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*Attorneys for Plaintiff Natalie Ocegueda*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

NATALIE OCEGUEDA, derivatively on  
behalf of FACEBOOK, INC.,  
Plaintiff,

vs.

MARK ZUCKERBERG, SHERYL  
SANDBERG, MARC ANDREESSEN,  
ANDREW W. HOUSTON, ERSKINE B.  
BOWLES, JEFFREY D. ZIENTS, SUSAN  
DESMOND-HELLMANN, NANCY  
KILLEFER, TRACEY T. TRAVIS, ROBERT  
M. KIMMITT, REED HASTINGS, PETER  
A. THIEL, and DOES 1-30,  
Defendants,

- and -

FACEBOOK, INC.,  
Nominal Defendant.

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

**VERIFIED SHAREHOLDER  
DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT FOR:**

- 1. BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY;**
- 2. AIDING AND ABETTING BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY;**
- 3. ABUSE OF CONTROL;**
- 4. UNJUST ENRICHMENT;**  
**and**
- 5. VIOLATION OF SECTION 14(A) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Natalie Ocegueda (“Plaintiff”), by and through counsel, brings this  
2 shareholder derivative action on behalf of Facebook and against certain present and  
3 former directors and officers of Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook” or the “Company”). In  
4 support of these claims, Plaintiff alleges the following (1) upon personal knowledge  
5 with respect to the matters pertaining to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s ownership of Facebook  
6 stock; and (2) upon information and belief with respect to all other matters, based upon  
7 the investigation undertaken by counsel, which included, *inter alia*, (a) the Company’s  
8 public filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”); (b) news  
9 articles, conference call transcripts, analysts’ reports, and press releases; and (c) other  
10 publicly available information pertaining to Facebook and the topics addressed herein.  
11 Plaintiff believes that substantial additional evidentiary support will exist for the  
12 allegations set forth below after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

### 13 INTRODUCTION

14 *“There were high hopes when Kenneth Chenault joined the all-white board*  
15 *of Facebook in January 2018 as the social media giant worked to fix its*  
16 *tarnished image and battered brand.”<sup>1</sup>*

17 *“Most corporations do not have black people on their boards and few, if*  
18 *any, black people in senior management. This is part of the reason that we*  
19 *have a high level of racial inequality in the US.”<sup>2</sup>*

20 *“We have an obligation to build a culture of inclusion where everyone can*  
21 *thrive.”<sup>3</sup>*

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24 <sup>1</sup> See “Former Amex CEO Kenneth Chenault Quits Facebook Board After Zuckerberg  
25 Rejected His Advice,” THE MOGULDOM NATION, Mar. 16, 2020.

26 <sup>2</sup> See John Streur, “More engagement needed to get companies to address racial  
27 inequality risks and issues,” Calvert Research and Management, June 19, 2020, available  
28 at <https://www.calvert.com/impact.php?post=more-engagement-needed-to-get-companies-to-address-racial-inequality-risks-and-issues-&sku=35910>, last visited June 29, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Facebook’s 2020 Proxy Statement at p. 53.

1           1.     At Facebook, apparently Zuckerberg wants Blacks to be seen but not heard.  
2 In 2018, Facebook created the image that it was trying to diversify its all-white Board by  
3 hiring highly-respected and experienced Kenneth Chenault to join its Board. Chenault’s  
4 appointment gave Facebook the guidance of a highly regarded finance executive and  
5 the first Black director on its all-white board, USA Today reported at the time. But then  
6 Chenault unexpectedly resigned in March of 2020 because he said Zuckerberg was not  
7 listening to his advice. *See* Jeff Horwitz, “Chenault Leaves Facebook Board After  
8 Disagreements With Zuckerberg,” THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, March 13, 2020 (“Mr.  
9 Chenault grew frustrated that the CEO wasn’t taking his advice”).

10           2.     In short, Facebook’s approach to diversity has been characterized by  
11 tokenism: make a small gesture to satisfy appearances, but don’t make any underlying  
12 substantial change. The message at Facebook is set at the top – by Zuckerberg and the  
13 rest of the Board of Directors (“Board”).

14           3.     But Zuckerberg and the Board have failed to curtail hate speech against  
15 Black individuals and other minorities and have failed to achieve real diversity on the  
16 Board and among the senior executive ranks, leading to an employee walkout and  
17 massive boycott of ad spending on Facebook by over 184 of the Company’s advertisers.

18           4.     On June 1, 2020, after Zuckerberg refused to take down a Trump post  
19 stating “When the looting starts, the shooting starts,” which had been widely  
20 interpreted to reflect racist views that violence should be used against Black Lives  
21 Matters protesters, employees participated in a walkout to protest the Board’s broader  
22 failure to curtail hate speech against Blacks and minorities:

23           **June 1, 2020. OAKLAND, Calif.** — Hundreds of Facebook employees, in  
24 rare public criticism on Monday of their own company, protested  
25 executives’ decision not to do anything about inflammatory posts that  
26 President Trump had placed on the giant social media platform over the  
27 past week.

28           Many of the employees, who said they refused to work in order to show  
their support for demonstrators across the country, added an automated  
message to their digital profiles and email responses saying that they were  
out of the office in a show of protest. . . More than a dozen current and  
former employees have described the unrest as the most serious challenge

1 to the leadership of Mark Zuckerberg, the chief executive, since the  
2 company was founded 15 years ago.

3 *"The hateful rhetoric advocating violence against black demonstrators by*  
4 *the US President does not warrant defense under the guise of freedom of*  
5 *expression," one Facebook employee wrote in an internal message board,*  
6 *according to a copy of the text viewed by The New York Times.*

7 The employee added: *"Along with Black employees in the company, and*  
8 *all persons with a moral conscience, I am calling for Mark to immediately*  
9 *take down the President's post advocating violence, murder and imminent*  
10 *threat against Black people."*

11 *. . . Twitter added fact-check and warning labels to two tweets from the*  
12 *president that broke Twitter's rules around voter suppression and*  
13 *glorification of violence. But as Twitter acted on Mr. Trump's tweets,*  
14 *Facebook left his posts on its platform alone. Mr. Zuckerberg said Mr.*  
15 *Trump's posts did not violate the social network's rules.*

16 See Sheera Frenkel, *"Facebook Employees Stage Virtual Walkout to Protest Trump Posts,"*  
17 THE NEW YORK TIMES, June 1, 2020.

18 5. As Trump and Zuckerberg were well aware, Trump's statement that  
19 "When the looting starts, the shooting starts" has a racially charged history. It dates  
20 back to the civil rights era and is known to have been invoked by a white police chief  
21 cracking down on protests and a segregationist politician. In 1967, Miami police Chief  
22 Walter Headley used the phrase "when the looting starts, the shooting starts" during  
23 hearings about crime in the Florida city, invoking angry reactions from civil rights  
24 leaders, according to a news report at the time. "He had a long history of bigotry against  
25 the black community," said professor Clarence Lusane of Howard University.

26 6. "The NAACP and other black organizations had for years complained  
27 about the treatment of the black community by Miami police. At this hearing, in  
28 discussing how he would deal with what he called crime and thugs and threats by  
young Black people, he issued this statement that the reason Miami had not had any  
riots up to that point, was because of the message he had sent out that "when the looting  
starts, the shooting starts," Lusane said. Headley was head of the police force for 20  
years and referred to his "get tough" policy on crime during a 1967 news conference as  
a war on "young hoodlums, from 15 to 21, who have taken advantage of the civil rights

1 campaign. ... We don't mind being accused of police brutality." According to Lusane,  
2 Headley may have borrowed the phrase from Eugene "Bull" Connor, who had been the  
3 notorious public safety commissioner in Birmingham, Alabama. Connor was a  
4 segregationist who directed the use of police dogs and fire hoses against black  
5 demonstrators.<sup>4</sup>

6 7. As demonstrated herein, not only has it failed to achieve meaningful  
7 diversity and inclusion among Black individuals and other minorities, Facebook's  
8 Board and executives have allowed discriminatory advertising on its platform. In  
9 addition, Facebook's Board has repeatedly made gross misrepresentations in the  
10 Company's public statements by representing that the Company has effective policies,  
11 internal controls, and procedures designed to ensure diversity and to eliminate  
12 discriminatory advertising.

13 8. In 2016, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg wrote, "We care deeply about  
14 diversity. That's easy to say when it means standing up for ideas you agree with. It's a  
15 lot harder when it means standing up for the rights of people with different viewpoints  
16 to say what they care about. That's even more important." But since these words were  
17 uttered, Zuckerberg and Facebook have failed to achieve the diversity they claim to  
18 prize.

19 9. Simply put, Facebook's goals and policies are not being achieved or  
20 enforced. Facebook appointed Kenneth Chenault to its Board but did not solicit or listen  
21 to Mr. Chenault's advice. Facebook's Board, which currently has only one Black  
22 individual, has consciously failed to carry out the Company's written proclamations  
23 about increasing diversity in its ranks. Black people and other minorities remain  
24 conspicuously underrepresented on the Board as well as among the Company's  
25 executive officers. In short, Facebook remains one of the oldest and most egregious

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26 <sup>4</sup> See Barbara Sprunt, "The History Behind 'When The Looting Starts, The  
27 Shooting Starts'," NPR, May 29, 2020, available at  
28 <https://www.npr.org/2020/05/29/864818368/the-history-behind-when-the-looting-starts-the-shooting-starts>, last visited June 29, 2020.

1 “Old Boy’s Club” in Silicon Valley. A sign advising applicants “Blacks Need Not  
2 Apply” might as well hang at the entrance to the Company’s headquarters at 1 Hacker  
3 Way, Menlo Park, California.

4 10. Under pressure to make its workforce more closely resemble the more than  
5 2 billion users it serves, Facebook increased the number of black employees to 4 percent  
6 of U.S. employees in 2018 from 2 percent in 2016. Yet just 1 percent of technical roles are  
7 held by blacks and 2 percent of leadership roles. Black women account for an even  
8 smaller fraction of the workforce. Overall, Facebook employs 278 black women out of a  
9 U.S. workforce of just under 20,000.<sup>5</sup>

10 11. While Facebook’s Board does have one Black member – non-defendant  
11 Peggy Alford – Facebook’s entire slate of Executive Officers are all white, with no  
12 minorities whatsoever:

#### 13 FACEBOOK’S MANAGEMENT<sup>6</sup>

14 **Mark Zuckerberg**  
15 **Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer**



21 Mark Zuckerberg is the founder, chairman and CEO of Facebook, which he founded  
22 in 2004. Mark is responsible for setting the overall direction and product strategy for  
23 the company. He leads the design of Facebook’s service and development of its core  
24 technology and infrastructure. Mark studied computer science at Harvard University  
before moving the company to Palo Alto, California.

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26 <sup>5</sup> See Jessica Guynn, “Facebook Has a Problem With Black People, Former Employee  
27 Charges,” USA TODAY, Nov. 27, 2018.

28 <sup>6</sup> Source: <https://investor.fb.com/corporate-governance/default.aspx>, last visited  
June 27, 2020.

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**Sheryl Sandberg**  
**Chief Operating Officer**



Sheryl Sandberg is chief operating officer at Facebook, overseeing the firm’s business operations. Prior to Facebook, Sheryl was vice president of Global Online Sales and Operations at Google, chief of staff for the United States Treasury Department under President Clinton, a management consultant with McKinsey & Company, and an economist with the World Bank.

**Dave Wehner**  
**Chief Financial Officer**



Dave Wehner is chief financial officer of Facebook, where he leads the finance, facilities and information technology teams. Prior to becoming CFO in June 2014, Dave served as Facebook’s vice president of Corporate Finance and Business Planning. From 2010 through 2012, Dave served as Chief Financial Officer of Zynga Inc. Before Zynga, Dave was a Managing Director at Allen & Company, an investment bank focused on media and technology, which he joined in 2001.



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**Mike Schroepfer**  
**Chief Technology Officer**



Mike Schroepfer is chief technology officer at Facebook. In that role, he leads the development of the technology strategies and teams that will enable Facebook to connect billions of people around the world and make significant breakthroughs in fields like artificial intelligence and virtual reality. Before Facebook, Mike was vice president of engineering at Mozilla Corporation, where he led the global and open product development process behind Firefox.

**David Fischer**  
**Chief Revenue Officer**



David Fischer is chief revenue officer of Facebook, overseeing the company's advertising business and managing the sales and marketing teams worldwide. Prior to joining Facebook in 2010, David spent eight years at Google in various roles, including vice president of global online sales and operations, where he helped globalize the company's business and operations. David previously served as deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Treasury Department and worked on a variety of economic policy issues within the federal government. Prior to that, David was an Associate Editor at U.S. News & World Report, where he covered economics and business from Washington, DC.



**Jennifer Newstead**  
**General Counsel**



Jennifer G. Newstead is General Counsel of Facebook, where she oversees all legal matters, including corporate governance and securities compliance, regulatory oversight, litigation, intellectual property and commercial matters. Prior to joining Facebook in 2019, Jennifer served as the Legal Adviser of the U.S. Department of State, where she led the legal team responsible for advising the Secretary of State on all domestic and international legal issues affecting the conduct of U.S. foreign relations. Earlier in her career, she served as General Counsel of the White House Office of Management and Budget, as a Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Legal Policy at the Department of Justice, and as Special Assistant to the President and Associate White House Counsel. Jennifer was a partner for twelve years at Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, where she advised global corporations in litigation, regulatory investigation and compliance matters.

12. Zuckerberg and the Company's Directors have deceived stockholders and the market by repeatedly making false assertions about the Company's commitment to diversity. In doing so, the Directors have breached their duty of candor and have also violated the federal proxy laws. Their conduct has also irreparably harmed Facebook. For those who care about diversity, inclusion, and honesty, those who do not adhere to these principles should be boycotted, especially if the perpetrator is one of the largest and most influential corporations in Silicon Valley.

13. Going back to at least 2016, Facebook has been accused of facilitating illegal discrimination based on race, ethnicity, and other protected categories. On August 13, 2018, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development filed a complaint against Facebook in which it alleged that Facebook has violated the Fair

1 Housing Act by allowing advertising on its platform which discriminates based on race,  
2 ethnicity, gender, and other protected categories. The HUD complaint alleged that:

3 *Facebook unlawfully discriminates by enabling advertisers to restrict which*  
4 *Facebook users receive housing-related ads based on race, color, religion,*  
5 *sex, familial status, national origin and disability.* Facebook mines  
6 extensive user data and classifies its users based on protected  
7 characteristics. Facebook's ad targeting tools then invite advertisers to  
8 express unlawful preferences by suggesting discriminatory options, and  
9 Facebook effectuates the delivery of housing-related ads to certain users and  
10 not others based on those users' actual or imputed protected traits.

11 14. As an example of Facebook's illegal conduct, HUD's complaint stated that:

12 *Facebook enables advertisers to discriminate based on race and color by*  
13 *drawing a red line around majority-minority zip codes and not showing*  
14 *ads to users who live in those zip codes.*<sup>7</sup>

15 15. On September 18, 2018, a complaint was filed against Facebook by the  
16 ACLU for gender discrimination, claiming that Facebook allowed advertisers to target  
17 men for ads such as "Help Wanted" and job ads, and prevent the ads from being seen  
18 by women.

19 16. As noted *supra*, in late May 2020, Facebook came under heavy criticism by  
20 its own employees for refusing to censor or moderate a post from President Trump. In  
21 that post, Trump said "when the looting starts, the shooting starts," in regards to Black  
22 Lives Matter protesters.

23 17. Then, in late June 2020, advertisers announced their intention to boycott  
24 Facebook due to, among other things, the Company's failure to ban hate speech directed  
25 to Blacks and other minorities

26 18. On June 22, 2020, North Face, REI, and Patagonia announced plans to  
27 boycott Facebook and pledged not to pay for advertising on Facebook platforms:

28 Several companies have suspended advertising on Facebook over the  
company's failure to address hate speech on the platform.

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<sup>7</sup> HUD Complaint at ¶7.

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*The outdoor apparel and product retailers the North Face, REI, and Patagonia have pledged not to pay for advertising on Facebook platforms as part of the “Stop Hate for Profit” campaign, launched Wednesday by advocacy groups including the Anti-Defamation League, the NAACP, and the Color Of Change. The freelance job listing site Upwork and the internet company Mozilla have also joined the pledge.*

The movement asks advertisers to pressure the tech giant to adopt stricter policies against racist and hateful content on its platforms by pausing all spending on advertising with the company for the month of July. *Facebook makes \$70bn in annual advertising revenue while “amplifying the messages of white supremacists” and “permitting incitement to violence”, according to the campaign.*

“We have long seen how Facebook has allowed some of the worst elements of society into our homes and our lives,” said Jonathan Greenblatt, chief executive officer of the Anti-Defamation League, in a statement. *“Our organizations have tried individually and collectively to push Facebook to make their platforms safer, but they have repeatedly failed to take meaningful action.* We hope this campaign finally shows Facebook how much their users and their advertisers want them to make serious changes for the better.”

Facebook plans voter turnout push – but will not bar false claims from Trump.

James Steyer, founder and CEO of Common Sense, a partner in the campaign, said he expected more companies to join in coming weeks. “Companies clearly have heightened awareness around issues of racial justice in the US right now,” he said. “We are heartened by the progress and we think it is the right time for this.”

*The campaign cites a number of examples to argue Facebook has failed to address misinformation and hate speech: it made Breitbart News a “trusted news source” despite its history of working with white nationalists and neo-Nazis, was accused of allowing housing discrimination against communities of color, and failed to remove Holocaust denial posts.*

See Kari Paul, “Facebook Faces Advertiser Revolt Over Failure to Address Hate Speech,” THE GUARDIAN, June 22, 2020.

19. On Friday, June 26, 2020, Unilever announced it was boycotting Facebook and would discontinue its advertising on Facebook:

*Unilever, the company behind brands such as Dove, Lipton and Hellmann’s, is pulling advertising from Facebook and Twitter in the U.S. for the rest of the year, adding to a growing list of companies protesting the social media site’s handling of hate speech online.*

Unilever said in a statement it also plans to pull ads from Facebook-owned Instagram this year. *Civil rights groups have been pushing companies to put their financial weight behind a Facebook boycott because the social*

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*media sites continue to allow hateful and harmful content on their sites, according to the Anti-Defamation League.*

“Continuing to advertise on these platforms at this time would not add value to people and society,” Unilever wrote in a statement on its website. It cited “the polarized atmosphere in the U.S.”

*Unilever joins Patagonia, The North Face and others in announcing a temporary advertising boycott on Facebook in the last week.* Unilever’s ice cream brand Ben & Jerry’s had joined the boycott earlier in the week, before its parent company. The Hershey Company also said it would halt advertising on Facebook during July and cut its advertising on the site by one-third for the rest of this year.

See Rachel Lerman, “Facebook faces a growing advertising boycott after consumer goods giant Unilever joins,” THE WASHINGTON POST, June 26, 2020.

20. In response to the growing list of *over 100 advertisers* like Unilever that had announced plans by Friday, June 26, 2020 to boycott Facebook due to its repeated failure to ban hate speech, Facebook’s stock tanked 8.3% on June 26, 2020.<sup>8</sup>

21. On Sunday, June 28, 2020, several additional advertisers announced plans to join Unilever in its boycott of Facebook. Facebook announced plans to finally take some steps to ban hate speech, but the advertisers refused to withdraw from their plans to boycott Facebook, indicating that Zuckerberg’s steps came too late:

*Facebook’s efforts to stem a growing client boycott by introducing new policies failed over the weekend, with big brands including Diageo, Starbucks and Levi’s pulling spending.*

*Facebook will head into July with dozens of brands including Unilever, Verizon and Coca-Cola cancelling advertising* for between a month and six months — despite last-ditch attempts by the social media network to stop the boycott gathering steam.

Facebook’s chief executive Mark Zuckerberg on Friday announced plans on a live stream to prohibit hate speech in ads and better protect groups such as immigrants from attack. He also said the group would label posts that violate its policies but remain published because the platform deems it “in the public interest”, citing certain speech by politicians as an example.

*The last-minute changes came just hours after Unilever, among Facebook’s larger blue-chip clients, said it would pause spending on the platform — as*

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<sup>8</sup> By Sunday, June 28, 2020, the list had grown to 184 advertisers that had joined the boycott. The list of advertisers had increased to over 300 by July 1, 2020. See “Facebook boycott: View the list of companies pulling ads,” CNN BUSINESS, July 1, 2020.

1 well as on Twitter — in the US, citing concerns about the proliferation of  
2 divisive content in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election.

