

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

KATHLEEN STONE,

Plaintiff,

v.

**PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, and JOHN AND
JANE DOES 1-50,**

Defendants.

Civ. No. _____

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Kathleen “Katey” Stone, by and through her attorneys, Nesenoff & Miltenberg, LLP, respectfully alleges upon knowledge with respect to herself, and upon knowledge, information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

THE NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. At all times referred to herein, Plaintiff Kathleen Stone (“Plaintiff” or “Coach Stone”) was formerly employed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College (“Defendant Harvard” or “Harvard” or “the University”) as the head coach of Defendant Harvard’s Division I women’s ice hockey team.

2. Coach Stone, who served as the head coach for approximately twenty-nine (29) years, amassed an impressive and historical record, leading her team to over 500 victories and becoming a record-breaking symbol in women’s coaching nationwide. She is recognized as a legend in women’s ice hockey.

3. Until Harvard forced her to resign from her post as head coach in 2023, the only break in Coach Stone’s service to Defendant Harvard came during the 2013-2014 season, when she stepped away to coach the U.S. Olympic Women’s Hockey Team, becoming the first female

head coach for U.S. Olympic hockey and proudly earning the United States a silver medal in the 2014 Olympic games.

4. As head coach at the University, Coach Stone always fostered an environment of respect and dignity amongst her players.

5. In or around January of 2023, Coach Stone found herself the victim of a targeted attack by the University after false reports of misconduct were made against Plaintiff by former players on Defendant Harvard's women's ice hockey team.

6. Despite Harvard's public acknowledgment that the "women's ice hockey team has not fostered a culture of hazing," Defendant chose to disregard Coach Stone's record-breaking accomplishments and noted dedication to her team, as well as the University at large, in favor of openly targeting Coach Stone and tacitly endorsing the false accusations and false narratives surrounding her behavior. Sophia C. Scott, *Harvard Athletic Director Says No 'Culture of Hazing' Found by Women's Ice Hockey Investigation*, THE HARVARD CRIMSON (June 29, 2023) <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2023/6/29/athletics-hockey-investigation-response/>.

7. Harvard's attack on Coach Stone is part and parcel of a larger culture at the University wherein female coaches are undervalued, underpaid, heavily scrutinized, and held to a breathtakingly more stringent standard of behavior than their male counterparts.

8. Where Defendant Harvard permits, if not openly encourages, male coaches to use their discretion in how best to coach and motivate the players on their respective teams, Coach Stone was harshly punished and excoriated for engaging in the same coaching strategies and behaviors.

9. Moreover, where Defendant Harvard has repeatedly chosen to hold male coaches as separate from the often-inappropriate conduct of the players on their respective teams, Coach

Stone received harsh criticism and discipline for the behavior of her players that she did not know occurred and never condoned.

10. Defendant Harvard's behavior towards Coach Stone, which agents and employees of the University have largely admitted was motivated, at least in part, by Coach Stone's gender, resulted not only in the public and irreparable attack on Coach Stone's character and reputation, but also in Plaintiff's forced early retirement and the premature conclusion of her storied career.

11. As a result of Defendant Harvard's discriminatory, unlawful, and improper conduct and actions, Coach Stone has suffered tremendous harm. Plaintiff's career in college athletics has been effectively terminated, and she has been forced to endure tremendous reputational harm and emotional distress.

THE PARTIES

12. At all relevant times, Coach Stone was a resident of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

13. Upon information and belief, Defendant President and Fellows of Harvard College was and is the duly empowered governing board of Harvard University, with a principal office located at Harvard University, Massachusetts Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

14. Upon information and belief, Defendants John and Jane Does 1-50 ("Doe Defendants"), are private individuals who have conspired against and defamed Coach Stone with the intent for it to impact Coach Stone in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

15. Upon information and belief, Doe Defendants represent the officers, directors, representatives, employees, and/or managing agents of the named Defendants, whose identities are unknown at this time and who participated in the unlawful actions and/or inactions herein described.

16. At all relevant times, Defendant Harvard was Coach Stone’s “employer” as defined by all applicable Federal, State, and Local laws, including, but not limited to, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and the Massachusetts Act to Establish Pay Equity.

17. At all relevant times, Coach Stone was an “employee” of Defendant Harvard as defined by all applicable Federal, State, and Local laws, including, but not limited to, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and the Massachusetts Act to Establish Pay Equity.

JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND PROCEDURAL POSTURE

18. This Court has federal question jurisdiction and supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1367 because the federal law claims arise under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and the state law claims are so closely related to the federal law claims as to form the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Harvard on the grounds that it conducts business within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

20. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Doe Defendants on the grounds that they acted, upon information and belief, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which actions had the intentional impact upon Plaintiff within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

21. At all relevant times, the actions and events discussed herein transpired within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

22. Venue for this action properly lies in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant Harvard is considered to reside in this judicial district, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in this district.

23. All conditions precedent to filing have been fulfilled.

24. Prior to filing a civil action for relief, Coach Stone filed a Charge of Discrimination simultaneously with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (“MCAD”) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”), to be investigated by the MCAD under the work-sharing agreement with the EEOC on January 3, 2024. Coach Stone withdrew her complaint from the MCAD on April 11, 2024, stating that she intended to file a private right of action with this Court.

25. The MCAD issued a Dismissal of her complaint for her intended purpose on May 17, 2024. The EEOC issued a Notice of a Right to Sue on May 30, 2024.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

I. Coach Stone’s Professional Background and Record-Breaking Employment as Head Coach of Defendant Harvard’s Division I Women’s Ice Hockey Team.

