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9 Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
10 HINDU AMERICAN FOUNDATION;  
11 SAMIR KALRA; MIHIR MEGHANI;  
12 SANGEETHA SHANKAR; DILIP AMIN; SUNDAR IYER;  
13 RAMANA KOMPELLA; AND DOES ONE TO THREE

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HINDU AMERICAN FOUNDATION, INC., a  
Florida Not For Profit Corporation; Samir Kalra  
Mihir Meghani; Sangeetha Shankar; Dilip  
Amin, Sundar Iyer, Ramana Kompella as  
individuals; and Doe Plaintiffs One to Three

Plaintiffs,

vs.

KEVIN KISH, an individual, in his official  
capacity as Director of the California Civil  
Rights Department; and DOES 1 - 50, inclusive,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2-22-CV-01656-DAD-JDP

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR:**

1. **Civil Rights Violations – Denial of Religious Freedom – Establishment Clause**
2. **Civil Rights Violations – Denial of Religious Freedom – Free Exercise Clause**
3. **Civil Rights Violations – Denial of Procedural Due Process – Vagueness**
4. **Civil Rights Violations – Denial of Equal Protection – Religion**
5. **Civil Rights Violations – Denial of Equal Protection – National Origin**

The Hindu American Foundation, Inc. (HAF), and Plaintiff Samir Kalra, Plaintiff Mihir Meghani, Plaintiff Sangeetha Shankar, Plaintiff Dilip Amin, Plaintiff Sundar Iyer, Plaintiff

1 Ramana Kompella, Plaintiff Doe One, Plaintiff Doe Two, and Plaintiff Doe Three (the  
2 “Individual Plaintiffs”) hereby bring this action for declaratory and injunctive relief against  
3 Kevin Kish, sued in his official capacity only, the Director of the California Civil Rights  
4 Department (CRD) (formerly known as the Department of Fair Employment and Housing) for  
5 violating the First Amendment, Equal Protection, and Due Process rights of Hindu Americans.

### 6 INTRODUCTION

7  
8 The Hindu American Foundation (HAF), the largest and most respected Hindu  
9 educational and advocacy institution in North America, acts to protect the religious freedoms of  
10 Hindu Americans from the unconstitutional efforts of the State of California to decide the scope  
11 and nature of Hindu religious teachings and practices. The California Civil Rights Department  
12 (CRD) is pursuing enforcement actions under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act  
13 (FEHA) that wrongly asserts that a caste system and caste-based discrimination are integral parts  
14 of Hindu teachings and practices by declaring the caste system to be “a strict Hindu social and  
15 religious hierarchy,” having a “centuries-old hierarchy,” the doctrine for which mandates  
16 “untouchability,” by “social custom and legal mandate.” The CRD specified caste as  
17 “immutable,” and “something which they are born and remain until death,” associated with  
18 “social exclusion” and “ritual purity”.

19  
20 The CRD also defines the beliefs and practices of Hindus by first attributing caste  
21 identity to Indian and/or Hindu workers at Cisco, i.e. “Brahmin” and “Dalit,” and then  
22 interpreting and assigning religious status of “highest” or “lowest.” The CRD further attributes a  
23 caste system to Hinduism by stating that, “John Doe is Dalit because of his religion, ...,” and that  
24 “Doe’s religion is Hindu,” and further defines Dalits as “at the bottom of the caste hierarchy.”

25  
26 In addition to defining Hinduism as having a strict and discriminatory religious hierarchy,  
27 the CRD supports its unfavorable view by submitting declarations, from individuals who are not  
28 Hindu, which make numerous false and disparaging statements about Hindus and Hinduism,

1 including but not limited to, “Caste is a structure of oppression that affects over 1 billion people  
2 across the world. It is a system of religiously codified exclusion that derives from Hindu  
3 scripture. At birth, every child inherits his or her ancestor’s caste, which determines social status  
4 and assigns spiritual purity and their deeds in past lives”; “Brahmins [Hindu priests], who  
5 founded India’s caste system, are at the top of the caste system and have benefited from centuries  
6 of privilege, access, and power because of it”; “Caste Apartheid is the system of religiously  
7 codified exclusion that was established in Hindu scripture. Hindu origin myths state that different  
8 people were created from different parts of God Brahma’s body and were to be ranked  
9 hierarchically according to ritual status, purity, and occupation”; “India’s caste system is a  
10 complex yet stratified hierarchical order...It emanates from the Hindu alias Brahminical books  
11 of rule that have provided certain qualifiers—such as one’s ancestry—to ascribe caste status and  
12 religion”; and “Religion is another significant factor in deciding one’s caste status because it  
13 provides the origin of caste values. In India’s Hindu-based caste system to which the  
14 Complainant belongs, the ancient Hindu texts, especially Vedas, amplify the distinction of  
15 humans based on their qualities of hierarchy”; “caste and untouchability are constructions of  
16 Hinduism”;  
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19 The CRD also compares Hinduism unfavorably with Buddhism – “Of the reformers of  
20 Brahmanism [Hinduism], Buddhism is seen today as the most promising for a theology of  
21 liberation for India.” The CRD also treats Hinduism and Hindus in a manner that it does not  
22 treat any other religion or its adherents.  
23

24 As HAF has consistently maintained throughout its history, a caste system or  
25 discrimination on its basis are in no way a legitimate part of Hindu beliefs, teachings, or  
26 practices. The individual plaintiffs who join this action share this belief and feel their religious  
27 and cultural identification as Hindu Americans is under threat from the State of California’s  
28 attempts to illegally disparage their beliefs and background.

1 HAF and the Individual Plaintiffs vehemently oppose all types of discrimination; and  
2 take great exception to the State of California defaming and demeaning all of Hinduism by  
3 attempting to conflate a discriminatory caste system with the Hindu religion, and treating it  
4 differently than any other religion.

5 Worse, California defames Hinduism by doing what the U.S. Constitution says it cannot,  
6 assert a government right to resolve questions of religious doctrine. Preventing the government  
7 from establishing religious doctrines or interfering with religious practices is as old a principle as  
8 the Republic itself. As American courts have recognized since the earliest days of our  
9 Constitution, those principles require a clear and unambiguous prohibition on any “civil  
10 determination of religious doctrine.” *Serbian E. Orthodox Diocese v. Milivojevich*, 426 U.S.  
11 696, 708-09, 96 S. Ct. 2372, 2380 (1976).

13 The wisdom of that principle is reinforced by the complete lack of any objective  
14 evidence, law or context in the CRD’s assertion. Caste has no legal, social, or cultural definition  
15 in the United States, and is not an observable or objectively determinable trait or characteristic.  
16 California law and regulations provide no definition or workable method to determine anyone’s  
17 caste other than its assumption that Hindus of South Asian, in particular Indian, descent must all  
18 necessarily identify as part of a specific caste and must engage in discrimination based on caste  
19 as an inherent or mandated part of their religious beliefs and practices.

21 As a result, the CRD’s violation of the First Amendment rights of all Hindu Americans  
22 also leads to a violation of their due process rights and would lead employers to actively  
23 discriminate against Hindu and South Asian Americans in order to avoid the undefined maze of  
24 legal uncertainty that would be California’s caste-discrimination bar. Hindus would effectively  
25 lose their due process rights by a state government wrongly labeling part of their religion and  
26 ethnic culture as inherently abhorrent, illegal and discriminatory, regardless of the actual tenets  
27 of Hinduism and regardless of the evidence or facts of a particular case.  
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1 The CRD and the State of California’s false and disparaging definition of Hinduism treats  
2 it and Hindus in a manner that is unequal and different from the manner in which the CRD treats  
3 other religions or their adherents. The CRD also makes false and blanket claims about workers of  
4 Indian descent at Cisco, blanketly assigning “high” caste status and claiming that they are all  
5 beneficiaries of a Hindu social and religious hierarchy or caste system and have imported the  
6 discriminatory system’s practices into their team and workplace. The CRD’s false statements  
7 about these individuals’ religious and caste identity and alleging unlawful conduct simply on the  
8 basis of their national origin or ethnicity treats Indians in a manner that is unequal and different  
9 from the manner in which the CRD treats other nationalities. In doing so, the State of California  
10 is violating the First Amendment, due process, and equal protection rights of all Hindu and  
11 Indian Americans.  
12

13 Stopping caste-based discrimination is a worthy goal that directly furthers Hinduism’s  
14 teachings about the equal and divine essence of all people. But wrongly tying Hindu beliefs and  
15 practices to the abhorrent practice of caste-discrimination undermines that goal, violates the First  
16 Amendment rights of all Hindu-Americans, and can only lead to a denial of due process and  
17 equal protection to Americans based on their religious affiliation and national origin.  
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19 **PARTIES**

20 1. Plaintiff Hindu American Foundation is the largest and most respected Hindu  
21 educational and advocacy institution in North America.  
22

23 2. Plaintiff Samir Kalra, Esq. is a United States citizen of Indian descent and an  
24 attorney and Managing Director at the Hindu American Foundation. He was born in Santa  
25 Clara, California and works and resides in the state. He is a practicing Hindu and knows that  
26 Hinduism promotes the idea that every person has divinity inherent to them and therefore must  
27 be treated with equal regard.  
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1           3.       In his capacity as Managing Director, Mr. Kalra co-wrote a letter on behalf of  
2 Hindu American Foundation to Janette Wipper, then Chief Counsel of the Department of Fair  
3 Employment and Housing (CRD), on July 10, 2020, to express his concerns about the blatantly  
4 racist and anti-immigrant statements the CRD made about Asians and Indians as well as the false  
5 and dangerous stereotypes the CRD had perpetuated in its attempts to define Hinduism in its  
6 complaint. Rather than acknowledge or address their concerns, the CRD repeated the same  
7 impermissible and xenophobic claims after refileing its case in state court.  
8

9           4.       From the time the CRD falsely defined Hinduism as having inherent to it a  
10 discriminatory caste system associated with people of Indian descent, Mr. Kalra has spent  
11 hundreds of hours, in spite of limited time and resources, responding to media inquiries,  
12 including reporters asking intrusive and racist questions about the caste identities and statuses of  
13 his and other HAF staff and leaders, and developing educational materials for a variety of  
14 stakeholders to defend against the CRD's demeaning portrayal of Hinduism and Hindus. He has  
15 also had to expend time and resources to provide counsel and advice to a number of Hindu tech  
16 workers of Indian origin who have reached out to the Foundation about concerns of increased  
17 hostility resulting from xenophobic comments and questions by non-Indian origin colleagues or  
18 supervisors at their places of work about their religion, caste identities and/or caste practices. He  
19 has had to respond to tech workers of Indian origin dealing with the Diversity, Equity, and  
20 Inclusion (DEI) departments at two Fortune 500 companies who have spread damaging  
21 misinformation about Hinduism via "training" provided by an outside entity, Equality Labs, that  
22 the CRD extensively relied upon when bringing its claims against Cisco. HAF and Mr. Kalra  
23 never had such inquiries prior to July 2020.  
24  
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26           5.       The CRD supports its disfavorable view of Hinduism and Hindus through its  
27 submissions, and reliance and collaboration with Equality Labs. In addition to disparaging  
28 statements made about Hinduism in Equality Labs' founder's declaration and the Equality Labs

1 report extensively cited and submitted by the CRD, Equality Labs has also stated in its publicly  
2 available trainings, speaking engagements, and resources that: “[Hinduism is] filled with violent,  
3 violent scriptures;” or “Every act of Hindu scripture has done nothing but bring violence and  
4 pain;” or “The Nazis aren’t Germans in f\*\*\*king Europe, they’re actually upper caste Indians.”

5 6. The CRD was made aware of Equality Labs’ past anti-Hindu activities in the  
6 letter Mr. Kalra wrote on July 10, 2020. It stated, “In addition, this group, Equality Labs, has a  
7 long track record of engaging in anti-Hindu hate through its attacks on Hindu festivals,  
8 demeaning Hindu practices and beliefs, calling for the destruction of Hinduism, and heckling  
9 Hindu children testifying about their experiences being bullied in the classroom at the State  
10 Board of Education.”

11 12 7. The resulting toll from the CRD’s conduct has been both financial and operational  
13 for HAF, and it has taken a deep psychological and spiritual toll on Mr. Kalra, and all of the  
14 Individual Plaintiffs. The CRD’s conduct has made it clear that the CRD views Hindus, and  
15 even non-Hindu Indian Americans, “like second-class citizens” and that “their participation in  
16 the political community will be chilled” by the State of California labeling them as inherently  
17 discriminatory and caste-ist, in direct contradiction to Hinduism’s actual teaching. *Catholic*  
18 *League for Religious & Civ. Rights v. City & County of San Francisco*, 624 F.3d 1043, 1049 (9th  
19 Cir. 2009). Mr. Kalra and all of the Individual Plaintiffs suffered the “spiritual or psychological  
20 harm” sufficient to establish standing here. *Id.* at 1050.