3 *Facebook shares fell more than 10 per cent over the course of the week, to*  
4 *\$212.50 in after-hours trading on Sunday, while Twitter is down by around*  
5 *14 per cent over the same period.*

6 *Despite Mr. Zuckerberg's concessions, however, others have joined the list*  
7 *with pledges to pull back spending across social media more widely, which*  
8 *could also deal a blow to smaller groups such as Snap, Twitter and newer*  
9 *entrant TikTok.*

10 In a statement on Sunday, Starbucks said it would “pause advertising on  
11 all social media platforms while we continue discussions internally, with  
12 our media partners and with civil rights organizations in the effort to stop  
13 the spread of hate speech.”

14 See Hannah Murphy, “Facebook Fails to Stem Advertising Boycott Over Hate Speech,”  
15 THE FINANCIAL TIMES, June 28, 2020.

16 22. Every business entity -- whether publicly traded or not -- has certain legal  
17 obligations and responsibilities to its shareholders, customers, investors, and the public.  
18 These responsibilities include the obligation to be truthful and honest; to actually  
19 implement the policies and procedures that it represents it has adopted; and to not  
20 engage in racial discrimination, whether it is in its workforce or leadership positions.  
21 Facebook has failed on all counts.

22 23. Facebook’s Directors have long failed to ensure that Facebook curbs hate  
23 speech towards Blacks and minorities. In 2018, Facebook’s Chief Information Security  
24 Officer (“CISO”), Alex Stamos, resigned after internal disagreement with the way the  
25 Company handled concerns regarding third parties’ alleged use of the Facebook  
26 platform to spread misinformation.

27 24. The same year, What’s App founder Jan Koum resigned from Facebook’s  
28 Board over disagreements with Zuckerberg and other Board members over Facebook’s  
29 failure to ensure compliance with certain policies and laws.

30 25. Platitudes in proxy statements are not progress. Simply put, Facebook has  
31 no *real* commitment to diversity and its Board is turning a blind eye to the Company’s  
32 miserable failure to ensure the “diversity” trumpeted by the Directors in the Company’s  
33 filings with the SEC and its annual reports to shareholders.

1           26. As demonstrated herein, Defendants knew of, but failed to disclose,  
2 fraudulent business practices at Facebook that put the Company at material risk,  
3 including: (1) discriminatory hiring and pay practices; (2) discriminatory advertising  
4 policies that allowed advertisers to unlawfully target protected minorities and  
5 protected classes; and (3) the Company's failure to curb hate speech. Facebook's failure  
6 to disclose this information violated the federal proxy laws since the omitted  
7 information would have been material to shareholders' voting decisions regarding the  
8 election of directors, approval of executive compensation packages, and shareholder  
9 proposals to require an independent board chairman.

10           27. The Director Defendants named herein signed one or more of Facebook's  
11 annual proxy statements. With such signatures come an obligation to ensure that the  
12 statements in the Proxy were true and accurate, and to correct any misleading  
13 statements. They failed to do so.

14           28. The time for change has come. If Facebook's directors want to continue to  
15 be part of the problem, not the solution, then they at least need to be held liable for their  
16 breaches of fiduciary duties to the Company's stockholders. If, on the other hand, they  
17 want to be part of real change, they hold the keys themselves. They can (and should),  
18 stand up and exercise the control of the Company that they possess to make change  
19 NOW.

20           29. The shareholder derivative lawsuit has been the only judicial mechanism  
21 for shareholders to hold directors accountable for engaging in wrongdoing. Like the  
22 United States Supreme Court, California courts have long recognized that derivative  
23 suits play an important role in corporate governance where directors fail to do their  
24 jobs:

25           The derivative action is practically the only remedy for calling the  
26 management to account for its wrongs against the corporation and to obtain  
27 restitution. Where a derivative suit is against outsiders for wrongs against  
28 the corporation the directors can usually be expected to decide impartially  
on the advisability of suing. But the management cannot be expected to sue  
themselves for their own misdeeds.



1 *Pearce v. Super. Ct.*, 149 Cal. App. 3d 1058, 1065 (1983); *see also Vega v. Jones, Day, Reavis*  
2 *& Pogue*, 121 Cal. App. 4th 282, 297 (2004); *accord Kamen v. Kemper Fin. Servs.*, 500 U.S.  
3 90, 95 (1991) (quoting *Cohen v. Beneficial Indus. Loan Corp.*, 337 U.S. 541, 548 (1949)). As  
4 the California Supreme Court recognized in *Jones v. H. F. Ahmanson & Co.*, where, as  
5 here, the company's board and management fail to perform their duties, stockholders  
6 have a "right" to bring derivative actions. *See* 1 Cal. 3d 93, 107 (1969). The courts of  
7 Delaware, the Company's state of incorporation, likewise acknowledge that derivative  
8 actions serve an important function: "The machinery of corporate democracy and the  
9 derivative suit are potent tools to redress the conduct of a torpid or unfaithful  
10 management." *Aronson v. Lewis*, 473 A.2d 805, 811 (Del. 1984), *overruled in part on other*  
11 *grounds by Brehm v. Eisner*, 746 A.2d 244 (Del. 2000).

12 30. Plaintiff, derivatively on behalf of the Company, seeks the following relief  
13 from the Director Defendants:

14 (a) At least two of the Company's directors should immediately resign  
15 prior to the Company's next annual meeting and should insist that the Company  
16 nominate two new persons to serve in their stead, which applicants should  
17 include Black and minority persons;

18 (b) All Director Defendants named in this suit should return all their  
19 2020 compensation received from Facebook (including any stock grants), and  
20 donate the money to an acceptable charity or organization whose efforts include  
21 the advancement of Black people and minorities in corporate America;

22 (c) Facebook should replace Zuckerberg as Chairman of the Board;  
23 Zuckerberg is not independent, and the lack of an independent Chairman at the  
24 Company has been a big part of the reason Facebook has not sufficiently made  
25 any real progress at achieving diversity;

26 (d) Facebook should create a \$1 billion fund to hire Black individuals  
27 and other minorities, promote minorities to more management positions at the  
28 Company, establish and maintain a mentorship program at the Company for



1 minorities that is committed to providing the skills and mentorship necessary to  
2 succeed in corporate America;

3 (e) The Company should require annual training of its entire Board and  
4 all executive officers, which training should at a minimum focus on diversity,  
5 affirmative action, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment, pay equity, and other  
6 relevant topics;

7 (f) The Company should adopt a revised executive compensation  
8 program that makes 30% of executives' compensation tied to the achievement of  
9 the diversity goals;

10 (g) The Company should replace Ernst & Young ("E&Y") as its auditor.  
11 Facebook is one of E&Y's largest customers, and E&Y has served as Facebook's  
12 auditor *since 2007* and was paid *\$22.3 million in fees* by the Company in 2019,  
13 giving rise to a cozy and clubby relationship between E&Y and the Company  
14 which is not conducive to effective auditing. The Company's compliance with  
15 anti-discrimination laws and its stated policies concerning the alleged  
16 commitment to diversity have been very poor. The very purpose of an auditor is  
17 to assess the Company's internal controls and determining if they are functioning  
18 effectively. Rather than doing so, Ernst & Young has wrongfully and consistently  
19 given Facebook's internal controls a clean bill of health and has failed to point out  
20 the obvious – that Facebook lacks an effective system of internal controls to ensure  
21 that the Company is not discriminating against minorities and other protected  
22 classes and is complying with its stated goals and initiatives regarding the  
23 promotion of diversity and the avoidance of discrimination and harassment.

## 24 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

25 31. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under Article III  
26 of the U.S. Constitution and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because of claims arising under Section  
27 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. § 78n(a), and  
28

1 SEC regulation 14a-9 promulgated thereunder. The Court has exclusive jurisdiction  
2 under Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa. The Court has jurisdiction over  
3 the state-law claims in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

4 32. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under Article  
5 III of the U.S. Constitution and 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because Plaintiff and Defendants are  
6 citizens of different States and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of  
7 \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

8 33. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants. Each Defendant is either a  
9 resident of California or otherwise has sufficient contacts with California in order to  
10 render the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court over them permissible under traditional  
11 notions of fair play and substantial justice. Additionally, in connection with the  
12 misconduct alleged herein, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and  
13 instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including the United States mails, interstate  
14 telephone communications, and the facilities of the national securities markets. The  
15 Court has jurisdiction over Facebook because Facebook is headquartered in Menlo Park,  
16 California and has substantial business operations in California.

17 34. Venue is proper in this District in accordance with Section 27 of the  
18 Exchange Act. Venue is also proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because: (i) Facebook  
19 maintains its principal place of business in, and has its most significant contacts with,  
20 this District; (ii) one or more of the Defendants resides in this District; (iii) a substantial  
21 portion of the transactions and wrongs complained of in this complaint occurred in this  
22 District; and (iv) Defendants received substantial compensation in this District by doing  
23 business here and engaging in numerous activities that had effects in this District.

#### 24 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

25 35. In compliance with Local Rule 3-2(b), Plaintiff requests that this action be  
26 assigned to the San Francisco Division of this District because a substantial part of the  
27 events or conduct giving rise to the claims in this action occurred in the County of San  
28 Mateo.

**PARTIES**

**I. Plaintiff**

36. Plaintiff Natalie Ocegueda is a current Facebook shareholder and has continuously held her Facebook stock since May 21, 2012.

**II. Nominal Defendant**

37. Nominal defendant Facebook is a Delaware corporation headquartered at 1601 Willow Road, Menlo Park, California 94025. Facebook operates a social networking website that allows people to communicate with their family, friends, and coworkers. Facebook develops technologies that facilitate the sharing of information, photographs, website links, and videos. Facebook users have the ability to share and restrict information based on their own specific criteria. By the end of 2017, Facebook had more than 2.2 billion active users. The Company’s mission is “to give people the power to build community and bring the world closer together. People use Facebook to stay connected with friends and family, to discover what’s going on in the world, and to share and express what matters to them.” Facebook’s securities trade on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol “FB.” Facebook is a citizen of Delaware and California.

**III. Individual Defendants**

38. Defendant Mark Zuckerberg is the Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of Facebook. Zuckerberg is responsible for Facebook’s day-to-day operations, as well as the overall direction and product strategy of the Company, and is the Company’s controlling stockholder with ownership of stock and proxies for stock representing more than 60% of Facebook’s voting power, though he owns 16% of Facebook’s total equity value. Zuckerberg is a citizen of California.

39. Defendant Sheryl Sandberg is the Chief Operating Officer (“COO”) of Facebook since 2008. Sandberg is also a member of Facebook’s Board and has been a director since 2012. Sandberg is a citizen of California.

40. Defendant Marc Andreessen is a member of the Board and has been a

1 director since June 2008. Andreessen is a member of Facebook's Audit Committee and  
2 Compensation & Governance Committee. Andreessen is a citizen of California.

3 41. Defendant Andrew W. Houston is a Director of Facebook and has been a  
4 director since February 2020. Houston reviewed & approved Facebook's 2020 Proxy  
5 Statement. Houston is not sued herein for any conduct that pre-dated his joining of the  
6 Board in February 2020.

7 42. Defendant Erskine B. Bowles was a member of the Board from September  
8 2011 until at least April 12, 2019. Bowles serves as the Chair of the Company's Audit  
9 Committee. Bowles is a citizen of North Carolina. Bowles reviewed and approved the  
10 Company's 2019 Proxy.

11 43. Defendant Jeffrey D. Zients was a member of the Board from May 2018  
12 until April 10, 2020. Zients served as the Chair of the Company's Audit & Risk  
13 Oversight Committee. Zients is a citizen of Maryland. Zients reviewed and approved  
14 the Company's 2019 Proxy.

15 44. Defendant Dr. Susan Desmond-Hellmann was a member of the Board from  
16 March 2013 until October 30, 2019. Desmond-Hellmann was a member of Facebook's  
17 Audit Committee and was the Company's Lead Independent Director; she reviewed  
18 and approved the Company's 2019 Proxy Statement. Desmond-Hellmann is a citizen  
19 of Washington.

20 45. Defendant Nancy Killefer is a Director of Facebook and has been a director  
21 since March 2020. Killefer reviewed & approved Facebook's 2020 Proxy Statement.  
22 Killefer is not sued herein for any conduct that pre-dated her joining of the Board in  
23 March 2020.

24 46. Defendant Tracey T. Travis is a Director of Facebook and has been a  
25 director since March 2020. Travis reviewed & approved Facebook's 2020 Proxy  
26 Statement. Tracey is not sued herein for any conduct that pre-dated her joining of the  
27 Board in March 2020.

28 47. Defendant Robert M. Kimmitt is a Director of Facebook and has been a

1 director since March 2020. Kimmitt reviewed & approved Facebook's 2020 Proxy  
2 Statement. Kimmitt is not sued herein for any conduct that pre-dated his joining of the  
3 Board in March 2020.

4 48. Defendant Reed Hastings was a member of the Board from June 2011 until  
5 at least April 12, 2019. Hastings reviewed and approved the Company's 2019 Proxy.  
6 Hastings served as Chair of the Company's Compensation & Governance Committee  
7 during his tenure on the Board. Hastings is a co-founder of Netflix, and currently serves  
8 as its CEO and Chairman of its board of directors. Hastings is a citizen of California.

9 49. Defendant Peter A. Thiel is a member of the Board and has been a director  
10 since April 2005. Thiel is a member of the Company's Compensation & Governance  
11 Committee. Thiel was one of the early investors in Facebook. He co-founded PayPal,  
12 Inc., and has been a Partner of the Founders Fund, a venture capital firm that strives to  
13 keep founders in control of the companies they have created, since 2005. Thiel is a  
14 citizen of California.

15 50. Defendants Zuckerberg, Sandberg, Andreessen, Thiel, Kimmitt, Hastings,  
16 Bowles, Desmond-Hellmann, Travis, Killefer, and Houston are collectively referred to  
17 as the "Director Defendants," "Individual Defendants," or "Defendants."

#### 18 **IV. The Doe Defendants**

19 51. Various other individuals, partnerships, corporations, and other business  
20 entities have participated in the violations alleged herein and have performed acts and  
21 made statements in furtherance thereof. The true names and capacities, whether  
22 individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise of Defendants Does 1 through 30,  
23 inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff at this time. Plaintiff therefore sues Defendants Does  
24 1 through 30 by such fictitious names. Plaintiff further alleges that each of the Doe  
25 Defendants is responsible for the acts and occurrences hereinafter set forth. Plaintiff  
26 will amend this complaint to (a) show their true names and capacities when such  
27 information is ascertained; and (b) allege the manner in which each Doe Defendant is  
28 responsible for the damages sustained by Facebook and its shareholders

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. During the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants Repeatedly Emphasized the Importance of Diversity and Preventing Discrimination

52. Facebook has repeatedly stated that it is committed to diversity and inclusion. The Company's 2019 Proxy stated:

**Diversity & Inclusion**

We are committed to building a workforce that is as diverse as the communities we serve. We support an open culture and encourage our workforce to bring their authentic selves to work.

We publish our global gender diversity and U.S. ethnic diversity workforce data annually. Our diversity report for 2018 is available at <https://www.facebook.com/careers/diversity-report>. To support our goals of diversifying our workforce, we globally rolled out our Diverse Slate Approach, which sets the expectation that hiring managers will consider candidates from underrepresented backgrounds when interviewing for an open position. We have seen steady increases in hiring rates for underrepresented people since we started testing this approach in 2015. We also continue to expand our recruiting team and develop internship programs for women and minorities. Over 500 students have graduated from Facebook University, our training program for college freshmen from underrepresented groups with an interest in STEM/CS. Many have returned to work at Facebook.

We believe retention, people development, and inclusion are just as crucial as recruiting. This is why we invest in our thriving Facebook Resource Groups and our annual Community events such as Women's Community Summit, Black Community Summit, Latin Community Summit, and Pride Community Summit. These all help build community and support professional development. They are designed to empower, inspire, and provide resources to help our people grow professionally. We encourage all employees to take our "Managing Unconscious Bias" training to help reduce the effects of bias in the workplace and to help employees better understand diverse perspectives. In 2015, we made this training available publicly at <https://managingbias.fb.com>. We have since added many new internal programs, including: Managing Inclusion and Be The Ally. Managing Inclusion trains managers to understand the issues that affect underrepresented communities and to actively solicit input from people who may feel excluded. Be The Ally gives everyone at Facebook the common language, tools, and space to identify when someone may be experiencing bias and to stand up in support of them.

We are committed to a policy of inclusiveness and to pursuing diversity in terms of background and perspective when evaluating candidates for membership on our board of directors. Under our corporate governance guidelines, it is the policy of our board of directors to consider candidates with diverse backgrounds in terms of knowledge, experience, skills, and other characteristics, and to ensure that the initial list of candidates from which new director nominees are chosen includes candidates with a

1 diversity of race, ethnicity, and gender. Our corporate governance  
2 guidelines are available at <http://investor.fb.com/governance.cfm>.

3 We are also committed to promoting diversity among the companies that  
4 do business with Facebook. We believe that having diverse suppliers helps  
5 us build better products for our global community. Through our Supplier  
6 Diversity Program, we connect qualified diverse-owned businesses to our  
7 community while also helping these companies grow their businesses by  
8 using our apps and services. We publish information on our Supplier  
9 Diversity Program at <https://www.facebook.com/suppliers/diversity>.<sup>9</sup>

6 53. The 2020 Proxy Statement approved by the Individual Defendants stated:

7 *"We have an obligation to build a culture of inclusion where everyone can thrive."*

8  
9 **II. Defendants Had Knowledge of the Company's Violations of Law and Failed to  
10 Act in the Face of Numerous "Red Flag" Warnings**

11 54. The Board was required to oversee Facebook's compliance with anti-  
12 discrimination and other applicable laws, and to implement and monitor a reasonable  
13 system of internal controls and policies relating to anti-discrimination, diversity, and  
14 inclusion.

15 55. Yet, during the relevant period, Defendants failed to act in the face of  
16 numerous "red flag" warnings indicating that the Company's internal controls and  
17 policies were not only insufficient, but actually fostered the discriminatory issues that  
18 ultimately resulted in discriminatory practices, a lack of diversity on the Board and  
19 among the Company's executive ranks, and the Company's repeated failure to stop hate  
20 speech that resulted in a massive boycott by advertisers.

21 56. Going back to at least 2016, Facebook has been accused of facilitating illegal  
22 discrimination based on race, ethnicity, and other protected categories.

23 57. On April 10, 2018, Zuckerberg was called to testify before the Senate  
24 Judiciary and Commerce Committees about Facebook's history allowing advertisers to  
25 discriminate by race in housing ads. The hearing was noteworthy for many reasons,  
26 including the fact that it was Zuckerberg's first testimony before Congress. In the past,  
27 Zuckerberg had sent deputies to testify, but due to the severity of the problems facing

28 <sup>9</sup> See 2019 Proxy at pp. 47-48.



1 Facebook Congress had demanded that Zuckerberg himself appear. The Individual  
2 Defendants were well aware of these facts which had required Zuckerberg to make a  
3 personal appearance on the Hill. As noted by NPR at the time:

4 The remarkable hearing was a bit of a spectacle, at least by Senate  
5 committee hearing standards. It was also Zuckerberg's first appearance  
6 before Congress. He was the only witness in the joint session and will also  
7 be testifying before the House Energy and Commerce Committee on  
8 Wednesday.<sup>10</sup>

9 58. The following is a picture of Zuckerberg's testimony that appeared in the  
10 New York Times at the time:



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22 59. While Zuckerberg was grilled on many topics at the hearing, he was asked  
23 many questions about Facebook's facilitation of discriminatory ads, as noted by news  
24 articles at the time:

25 "Topics Zuckerberg addressed include:  
26

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>10</sup> See Camilia Domonoske, "Mark Zuckerberg Tells Senate: Election Security Is An  
'Arms Race'," NPR, April 10, 2018.

1 Who's responsible for identifying violations: Sen. Chris Coons, D-Del.,  
 2 asked why Facebook puts the burden on users to flag content that needs to  
 3 be taken down. Zuckerberg cited the "sheer volume" of material on  
 4 Facebook and said new hires and AI tools will help improve the process  
 5 over time. *"We can't wait five years for Facebook to get rid of housing  
 discrimination content," Coons said, referring to allegations that the site  
 lets housing and rental companies restrict who can see their ads, by  
 excluding, for example, certain races.*

6 60. The New York Times also ran an article regarding questions from Senator  
 7 Booker about Facebook's discriminatory ads:

8 **Booker raised concerns about racial targeting**

9 *Senator Cory Booker, Democrat of New Jersey, questioned Mr. Zuckerberg  
 10 over discriminatory uses of Facebook's advertising platform to target ads  
 to users by race, and tools that law enforcement officials have reportedly  
 used to surveil activists of color.*

11 Mr. Booker's questioning is notable given that he and Mr. Zuckerberg have  
 12 a history of friendly collaboration dating back to 2010, when Mr.  
 13 Zuckerberg donated \$100 million to the public school system in Newark,  
 where Mr. Booker was mayor at the time.