26. Coach Stone commenced her employment as Harvard’s head coach of the Women’s Ice Hockey team during the 1994-1995 season.

27. Prior to working for Defendant Harvard, Plaintiff had coached at various academies and schools across Massachusetts and New Hampshire and built a reputation in athletics as a dedicated and effective coach.

28. During her tenure at Harvard, Coach Stone cemented herself as a preeminent figure in college athletics and led the Harvard Crimson to over 500 victories and multiple titles.

29. As previously noted, Coach Stone briefly stepped away from her position at Defendant Harvard to coach the U.S. Olympic Women’s Hockey Team, where she proudly earned the United States a silver medal in the 2014 Olympic games.

30. Coach Stone's impressive record as Defendant Harvard's Women's Ice Hockey coach resulted in her being named the all-time "winningest" female coach in women's college hockey.

31. Coach Stone personally dedicated herself to the betterment of Defendant Harvard's women's ice hockey program and, in particular, the individual players under her tutelage.

32. Coach Stone strived to create, maintain, and foster an environment of trust, dignity, and respect between herself and her players, and always looked out for the physical, emotional, and mental well-being of the students on her team beyond just what the student athletes could do on the ice.

II. Coach Stone Advocates for Equal Pay After Defendant Harvard Admits to Paying Female Coaches Less Than Their Male Counterparts.

33. In or around the beginning of 2017, in anticipation of a change in law, Coach Stone, together with other female coaches at the University, began to fiercely advocate for pay transparency and parity between male and female coaches at Defendant Harvard.

34. Coach Stone had numerous conversations with various members of Defendant Harvard's Athletics Department and administration regarding Defendant Harvard's anticipated efforts to bring compensation levels of male and female coaches into compliance with the new law.

35. Through these discussions, it became readily apparent to Coach Stone that she had been egregiously underpaid as compared to her male counterpart for years while employed by the University.

36. In June of 2018, the University introduced a new model for coaches' compensation which focused on three main factors: (i) coaching level, (ii) program size, scope, responsibility, and complexity, and (iii) coach experience. However, this new model raised more questions than

answers, and Coach Stone, together with her fellow female coaches, continued to raise concerns and place pressure on Defendant Harvard to reach pay equity amongst the male and female coaching staff.

37. However, in response to the efforts of the University's female coaches, Defendant Harvard's administration admitted that the new model did not reach pay equity, would not reach pay equity, and there was nothing further Defendant Harvard intended to do to reach pay equity.

38. Upon information and belief, Coach Stone continued to be paid at an egregiously lesser scale than the male head coach of the men's ice hockey team, who had less experience and success both in college and international hockey.

39. Upon information and belief, Defendant Harvard relied upon wholly inappropriate and unlawful justifications for its intentional decision to compensate the men's ice hockey head coach at a higher pay scale.

40. By way of example, and not limitation, at one point Defendant Harvard alleged, erroneously, that the men's ice hockey head coach deserved more compensation than Coach Stone "because he [meaning the male head coach of the men's ice hockey team] has to make quicker in-game decisions." Not only is this a wildly inappropriate excuse for unequal pay, but it is also entirely false, as the length of men's hockey games on average are longer than women's, as the time between whistle stoppages of play are extended for men's coaches during games.

41. Upon information and belief, Coach Stone's salary was between \$50,000 and \$100,000 less than the men's ice hockey team's head coach's salary.

42. It was not until July of 2022 that Coach Stone's salary was adjusted and increased by roughly \$103,000.00 annually.

43. However, Defendant Harvard continued to hide the actual breakdown of coaches' salaries and refused to provide reasonable transparency in the compensation levels of male and female coaches, seemingly hoping instead that Coach Stone and other female coaching staff employees would be placated by misleading assurances of pay parity between the sexes.

44. Upon information and belief, the head coach of the men's ice hockey team continued to receive a significantly higher compensation package than Coach Stone ever did.

III. Defendant Harvard Launches a Dual Investigation Against Coach Stone Based, in Part, on Confidential Data Purposefully Withheld from Coach Stone's Review.

45. In or around March of 2022, Coach Stone was notified that a two-prong investigation was being launched by the University into the women's ice hockey program and Plaintiff's actions as the program's head coach.

46. The dual investigation purportedly stemmed from two bases.

47. The first basis, which was investigated by the University's Human Resources ("HR") Department, stemmed from an incident that occurred on or about March 5, 2022, wherein Coach Stone used the phrase "too many chiefs and not enough Indians" when addressing her players in the locker room.

48. At the time of the incident, Coach Stone immediately paused, recognized her poor word choice, apologized to the players in attendance, and went out of her way to apologize to players and staff that may not have been in attendance when the statement was uttered but who may have nevertheless been affected by her words.

49. Shortly thereafter, in an effort to be fully transparent and forthcoming, Coach Stone reported the incident to her Sport Supervisor, Tim Troville ("Supervisor Troville").

50. Immediately following the locker room incident, it came to light that, upon information and belief, Plaintiff's then-assistant coach, Sydney Daniels, had rallied support against

Coach Stone from two team members and submitted a complaint to the University's Department of Equity and Inclusion, accusing Coach Stone of creating a toxic work environment.

51. The second basis of the dual investigation purportedly stemmed from data collected during Defendant Harvard's Mercer Study Survey (the "Mercer Study"). This portion of the dual investigation was referred to as the student-athlete experience review.

