCW 49.58.010 *et seq.*; the
12 Federal Equal Pay Act, 29 U.S.C. § 206 *et seq.*; and the Washington and Federal Family and
13 Medical Leave Acts, RCW 50A.35.010 and 29 C.F.R. § 825.214.

14 3. Upon completion of the administrative process, Plaintiffs further intend to
15 amend this Complaint to include class claims under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C.
16 § 2000 *et seq.* and any other appropriate claims and allegations.

17 4. Amazon is one of the largest companies currently operating in the
18 technology industry.

19 5. Amazon maintains uniform leveling and compensation policies and
20 practices that resulted in the disproportionate underpayment of women as compared to their
21 similarly-situated male counterparts.

22 6. Amazon’s employment policies and practices – including in hiring,
23 assigning job codes and job levels, setting initial salary and other aspects of compensation,
24 measuring performance, determining bonuses, equity awards, and raises, and awarding
25 promotions, among other things – even where facially neutral, had an adverse impact on

1 women, who were paid less than their male comparators for the performance of the same or
2 similar work.

3 **II. PARTIES**

4 7. Plaintiff Caroline Wilmuth is a female residing in King County,
5 Washington.

6 8. Plaintiff Katherine Schomer is a female residing in King County,
7 Washington.

8 9. Plaintiff Erin Combs is a female residing in King County, Washington.

9 10. Defendant Amazon is a Delaware corporation headquartered in King
10 County and doing business throughout Washington State.

11 11. Defendant is an “employer” subject to Washington state statutes
12 governing employment discrimination, retaliation, and equal pay, including the Washington
13 Law Against Discrimination, Ch. 49.60 RCW, and the Washington Equal Pay and
14 Opportunities Act, Ch. 49.58 RCW.

15 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 12. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the Federal Equal
17 Pay Act claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and Sections 206(d) and 216(b) of the Fair Labor
18 Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(d), 216(b).

19 13. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims under
20 28 U.S.C. § 1367, because they arise from a common nucleus of operative facts with the
21 federal claims and are so related to the federal claims as to form part of the same case or
22 controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

23 14. The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington
24 has personal jurisdiction over Amazon because the firm does business in Washington and in
25 this District, and because some of the acts complained of and giving rise to the claims alleged

1 occurred in and emanated from this District.

2 15. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a
3 substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

4 16. At all times material to this action, Plaintiffs were residents of King
5 County, Washington.

6 17. At all relevant times, Defendant employed Plaintiffs Wilmuth, Schomer,
7 and Combs in King County, Washington.

8 18. The events, acts, and omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims alleged
9 herein occurred in King County, Washington.

10 **IV. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES**

11 19. Plaintiffs have each filed a Charge of Discrimination with the Equal
12 Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"). Following the EEOC's issuance of a
13 Notice of Right to Sue, Plaintiffs will seek to amend the Complaint to add claims under Title
14 VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e *et seq.* ("Title VII").

15 20. Any and all other prerequisites to the filing of this suit have been met.

16 **V. COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

17 21. Amazon is among the world's largest e-commerce and technology
18 companies.

19 22. Amazon employs common compensation-setting policies across its
20 organizations, which disproportionately result in lower compensation for Plaintiffs and other
21 women relative to similarly-situated men.

22 23. Amazon maintains a common salary leveling structure across all
23 organizations, running from Level 4 (at the bottom) to Level 12 (at the top).

24 24. Amazon also maintains "job codes," which categorize job function.
25

1 25. Each level and job code reflects a range of possible compensation,
2 including salary and stock awards.

3 26. Amazon assigns each employee a job code upon hire, and that employee’s
4 job code largely determines their base salary, bonuses, stock awards, and other compensation.

5 27. Upon information and belief, Amazon considers past compensation when
6 setting the job code for employees upon hire. To the extent it is the only variable responsible for
7 a gap in compensation based on gender, it is discriminatory.

8 28. Amazon regularly assigns women to lower job codes for the same job
9 functions as comparable male employees.

10 29. Amazon additionally regularly fails to advance women to higher job
11 codes, resulting in the performance of similar work as men in higher job codes for less
12 compensation.

13 30. Where women and men performing similar work are in the same job code,
14 Amazon nonetheless regularly pays women lower salaries and/or stock awards than men in the
15 same job code.

16 31. Inequity in compensation based on gender compounds over time because
17 periodic compensation decisions, such as salary increases and promotions, are based on current
18 job code. Therefore, female employees are systematically disadvantaged by the common
19 compensation structure.

20 **VI. COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

21 32. Plaintiffs bring this collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)
22 seeking injunctive and declaratory relief, as well as monetary damages and other make-whole
23 relief, on behalf of all women who worked for Amazon in a Covered Position at any time from
24 three years before the filing of the initial complaint through the resolution of this action (“EPA
25 Liability Period” / “Washington Liability Period”) (collectively, “Collective Members” or the

1 “Collective”) for claims under the Federal Equal Pay Act (“EPA”).

2 33. The “Covered Positions” comprise all positions in job levels 4-8.

3 34. Plaintiffs and other Collective Members are similarly situated in that they
4 have had substantially similar job roles, functions, families, titles and/or duties, and have been
5 subjected to Amazon’s common compensation and leveling policies and practices.

6 35. There are many similarly situated Collective Members who would benefit
7 from the issuance of a court-supervised notice of the present lawsuit and the opportunity to join
8 the present lawsuit. Notice should be sent to the Collective pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

9 36. Amazon has engaged in systematic gender discrimination in pay against
10 women through the implementation of common compensation policies and practices that resulted
11 in a gender pay disparity.

12 37. As part of its regular business practice, Amazon has intentionally, willfully,
13 and repeatedly engaged in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the EPA with respect to
14 Plaintiffs and the Collective. This policy and pattern or practice includes, but is not limited to
15 willfully compensating women less than men in comparable employment.

16 38. Plaintiffs and the Collective have been paid less than their male colleagues
17 in the same establishment for work requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility and performed
18 under similar working conditions. This unequal pay is not justified by seniority, a merit system, a
19 system that measures earnings by quality or quantity of production, or any factor other than sex.

