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Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Plaintiff Class and Collective

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF
AMERICA, LINDA BRADLEY, MAURICE
ANSCOMBE, LURA CALLAHAN, RENIA
HUDSON, and others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

T-MOBILE US, INC., AMAZON.COM, INC.,
COX COMMUNICATIONS, INC., COX
MEDIA GROUP, LLC, and similarly situated
employers and employment agencies, DOES 1
through 1,000,

Defendants.

Case No. 17-cv-07232-BLF

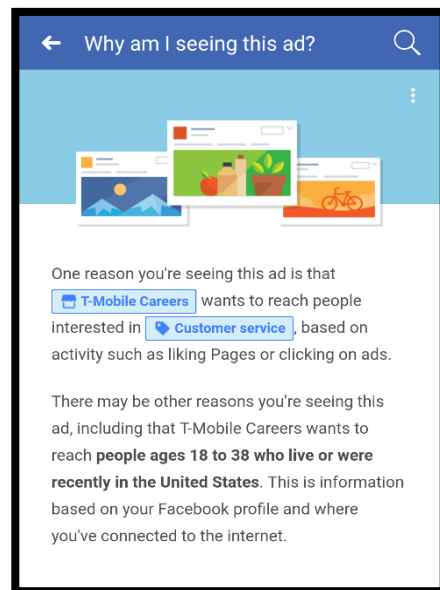
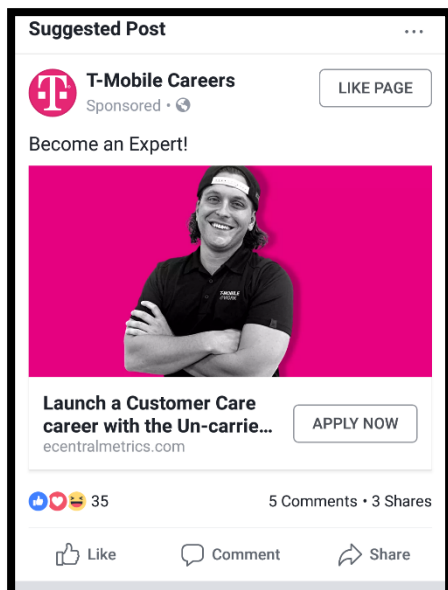
**SECOND AMENDED CLASS AND
COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

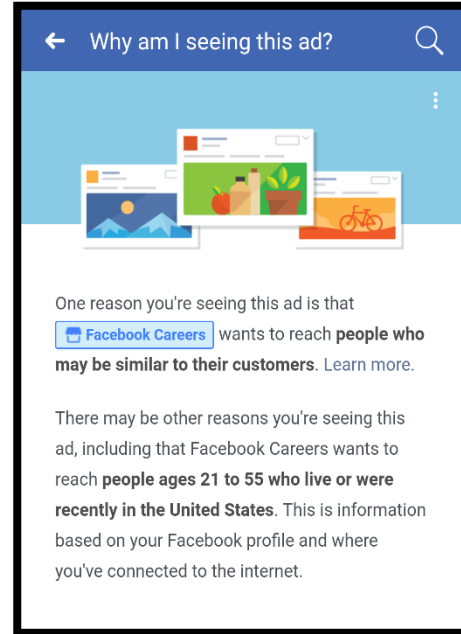
INTRODUCTION

1. In this action, the Communications Workers of America (“CWA”), Linda Bradley, Maurice Anscombe, Lura Callahan, and Renia Hudson (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) seek to vindicate the rights of older workers to be free of age discrimination in employment advertising, recruitment, and hiring. They bring this action against T-Mobile US, Inc. (“T-Mobile”), Amazon.com, Inc. (“Amazon”), Cox Communications, Inc., Cox Media Group, LLC (collectively, “Cox”), and a Defendant Class of hundreds of major American employers and employment agencies that, upon information and belief, routinely exclude older workers from receiving their employment and recruiting ads on Facebook, and thus deny older workers job opportunities. These companies eliminate older workers from receiving job ads by specifically targeting their employment ads to younger workers via Facebook’s ad platform. And these employers and employment agencies state in their job advertisements that they are interested in reaching younger workers who fall into a specific age band of Facebook users who were selected to receive the job advertisements, thereby encouraging younger workers to and discouraging older workers from applying for various jobs.

2. For example, T-Mobile sent the following ad via Facebook to recruit prospective job applicants for its stores nationwide, and in doing so, upon information and belief, limited the population receiving the ad to 18- to 38-year-olds. The screenshot to the right shows that T-Mobile sent the job ad because T-Mobile “wants to reach **people ages 18 to 38 who live or were recently in the United States.**”



3. In another example, upon information and belief, Facebook, as an employer, used its own ad platform to send the following job ad to recruit individuals to work at Facebook, and in doing so limited the population receiving the ad to 21- to 55-year-olds. The screenshot to the right shows that Facebook sent the job ad because it “wants to reach **people ages 21 to 55 who live or were recently in the United States.**”



4. Plaintiffs allege that T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and a Defendant Class of hundreds of major American employers and employment agencies have violated federal, state, and local laws that prohibit age discrimination in employment advertising, recruiting, and hiring, upon information and belief. Plaintiffs seek an injunction to stop America’s leading companies from engaging in unlawful age discrimination in employment, as well as other forms of relief for older workers who have been denied job opportunities due to the unlawful and harmful practices described in this Complaint.