52. The Mercer Study was a survey implemented by the University's Athletic Department, at the direction of then-Dean of Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Claudine Gay ("Dr. Gay"), with the full support and encouragement of Coach Stone, in 2020 to try and gauge the role of athletics at Defendant Harvard.

53. Dr. Gay presently serves as the Wilbur A. Cowett Professor of Government and of African and African American Studies at Defendant Harvard. *See* Claudine Gay, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES, <https://aaas.fas.harvard.edu/people/claudine-gay> (last visited May 23, 2024).

54. Prior to her present role, Dr. Gay served as the President of Defendant Harvard. *See* Steve LeBlanc and Collin Binkley, *Harvard president Claudine Gay resigns amid plagiarism claims, backlash from antisemitism testimony*, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (Jan. 2, 2024, updated 8:59 pm EDT), <https://apnews.com/article/harvard-president-claudine-gay-resigns-841575b89bc062cdf979e647a2539e>.

55. Dr. Gay, "just months into her tenure[,]” resigned her position on January 2, 2024, "amid plagiarism accusations and criticism over testimony at a congressional hearing." *Id.* *See* also, *Personal News*, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, <https://www.harvard.edu/president/news-gay/2024/personal-news/> (last visited May 24, 2024); Aaron Sibarium, *Harvard President Claudine Gay Hit With Six New Charges Of Plagiarism*, THE

WASHINGTON FREE BEACON (Jan. 1, 2024), <https://freebeacon.com/campus/harvard-president-claudine-gay-hit-with-six-new-charges-of-plagiarism/>; Anemona Hartocollis, *What to know about the latest plagiarism accusations against Claudine Gay.*, THE NEW YORK TIMES (Jan. 2, 2024) <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/01/02/us/harvard-claudine-gay-plagiarism.html> (highlighting that “[t]he new complaint added additional accusations of plagiarism to about 40 that had already been circulated...”); Miles J. Herszenhorn and Claire Tuan, *‘I Am Sorry’: Harvard President Gay Addresses Backlash Over Congressional Testimony on Antisemitism*, THE HARVARD CRIMSON (Dec. 8, 2023), <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2023/12/8/gay-apology-congressional-remarks/>.

56. Though Coach Stone (or, upon information and belief, any other coach) never received the information contained in, nor the results of the Mercer Study to review and specifically respond to it, the women’s hockey response rate and satisfaction levels in some categories were purportedly lower than those of other sports teams at the University.

57. Notably, Defendant Harvard implemented the Mercer Study for the women’s hockey team during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic while resultant shelter in place orders remained in effect and students were ordered to leave campus within three (3) days. Player morale across virtually all athletic teams was at an all-time low and apprehension about what was to come in light of a deadly pandemic sweeping the nation was at an all-time high.

58. Still, upon information and belief, Dr. Gay categorized the women’s hockey’s survey response as a “red flag.”

59. Coach Stone fully and truthfully complied with Defendant Harvard’s requests and requirements while conducting the dual investigation. Coach Stone was forthcoming in interviews and receptive to all feedback and suggestions for improvement.

60. While the dual investigation was ongoing, Coach Stone continued to preside over the women's ice hockey team and care for her players albeit from afar, as Coach Stone was asked to limit her engagement with players until the review and investigation were complete.

61. The dual investigation did not conclude until early July 2022.

62. Specifically, on or about July 6, 2022, Coach Stone was telephonically notified that HR's investigation had concluded with a finding that Plaintiff did *not* create a toxic work environment and had *not* engaged in a "pattern of unprofessional conduct."

63. On or about July 13, 2022, Coach Stone met with the University's Athletic Director, Erin McDermott ("Director McDermott") and Supervisor Troville regarding the conclusion of the student-athlete experience review.

64. At such time, Coach Stone, Director McDermott, and Supervisor Troville discussed the feedback from players on the team and instituted a Performance Improvement Plan ("PIP") for the upcoming season to address concerns raised by the players.

65. Coach Stone, Director McDermott, and Supervisor Troville met again on or about September 8, 2022, to discuss the PIP.

66. The main focus of the PIP was to improve coach-player communications, flexibility regarding players' academic schedules, and address specific player feedback. The PIP did *not* note any negative findings against Coach Stone; it focused exclusively on areas where there may be room for improvement but did not otherwise note any deficiencies in Coach Stone's performance as a coach.

67. The PIP also called for regular, monthly, meetings between Coach Stone and Supervisor Troville to review the PIP. Despite this, Supervisor Troville never actually met with Coach Stone until on or about November 30, 2022.

IV. Coach Stone Warns Harvard of an Impending Article in *The Boston Globe*.

68. On or about October 24, 2022, Coach Stone learned that a former player on her team had been contacted by a reporter from *The Boston Globe* in connection with an article being written regarding an investigation against Plaintiff.

69. Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants—acting in a personal vendetta against Coach Stone—shared false information with *The Boston Globe* regarding Plaintiff.

70. The Doe Defendants consisted of a small group of individuals who, upon information and belief, included individuals of high net worth and in possession of unique power in their own employment.

71. Upon information and belief, one of the Doe Defendants' close familial relations had been a prior athlete on Coach Stone's team.

72. Upon further information and belief, this former athlete became disgruntled for a lack of playing time, despite this player's underperformance.

73. Upon information and belief, this resulted in a personal vendetta against Coach Stone, prompting this action.

74. Coach Stone immediately reached out to Supervisor Troville to alert him that an article could be forthcoming.

75. After alerting Supervisor Troville of the potential article, Coach Stone waited in anticipation to see how Defendant Harvard would respond.