20 39. Questions of law and fact common to Plaintiffs and the Collective include,
21 but are not limited to, the following: (i) whether Amazon unlawfully failed and continues to fail
22 to compensate Collective Members at a level commensurate with comparable male employees;
23 (ii) whether Amazon’s policy, practice, or procedure of failing to compensate members of the
24 Collective at levels commensurate with their male comparators violates applicable provisions of
25 the EPA; and (iii) whether Amazon’s failure to compensate members of the collective at a level

1 commensurate with comparable male employees was willful within the meaning of the EPA.

2 40. Plaintiffs seek to represent Collective Members.

3 41. The systemic gender discrimination described in this Complaint has been,
4 and is, continuing in nature.

5 **VII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6 42. Plaintiffs assert claims under the Washington Equal Pay and Opportunities
7 Act and Washington Law Against Discrimination on behalf of a putative class pursuant to Rule
8 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Specifically, Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of all
9 women who worked for Amazon in Covered Positions at any time from three years before the
10 filing of the initial complaint through the resolution of this action (“WEPO/WLAD Liability
11 Period” / “Washington Liability Period”) (collectively, “Class Members” or the “Class”).
12 Plaintiffs are members of the Class they seek to represent.

13 43. The “Covered Positions” comprise all positions in job levels 4-8.

14 44. All requirements for class certification are met by the proposed Class.

15 45. Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members is
16 impracticable. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1).

17 46. Although Plaintiffs do not know the precise number of Class Members,
18 the number is far greater than can be feasibly addressed through joinder.

19 47. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class, and these
20 questions predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. Common
21 questions include, among others: (i) whether Amazon’s policies or practices discriminate against
22 Class Members; (ii) whether Amazon’s compensation policies and practices violate the EPOA;
23 (iii) whether Amazon’s leveling policies and practices violate the WLAD and EPOA; and (iv)
24 whether equitable remedies, injunctive relief, compensatory damages, and punitive damages for
25 the Class are warranted.

1 48. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class they seek to
2 represent.

3 49. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of
4 the members of the Class. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in
5 complex class actions, employment discrimination litigation, and the intersection thereof.

6 50. Class certification is appropriate because Amazon has acted and/or refused
7 to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making appropriate declaratory and
8 injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiffs and the Class they seek to represent. The Class
9 Members are entitled to injunctive relief to end Amazon's common, uniform, unfair, and
10 discriminatory policies and practices.

11 51. Class certification is also appropriate because common questions of fact
12 and law predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class, and
13 because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
14 adjudication of this litigation. The Class Members have been damaged and are entitled to
15 recovery as a result of Amazon's common, uniform, unfair, and discriminatory policies and
16 practices. Amazon has computerized account data, payroll data, and personnel data that will
17 make calculation of damages for specific Class Members relatively simple. The propriety and
18 amount of punitive damages are based on Amazon's conduct, making these issues common to
19 the Class.

20 **VIII. INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFF FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

21 52. Plaintiffs' experiences, as detailed below, are illustrative of Amazon's
22 unfair treatment of women and bias toward men in determining terms and conditions of
23 employment, including in setting compensation and determining job codes.

1 **A. Background**

2 **1. Plaintiff Caroline Wilmuth**

3 53. Ms. Wilmuth joined Amazon’s Worldwide Communications (“WWC”) Organization in October 2017 as a General Marketing Manager on the Global Employer Brand team.

4 54. In May 2019, Ms. Wilmuth created a research function within Global Corporate Affairs (“GCA”) and became the first researcher within WWC.

5 55. Over the next three years, she quickly grew and expanded what became the GCA Research & Strategy (“R&S”) team from just herself to a team of 14 people in December 2022.

6 56. Ms. Wilmuth and her team conducted reputation research on internal and external audiences that served as the foundation of strategic decision-making and resource allocation across WWC, as well as informing Public Policy and Cross-Channel Marketing.

7 57. Among other projects, Ms. Wilmuth’s team was responsible for global reputation tracking in 18 countries externally and 8 countries internally (“RepTracker”); research and marketing/communications strategy regarding Amazon’s reputation in Seattle and the Puget Sound (“HQ1”); exploratory research and messaging development on Amazon’s employer reputation, customer trust, sustainability, innovation, executive communications, data privacy, and antitrust; as well as overall reputation strategy.

8 58. In recognition of her high-quality work and immense impact on Amazon Worldwide Communications, Ms. Wilmuth won the “One WWC” All-Star award in March 2022.

9 **2. Plaintiff Erin Combs**

10 59. Ms. Combs has 20 years of experience in brand marketing, reputational strategy, and corporate social responsibility roles.

1 60. She joined Amazon in March 2020, leading marketing and
2 communications for Amazon in the Community (“AITC”).

3
4 61. In this role, Ms. Combs developed a Headquarters (“HQ”) community
5 marketing strategy that build off her experience leading HQ initiatives for Starbucks and
6 Lyft.

7 62. In January 2022, Ms. Combs joined the GCA Research & Strategy team
8 led by Plaintiff Wilmuth as a brand and marketing strategist. She assumed a leadership role
9 and worked with Ms. Wilmuth on team mission, strategy, and expansion. Ms. Combs also
10 brought the HQ1 work she started on AITC with her to the R&S team and continued leading
11 the HQ1 research and building a HQ1 marketing strategy.

12 **3. Plaintiff Katherine Schomer**

13 63. Ms. Schomer joined Amazon in October 2019 as the Head of Market
14 Intelligence for Executive Recruiting.

15 64. Ms. Schomer thereafter joined the GCA Research & Strategy team in July
16 2022, bringing with her over 25 years of research experience. Ms. Schomer’s background
17 includes 17 publications in peer-reviewed journals and multiple national awards and grants.

18 65. Like Ms. Combs, Ms. Schomer worked alongside Ms. Wilmuth in a
19 strategic leadership role, overseeing the team’s highest profile and sensitive exploratory
20 projects (e.g., employee safety, employee satisfaction with communications, treating
21 employees with respect, A-to-z Guarantee, data privacy, and antitrust), as well as all internal
22 research with Amazon employees.