21 22 8. Plaintiff Dr. Mihir Meghani is a US citizen of Indian descent and works as an  
23 Emergency Room physician in the State of California. He was born in Philadelphia,  
24 Pennsylvania and moved to the State of California in 2000. He co-founded the Hindu American  
25 Foundation and is an active member of various Hindu American and Indian American religious,  
26 cultural and civil organizations based in California. Dr. Meghani identifies as a practicing Hindu  
27 and believes that Hinduism teaches that not only all people, but all living things must be treated  
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1 with mutual respect and dignity. He also believes that the conflation of caste and caste  
2 discrimination with Hinduism contradicts Hindu teachings and his beliefs as a Hindu.

3 9. A physician colleague questioned Dr. Meghani in front of a group of coworkers  
4 about his “terrible caste system” after reading about CRD’s case against Cisco. Another  
5 colleague of Dr. Meghani concluded that caste discrimination was central to Hinduism after  
6 reading about the CRD’s case and its position. Several interfaith leaders and elected officials,  
7 with whom Dr. Meghani has worked with for almost two decades, asked him to clarify whether  
8 he and Hindus in America believed in and practiced discrimination. Dr. Meghani finds it  
9 unbelievable that in 2023, in a state where Hindu Americans are contributing so positively to  
10 every sector in the state, that the CRD could disparage his ethnic community and show such  
11 disfavor towards his religion. The CRD’s position has resulted in professional and social stigma  
12 and animosity, and personal anxiety about his reputation as a Hindu in the workplace and in his  
13 civic engagement work.  
14

15 10. Plaintiff Sangeetha Shankar is a United States citizen of Indian origin and works  
16 as the California based regional director for the Hindu American Foundation. She has resided in  
17 the State of California since 2014 and identifies as a devout Hindu. She is an active member of  
18 her religious community and has volunteered in a number of capacities, including teaching  
19 religion, classical Indian dance, and Sanskrit. She understands her faith to teach that all are  
20 equal, which is the lens through which she views the world and how she interacts with it. As a  
21 Hindu, she strongly believes that there is indwelling divinity in each living being and hence  
22 treats others with respect and love.  
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25 11. The CRD’s case against Cisco has become a central topic of discussion at social  
26 and religious events, which has adversely impacted Mrs. Shankar’s ability to feel she can  
27 practice her religion without fear or inhibition. She feels she has to constantly explain herself  
28 and cannot just be left to celebrate her faith and identity. She and her children have been asked

1 uncomfortable questions in the past about their faith, and such questions have only increased  
2 after the CRD's disparaging definition of Hinduism. The CRD's claims about Hinduism, Hindus  
3 and Indians has caused her immense mental health issues ranging from anger, anxiety,  
4 sleeplessness and incessant worrying, especially as a mother. Mrs. Shankar does not feel the  
5 same openness about being Hindu anymore. She feels fear, anxiety and even angered that she  
6 feels the need to hide her true identity and her faith as a Hindu American.

7  
8 12. Plaintiff Dilip Amin is a United States citizen of Indian origin and has lived in the  
9 State of California since 2011. He identifies as a devout, practicing Hindu and is actively  
10 involved in several religious and cultural Hindu and Indian organizations throughout the San  
11 Francisco Bay Area. He also participates in a number of interfaith activities. He believes that  
12 prejudice or bigotry against anyone contradicts his understanding of Hindu teachings about  
13 God's presence in all of existence. He believes this teaching imposes a duty on everyone to treat  
14 people for their inherent and equal worth.

15  
16 13. Dr. Amin learned about the CRD's case against Cisco in an interfaith email group  
17 he was a member of. He states that he felt depressed for several days after reading about it and  
18 didn't know how or where to start in defending his faith. As a founder of the Hindu Speakers  
19 Bureau, Dr. Amin speaks at different venues and events about Hinduism. While he would feel  
20 some nervousness about getting a question about common stereotypes about India and Hinduism,  
21 he now has serious anxiety because a state agency like the CRD, which is tasked with ensuring  
22 that everyone is treated fairly and equally, has broadly portrayed Hinduism as mandating  
23 discriminatory practices as a matter of religious belief. The public speaking that he used to enjoy  
24 has become a demoralizing and painful experience psychologically and spiritually over the last  
25 two years because of the volumes of media coverage the CRD generated over its case.

26  
27 14. He fears that his adult sons could become the target of the CRD, much in the way  
28 the two Indian origin engineers at Cisco Systems did, and a caste assigned to them because of

1 their Indian and Hindu heritage. He also worries about his future grandchildren and great-  
2 grandchildren, who may feel the need to turn their backs on their heritage because of shame or  
3 disgust. He worries that they too could also be presumed as being casteists because of their  
4 Indian ancestry because the CRD claims they are active participants of an oppressive religious  
5 and cultural system because they are of Indian descent and Hindu.

6 15. Plaintiff Sundar Iyer is a United States citizen of Indian origin and resident of the  
7 State of California. He does not believe or practice any organized religion and does not  
8 identify with any caste. He believes in treating everyone fairly and on the basis of their  
9 humanity with respect and equal regard, and has publicly decried all forms of discrimination.  
10 Mr. Iyer maintained a publicly-available personal website<sup>1</sup> for over two decades where his lack  
11 of any practice in organized religion was clearly discussed. Iyer writes, “The below is not about  
12 religion (I don't profess knowledge of, and have never practiced any.” During the course of the  
13 CRD’s investigation, it uncovered clear evidence that Mr. Iyer had worked to promote self-  
14 identified Dalit employees at Cisco to positions of leadership, including positions where those  
15 Dalit employees would supervise other Indian employees who self-identified as being from  
16 backgrounds different than these employees.

17 16. Despite this public information, and despite Mr. Iyer specifically informing the  
18 CRD of these facts before it initiated any litigation, the CRD nonetheless filed suit against Mr.  
19 Iyer claiming that he was a practicing Hindu of the ‘Brahmin’ caste, one of the ‘highest’ castes in  
20 India, and that he discriminated against other Cisco employees who identified as ‘Dalit’, a  
21 ‘lower’ caste. CRD named Mr. Iyer as a defendant, alleging that he engaged in religious  
22 discrimination against a self-identified Dalit Cisco employee based on the false allegation that  
23 Mr. Iyer, as a Hindu of the Brahmin caste, necessarily followed “a strict Hindu social and  
24 religious hierarchy” based on caste. The CRD filed this action despite being made aware that  
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<sup>1</sup> <http://yuba.stanford.edu/~sundaes/serious.html>

1 Mr. Iyer was irreligious or an agnostic and did not identify with any caste, and in fact, publicly  
2 rejected such social identities.

3 17. Ramana Kompella is a United States citizen of Indian origin and resident of the  
4 State of California. He identifies as Hindu and rejects the idea of caste hierarchies. Over the  
5 entirety of his career, he has worked with different races, ethnicities, religions, and cultures and  
6 has neither condoned or participated in any type of discrimination. He believes in embracing  
7 diversity and has done so for over 20 years.

8 18. The CRD claimed that Mr. Kompella engaged in caste-based harassment because  
9 he required weekly status reports from CRD's Plaintiff, John Doe, because of Doe's 'Dalit'  
10 caste. However, Mr. Kompella did not assign these reports. Mr. Tom Edsall, who is not of  
11 Indian origin or Hindu, assigned them.

12 19. The CRD nonetheless filed suit against Mr. Kompella claiming that he was a  
13 Hindu 'Brahmin' or "at least of a higher caste than Dalit", and therefore discriminated against  
14 another Cisco employee who identified as 'Dalit'. The CRD named Mr. Kompella as a  
15 defendant, alleging that he engaged in religious discrimination against this self-identified Dalit  
16 Cisco employee based on the presumption that he, as a Hindu of the Brahmin caste, necessarily  
17 followed "a strict Hindu social and religious hierarchy" or discriminatory caste system.

18 20. As a result of the CRD's unconstitutional attack on Mr. Iyer and Mr. Kompella  
19 based on their presumed adherence to Hindu beliefs and practices, presumed ancestry or self-  
20 identity as being of the "highest" Hindu Brahmin caste, and Indian national origin, they have  
21 suffered significant harm. Mr. Iyer no longer works for Cisco Systems, his reputation is now  
22 forever associated with a religious tradition he does not follow based on assertions about that  
23 religion which are false, and he is forever associated with the CRD's false accusation that he  
24 engaged in caste discrimination, conduct which he abhors based on his own beliefs and past  
25 public statements. Mr. Kompella continues to work for Cisco Systems, but his reputation is now  
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1 forever associated with the CRD's false accusation that he engaged in caste discrimination,  
2 conduct which he too abhors based on his own beliefs, and a religion the CRD disfavors and has  
3 deemed inherently discriminatory on the basis of caste.

4 21. Doe Plaintiff One is of South Asian descent, is a practicing Hindu working in the  
5 technology sector, and resides in California. She understands that caste discrimination has no  
6 place in Hindu teachings and did not experience anyone talking about caste or making any  
7 decisions based on caste until after the California Civil Rights Department brought its actions  
8 against Cisco Systems. The CRD's attempts to define Hindu beliefs as including caste falsely  
9 identifies her as someone who practices caste discrimination as a religious belief, causing  
10 significant emotional and spiritual anxiety and insecurity. She finds it frustrating that even when  
11 she has repeatedly explained to others that Hinduism and caste are not the same and that  
12 Hinduism expressly rejects caste as a belief.

14 22. Doe Plaintiff Two is of South Asian descent, is a practicing Hindu working in the  
15 technology sector, and resides in California. The CRD's actions have led to significant  
16 animosity directed at himself and other employees of South Asian descent, again based on the  
17 false representations by the CRD's actions against Cisco Systems leading people to believe that  
18 Hindus are inherently discriminatory. As a result, he feels significant mental and spiritual  
19 turmoil, and the express hatred he has received on internal company social media channels  
20 makes him fear for his safety.

22 23. Doe Plaintiff Three is of South Asian descent, is Hindu, works in the technology  
23 sector, and resides in California. In response to the CRD's actions, his employer and fellow  
24 employees have been addressing questions about caste and issues that never arose before, and he  
25 has felt significant animosity directed at him based on the CRD's legally-endorsed false  
26 presumption that he is a Hindu practicing caste-based discrimination as a part of his religious  
27 beliefs. At work, he has been ostracized by those who simply feel that they should stay away  
28

1 from anyone who looks like they are South Asian and/or practice Hindu because they do not  
2 understand the difference and do not want to risk getting accused of harassment or  
3 discrimination. As a result of these false representations, he feels significant mental and spiritual  
4 turmoil, and the express hatred he has received on internal company communication channels  
5 based on the false narrative creates significant mental, emotional, and spiritual anxiety.

6 24. Defendant Kevin Kish, sued in his official capacity only, is the Director of the  
7 California Civil Rights Department.<sup>2</sup> In his official capacity, Mr. Kish is charged with enforcing  
8 California’s civil rights, employment and housing laws. The main office of the California Civil  
9 Rights Department is located in Elk Grove, California, within the Eastern District of California.

### 11 **JURISDICTION**

12 25. Plaintiffs bring this action under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, which provides that  
13 “[e]very person who, under color of any statute . . . of any State . . . , subjects, or causes to be  
14 subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the  
15 deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be  
16 liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for  
17 redress.” Therefore, this Court has jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. Section 1331.

### 19 ***HAF Organizational Standing***

20 26. The judicial power of the United States is limited to cases or controversies. (U.S.  
21 Const. Art. III.). “To state a case or controversy under Article III, a plaintiff must establish  
22 standing.” *Arizona Christian School Tuition Organization v. Winn*, 563 U. S. 125, 133 (2011).  
23 Plaintiffs have standing to invoke the judicial power of the United States where they demonstrate  
24 they have “(1) suffered an injury in fact, (2) that is fairly traceable to the challenged conduct of  
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<sup>2</sup> Formerly known as the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH).

1 the defendant, and (3) that is likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision.” *Spokeo,*  
2 *Inc. v. Robins*, 578 U. S. 330, 338 (2016).