76. In the meantime, Coach Stone continued to coach and oversee the University's women's ice hockey team.

77. On or about January 18, 2023, Coach Stone virtually met with Director McDermott, Rachael Dane, the University's Press Secretary ("Press Secretary Dane"), Jennifer Kirby, the

University's then-general counsel, and Andrea Zoia, the University's outside counsel, to discuss the anticipated article in *The Boston Globe*.

78. During the virtual meeting, Coach Stone was advised not to engage with the journalist, Bob Hohler ("Journalist Hohler") or defend herself. Rather, Plaintiff was advised that Press Secretary Dane would submit a boilerplate response to Journalist Hohler's inquiries and requests for an interview or comment.

79. Coach Stone was repeatedly reassured that the article was nothing to be concerned about and told that her (meaning Plaintiff's) body of work and accomplishments would overshadow the article.

V. Defendant Harvard Admits the Treatment Coach Stone Received Would be Different if She Were a Man and Commences Another Investigation Against Her.

80. On January 27, 2023, *The Boston Globe* published an article purporting to expose Coach Stone as an angry and abusive coach.

81. Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants contacted Defendant Harvard regarding the content of their allegations, and upon further information and belief, urged Defendant Harvard to take action regarding the employment of Coach Stone.

82. The next day, Plaintiff spoke with Director McDermott who advised she had been in conversations with Dr. Gay and Defendant Harvard's then-President about the article. Coach Stone again offered to tell her side of the narrative and address the allegations in the article.

83. During this conversation, Coach Stone remarked that she would not have been or continue to be treated the way that she had been up to that point had she been a man.

84. Director McDermott agreed with Coach Stone and remarked "this wouldn't be happening to a men's coach"—a shocking admission and endorsement by a senior official at Harvard.

85. Coach Stone spoke again to Director McDermott and Press Secretary Dane on or about January 30, 2023, and again offered to address the allegations in Journalist Hohler's article.

86. In response, Director McDermott and Press Secretary Dane vehemently advised that Coach Stone refrain from defending herself and allow the story to, essentially, blow over with time.

87. After dissuading, if not outrightly prohibiting, Coach Stone from defending herself against the article's allegations, Defendant Harvard swiftly and definitively turned its back on Coach Stone, initiated yet another investigation against Plaintiff, and tacitly endorsed and condoned the spreading of false narratives and accusations harming Coach Stone's personal and professional reputation.

88. Specifically, in or around March of 2023, Defendant Harvard retained outside counsel to investigate Coach Stone and reports regarding Plaintiff's performance as the women's ice hockey coach.

89. The new investigation was instituted to review the allegations in the article, as well as allegations that Coach Stone had permitted "naked skates", along with other allegedly inappropriate behavior occurring during a "Freshman Fun Night".

90. Coach Stone had not had any actual knowledge of or when naked skates were being conducted by her team or of any inappropriate behavior that allegedly occurred during team gatherings.

91. To the extent that any such alleged actions did occur, these were solely engaged in by the players and never sanctioned, let alone mandated or expected of the students, by Coach Stone. To the contrary, Coach Stone made it inescapably clear that hazing or hazing-like behavior was strictly prohibited and would not be tolerated under any circumstances.

92. Notably, after being informed (for the first time) of potentially inappropriate behavior happening at these gatherings, it was *Coach Stone* herself who had brought such details to Defendant Harvard's, specifically Supervisor Troville's, attention.

93. The University's actions against Plaintiff stood in stark contrast to Defendant Harvard's response to male coaches engaged in similar conduct.

94. Indeed, Defendant Harvard has long accepted, if not outright approved and encouraged, behavior akin to the allegations against Coach Stone from its male coaches and staff without incident.

95. By way of example, but not limitation, upon information and belief, the Men's Swimming and Diving Team engage in jumping from their diving board "naked." Upon information and belief, Defendant Harvard has taken no action regarding this information.

96. Upon further information and belief, male athletes engage in "Primal Scream" before examinations in December, which also involves nudity. Upon information and belief, Defendant Harvard has taken no action regarding this information.

97. Female coaches, as well as their female student athletes, on the other hand, are treated vastly different.

98. Male coaches at Defendant Harvard are routinely observed using profanity in their coaching of male players, without consequence; whereas these same words have been deemed "inappropriate" or "abusive" when used by a female coach.

99. Where female coaches, such as Coach Stone, are expected to be nurturing towards their female players and coach with compassion and sensitivity, male coaches are allowed to be "tough" and hold their male players accountable for their actions, level of play, and effort.

100. Unlike the University's treatment of female coaches, Defendant Harvard has granted some male coaches a free pass to coach, motivate, and speak to Defendant Harvard's male student athletes as the male coaches see fit.

101. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Coach Stone has used her best judgment, which has resulted in landmark success for the University, to coach, mentor, and generally interact with the players on her team.

102. Coach Stone's tactics and behavior never significantly differed from that of her male colleagues. Yet, it was Coach Stone that was excoriated by Defendant Harvard for the same actions and behaviors the University applauded from its male coaching staff.

103. Moreover, male coaches at Defendant Harvard have been able to retain their head coach positions even after their respective teams and players have been publicly found to engage in gross misconduct.

104. Male coaches at Defendant Harvard enjoy a disconnect from their players' behavior that offers them a safeguard against discipline if/when the students act inappropriately. This safeguard is non-existent for the female coaching staff.

105. By way of example, but not limitation, the University's men's soccer team came under investigation in 2016 after it was reported that team members, for years prior, had annually maintained and shared a lewd document ranking members of the University's female soccer team based on their sex appeal.