1 **B. Amazon Has Paid Ms. Wilmuth and Ms. Schomer Less than Male**
2 **Researchers Performing the Same or Lesser Work.**

3 66. Amazon discriminated against Plaintiff Wilmuth by misclassifying her
4 into a lower-paid job category that was not reflective of the role she performed. During all
5 relevant times, Amazon has classified Ms. Wilmuth as a General Marketing Manager, despite
6 her exclusively performing a research role (building and leading the GCA Research team)
7 since May 2019.

8 67. Prior to Amazon removing the GCA Research team from her in December
9 2022, Ms. Wilmuth was the only researcher on her team not classified in a research job
10 category (and the only person on her team with a PhD classified in a lower compensation job
11 code).

12 68. Between 2019 and December 2022, Amazon paid Ms. Wilmuth less than
13 her male peers, and multiple male direct reports. For example, Amazon paid Ms. Wilmuth less
14 than Jordan Burke, a male team lead reporting to the same supervisor (Christina Lee, VP of
15 Corporate Reputation & Content Strategy), notwithstanding that they ran similar-sized teams
16 (with overlapping subject matter) and Ms. Wilmuth has a higher education and more
17 experience than Mr. Burke (Ms. Wilmuth has a PhD and 5+ years at Amazon compared to his
18 Bachelor's degree and approximately two years). Nevertheless, Amazon hired Mr. Burke as an
19 L8 in January 2021, while continuing to pay Ms. Wilmuth as an L7. Further, Ms. Lee has
20 recognized since at least August 2021 that Ms. Wilmuth was unquestionably performing an L8
21 role, and told Ms. Wilmuth she could expect to be promoted to an L8 in 2022 (an assertion
22 repeated by Drew Herdener, SVP of Global Corporate Affairs in November 2021).

23 69. Amazon's failure to properly classify Ms. Wilmuth's position resulted in
24 Amazon paying two of her male direct reports more than her as their manager. This includes
25 Daniel Tamul (an L6 Research Scientist) from the time he joined the GCA Research Team on

1 July 6, 2020 until Mr. Tamul left the team on December 26, 2021. Similarly, during the
2 entirety of Gouri Shankar Mishra’s (an L7 Research Scientist) tenure on Ms. Wilmuth’s team
3 between June and December 2022, upon information and belief, Amazon paid Mr. Mishra
4 \$590,000 while paying Ms. Wilmuth (his manager) approximately \$400,000.

5 70. Even after Amazon stripped Ms. Wilmuth’s team from her in December,
6 Mr. Mishra continued to run the RepTracker program Ms. Wilmuth had originated and run for
7 three years, while continuing to pay him significantly more than Ms. Wilmuth to manage just
8 one of the projects that had been under her purview.

9 71. Amazon’s failure to properly classify Ms. Wilmuth’s position has resulted
10 in Defendant underpaying her by hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Specifically, Ms.
11 Wilmuth was paid \$205,006 in 2019, \$279,810 in 2020, and \$351,438 in 2021. But if Ms.
12 Wilmuth had been correctly classified as a researcher then, upon information and belief, she
13 would have been earning between \$570,000-\$900,000 as an L7 Research Scientist, and
14 between \$900,00- \$1,300,000 if she were an L8 Research Scientist.

15 72. Amazon similarly discriminated against Plaintiff Schomer, misclassifying
16 her position, and paying her less than her male peers. Prior to joining the GCA team, Ms.
17 Schomer worked on the Customer Experience and Business Trends (“CXBT” or
18 “Benchmarking”) team as a Principal Product Manager. Ms. Schomer worked side-by-side
19 with Pushkar Raj, with both Ms. Schomer and Mr. Raj performing the same job, leading
20 research excellence together, and both possessing the same level of education. But Amazon
21 classified Mr. Raj as an Research Scientist, rather than Product Manager, and upon information
22 and belief, paid him more than Ms. Schomer despite being a level below her (L6 instead of
23 L7). When Ms. Schomer questioned her supervisor, Maureen Stewart-Nordberg, about the
24 differing job codes and resulting pay disparity, she received no response.
25

1 73. Amazon continued to pay Ms. Schomer less than her male peers after she
2 joined the GCA Research & Strategy team. In July 2022, Ms. Wilmuth discovered that while
3 she was classified as a “Senior Research Manager” within the Functional Marketing job code,
4 Mr. Mishra was designated as a Research Scientist, and therefore she was being compensated
5 significantly less than Mr. Mishra.

6 74. Ms. Schomer and Mr. Mishra were both L7s, performing the same work
7 (research), on the same team, reporting to the same supervisor (Ms. Wilmuth), but their different
8 job codes resulted in Amazon paying Mr. Mishra approximately 150% of Ms. Schomer’s salary.

9 75. Upon information and believe, the highest compensation in Ms.
10 Schomer’s job code range is approximately \$367,000, while the Research Scientist job code has
11 a minimum compensation of \$570,000 and tops out at approximately \$900,000.

12 76. With a Master’s degree, 25+ years of research experience, and 17 research
13 publications, Ms. Schomer more than meets the general qualifications for the higher-paid
14 Research Scientist position.

15 77. While both Ms. Wilmuth and Ms. Schomer indisputably perform research
16 roles and have the requisite degree and/or years of experience for the Research Scientist role,
17 Amazon has discriminated against both by misclassifying their roles and paying them less than
18 their male peers and/or subordinate.

19 78. Defendant has continued to underpay Plaintiffs Wilmuth and Schomer
20 after they (and several other women) brought the pay disparity to Amazon’s attention.
21 Defendant’s knowledge of the pay disparity and failure to remedy it was willful.

22 79. Upon information and belief, Amazon was also paying Ms. Combs less
23 than her male peers. Ms. Combs was paid at the very low end of the pay band for her role, while
24 males who had the same job code were being paid more, including males who had substantially
25 less experience than Ms. Combs.

1 **C. Amazon Has Subjected Ms. Wilmuth and Ms. Combs to Inferior Treatment**
2 **Based on Their Gender.**

3 80. Both Ms. Wilmuth and Ms. Combs have experienced discriminatory
4 treatment at the hands of Jordan Burke, an L8 Director who reports to Ms. Wilmuth's former
5 supervisor, Vice President Christina Lee.