3 27. Where the plaintiff is an organization, Article III’s standing requirements are  
4 satisfied either where the organization itself suffered an injury or, alternatively, where it  
5 represents the injuries suffered by its members. *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U. S. 490, 511 (1975).  
6 “The latter approach is known as representational or organizational standing.” *Students for Fair*  
7 *Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harv. Coll.*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_ ; 143 S.Ct. 2141, 2157, 216  
8 L.Ed.2d 857, 875-876 (2023). “To invoke it, an organization must demonstrate that ‘(a) its  
9 members would otherwise have standing to sue in their own right; (b) the interests it seeks to  
10 protect are germane to the organization’s purpose; and (c) neither the claim asserted nor the  
11 relief requested requires the participation of individual members in the lawsuit.’” *Id.*; quoting  
12 *Hunt v. Wash. State Apple Adver. Comm’n*, 432 U. S. 333, 343 (1977).

14 28. Technical membership structures are not required. “Rather, an organization  
15 satisfies the Hunt requirements for associational standing where ‘the organization is sufficiently  
16 identified with and subject to the influence of those it seeks to represent as to have a ‘personal  
17 stake in the outcome of the controversy.’” *Students for Fair Admissions, supra*; citing *Am.*  
18 *Unites for Kids v. Rousseau*, 985 F.3d 1075, 1096 (9th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Or. Advoc. Ctr. v.*  
19 *Mink*, 322 F.3d 1101, 1111 (9th Cir. 2003)).

21 29. Where the plaintiff organization clearly represents a defined interest of its  
22 voluntary membership, “[t]he indicia of membership analysis employed in *Hunt* has no  
23 applicability.” *Students for Fair Admissions, supra*, 143 S.Ct. at 2158, 216 L.Ed.2d at 876.  
24 “Where, as here, an organization has identified members and represents them in good faith, our  
25 cases do not require further scrutiny into how the organization operates.” *Id.*  
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28

***HAF Mission***

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2 30. The Hindu American Foundation is an educational and advocacy organization  
3 established in 2003. Its mission focuses on advancing the understanding of Hinduism to secure  
4 the rights and dignity of Hindu Americans now and for generations to come. It works with state  
5 boards of education and publishers to ensure Hinduism is portrayed accurately and fairly in  
6 public school textbooks.

7 31. It educates policymakers and channels the concerns of the community on key  
8 issues such as non-discrimination, free speech, religious freedom, amongst others. And it  
9 pursues impact litigation and participates as *amicus curiae* when the civil rights of Hindu  
10 Americans are at risk.  
11

12 32. Inspired by our guiding principles and Hindu teachings, HAF promotes dignity,  
13 freedom, equality and justice. HAF is a non-partisan, non-profit, tax-exempt public charity  
14 pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)3.  
15

***HAF Presence in California***

16 33. HAF has a significant presence in the State of California, both the organization  
17 itself and the constituency it represents. Three of its seven current board members, one of whom  
18 is a cofounder, reside and/or work in the State of California. It has four paid staff members that  
19 also work and reside in California.  
20

21 34. HAF's Ten-Person National Leadership Council is a diverse group of core  
22 volunteers who collectively serve as a sounding board. They lend their respective professional  
23 and personal expertise, contribute to HAF's development needs and assist in select programs,  
24 services and projects. Three members of the National Leadership Council reside and/or work in  
25 California.  
26

27 35. HAF also has an Advisory Committee, a diverse group of recognized community  
28 leaders, to provide strategic guidance, to offer their personal and professional expertise, and to

1 contribute to HAF's development needs. Four of the seventeen Advisory Committee members  
2 reside and/or work in the State of California.

3 ***Representation of the Hindu Community in California***

4 36. In Fiscal Year 2022-2023, 815 people residing and/or working in California  
5 donated to HAF.

6 37. HAF provides action alert broadcasts on VoterVoice, an advocacy platform that  
7 connects advocates to lawmakers to advocate on issues impacting Hindu Americans. 5,000  
8 people, the overwhelming majority of whom identify as Hindu, reside and/or work in California  
9 and subscribe to the alert broadcasts.

10 38. As part of its educational and advocacy mission, HAF works with scholars or  
11 scholar-practitioners of Hinduism and Hindu spiritual leaders for their expertise in Hinduism. At  
12 least half a dozen of those scholars and scholar-practitioners reside and/or work in California.  
13

14 39. HAF also represents the interests of people of Indian and South Asian descent  
15 who, while not Hindu, suffer from discrimination and prejudice based on the assumption that  
16 they are Hindu and based on the very type of hurtful and harmful misrepresentations  
17 promulgated by the CRD that are the central issue of this litigation.

18 40. The Individual Plaintiffs are all California-based supporters, members, or  
19 constituents of the Hindu American Foundation. They have all suffered concrete injury,  
20 including Sundar Iyer and Ramana Kompella, individual defendants named by the CRD in the  
21 Cisco matter based on its hurtful, harmful and impermissible misrepresentations about Hinduism.  
22 Each has an injury traceable to the conduct of the CRD falsely claiming that Hinduism is an  
23 inherently discriminatory religion. And that injury is likely to be redressed by the injunctive  
24 relief sought here. Each of the Individual Defendants have suffered a deep mental, psychological  
25 and spiritual injury based on the CRD's conduct. The CRD has labeled all Hindus, and all  
26 Indian Americans, as adhering to a discriminatory caste system that Hinduism and the  
27  
28

1 overwhelming majority of Indian Americans reject. The CRD labels Hindus and Indian  
2 Americans, “second-class citizens” and that “their participation in the political community will  
3 be chilled” by the State of California labeling them as inherently caste-ist. *Catholic League for*  
4 *Religious & Civ. Rights v. City & County of San Francisco*, 624 F.3d 1043, 1049 (9th Cir. 2009).  
5 The Individual Plaintiffs suffered the “spiritual or psychological harm” sufficient to establish  
6 standing here. *Id.* at 1050.

7  
8 ***HAF Legal Advocacy for the Hindu American Community***

9 41. HAF has a long history of defending the rights of Hindu, Indian, and South Asian  
10 Americans. It has twice sued to defend those rights in its own name, with the courts permitting  
11 organizational standing in both cases. *See In re Hindu Am. Found., et al. v. Cal. State Bd. of*  
12 *Educ.*, Case no. 06 CS 00386 (Cal. Super. Ct. 2006) and *Summers, et al v. Adams*, 669 F. Supp.  
13 2d 637 (D.S.C. 2009). And the courts have welcomed amicus briefs from HAF on dozens of  
14 occasions where HAF has defended the religious and national origin rights of Hindu and South  
15 Asian, and Indian Americans.

16  
17 42. Because each of the Individual Plaintiffs have standing, and because they are all  
18 typical members of HAF, HAF has associational/organizational standing to bring this action as  
19 well. The interests HAF seeks to protect are directly germane to its purpose, and neither the  
20 claims nor the relief require participation of the individual members.

21 43. Therefore, HAF and the Individual Plaintiffs all have standing to bring the claims  
22 asserted here. *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President & Fellows of Harv. Coll.*,  
23 \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_ ; 143 S.Ct. 2141, 2157, 216 L.Ed.2d 857, 875-876 (2023).

24  
25 ***HAF’s Predominantly Indian-American Membership***

26 44. Because Hinduism originated in India, and because the overwhelming majority of  
27 Hindu Americans are of Indian ancestry, HAF’s membership, supporters, and constituents are  
28 overwhelmingly Indian.

1 45. Moreover, because most people assume Indian Americans are practicing Hindus,  
2 a substantial part of HAF's mission and work is protecting the Indian American community in  
3 America from the same negative and hurtful stereotypes about Hinduism, as even non-Hindus  
4 of Indian origin like individual plaintiff Mr. Iyer suffer the same types of discrimination,  
5 stigma, and hate.

6 ***HAF Direct Standing***

7 46. HAF has been directly injured by the CRD's actions here, and therefore has direct  
8 standing to bring these claims. Plaintiffs have standing to invoke the judicial power of the  
9 United States directly on their own behalf where they demonstrate they have "(1) suffered an  
10 injury in fact, (2) that is fairly traceable to the challenged conduct of the defendant, and (3) that  
11 is likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision." *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 578 U. S. 330,  
12 338 (2016).

13 47. HAF has suffered an injury because of CRD's wrongfully identifying caste as an  
14 inherent part of Hinduism. HAF has Hindu staff members in California who the CRD has  
15 maligned with its defamatory claims. HAF has extensive Hindu donors and supporters  
16 throughout the state, and HAF itself has had to expend considerable time and resources  
17 defending the integrity of Hinduism against this unjust and unconstitutional attack by the CRD.  
18

19 48. The CRD's decision to falsely label Hinduism as caste-ist as part of its litigation  
20 against Cisco directly and negatively affected HAF. Before the CISCO case, HAF focused on  
21 other areas of advocacy, including ensuring Hinduism is properly reflected in California public  
22 schools. After the CRD's actions, HAF faced a barrage of calls and concerns from Hindu  
23 Americans living in California because of the false claims about Hinduism, with the concern  
24 particularly intense in technology-related workplaces where Hindus and Indians faced hateful  
25 reactions from coworkers who now saw them as agents of religiously and culturally mandated  
26 discrimination because of the CRD's position.  
27  
28

1 49. Because of the nature of the religious rights embodied in the Free Exercise  
2 clause, injury in religious freedom cases does not need to involve physical or financial injuries;  
3 spiritual and mental suffering that government denial of that religious freedom involves are  
4 sufficient to establish standing in such cases. *Catholic League for Religious & Civ. Rights v.*  
5 *City & County of San Francisco*, 624 F.3d 1043 (9th Cir. 2009) (en banc); *Vasquez v. Los*  
6 *Angeles Cnty*, 487 F.3d 1246, 1250 (9th Cir. 2007).

7 50. The CRD declares the caste system to be “a strict Hindu social and religious  
8 hierarchy,” which requires discrimination by “social custom and legal mandate,” when, in fact, a  
9 caste system or discrimination on its basis are in no way a legitimate part of Hindu beliefs,  
10 teachings, or practices. HAF and Hinduism are vehemently opposed to all types of  
11 discrimination.  
12

13 51. The CRD is causing the acute mental and spiritual suffering that the First  
14 Amendment protects against. The CRD is knowingly and maliciously misrepresenting  
15 Hinduism, labeling Hindus and people of Indian descent throughout California as representing  
16 the very discrimination and casteism that they abhor, forcing HAF to fend off an attack on their  
17 faith and people from the very state government that is charged with protecting their religious  
18 freedoms.  
19

20 52. Because of the CRD’s false and malicious attack, HAF has suffered concrete  
21 injury, caused by the CRD’s actions, that can be redressed through injunctive relief ordered by  
22 this Court. HAF, therefore, has direct standing to bring the claims it raises here.  
23

#### 24 VENUE

25 53. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. Section 1391(b)(1), which  
26 provides that “[a] civil action may be brought in a judicial district in which any defendant  
27 resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located.” Defendant  
28 Kevin Kish, sued in his official capacity as the Director of the California Civil Rights

1 Department, resides in this district and is a resident of the State of California, specifically located  
2 in Elk Grove, California, Sacramento County.

3 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

4 54. Established in 2003, the Hindu American Foundation is the nation's largest Hindu  
5 education and advocacy organization. As a non-partisan group that is not affiliated with any  
6 other religious or political organization, HAF works with a wide range of people and groups that  
7 are committed to promoting dignity, freedom, equality and justice, working across all  
8 sampradaya (Hindu religious traditions) regardless of race, color, national origin, citizenship,  
9 ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, age and/or disability.  
10

11 ***Hinduism Teaches the Inherent Equal Worth of All Persons***

12 55. As the world's oldest religion with over 1.2 billion adherents, Hinduism  
13 represents a broad, pluralistic family of traditions. Its diversity is bound together by certain  
14 ancient, core teachings, not a single spiritual founder, authority or book.  
15

16 56. It is the sincerely held belief of the Hindu American Foundation and Hindus they  
17 represent that core of Hinduism lies in its assertion that the divine is equally present in all, and  
18 that this divinity is the ultimate, eternal, omnipresent reality and reflected through the immortal,  
19 individual Self or Pure Consciousness, which takes form through a cycle of birth and rebirth or  
20 reincarnation. This inherent divinity leads Hindus to understand the purpose of human life and  
21 means to flourishing as a quest for: (i) goodness or societal well-being (Dharma); (ii) material  
22 prosperity and security (Artha); (iii) mental and physical happiness (Kama); and (iv) wholeness  
23 or spiritual freedom (Moksha).  
24

25 57. Moreover, as a result of this shared divinity, Hinduism asserts a moral obligation  
26 (Dharma) to ensure that one's thoughts, words, and actions (Karma) uphold values like truth,  
27 non-injury, compassion, equanimity, generosity, and equal regard in order to honor the divine in  
28 all. Developed over millennia through the meditations, experiences, and spiritual practices of its

1 sages, teachers, lay leaders, and practitioners, Hinduism represents a broad and diverse faith,  
2 with each of the over 1.2 billion Hindus’ understanding its wisdom based on their own study,  
3 practice, and experience of its precepts.