106. Although the University suspended the remainder of the team's season, the male head coach of the men's soccer team at the time continued in his post until 2019, and upon information and belief, was never accused of misconduct based on his players' actions.

107. By way of further example, but not limitation, during the investigation into the men's soccer team "scouting report" ranking female athletes based on their sex appeal, it was discovered that the University's men's cross-country team had engaged in similar and ongoing practices.

108. Although the University denounced the practice as "demeaning and derogatory", Harvard permitted the male head coach of the men's cross country team to remain in his position. In fact, he continues to serve as the University's men's and women's cross country head coach.

109. That same coach, upon information and belief, was never held personally responsible for the behavior of his players and was never personally accused of misconduct based on the players' actions.

110. Even when Defendant Harvard has responded to allegations regarding *actual* misconduct by male coaches, it has only done so after complaints reached a critical point where the misconduct could no longer be ignored.

111. By way of example, but not limitation, in or around the 2014-2015 season, Defendant Harvard hired Patrick Wales-Dinan ("Coach Wales-Dinan"), a male, to be the women's long distance running coach.

112. Upon information and belief, Defendant Harvard knew of Coach Wales-Dinan's abusive reputation and, by virtue of hiring Coach Wales-Dinan, tacitly condoned and invited such behavior into Defendant Harvard's program.

113. Specifically, it was reported that during a team meeting before the start of Coach Wales-Dinan's first season with the University, Coach Wales-Dinan had told the team that several of his former players from other institutions had contacted the coach of the men's cross country

team to express concern over Coach Wales-Dinan's tactics, but the coach of the men's cross country team had disregarded the communications.

114. Several of the players under Coach Wales-Dinan's tutelage left the University's program and on multiple occasions reported that Coach Wales-Dinan had engaged in behavior that could easily be characterized as hazing and/or otherwise abusive.

115. Defendant Harvard did nothing in response to these multiple reports, thereby permitting Coach Wales-Dinan to continue coaching the team as he deemed appropriate, even if such tactics were notoriously abusive and hurtful to the students.

116. It was only after a video of Coach Wales-Dinan's antics publicly surfaced that the University took any action to look into the many reports against Coach Wales-Dinan that it had let linger. As a result of the supposed investigation, Coach Wales-Dinan was permitted to step down from his post in or around 2017.

117. Unlike Coach Wales-Dinan, Coach Stone never engaged in any professional misconduct—Plaintiff simply engaged in well-respected and common coaching strategies that Defendant Harvard had permitted its male coaches to deploy when coaching their respective teams.

118. Also unlike Coach Wales-Dinan and the other above examples, Defendant Harvard offered Coach Stone no leniency, understanding, or support in the face of what Defendant Harvard ultimately deemed to be unsubstantiated reports of misconduct.

119. By comparison, Harvard immediately investigated Coach Stone, in essence, for daring to coach her team in the same vein as her male colleagues and being unaware of actions of her team when not under her supervision or direction.

120. Disheartened at Defendant Harvard's response to the article and biased response to false allegations against her, Coach Stone still endeavored to fully cooperate with the investigation.

121. To that end, Coach Stone met with the University's retained attorney-investigator and submitted binders of materials related to her response to the allegations and the improvements she had steadily made following the start of the PIP.

122. While the investigation remained ongoing, scores of news outlets repeatedly reported on the false accusations of hazing and misconduct against Coach Stone, going so far as to post Coach Stone's picture over multiple news and media outlets.

123. Although many of Plaintiff's former and then-current players came forward to defend Coach Stone, Defendant Harvard did nothing to quell the mounting negative press against its own coach, choosing instead to remain silent and, therefore, complicit in the ongoing assassination of Coach Stone's character and reputation.

VI. Coach Stone is Forced to Retire.

124. In or around May of 2023, Defendant Harvard advised Coach Stone that it did not intend to bring her back for the 2023-2024 season, thereby terminating Plaintiff's employment effective at the end of the 2022-2023 academic year.

125. Faced with, in essence, an ultimatum of retire or be terminated and further publicly humiliated, offered by an administration that admitted that the situation would have been handled differently had Coach Stone been a man, Coach Stone retired from Defendant Harvard, effective June 30, 2023.

126. Defendant Harvard's public announcement regarding the end of Coach Stone's tenure occurred on or around June 6, 2023.

127. After forcing Coach Stone into retirement, Defendant Harvard announced that it determined that the "women's ice hockey team ha[d] *not* fostered a culture of hazing." (emphasis added). Sophia C. Scott, *Harvard Athletic Director Says No 'Culture of Hazing' Found by*

Women's Ice Hockey Investigation, THE HARVARD CRIMSON (June 29, 2023)
<https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2023/6/29/athletics-hockey-investigation-response/>.

128. Once again, Defendant Harvard's actions towards Plaintiff Stone stood in stark contrast to its treatment of male coaches who performed their coaching jobs at Defendant Harvard in a similar, if not more intense, manner and who were indirectly aware of their team's activities after hours.

129. These coaches were supported or even rewarded by Harvard. *Harvard Athletics Reveals Coach of Excellence Award Recipients*, HARVARD UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS (Sept. 6, 2023)
<https://gocrimson.com/news/2023/9/6/general-harvard-athletics-reveals-coach-of-excellence-award-recipients#:~:text=The%20Ragatz%20Family%20Harvard%20Women's,Herscot%20'58%20Coach%20of%20Excellence.>

130. In stark contrast, Coach Stone was scrutinized, investigated, and forced to pay the ultimate price—the loss of her reputation and career.