6 81. Given the overlap between the reputation research conducted by Ms.
7 Wilmuth's former team and Mr. Burke's paid advertising campaigns team, both Ms. Wilmuth
8 and Ms. Combs regularly had to work with Mr. Burke, and both experienced similarly gendered
9 treatment from him. This includes Mr. Burke devaluing and questioning their experience and
10 expertise, undermining and marginalizing their work and contributions, and speaking to them in
11 in an unprofessional, disrespectful, condescending, and patronizing manner.

12 82. Beginning in July 2022, Mr. Burke started taking credit for Plaintiffs
13 Wilmuth's and Combs' work. For example, Ms. Wilmuth's and Mr. Burke's teams prepared a
14 joint paper sharing the findings of career advancement research that had been conducted by their
15 two teams. After the paper had been finalized, Mr. Burke removed Ms. Combs' name and that
16 of the GCA Research & Strategy team, and then circulated the joint paper to a wide group of
17 Amazon stakeholders with only his team listed, deliberately concealing the contributions of Ms.
18 Wilmuth's team.

19 83. During a meeting the following month, when Ms. Lee asked Mr. Burke for
20 an example of local reputation work he had done at Uber (where he worked prior to Amazon), he
21 cited a program that was neither his nor Uber's - instead, it was a program that Ms. Combs had
22 led for Lyft (Uber's primary competitor and her employer prior to Amazon).

23 84. Last fall, after Ms. Combs had successfully presented her HQ1 reputation
24 research and marketing strategy, Mr. Burke began to assert ownership for the work Ms. Combs
25 had originated and spent the last two years building at Amazon (after spending much of her

1 career doing the same for prior companies).

2 85. Despite the fact that Ms. Combs is indisputably a subject matter expert in
3 this area and there would be no HQ1 marketing work at Amazon but for her leadership, Mr.
4 Burke insisted that a white male reporting to him, Rob Wilson, should own all HQ1 creative
5 development going forward and told Ms. Combs that she could apply for an L6 role reporting to
6 Mr. Wilson if she wished to continue working on the program she built. During a meeting about
7 this work on September 22, 2022, Mr. Burke and Mr. Wilson repeatedly talked over and down to
8 Ms. Combs in an insulting manner, even though she has more than 20 years of experience in
9 creative marketing and has spent the last 10 years leading creative teams or agencies, which is
10 greater experience than either Mr. Burke or Mr. Wilson.

11 86. Plaintiffs Wilmuth and Combs also both saw their roles and
12 responsibilities materially diminished in favor of enhancing Mr. Burke and his team. For
13 example, while Mr. Burke has no formal research training or education, and significantly less
14 experience than either Ms. Wilmuth or Ms. Combs, Amazon enabled him to take over large
15 portions of their research and marketing strategy work.

16 87. Multiple other women who work with Mr. Burke have also raised
17 concerns in the last year that he treats them differently because of their gender and/or race. This
18 includes Mr. Burke elevating men to leadership roles, whereas women with greater experience
19 are passed over or shuffled down. For example, there are currently four female L7s nested under
20 Dylan Green, a male L7 who reports up to Mr. Burke, even though each of these women have
21 more experience than Mr. Green.

22 88. Women on Mr. Burke's team have also reported having their expertise
23 minimized and their feedback ignored, being excluded from work they own, that and having less
24 access and opportunities to interface with Mr. Burke who meets more frequently with male
25 employees on his team than with female employees.

1 89. Upon information and belief, the pay inequities that were experienced by
2 female researchers under Ms. Wilmuth still exist today under Mr. Burke, despite Ms. Wilmuth’s
3 efforts to remedy them.

4 90. At least two of the women who complained about Mr. Burke’s treatment
5 this year, Allison Heim and Kendra Tappin, have since been separated from Amazon.

6 91. Defendant is liable for Mr. Burke’s disparate treatment of Plaintiffs
7 Wilmuth and Combs because they (and others) complained to their managers and Human
8 Resources, but Amazon failed to take reasonably prompt and adequate corrective action.

9 **D. Plaintiffs Have Repeatedly Raised Concerns About Gender Discrimination,**
10 **But Amazon Has Failed to Remedy the Problems.**

11 **1. Plaintiff Caroline Wilmuth:**

12 92. Ms. Wilmuth began surfacing concerns regarding her pay and Mr. Burke’s
13 treatment in November 2021. During a one-on-one conversation with her direct supervisor, Ms.
14 Lee, Ms. Wilmuth asked about being moved to a Research Scientist job category, as Amazon had
15 not updated her job code and compensation since she left her prior marketing role and began
16 leading the GCA Research & Strategy team in May 2019.

17 93. During that same conversation, Ms. Wilmuth raised concerns about Mr.
18 Burke treating her with a lack of respect and told Ms. Lee that she had tried to address these
19 concerns with Mr. Burke directly on multiple occasions, but the mistreatment had continued
20 unabated. In response to her concerns, Ms. Lee told Ms. Wilmuth that she (Ms. Lee) used to cry
21 almost every day in her first year at Amazon because of how she was treated, but that is just the
22 way Amazon is and Ms. Wilmuth needed to learn to live with it.

23 94. Ms. Lee also stated, “maybe somebody else should run the GCA Research
24 & Strategy team.” Ms. Wilmuth understood this as a threat to remove the team she had founded
25 and spent the last several years building if she continued to raise concerns about her pay or Mr.

1 Burke's mistreatment.

2 95. The following week, in their next one-on-one, Ms. Lee told Ms. Wilmuth
3 that she was not ready to be promoted to Director, and cited Ms. Wilmuth having raised concerns
4 about Mr. Burke's mistreatment as an example of her "professional immaturity" and "poor
5 stakeholder management skills." Ms. Lee went on to assign Ms. Wilmuth an executive coach.

6 96. Six months later, in May 2022, Ms. Wilmuth again spoke with Ms. Lee
7 regarding her compensation. Ms. Lee told Ms. Wilmuth that her compensation would be
8 increased as part of a Q3 promotion to L8 Director. Documentation shows that as of early July,
9 Ms. Lee was actively working on Ms. Wilmuth's promotion.

10 97. Then on July 12th, 2022, Ms. Wilmuth again raised with Ms. Lee her
11 strong concerns about Mr. Burke's treatment of herself and female members of her team,
12 including Ms. Combs and Lauren Edwards. Ms. Wilmuth detailed multiple instances where Mr.
13 Burke had spoken to her in a condescending manner, minimized or dismissed the work of her
14 team, and took credit for shared work product.