14 Mr. Booker has long been seen as a tech-friendly lawmaker, and he has  
 15 known Mr. Zuckerberg for longer than most lawmakers. His tough stance  
 today is a sign of how dramatically the political winds around Facebook  
 have shifted.<sup>11</sup>

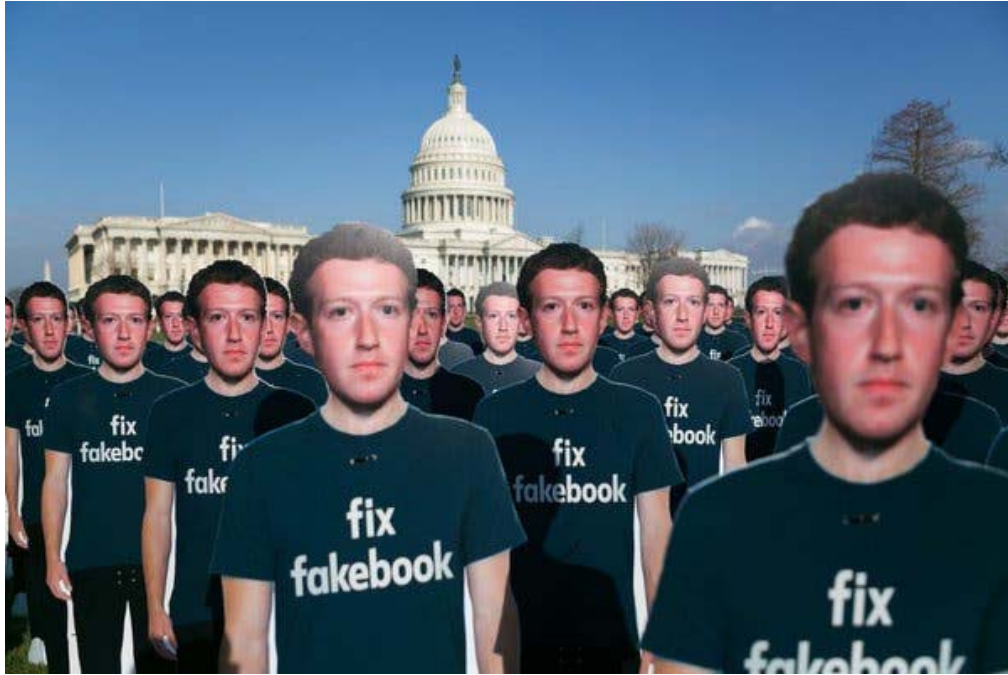
16 61. Moreover, in his prepared written remarks disseminated to Congress and  
 17 publicly posted prior to his testimony before Congress, Zuckerberg admitted the need  
 18 to fix issues with Facebook's advertising policies:

19 **Strengthening our advertising policies.** We know some Members of  
 20 Congress are exploring ways to increase transparency around political or  
 issue advertising, and we're happy to keep working with Congress on that.  
 21 *But we aren't waiting for legislation to act.*<sup>12</sup>

22 62. Thus, Zuckerberg and the Individual Defendants were aware of, and  
 23 admitted, problems with Facebook's advertising policies on April 10, 2018. The  
 24 following picture accompanied one of the New York Times articles at the time to  
 25 emphasize the widespread call for substantial change necessary at Facebook:

26 <sup>11</sup> See "Mark Zuckerberg Testimony: Senators Question Facebook's Commitment to  
 27 Privacy," THE NEW YORK TIMES, April 10, 2018.

28 <sup>12</sup> Available at <https://apps.npr.org/documents/document.html?id=4435458-Zuckerberg-Opening-Statement-Senate-Testimony>, last visited June 30, 2020.



63. Nonetheless, and despite Zuckerberg’s representation that Facebook would fix the problems on its own and would not wait for Congress to pass a law to force it to make the changes, the Individual Defendants failed to take the admitted necessary corrective action subsequent to April 10, 2018. Indeed, the illegal and discriminatory advertising continued and even proliferated after the April 10, 2018 Congressional hearing.

64. On July 12, 2018, an article was published in *USA Today* entitled “Facebook’s diversity efforts failing African-American and Hispanic women.” The article noted that:

SAN FRANCISCO — Facebook is inching toward increasing the diversity of its workforce but it still has a big problem: It’s hiring very few black and Hispanic women.

The social media giant’s latest diversity report released Thursday shows strides in boosting the ranks of some groups who’ve been underrepresented at Facebook from the beginning, but a closer look at the raw numbers reveals that these women of color are being largely left out of any progress.

You can almost count on one hand the number of black women – six – who work as senior managers or executives at Facebook in the U.S., accounting for less than 1 percent of those 769 jobs. The next layer of managers at Facebook isn’t more diverse: 34 out of a total of 2,816, or 1.2 percent.

1           65. On August 13, 2018, the United States Department of Housing and Urban  
2 Development filed a complaint against Facebook in which it alleged that Facebook has  
3 violated the Fair Housing Act by allowing advertising on its platform which  
4 discriminates based on race, ethnicity, gender, and other protected categories. The  
5 HUD complaint alleged that:

6           *Facebook unlawfully discriminates by enabling advertisers to restrict which*  
7 *Facebook users receive housing-related ads based on race, color, religion,*  
8 *sex, familial status, national origin and disability.* Facebook mines  
9 extensive user data and classifies its users based on protected  
10 characteristics. Facebook's ad targeting tools then invite advertisers to  
express unlawful preferences by suggesting discriminatory options, and  
Facebook effectuates the delivery of housing-related ads to certain users and  
not others based on those users' actual or imputed protected traits.

11           66. As an example of Facebook's illegal conduct, HUD's complaint stated that:

12           *Facebook enables advertisers to discriminate based on race and color by*  
13 *drawing a red line around majority-minority zip codes and not showing*  
14 *ads to users who live in those zip codes.*<sup>13</sup>

15           67. On September 18, 2018, a complaint was filed against Facebook by the  
16 ACLU for gender discrimination, claiming that Facebook allowed advertisers to target  
17 men for ads such as "Help Wanted" and job ads, and prevent the ads from being seen  
18 by women. This complaint was brought to the attention of the Individual Defendants.

19           68. On November 27, 2018, an article entitled "Facebook Has a Problem With  
20 Black People, Former Employee Charges" was published in USA Today. The article  
21 stated in part:

22           SAN FRANCISCO – *Facebook has a problem with black people.*  
23 *That's the assessment of Mark Luckie, a former employee who says racial*  
*discrimination is real, both on the company's Silicon Valley campus and on the*  
*social media giant's platform.*

24           A Facebook post he shared with management and employees earlier this  
25 month and released publicly on Tuesday exposes racial fault lines that  
26 Luckie says should be a matter of grave public alarm, with *the lack of*

27  
28           

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<sup>13</sup> HUD Complaint at ¶7.



1 *representation and agency of black people inside Facebook directly*  
2 *affecting how black people on Facebook are treated.*<sup>14</sup>

3 69. The USA Today article went on to state:

4 *Facebook has struggled for years to reverse hiring patterns that excluded*  
5 *underrepresented minorities and to create a corporate culture that*  
6 *welcomes them. At the same time, the lack of diversity in its workforce has*  
7 *translated into problems with the black community, which has high rates*  
8 *of engagement on Facebook.* Complaints have escalated from African-  
9 Americans that they are being unfairly targeted and censored for fighting  
10 back against racism on the platform after being falsely accused of using hate  
11 speech.

12 *That disenfranchisement of black people on Facebook is a direct result of*  
13 *how the few black employees who work there are marginalized inside the*  
14 *company, says Luckie, a digital strategist and former journalist who's also*  
15 *worked at Twitter and Reddit, as well as The Washington Post and The Los*  
16 *Angeles Times.*

17 *Black staffers at Facebook frequently complain of colleagues or managers*  
18 *calling them aggressive or hostile for how they share their thoughts, he*  
19 *says.* A few black employees said they were dissuaded by managers from  
20 becoming involved in internal groups for black employees or doing "black  
21 stuff." Black employees also told stories of being "aggressively accosted"  
22 by campus security. Luckie says at least two to three times a day, a  
23 Facebook employee would clutch their wallet when walking by him.<sup>15</sup>



25 Former employee Mark S. Luckie says Facebook has a problem with Black people.

26

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27 <sup>14</sup> See Jessica Guynn, "Facebook Has a Problem With Black People, Former Employee  
28 Charges," USA TODAY, Nov. 27, 2018.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

1           70. These stories from the Company's own employees demonstrate that  
2 Facebook has very few Blacks among its employees. The employees indicate that  
3 "*colleagues or managers call[] them aggressive or hostile for how they share their thoughts.*"  
4 Even among the very top, on the Board itself, Mr. Chenault resigned because  
5 Zuckerberg himself did not want to hear Mr. Chenault's opinions; he just wanted him  
6 on the Board as a token Black for appearances, to make it look like Facebook valued  
7 diversity.

8           71. And the Individual Defendants had actual knowledge of the *USA Today*  
9 article, as reflected by the fact that the reporter contacted Facebook prior to publication  
10 of the article for the Company's position on the article, and Facebook responded. As  
11 noted in the article:

12           In an emailed statement, Facebook spokesman Anthony Harrison said the  
13 company is working to increase the range of perspectives of those who  
14 build its products.

15           "The growth in representation of people from more diverse groups,  
16 working in many different functions across the company, is a key driver of  
17 our ability to succeed," Harrison said.<sup>16</sup>

18           72. Facebook's response to the discrimination voiced by its own employees  
19 was again platitudes and empty promises to change. Mr. Luckie was all too aware of  
20 this and told USA Today that:

21           "*I know from being inside Facebook that Facebook doesn't take any action*  
22 *against the bad things that it has done unless it's held publicly*  
23 *accountable,"* Luckie told USA TODAY.<sup>17</sup>

24           73. The USA Today article reported on an internal post that Mr. Luckie made  
25 on Facebook's employee platform while he was still working there. After Mr. Luckie  
26 made the post, other Black employees responded to his post and indicated they too had  
27 experienced discrimination and marginalization at Facebook:

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28           <sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

1 *This truly resonated with me and flooded me with emotions and sadness*  
 2 *that I am sure that plenty of us are all too familiar with from experiencing*  
 3 *many of the examples you provided," commented one fellow employee.*

4 *One employee, who is new to Facebook, said she had already observed and*  
 5 *heard stories of marginalization and mistreatment. "Very disheartening*  
 6 *considering how much love Black employees have for this company," she*  
 7 *commented.*

8 Others said they hoped Luckie's post would get the attention of senior  
 9 management. Luckie tagged Facebook's Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg  
 10 and Chief Operating Officer Sheryl Sandberg in the Facebook post but he  
 11 says they never responded.<sup>18</sup>

12 74. The article also noted that:

13 At Facebook, which is mostly white, Asian and male, sensitivity to the Black  
 14 Lives Matter movement has not always been evident. In 2016, Facebook  
 15 employees crossed out "Black Lives Matter" and wrote "All Lives Matter"  
 16 on the walls of the company's campus. . .

17 Brought on board to build partnerships with the black community, *Luckie*  
 18 *says he arrived at Facebook hopeful that he could bring about change, only*  
 19 *to have his efforts stymied and underfunded at every turn. On Facebook's*  
 20 *Menlo Park, California, campus, where Black Lives Matter posters*  
 21 *frequently outnumber black employees, he says he encountered racism.*<sup>19</sup>

22 75. On February 22, 2020, an article was published in SHRM ONLINE entitled  
 23 "Black Tech Employees Continue to Face Workplace Racism" which followed up on the  
 24 Nov. 27, 2018 *USA Today* article about Mr. Luckie. The article noted that:

25 An anonymous memo alleging Facebook still has a problem with racial bias  
 26 is circulating inside the company one year after a former employee  
 27 complained of racism and discrimination there, *USA Today* reported in  
 28 November 2019.

The post from 12 current and former employees, first reported by *Business*  
 Insider, details a number of incidents, suggesting *morale has sunk even*  
*lower since Mark Luckie published his Facebook post about discrimination*  
*on the company's Silicon Valley campus and on the social media giant's*  
*platform.*

76. In March 2019, the Company settled five discrimination lawsuits in part by  
 removing age, gender and ZIP Code targeting for housing, employment and credit-  
 related ads.

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<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*



1           77. Also in 2019, the Individual Defendants received an audit performed by  
2 Ernst & Young concerning how Facebook measures and reports data about video  
3 advertisements, which revealed deficiencies in Facebook's processes and internal  
4 controls. In addition, in the spring of 2020 the Media Rating Council warned Facebook  
5 that it could be denied a seal of approval that gives companies confidence they are  
6 getting what they pay for when it comes to advertising on its platforms. The notice said  
7 that Facebook had failed to address advertiser concerns identified in the E&Y 2019  
8 audit.

9           78. On October 24, 2019, Mr. Zuckerberg was required to testify before the  
10 House Financial Services Committee about several issues, during which he faced  
11 questions about Facebook's discrimination in advertising from Rep. Maxine Waters and  
12 Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez. The testimony was broadcast live on television and all  
13 major news outlets ran stories about the testimony, of which the Individual Defendants  
14 were well aware. Forbes ran an article which noted:

15           Facebook cofounder and CEO Mark Zuckerberg was hauled before  
16 Congress on Wednesday. . . *Democratic congresswoman and committee*  
17 *chair, Maxine Waters, immediately laid into Zuckerberg right from the*  
18 *start. Waters made it abundantly clear that the hearing, in addition to the*  
19 *core focus on Libra, would also include an array of charges previously*  
20 *levied against the social network. This includes allegations of violations*  
*of user privacy, running a monopoly, permitting discrimination within the*  
*company, allowing advertisements that engage in housing discrimination,*  
*violations of election security, permitting misleading political ads, offering*  
*a haven for hate groups* and raising the issue of breaking up Facebook.

21           "I have come to the conclusion that it would be beneficial for all if Facebook  
22 concentrates on addressing its many existing deficiencies and failures  
before proceeding any further on the Libra project," said Waters.<sup>20</sup>

23           79. In late May 2020, Facebook came under heavy criticism by its own  
24 employees for refusing to censor or moderate a post from President Trump. In that  
25 post, Trump said "when the looting starts, the shooting starts," in regards to Black Lives  
26 Matter protesters.

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>20</sup> See Jack Kelly, "Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg Lambasted Before Congress Over  
Libra, Data Privacy and Fake Political Ads," FORBES, Oct. 24, 2019.

1 80. Then, in late June 2020, advertisers have announced their intention to  
2 boycott Facebook due to, among other things, the Company's failure to ban hate speech  
3 directed to Blacks and other minorities

4 81. On June 22, 2020, North Face, REI, and Patagonia announced plans to  
5 boycott Facebook and pledged not to pay for advertising on Facebook platforms:

6 Several companies have suspended advertising on Facebook over the  
7 company's failure to address hate speech on the platform.

8 *The outdoor apparel and product retailers the North Face, REI, and*  
9 *Patagonia have pledged not to pay for advertising on Facebook platforms*  
10 *as part of the "Stop Hate for Profit" campaign, launched Wednesday by*  
11 *advocacy groups including the Anti-Defamation League, the NAACP, and*  
12 *the Color Of Change. The freelance job listing site Upwork and the internet*  
13 *company Mozilla have also joined the pledge.*

14 The movement asks advertisers to pressure the tech giant to adopt stricter  
15 policies against racist and hateful content on its platforms by pausing all  
16 spending on advertising with the company for the month of July.

17 *Facebook makes \$70bn in annual advertising revenue while "amplifying*  
18 *the messages of white supremacists" and "permitting incitement to*  
19 *violence", according to the campaign.*

20 "We have long seen how Facebook has allowed some of the worst elements  
21 of society into our homes and our lives," said Jonathan Greenblatt, chief  
22 executive officer of the Anti-Defamation League, in a statement. *"Our*  
23 *organizations have tried individually and collectively to push Facebook to*  
24 *make their platforms safer, but they have repeatedly failed to take*  
25 *meaningful action.* We hope this campaign finally shows Facebook how  
26 much their users and their advertisers want them to make serious changes  
27 for the better."

28 Facebook plans voter turnout push – but will not bar false claims from  
Trump.

James Steyer, founder and CEO of Common Sense, a partner in the  
campaign, said he expected more companies to join in coming weeks.  
"Companies clearly have heightened awareness around issues of racial  
justice in the US right now," he said. "We are heartened by the progress and  
we think it is the right time for this."

*The campaign cites a number of examples to argue Facebook has failed to*  
*address misinformation and hate speech: it made Breitbart News a "trusted*  
*news source" despite its history of working with white nationalists and*  
*neo-Nazis, was accused of allowing housing discrimination against*  
*communities of color, and failed to remove Holocaust denial posts.*

See Kari Paul, "Facebook Faces Advertiser Revolt Over Failure to Address Hate Speech," THE  
GUARDIAN, June 22, 2020.

1           82. On Friday, June 26, 2020, Unilever announced it was boycotting Facebook  
2 and would discontinue its advertising on Facebook:

3           *Unilever, the company behind brands such as Dove, Lipton and*  
4 *Hellmann's, is pulling advertising from Facebook and Twitter in the U.S.*  
5 *for the rest of the year, adding to a growing list of companies protesting the*  
6 *social media site's handling of hate speech online.*

7           Unilever said in a statement it also plans to pull ads from Facebook-owned  
8 Instagram this year. *Civil rights groups have been pushing companies to*  
9 *put their financial weight behind a Facebook boycott because the social*  
10 *media sites continue to allow hateful and harmful content on their sites,*  
11 *according to the Anti-Defamation League.*

12           "Continuing to advertise on these platforms at this time would not add  
13 value to people and society," Unilever wrote in a statement on its website.  
14 It cited "the polarized atmosphere in the U.S."

15           *Unilever joins Patagonia, The North Face and others in announcing a*  
16 *temporary advertising boycott on Facebook in the last week.* Unilever's ice  
17 cream brand Ben & Jerry's had joined the boycott earlier in the week, before  
18 its parent company. The Hershey Company also said it would halt  
19 advertising on Facebook during July and cut its advertising on the site by  
20 one-third for the rest of this year.

21           See Rachel Lerman, "Facebook faces a growing advertising boycott after consumer goods  
22 giant Unilever joins," THE WASHINGTON POST, June 26, 2020.

23           83. In response to the growing list of *over 100 advertisers* like Unilever that  
24 had announced plans by Friday, June 26, 2020 to boycott Facebook due to its repeated  
25 failure to ban hate speech, Facebook's stock tanked 8.3% on June 26, 2020.<sup>21</sup>

26           84. On Sunday, June 28, 2020, several additional advertisers announced plans  
27 to join Unilever in its boycott of Facebook. Facebook announced plans to finally take  
28 some steps to ban hate speech, but the advertisers refused to withdraw from their plans  
to boycott Facebook, indicating that Zuckerberg's steps came too late:

*Facebook's efforts to stem a growing client boycott by introducing new*  
*policies failed over the weekend, with big brands including Diageo,*  
*Starbucks and Levi's pulling spending.*

<sup>21</sup> By Sunday, June 28, 2020, the list had grown to 184 advertisers that had joined the boycott. The list of advertisers is available at <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1VSGhDwXm18yFf2BVCz0QJYFjCHrPhDuOm5rCo0zoqI/edit#gid=0>, last visited June 28, 2020.

1 *Facebook will head into July with dozens of brands including Unilever,*  
2 *Verizon and Coca-Cola cancelling advertising* for between a month and six  
3 months — despite last-ditch attempts by the social media network to stop  
the boycott gathering steam.

4 Facebook’s chief executive Mark Zuckerberg on Friday announced plans on  
5 a live stream to prohibit hate speech in ads and better protect groups such  
6 as immigrants from attack. He also said the group would label posts that  
violate its policies but remain published because the platform deems it “in  
the public interest”, citing certain speech by politicians as an example.

7 *The last-minute changes came just hours after Unilever, among Facebook’s*  
8 *larger blue-chip clients, said it would pause spending on the platform* — as  
well as on Twitter — in the US, citing concerns about the proliferation of  
divisive content in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election.