131. Defendant Harvard's actions and treatment of Coach Stone has nearly made certain that she will not be able to coach again at the collegiate level.

132. As a further result of Defendant Harvard's actions and/or inactions, Coach Stone has not only suffered financially, in the form of the loss of her employment, but has suffered immense trauma and emotional turmoil.

COUNT I

**Discrimination on the Basis of Sex/Gender
Violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
(Against Defendant Harvard)**

133. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

134. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et. seq.*, prohibits an employer from discriminating against any employee on the basis of their sex.

135. Plaintiff is a female and is, therefore, a member of a protected class under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

136. Plaintiff was and is qualified to work as an employee for Defendant Harvard and she satisfactorily performed the duties required by all positions she held with Defendant Harvard.

137. As set forth in detail herein and above, Defendant Harvard subjected Plaintiff to disparate treatment and an atmosphere of adverse employment actions and decisions because of her gender.

138. The gender discrimination that Plaintiff suffered while employed with Defendant Harvard severely affected the terms and conditions of her employment, and culminated in the discontinuation of her employment and forced early retirement.

139. By reason of Defendant Harvard's violations of Plaintiff's rights, Plaintiff has suffered a loss of monetary and other benefits associated with her employment.

140. As a direct and proximate result of said unlawful employment practices, Plaintiff has suffered, among other things, emotional distress, financial losses, and reputational damage.

141. Based on the foregoing, Defendant Harvard discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of her gender in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

142. As a result of Defendant Harvard's violations of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Defendant Harvard is liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.00.

COUNT II

**Discrimination on the Basis of Sex/Gender
Violation of Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B
(Against Defendant Harvard)**

143. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

144. Plaintiff is a female and is, therefore, a member of a protected class under Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B.

145. Plaintiff was and is qualified to work as an employee for Defendant Harvard and she satisfactorily performed the duties required by all positions she held with Defendant Harvard.

146. As set forth in detail herein and above, Defendant Harvard subjected Plaintiff to disparate treatment and an atmosphere of adverse employment actions and decisions because of her gender.

147. The gender discrimination that Plaintiff suffered while employed with Defendant Harvard severely affected the terms and conditions of her employment, and culminated in the discontinuation of her employment and forced early retirement.

148. By reason of Defendant Harvard's violations of Plaintiff's rights, Plaintiff has suffered a loss of monetary and other benefits associated with her employment.

149. As a direct and proximate result of said unlawful employment practices, Plaintiff has suffered, among other things, emotional distress, financial losses, and reputational damage.

150. Based on the foregoing, Defendant Harvard discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of her gender in violation of Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B.

151. As a result of Defendant Harvard's violations of Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B, Defendant Harvard is liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.00.

COUNT III

Failure to Pay Equal Wages Violation of the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963 ("EPA") (Against Defendant Harvard)

152. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

153. The EPA, as amended, provides, in relevant part, that,

No employer ... shall discriminate ... between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees in such establishment at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex in such establishment for equal work on the jobs performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions... 29 U.S.C. Section 206(d).

154. As set forth in detail herein and above, Defendant Harvard routinely underpaid Plaintiff, and other female coaches, relative to their male counterparts in violation of the EPA.

155. Defendant Harvard has no legal basis for the continued and intentional underpayment of its female coaches, including, but not limited to, Coach Stone.

156. Accordingly, Defendant Harvard discriminated against Coach Stone in the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's salary and compensation in violation of the EPA.

157. As a result of Defendant Harvard's violations of the EPA, Defendant Harvard is liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.00.

COUNT IV

**Failure to Pay Equal Wages
Violation of the Massachusetts Act to Establish Pay Equity ("MEPA")
(Against Defendant Harvard)**

158. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

159. The MEPA, as amended, provides, in relevant part, that,

No employer shall discriminate in any way on the basis of gender in the payment of wages, or pay any person in its employ a salary of wage rate less than the rates paid to its employees of a different gender for comparable work. M.G.L. c. 149, Section 105A(b).

160. As set forth in detail herein and above, Defendant Harvard routinely underpaid Plaintiff, and other female coaches, relative to their male counterparts in violation of the MEPA.

161. As set forth in detail herein and above, even after the MEPA was amended in or around July of 2018, Defendant Harvard admittedly failed to recalculate Plaintiff's salary to bring her on par with and equal to her male counterparts with regard to Plaintiff's salary and compensation.

162. Defendant Harvard has no legal basis for the continued and intentional underpayment of its female coaches, including, but not limited to, Coach Stone.

163. Accordingly, Defendant Harvard discriminated against Coach Stone in the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's salary and compensation in violation of the MEPA.

164. As a result of Defendant Harvard's violations of the MEPA, Defendant Harvard is liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.00.

COUNT V

Retaliation

**Violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Massachusetts Act to Establish Pay Equity, the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B
(Against Defendant Harvard)**

165. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

166. As set forth in detail above, Defendant Harvard subjected Coach Stone to discrimination on the basis of her gender/sex.

167. Coach Stone complained to Defendant Harvard about the discriminatory and unfair treatment she experienced, including the unfair and disparate pay gap instituted by Harvard.

168. In response, Defendant Harvard agreed that Coach Stone would have been treated differently if she were a male yet failed to carry out any thorough investigation into the merits of Coach Stone's reports or take any remedial action.

169. Instead, Defendant Harvard used Coach Stone as a scapegoat, persisted in permitting a false narrative impugning Coach Stone's reputation, and ultimately forced Coach Stone to pay the ultimate price and untimely resign from her position.