15 98. Two days later, on July 14, 2022, Ms. Lee informed Ms. Wilmuth that her
16 promotion and compensation increase were being put on hold, purportedly because two of Ms.
17 Wilmuth's subordinates with documented performance issues had raised concerns that she was
18 "too controlling" in managing her team.

19 99. Ms. Wilmuth began escalating her concerns about gendered treatment and
20 retaliation up through her management chain and to Human Resources. On September 13, 2022,
21 Ms. Wilmuth told her skip-level supervisor, Senior Vice President Drew Herdener, that she was
22 being held to a different standard as a woman and criticized as a female leader for being too
23 aggressive. The following week, Ms. Wilmuth similarly reported to Chuin Phang, Senior DEI
24 Specialist in HR, that she felt the way she was being treated by Mr. Burke and Ms. Lee was both
25 gendered and retaliatory.

1 100. Upon information and belief, Ms. Lee has engaged in other
2 discriminatorily biased activity, including by asking a subordinate what skills they had to justify
3 their green card status in front of their colleagues.

4 101. Ms. Wilmuth continued to engage in protected activity throughout the fall,
5 raising and/or escalating the concerns of her female subordinates about gender-based pay
6 discrimination and disparate treatment. In October, Ms. Wilmuth escalated concerns Plaintiff
7 Schomer had surfaced about the substantial pay discrepancies between the Functional Marketing
8 and Research Scientist roles on her team, which were held by researchers performing the same or
9 substantially equal work.

10 102. Ms. Wilmuth expressed her shared concern about “the gender and racial
11 divides . . . across the compensation levels and job categories on [her] team.” Ms. Wilmuth also
12 pointed out that she herself was a victim of the disparate compensation Amazon was paying male
13 researchers on her team as compared to female researchers.

14 103. At the time, there were four L7 researchers on Ms. Wilmuth’s team:
15 herself, Plaintiff Schomer, Mr. Mishra, and Roxana Cosmaciuc. All three female researchers
16 were classified in lower-paid job categories, while the only male researcher was classified in the
17 higher-paid Research Scientist job code.

18 104. Ms. Lee responded to Ms. Wilmuth’s concerns, admitting there had “been
19 a slow evolution” in Amazon “matching the appropriate classifications.” Notably, Ms. Wilmuth
20 had been in a researcher role for over two and a half years at this point, and all of the individuals
21 on her team had been in researcher roles since they started at Amazon.

22 105. On November 2, 2022, Ms. Wilmuth spoke to Ms. Lee and HR Business
23 Partner (“HRBP”) Keith Johnson regarding the pay discrimination concerns raised by her and
24 members of her team. During that conversation, Ms. Lee declared there had “been a lot of these
25 kinds of claims coming from [Ms. Wilmuth’s] team.” She and Mr. Johnson then proceeded to

1 aggressively question Ms. Wilmuth about what conversations *she* was having with her team that
2 were “leading” them to surface discrimination concerns.

3 106. Mr. Johnson then declared there would be no back pay for any of the
4 lower-paid female researchers and it was unlikely Amazon would increase their compensation to
5 pay them equally to their higher-compensated male research peers.

6 107. That same week, Ms. Wilmuth submitted a written complaint to HR,
7 describing how she had been subject to gender discrimination with respect to her compensation,
8 the diminution of her role and responsibilities, and the treatment she had endured from Mr.
9 Burke.

10 108. When Ms. Wilmuth informed her skip-level manager, Mr. Herdener, that
11 she had filed an EEO complaint involving Mr. Burke and Ms. Lee, Mr. Herdener dismissed and
12 minimized Ms. Wilmuth’s concerns as nothing more than a “personality clash.”

13 **2. Plaintiff Erin Combs**

14 109. Ms. Combs began voicing concerns about Mr. Burke’s disparate treatment
15 to Ms. Wilmuth in July 2022. Ms. Wilmuth in turn escalated Ms. Combs’ concerns, as well as
16 her own, to Ms. Lee.

17 110. In early August 2022, Ms. Combs shared her concerns directly with Ms.
18 Lee, reporting she had never in her professional career seen a leader speak to team members in
19 the “alarming and offensive” way that Mr. Burke had spoken to Ms. Wilmuth, Ms. Combs, and
20 Lauren Edwards during a meeting in July 2022.

21 111. Throughout August and September, Mr. Burke continued to claim credit
22 for Ms. Combs’ work, while also sending emails to Ms. Combs’ supervisors referring to her as
23 uncollaborative, “presumptuous,” and “strident.” On September 20, 2022, Ms. Lee told Ms.
24 Combs that Mr. Burke’s emails were “inappropriate” and she would speak to him about it. Ms.
25 Lee also assured Ms. Combs that she would continue to own her HQ1 work.

1 112. Nevertheless, Mr. Burke’s disrespectful treatment and efforts to assume
2 control of Ms. Combs’ work continued unabated. On September 26, Ms. Combs told Mr. Burke
3 that his recent comments were disrespectful and insulting. In response, Mr. Burke stated that a
4 male on his team, Rob Wilson, would soon own Ms. Combs’ HQ1 work, and she “could apply
5 for an open role reporting to Rob” (notably, the open role was an L6 position, lower than the L7
6 role Ms. Combs was currently performing.)

7 113. A couple days later, Ms. Combs escalated her concerns to HR. She
8 detailed her concerns regarding Mr. Burke’s “unprofessional, unethical, and unequal” treatment
9 on September 30, 2022. Ms. Combs expressed her fear about working with (or worse, under)
10 Mr. Burke, and stated she did not feel she was in a safe environment to file a formal complaint
11 because she feared retribution.

12 114. Ms. Combs continued raising her concerns with Ms. Wilmuth throughout
13 the fall, explicitly calling out Mr. Burke’s treatment of her as “gendered,” and telling Ms.
14 Wilmuth that she found “him to be deeply misogynistic,” and that he speaks to and interacts with
15 male leaders in a different manner than female leaders. She stated: “I can’t even imagine him
16 treating a man the way he treats me.”

17 115. Ms. Combs again escalated her concerns to Ms. Lee on November 10,
18 reporting that Mr. Burke continued to marginalize her and was trying to assume ownership of her
19 HQ1 work.