4 58. The CRD is actively pursuing religious discrimination enforcement actions  
5 against Hindu Americans in California State Court based on the inaccurate, colonial assertion  
6 that Hindu beliefs and practices include a discriminatory caste system. In its enforcement action  
7 filed in California Superior Court for the County of Santa Clara, Case No. 20CV372366, the  
8 CRD alleges that a caste system is “a strict Hindu social and religious hierarchy,” which requires  
9 discrimination by “social custom and legal mandate” and that Hindu Americans, therefore,  
10 adhere to this strict and discriminatory religious hierarchy in violation of the California Fair  
11 Employment and Housing Act. (Exhibit A – CRD/DFEH State Complaint, ¶¶ 1-4.)

13 59. The CRD has relied upon individuals who are not Hindu to support and endorse  
14 its false, misinformed, and disparaging views about Hinduism and Hindus. These individuals  
15 publicly perpetuate hateful, misinformed and misrepresentative assertions about Hinduism and  
16 Hindus and through declarations submitted by the CRD.

18 60. The CRD’s depiction of the caste system is not based on any universal or  
19 widely held understandings among Hindus about their own beliefs and traditions, nor the actual  
20 ways in which Indian communities functioned historically or today.

21 ***The CRD Has No Role in Defining Hinduism***

22 61. Regardless of the source of the CRD’s misunderstandings about Hindu beliefs and  
23 practices, the CRD and the State of California cannot define or act upon assertions of Hindu  
24 beliefs and practices that Hinduism itself disclaims. Just as Catholics are free to define  
25 Catholicism and Muslims are free to define Islam, it is for Hindus alone to define Hinduism, and  
26 the CRD and the State of California cannot, as it seeks to here, adopt a legal definition of  
27  
28

1 Hinduism that incorrectly includes caste, a caste system, caste hierarchies, and caste-based  
2 discrimination.

3 62. The CRD and the State of California are attempting to define Hinduism against  
4 the beliefs of an overwhelming number of its own adherents, in direct violation of the  
5 constitutional right to religious freedom. It is attempting to chain Hinduism to discriminatory  
6 practices abhorred by and rejected by the vast majority of Hindu Americans and therefore just as  
7 much a violation of Hindu American’s religious rights as it would violate Christian American’s  
8 rights if the government declared a belief in slavery as inherently Christian teachings.  
9

10 63. The CRD and the State of California have treated Hinduism and Hindus  
11 disfavorably and in an unequal manner and different than the manner in which it treats other  
12 religions or their adherents.

13 64. And in doing so, the State of California is violating the First Amendment’s  
14 Establishment and Free Exercise clauses as well as the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment’s equal protection and  
15 due process rights of all Hindu Americans.  
16

17 ***The CRD’s Approach Undermines Efforts to End Caste-Based Discrimination***

18 65. By wrongly attempting to define Hinduism to include caste, a caste hierarchy and  
19 caste discrimination or “untouchability practices” which are socially and legally mandated  
20 segregation practices, the CRD would require the very discrimination that it seeks to ban.  
21 (Exhibit A – CRD/DFEH State Complaint, ¶¶ 1-4.)  
22

23 66. The Religious Freedom Restoration Act prohibits the federal government from  
24 taking any action that would “substantially burden a person’s exercise of religion even if the  
25 burden results from a rule of general applicability” unless the government can show a compelling  
26 government interest in doing so. 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1. Title VII requires an employer to  
27 reasonably accommodate the religious beliefs of its employees unless the employer can  
28 demonstrate that doing so would impose an undue hardship. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(j). The

1 California Fair Employment and Housing Act, likewise, requires employers to accommodate  
2 religious beliefs. Cal. Gov. Code § 12940(l)(1).

3 67. The CRD’s enforcement actions assert, as a legally binding principle of law  
4 necessary to their religious discrimination claim, that caste discrimination is a religious belief  
5 and practice under Hinduism. Must an employer then accommodate requests for ‘untouchability  
6 practices” or caste discrimination from employees as a religious accommodation?

7 68. California would doubtless answer no, because FEHA states that employers are  
8 not required to accommodate religious beliefs “under this subdivision if it would result in a  
9 violation of this part or any other law prohibiting discrimination or protecting civil rights.” Cal.  
10 Gov. Code § 12940 subd. (l)(3).

11 69. But caste discrimination is not barred by any part of any other California law or  
12 regulation. The Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibits discrimination based on: “race,  
13 religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical  
14 condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression,  
15 age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status.” Cal. Gov. Code § 12940 subd. (a).  
16 Similar facially neutral and generally applicable categories are listed in California’s other civil  
17 rights statutes. See Cal. Gov. Code §§ 11135, 12940; Civ. Code § 51. Nowhere does Title VII  
18 or FEHA, their regulations, or any other provision of federal or California law bar caste  
19 discrimination.  
20  
21

22 70. In seeking to declare caste an inherent part of Hindu religious beliefs, teachings,  
23 and practices, employers might arguably be required to accommodate an employee’s request not  
24 to work with someone the employee believes to be of the “wrong” or different caste. An  
25 employer might also arguably have to accommodate an employee’s request not to be supervised  
26 by, or to supervise, persons perceived to be of the “wrong” or different caste, even where no  
27  
28

1 other employee identifies with that or any caste or has any personal belief in or understanding of  
2 a caste system or where other employees lack the ability to recognize or identify different castes.

3 71. By wrongly claiming that caste, a caste system and caste-based discrimination are  
4 an inherent part of Hindu religious belief and practice, the CRD would actually seem to  
5 encourage and possibly even require employers to engage in the very discrimination that they  
6 purportedly seek to bar.

7 72. The CRD and the State of California's false and disparaging definition of  
8 Hinduism treats it and Hindus in a manner that is unequal and different from the manner in  
9 which the CRD treats other religions or their adherents.

10 73. The CRD's false and blanket claims about workers of Indian descent at Cisco,  
11 assigning "high" caste status and claiming that they are all beneficiaries of a Hindu social and  
12 religious hierarchy or caste system and have imported the discriminatory system's practices into  
13 their team and workplace treats Indians in a manner that is unequal and different from the  
14 manner in which the CRD treats other nationalities and ethnicities.

15 74. The CRD's false claim that Ramana Kompella required required weekly status  
16 reports from CRD's Plaintiff, John Doe, because of Doe's 'Dalit' caste, when in fact the  
17 directive came from, Mr. Tom Edsall, a white Caucasian male, treats Mr. Kompella disparately  
18 on the basis of his national origin and religion.

19 75. In doing so, the State of California is violating the First Amendment, due process,  
20 and equal protection rights of all Hindu and Indian Americans.

21  
22  
23  
24 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
25 **Civil Rights Violations – Religious Freedom**  
26 **Establishment Clause**

27 42 U.S.C. § 1983  
28 (HAF and All Individual Plaintiffs)

1           76.     Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if they were repeated in full  
2 herein.

3           77.     Plaintiff HAF has standing to bring this claim on behalf of itself and the Hindu  
4 Americans it represents.

5           78.     The Individual Plaintiffs have direct standing to bring these claims based on the  
6 harm caused to them by the CRD’s actions in violation of their First Amendment rights to  
7 religious freedom as guaranteed by the Establishment Clause.

8           79.     Plaintiffs seek relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which prohibits any person, under  
9 color of law, from depriving others of their rights, privileges or immunities secured by the  
10 Constitution of the United States.

11           80.     In filing enforcement actions based on the inaccurate assertion that caste, a caste  
12 system and caste-based discrimination are an inherent part of Hindu religious belief and practice,  
13 the California Civil Rights Department has acted under color of state law.  
14

15           81.     Under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, “Congress shall  
16 make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”  
17 U.S. Const., 1<sup>st</sup> Amend.

18           82.     State actions violate the Establishment Clause when they “dictate or even to  
19 influence such matters [of faith and doctrine],” *Our Lady of Guadalupe School v. Morrissey-*  
20 *Berru*, 140 S.Ct. 2049 (2020); citing *Hosanna-Tabor*, 565 U. S., at 186 (quoting *Kedroff*, 344 U.  
21 S., at 116).  
22

23           83.     By acting under color of state law to wrongly define Hindu beliefs, teachings and  
24 practices to include an abhorrent practice of discrimination, the California Civil Rights  
25 Department has violated the religious freedom rights of Hindu Americans by seeking to legally  
26 define their religious beliefs and declaring those inaccurate beliefs and practices as illegal  
27 conduct under state law.  
28



1           90.     The Individual Plaintiffs have direct standing to bring these claims based on the  
2 harm caused to them by the CRD’s actions in violation of their First Amendment rights to  
3 religious freedom as guaranteed by the Free Exercise Clause.

4           91.     Plaintiffs seek relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which prohibits any person, under  
5 color of law, from depriving others of their rights, privileges or immunities secured by the  
6 Constitution of the United States.

7           92.     In filing enforcement actions based on the inaccurate assertion that caste, a caste  
8 system and caste-based discrimination are an inherent part of Hindu religious belief and practice,  
9 the California Civil Rights Department has acted under color of state law.

10           93.     Under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, “Congress shall  
11 make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”  
12 U.S. Const., 1st Amend.

13           94.     “To be sure, the Free Exercise Clause bars ‘governmental regulation of religious  
14 beliefs.’” *Gillette v. United States*, 401 U.S. 437, 462, 91 S. Ct. 828, 842 (1971); *quoting*  
15 *Sherbert v. Verner*, 374 U.S. 398, 402 (1963). “If the purpose or effect of a law is to impede the  
16 observance of one or all religions or is to discriminate invidiously between religions, that law is  
17 constitutionally invalid even though the burden may be characterized as being only indirect.”  
18 *Braunfeld v. Brown*, 366 U.S. 599, 607 (1961) (opinion of Warren, C. J.); *quoted in Sherbert*,  
19 *supra*, 374 U.S. at 402. Neither federal nor state governments can interfere with Americans’  
20 free-exercise rights. *Cantwell v. Connecticut*, 310 U.S. 296 (1940).

21           95.     Laws violate the Free-Exercise Clause when they “impose special disabilities on  
22 the basis of religious status.” *Espinoza v. Mont. Dep’t of Revenue*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_ [140 S.Ct. 2246,  
23 2254-2255, 207 L.Ed.2d 679, 689-690] (2020); *citing Trinity Lutheran Church of Columbia, Inc.*  
24 *v. Comer*, 582 U.S. \_\_\_ [137 S.Ct. 2012, 2016, 198 L.Ed.2d 551, 555] (2017); *see also Cantwell*  
25 *v. Connecticut*, 310 U. S. 296, 303 (1940).



42 U.S.C. § 1983  
(HAF and All Individual Plaintiffs)

1  
2 101. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if they were repeated in full  
3 herein.

4  
5 102. Plaintiff HAF has standing to bring this claim on behalf of itself and the Hindu  
6 Americans it represents.

7  
8 103. The Individual Plaintiffs have direct standing to bring these claims based on the  
9 harm caused to them by the CRD's actions in violation of their Constitutional Right to Due  
10 Process.

11  
12 104. "A fundamental principle in our legal system is that laws which regulate persons  
13 or entities must give fair notice of conduct that is forbidden or required." *FCC v. Fox TV*  
14 *Stations, Inc.*, 567 U.S. 239, 253 (2012). A statute or regulation violates procedural due-process  
15 rights where it "is so standardless that it authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory  
16 enforcement." *United States v. Williams*, 553 U. S. 285, 304 (2008). A law qualifies as  
17 unconstitutionally vague not because it is difficult to prove, but where "it is unclear as to what  
18 fact must be proved." *Id.*, at 306.

19  
20 105. The CRD's position in wrongly seeking to legally define Hinduism to include  
21 belief and practice in caste and a hierarchical caste system is so standardless that it would  
22 actually require the very discrimination that it seeks to prevent.

23  
24 106. FEHA requires employers to accommodate religious beliefs. Cal. Gov. Code §  
25 12940 subd. (l)(1). The CRD wants to establish, as a legally-binding principle of law, that caste  
26 discrimination is a religious belief and practice under Hinduism. The DFEH's position would  
27 both require and prohibit use of and consideration of caste beliefs in employment as a religious  
28 accommodation to Hindu employees.

