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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 _____, Individually and On Behalf of
11 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 _____ (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly
20 situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against Defendants,
21 alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own
22 acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation
23 conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included, among other things, a
24 review of the Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and announcements made by
25 Defendants, United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings,
26 wire and press releases published by and regarding Wells Fargo & Company (“Wells
27 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**

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

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

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

25
26 4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading
27 statements regarding the Company's business, operations, and compliance policies. Specifically,
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.
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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,¹ 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 ¹ “AA/EEO” refers to “Affirmative Action” (AA) and “Equal Employment Opportunity” (EEO).
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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

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

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

40. On July 14, 2021, Wells Fargo issued a news release reporting its second quarter 2021 results. That news release quoted Defendant Scharf, who stated, in relevant part: “Our top 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
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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, 2022,² 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

26 ² 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.

1 **PLAINTIFF’S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

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.
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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 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.
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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,
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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.

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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 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

12 85. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the Individual
13 Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and
14 public filings which Wells Fargo disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period
15 concerning Wells Fargo’s results of operations. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual
16 Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause Wells Fargo to engage in the wrongful
17 acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants, therefore, were “controlling persons” of
18 Wells Fargo within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, they
19 participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market price of Wells
20 Fargo common stock.
21

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

17 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.
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