20 116. By this point, Ms. Wilmuth had filed her own discrimination complaint
21 related to Mr. Burke’s treatment of her and Ms. Combs. On November 17, 2022, Ms. Combs
22 was contacted by Employee Relations as part of the investigation into Ms. Wilmuth’s EEO
23 complaint. Over the course of two interviews and follow up emails in late November, Ms.
24 Combs provided documentation of Mr. Burke’s mistreatment.

1 117. Notably, the investigator never even asked Ms. Combs if she believed Mr.
2 Burke’s treatment was discriminatory or related to gender (instead asking only about “tension”
3 between Ms. Wilmuth’s and Mr. Burke’s teams).

4 **3. Katherine Schomer**

5 118. Ms. Schomer first began raising concerns about pay inequity with Ms.
6 Wilmuth within weeks of joining the R&S team in July 2022, and discovering that Mr. Mishra
7 was classified as a Research Scientist, while Ms. Schomer is not.

8 119. Approximately three weeks later, when Brandi Daniels (a Black woman)
9 joined Ms. Schomer’s team, also in the lower-paid Functional Marketing job code, she similarly
10 expressed that the pay differentials were inequitable given that Ms. Schomer’s and Mr. Mishra’s
11 teams both performed the same work (research).

12 120. At Ms. Wilmuth’s suggestion, Ms. Schomer met with Amazon Director
13 Katie Curran, who had been investigating job codes within WWC. On September 21, 2022, Ms.
14 Schomer explained to Ms. Curran how current job codes were creating significant pay
15 discrepancies on Ms. Wilmuth’s team, and the impact was being felt across gender and racial
16 lines.

17 121. During her next two one-on-ones with Ms. Wilmuth in late September and
18 then October 5, 2022, Ms. Schomer continued to raise strong concerns about unequal pay based
19 on gender and race. Ms. Schomer followed up with an email to Ms. Curran and Ms. Wilmuth on
20 October 7 summarizing the compensation issues they had discussed and the need for a job code
21 and compensation review for Ms. Wilmuth’s team.

22 122. Ms. Schomer’s concerns worsened when she hired a Black researcher on
23 her team in early November, who Ms. Lee and HR insisted similarly be placed in the lower-paid
24 job category, thus increasing the racial pay discrimination. Further, with this hire, Ms. Schomer
25 now had three people reporting to her, which should have automatically elevated her into the

1 higher-paying Senior Manager title.

2 123. Ms. Schomer raised this with Ms. Wilmuth on November 18, as she was
3 still being paid as a “Principal.” Ms. Wilmuth emailed HRBP Keith Johnson that same day
4 seeking guidance on how to make this change to ensure Ms. Schomer was “appropriately
5 recognized and compensated” for the people leadership role that she was then performing.

6 124. After Ms. Schomer again discussed her pay discrimination concerns with
7 Ms. Wilmuth on December 5, Ms. Wilmuth again escalated the issue of Ms. Schomer’s pay
8 raise. Mr. Johnson refused to provide the requested information and insisted that Ms. Schomer
9 not be compensated as a senior manager until after the completion of a job code analysis, thus
10 continuing the pay disparity between Ms. Schomer and Mr. Mishra.

11 **E. Amazon Retaliated Against Plaintiffs by Demoting Them Within Weeks of**
12 **Each Engaging in Protected Activity.**

13 125. On December 12, 2022, Ms. Lee informed Ms. Wilmuth that Amazon was
14 removing her entire 14-person team and all of her projects from under her purview, and she
15 would no longer have any role on the GCA Research and Strategy team (that she founded and
16 spent three and half years building).

17 126. Amazon demoted Ms. Wilmuth from a People Manager to an Individual
18 Contributor and moved her from a leadership role (that was scoped as an L8 Director) to a
19 supporting researcher role on the AITC Fundamentals team with no opportunity for
20 advancement.

21 127. At the same time, Ms. Lee also told Ms. Wilmuth she would no longer
22 have any role in assessing the appropriate job codes for herself, Ms. Schomer, and the other
23 female researchers on her team.

24 128. Three days later, on December 15, 2022, Ms. Wilmuth discovered that her
25 entire team was moved under Mr. Burke (the very man she and Plaintiff Combs had been

1 complaining was discriminating against them).

2 129. Amazon’s disparate treatment of Ms. Wilmuth compared to Mr. Burke is
3 stark: while her promotion to L8 Director in the summer of 2022 was put on hold because of
4 concerns regarding her “communication and management style” (before subsequently demoting
5 her), Amazon greatly expanded Mr. Burke’s role and team in December 2022 while he was
6 being actively investigated for gender discrimination against multiple female leaders.

7 130. Indeed, even after the reorganization, Mr. Burke’s discriminatory behavior
8 has continued, with him meet more frequently with the male members of him team and providing
9 them with greater opportunities that the female leaders are not provided.

10 131. When Amazon moved Ms. Wilmuth’s team under Mr. Burke, it also
11 removed 10 of Plaintiff Schomer’s 11 projects and two of her three team members. With the
12 removal of Ms. Schomer’s directs in late December, she also became ineligible for the higher-
13 paying Senior Manager job code, which should have automatically taken effect back in
14 November.

15 132. In addition to losing two-thirds of her staff and 90 percent of her projects,
16 Ms. Schomer was moved to report to a peer on Mr. Burke’s team with less than half her years of
17 experience (approximately 12 years of experience compared to Ms. Schomer’s 25+ years).

18 133. Like Plaintiffs Wilmuth and Schomer, Amazon also removed Ms. Combs
19 from her leadership position, stripped both of her direct reports from her (thus demoting her from
20 a People Manager to an Individual Contributor), and reduced the scope of her role by
21 approximately 75 percent.

22 134. Among the projects Ms. Combs lost were RepTracker (the team’s largest
23 and highest-priority project for which she had served as the strategic lead and wrote the Q4
24 document); executive research (a highly sensitive and visible body of work on CEO and
25 executive communications); and brand messaging (a body of work Ms. Combs had conceived

1 and led for more than a year).

2 135. Amazon also moved Ms. Combs so she is reporting to a male with
3 substantially less experience (approximately 12 years of experience compared to Ms. Combs'
4 20+ years). The two reports Ms. Combs lost similarly were moved under a less qualified male
5 on Mr. Burke's team.