9 *Facebook shares fell more than 10 per cent over the course of the week,* to  
10 \$212.50 in after-hours trading on Sunday, while Twitter is down by around  
14 per cent over the same period.

11 *Despite Mr. Zuckerberg’s concessions, however, others have joined the list*  
12 *with pledges to pull back spending* across social media more widely, which  
13 could also deal a blow to smaller groups such as Snap, Twitter and newer  
entrant TikTok.

14 In a statement on Sunday, Starbucks said it would “pause advertising on  
15 all social media platforms while we continue discussions internally, with  
our media partners and with civil rights organizations in the effort to stop  
the spread of hate speech.”

16 See Hannah Murphy, “Facebook Fails to Stem Advertising Boycott Over Hate Speech,” THE  
17 FINANCIAL TIMES, June 28, 2020.

18 85. Every business entity -- whether publicly traded or not -- has certain legal  
19 obligations and responsibilities to its shareholders, customers, investors, and the public.  
20 These responsibilities include the obligation to be truthful and honest; to actually  
21 implement the policies and procedures that it represents it has adopted; and to not  
22 engage in racial discrimination, whether it is in its workforce or leadership positions.  
23 Facebook has failed on all counts.

24 86. Facebook’s Directors have long failed to ensure that Facebook curbs hate  
25 speech towards Blacks and minorities. In 2018, Facebook’s CISO, Alex Stamos,  
26 resigned after internal disagreement with the way the Company handled concerns  
27 regarding third parties’ alleged use of the Facebook platform to spread misinformation.  
28

1           87. The same year, What's App founder Jan Koum resigned from Facebook's  
2 Board over disagreements with Zuckerberg and other Board members over Facebook's  
3 failure to ensure compliance with certain policies and laws.

4           88. As Calvert Research & Management recently noted:

5           *"We are a country suffering from racial inequality. And we want the*  
6 *inequality and suffering to end.* Enough people agree with these points that  
7 this issue has become a matter that will impact every corporation doing  
8 business in this country. *Companies that are capable of understanding their*  
9 *roles in taking effective action to end inequality will benefit operationally*  
10 *and reputationally; those that refuse to acknowledge their exposure to this*  
11 *massive problem or that are incapable of swift and effective action will*  
12 *struggle to maintain their competitive positions as employers and with*  
13 *consumers."*<sup>22</sup>

14           89. Facebook's directors have failed to take effective action against  
15 discrimination in all its various forms, and have failed to effectuate diversity and  
16 inclusion on the Board itself and the Company's executive ranks. The time has come  
17 for them to be held liable for causing damage to the Company, including damage to its  
18 reputation and competitive position.

### 19 **III. Defendants' Duties and Roles at Facebook**

20           90. The following chart reflects the Director Defendants' roles on the  
21 committees at the time of the 2019 Annual Meeting and Proxy:

22 [this space intentionally left blank]  
23  
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25

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26           <sup>22</sup> See John Streur, "More engagement needed to get companies to address racial  
27 inequality risks and issues," Calvert Research and Management, June 19, 2020, available  
28 at <https://www.calvert.com/impact.php?post=more-engagement-needed-to-get-companies-to-address-racial-inequality-risks-and-issues-&sku=35910>, last visited June 29, 2020.

Director	Audit & Risk Oversight Committee <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Compensation & Governance Committee <sup>(3)</sup>
Marc L. Andreessen	*	
Erskine B. Bowles <sup>(4)</sup>	*	
Kenneth I. Chenault	*	
Susan D. Desmond-Hellmann		*
Reed Hastings <sup>(4)</sup>		+
Sheryl K. Sandberg		
Peter A. Thiel		*
Jeffrey D. Zients	+	
Mark Zuckerberg		

\*Committee member

+Committee chair

91. The following chart reflects the Director Defendants' roles on the committees at the time of the 2020 Annual Meeting and Proxy:

Director	Audit & Risk Oversight Committee <sup>(1)</sup>	Compensation, Nominating & Governance Committee <sup>(2)(3)</sup>
Peggy Alford	*	
Marc L. Andreessen	*	*
Kenneth I. Chenault <sup>(4)</sup>	*	
Andrew W. Houston		*
Nancy Killefer		
Robert M. Kimmitt		
Sheryl K. Sandberg		
Peter A. Thiel		+
Tracey T. Travis	*	
Jeffrey D. Zients <sup>(4)</sup>	+	
Mark Zuckerberg		

(1) In 2019, Erskine B. Bowles also served on Facebook's audit & risk oversight committee until May 2019. Tracey T. Travis and Peggy Alford were appointed to the audit & risk oversight committee in March 2020 and April 2020, respectively. Following the Annual Meeting, Ms. Travis served as chair of the audit & risk oversight committee.

(2) In October 2019, Facebook's board of directors amended the charter of the compensation & governance committee to incorporate certain additional nominating functions and re-named the committee as the compensation, nominating & governance committee. Facebook does not distinguish between the prior and current committee names and referred to the compensation, nominating & governance committee throughout the proxy statement.



1 (3) In 2019, the chair of Facebook’s compensation, nominating & governance committee  
2 was Reed Hastings from January until May, Susan D. Desmond-Hellmann from May until  
3 October, and Peter A. Thiel from October through the end of 2019. Andrew W. Houston was  
4 appointed to the compensation, nominating & governance committee in April 2020.

5 (4) Chenault and Zients were not nominees for election at the Annual Meeting and their  
6 terms as directors ended at the Annual Meeting.

7 92. The duties of the Audit & Risk Oversight Committee were described by the  
8 Company in the 2019 Proxy as follows:

9 **Audit & Risk Oversight Committee**

10 As more fully described in its charter, our audit & risk oversight committee  
11 is directly responsible for, among other things:

- 12 • selecting the independent registered public accounting firm to audit  
13 our financial statements;
- 14 • ensuring the independence of the independent registered public  
15 accounting firm;
- 16 • discussing the scope and results of the audit with the independent  
17 registered public accounting firm, and reviewing, with management and  
18 that firm, our interim and year-end operating results;
- 19 • developing procedures to enable submission of anonymous  
20 concerns about accounting or auditing matters;
- 21 • considering the adequacy of our internal accounting controls and  
22 audit procedures;
- 23 • reviewing related party transactions;
- 24 • reviewing our program for promoting and monitoring compliance  
25 with applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- 26 • overseeing our major risk exposures and the steps management has  
27 taken to monitor and control such exposures, and assisting our board of  
28 directors in overseeing the risk management of our company;
- pre-approving all audit and non-audit services to be performed by  
the independent registered public accounting firm; and
- overseeing our internal audit function.

93. As the Company’s 2019 Proxy admitted, the Board itself, through its  
committees, is directly responsible for risk management:

## Board Role in Risk Oversight

*Our board of directors as a whole has responsibility for overseeing our risk management and believes that a thorough and strategic approach to risk oversight is critical. The board of directors exercises this oversight responsibility directly and through its committees. The oversight responsibility of the board of directors and its committees is informed by regular reports from our management team, including senior personnel that lead a variety of functions across the business, and from our internal audit department, as well as input from external advisors, as appropriate. These reports are designed to provide timely visibility to the board of directors and its committees about the identification and assessment of key risks, our risk mitigation strategies, and ongoing developments.*

## IV. Defendants Cause Facebook to File Materially Misleading Proxy Statements

### A. The 2019 & 2020 Proxy Statements

94. Defendants violated Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 14a-9 by causing Facebook to issue the 2019 and 2020 Proxy Statements.

95. The Exchange Act requires publicly traded companies to disclose to shareholders “material information,” the kind of information that an investor would want to know to protect their investment.

96. On April 12, 2019, Defendants caused Facebook to file the 2019 Proxy in connection with the 2019 annual stockholders meeting. The 2019 Proxy was reviewed and approved by Defendants Zuckerberg, Sandberg, Andreessen, Bowles, Desmond-Hellman, Hastings, Thiel, and Zients.

97. On April 10, 2020, Defendants caused Facebook to file the 2020 Proxy in connection with the 2020 annual stockholders meeting. The 2020 Proxy was reviewed and approved by Defendants Zuckerberg, Sandberg, Andreessen, Houston, Kimmitt, Killefer, Travis, Thiel, and Zients.

98. Notwithstanding their knowledge about the Company’s failure to promote and achieve diversity and curtail discriminatory pay practices, the Director Defendants have caused the Company to consistently make false statements about the Company’s commitment to diversity and the promotion of Blacks and other minority employees to positions of management and power.

1 99. The 2019 Proxy admitted that Zuckerberg controls Facebook:

2 **Controlled Company Status**

3 Because Mr. Zuckerberg controls a majority of our outstanding voting  
4 power, we are a "controlled company" under the corporate governance  
5 rules of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (Nasdaq).

6 100. In the 2019 Proxy, despite the concession that Zuckerberg completely  
7 controls Facebook, the Directors represented that the Board actively seeks diversity  
8 among its members:

9 *Facebook is committed to a policy of inclusiveness and to pursuing*  
10 *diversity in terms of background and perspective. As such, when evaluating*  
11 *candidates for nomination as new directors, it is the policy of our board of*  
12 *directors to consider candidates with diverse backgrounds in terms of*  
13 *knowledge, experience, skills, and other characteristics, and to ensure that*  
14 *the initial list of candidates from which new director nominees are chosen*  
15 *by the board includes candidates with a diversity of race, ethnicity, and*  
16 *gender. In evaluating potential candidates for nomination, our board of*  
17 *directors considers the foregoing in light of the specific needs of the board*  
18 *of directors at that time and also considers advice and recommendations*  
19 *from our compensation & governance committee and Mr. Zuckerberg.*

20 101. The Proxy also stated:

21 **Board Performance and Composition**

22 Our board of directors and its committees conduct an annual self-  
23 assessment of the performance of the board of directors, each committee,  
24 and each director. Our compensation & governance committee, which  
25 includes our Lead Independent Director, oversees the self-assessment  
26 process, and the results are reported to the board of directors. *Our board of*  
27 *directors also periodically reviews its composition to ensure that it*  
28 *appropriately reflects the knowledge, experience, skills, diversity, and*  
*other characteristics required to fulfill its duties.*

*Our board of directors believes that its composition appropriately reflects*  
*the knowledge, experience, skills, diversity, and other characteristics*  
*required to fulfill its duties.*

29 102. These statements were false and misleading. In reality, regardless of  
30 whether the Company's Compensation and Governance Committee (comprised of  
31 Defendants Thiel, Hastings, and Desmond-Hellmann in 2019 and Thiel, Andreessen,  
32 and Houston in 2020) ever made any efforts to recruit any Black individuals and other  
33 minorities to the Board, only one Black individual currently serves on the Board and  
34 Kenneth Chenault resigned from the Board because Zuckerberg would not listen to his

1 recommendations. Actions speak louder than words. In fact, the Board has never in  
2 good faith actively sought minority candidates and/or has only wanted minorities to be  
3 seen not heard. The phrase “committed to a policy of inclusiveness” implies that in fact  
4 active, good faith efforts have been made to include Blacks and minorities and to solicit  
5 and accept their advice. Instead of doing so, Facebook has just attempted to create the  
6 false impression that it is “committed” to doing so. This is the very definition of a  
7 misleading statement.

8 103. The 2019 Proxy also stated that Facebook takes steps to ensure diversity in  
9 its workforce:

10 **Diversity & Inclusion**

11 *We are committed to building a workforce that is as diverse as the*  
12 *communities we serve.* We support an open culture and encourage our  
workforce to bring their authentic selves to work.

13 We publish our global gender diversity and U.S. ethnic diversity workforce  
14 data annually. Our diversity report for 2018 is available at  
15 <https://www.facebook.com/careers/diversity-report>. *To support our goals*  
16 *of diversifying our workforce, we globally rolled out our Diverse Slate*  
17 *Approach, which sets the expectation that hiring managers will consider*  
18 *candidates from underrepresented backgrounds when interviewing for an*  
19 *open position.* We have seen steady increases in hiring rates for  
underrepresented people since we started testing this approach in 2015. We  
also continue to expand our recruiting team and develop internship  
programs for women and minorities. Over 500 students have graduated  
from Facebook University, our training program for college freshmen from  
underrepresented groups with an interest in STEM/CS. Many have  
returned to work at Facebook.

20 *We believe retention, people development, and inclusion are just as crucial*  
21 *as recruiting. This is why we invest in our thriving Facebook Resource*  
22 *Groups and our annual Community events such as Women’s Community*  
23 *Summit, Black Community Summit, Latin Community Summit, and Pride*  
24 *Community Summit.* These all help build community and support  
professional development. They are designed to empower, inspire, and  
provide resources to help our people grow professionally. We encourage  
all employees to take our "Managing Unconscious Bias" training to help  
reduce the effects of bias in the workplace and to help employees better  
understand diverse perspectives.

25 104. While Facebook states that it is committed to building a diverse workforce,  
26 the fact remains that there are no Blacks or other minorities among its senior executives.

27 105. Elsewhere in the 2019 Proxy Statement, a shareholder advanced the  
28 following proposal for the consideration of fellow shareholders:

1        *Resolved*, that the shareholders of the Facebook, Inc. (the "Company")  
2 request the Board adopt a policy to disclose to shareholders the following:

- 3        1. A description of the specific minimum qualifications that the Board's  
4 nominating committee believes must be met by a nominee to be on the  
5 board of directors; and
- 6        2. Each nominee's skills, ideological perspectives, and experience presented  
7 in a chart or matrix form.

8        The disclosure shall be presented to the shareholders through the annual  
9 proxy statement and the Company's website within six (6) months of the  
10 date of the annual meeting and updated on an annual basis.

11        **Supporting Statement**

12        We believe that boards that incorporate diverse perspectives can think  
13 more critically and oversee corporate managers more effectively. By  
14 providing a meaningful disclosure about potential Board members,  
15 shareholders will be better able to judge how well-suited individual board  
16 nominees are for the Company and whether their listed skills, experience  
17 and attributes are appropriate in light of the Company's overall business  
18 strategy. . .

19        *We believe a diverse board is a good indicator of sound corporate  
20 governance and a well-functioning board. Diversity in board composition  
21 is best achieved through highly qualified candidates with a wide range of  
22 skills, experience, beliefs, and board independence from management.*

23        We are requesting comprehensive disclosures about board composition  
24 and what qualifications the Company seeks for its Board, therefore we urge  
25 shareholders to vote FOR this proposal.

26        106. The Director Defendants opposed this resolution. In order to convince  
27 shareholders to vote against the resolution, the Director Defendants caused the  
28 following false statement to be included in the Proxy:

29        **FACEBOOK OPPOSING STATEMENT**

30        *We believe that implementing the proposal is unnecessary* because our  
31 current disclosures effectively describe our board membership criteria and  
32 the experiences, qualifications, attributes, or skills that led our board of  
33 directors to recommend each of our current nominees for director.

34        In 2018, we updated our corporate governance guidelines, which are  
35 available on our website at investor.fb.com, regarding our board  
36 membership criteria and the role of diversity on our board of directors. *The  
37 policy of our board of directors is to encourage the selection of directors  
38 who will contribute to our success and our mission to give people the power  
39 to build community and bring the world closer together.*

1 *Facebook is committed to a policy of inclusiveness and to pursuing*  
2 *diversity in terms of background and perspective.* As such, when evaluating  
3 candidates for nomination as new directors, *it is the policy of our board of*  
4 *directors to consider candidates with diverse backgrounds* in terms of  
5 knowledge, experience, skills, and other characteristics, and to ensure that  
6 the initial list of candidates from which new director nominees are chosen  
7 *includes candidates with a diversity of race, ethnicity, and gender.* Our  
8 board of directors also periodically reviews its composition to ensure that  
9 it appropriately reflects the knowledge, experience, skills, diversity, and  
10 other characteristics required to fulfill its duties.

11 107. The 2019 Proxy also contained a shareholder proposal to require an  
12 independent Board Chairman which stated:

13 *Resolved: Shareholders request the Board of Directors adopt as policy, and*  
14 *amend the bylaws as necessary, to require henceforth that the Chair of the*  
15 *Board of Directors, whenever possible, be an independent member of the*  
16 *Board.* This independence policy shall apply prospectively so as not to  
17 violate any contractual obligations. If the Board determines that a Chair  
18 who was independent when selected is no longer independent, the Board  
19 shall select a new Chair who satisfies the requirements of the policy within  
20 a reasonable amount of time. Compliance with this policy is waived if no  
21 independent director is available and willing to serve as Chair.

22 **Supporting Statement:**

23 Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg has been Board Chair since 2012. His dual-  
24 class shareholdings give him approximately 60% of Facebook's voting  
25 shares, leaving the board, even with a lead independent director, with only  
26 a limited ability to check Mr. Zuckerberg's power. We believe this weakens  
27 Facebook's governance and oversight of management. Selecting an  
28 independent Chair would free the CEO to focus on managing the Company  
and enable the Chairperson to focus on oversight and strategic guidance.  
The Council of Institutional Investors argues:

Having an independent chair helps the board carry out its primary duty —  
to monitor the management of the company on behalf of its shareowners.  
A CEO who also serves as chair can exert excessive influence on the board  
and its agenda, weakening the board's oversight of management.  
Separating the chair and CEO positions reduces this conflict, and an  
independent chair provides the clearest separation of power between the  
CEO and the rest of the board.

Facebook has resisted recent shareholder requests to separate these roles.  
In 2017, according to our calculations, a similar proposal received the  
support of 51% of the votes cast when excluding the shares of 13 executives  
and board members. However, the board has not acted on this important  
signal from its non-insider shareholders.

Google, Microsoft, Apple, Facebook, and Twitter have separate CEO and  
chairperson roles. More broadly, 59% of the S&P 1500 separated these roles  
as of April 2018.



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*We believe this lack of independent board Chair and oversight has contributed to Facebook missing, or mishandling, a number of severe controversies, increasing risk exposure and costs to shareholders.* Examples from past years include:

- Russian meddling in U.S. elections
- Sharing personal data of 87 million users with Cambridge Analytica
- Data sharing with device manufacturers, including Huawei that is flagged by U.S. Intelligence as a national security threat
- Proliferating fake news
- Propagating violence in Myanmar, India, and South Sudan
- Depression and other mental health issues, including stress and addiction
- *Allowing advertisers to exclude black, Hispanic, and other "ethnic affinities" from seeing ads.*

In apologies, Mr. Zuckerberg has stated, "We didn't take a broad enough view of our responsibility." This broader view is what an independent Board Chair would provide, which we believe would benefit the company, its shareholders, and its global community of users.

108. The Director Defendants caused Facebook to oppose the proposal, stating:

**FACEBOOK OPPOSING STATEMENT**

We believe that our current board structure is effective in supporting strong board leadership. Implementing the proposal is unnecessary because the leadership structure of our board of directors already provides for independent leadership and oversight of management.

109. These statements were false and misleading because the Director Defendants did not genuinely believe them. Facebook at all times has lacked an independent Chairman, resulting in great harm to Facebook as the Company, controlled by Zuckerberg, engaged in unlawful conduct with respect to discriminatory advertising, hiring, and pay practice. The Individual Defendants actually believed that an independent chairman would help protect Facebook's interests, but agreed to include this opposition statement in the Proxy because it was what Facebook wanted and demanded. A statement of support from the Directors would have likely substantially altered the votes at the 2019 Annual Meeting and been material to the voting decisions of shareholders.

110. The 2019 Proxy also contained a Workforce Diversity shareholder proposal which asked Facebook to prepare a diversity report:

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WHEREAS:

In 2016, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg wrote, "We care deeply about diversity. That's easy to say when it means standing up for ideas you agree with. It's a lot harder when it means standing up for the rights of people with different viewpoints to say what they care about. That's even more important."

111. Facebook opposed the proposal and stated:

**FACEBOOK OPPOSING STATEMENT**

*Diversity of ideas is core to our business at Facebook. It enables us to build better products, make better decisions, and better serve the people who use our services.* We have a globally distributed workforce of more than 35,000 people, and it's in our interest as a business to ensure people feel safe, heard, and respected. We support an open culture and encourage our diverse workforce to bring their authentic selves to work.

*We offer trainings to help employees better understand diverse perspectives. In 2015, we publicly rolled out our comprehensive "managing bias training" (<https://managingbias.fb.com>). We have since added several new internal programs, including Managing Inclusion and Be The Ally. *Managing Inclusion trains managers to understand the issues that affect underrepresented communities and actively solicit input from people who may feel excluded.* Be The Ally gives everyone at Facebook the common language, tools, and space to identify when someone may be experiencing bias and to stand up in support of them.*

112. Facebook's 2019 Proxy contained representations regarding executive compensation. In 2019, the Compensation & Governance Committee was comprised of Defendants Desmond-Hellman, Hastings (Chair), and Thiel, who issued a report which was included in the Proxy concerning executive compensation, and who stated in the Proxy that:

Our compensation & governance committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K with management and based on such review and discussions, the compensation & governance committee recommended to our board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement.