1           107. This is true despite the language of FEHA that does not require religious  
2 accommodation “if it would result in a violation of this part or any other law prohibiting  
3 discrimination or protecting civil rights.” Cal. Gov. Code § 12940 subd. (1)(3).

4           108. But caste discrimination is not barred by any part of any other California law or  
5 regulation. The FEHA prohibits discrimination based on: “race, religious creed, color, national  
6 origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information,  
7 marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military  
8 and veteran status.” Cal. Gov. Code § 12940 subd. (a). Similar facially neutral and generally  
9 applicable categories are listed in California’s other civil rights statutes. See Gov. Code §§  
10 11135, 12940; Civ. Code § 51. Nowhere does FEHA, its regulations, or any other provision of  
11 California law bar caste discrimination.  
12

13           109. In seeking to declare caste an inherent part of Hindu beliefs and practices,  
14 employers would be required to accommodate an employee’s request not to work with someone  
15 the employee believes to be of the “wrong” or different caste. An employer would have to  
16 accommodate an employee’s request not to be supervised by, or to supervise, persons perceived  
17 to be of the “wrong” or different caste, even where no other employee identifies with that or any  
18 caste or has any personal belief in a caste system or where other employees lack the ability to  
19 recognize or identify different castes. California would require employers to engage in the very  
20 discrimination that it seeks to prevent.  
21

22           110. In fact, the only consistent factor the CRD seeks to identify with caste is that it is  
23 an inherent part of Hinduism. That this “authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory  
24 enforcement” against Hindus and Americans of South Asian descent is self-evident. Without  
25 any context outside of its asserted connection to Hinduism, the CRD has provided no meaning or  
26 definition of caste and would set up a legal structure that requires the discrimination it seeks to  
27 prevent.  
28



1 118. Religion is therefore a suspect class under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment's Equal Protection  
2 Clause. *Saud v. Days*, 36 F.4th 949, 953 (9th Cir. 2022). The CRD's actions targeting Hindu  
3 Americans and Indian Americans it believes are Hindu are, therefore, subject to strict scrutiny.

4 119. By wrongly claiming that Hinduism includes a belief in a discriminatory caste  
5 system, by adopting an enforcement position that caste discrimination violates the California Fair  
6 Employment and Housing Act, and by filing enforcement actions against some of the Individual  
7 Defendant seeking to enshrine its wrong and defamatory view of Hindu beliefs in state law, the  
8 CRD as acted under color of state law against Hindu Americans based on religion.

9 120. By falsely claiming that Hindu Americans inherently hold discriminatory beliefs  
10 in a caste system, and that such beliefs and practices are an inherent and mandated part of the  
11 Hindu religion, and by seeking to enforce the California Fair Employment and Housing Act  
12 against Hindu Americans based on these false claims, the CRD has applied the Fair Employment  
13 and Housing Act in a discriminatory manner against Hindu Americans and fundamentally  
14 interfered with Hindu American's religious freedom.

15 121. By falsely claiming that Indian Americans, who have expressly informed the  
16 CRD that they are not Hindu, are still Hindu and that these non-Hindu Indian Americans  
17 therefore engage in caste discrimination as an inherent or mandated part of the Hindu religion,  
18 and by seeking to enforce the California Fair Employment and Housing Act against Indian  
19 Americans based on these false claims, the CRD has applied the Fair Employment and Housing  
20 Act in a discriminatory manner against non-Hindu Indian Americans based on national origin.

21 122. The CRD and State of California have already violated the rights of the Hindu  
22 Americans that HAF represents when they named two individual defendants in the Cisco action  
23 based on the CRD's representations that, as Hindus, caste discrimination was inherently part of  
24 their religious beliefs that subjected them to liability under California's Fair Employment and  
25 Housing Act. The CRD expressly did what the Constitution's Equal Protection clause prohibits,  
26  
27  
28

1 it used “religion as a basis of classification for the imposition of duties, penalties, privileges or  
2 benefits.” *McDaniel v. Paty*, 435 U. S. 618, 639, 98 S. Ct. 1322, 55 L. Ed. 2d 593 (1978) (J.  
3 Brennan, opinion concurring in judgment).

4 123. HAF and the Individual Plaintiffs have suffered justiciable injury as a direct result  
5 of the CRD’s actions, as alleged above.

6 124. As a result, Plaintiffs pray for the judgment and relief set forth below.

7  
8 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
9 **Civil Rights Violations – Denial of Equal Protection**  
10 **National Origin**

11 42 U.S.C. § 1983  
12 (Plaintiffs Iyer and Kompella)

13 125. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs as if they were repeated in full  
14 herein.

15 126. Plaintiffs Iyer and Kompella have direct standing to bring these claims based on  
16 the harm caused to them by the CRD’s actions in violation of their Constitutional Right to Equal  
17 Protection.

18 127. Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, no state shall  
19 “deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” U.S. Const. amend.  
20 XIV, § 1.

21 128. National origin is a suspect class under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment’s Equal Protection  
22 Clause. *Saud v. Days*, 36 F.4th 949, 953 (9th Cir. 2022).

23 129. By intentionally and maliciously identifying Plaintiffs Iyer as Hindus, even when  
24 the CRD has direct knowledge that they are not, in fact, Hindu, the CRD has acted under the  
25 color of state law against Indian Americans based on national origin.

26  
27 130. By intentionally and maliciously claiming Plaintiff Kompella took actions against  
28 a co-worker, when in fact the CRD knew or should have known that Kompella’s non-Indian

1 supervisor took those actions, the CRD has acted under the color of state law against Indian  
2 Americans based on national origin.

3 131. By falsely claiming that Indian Americans, who have expressly informed the  
4 CRD that they are not Hindu, are still Hindu and that these non-Hindu Indian Americans  
5 therefore engage in caste discrimination as an inherent or mandated part of the Hindu religion,  
6 and by seeking to enforce the California Fair Employment and Housing Act against Indian  
7 Americans based on these false claims, the CRD has applied the Fair Employment and Housing  
8 Act in a discriminatory manner against non-Hindu Indian Americans based on national origin.  
9

10 132. By falsely claiming that every Indian American supervisor or co-worker at Cisco  
11 were “beneficiaries of the caste system” who “imported the discriminatory system’s practices  
12 into their team and Cisco’s workplace,” and by seeking to enforce the California Fair  
13 Employment and Housing Act against Indian Americans based on these false claims, the CRD  
14 has applied the Fair Employment and Housing Act in a discriminatory manner against Hindu and  
15 non-Hindu Indian Americans based on national origin.  
16

17 133. By falsely claiming Mr. Kompella engaged in caste-based harassment because he  
18 required weekly status reports from CRD’s Plaintiff, John Doe, because of Doe’s ‘Dalit’ caste,  
19 when in fact, Mr. Kompella did not assign these reports, but Mr. Tom Edsall, who is not of  
20 Indian origin or Hindu, assigned them, the CRD has applied the Fair Employment and Housing  
21 Act in a discriminatory manner against an Indian American based on national origin.  
22

23 134. The CRD and State of California have already violated the rights of the Hindu  
24 Americans and Indian Americans that HAF represents when they named two individual  
25 defendants in the Cisco action based on the CRD’s representations that, as Hindus, caste  
26 discrimination was inherently part of their religious beliefs and practices that subjected them to  
27 liability under California’s Fair Employment and Housing Act. The CRD expressly did what the  
28 Constitution’s Equal Protection clause prohibits, it used “religion as a basis of classification for

1 the imposition of duties, penalties, privileges or benefits.” *McDaniel v. Paty*, 435 U. S. 618, 639,  
2 98 S. Ct. 1322, 55 L. Ed. 2d 593 (1978) (J. Brennan, opinion concurring in judgment).

3 135. Plaintiffs Iyer and Kompella have suffered justiciable injury as a direct result of  
4 the CRD’s actions, as alleged above.

5 136. As a result, Plaintiffs pray for the judgment and relief set forth below.

6  
7 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

8 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment that:

- 9
- 10 1. Declares that the CRD, through the actions described above, has violated the First  
11 Amendment, Due Process, and Equal Protection rights of Hindu Americans.
  - 12 2. Declares that the CRD, through the actions described above, has violated the First  
13 Amendment, Due Process, and Equal Protection rights of Hindu Americans.
  - 14 3. Enjoins the CRD from engaging in any act or practice that seeks to define  
15 Hinduism as including a caste system or any other belief or practice.
  - 16 4. Enjoins the CRD from bringing any religious discrimination action based on the  
17 premise that Hindu belief and practice includes a caste system.
  - 18 5. Enjoins the CRD from ascribing religious or moral beliefs or practices to persons  
19 or groups who expressly disclaim any such beliefs or practices.
  - 20 6. Enjoins the CRD from ascribing caste-ist beliefs or practices to persons of Indian  
21 or Indian Americans based on their national origin.
  - 22 7. Enjoins the CRD from ascribing religious beliefs to Indian or Indian Americans  
23 based on their national origin.
  - 24 8. Awards attorneys’ fees and costs incurred for the prosecution of this matter as  
25 provided by law.
  - 26 9. Grants such other additional relief as the Court deems just and proper.  
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Dated: September 21, 2023

NARAYAN TRAVELSTEAD P.C.

/s/ Timothy C. Travelstead  
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HINDU AMERICAN FOUNDATION;  
SAMIR KALRA; MIHIR MEGHANI;  
SANGEETHA SHANKAR; DILIP AMIN;  
SUNDAR IYER; RAMANA KOMPELLA; AND  
DOES ONE TO THREE

# EXHIBIT A

E-FILED

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Clerk of Court

Superior Court of CA,

County of Santa Clara

20CV372366

Reviewed By: D Harris

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 12 California Department of Fair Employment and Housing

(Fee Exempt, Gov. Code, § 6103)

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA**

11 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FAIR  
 12 EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING, an agency of  
 13 the State of California,

Plaintiff,

vs.

15 CISCO SYSTEMS, INC., a California  
 16 Corporation; SUNDAR IYER, an individual;  
 17 RAMANA KOMPELLA, an individual,

Defendants.

Case No. 20CV372366

**CIVIL RIGHTS - EMPLOYMENT  
DISCRIMINATION**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

18  
 19  
 20 The California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) brings this action against  
 21 Cisco Systems, Inc. (Cisco) to remedy workplace discrimination, harassment, and retaliation violations  
 22 at its San Jose, California corporate headquarters under the California Fair Employment and Housing  
 23 Act, Cal. Gov't Code § 12900, *et seq.* (FEHA). Specifically, Cisco engaged in unlawful employment  
 24 practices on the bases of religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color against  
 25 Complainant John Doe,<sup>1</sup> and after Doe opposed such unlawful practices, Cisco retaliated against him.

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>1</sup> Because of the stigma and potential threats of violence associated with a person's status as Dalit,  
 28 DFEH uses a fictitious name for Complainant to protect his privacy and protect him from further  
 discrimination, harassment, or retaliation based on his caste and related characteristics. Through the  
 DFEH's administrative process, Defendants have been made aware of Doe's legal name.

1 Cisco also failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent such unlawful practices in its workplace, as  
2 required under FEHA.

### 3 INTRODUCTION

4 1. John Doe is Dalit Indian, a population once known as the “Untouchables,” who are the  
5 most disadvantaged people under India’s centuries-old caste system.<sup>2</sup> As a strict Hindu social and  
6 religious hierarchy, India’s caste system defines a person’s status based on their religion, ancestry,  
7 national origin/ethnicity, and race/color—or the caste into which they are born—and will remain until  
8 death.<sup>3</sup> At the bottom of the Indian hierarchy is the Dalit, typically the darkest complexion caste, who  
9 were traditionally subject to “untouchability” practices which segregated them by social custom and  
10 legal mandate. Although *de jure* segregation ended in India, lower caste persons like Dalits continue to  
11 face *de facto* segregation and discrimination in all spheres.<sup>4</sup> Not only do Dalits endure the most severe  
12 inequality and unfair treatment in both the public and private sectors, they are often targets of hate  
13 violence and torture. Of India’s approximately 1.3 billion people, about 200 million are Dalits.<sup>5</sup>

14 2. Unlike Doe, most Indian immigrants in the United States are from upper castes. For  
15 example, in 2003, only 1.5 percent of Indian immigrants in the United States were Dalits or members of  
16 lower castes.<sup>6</sup> More than 90 percent were from high or dominant castes. Similarly, upon information  
17 and belief, the same is true of the Indian employees in Cisco’s workforce in San Jose, California.