6 136. In sum, Amazon removed Plaintiffs Wilmuth, Schomer, and Combs from
7 their leadership roles, stripped their direct reports from them, removed the majority of their
8 reports, and severely diminished their career paths after they repeatedly raised concerns about
9 gender and pay discrimination.

10 **F. Amazon Failed to Take Any Corrective Action in Response to Plaintiffs'**
11 **Complaints.**

12 137. On December 20, 2022, Ms. Combs spoke with the Employee Relations
13 Investigator assigned to Ms. Wilmuth's gender discrimination and retaliation complaint. Ms.
14 Combs told the Investigator that she believed Mr. Burke's treatment was gender discrimination,
15 and that her demotion as part of the December 15th "reorg" was both discriminatory and in
16 retaliation for her earlier concerns about Mr. Burke's discrimination.

17 138. Three days later, on December 23, Ms. Combs submitted a written
18 complaint calling out how the "reorg" disproportionately affected the female members of the
19 Research & Strategy leadership team. Of the four L7 leads who had reported to Ms. Wilmuth,
20 each of the three women (Ms. Combs, Ms. Schomer, and Ms. Cosmaciuc) lost direct reports, lost
21 their leadership roles, and had their scopes severely reduced, while the only male L7 (Mr.
22 Mishra) had his role, team, and compensation remain the same or even increased.

23 139. On January 4, 2023, Plaintiff Schomer also filed a formal complaint
24 regarding Amazon's pay discrimination and her retaliatory demotion. Ms. Schomer detailed
25 Amazon's disparate treatment of her as compared to Mr. Mishra, both with respect to their

1 compensation and their treatment in the “reorg.” (Mr. Mishra gained a direct report in the
2 “reorg,” resulting in him receiving the Senior Manager pay increase, while also keeping his
3 entire remit intact.)

4 140. On January 11, 2023, Amazon informed Ms. Wilmuth that their
5 investigation had found “zero trace of gendered treatment.” With respect to Ms. Wilmuth’s pay
6 discrimination claim, the investigator admitted that she had done nothing to determine whether
7 Ms. Wilmuth was misclassified in a marketing job code while performing the work of a
8 researcher, stating: “it’s not my job to make an assessment of your role.” Nevertheless, she
9 found that Ms. Wilmuth could not compare her pay to Mr. Mishra’s *precisely because* she is
10 classified as a Marketer and he was classified at a Research Scientist (i.e., the entire basis for Ms.
11 Wilmuth’s claim).

12 141. On February 1, the investigator assigned to Plaintiffs Wilmuth’s and
13 Combs’ discrimination and retaliation claims interviewed Ms. Schomer and Roxana Cosmaciuc.
14 Both women stated the “reorg” was absolutely gendered and negatively and disproportionately
15 impacted the female L7 leaders on the Research and Strategy team with the apparent intent to
16 avoid addressing the pay inequity (Ms. Schomer also reported that the “reorg” was retaliatory.)

17 142. When Mr. Mishra was interviewed, he similarly told the investigator that
18 he believed the “reorg” was discriminatory, done across gender lines, and specifically called out
19 that Plaintiffs Combs and Schomer, and Ms. Cosmaciuc were all harmed in the reorg and forced
20 to report to people with less experience, while he gained a direct report in the “reorg.”

21 143. After Plaintiff Combs continued raising concerns about Mr. Burke’s
22 gendered treatment and the discriminatory and retaliatory nature of the “reorg,” Mr. Burke
23 further diminished her role. In late January, Mr. Burke removed her from RepTracker, despite
24 Ms. Combs having been the document owner, primary drafter, and strategy lead. Two weeks
25 later, on February 9, Mr. Burke assigned Rob Wilson (the same white male Mr. Burke previously

1 said would own Ms. Combs' HQ1 work) to also take over her Brand Messaging project.

2 144. On March 1, 2023, Amazon's EEO investigator admitted that, with respect
3 to moving Ms. Wilmuth's team under Mr. Burke's, "on its face, it seems like there was a
4 disparate impact" on women and referenced the "optics of disparate impact" multiple times. By
5 that point, at least five employees had raised concerns the "reorg" was "gendered" and
6 "discriminatory," (Plaintiffs Wilmuth, Schomer, Combs, and Ms. Cosmaciuc, and Mr. Mishra),
7 and Amazon's own investigator admitted the "optics of disparate treatment."

8 **G. Amazon Continues to Discriminate and Retaliate Against Plaintiffs.**

9 145. As a result of Amazon's unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs' mental and physical
10 health suffered, and each took a medical leave of absence. Ms. Wilmuth took a medical leave
11 between March 16, 2023 and June 14, 2023; Ms. Combs took medical leave between March 20
12 and July 18, 2023; and Ms. Schomer took medical leave between May 5th and August 2, 2023.

13 146. Since returning from their respective medical leaves, Amazon has
14 continued to discriminate and retaliate against each of the Plaintiffs.

15 **1. Ms. Wilmuth**

16 147. Upon returning to work from medical leave, Amazon HR shared
17 information concerning Ms. Wilmuth's protected complaints, which by Amazon policy should
18 be kept confidential, with one of Ms. Wilmuth's co-workers. Specifically, Ms. Wilmuth was
19 informed that before she joined AITC (following the removal of her team) that HRBP Keith
20 Johnson told Kailey Waring, "a new person is joining your team from a troubled situation" and
21 that "Amazon has the receipts on her." Another teammate told Ms. Wilmuth that Ms. Waring
22 shared this information with other Amazon employees, further damaging her reputation.

23 148. Upon information and belief, while Ms. Wilmuth was out on leave,
24 individuals on the team made comments such as, "If I was her, I wouldn't come back from
25 leave."

1 149. On Tuesday October 3, 2023, Ms. Wilmuth submitted a claim to
2 EthicsPoint detailing this information, and then emailed a summary to Tara Lubbers, Head of the
3 AITC Fundamentals team. Amazon has done nothing with respect to Ms. Wilmuth’s complaint.