THE COMPENSATION & GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE  
Susan D. Desmond-Hellmann  
Reed Hastings (Chair)  
Peter A. Thiel

1           113. The 2019 Proxy also contained a “Proposal No. 2: ADVISORY VOTE TO  
2 APPROVE THE COMPENSATION OF OUR NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS” which  
3 stated:

4           *In accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission*  
5 *(SEC), we are providing stockholders with a non-binding advisory vote on*  
6 *the compensation program for our named executive officers. This non-*  
7 *binding advisory vote is commonly referred to as a "say on pay" vote. The*  
8 *non-binding advisory vote on the compensation program for our named*  
9 *executive officers, as disclosed in this proxy statement, will be determined*  
10 *by the vote of a majority of the voting power of the shares present or*  
11 *represented at the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and voting*  
12 *affirmatively or negatively on the proposal.*

13           *Stockholders are urged to read the "Executive Compensation" section of*  
14 *this proxy statement, which discusses how our executive compensation*  
15 *policies and practices implement our compensation philosophy and*  
16 *contains tabular information and narrative discussion about the*  
17 *compensation of our named executive officers. Our compensation &*  
18 *governance committee and our board of directors believe that these policies*  
19 *and practices are effective in implementing our compensation philosophy*  
20 *and in achieving our goals. Accordingly, our board of directors is asking*  
21 *the stockholders to approve the following resolution at the Annual*  
22 *Meeting:*

23           **RESOLVED**, that the stockholders approve, on an advisory basis, the  
24 compensation awarded to Facebook’s named executive officers, as  
25 disclosed under SEC rules, including the Compensation Discussion and  
26 Analysis, the compensation tables, and related narrative disclosures  
27 included in this proxy statement.

28           As an advisory vote, this proposal is not binding. However, *our board of*  
*directors and compensation & governance committee, which is responsible*  
*for designing and administering our executive compensation program,*  
*value the opinions expressed by stockholders in their vote on this proposal,*  
and will consider the outcome of the vote when making future  
compensation decisions for our named executive officers.

1           114. As the proposal stated, “Stockholders are urged to read the ‘Executive  
2 Compensation’ section of this proxy statement” before voting on the proposal. The  
3 Executive Compensation section of the Proxy, in turn, provided the following  
4 information regarding executive compensation at Facebook:

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1 **Role of Our Compensation & Governance Committee.** *The compensation &*  
 2 *governance committee is responsible for overseeing all aspects of our executive*  
 3 *compensation program, including executive salaries, payouts under our*  
 4 *bonus plan, the size and structure of equity awards, and any executive*  
 5 *perquisites. The compensation & governance committee is solely*  
 6 *responsible for determining the compensation of our CEO and reviews and*  
 7 *approves the compensation of our other executive officers.*

8 115. During 2019 and 2020, the members of Facebook's **Compensation &**  
 9 **Governance Committee** were Thiel, Hastings, and Desmond-Hellmann in 2019, and  
 10 Thiel, Houston and Andreessen in 2020.

11 116. The 2019 Proxy further provided the following information in the  
 12 "Executive Compensation" section:

13 **Cash Bonuses.** Our 2018 Bonus Plan (Bonus Plan) provides variable cash  
 14 incentives, payable semi-annually, that are designed to motivate our  
 15 executive officers to focus on company priorities and to reward them for  
 16 individual results and achievements. In 2018, the individual target bonus  
 17 percentage for each named executive officer was unchanged from 2017 at  
 18 75% of such executive's base salary. After the 2018 base salary increases  
 19 noted above, target total cash compensation (base salary plus target bonus)  
 20 for our named executive officers (other than our CEO) was below the 25th  
 21 percentile of the target total cash compensation of executives holding  
 22 similar positions at the companies in our Peer Group. All of our named  
 23 executive officers, except our CEO, participated in the Bonus Plan in 2018.

24 For 2018, there were two six-month performance periods under our Bonus  
 25 Plan, which we refer to as First Half 2018 and Second Half 2018. For each  
 26 performance period in 2018, the compensation & governance committee  
 27 approved a set of company priorities in order to focus our executive officers  
 28 on key areas of performance for the period in question. The First Half 2018  
 and Second Half 2018 company priorities reflect operational and non-  
 operational objectives established by our compensation & governance  
 committee, in consultation with our CEO and CFO. The company priorities  
 did not have specific target levels associated with them for purposes of  
 determining performance under the Bonus Plan, and our compensation &  
 governance committee had full discretion to determine the level of bonus  
 payout for each performance period.

**2018 Bonus Plan Payouts.** We calculate Bonus Plan payouts to each  
 participant using the following formula:

**Base Eligible Earnings (\$)** x **Individual Target Bonus Percentage (%)** x  
**Individual Performance Percentage (%)** x **Company Performance**  
**Percentage (%)** = **Individual Bonus Payout (\$)**

**2018 Priorities and Company Performance Percentage.** Our First Half 2018  
 and Second Half 2018 company priorities as approved by the compensation  
 & governance committee were as follows: grow our user base across all our  
 products; increase sharing, engagement, and meaningful interactions;  
 continue to achieve revenue growth and significant savings from efficiency;

1 improve product quality; improve security for our community; improve  
2 our brand; and make progress toward our long-term investments. None of  
3 these priorities were assigned any specific weighting or dollar amount of  
4 the target bonus. The compensation & governance committee exercised its  
5 discretion in determining the company performance percentage for our  
6 First Half 2018 and Second Half 2018 performance after taking into account  
7 our delivery of results in the areas identified by the company priorities, as  
8 well as our overall business, engineering, and product development  
9 achievements.

10 The First Half 2018 company performance percentage approved by the  
11 compensation & governance committee was 90%. In making this  
12 determination, the compensation & governance committee focused on our  
13 performance across all of the areas identified by the company priorities,  
14 with a particular focus on user growth and engagement, revenue growth,  
15 and brand in the First Half 2018, and also noted our significant investments  
16 in safety and security for our community.

17 The Second Half 2018 company performance percentage approved by the  
18 compensation & governance committee was 100%. In making this  
19 determination, the compensation & governance committee focused on our  
20 performance across all of the areas identified by the company priorities,  
21 with a particular focus on revenue, user growth and engagement, and our  
22 progress with respect to improving security for our community in the  
23 Second Half 2018.

24 Individual Performance Percentage. The individual performance  
25 percentage is based upon each executive officer's individual performance  
26 assessment for the performance period under consideration. Consistent  
27 with our pay-for-performance philosophy, a higher performance  
28 assessment results in a higher individual performance percentage (and  
vice-versa) such that it is possible for an executive with a low assessment to  
get less than their target bonus payout, or no bonus payout whatsoever. In  
2018, potential individual performance percentages under our Bonus Plan  
were 0%, 85%, 100%, 125%, 200%, or 300%. An executive officer meeting  
our expected high level of performance expectations would receive an  
individual performance percentage of 100%.

Individual performance assessments for each named executive officer were  
determined in the discretion of the compensation & governance committee  
following discussions with our CEO and our COO (except in the case of our  
COO when her individual performance assessment was being determined).  
The performance assessment determinations were based on an overall  
subjective assessment of each executive officer's performance and no single  
factor was determinative in setting bonus payout levels, nor was the impact  
of any individual factor on the bonus quantifiable. We operate in a rapidly  
evolving and highly competitive industry and we set a high bar for  
performance expectations for each one of our named executive officers. The  
compensation & governance committee evaluates our named executive  
officers based on their overall performance, impact, and results, as well as  
their demonstration of strong leadership, long-term vision, effective  
execution, and management capabilities. First Half 2018 and Second Half  
2018 payout levels and achievements and considerations for each named  
executive officer were as follows:



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**Mark Zuckerberg.** Mr. Zuckerberg did not participate in the Bonus Plan in 2018. Although Mr. Zuckerberg did not participate in the Bonus Plan, the compensation & governance committee separately assessed his performance as our CEO. The compensation & governance committee shared its assessment with the independent members of our board of directors in executive session, and our Lead Independent Director shared this assessment with Mr. Zuckerberg.

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**Sheryl K. Sandberg.** Ms. Sandberg received \$239,872 for the First Half 2018 bonus based substantially on the overall performance of the company in the first half of 2018. Ms. Sandberg received \$398,438 for the Second Half 2018 bonus, which reflected the continued strong growth in business performance and revenue growth, her leadership in response to safety and security concerns on our platform, and her contributions to recruiting key leadership talent.

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**David M. Wehner.** Mr. Wehner received \$214,494 for the First Half 2018 bonus based substantially on the overall performance of the company in the first half of 2018. Mr. Wehner received \$285,000 for the Second Half 2018 bonus, which reflected the delivery of a comprehensive financial plan and budget for fiscal year 2019, continued building of strong relationships with our investors, and the continued strong leadership of our finance, enterprise engineering, real estate, and facilities organizations.

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**Christopher K. Cox.** Mr. Cox received \$214,494 for the First Half 2018 bonus based substantially on the overall performance of the company in the first half of 2018. Mr. Cox received \$285,000 for the Second Half 2018 bonus, which reflected his continued strong leadership of the product organization, his strategy for our family of apps, and his contributions to developing key leadership talent.

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**Mike Schroepfer.** Mr. Schroepfer received \$214,494 for the First Half 2018 bonus based substantially on the overall performance of the company in the first half of 2018. Mr. Schroepfer received \$356,250 for the Second Half 2018 bonus, which reflected his overall leadership of the engineering team, significant gains in the development of technology to assist with the proactive detection of content that violates our policies, and continued improvement in computing efficiency.

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The following table summarizes the calculations that were used in determining the cash bonus paid to each of our named executive officers for 2018:

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Named Executive Officer	Performance Period	Base Eligible Earnings (\$) <sup>(a)</sup>	Individual Bonus Percentage (Target Bonus) (%)	Individual Performance Percentage (%)	Company Performance Percentage (%)	Individual Bonus Payout (\$)
Sheryl K. Sandberg	First Half 2018	418,077	75	85	90	239,872
	Second Half 2018	425,000	75	125	100	398,438
	Total	843,077				638,310



1	David M. Wehner	First Half 2018	373,846	75	85	90	214,494
2		Second Half 2018	380,000	75	100	100	285,000
3		Total	753,846				499,494
4	Christopher K. Cox	First Half 2018	373,846	75	85	90	214,494
5		Second Half 2018	380,000	75	100	100	285,000
6		Total	753,846				499,494
7	Mike Schroepfer	First Half 2018	373,846	75	85	90	214,494
8		Second Half 2018	380,000	75	125	100	356,250
9		Total	753,846				570,744

10 117. The Proxy also contained the following chart reflecting all compensation  
11 paid to Facebook's executive officers:

12 The following table presents summary information regarding the total  
13 compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to each of the named executive  
14 officers for services rendered to us for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017,  
and 2016.

15	Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	Bonus (\$) <sup>(2)</sup>	Stock Awards (\$) <sup>(3)</sup>	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
16	Mark Zuckerberg	2018	1	—	—	22,554,542 <sup>(4)</sup>	22,554,543
17	<i>CEO</i>	2017	1	—	—	9,101,965 <sup>(4)</sup>	9,101,966
18		2016	1	—	—	6,015,431 <sup>(4)</sup>	6,015,432
19	Sheryl K. Sandberg	2018	843,077	638,310	18,423,523	3,823,508 <sup>(5)</sup>	23,728,418
20	<i>COO</i>	2017	795,769	640,378	21,072,431	2,687,643 <sup>(5)</sup>	25,196,221
21		2016	738,077	1,293,635	19,908,426	2,609,319 <sup>(5)</sup>	24,549,457
22	David M. Wehner	2018	753,846	499,494	18,423,523	9,250	19,686,113
23	<i>CFO</i>	2017	711,539	633,317	21,072,431	9,000	22,426,287
24		2016	662,692	940,421	14,931,596	9,566	16,544,275
25	Christopher K. Cox <sup>(6)</sup>	2018	753,846	499,494	18,423,523	9,250	19,686,113
26	<i>Former CPO</i>	2017	711,539	567,404	21,072,431	9,000	22,360,374
27		2016	658,846	933,209	14,931,596	9,538	16,533,189
28	Mike Schroepfer	2018	753,846	570,744	18,423,523	9,250	19,757,363
	<i>CTO</i>	2017	711,539	633,317	21,072,431	9,000	22,426,287
		2016	658,846	859,356	14,931,596	9,377	16,459,175

1           118. The information in the Proxy about executive compensation was false and  
2 misleading because it failed to disclose that the executives' achievement of performance  
3 goals was based in large part on the Company's unlawful and discriminatory  
4 advertising, hiring and pay practices. The compensation plans gave Defendants a  
5 strong incentive to continue concealing the true nature of the Company's discriminatory  
6 advertising practices in order to boost the Company's reported financial performance  
7 and achieve the performance measures such as earnings, financial return ratios, net  
8 income, and stock price, for which they could be awarded bonuses. Indeed, almost all  
9 Facebook's revenues come from advertising. But for Facebook's facilitation of  
10 discriminatory advertising by its customers, it would not have earned as high of  
11 revenues and profits, and thus the Company's executives would not have earned as  
12 much compensation. The Proxy was materially misleading by failing to disclose the  
13 fact that the Company's advertising revenues were enhanced by the unlawful  
14 discriminatory advertising practices alleged herein.

15           119. The false statements had their desired effect. At Facebook's annual  
16 meeting on May 30, 2019, all the incumbent white directors were re-elected. No  
17 competing Black or minority candidates made it on the ballot. The advisory executive  
18 compensation proposal passed; the shareholder proposals were defeated, including the  
19 proposal to replace Zuckerberg as Chairman with an independent Chairman. E&Y was  
20 re-appointed as the Company's auditor.

21           120. Facebook published the results of the voting at its annual meeting in a  
22 Form 8-K filed on June 3, 2019.

23           121. The 2019 Proxy was materially misleading because it failed to disclose:

24           (a) That the Company's revenues, which were based almost entirely  
25 from advertising, were supported by unlawful advertising practices that  
26 discriminated against Blacks and minorities in housing and other areas;

27           (b) That the statement with respect to Director nominees "that the initial  
28 list of candidates from which new director nominees are chosen by the board

1 includes candidates with a diversity of race, ethnicity, and gender” was  
2 misleading because the Company has not made substantial efforts to diversify its  
3 Board and, even when minorities were put on the Board, Zuckerberg would not  
4 listen to such Board members, thus making it impossible to truly diversify the  
5 Board.

6 (c) That the Company’s policies with respect to diversity and anti-  
7 discrimination were not effective and were not being complied with;

8 (d) That the Board’s Governance Committee did not take diversity into  
9 consideration when evaluating potential Board candidates, and instead simply  
10 claimed to do so in order to create a false appearance of compliance with the law;

11 (e) That the Director Defendants did not genuinely believe the  
12 statement in the Proxy that it was not in the Company’s best interests, or  
13 necessary, to have an independent Chairman since the current governance  
14 structure was working effectively; in fact, as demonstrated herein and below, the  
15 Individual Defendants all knew that Facebook’s best interests were not being  
16 adequately protected by Zuckerberg serving as Chairman, as amply  
17 demonstrated by the consistent claims of discrimination at the Company and the  
18 massive advertiser boycott;

19 (f) Defendants’ knowledge that the Company’s internal controls and  
20 systems were inadequate and ineffective to protect minorities against  
21 discrimination in hiring, promotion, and other critical terms of employment and  
22 equal access, and that rampant unlawful discrimination exists at the Company;

23 (g) Defendants’ knowledge, learned from Zuckerberg’s testimony  
24 before Congress and public news reports, that discrimination in advertising and  
25 other problems were very serious and needed to be corrected, and that the  
26 Company had pledged to correct the problems but then failed to do so;

27 (h) That Defendants failed to maintain appropriate policies, internal  
28 controls, and procedures to ensure that the Company’s stated policies with respect

1 to diversity and anti-discrimination were being complied with;

2 (i) That Defendants failed to appropriately address the Company's lack  
3 of diversity and discriminatory practices towards minorities in hiring and  
4 promotion and misleading claims regarding the same; and

5 (j) That, as a result, the Company was at substantial risk of being  
6 boycotted by its advertising clients, being subject to large monetary fines,  
7 penalties, and adverse due to the fact that the Company was not in compliance  
8 with federal and state laws regarding hiring, promotion, advertising, and pay  
9 practices.

10 122. The 2019 Proxy harmed the Company by interfering with the proper  
11 governance on its behalf that requires stockholders' informed voting of directors. As a  
12 result of the false or misleading statements in the 2019 Proxy, stockholders voted to re-  
13 elect all of the Defendants to the Board, voted in favor of the executive compensation  
14 proposal, and voted against requiring Facebook to have an independent Chairman.

15 123. The statements in the 2019 Proxy conveyed that the Company's corporate  
16 governance structure provided effective oversight of management and Board  
17 accountability. In reality, the Company's corporate governance structure and defective  
18 internal controls allowed senior executives and the Board to sidestep real accountability  
19 and instead continue perpetuating the discriminatory advertising practices that led to a  
20 massive boycott of the Company's advertising services by clients and led to further  
21 employee discontent over the Company's discriminatory pay practices and lack of  
22 diversity on both the Board and management.

23 124. The 2019 Proxy, which contained materially misleading statements and  
24 thus deprived shareholders of adequate information necessary to make a reasonably  
25 informed decision, caused the Company's stockholders to re-elect all of the Defendants  
26 to the Board while they were breaching their fiduciary duties to the Company and  
27 deliberately concealing material information concerning the Company's discrimination  
28

1 against Black individuals and other minorities and its effects on the Company's business  
2 and reputation.

3 125. The Company and its shareholders were harmed by the approval of  
4 incentive compensation awards to certain of the Individual Defendants who helped  
5 perpetrate the illegal discriminatory hiring, advertising, and compensation practices.  
6 Had shareholders known of the underlying misconduct at the Company, they would  
7 not have voted to keep the same Directors who were allowing the illegal practices to  
8 continue. Even if the alleged fraudulent discriminatory practices began before the  
9 Proxy Statements issued, they continued after the Proxy Statements were issued  
10 because Board members elected by shareholders pursuant to the Proxy Statements  
11 allowed the practice to continue.

12 126. **2020 PROXY** — The statements above that the Director Defendants caused  
13 the Company to make in the 2019 Proxy were substantially similar to statements they  
14 had caused Facebook to include in the 2020 Proxy, which was filed by Facebook with  
15 the SEC on April 10, 2020. The 2020 Proxy contained a shareholder proposal asking that  
16 Facebook be required to have an independent Chairman that was substantially identical  
17 to the same proposal in the 2019 Proxy.

18 127. The 2020 Proxy was approved by Director Defendants Zuckerberg,  
19 Sandberg, Andreessen, Houston, Thiel, Killefer, Kimmitt, Travis and Zients.

20 128. For example, similar to the language in the 2019 Proxy, the 2020 Proxy  
21 stated the following with respect to the fact that Facebook did not need to have an  
22 independent Chairman of the Board since Mr. Zuckerberg and Defendant Kimmitt were  
23 allegedly already providing effective oversight of management:

24 *We believe that our current board structure is effective in supporting*  
25 *strong board leadership. The board of directors does not require the*  
26 *separation of the offices of Chair and CEO.* However, when the positions  
27 of Chair and CEO are held by the same person, as is currently the case with  
28 Mr. Zuckerberg, our corporate governance guidelines provide that the  
independent directors shall designate a Lead Independent Director. Susan  
D. Desmond-Hellmann served as our Lead Independent Director from 2015  
to 2019, and our independent directors designated Ambassador Kimmitt to  
serve as Lead Independent Director upon his appointment to our board of

1 directors in March 2020.

2 As Chairman of our board of directors, Mr. Zuckerberg presides over  
3 meetings of the board of directors and may call special meetings of the  
4 board of directors. Mr. Zuckerberg brings valuable insight to our board of  
5 directors due to the perspective and experience he brings as our founder  
6 and CEO. As a result of his leadership since our inception, Mr. Zuckerberg  
7 has unparalleled knowledge of our business, products, and operations. As  
8 our largest and controlling stockholder, Mr. Zuckerberg is invested in our  
9 long-term success.