170. By reason of Defendant Harvard's violations of Plaintiff's rights, Plaintiff has suffered a loss of monetary and other benefits associated with her employment.

171. As a direct and proximate result of said unlawful employment practices, Plaintiff has suffered, among other things, emotional distress, financial losses, and reputational damage.

172. Based on the foregoing, Defendant Harvard retaliated against Plaintiff in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1962, the Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B, the Massachusetts Act to Establish Pay Equity, and the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963.

173. As a result of Defendant Harvard's violations of Plaintiff's statutory rights, Defendant Harvard is liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.00.

COUNT VI

Defamation (Against the Doe Defendants)

174. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

175. To establish a defamation claim under Massachusetts law, a plaintiff must demonstrate: "(1) that the defendant made a statement, concerning the plaintiff, to a third party; (2) that the statement was defamatory such that it could damage the plaintiff's reputation in the community; (3) that the defendant was at fault in making the statement; and (4) that the statement either caused the plaintiff economic loss ... or is actionable without proof of economic loss." *Shay v. Walters*, 702 F.3d 76, 81 (1st Cir.2012), citing *Ravnikar v. Bogojavlensky*, 438 Mass. 627, 782 N.E.2d 508, 510–11 (2003) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted); see also *Hampton v. Ashok*, 93 Mass. App. Ct. 1102, 103 N.E.3d 767 (2018).

176. There are four types of actionable statements without proof of economic loss, including "statements that constitute libel" and "statements that may prejudice the plaintiff's profession or business." *Alharbi v. Theblaze, Inc.*, 199 F. Supp. 3d 334, 351 (D. Mass. 2016) (citing *Ravnikar*, 782 N.E.2d at 511).

177. Statements that are provable as false are actionable. *Alharbi*, 199 F. Supp. 3d at 353, citing *Veilleux v. Nat'l Broad. Co.*, 206 F.3d 92, 108 (1st Cir. 2000), quoting *Milkovich v. Lorain Journal Co.*, 497 U.S. 1, 19 – 20, 110 S.Ct. 2695, 111 L.Ed.2d 1 (1990).

178. “Damages in a defamation case are limited to actual damages, which are compensatory for the wrong that has been done.” *Alharbi*, 199 F. Supp. 3d at 359, quoting *Draghetti v. Chmielewski*, 416 Mass. 808, 626 N.E.2d 862, 868 (1994). “Actual injury includes not only out-of-pocket expenses, but also harm inflicted by impairment of reputation and standing in the community, personal humiliation, and mental anguish and suffering.” *Id.* “With mental suffering, the plaintiff is entitled to recover for the distress and anxiety which may have been the natural result of the legal wrong.” *Alharbi*, 199 F. Supp. 3d at 359, quoting *Shafir v. Steele*, 431 Mass. 365, 727 N.E.2d 1140, 1146 (2000).

179. The Doe Defendants made several false statements regarding Plaintiff for which she seeks relief.

180. Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants stated that Coach Stone had engaged in hazing and fostered a culture of hazing prior to, and after, the publication of the article in *The Boston Globe*. However, not only are these statements verifiably false, but also Defendant Harvard announced that they had found that the “women’s ice hockey team ha[d] not fostered a culture of hazing.” (emphasis added).

181. Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants made these statements to third parties, including but not limited to *The Boston Globe* and Defendant Harvard University, with the intent to harm Coach Stone’s reputation and cause adverse action with respect to her employment with the University.

182. Although their exact identities are unknown at this time, the Doe Defendants indeed made the statements referenced above.

183. As a result of the defamatory statements, Plaintiff Stone has suffered reputational damage and economic loss, including but not limited to loss of employment, loss of income from employment, loss of future income, severe emotional distress, and personal humiliation.

184. Based upon the foregoing, the Doe Defendants have defamed Coach Stone in violation of Massachusetts law.

185. As a further result of the Doe Defendants' actions, the Doe Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.

COUNT VII

Civil Conspiracy (Against the Doe Defendants)

186. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

187. To succeed on a claim for civil conspiracy, a plaintiff must demonstrate either one of the two following theories: "that the defendants engaged in concerted action to commit a tort against the plaintiff" or, alternatively, "if there was no independent basis for imposing tort liability, that the defendants combined to accomplish an unlawful purpose (or a lawful purpose by unlawful means) through some peculiar power of coercion over the plaintiff that they would not have had if they acted individually." *Conley v. Doe*, No. 011569F, 2001 WL 1526947, at *4 (Mass. Super. Oct. 1, 2001)

188. Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants falsely stated that Coach Stone had engaged in hazing and fostered a culture of hazing.

189. However, Defendant Harvard announced that they had found that Plaintiff had *not* engaged in hazing or fostered a culture of hazing.

190. Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants made these statements to third parties, including but not limited to *The Boston Globe* and Defendant Harvard University, with the intent to defame Coach Stone and harm her reputation, and cause adverse action with respect to her contracted employment with the University.

191. Upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants possessed unique power as a group due to the affluent nature of the individuals of this small group.

192. Upon information and belief, a person in this group's close familial relation had been a prior athlete on Coach Stone's team. Upon further information and belief, this athlete became disgruntled for a lack of playing time, despite this player's underperformance.

193. Upon information and belief, this resulted in a personal vendetta against Coach Stone which motivated the Doe Defendants to take action against her.

194. Based on the foregoing, the Doe Defendants have committed civil conspiracy against Coach Stone in violation of Massachusetts law.

195. As a direct and proximate result of said unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered, among other things, emotional distress, financial losses, and reputational damage.