18  
19  
20 <sup>2</sup> Complainant John Doe is Dalit because of his religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and  
21 race/color. The caste to which someone belongs is immutable and determines their social status in  
22 traditional Indian culture. Social stratification and discrimination based on caste persists in India and  
23 among those living outside India, including in America. Encyclopedia Britannica, *India: Caste* (June  
24 24, 2020), <https://www.britannica.com/place/India/Caste> (last visited June 29, 2020).

25 <sup>3</sup> Smita Narula, Human Rights Watch, *Caste Discrimination: A Global Concern*, Background:  
26 “Untouchability” and Segregation (2001), [https://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/globalcaste/caste0801-  
27 03.htm#P133\\_16342](https://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/globalcaste/caste0801-03.htm#P133_16342) (last visited June 29, 2020).

28 <sup>4</sup> Human Rights Watch & Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at New York University School  
of Law, *Hidden Apartheid: Caste Discrimination against India’s “Untouchables,”* at 45 (2007),  
<https://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/india0207/india0207webwcover.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Government of India, *2011 Primary Census Abstract*, <https://censusindia.gov.in/pca/default.aspx>.

<sup>6</sup> Tinku Ray, *The US isn’t safe from the trauma of caste bias*, *The World* (Mar. 08, 2019, 9:00 AM),  
<https://www.pri.org/stories/2019-03-08/us-isn-t-safe-trauma-caste-bias>.

1           3.       As alleged below, at Cisco’s San Jose headquarters, Doe worked with a team of entirely  
2 Indian employees. The team members grew-up in India and immigrated as adults to the United States.  
3 Except for Doe, the entire team are also from the high castes in India. As beneficiaries of the caste  
4 system, Doe’s higher caste supervisors and co-workers imported the discriminatory system’s practices  
5 into their team and Cisco’s workplace.

6           4.       Doe’s supervisors and co-workers, Defendants Sundar Iyer and Ramana Kompella, are  
7 from India’s highest castes. Because both knew Doe is Dalit, they had certain expectations for him at  
8 Cisco. Doe was expected to accept a caste hierarchy within the workplace where Doe held the lowest  
9 status within the team and, as a result, received less pay, fewer opportunities, and other inferior terms  
10 and conditions of employment because of his religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color.  
11 They also expected him to endure a hostile work environment. When Doe unexpectedly opposed the  
12 unlawful practices, contrary to the traditional order between the Dalit and higher castes, Defendants  
13 retaliated against him. Worse yet, Cisco failed to even acknowledge the unlawful nature of the conduct,  
14 nor did it take any steps necessary to prevent such discrimination, harassment, and retaliation from  
15 continuing in its workplace.

16           5.       Not only did Cisco disregard Doe, but also its own workforce. For decades, similar to  
17 Doe’s team, Cisco’s technical workforce has been—and continues to be—predominantly South Asian  
18 Indian. According to the 2017 EEO-1 Establishment Report (EEO-1 Report), for example, Cisco has a  
19 significant overrepresentation of Asian employees compared to other companies in the communications,  
20 equipment and manufacturing industry (NAICS 3342) in the same geographic area, which is statistically  
21 significant at nearly 30 standard deviations.<sup>7</sup> Such overrepresentation is also present in management and  
22 professional job categories. In addition to Cisco’s direct workforce, Cisco also employs a significant  
23  
24

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25 <sup>7</sup> 2017 EEO-1 Report for Cisco Systems, Inc. at 170 West Tasman Drive in San Jose, California.  
26 Because Cisco is a federal contractor and employs 50 or more employees in California and the United  
27 States, Cisco is required to file an Employer Information Report EEO-1, also known as the EEO-1  
28 Report. The EEO-1 Report requires employers to report employment data for all employees categorized  
by sex, race/ethnicity, and job category. EEOC, *EEO-1 Instruction Booklet*, [https://www.eeoc.gov/  
employers/eo-1-survey/eo-1-instruction-booklet](https://www.eeoc.gov/employers/eo-1-survey/eo-1-instruction-booklet) (last visited June 23, 2020).

1 number of South Asian Indian workers through Indian-owned consulting firms.<sup>8</sup> When combining its  
 2 direct employees and consultants together, Cisco is among the top five H-1B visa users in the United  
 3 States.<sup>9</sup> Over 70 percent of these H1-B workers come from India.<sup>10</sup> Outside of San Jose, Cisco’s second  
 4 largest workforce is in India.

5 6. Although Cisco has employed a predominantly South Asian Indian workforce for  
 6 decades, Cisco was—and continues to be—wholly unprepared to prevent, remedy, or deter the unlawful  
 7 conduct against Doe or similarly situated lower caste workers. Cisco failed to take any steps whatsoever  
 8 to prevent “. . . inequalities associated with [c]aste status, ritual purity, and social exclusion [from]  
 9 becom[ing] embedded . . .” into its workplace, which is a documented problem for “. . . American  
 10 mainstream institutions that have significant South Asian immigrant populations.”<sup>11</sup> A 2018 survey of  
 11 South Asians in the U.S. found that 67% of Dalits reported being treated unfairly at their American  
 12 workplaces because of their caste and related characteristics.<sup>12</sup> However, few South Asian employees  
 13 raised concerns to their American employers, because they believe “their concerns will not be given  
 14 weight” or will lead to “negative consequences to their career.”<sup>13</sup> This is precisely what happened to  
 15 Doe at Cisco.

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 20 <sup>8</sup> Joshua Brustein, *Cisco, Google benefit from Indian firms’ use of H-1B program*, The Economic Times  
 21 (June 6, 2017, 8:31 PM), <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/ites/cisco-google-benefit-from-indian-firms-use-of-h-1b-program/articleshow/59020625.cms>.

22 <sup>9</sup> Laura D. Francis & Jasmine Ye Han, *Deloitte Top Participant in H-1B Foreign Worker Program—By*  
 23 *Far*, Bloomberg Law (Feb. 4, 2020, 2:30 AM), <https://news.bloomberglaw.com/daily-labor-report/deloitte-top-participant-in-h-1b-foreign-worker-program-by-far>.

24 <sup>10</sup> U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers:*  
 25 *Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report to Congress October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019*, at 7 (Mar. 5,  
 2020), [https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/reports-studies/](https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/reports-studies/Characteristics_of_Specialty_Occupation_Workers_H-1B_Fiscal_Year_2019.pdf)  
 26 [Characteristics of Specialty Occupation Workers H-1B Fiscal Year 2019.pdf](https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/reports-studies/Characteristics_of_Specialty_Occupation_Workers_H-1B_Fiscal_Year_2019.pdf)

27 <sup>11</sup> Maari Zwick-Maitreyi et al., Equality Labs, *Caste in the United States: A Survey of Caste Among*  
*South Asian Americans*, 16 (2018) [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58347d04bebafbb1e66df84c/t/5d9b4f9afbaef569c0a5c132/1570459664518/Caste\\_report\\_2018.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58347d04bebafbb1e66df84c/t/5d9b4f9afbaef569c0a5c132/1570459664518/Caste_report_2018.pdf).

28 <sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 20.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1  
2 8. This action is authorized and instituted pursuant to California Government Code sections  
3 12930 (f) and (h), and 12965(a).

4 9. The employment practices alleged to be unlawful were and are now being committed  
5 within the County of Santa Clara in the State of California, which is within the jurisdiction of the  
6 Superior Court of the County of Santa Clara. (Cal. Gov't Code § 12965, subd. (a).)

7 10. Plaintiff has standing to bring this suit and has complied with all statutory prerequisites to  
8 maintain FEHA claims.

9 11. John Doe filed a pre-complaint inquiry with DFEH on or about April 20, 2018, and a  
10 verified administrative complaint against Defendant Cisco on or about July 30, 2018. The charge was  
11 dually filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). DFEH properly served the  
12 administrative complaint on Defendant Cisco on or about August 7, 2018. On or around October 9,  
13 2018, Doe filed an amended administrative complaint against Defendants Cisco, Iyer, and Kompella.  
14 The amended administrative complaint was properly served on all named responding parties on or about  
15 October 9, 2018.

16 12. DFEH investigated Doe's dually filed EEOC-DFEH charge and complaint pursuant to  
17 California Government Code sections 12930(f) and 12963.

18 13. Pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code § 12965(a), the DFEH convened a mandatory dispute  
19 resolution session on or about February 11, 2020. Settlement discussions were unsuccessful. The DFEH  
20 and Defendants entered consecutive tolling agreements to toll the statutory deadline for DFEH to file a  
21 civil action to June 30, 2020.

22 14. On or about June 30, 2020, DFEH filed a civil rights complaint in the United States  
23 District Court for the Northern District of California. On or about October 16, 2020, DFEH voluntarily  
24 dismissed the federal civil rights action pursuant to Rule 41(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
25 Procedure.

26 15. DFEH files this state court action pursuant to the FEHA, California Government Code  
27 sections 12930, subdivisions (f)(1), (h), and 12965, subdivision (a), and 28 U.S.C. section 1367,  
28

1 subdivision (d). All conditions precedent to the institution of this lawsuit have been fulfilled. The  
2 amount of damages sought by this complaint exceeds the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court.

3 **PARTIES**

4 **Plaintiff California Department of Fair Employment and Housing**

5 16. Plaintiff DFEH is the agency of the State of California charged with the administration,  
6 interpretation, investigation, and enforcement of the FEHA, and is expressly authorized to bring this  
7 action by California Government Code sections 12930, subdivisions (f), (h), and 12965, subdivision (a).

8 17. Complainant John Doe is the person claiming to be aggrieved on whose behalf the  
9 DFEH files this civil action. (Cal. Gov't Code, §§ 12965, subd. (a), 12930, subd. (f), (h).)

10 18. At all relevant times, Complainant Doe was, and remains, an "employee" of  
11 Defendant Cisco within the meaning of FEHA. (Cal. Gov't Code, §§ 12926, subd. (c)-(d), 12940, subd.  
12 (a), (j), (k).) On or around October 2015 to November 2018, Doe worked as a Principal Engineer with  
13 Cisco in Santa Clara County, California. Since on or about December 2018, Doe has worked as a  
14 Principal Engineer with Cisco in Santa Clara County, California.

15 19. At all relevant times, Complainant Doe was, and remains, a "person" within the meaning  
16 of the FEHA. (Cal. Gov't Code, §§ 12925, subd. (d), 12940, subd. (h).)

17 **Defendant Cisco Systems, Inc.**

18 20. Defendant Cisco (EEO-1 reporting number N14137) is a leading global high-tech firm  
19 founded in 1984. The company designs, manufactures, sells, and supports equipment for internet-based  
20 networking. It has approximately 75,900 employees worldwide and is publicly traded on NASDAQ. The  
21 firm's EEO-1 reports places it in the communications equipment manufacturing industry (NAICS 3342).  
22 Within California, Cisco employs at least 18,281 employees at 19 establishments in 6 different  
23 metropolitan areas, including the corporate headquarters in San Jose.

24 21. At all relevant times, Defendant Cisco has continuously been and is now a California  
25 Corporation doing business in the State of California and the Cities of San Jose and Milpitas in Santa  
26 Clara County and has continuously had at least fifteen employees.

1           22.     At all relevant times, Defendant Cisco has continuously been an employer engaged in an  
2 industry affecting commerce within the meaning of California Government Code, section 12926,  
3 subdivision (d).

4           23.     At all relevant times, Cisco contracted with and received federal and state funds from the  
5 United States and California governments.

6 **Defendant Sundar Iyer**

7           24.     At all relevant times, Defendant Sundar Iyer was employed by Cisco as a “supervisor”  
8 within the meaning of FEHA. (Cal. Gov’t Code, § 12926, subd. (t).) DFEH is informed and believes that  
9 Iyer was a Distinguished Engineer with Cisco. Public records indicate Iyer resided in Palo Alto,  
10 California at the time of the events alleged herein.

11           25.     At all relevant times, Defendant Iyer was the agent of Defendant Cisco and was acting  
12 within the scope and authority of such agency, and Defendant Iyer is jointly and severally responsible  
13 and liable to Complainant Doe for the damages alleged.

14 **Defendant Ramana Kompella**

15           26.     At all relevant times, Defendant Ramana Kompella was employed by Cisco as a  
16 “supervisor” within the meaning of the FEHA. (Cal. Gov’t Code, § 12926, subd. (t).) DFEH is informed  
17 and believes that Kompella was a Principal Engineer with Cisco. Public records indicate Kompella  
18 resided in Cupertino, California at the time of the events alleged herein.