10 As our Lead Independent Director, Ambassador Kimmitt provides  
11 independent oversight and promotes effective communication between our  
12 board of directors and management, including Mr. Zuckerberg. Our Lead  
13 Independent Director is appointed annually to serve until his or her  
14 successor has been appointed and qualified, or until his or her earlier death,  
15 resignation, or removal, or such time as he or she is no longer an  
16 independent director.

17 129. The 2020 Proxy also stated the following with respect to diversity on the  
18 Board:

19 The policy of our board of directors is to encourage the selection of  
20 directors who will contribute to Facebook's success and our mission to give  
21 people the power to build community and bring the world closer together.  
22 *Our compensation, nominating & governance committee is responsible for*  
23 *identifying and evaluating candidates for membership on our board of*  
24 *directors, based on the criteria set forth in our corporate governance*  
25 *guidelines, and has sole authority to recommend nominees to our board of*  
26 *directors. The compensation, nominating & governance committee*  
27 *considers recommendations from other directors, stockholders,*  
28 *management, and others as it deems appropriate and uses the same criteria*  
*for evaluating candidates regardless of the source of the recommendation.*  
*Our board of directors is responsible for nominating persons for election to*  
*our board of directors upon the recommendation of our compensation,*  
*nominating & governance committee.*

*Facebook is committed to a policy of inclusiveness and to pursuing*  
*diversity in terms of background and perspective. As such, when evaluating*  
*candidates for nomination as new directors, it is the policy of our*  
*compensation, nominating & governance committee to consider candidates*  
*with diverse backgrounds in terms of knowledge, experience, skills, and*  
*other characteristics, and to ensure that the initial list of candidates from*  
*which new director nominees are chosen by the board includes candidates*  
*with a diversity of race, ethnicity, and gender. In evaluating potential*  
*candidates for nomination, our compensation, nominating & governance*  
*committee considers the foregoing in light of the specific needs of the board*  
*of directors at that time. In addition, our compensation, nominating &*  
*governance committee considers director tenure in connection with*  
*evaluating current directors for nomination for re-election..*

129. The 2020 Proxy also stated the following with respect to Board diversity:



1 Our board of directors believes that its composition appropriately  
2 reflects the knowledge, experience, skills, diversity, and other  
3 characteristics required to fulfill its duties. The current director nominees  
4 have diverse backgrounds and perspectives that enable them to provide  
5 valuable guidance on both strategic and operational issues.

6 131. The 2020 Proxy claimed that Facebook was taking substantial steps to  
7 increase diversity, and had made “steady progress” in increasing the representation of  
8 women, but admitted that the Company had only made “some” progress towards  
9 increasing the number of Black and Hispanic people at the Company:

#### 10 **Diversity & Inclusion**

11 *Diversity and inclusion are core to everything we do at Facebook.* We work  
12 to build a diverse and inclusive workplace where we can leverage our  
13 collective cognitive diversity to build the best products and make the best  
14 decisions for the global community we serve. We have made progress, but  
15 we still have more work to do.

16 *We have made steady progress in increasing representation of women*  
17 *globally in technical, non-technical, and leadership roles, and have made*  
18 *some progress on increasing the numbers of Black and Hispanic people in*  
19 *non-technical roles in the U.S.* For example, since 2014, we have increased  
20 the number of Black women at Facebook by a factor of 25 and the number  
21 of Black men by a factor of 10. We continue to focus on increasing the  
22 number of underrepresented people in technical and leadership roles. We  
23 publish our global gender diversity and U.S. ethnic diversity workforce  
24 data annually. Our Diversity Report for 2019 provides additional  
25 background about our journey and the progress we are making, and is  
26 available at <https://about.fb.com/news/2019/07/2019-diversity-report/>.

27 132. The 2020 Proxy stated:

28 *“We have an obligation to build a culture of inclusion where everyone can  
thrive.”*

133. The 2020 Proxy also contained a Shareholder Proposal No. 5 to require an  
independent Chairman. The Director Defendants, at Zuckerberg’s bidding, caused the  
following statement to be included in the 2020 Proxy in opposition to the proposal:

We believe that our current board structure is effective in supporting strong  
board leadership. Implementing the proposal is unnecessary because the  
leadership structure of our board of directors already provides for  
independent leadership and oversight of management. Susan D. Desmond-  
Hellmann served as our Lead Independent Director from 2015 to 2019, and  
our independent directors recently designated Ambassador Kimmitt to  
serve as Lead Independent Director upon his appointment to our board of  
directors in March 2020.

1           134. The 2020 Proxy also contained the following information about the pay  
2 disparity between the CEO and the median employee compensation:

3           **CEO Pay Ratio**

4           For the year ended December 31, 2019:

5           • the median of the annual total compensation of all employees of our  
6 company (other than our CEO) was \$247,883; and

7           • *the annual total compensation of our CEO was \$23,415,973.*

8           Based on this information, for 2019, *the ratio of the annual total*  
9 *compensation of our CEO to the median of the annual total compensation*  
10 *of all other employees was 94:1.* We believe this ratio is a reasonable  
11 estimate calculated in a manner consistent with Item 402(u) of Regulation  
12 S-K under the Exchange Act.

13           As permitted by SEC rules, to identify our median employee for 2019, we  
14 selected total direct compensation as our consistently applied  
15 compensation measure, which we calculated as actual salary paid to our  
16 employees for 2019 (including overtime for hourly employees), actual  
17 bonus or sales commission earned by our employees in 2019, and the value  
18 of equity awards granted to our employees in 2019. Further, we used  
19 October 31, 2019 to determine our employee population and used the  
20 consistently applied compensation measure as described above to  
21 determine our median employee. In determining this population, we  
22 included all worldwide full-time and part-time employees other than our  
23 CEO. We did not include any contractors or workers employed through a  
24 third-party provider in our employee population. For employees paid in  
25 other than U.S. dollars, we converted their compensation to U.S. dollars  
26 using the exchange rates used by us for various purposes in effect on  
27 October 31, 2019.

28           Based on this approach, we selected the individual who represented the  
median employee for 2019. We then calculated the annual total  
compensation for this individual using the same methodology we used for  
our named executive officers in our 2019 Summary Compensation Table.  
Although we identified a new median employee for 2019, our calculation  
methodology for 2019 was the same methodology used to calculate our  
2018 pay ratio.

135. The 2020 Proxy also contained a proposal submitted by the Director  
Defendants asking shareholders to approve executive compensation at the Company,  
in support of which the Proxy contained the following information, in part, about such  
compensation:

**Elements of Executive Compensation**

          Our executive officer compensation packages generally include:

- base salary;
- performance-based cash incentives; and
- equity-based compensation in the form of RSUs.

1 We believe that our compensation mix supports our objective of  
2 focusing on at-risk compensation having significant financial upside  
3 based on individual performance and our performance relative to  
4 company priorities. We expect to continue to emphasize equity  
awards because of the direct link that equity compensation provides  
between stockholder interests and the interests of our executive  
officers, thereby motivating our executive officers to focus on  
increasing our value over the long term.

5 136. The Proxy further stated:

6 2019 Bonus Plan Payouts. We calculate Bonus Plan payouts to each  
7 participant using the following formula:

8 
$$\text{Base Eligible Earnings (\$)} \times \text{Individual Target Bonus Percentage (\%)} \times$$
  
9 
$$\text{Individual Performance Percentage (\%)} \times \text{Company Performance}$$
  
$$\text{Percentage (\%)} = \text{Individual Bonus Payout (\$)}$$

10 2019 Priorities and Company Performance Percentage. Our First Half 2019  
11 company priorities as approved by the compensation, nominating &  
governance committee were as follows:

- 12 • continue making progress on the major social issues facing the Internet  
and our company;
- 13 • build new experiences that meaningfully improve people's lives today  
and set the stage for even bigger improvements in the future;
- 14 • keep building our business by supporting the millions of businesses that  
rely on our services to grow and create jobs; and
- 15 • communicate more transparently about what we're doing and the role  
our services play in the world.

16 Our Second Half 2019 company priorities as approved by the  
17 compensation, nominating & governance committee were as follows:

- 18 • continue making progress on the major social issues facing the Internet  
and our company, including privacy, safety, and security;
- 19 • build new experiences that meaningfully improve people's lives today  
and set the stage for even bigger improvements in the future;
- 20 • keep building our business by supporting the millions of businesses that  
rely on our services to grow and create jobs; and
- 21 • communicate more transparently about what we're doing and the role  
our services play in the world.

22 137. Based on the supposed achievement of these goals by the executive officers,  
23 the Proxy said the following bonuses were paid:

24 138. The following table summarizes the calculations that were used in  
25 determining the cash bonus paid to each of our named executive officers for 2019:  
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27  
28

Named Executive Officer	Performance Period	Base Eligible Earnings (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	Individual Bonus Percentage (Target Bonus) (%)	Individual Performance Percentage (%)	Company Performance Percentage (%)	Individual Bonus Payout (\$)
Sheryl K. Sandberg	First Half 2019	435,385	75	125	110	448,990
	Second Half 2019	440,000	75	125	110	453,750
	Total	875,385				902,740
David M. Wehner	First Half 2019	390,385	75	125	110	402,584
	Second Half 2019	395,000	75	125	110	407,344
	Total	785,385				809,928
Mike Schroepfer	First Half 2019	390,385	75	200	110	644,135
	Second Half 2019	395,000	75	200	110	651,750
	Total	785,385				1,295,885
Jennifer G. Newstead	First Half 2019	13,077	75	100	110	10,788
	Second Half 2019	340,000	75	100	110	280,500
	Total	353,077				291,288

139. The Proxy also noted that “Most of our executive officers' target total direct compensation is delivered through equity awards in the form of RSUs” and provided the following information about RSU awards to the executive officers:

Named Executive Officer	Initial Equity Value (\$)	Number of RSUs (#)	Vesting Start Date
Sheryl K. Sandberg	20,000,000	118,949 <sup>(1)</sup>	February 15, 2019
David M. Wehner	20,000,000	118,949 <sup>(1)</sup>	November 15, 2019
Mike Schroepfer	20,000,000	118,949 <sup>(1)</sup>	May 15, 2021
Jennifer G. Newstead <sup>(2)</sup>	15,000,000	80,611	August 15, 2019

140. These statements in the 2020 Proxy were false and misleading for the same reasons alleged above with respect to the false statements in the 2019 Proxy.

141. The 2020 Proxy also contained a statement that Facebook’s compensation policies did not create undue risks to the Company:

1 Our management team and the compensation, nominating & governance  
 2 committee each play a role in evaluating, monitoring, and mitigating any  
 3 risk that may exist relating to our compensation plans, practices, and  
 4 policies for all employees, including our named executive officers. In early  
 5 2020, Compensia, the compensation, nominating & governance  
 6 committee's independent compensation consultant, performed an  
 7 assessment, in conjunction with management, of our compensation plans,  
 8 practices, and policies and concluded that *our compensation programs do*  
 9 *not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect*  
 10 *on the company.*

11 142. This statement was false and misleading because it failed to disclose the  
 12 substantial risks posed to the Company by Facebook's discriminatory advertising  
 13 practices. The Defendants knew that, contrary to Zuckerberg's testimony to Congress  
 14 in 2018, Facebook had not taken steps to eliminate the discriminatory practices, which  
 15 in fact continued unabated at the time of the 2020 Proxy.

16 143. The Defendants also knew that advertising revenues constitute 98% of the  
 17 Company's revenues – obviously a highly material percentage since it is almost all the  
 18 Company's revenues. The Defendants also knew that advertising revenue was  
 19 increasing each year and thus only becoming more critical to the Company's revenues,  
 20 profits, and operations. Facebook reported companywide ad revenue of \$69.7 billion in  
 21 2020, up from \$55 billion in 2018 and \$17.1 billion in 2015.<sup>23</sup>

22 144. As one article noted:

23 *Facebook's business model heavily relies on ads, as the majority of social*  
 24 *network's revenue comes from advertising. In 2019, about 98.5 percent of*  
 25 *Facebook's global revenue was generated from advertising, whereas only*  
 26 *around two percent was generated by payments and other fees revenue.*  
 27 *Facebook ad revenue stood at close to 69.7 billion U.S. dollars in 2019, a new*  
 28 *record for the company and a significant increase in comparison to the prior*  
*year.*<sup>24</sup>

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29 <sup>23</sup> See Sahil Patel, "Facebook's Tensions With Advertisers Predate the Boycott," THE  
 30 WALL STREET JOURNAL, June 30, 2020.

31 <sup>24</sup> See "Facebook's advertising revenue worldwide from 2009 to 2019," available  
 32 at <https://www.statista.com/statistics/271258/facebooks-advertising-revenue-worldwide/#:~:text=In%202019%2C%20about%2098.5%20percent,increase%20in%20comparison%20to%20the>, last visited July 1, 2020.

1           **A. Facebook's Compensation, Nominating & Governance Committee**  
2           **Members Have Repeatedly Breached Their Fiduciary Duties to Ensure**  
3           **Diversity on the Board**

4           145. The Charter of the Compensation, Nominating & Governance Committee  
5 states the following with respect to the duties of the Board members serving on such  
6 committee:

7           The Compensation, Nominating & Governance Committee (the  
8 "Committee") of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Facebook, Inc. (the  
9 "Company") through delegation from the Board, has principal  
10 responsibility to assist the Board with respect to compensation, director  
11 nomination and governance matters.

12           With respect to its compensation functions, the Committee's purpose is to  
13 assist the Board with respect to compensation matters, including:

14           • evaluating, recommending, approving and reviewing executive officer  
15 compensation arrangements, plans, policies and programs maintained by  
16 the Company;

17           • administering the Company's equity-based compensation plans and the  
18 Company's bonus plan, whether adopted prior to or after the date of  
19 adoption of this charter (the "Charter") (including issuance of stock options  
20 and other equity-based awards granted other than pursuant to a plan);  
21 reviewing, assessing and making recommendations to the Board regarding  
22 non-employee director compensation; and

23           • making recommendations to the Board regarding its remaining  
24 responsibilities relating to executive compensation.

25           With respect to its nominating and governance functions, the Committee's  
26 purpose is to assist the Board with respect to director nominations and  
27 corporate governance matters, including:

28           • identifying, evaluating, and, in its sole authority, recommending  
potential candidates for nomination to and membership on the Board and  
certain of its committees, including the Privacy Committee, once  
constituted;

            • developing and recommending corporate governance guidelines  
and policies for the Company;

            • overseeing an annual evaluation of the Board and its committees;  
and

            • advising the Board on corporate governance matters and Board  
performance matters, including recommendations regarding the size,  
structure and composition of the Board and its committees.



146. The members of the Committee have breached their fiduciary duties as directors by failing to fulfill these duties. Rather than causing Facebook to comply with the principles it claims to follow with respect to its corporate governance, the Directors have caused Facebook to merely pay lip service to these principles. Instead of recommending well-qualified Black and minority candidates to serve on Facebook's Board, the Committee members have perpetuated a lack of diversity on the Board under the pretext that the existing members' "experience" and long tenure on the Board is beneficial to Facebook.

147. As the saying goes, the rich get richer while the poor get poorer. Serving on Facebook's Board has enriched the already-rich elites whose profitable sinecure has been perpetuated by the Defendants' wrongdoing. Many qualified Black and minority candidates would benefit greatly from the prestige and compensation that comes with a position on Facebook's Board. The following chart sets forth the compensation earned by outside directors on Facebook's Board in 2019:

Director Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	Total (\$)
Peggy Alford <sup>(2)</sup>	29,444	304,873	334,317
Marc L. Andreessen <sup>(3)</sup>	70,000	304,873	374,873
Erskine B. Bowles <sup>(4)</sup>	29,167	—	29,167
Kenneth I. Chenault <sup>(5)</sup>	70,000	304,873	374,873
Susan D. Desmond-Hellmann <sup>(6)</sup>	92,500	304,873	397,373
Reed Hastings <sup>(7)</sup>	20,833	—	20,833
Peter A. Thiel <sup>(8)</sup>	50,000	304,873	354,873
Jeffrey D. Zients <sup>(9)</sup>	100,000	304,873	404,873

148. The following chart sets forth the compensation earned by Facebook's executives in 2019:

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	Bonus (\$) <sup>(2)</sup>	Stock Awards (\$) <sup>(3)</sup>	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Mark Zuckerberg	2019	1	—	—	23,415,972 <sup>(4)</sup>	23,415,973
CEO	2018	1	—	—	22,554,542 <sup>(4)</sup>	22,554,543
	2017	1	—	—	9,101,965 <sup>(4)</sup>	9,101,966
Sheryl K. Sandberg	2019	875,385	902,740	19,678,923	5,687,099 <sup>(5)</sup>	27,144,147
COO	2018	843,077	638,310	18,423,523	3,823,508 <sup>(5)</sup>	23,728,418
	2017	795,769	640,378	21,072,431	2,687,643 <sup>(5)</sup>	25,196,221

1	David M. Wehner	2019	785,385	809,928	19,678,923	59,800 <sup>(6)</sup>	21,334,036
	<i>CFO</i>	2018	753,846	499,494	18,423,523	9,250	19,686,113
2		2017	711,539	633,317	21,072,431	9,000	22,426,287
3	Mike Schroepfer	2019	785,385	1,295,885	19,678,923	52,784 <sup>(7)</sup>	21,812,977
4	<i>CTO</i>	2018	753,846	570,744	18,423,523	9,250	19,757,363
		2017	711,539	633,317	21,072,431	9,000	22,426,287
5	Jennifer G. Newstead	2019	353,077	2,291,288 <sup>(8)</sup>	16,309,218	183,162 <sup>(9)</sup>	19,136,745

6  
7  
8 **B. The Director Defendants Breached Their Duties of Loyalty and Good Faith by Failing to Ensure the Company's Compliance with Federal and State Laws Regarding Diversity and Anti-Discrimination**

9 149. The Director Defendants have known for years that Facebook has been  
10 violating federal and state laws regarding anti-discrimination in advertising, diversity,  
11 and equal pay.

12 150. Defendants' knowledge is reflected by the facts alleged herein  
13 demonstrating that the Board had knowledge of serious deficiencies in these areas, yet  
14 failed to take action.

15 151. Mr. Zuckerberg even represented to Congress in 2018 that Congress did  
16 not need to pass laws to force Facebook to change, since Facebook was already fixing  
17 the problems on its own. Yet, thereafter the problems persisted and even increased, as  
18 for example discriminatory advertising continued to exist.

19 152. Eventually, a massive boycott of over 300 of the Company's advertisers  
20 was established in late June 2020 due to the Director Defendants' persistent failure to  
21 address lack of diversity, discriminatory advertising, and other serious problems at the  
22 Company.

23 **C. The Board Has Breached Its Duties by Failing to Ensure an Independent Chairman**

24 153. There is no independent Chairman of the Board at Facebook. Mark  
25 Zuckerberg fills that role. Facebook purports to assign some significance to the fact that  
26 the Company has a Lead Independent Director. But Zuckerberg controls all aspects of  
27 the management of Facebook and owns a majority of the voting shares of the Company;  
28

1 Facebook admits in its SEC filings that it is a “controlled company.” Zuckerberg is the  
2 face of the Company and dominates and controls all persons at Facebook, even the Lead  
3 Independent Director.

4 154. Simply put, the Director Defendants had a fiduciary duty to ensure that the  
5 Chairman of the Board was independent. They have completely failed to do so, and  
6 their failure to do so has been a huge part of the problem, allowing the lack of diversity  
7 to continue at Facebook, both among the management ranks and on the Board itself. As  
8 demonstrated below, the lack of an independent Chairman at Facebook has also  
9 resulted in the massive boycott of advertising at the Company, which is highly material  
10 to Facebook since advertising as a whole represents over 98% of the Company’s  
11 revenues.

12 **D. The Director Defendants Have Breached Their Duties by Continually**  
13 **Re-Hiring Ernst & Young as the Company’s Auditor**

14 155. Ernst & Young is the Company’s auditor, and has been so since 2007 –  
15 thirteen years and counting.

16 156. As Facebook’s Proxy Statement from 2020 disclosed, the following table  
17 sets forth the approximate aggregate fees billed to Facebook by EY for fiscal 2019 and  
18 fiscal 2018:

	2019	2018
Audit fees <sup>(1)</sup>	\$13,270	\$10,857
Audit-related fees <sup>(2)</sup>	575	805
Tax fees <sup>(3)</sup>	8,481	7,144
All other fees <sup>(4)</sup>	9	5
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>\$22,335</b>	<b>\$18,811</b>

23 157. Despite billing Facebook over \$23 million in fees in 2019, E&Y has  
24 completely failed to properly audit and assess the Company’s internal controls.