4 **2. Ms. Schomer**

5 150. In December 2022, Ms. Wilmuth entered a “top tier” performance rating
6 for Ms. Schomer. By the time Ms. Schomer received her review in March 2023, however, her
7 new supervisor Ana Rocca, had downgraded her to “meets expectations,” despite having only
8 supervised her for two weeks of that review period. This resulted in a significant loss of stock
9 compensation and will negatively impact her compensation level for the next three years.

10 151. When Ms. Schomer asked why Ms. Rocca had rejected Ms. Wilmuth’s
11 rating, Ms. Rocca told her they could not “talk” to Ms. Wilmuth, but they had spoken to Ms.
12 Schomer’s previous manager, Maureen Stewart-Nordberg, who is no longer at Amazon. Ms.
13 Schomer complained to Employee Relations that this review process had not followed standard
14 Amazon protocol. Amazon has done nothing in response to Ms. Schomer’s complaint. This
15 lower rating also affects Ms. Schomer’s reputation at Amazon and impacts her ability to find
16 another role at Amazon.

17 152. Within weeks of returning from medical leave, Ms. Schomer began
18 experiencing continued retaliation. After Ms. Rocca had only been supervising Ms. Schomer for
19 two weeks following her return, she provided Ms. Schomer with a list of purported performance
20 issues that had never been mentioned to her before, and notably came on the heels of her
21 complaints and her protected leave.

22 153. Ms. Schomer reported this retaliatory action to HR and Employee
23 Relations. Ms. Rocca falsely reported to Employee Relations that she had conveyed the
24 performance issues prior to Ms. Schomer’s leave.

1 **3. Ms. Combs**

2 154. In December 2022, Ms. Wilmuth entered a “top tier” performance rating
3 for Ms. Combs. By the time Ms. Combs received her review in March 2023, however, her new
4 supervisor, Dylan Green, had downgraded her to “meets expectations.” This resulted in a
5 significant loss of stock compensation and will negatively impact Ms. Combs’ compensation for
6 the next three years.

7 155. In the written review, Mr. Green failed to give Ms. Combs credit for a
8 majority of the work she completed in 2022, including her brand messaging and research
9 strategy projects, as well as her leadership and people management contributions.

10
11 156. Further, several peers and direct reports identified “delivers results” as one
12 of Ms. Combs’ strengths, however, Mr. Green identified “deliver results” as a growth area and
13 wrote “while Erin spent most of 2022 developing the strategy for HQ1 marketing, she has not yet
14 been able to deliver significant business/reputational impact for this work.” This is empirically
15 false. Drew Herdener, SVP of Worldwide Communications, had approved two of Ms. Combs’
16 strategy proposals in 2022 and, only a few weeks before her review was finalized in 2023,
17 approved \$13 million to fully fund the headquarters strategy she developed.

18 157. When Ms. Combs returned from medical leave on July 19, 2023, Amazon
19 failed to reinstate her to her pre-leave role (which was already a demotion from her pre-
20 December 2022 role). Instead, Amazon further demoted Ms. Combs and placed her in a role in
21 which she is set up to fail.

22 158. Specifically, Ms. Combs was directed to perform work previously led by
23 an L6 researcher, which is both below her level and outside Mr. Combs’ skillset, as she has no
24 background in research. Ms. Combs requested training and coaching on this research tool, and
25 told her managers that she was not comfortable leading tests in it, but her managers ignored these

1 **SEVENTH CLAIM**

2 **FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE VIOLATIONS**

3 **(on behalf of Plaintiffs)**

4 191. Plaintiffs Wilmuth, Schomer, and Combs incorporate by reference
5 paragraphs 1 through 188 above.

6 192. Plaintiff Combs took medical leave between March 20, 2023 and July 19,
7 2023.

8 193. Plaintiff Wilmuth took medical leave between March 15, 2023 and June
9 14, 2023.

10 194. Plaintiff Schomer took medical leave between May 5, 2023 and August 2,
11 2023.

12
13 195. Defendant retaliated against Plaintiffs Wilmuth, Schomer, and Combs
14 upon their return from medical leave, in violation of RCW 50A.35.010 and 29 C.F.R. § 825.214.

15 196. Defendant failed to restore Plaintiff Combs to the same or equivalent
16 position upon her return from medical leave, in violation of RCW 50A.35.010 and 29 C.F.R. §
17 825.214.

18 **X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendant and relief as follows:

20 A. Certification of the case as a class action on behalf of the proposed Class,
21 designation of Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class, and designation of
22 Plaintiffs' counsel of record as Class Counsel;

23 B. Certification of the case as a collective action under the EPA on behalf of
24 the proposed Collective, designation of Plaintiffs as representatives of the
25 Collective, prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all

1 similarly-situated members of the Collective, which (1) apprises them of
2 the pendency of this action and (2) permits them to assert timely EPA
3 claims in this action by filing individual Consent to Join forms pursuant to
4 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and tolling of the statute of limitations on the claims
5 of all members of the Collective from the date the original Complaint was
6 filed until the Collective Members are provided with reasonable notice of
7 the pendency of this action and a fair opportunity to exercise their right to
8 opt in as Collective Action Plaintiffs;

- 9 C. Trial by jury;
- 10 D. Back pay with prejudgment interest, in amounts to be determined at trial,
11 and other relief necessary to make Plaintiffs, Collective Members, and
12 Class Members whole for past and future pecuniary losses resulting from
13 the unlawful employment practices described;
- 14 E. Damages for any and all forms of emotional distress Plaintiffs, Collective
15 Members, and Class Members have experienced, including but not limited
16 to humiliation, loss of enjoyment of life, pain and suffering, personal
17 indignity, embarrassment, fear, sadness, anger, anxiety, and anguish, in
18 amounts to be established at trial;
- 19 F. Double damages or exemplary damages for EPOA violations pursuant to
20 RCW 49.58.070;
- 21 G. Pre- and post- judgment interest to the extent authorized by law;
- 22 H. Any and all other actual damages, costs, and expenses;
- 23 I. Service payments to the representatives of the Class and Collective;
- 24 J. Reasonable attorney's fees and costs;
- 25 K. Monetary relief for any adverse tax consequences of their awards; and,

1 L. Any and all such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

2 DATED this 20th day of November, 2023.

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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: [Lawsuit Alleges Female Amazon Employees Are Paid Less Due to Company Job Codes](#)