19           27.     At all relevant times, Defendant Kompella was the agent of Defendant Cisco and was  
20 acting within the scope and authority of such agency, and Defendant Kompella is jointly and severally  
21 responsible and liable to Complainant Doe for the damages alleged.

22 **STATEMENT OF CLAIMS**

23           28.     Beginning in the November 1, 2016, Defendants Cisco, Iyer, and Kompella engaged in  
24 unlawful employment practices, in violation of California Government Code, section § 12940  
25 subdivisions (a), (j), (h), and (k). These practices include but are not limited to the practices described  
26 below.

1           29.     Complainant Doe’s ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color is Dalit Indian. Doe  
2 has a darker complexion relative to other persons of non-Dalit Indian descent. Doe’s religion is Hindu.  
3 As a Dalit, he also is known as being from the Untouchable or Scheduled Caste.

4           30.     Doe has over 20 years of experience in the software development lifecycle process at  
5 startups and established companies. In or around September 2015, Iyer recruited and hired Doe as a  
6 Principal Engineer for Cisco because of his expertise and experience. As the head of the Cisco team,  
7 Iyer hired and supervised Doe, having the authority to control his day-to-day assignments, discipline,  
8 discharge, direct, and transfer Doe. Upon information and belief, Iyer is Brahmin.

9           31.     In or around October 2016, two of Doe’s colleagues told Doe that Iyer informed them  
10 that Doe was from the “Scheduled Caste” (Dalit) and enrolled in the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)  
11 through affirmative action. Iyer was aware of Doe’s caste because they attended IIT at the same time.

12           32.     In or around November 1, 2016, Doe confronted Iyer about disclosing Doe’s caste to  
13 other Cisco employees. Iyer asked Doe who claimed he made such a comment. After Doe shared the  
14 names of his colleagues, Iyer denied the comment and stated Doe’s colleagues were not telling the truth.

15           33.     In or around November 21, 2016, Doe contacted Cisco’s human resources (HR) and  
16 Employee Relations to file a discrimination complaint against Iyer.

17           34.     Six days after Doe’s first contact with Cisco’s HR and employee relations, Iyer told Doe  
18 he was taking away Doe’s role as lead on two technologies.

19           35.     On or around November 28, 2016, Iyer promoted two of Doe’s colleagues to head  
20 engineering roles, one of whom was Defendant Kompella. Kompella was made Head of Southbound  
21 Engineering. Upon information and belief, Kompella is Brahmin or at least of a higher caste than Dalit.  
22 With this new title, Defendant Kompella received a raise of approximately 15% or more. As the Head of  
23 Southbound Engineering, Kompella had the ability to direct the day-to-day assignments and recommend  
24 employment actions for those on his team, including Doe.

25           36.     On or around November 28, 2016, Iyer also removed team members from the third  
26 technology Doe was working on and did not formally integrate the third technology into either team  
27 headed by the two new Heads of Engineering. As a result of these changes, Doe’s role was reduced to  
28 that of a system architect as an independent contributor, and he was isolated from all his colleagues.

1 37. On or around December 8, 2016, Doe submitted a written complaint about Iyer's  
2 disclosure of Doe's caste, Doe's complaint to Iyer, and Iyer's retaliatory employment actions, including  
3 the sudden changes to Doe's job duties. He also complained that Iyer made discriminatory comments to  
4 a colleague and about a job applicant because of the applicant's religion (Muslim).

5 38. Cisco's Employee Relations Manager, Brenda Davis, conducted the investigation into  
6 Doe's December 2016 complaint. Davis' internal investigation notes revealed that Iyer admitted that he  
7 told Doe's colleagues that Doe was not on the "main list." Among those from India, it is commonly  
8 known that students not on the main list are admitted to IIT through an affirmative action program  
9 designed for those from the "Scheduled Castes" or those outside the caste system. Therefore, stating that  
10 someone is not on the "main list" effectively reveals their caste. Despite this, Davis took no further  
11 action and failed to even contact relevant witnesses or Doe.

12 39. Cisco Employee Relations staff, including Davis, also indicated that caste discrimination  
13 was not unlawful. As a result, Davis did not recommend any corrective action against Iyer. Iyer also  
14 admitted that he made a joke about Doe's co-worker's religion and talked about an applicant's Muslim-  
15 related appearance. Still, Davis did not recommend any corrective action. On or around February 2,  
16 2017, Davis closed her investigation finding all of Doe's complaints were unsubstantiated.

17 40. Iyer's retaliatory efforts continued. He further isolated Doe from the team when he  
18 disparaged Doe to other employees, misrepresented that Doe did not perform his job adequately, and  
19 told Doe's team members that they should avoid working with him.

20 41. On or around March 2, 2017, Doe sought review of Davis' investigation findings. After  
21 repeated attempts to have Cisco review Davis' findings, HR official Tara Powell finally reopened the  
22 investigation on or around April 25, 2017. Powell re-interviewed one of the employees to whom Iyer  
23 made the comment about Doe's caste in or around October 2015. The employee stated that he learned  
24 about Doe's caste but refused to tell Powell how he knew, noting that he did not want to say anything  
25 about Iyer because they had known each other for a long time. He also stated that he thought Doe was  
26 being treated unfairly and that he was very technically able but was being excluded at work. Powell did  
27 not attempt to contact for an interview the other employee who witnessed Iyer's disclosure of Doe's  
28 caste. Two additional witnesses told Powell that they feared losing their jobs or otherwise being

1 retaliated against for speaking out against Iyer. One of those employees also told Powell that he thought  
2 Doe was very competent and asked appropriate questions, but that Iyer was setting Doe up to push him  
3 out of the company.

4 42. Powell's investigation also uncovered a spreadsheet that showed anticipated yearly  
5 raises, bonuses, and restricted stock unit awards that Iyer had promised Doe. These raises, bonuses, and  
6 awards never materialized when promised. But Powell also found that four out of the eight other team  
7 members received raises in or around October 2016.

8 43. In or around August 2017, Powell concluded she could not substantiate any caste-based  
9 or related discrimination or retaliation against Doe. Powell, however, determined that Iyer mocked  
10 another employee's religion, and thus violated Cisco's Code of Conduct. Still, no immediate corrective  
11 action was taken.

12 44. Despite Doe's repeated attempts to bring the caste-based and related discrimination,  
13 harassment, and retaliation to Defendant Cisco's attention in 2016 and 2017, Cisco failed to recognize  
14 casteism as a form of unlawful religion-, ancestry-, national origin/ethnicity-, and race/color-based  
15 discrimination or harassment under state or federal law and failed to conduct a thorough investigation.  
16 While the investigation confirmed Doe was increasingly isolated and treated unfairly by Iyer and  
17 Kompella, Cisco failed to take timely and appropriate corrective action. Moreover, Cisco's training was  
18 deficient in that it did not adequately train managerial employees on workplace discrimination,  
19 harassment, and retaliation, nor did the company prevent, deter, remedy, or monitor casteism in its  
20 workforce.

21 45. On or around February 26, 2018, Kompella became the Interim Head of Engineering for  
22 Cisco's team after Iyer stepped down. In his new role, Kompella supervised Doe and continued to  
23 discriminate, harass, and retaliate against Doe by, for example, giving him assignments that were  
24 impossible to complete under the circumstances. Kompella also began requiring Doe to submit weekly  
25 status reports to him and Senior Vice President/General Manager Tom Edsall.

26 46. On or around May 21, 2018, Rajeev Gupta took over from Kompella and became the  
27 Director of Engineering. In that role, Gupta supervised Doe.

1 47. Two months later, in or around July 2018, Doe applied for the position of Director of  
2 Research and Development Operations with Gupta. According to Gupta's interview notes, he ranked  
3 Doe as "below average" in six out of eight categories and as "meeting requirements" in the remaining  
4 two categories. But Gupta's assessment of Doe was improperly influenced by Iyer's retaliatory  
5 employment actions. Gupta specifically cited Doe's lead role being taken away and his job reduced to  
6 that of an independent contributor in November 2016. Gupta's notes also reflected Iyer's retaliatory  
7 criticisms about Doe's work product, social skills, and insubordination. Doe did not get the position.

8 48. The effect of the unlawful employment practices complained of above was to deprive  
9 Doe of equal employment opportunities, and otherwise adversely affect his status as employees, because  
10 of religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color.

11 49. The unlawful employment practices complained of above were intentional.

12 50. The unlawful employment practices complained of above were done with malice or with  
13 reckless indifference to Doe's federally and state-protected civil rights.

14 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Violation of FEHA: Discrimination on the Basis of Religion, Ancestry, National Origin/Ethnicity,  
and Race/Color**

16 **(Cal. Gov't Code, § 12940, subd. (a))  
Against Defendant Cisco**

17 51. The DFEH incorporates and realleges all previous allegations as if fully set forth herein.

18 52. The FEHA guarantees all employees a workplace free from unlawful discrimination and  
19 harassment based on the employee's religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color. (Cal.  
20 Gov't Code, § 12940, subd. (a).)

21 53. As alleged above, Cisco discriminated against Doe by subjecting him to disparate terms  
22 and conditions of employment based on his religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color.  
23 Among other actions, Cisco reassigned Doe's job duties and isolated him from his colleagues, denied  
24 him a raise, denied him work opportunities that would have led to a raise, denied him a promotion to the  
25 Head of Engineering, and denied him a promotion to the Director of Research and Development  
26 Operations.

27 54. Cisco subjected Doe to discriminatory comments and conduct because of his religion,  
28 ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color

1 55. The alleged discriminatory comments and conduct constitute unlawful discrimination for  
2 which Defendant Cisco is liable under California Government Code section 12940, subdivision (a).

3 56. As a direct result of these unlawful employment practices, Doe suffered economic  
4 injuries including, but not limited to, lost wages and other compensation, in an amount to be proven at  
5 trial.

6 57. As a direct result of these unlawful employment practices, Doe suffered emotional  
7 distress including, but not limited to, emotional pain, suffering, mental anguish, humiliation, and  
8 hopelessness, in an amount to be proven at trial.

9 58. Defendant Cisco's actions were willful, malicious, fraudulent, and oppressive, and were  
10 committed with the wrongful intent to injure Doe and in conscious disregard of his rights.

11 59. Defendant Cisco engaged in, and by its refusal to comply with the law, demonstrated it  
12 will continue to engage in, the unlawful employment discrimination described herein unless it is  
13 enjoined pursuant to the FEHA. Unless Defendant Cisco is enjoined from failing or refusing to comply  
14 with the mandates of the FEHA, Doe and other persons' rights to seek or hold employment free of  
15 unlawful discrimination will continue to be violated.

16 60. Plaintiff DFEH lacks any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law to prevent such  
17 harm, injury, and loss that is the subject of this complaint and will continue until this Court enjoins the  
18 unlawful conduct and grants other injunctive relief as prayed for herein.

19 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **Violation of FEHA: Harassment on the Basis of Religion, Ancestry, National Origin/Ethnicity, and  
Race/Color**

21 **(Cal. Gov't Code, § 12940, subd. (j))  
Against All Defendants**

22 61. The DFEH incorporates and realleges all previous allegations as if fully set forth herein.

23 62. The FEHA prohibits harassment based on the employee's protected characteristics  
24 including, but not limited to, their caste, which includes religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and  
25 race/color. (Cal. Gov't Code, § 12940, subd. (j).) Employers are liable for the harassment of their  
26 supervisors. (*Id.*, subd. (j)(1).) Employees and supervisors are liable for their own harassing conduct.  
27 (*Id.*, subd. (j)(3).)  
28

1           63. As alleged above, as supervisors for Cisco’s team, Defendants Iyer and Kompella  
2 subjected Doe to offensive comments and other misconduct based on his caste, which includes his  
3 religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color, so severe or pervasive that it created a hostile  
4 work environment. Among other things, Iyer and Kompella’s comments and conduct include revealing  
5 Doe’s caste to his colleagues, disparaging him to the team, isolating him from the rest of the team,  
6 reducing his role to that of an independent contributor, giving him assignments that were impossible to  
7 complete under the circumstances, and requiring him to submit weekly status reports. Such a work  
8 environment where a stigmatizing personal characteristic such as caste is publicized and used to  
9 subjugate an individual in order to maintain a centuries-old hierarchy is hostile, intimidating, offensive,  
10 oppressive, and abusive. Other employees corroborated that Doe was isolated from the rest of the team  
11 and that Iyer and Kompella were responsible for it. These were observations Cisco was made aware of  
12 during its internal investigations. As evidenced by Doe’s repeated internal complaints, he in fact  
13 considered the work environment to be hostile, intimidating, offensive, oppressive, and abusive.