25 158. Defendants Zients (Chair) and Andreessen, as the members of Facebook’s  
26 Audit & Risk Oversight Committee, are responsible for selecting and monitoring Ernst  
27 & Young. The Company’s 2020 Proxy states:  
28

1 The audit & risk oversight committee of the board of directors has  
2 selected Ernst & Young LLP to be our independent registered public  
3 accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020, and  
4 recommends that the stockholders vote for ratification of such  
5 appointment. Ernst & Young LLP has been engaged as our independent  
6 registered public accounting firm since 2007. The ratification of the  
7 appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public  
8 accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020 will be  
9 determined by the vote of a majority of the voting power of the shares  
10 present or represented at the 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (Annual  
11 Meeting) and voting affirmatively or negatively on the proposal. In the  
12 event of a negative vote on such ratification, the audit & risk oversight  
13 committee will reconsider its appointment.

14 159. Defendants Zients and Andreessen, as the members of Facebook's Audit &  
15 Risk Oversight Committee, also prepared and included a report in the 2019 Proxy as  
16 follows:

17 **REPORT OF THE AUDIT & RISK OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE OF THE**  
18 **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

19 This report of the audit & risk oversight committee is required by the  
20 Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and, in accordance with the  
21 SEC's rules, will not be deemed to be part of or incorporated by reference  
22 by any general statement incorporating by reference this proxy statement  
23 into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act),  
24 or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act),  
25 except to the extent that we specifically incorporate this information by  
26 reference, and will not otherwise be deemed "soliciting material" or "filed"  
27 under either the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

28 The principal purpose of the audit & risk oversight committee is to assist  
the board of directors in its general oversight of our accounting practices,  
system of internal controls, audit processes and financial reporting  
processes. The audit & risk oversight committee is responsible for  
appointing and retaining our independent auditor and approving the audit  
and non-audit services to be provided by the independent auditor. The  
audit & risk oversight committee's function is more fully described in its  
charter.

Our management is responsible for preparing our financial statements and  
ensuring they are complete and accurate and prepared in accordance with  
generally accepted accounting principles. Ernst & Young LLP (EY), our  
independent registered public accounting firm for 2019, was responsible for  
performing an independent audit of our consolidated financial statements  
and expressing an opinion on the conformity of those financial statements  
with generally accepted accounting principles and as to the effectiveness of  
our internal control over financial reporting.

The audit & risk oversight committee has reviewed and discussed our  
audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 with  
management and with EY. These audited financial statements are included  
in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019  
(Annual Report).

1 The audit & risk oversight committee has also discussed with EY the  
2 matters required to be discussed by the applicable requirements of the  
3 Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) and the SEC.  
4 The audit & risk oversight committee also has received and reviewed the  
5 written disclosures and the letter from EY required by applicable  
6 requirements of the PCAOB regarding EY's communications with the audit  
7 & risk oversight committee concerning independence, and has discussed  
8 with EY its independence.

9 Based on the review and discussions described above, the audit & risk  
10 oversight committee recommended to the board of directors that the  
11 audited financial statements be included in the Annual Report for filing  
12 with the SEC.

13 THE AUDIT & RISK OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE  
14 Marc L. Andreessen  
15 Kenneth I. Chenault  
16 Jeffrey D. Zients (Chair)

17 160. E&Y has served as Facebook's auditor *since 2007*, giving rise to a cozy and  
18 clubby relationship between E&Y and Facebook which is not conducive to effective  
19 auditing. The Company's compliance with its stated policies concerning the alleged  
20 commitment to diversity and prohibition of discriminatory practices in advertising and  
21 other areas has been abysmal to the point of being basically non-existent.

22 161. The very purpose of an auditor is to assess the Company's internal controls  
23 and determining whether they are functioning effectively. Rather than doing so, Ernst  
24 & Young has wrongfully and consistently given Facebook's internal controls a clean bill  
25 of health and has failed to point out the obvious – that Facebook lacks an effective  
26 system of internal controls to ensure that the Company is not discriminating against  
27 minorities and is complying with its stated goals and initiatives regarding the  
28 promotion of diversity and the avoidance of discrimination and harassment.

162. Defendants Zients, Andreessen, and Bowles (Bowles was a member in  
2019), as the members of the Audit & Risk Oversight Committee, breached their  
fiduciary duties by failing to perform their duties on the Committee, including failure  
to ensure that an adequate audit was being performed of the Company's internal  
controls regarding diversity, anti-discrimination, anti-harassment, pay equity, and  
other relevant areas of critical importance to the Company. They also signed the 2019

1 and 2020 Proxy Statements that contained false statements regarding the Company's  
2 internal controls being effective and adequate, which were false and gave a very  
3 misleading and inaccurate portrayal of these key issues to stockholders.

#### 4 THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS' FIDUCIARY DUTIES

##### 5 I. General Duties as Directors and Officers

6 163. By reason of their positions as Facebook's officers and directors and  
7 because of their ability to control Facebook's business and corporate affairs, the  
8 Individual Defendants owed Facebook and its shareholders fiduciary obligations of  
9 trust, loyalty, good faith, candor, and due care, and were required to use their utmost  
10 ability to control and manage Facebook in a fair, just, honest, and equitable manner.  
11 The Individual Defendants were required to act in furtherance of the best interests of  
12 Facebook and its shareholders so as to benefit all shareholders equally and not in  
13 furtherance of their personal interests or benefit.

14 164. Each director and officer owes to Facebook and its shareholders the  
15 fiduciary duty to exercise good faith and diligence, as well as the highest obligations of  
16 loyalty and fair dealing, in the administration of Facebook affairs and in the use and  
17 preservation of its property and assets.

18 165. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and  
19 authority as Facebook's directors and officers, were able to and did directly and/or  
20 indirectly, exercise control over the misconduct complained of herein.

21 166. To discharge their duties as Facebook's officers and directors, the  
22 Individual Defendants were required to exercise reasonable and prudent supervision  
23 over Facebook's management, policies, practices, and controls of the affairs of the  
24 Company. Accordingly, the Individual Defendants were required to:

25 a. Manage, conduct, supervise, and direct the employees, businesses,  
26 and affairs of Facebook in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations, as well as  
27 the charter and by-laws of Facebook;

28 b. Ensure that Facebook did not engage in imprudent or unlawful



1 practices and that the Company complied with all applicable laws and  
2 regulations;

3 c. Remain informed as to how Facebook was, in fact, operating, and,  
4 upon receiving notice or information of imprudent or unsound practices, to take  
5 reasonable corrective and preventative actions, including maintaining and  
6 implementing adequate financial and operational controls;

7 d. Supervise the preparation, filing, or dissemination of any SEC  
8 filings, press releases, audits, reports, or other information disseminated by  
9 Facebook, and to examine and evaluate any reports of examinations or  
10 investigations concerning the practices, products, or conduct of officers of the  
11 Company;

12 e. Preserve and enhance Facebook's reputation as befits a public  
13 corporation;

14 f. Exercise good faith to ensure that the affairs of the Company were  
15 conducted in an efficient, business-like manner so as to make it possible to provide  
16 the highest quality performance of its business; and

17 g. Refrain from unduly benefiting themselves and other Facebook  
18 insiders at the expense of the Company.

19 167. As senior executive officers and directors of a publicly-traded company  
20 whose common stock was registered with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act and  
21 traded on NASDAQ, the Individual Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and  
22 truthful information with respect to the Company's operations, business, products,  
23 management, and present and future business prospects; and to correct any previously-  
24 issued statements that had become materially misleading or untrue, so that the market  
25 price of the Company's common stock would be based upon truthful and accurate  
26 information. The Individual Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions during the  
27 Relevant Period violated these specific requirements and obligations.

28

1 **II. The Duty of Reasonable and Prudent Supervision**

2 168. The Individual Defendants are required to exercise reasonable and prudent  
3 supervision over the management, policies, practices, and internal controls of the  
4 Company. By virtue of such duties, the Individual Defendants are required to, among  
5 other things:

6 a. refrain from acting upon material inside corporate information to  
7 benefit themselves;

8 b. ensure that Facebook complies with its legal obligations and  
9 requirements, including timely notifying its customers of material data  
10 misappropriations and security vulnerabilities in its products and disseminating  
11 truthful and accurate statements to the investing public;

12 c. conduct the affairs of the Company in an efficient, business-like  
13 manner so as to make it possible to provide the highest quality performance of its  
14 business, to avoid wasting the Company's assets, and to maximize the value of  
15 the Company's stock;

16 d. properly and accurately guide investors and analysts as to the true  
17 financial condition of the Company at any given time, including making accurate  
18 statements about the Company's financial results and compliance with the law;

19 e. remain informed as to how Facebook conducted its operations, and,  
20 upon receipt of notice or information of imprudent or unsound conditions or  
21 practices, make reasonable inquiry in connection therewith, and take steps to  
22 correct such conditions or practices and make such disclosures as necessary to  
23 comply with applicable laws; and

24 f. ensure that Facebook was operated in a diligent, honest, and  
25 prudent manner in compliance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

26 **BREACHES OF FIDUCIARY DUTIES**

27 169. Each Individual Defendant owed to Facebook and to its shareholders the  
28 fiduciary duty of loyalty and good faith, and the exercise of due care and diligence in

1 managing and overseeing Facebook's affairs, as well as in the use and preservation of  
2 its property and assets. The Individual Defendants' misconduct involves a knowing  
3 and culpable violation of their obligations as directors and officers of Facebook, the  
4 absence of good faith on their part, or a reckless disregard of their duties that they were  
5 aware or should have been aware posed a risk of serious injury to Facebook. Each  
6 Individual Defendant ratified each other's misconduct because they collectively  
7 comprised Facebook's Board at all relevant times.

8 170. The Individual Defendants each breached their duties of loyalty and good  
9 faith by allowing Defendants to cause, or by themselves causing, the Company to  
10 engage in the conduct alleged herein.

11 171. In addition, as a result of the Individual Defendants' actions and course of  
12 conduct, the Company is now the subject of governmental investigations lawsuits, and  
13 advertiser boycotts. As a result, Facebook has expended, and will continue to expend,  
14 significant sums of money to rectify the Individual Defendants' wrongdoing.

#### 15 **CONTROL, ACCESS, AND AUTHORITY**

16 172. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and  
17 authority, were able to and did, directly or indirectly, exercise control over the wrongful  
18 acts complained of herein, as well as the contents of the various public statements issued  
19 by Facebook.

20 173. Because of their advisory, executive, managerial, and directorial positions  
21 with Facebook, each of the Individual Defendants had access to adverse, non-public  
22 information about the financial condition, operations, and improper representations of  
23 Facebook.

24 174. Each of the Individual Defendants was the agent of each of the other  
25 Defendants and of Facebook, and was at all times acting within the course and scope of  
26 such agency.

**CONSPIRACY, AIDING AND ABETTING, AND CONCERTED ACTION**

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175. In committing the wrongful acts alleged herein, Defendants have pursued, or joined in the pursuit of, a common course of conduct, and have acted in concert with and conspired with one another in furtherance of their wrongdoing. Defendants further aided and abetted or assisted each other in breaching their respective duties.

176. During the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants collectively and individually initiated a course of conduct that was designed to and did conceal the facts alleged herein. In furtherance of this plan, conspiracy, and course of conduct, the Individual Defendants collectively and individually took the actions set forth herein.

177. The Individual Defendants engaged in a conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct. The Individual Defendants accomplished their conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct by causing Facebook to conceal from Facebook’s users and the investing public the unlawful facts alleged herein, including the fact that the advertising revenues that constitute 98% of the Company’s income were plagued by unlawful discriminatory practices in violation of federal and state law. Because the actions described herein occurred under the authority of the Board, each of the Individual Defendants was a direct, necessary, and substantial participant in the conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct complained of herein.

178. The purpose and effect of the Defendants’ conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct was, among other things, to conceal from its customers and shareholders the material vulnerabilities on Facebook’s platform and advertising practices, as well as the fact that the Company was not effectively complying with its policies and goals with respect to diversity and inclusion.

179. Each Individual Defendant aided and abetted and rendered substantial assistance in the wrongs complained of herein. In taking such actions to substantially assist the commissions of the wrongdoing complained of herein, each Individual Defendant acted with knowledge of the primary wrongdoing, substantially assisted the

1 accomplishment of that wrongdoing, and was aware of his (or her) overall contribution  
2 to and furtherance of the wrongdoing.

### 3 **DAMAGES TO FACEBOOK**

4 180. The Individual Defendants' misconduct has caused extreme reputational  
5 damage to the Company. This is especially harmful to Facebook because the Company  
6 is built on customer and client trust. The Individual Defendants clearly breached this  
7 trust by acting in direct contravention of the Company's publicly-touted  
8 representations. This reputational harm has resulted in long-term damage to the  
9 Company.

10 181. The illegal practices and the Individual Defendants' gross failures to timely  
11 address, remedy, or disclose them also severely damaged Facebook's reputation within  
12 the business community and in the capital markets, as evidenced by, for example, the  
13 more than 300 advertisers who have boycotted Facebook — and the Individual  
14 Defendants' knowledge of or conscious disregard of it — since the problems were  
15 revealed.

16 182. Further, Facebook's customers and current and potential investors expect  
17 the Company to promote diversity and to prevent discrimination in all its forms, and to  
18 immediately discover and properly address discriminatory practices. The Company's  
19 advertisers and users are less likely to use websites that knowingly permit or encourage  
20 unscrupulous behavior, and investors are less likely to invest in companies that lack  
21 internal controls and fail to timely disclose material information. Facebook's ability to  
22 attract advertisers, users and investors is now impaired.

23 183. Further, as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Facebook  
24 has expended and will continue to expend significant additional money, including:  
25 (a) costs incurred in defending against, and the potential settlement of, civil and  
26 governmental lawsuits brought against the Company related to the discriminatory  
27 practices; (b) loss of advertising revenue; and (c) costs incurred from the substantial  
28 compensation and benefits paid to Defendants, who are responsible for the scheme.

## DERIVATIVE ALLEGATIONS

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184. Plaintiff brings this action for the benefit of Facebook to redress injuries suffered as a result of the Individual Defendants' breaches of fiduciary duties and violations of federal and state laws.

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185. Facebook is named solely as a nominal defendant. This is not a collusive action to confer jurisdiction on this Court that it would not otherwise have.

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186. Plaintiff is and has continually been a Facebook shareholder during the entire period of wrongdoing alleged herein. Plaintiff therefore will adequately and fairly represent the interests of Facebook in enforcing and prosecuting its rights.

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187. Facebook's Board at the time this action was initiated consisted of the following nine directors: Zuckerberg, Sandberg, Andreessen, Killefer, Travis, Thiel, Kimmitt, Houston, and non-Defendant Alford. Plaintiff has not made any demand on the Board to institute this action against the Individual Defendants because, for the reasons set forth below, such demand would be a futile and useless act.

### **I. Demand Is Excused Because the Individual Defendants' Conduct Did Not Constitute a Valid Exercise of Business Judgment**

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188. Plaintiff did not make a demand on the Board prior to instituting this action because any demand would have been a wasteful and futile act, and therefore demand is futile. The wrongful acts complained of herein evidence a pattern of conduct showing a wholesale abandonment of Defendants' fiduciary duties. Those acts, which are detailed above, include, *inter alia*: (a) maintaining policies that allowed advertisers to violate federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination; (b) maintaining woefully inadequate internal controls over the Company's disclosures and governance practices; and (c) causing Facebook to file materially false and misleading SEC filings.

24  
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189. These acts, and the other improper acts set forth in this Complaint, which demonstrate a pattern of misconduct, were not the product of a valid or good faith exercise of business judgment. Defendants Zuckerberg, Sandberg, Andreessen, Killefer, Travis, Thiel, Kimmitt, and Houston all approved at least some of the wrongdoing.

28  
190. Defendants' misconduct at the heart of this case constitutes the direct



1 facilitation of violations of federal and state laws, including knowingly and consciously  
2 presiding over the Company's systematic discriminatory practices in hiring, promotion,  
3 pay, inclusion, and advertising, as well as failing to stop the proliferation of hate speech  
4 on Facebook and concealing Facebook's involvement in the illicit discriminatory  
5 scheme. Among other things, the Individual Defendants made, or caused Facebook to  
6 make, materially false or misleading statements, including in the 2019 & 2020 Proxy  
7 Statements, and Defendants Zuckerberg, Sandberg, Andreessen, Killefer, Travis, Thiel,  
8 Kimmitt, and Houston all directly approved at least some of the conduct and failed to  
9 cause the Company to stop the unlawful conduct despite being aware of red flags  
10 demonstrating the violations of law.

11 191. Defendants' repeated disregard of their responsibility to safeguard the  
12 Company against wrongdoing indicate they knowingly adopted, endorsed, or  
13 condoned a business strategy that incorporated the unlawful discriminatory practices  
14 and hate speech in advertising and hiring/promotion/pay, which were not a legitimate  
15 exercise of business judgment. Demand is therefore excused.

16 **II. Demand Is Excused Because the Individual Defendants Face a Substantial**  
17 **Likelihood of Liability Due to Their Knowledge or Conscious Disregard of**  
18 **Facts Relating to the Unlawful Practices**

19 192. Demand is also excused because the Individual Defendants face a  
20 substantial likelihood of liability for the claims alleged against them in this complaint,  
21 given their awareness or conscious disregard of significant red flags relating to the illicit  
22 practices which allowed discrimination and hate speech.

23 193. The Individual Defendants were aware of the unlawful discriminatory  
24 practices at Facebook but failed to address and correct the practices. In particular, the  
25 Individual Defendants had affirmative obligations to oversee Facebook's compliance  
26 with federal and state anti-discrimination laws.

27 194. All the Individual Defendants were aware of the complaint filed by HUD  
28 regarding Facebook's discriminatory advertising practices and yet failed to stop the  
practices and actually allowed the unlawful advertising to increase.

1           195. The members of the Audit Committee consciously ignored their  
2 obligations as provided in the Audit Committee Charter, in addition to their duties  
3 imposed by law, because despite the numerous lawsuits, investigations, and reports  
4 asserting discrimination, which reflected failings in the Company's internal controls,  
5 they did not cause Facebook to remediate those control deficiencies. The Audit  
6 Committee's deliberate failure of oversight constituted breaches of their fiduciary  
7 duties to Facebook and has resulted in significant harm to the Company.

8           196. Further, the Audit Committee members were charged with ensuring the  
9 integrity of the Company's financial statements and the adequacy and reliability of  
10 disclosures to its stockholders, including the Company's internal controls. By  
11 approving false financial statements and the false 2019 and 2020 Proxies, the Audit  
12 Committee members breached their fiduciary duties of candor and loyalty.

13           197. The Board members on the Compensation Committee also allowed the  
14 Company to pay huge amounts of money to the Company's executives tied to the  
15 achievement of financial metrics and goals, which would not have been achieved but  
16 for the discriminatory advertising policies and other discriminatory conduct. They  
17 therefore breached their duties of good faith and loyalty to the Company, excusing  
18 demand.

19           198. Accordingly, there is significant doubt that the Individual Defendants are  
20 disinterested because they face a substantial likelihood of liability for their breaches of  
21 fiduciary duties, including their duties of good faith, fair dealing, and loyalty, as well  
22 as other violations of law.

23           199. Given their membership on the Audit Committee and/or the  
24 Compensation & Governance Committee, their respective responsibilities, and their  
25 failures to meet them, the Individual Defendants face a substantial likelihood of liability  
26 for the misconduct alleged in this Complaint, thus excusing the demand.

27           200. The entire Board had the duty to ensure Facebook's systems were  
28 sufficiently well-designed to prevent discrimination in its advertising. The Board's

1 duty was heightened by the fact that the government had filed a complaint against  
2 Facebook in March 2019. Despite being sued, Facebook's Board allowed the illegal  
3 advertising to continue and indeed proliferate. In short, the Board chose profits over  
4 compliance with the law, a blatant breach of the Director Defendants' duties of loyalty  
5 and good faith. Because the Director Defendants cannot be indemnified for these  
6 breaches, they face a substantial likelihood of liability; demand is thus futile.

7 201. The Board failed to fulfill its duty, and its failure is even more egregious in  
8 light of the many "red flag" warnings both before and during the Relevant Period that  
9 Facebook's systems were not sufficient to address the misconduct at issue in this  
10 Complaint. Given the Board's awareness and deliberate concealment of the extent of  
11 the discriminatory advertising and hate speech from the public, it is clear the Board  
12 either deliberately or recklessly failed to take remedial actions to stop the practices that  
13 allowed the illicit scheme to continue.