196. As a further result of the Doe Defendants' actions, the Doe Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.

COUNT VIII

Intentional Interference with Contractual Relations (Against the Doe Defendants)

197. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation hereinabove as if fully set forth herein.

198. To establish a claim for intentional interference with contractual relations, plaintiff must “prove that: (1) [s]he had a contract with a third party; (2) the defendant knowingly induced the third party to break that contract; (3) the defendant's interference, in addition to being intentional, was improper in motive or means; and (4) the plaintiff was harmed by the defendant's actions.” *Clayman v. McLaughlin*, No. 1684CV2373, 2017 WL 4508479, at *7 (Mass. Super. Aug. 15, 2017), quoting *G.S. Enterprises, Inc. v. Falmouth Marine, Inc.*, 410 Mass. 262, 272 (1991).”

199. The Doe Defendants intentionally interfered with Plaintiff’s contract with Defendant Harvard, a third party.

200. As is noted throughout this Complaint, Coach Stone was an employee of Harvard and as such, her employment was established through a contract.

201. The Doe Defendants, upon information and belief, made their false and misleading statements to both *The Boston Globe* and Defendant Harvard with the intent of causing harm to Defendant Stone.

202. Specifically with respect to Defendant Harvard, upon information and belief, the Doe Defendants acted with the intent for Defendant Harvard to end Coach Stone’s employment.

203. The actions of the Doe Defendants undoubtedly harmed Coach Stone. Harvard effectively ended Coach Stone’s employment and made certain that she will not be able to coach again at the collegiate level.

204. Based upon the foregoing, the Doe Defendants have intentionally interfered with Coach Stone’s contractual relations in violation of Massachusetts law.

205. As a direct and proximate result of said unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered, among other things, emotional distress, financial losses, and reputational damage.

206. As a further result of the actions of the Doe Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered severe emotional distress and turmoil, and immense trauma.

207. As a result of the Doe Defendants' harm to Plaintiff, the Doe Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for damages in an amount to be determined but in no case less than \$5,000,000.00.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff Stone demands judgment against the Defendants as follows:

- (i) On the first cause of action for discrimination on the basis of sex/gender in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 against Defendant Harvard, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including, without limitation, damages to past and future economic losses, loss of career opportunities, loss of reputation, loss of community standing, loss of future earning capacity, damages to physical well-being, emotional and psychological damages, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;
- (ii) On the second cause of action for discrimination on the basis of sex/gender in violation of Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151 B against Defendant Harvard, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including, without limitation, damages to past and future economic losses, loss of career opportunities, loss of reputation, loss of community standing, loss of future earning capacity, damages to physical well-being, emotional and psychological damages, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;
- (iii) On the third cause of action for a violation of failure to pay equal wages under the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963 against Defendant Harvard, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including, without limitation, damages to past and future economic losses, loss of career opportunities, loss of reputation, loss of community standing, loss of future earning capacity, damages to physical well-being, emotional and psychological damages, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;
- (iv) On the fourth cause of action for failure to pay equal wages in violation of the Massachusetts Act to Establish Pay Equity against Defendant Harvard, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including, without limitation, damages to past and future economic losses, loss of career opportunities, loss of reputation, loss of community standing, loss of future earning capacity, damages to physical well-being, emotional and psychological damages, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;

- (v) On the fifth cause of action for retaliation in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Massachusetts Act to Establish Pay Equity, the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 151B, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including, without limitation, damages to past and future economic losses, loss of career opportunities, loss of reputation, loss of community standing, loss of future earning capacity, damages to physical well-being, emotional and psychological damages, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;
- (vi) On the sixth cause of action for defamation against the Doe Defendants, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial no less than \$5,000,000, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;
- (vii) On the seventh cause of action for civil conspiracy against the Doe Defendants, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;
- (viii) On the eighth cause of action for intentional interference with contractual relations against the Doe Defendants, a judgment awarding Plaintiff damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, expenses, costs, and disbursements;
- (ix) A declaratory judgment, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, declaring that: (a) Plaintiff's reputation be restored; (b) Plaintiff's records be expunged by Defendant Harvard; (c) the record of the termination of Plaintiff's contract be removed from her file at Defendant Harvard; and (d) any record of any complaint against Plaintiff be permanently destroyed by Defendant Harvard;
- (x) Equitable relief in the form an injunction ordering the Doe Defendants to cease and desist all current and future communication and conversation surrounding and regarding Coach Stone; and
- (xi) Plaintiff be awarded such other and further relief as the Court deems just, equitable, and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff herein demands a trial by jury of all triable issues in the present matter.

[signature page follows]

**Dated: Boston, Massachusetts
July 23, 2024**

Respectfully submitted,

NESENOFF & MILTENBERG, LLP

Attorneys for Plaintiff Kathleen Stone

By: */s/ Andrew T. Miltenberg*

Andrew T. Miltenberg, Esq.

(pro hac vice forthcoming)

Gabrielle M. Vinci, Esq.

(pro hac vice forthcoming)

363 Seventh Avenue, Fifth Floor

New York, New York 10001

(212) 736-4500

amiltenberg@nmlplaw.com

gvinci@nmlplaw.com

By: */s/ Tara J. Davis*

Tara J. Davis, Esq. (BBO No. 675346)

Regina M. Federico, Esq. (BBO No. 700099)

101 Federal Street, Nineteenth Floor

Boston, Massachusetts 02110

(617) 209-2188

tdavis@nmlplaw.com

rfederico@nmlplaw.com