14           64. As supervisors for Cisco, Defendants Iyer and Kompella subjected Doe to offensive  
15 comments and other misconduct based on his caste, which includes his religion, ancestry, national  
16 origin/ethnicity, and race/color, so severe or pervasive that it created a hostile work environment.

17           65. Defendants Iyer and Kompella are individually liable for their own harassing conduct in  
18 violation of the FEHA.

19           66. Because Defendants Iyer and Kompella were supervisors within the meaning of the  
20 FEHA, Defendant Cisco is liable for their harassing conduct. Defendant Cisco knew or should have  
21 known of the conduct as a result of Doe’s internal complaints and is liable for its failure to take  
22 immediate and appropriate corrective action.

23           67. As a direct result of these unlawful employment practices, Doe suffered economic  
24 injuries including, but not limited to, lost wages and other compensation, in an amount to be proven at  
25 trial.

26           68. As a direct result of these unlawful employment practices, Doe suffered emotional  
27 distress including, but not limited to, emotional pain, suffering, mental anguish, humiliation, and  
28 hopelessness, in an amount to be proven at trial.

1 69. Defendant Cisco's actions were willful, malicious, fraudulent, and oppressive, and were  
2 committed with the wrongful intent to injure Doe and in conscious disregard of his rights.

3 70. Defendant Cisco engaged in, and by its refusal to comply with the law, demonstrated it  
4 will continue to engage in, the unlawful employment discrimination described herein unless it is  
5 enjoined pursuant to the FEHA. Unless Defendant Cisco is enjoined from failing or refusing to comply  
6 with the mandates of the FEHA, Doe and other persons' rights to seek or hold employment free of  
7 unlawful discrimination will continue to be violated.

8 71. Plaintiff DFEH lacks any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law to prevent such  
9 harm, injury, and loss that is the subject of this complaint and will continue until this Court enjoins the  
10 unlawful conduct and grants other injunctive relief as prayed for herein.

11  
12 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
13 **Violation of FEHA: Retaliation**  
**(Cal. Gov't Code, § 12940, subd. (h))**  
14 **Against Defendant Cisco**

15 72. The DFEH incorporates and realleges all previous allegations as if fully set forth herein.

16 73. California law also guarantees each employees' right to a workplace and business  
17 environment free from unlawful retaliation because the employee opposed discriminatory or harassing  
18 practices that are unlawful under the FEHA. Employers are liable for the retaliatory conduct of  
19 supervisors. (Cal. Gov. Code, § 12940, subd. (h).)

20 74. As alleged above, as supervisors for Cisco, Defendants Iyer and Kompella retaliated  
21 against Doe for opposing their discriminatory and harassing conduct by confronting Iyer and filing  
22 internal discrimination complaints. Among other things, Doe engaged in protected activity by  
23 confronting Iyer about disclosing his caste to colleagues and by repeatedly trying to bring the caste-  
24 based and related discrimination and harassment to Cisco's attention. Immediately afterwards, Iyer and  
25 Kompella subjected Doe to adverse employment actions including reassigning his job duties, isolating  
26 him from colleagues, giving him assignments that were impossible to complete under the circumstances,  
27 denying him work opportunities that could have led to a raise, denying him a raise, and denying him  
28 promotions. Cisco aided the retaliation.

1 75. As supervisors for Cisco, Defendants Iyer and Kompella retaliated against Doe for  
2 opposing their discriminatory and harassing conduct by confronting Iyer and filing internal  
3 discrimination complaints and Cisco aided the retaliation.

4 76. Defendant Cisco is liable for the retaliatory conduct of Defendants Iyer and Kompella.

5 77. As a direct result of these unlawful employment practices, Doe suffered economic  
6 injuries including, but not limited to, lost wages and other compensation, in an amount to be proven at  
7 trial.

8 78. As a direct result of these unlawful employment practices, Doe suffered emotional  
9 distress including, but not limited to, emotional pain, suffering, mental anguish, humiliation, and  
10 hopelessness, in an amount to be proven at trial.

11 79. Defendant Cisco's actions were willful, malicious, fraudulent, and oppressive, and were  
12 committed with the wrongful intent to injure Doe and in conscious disregard of his rights.

13 80. Defendant Cisco engaged in, and by its refusal to comply with the law, demonstrated it  
14 will continue to engage in, the unlawful employment discrimination described herein unless it is  
15 enjoined pursuant to the FEHA. Unless Defendant Cisco is enjoined from failing or refusing to comply  
16 with the mandates of the FEHA, Doe and other persons' rights to seek or hold employment free of  
17 unlawful discrimination will continue to be violated.

18 81. Plaintiff DFEH lacks any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law to prevent such  
19 harm, injury, and loss that is the subject of this complaint and will continue until this Court enjoins the  
20 unlawful conduct and grants other injunctive relief as prayed for herein.

21 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **Violation of FEHA: Failure to Take All Reasonable Steps to Prevent Discrimination, Harassment,  
and Retaliation**

23 **(Cal. Gov't Code, § 12940, subd. (k))**

24 **Against Defendant Cisco**

25 82. The DFEH incorporates and realleges all previous allegations as if fully set forth herein.

26 83. California Government Code section 12940(k) provides that it is an unlawful  
27 employment practice for an employer to fail to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent  
28 discrimination, harassment, and retaliation from occurring. Employers have the affirmative duty to take  
all reasonable steps to prevent and promptly correct discriminatory, harassing, and retaliatory conduct.

1 (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 11023, subd. (a).) Cisco's conduct, as described above, constitutes a failure to  
2 take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination, harassment, and retaliation in violation of  
3 California Government Code section 12940, subdivision (k).

4 84. An actionable claim for violation of California Government Code section 12940(k) on  
5 behalf of a complainant exists when an underlying claim of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation is  
6 established. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 11023, subd. (a)(2).)

7 85. As alleged above, Defendant Cisco failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent  
8 discrimination, harassment, and retaliation from occurring within its South Asian Indian workforce.  
9 Among other things, Defendant Cisco failed to develop anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies  
10 and practices that recognize and prohibit caste discrimination as a form of unlawful discrimination under  
11 state and federal law. Defendant Cisco also failed to provide appropriate training to managers,  
12 supervisors employees, human resources, and employee relations personnel on how to identify,  
13 investigate, remediate, and prevent caste-based discrimination and harassment, or retaliation against  
14 employees or persons who oppose discriminatory and harassing practices that are unlawful under the  
15 FEHA.

16 86. Defendant Cisco failed to prevent discrimination and harassment by its managers and  
17 supervisors against Doe because of his caste.

18 87. Defendant Cisco failed to prevent retaliation by its managers and supervisors against Doe  
19 because he opposed discriminatory and harassing practices that are unlawful under the FEHA.

20 88. As a direct result of Cisco's failures, Doe was subjected to unlawful discrimination,  
21 harassment, and retaliation by Cisco's managers and supervisors, suffering economic injuries including,  
22 but not limited to, lost wages and other compensation, in an amount to be proven at trial.

23 89. As a direct result of Cisco's failures, Doe was subjected to unlawful discrimination,  
24 harassment, and retaliation by Cisco's managers and supervisors, suffering emotional distress including,  
25 but not limited to, emotional pain, suffering, mental anguish, humiliation, and hopelessness, in an  
26 amount to be proven at trial.

27 90. Defendant Cisco's actions were willful, malicious, fraudulent, and oppressive, and were  
28 committed with the wrongful intent to injure Doe and in conscious disregard of his rights.

1 91. Defendant Cisco engaged in, and by its refusal to comply with the law, demonstrated it  
2 will continue to engage in, the unlawful employment discrimination described herein unless it is  
3 enjoined pursuant to the FEHA. Unless Defendant Cisco is enjoined from failing or refusing to comply  
4 with the mandates of the FEHA, Doe and other persons' rights to seek or hold employment free of  
5 unlawful discrimination will continue to be violated.

6 92. Plaintiff DFEH lacks any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law to prevent such  
7 harm, injury, and loss that is the subject of this complaint and will continue until this Court enjoins the  
8 unlawful conduct and grants other injunctive relief as prayed for herein.

9 93. Plaintiff DFEH also seeks monetary relief for Cisco's failure to take all reasonable steps  
10 to prevent harassment from occurring.

11 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **Violation of FEHA: Failure to Take All Reasonable Steps to Prevent Discrimination, Harassment,  
and Retaliation**

13 **(Cal. Gov't Code, § 12940, subd. (k); Cal. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 11023, subd. (a)(3))**

14 **On behalf of DFEH; Against Defendant Cisco**

15 94. The DFEH incorporates and realleges all previous allegations as if fully set forth herein.

16 95. In an exercise of the DFEH's police powers, the DFEH may independently seek  
17 additional remedies for a violation of Cal. Gov't Code § 12940(k). (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 11023,  
18 subd. (a)(3).) As the agency of the State of California charged with the administration, interpretation,  
19 investigation, and enforcement of FEHA, the DFEH brings this claim in the name of the DFEH on  
20 behalf of all Indian persons who are or are perceived to be Dalit, of lower castes, or who fall outside the  
caste system, who are employed by or may seek employment with Cisco in the future.

21 96. As alleged above, Defendant Cisco failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent  
22 discrimination, harassment, and retaliation from occurring within its South Asian Indian workforce.  
23 Among other things, Defendant Cisco failed to develop anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies  
24 and practices that recognize and prohibit caste discrimination as a form of unlawful discrimination under  
25 state and federal law. Defendant Cisco also failed to provide appropriate training to managers,  
26 supervisors employees, human resources, and employee relations personnel on how to identify,  
27 investigate, remediate, and prevent caste-based discrimination and harassment, or retaliation against  
28

1 employees or persons who oppose discriminatory and harassing practices that are unlawful under the  
2 FEHA.

3 97. Cisco's failure to take any reasonable steps to prevent, deter, remedy, or monitor casteism  
4 and related violations in its workforce exposes a significant portion of its South Asian Indian workforce  
5 to the risk of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation on the basis of their caste and related  
6 characteristics.

7 98. Defendant Cisco engaged in, and by its refusal to comply with the law, demonstrated it  
8 will continue to engage in, the unlawful employment discrimination described herein unless it is  
9 enjoined pursuant to the FEHA. Unless Defendant Cisco is enjoined from failing or refusing to comply  
10 with the mandates of the FEHA, Doe and other persons' rights to seek or hold employment free of  
11 unlawful discrimination will continue to be violated.

12 99. Plaintiff DFEH lacks any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law to prevent such  
13 harm, injury, and loss that is the subject of this complaint and will continue until this Court enjoins the  
14 unlawful conduct and grants other injunctive relief as prayed for herein.

15 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 WHEREFORE, the DFEH respectfully requests that this Court:

17 1. Grant a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, servants,  
18 employees, attorneys, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, from engaging in  
19 discrimination and harassment based on religion, ancestry, national origin/ethnicity, and race/color.

20 2. Grant a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, servants,  
21 employees, attorneys, and all persons in active concert or participation with them, from engaging in  
22 retaliation.

23 3. Order Defendants to institute and carry out policies, practices, and programs that provide  
24 equal employment opportunities for individuals regardless of their religion, ancestry, national  
25 origin/ethnicity, and race/color, and that eradicate the effects of their past and present unlawful  
26 employment practices

1 4. Order Defendants to make Doe whole, by providing appropriate backpay with  
2 prejudgment interest, in amounts to be determined at trial, and other injunctive relief necessary to  
3 eradicate the effects of Defendants' unlawful employment practices.

4 5. Order Defendants to make Doe whole, by providing compensation for past and future  
5 pecuniary losses resulting from the unlawful employment practices described herein, in amounts to be  
6 determined at trial.

7 6. Order Defendants to make Doe whole, by providing compensation for past and future  
8 nonpecuniary losses resulting from the unlawful practices complained of herein, including losses such as  
9 emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment of life, and humiliation, in amounts to be  
10 determined at trial.

11 7. Order Defendants to pay Doe punitive damages for their malicious and/or reckless  
12 conduct described herein, in amounts to be determined at trial.

13 8. Grant such further relief as the Court deems necessary and proper in the public interest.

14 9. Award the DFEH its costs of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, as  
15 provided by statute.

16 **JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

17 The DFEH requests a jury trial on all questions of fact raised by its complaint.

18  
19 Dated: October 16, 2020

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FAIR  
EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

20  
21  
22 By: Melanie L. Proctor  
MELANIE L. PROCTOR  
Assistant Chief Counsel  
Counsel for Plaintiffs