14 202. The Board's egregious breaches of the duties of loyalty and good faith  
15 eventually resulted in massive damage to Facebook in June 2020, as its own employees  
16 engaged in a massive walkout in protest over the wrongdoing and over 300 of the  
17 Company's advertisers boycotted Facebook, materially harming the Company's  
18 revenues and profits and tarnishing its goodwill and image.

19 203. For these reasons, the Board is incapable or unwilling to take the actions  
20 required to seek the relief requested in this Complaint. Because a majority of the Board  
21 faces a substantial risk of personal liability, demand is futile.

22 **III. Demand Is Excused Because the Board Is "Controlled" by Defendant**  
23 **Zuckerberg and, thus, the Board Lacks Independence**

24 204. Demand is futile because the Board is dominated and controlled by  
25 Zuckerberg, who controls 59.7% of the voting power of the Company's outstanding  
26 stock, and thus has majority voting power over all aspects of the Company.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned				% of Total Voting Power <sup>(1)</sup>
	Class A		Class B		
	Shares	%	Shares	%	
<b>Named Executive Officers, Directors, and Nominees:</b>					
Mark Zuckerberg <sup>(2)</sup>	4,284,831	*	363,588,585	81.8	53.1
Shares subject to voting proxy <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	32,595,276	7.3	4.8
<b>Total<sup>(2)(3)</sup></b>	<b>4,284,831</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>396,183,861</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>
Sheryl K. Sandberg <sup>(4)</sup>	1,341,376	*	—	—	*
David M. Wehner <sup>(5)</sup>	72,304	*	—	—	*
Mike Schroepfer <sup>(6)</sup>	1,027,456	*	—	—	*
Jennifer G. Newstead <sup>(7)</sup>	9,995	*	—	—	*
Peggy Alford <sup>(8)</sup>	2,033	*	—	—	*
Marc L. Andreessen <sup>(9)</sup>	188,048	*	—	—	*
Kenneth I. Chenault <sup>(10)</sup>	3,717	*	—	—	*
Andrew W. Houston <sup>(11)</sup>	391	*	—	—	*
Nancy Killefer <sup>(12)</sup>	270	*	—	—	*
Robert M. Kimmitt	—	—	—	—	—
Peter A. Thiel <sup>(13)</sup>	11,561	*	—	—	*
Tracey T. Travis <sup>(14)</sup>	270	*	—	—	*
Jeffrey D. Zients <sup>(15)</sup>	3,253	*	—	—	*
All current executive officers and directors as a group (15 persons) <sup>(16)</sup>	7,023,133	*	396,183,861	89.1	57.9
<b>Other 5% Stockholders:</b>					
Dustin Moskowitz <sup>(17)</sup>	—	—	32,595,276	7.3	4.8
Eduardo Saverin <sup>(18)</sup>	7,535,009	*	45,928,139	10.3	6.8
Entities affiliated with BlackRock <sup>(19)</sup>	158,189,972	6.6	—	—	2.3
Entities affiliated with Vanguard <sup>(20)</sup>	184,022,113	7.6	—	—	2.7
Entities affiliated with FMR LLC <sup>(21)</sup>	123,626,512	5.1	—	—	1.8

205. In fact, to ensure Zuckerberg's voting control over the Company, the Board consistently recommended to shareholders, at annual meetings from 2014 to 2020, to vote against shareholder proposals that were designed to reduce Zuckerberg's voting power by adopting a one-vote-per-share policy.

206. Moreover, the Company admits in its SEC filings that Facebook is a "controlled company," with Defendant Zuckerberg possessing the controlling power. According to Facebook's 2017 Proxy:

1 Because Mr. Zuckerberg controls a majority of our outstanding  
2 voting power, *we are a "controlled company"* under the corporate  
3 governance rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ).  
4 Therefore, *we are not required to have a majority of our board of directors*  
5 *be independent*, nor are we required to have a compensation committee or  
6 an independent nominating function. In light of our status as a controlled  
7 company, our board of directors has determined not to have an  
8 independent nominating function and to have the full board of directors be  
9 directly responsible for nominating members of our board.

6 207. Demand is futile and therefore excused as to the entire Board because of  
7 Zuckerberg's domination and control of the voting power of the Company, and thus  
8 the Board. Due to his majority and controlling voting power, Zuckerberg can replace  
9 the entire Board if he so chooses. The Board thus lacks independence from Zuckerberg.

10 208. **Additional Factors Demonstrating Zuckerberg's Domination and**  
11 **Control of Facebook.** Zuckerberg's majority voting control of Facebook is sufficient in  
12 and of itself to demonstrate demand futility. But many additional facts demonstrate  
13 Zuckerberg's domination and control relevant to the present disputes and claims.

14 209. **First, Zuckerberg has forced out supposedly independent directors who**  
15 **have disagreed with him on issues framed by this complaint.** Zuckerberg is not only  
16 the founder of Facebook, but its "face" and driving force. All major decisions at  
17 Facebook are made by Zuckerberg. Not even the supposedly independent directors at  
18 Facebook have any say over important matters, except to the extent that they express  
19 agreement with Zuckerberg.

20 210. The short tenures and unexpected departures of Kenneth Chenault and  
21 Jeffrey Zients perfectly exemplify Zuckerberg's absolute control and stifling of any  
22 dissenting views.

23 211. In 2018, Facebook created the image that it was trying to diversify its all-  
24 white Board by hiring highly-respected and experienced Kenneth Chenault to join its  
25 Board. Chenault's appointment gave Facebook the guidance of a highly regarded  
26 finance executive and the first Black director on its all-white board, USA Today reported  
27 at the time. But then Chenault unexpectedly resigned in March of 2020 because he said  
28 Zuckerberg was not listening to his advice. See Jeff Horwitz, "Chenault Leaves

1 Facebook Board After Disagreements With Zuckerberg,” THE WALL STREET JOURNAL,  
2 March 13, 2020 (“Mr. Chenault grew frustrated that the CEO wasn’t taking his advice”).  
3 Chenault was forced out by Zuckerberg; Zuckerberg did not want to hear Chenault’s  
4 dissenting opinion, and quickly got fed up with having Chenault around and thus  
5 showed him the door.

6 212. The same was true for Zients. When Zients stepped down from Facebook’s  
7 Board earlier this year (2020), news reports stated that Zients had similar views as  
8 Chenault and was forced off the Board at the same time as Chenault since Zuckerberg  
9 squelched his views or did not want to listen to them. As was reported by the Wall  
10 Street Journal at the time of Zients’ departure from the Board:

11 Mr. Zients was generally aligned with Kenneth Chenault, another Facebook  
12 board member that recently gave up his seat, according to people familiar  
13 with the matter. The Wall Street Journal reported earlier this month that Mr.  
14 Chenault resigned from the company’s board following disagreements  
15 with founder and Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg and other Facebook  
16 officials. They differed over governance at the company and its policies  
17 around political discourse.<sup>25</sup>

18 213. In short, Facebook’s approach to diversity has been characterized by  
19 tokenism: make a small gesture to satisfy appearances, but don’t make any underlying  
20 substantial change. The message at Facebook is set at the top – by Zuckerberg alone,  
21 with a subservient Board in tow.

22 214. **Additional Facts:** Defendants Andreessen and Thiel lack independence  
23 from Zuckerberg and have demonstrated personal bias in favor of keeping founders in  
24 control of the companies they created.

25 215. For Andreessen, this bias is deep-rooted in his own experience. When he  
26 and his partner, Ben Horowitz, were trying to get Loudcloud, a company that they co-  
27 founded on its feet, the venture capitalist providing their funding advised Horowitz to  
28 cut Andreessen out of the project altogether. Andreessen is still so resentful about that  
experience that when he and Horowitz founded their own venture capital firm,

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<sup>25</sup> See Jeff Horowitz, “Facebook Nears Complete Board Overhaul With Latest Exit  
Jeffrey D. Zients won’t seek reelection after joining the board in 2018 as an independent  
director,” THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Mar. 26, 2020.



1 Andreessen Horowitz, they “set out to design a venture capital firm that would enable  
2 founders to run their own companies” without interference from the financial backers.

3 216. Andreessen lacks independence from Zuckerberg for the additional reason  
4 that his association with Zuckerberg has led Andreessen and his firm to some highly  
5 lucrative deals in the past few years. Specifically, Andreessen Horowitz has seen two  
6 of its portfolio companies purchased by Facebook — Instagram and Oculus VR.

7 217. Andreessen turned his firm’s \$250,000 investment in Instagram into \$78  
8 million when the \$1 billion acquisition by Facebook closed.

9 218. Andreessen also would not have even been able to invest in Oculus VR  
10 without Zuckerberg. Andreessen had declined to invest in the company previously,  
11 but desperately wanted in by the fall of 2013, according to an October 2015 *Vanity Fair*  
12 article. When Oculus VR’s CEO seemed reluctant to allow the investment, Andreessen  
13 had Zuckerberg talk to the CEO. As a result, Andreessen Horowitz got the deal and  
14 Andreessen became one of four board members for the fledgling company. Not very  
15 long after, Zuckerberg offered \$2 billion for Facebook to acquire Oculus VR.

16 219. Andreessen knows that his firm’s access to the best investments — its “deal  
17 flow” — relies heavily on his relationship with Zuckerberg and Facebook. In a May 18,  
18 2015 *New Yorker* article titled “*Tomorrow’s Advance Man*,” Andreessen is quoted as  
19 saying that “Deal flow is everything. If you’re in a second-tier firm, you never get a  
20 chance at that great company.” Andreessen Horowitz saw its biggest successes after  
21 “logo shopping” to add Facebook to the firm’s portfolio in 2010. Within two years of  
22 that investment, “Andreessen Horowitz was the talk of the town.”

23 220. Defendant Thiel’s venture capital fund, The Founders Fund, is marketed  
24 on the principle that company founders should have long-term control of the companies  
25 they create. In fact, The Founders Fund’s website touts Facebook as a primary example  
26 of that maxim, stating that “we have often tried to ensure that founders can continue to  
27 run their businesses through voting control mechanisms, as Peter Thiel did with Mark  
28 Zuckerberg and Facebook.”

1 221. Thiel, like Andreessen, is greatly benefited by his relationship with  
2 Zuckerberg and his seat on the Facebook Board. The Founders Fund gets “good deal  
3 flow” from this high-profile association.

4 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

5 **COUNT I**  
6 **Breach of Fiduciary Duty**  
7 **Against All Individual Defendants and Does 1–30**

8 222. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation  
9 contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

10 223. The Individual Defendants and Does 1–30 owed and owe the Company  
11 fiduciary obligations. By reason of their fiduciary relationships, the Individual  
12 Defendants owed and owe the Company the highest obligation of good faith, fair  
13 dealing, loyalty, and due care.

14 224. The Individual Defendants and Does 1–30, and each of them, as a result of  
15 the facts alleged herein, violated and breached their fiduciary duties of candor, good  
16 faith, and loyalty.

17 225. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants’ and Does 1–  
18 30’s breaches of their fiduciary obligations, the Company has sustained significant  
19 damages, as alleged herein. As a result of the misconduct alleged herein, defendants  
20 are liable to the Company.

21 **COUNT II**  
22 **Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty**  
23 **Against All Individual Defendants and Does 1–30**

24 226. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each of the preceding  
25 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

26 227. Each of the Individual Defendants aided and abetted the other Individual  
27 Defendants in breaching their fiduciary duties owed to the Company.

28 228. The Individual Defendants owed the Company certain fiduciary duties as  
fully set out herein. By committing the acts alleged herein, the Individual Defendants  
breached their fiduciary duties owed to the Company.



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**COUNT IV**  
**Unjust Enrichment**  
**Against All Individual Defendants and Does 1–30**

236. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above as though fully set forth herein.

237. By their wrongful acts and omissions, the Individual Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, the Company.

238. During the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants either received annual stipends, bonuses, stock options, or similar compensation from the Company that was tied to the financial performance of the Company or received compensation that was unjust in light of the Individual Defendants' bad faith conduct.

239. Plaintiff, as shareholder and representative of the Company, seeks restitution from the Individual Defendants and seeks an order from this Court disgorging all profits, benefits, and other compensation, including any performance-based compensation, obtained by the Individual Defendants due to their wrongful conduct and breach of their fiduciary duties.

240. Plaintiff, on behalf of the Company, has no adequate remedy at law.

**COUNT V**  
**Violation of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 14a-9**  
**Against All Individual Defendants**

241. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges each allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein, except to the extent those allegations plead knowing or reckless conduct by Defendants. This claim is based solely on negligence, not on any allegation of reckless or knowing conduct by or on behalf of Defendants. Plaintiff specifically disclaims any allegations of, reliance upon any allegation of, or reference to any allegation of fraud, scienter, or recklessness with regard to this claim.

242. SEC Rule 14a-9 (17 C.F.R. § 240.14a-9), promulgated under Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, provides:

No solicitation subject to this regulation shall be made by means of any proxy statement form of proxy, notice of meeting or other communication, written or oral, containing any statement which, at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, is false or

1 misleading with respect to any material fact, or which omits to state any  
2 material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein not false or  
3 misleading or necessary to correct any statement in any earlier  
communication with respect to the solicitation of a proxy for the same  
meeting or subject matter which has become false or misleading.

4 243. Defendants negligently issued, caused to be issued, and participated in the  
5 issuance of materially misleading written statements to stockholders that were  
6 contained in the 2019 & 2020 Proxy Statements. The 2019 & 2020 Proxy Statements  
7 contained proposals to the Company's stockholders urging them to reelect the members  
8 of the Board, approve executive pay packages, and vote against stockholder proposals  
9 for the Company to adopt a True Diversity Board Policy and a proposal regarding  
10 Workplace Diversity, to appoint an independent Chairman, and to appoint a  
11 Human/Civil Rights expert to the Board. The 2019 & 2020 Proxies, however, misstated  
12 or failed to disclose the following information, among others:

13 (a) the deficiencies in the Company's internal and disclosure controls  
14 that were known to the Board when the 2019 & 2020 Proxies were filed;

15 (b) the fact that the Company was not committed to diversity and  
16 inclusion in the Company's workforce, and was in fact discriminating against  
17 Black and minority candidates with respect to hiring, promotion, and pay, and  
18 that the Company's advertising conduct from which it derives 98% of its revenues  
19 was plagued by illegal business practices prohibited by federal and state law;

20 (c) that it was not true that Facebook promotes equality through its  
21 hiring, pay and promotions processes, and that the Individual Defendants did not  
22 genuinely believe the statements in the Proxies that Facebook is "*committed to a*  
23 *policy of inclusiveness and to pursuing diversity in terms of background and*  
24 *perspective*" and that "*Our board of directors believes that its composition*  
25 *appropriately reflects the knowledge, experience, skills, diversity, and other*  
26 *characteristics required to fulfill its duties*" and that "*We are committed to*  
27 *building a workforce that is as diverse as the communities we serve;*"

28 (e) the Defendants did not believe, and it was not true, that "*We believe*

1 *that our current board structure is effective in supporting strong board leadership.*

2 Implementing the proposal [to require an independent Chairman] is unnecessary  
3 because the leadership structure of our board of directors already provides for  
4 independent leadership and oversight of management.”

5 244. The Defendants knew of, but failed to disclose, fraudulent business  
6 practices at Facebook that put the Company at material risk — namely, discriminatory  
7 hiring and compensation practices as well as discriminatory advertising practices. Had  
8 this information been disclosed, shareholders would not have voted to reelect Board  
9 members, approve executive compensation packages, and reject an independent board  
10 chairman.

11 245. By reasons of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants violated Section 14(a)  
12 of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 14a-9. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants'  
13 wrongful conduct, the Company misled or deceived its stockholders by making  
14 misleading statements that were an essential link in stockholders heeding the  
15 Company's recommendation to reelect the current Board and vote against stockholder  
16 proposals set forth in the Proxy Statements.

17 246. Plaintiff, on behalf of the Company, seeks injunctive and equitable relief  
18 because the conduct of the Individual Defendants interfered with Plaintiff's voting  
19 rights and choices at the 2019 & 2020 annual meetings. Plaintiff does not seek any  
20 monetary damages for the proxy law violations.

21 247. This action was timely commenced within three years of the date of the  
22 2019 Proxy and within one year from the time Plaintiff discovered or reasonably could  
23 have discovered the facts on which this claim is based.

24 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

25 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and Facebook  
26 and against all Defendants as follows:

27 A. Against all of the Defendants, jointly and severally, and in favor of the  
28 Company for the amount of damages sustained by the Company along with pre- and



1 post-judgment interest as allowed by law resulting from Defendants' breaches of  
2 fiduciary duty, abuse of control, and gross mismanagement;

3 B. Directing the Company to take all necessary actions to reform and  
4 improve its corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable  
5 laws and to protect the Company and its shareholders from a repeat of the damaging  
6 events described herein, including, but not limited to, putting forward for shareholder  
7 vote, resolutions for amendments to the Company's By-Laws or Articles of  
8 Incorporation and taking such other action as may be necessary to place before  
9 shareholders for a vote of the following Corporate Governance Policies:

10 (1) a proposal to require at least three current Directors to resign from  
11 the Board and setting forth a resolution to replace such Directors with two Black  
12 persons and one other minority;

13 (2) a proposal to replace Mark Zuckerberg as Chairman with a non-  
14 executive director who is independent;

15 (3) a proposal to require all Director Defendants to return all their 2020  
16 compensation received from Facebook (including any stock grants), and donate  
17 the money to an acceptable charity or organization whose efforts include the  
18 advancement of Black people and minorities in corporate America;

19 (4) augmentation of the annual Diversity Report to contain more  
20 particularized information and the hiring, advancement, promotion, and pay  
21 equity of all minorities at Facebook;

22 (5) creation of a \$1 billion fund to hire Black and minority employees,  
23 promote them to more management positions at the Company, establish and  
24 maintain a mentorship program at Facebook for Black and minority employees  
25 that is committed to providing the skills and mentorship necessary to succeed in  
26 corporate America;

27 (6) requirement of annual training of Facebook's entire Board and all  
28 executive officers, which training should at a minimum focus on diversity,

1 affirmative action, anti-discrimination and anti-harassment, and other relevant  
2 topics;

3 (7) a proposal to adopt a revised executive compensation program that  
4 makes 30% of executives' compensation tied to the achievement of the diversity  
5 goals;

6 (8) a proposal to replace Ernst & Young as the Company's auditor;

7 (9) a proposal to strengthen the Board's supervision of operations and  
8 develop and implement procedures for greater non-controlling shareholder input  
9 into the policies and guidelines of the Board;

10 (10) a proposal to strengthen Facebook's oversight of its procedures  
11 regarding the termination of employees, executives, and board members accused  
12 of discrimination;

13 (11) a proposal to eliminate the use of Non-Disclosure Agreements at the  
14 Company so that current and former employees can report any and all instances  
15 of suspected discrimination without threat of legal action; and

16 (12) a proposal to eliminate the use of mandatory arbitration for  
17 employee disputes and claims of wrongful termination and discrimination.

18 C. Extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law,  
19 equity, and state statutory provisions sued hereunder, including attaching,  
20 impounding, imposing a constructive trust on, or otherwise restricting the proceeds of  
21 Defendants' trading activities or their other assets so as to assure that Plaintiff on behalf  
22 of Facebook has an effective remedy;

23 D. Awarding to Facebook restitution from Defendants, and each of them, and  
24 ordering disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by  
25 Defendants;

26 E. Awarding punitive damages at the maximum amount permitted by law;

27 F. Awarding to Plaintiff the costs and disbursements of the action, including  
28 reasonable attorneys' fees, accountants' fees, experts' fees, costs, and expenses; and

1 G. Granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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**JURY DEMAND**

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Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

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Dated: July 2, 2020

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Respectfully submitted,  
BOTTINI & BOTTINI, INC.  
Francis A. Bottini, Jr. (SBN 175783)  
Albert Y. Chang (SBN 296065)  
Yury A. Kolesnikov (SBN 271173)

s/ Francis A. Bottini, Jr.

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Francis A. Bottini, Jr.

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff Natalie Ocegueda*

**VERIFICATION**

I, Natalie Ocegueda, declare:

I am a shareholder of Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”) and have continuously held my shares of Facebook stock since May 21, 2012. I have read and reviewed the Shareholder Derivative Complaint and authorized its filing. Based upon my and my counsel’s investigation, the contents of the Shareholder Derivative Complaint are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on July 1, 2020.

*Natalie Ocegueda*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Natalie Ocegueda