5. Fifty years before this action was filed, on December 15, 1967, Congress enacted the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to prohibit and eradicate systemic age discrimination that older workers faced in the workplace. *See* Pub. L. No. 90-202, § 2 (Dec. 15, 1967). Congress found that older workers faced discrimination in hiring and other employment opportunities, and that the arbitrary setting of age limits led to higher unemployment rates for older workers. *Id.*; 29

1 U.S.C. § 621. To combat this discrimination, Congress prohibited employers and employment
2 agencies from discriminating based on age in employment advertising, recruiting, hiring, and other
3 employment opportunities, and Congress made it unlawful to send or publish employment ads that
4 discriminate or indicate a preference or limitation based on age. 29 U.S.C. § 623(a), (b), (e).

5 6. Agreeing with Congress that age discrimination in employment was a systemic
6 problem, numerous states, including California and Ohio, the District of Columbia, and many
7 counties, cities, and towns enacted similar prohibitions on age discrimination in employment.

8 7. Sadly, this case reveals that age discrimination remains an entrenched facet of the
9 American workplace. Upon information and belief, nationwide, large and small employers alike
10 apparently believe that it is appropriate and desirable to exclude American workers from job
11 opportunities *solely based on their age*.

12 8. In every corner of America, when an older worker loses her job at a coal mine, a
13 steel mill, a call center, a hospital, or an office, and she looks for a new job using the internet and
14 social media to find job opportunities, she likely has no idea that major American companies are
15 purposely refusing to tell her about the next job opportunity that may help her feed her family or
16 make her next mortgage payment to stave off a devastating foreclosure.

17 9. Due to this lawsuit, older workers may finally understand why their job searches—
18 that have migrated online in recent years—are more difficult than they ought to be. In fact, their
19 job searches are more difficult than our country's anti-discrimination laws allow. If this lawsuit
20 succeeds, American workers' job searches may be a lot easier in the future.

21 10. Unfortunately, harm has already been done, and it continues, as many of the largest
22 companies in our nation—including Facebook, T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox—have expressly and
23 blatantly excluded older workers from receiving job advertisements and recruitment via Facebook's
24 paid ad platform, upon information and belief. As a result, these companies and Facebook have
25 denied millions of workers the opportunity to learn about and obtain employment opportunities,
26 upon information and belief.

1 11. When selecting the population of Facebook users who will receive employment ads,
2 employers and employment agencies routinely focus their ads on prospective applicants who are in
3 age bands that exclude many workers who are 40-years-old or greater, *e.g.*, targeting workers who
4 are “ages 18 to 38,” “ages 22 to 45,” or “ages 21 to 55,” thereby preventing older workers from
5 receiving advertising and recruitment for job opportunities, upon information and belief.

6 12. This pattern or practice of discrimination denies job opportunities to individuals who
7 are searching for and interested in jobs, reduces the number of older workers who apply for jobs
8 with the offending employers and employment agencies, and depresses the number of older workers
9 who are hired by such employers and employment agencies, causing working families to lose out
10 on wages, benefits, and the dignity that comes with a good job. In addition, these practices make
11 older workers’ job searches take far longer than they should, causing economic harm and other
12 forms of distress to them and their families. For the positions advertised, these age-based
13 restrictions show that the selections for these positions are uniformly motivated by discriminatory
14 animus against older workers.

15 13. This practice is not just harmful to older workers—it is unlawful. By actively
16 excluding workers who are older than a certain age from receiving employment ads and by stating
17 in the ads that the employers or employment agencies want to reach younger workers, both
18 employers and employment agencies clearly state a preference for recruiting and hiring younger
19 workers over older workers; they discriminate against older workers in their advertising,
20 recruitment, and hiring process; and they limit, segregate, and classify job applicants based on their
21 age, all in violation of federal, state, and local laws that prohibit age discrimination in employment.

22 14. This practice is systemic in the American economy. Upon information and belief,
23 from employers in industries such as telecommunications, technology, entertainment, retail, health
24 care, energy, and real estate, to national and local staffing companies, employers and employment
25 agencies routinely and deliberately exclude older workers when it comes to advertising to and
26 recruiting job applicants.

1 15. While advocates for older workers and civil rights have long suspected that
2 employers screen out older workers from the employment pipeline, evidence from Facebook's ad
3 platform confirms that, approximately 50 years after the passage of the ADEA, age discrimination,
4 rather than equal opportunity, appears to be a common standard in employment advertising,
5 recruiting and hiring, upon information and belief.

6 16. Over the past five years, employment advertising, recruiting, and hiring has
7 undergone a seismic shift. Like so many other parts of our society, Facebook and other social
8 media platforms have become a dominant force in the national labor market. In fact, social media
9 has become a primary means for big and small employers to identify, recruit, and hire workers.

10 17. Like many technologies in the modern economy, Facebook has an unfathomable
11 capacity to make workers aware of economic opportunities, such as jobs. Through its paid ad
12 platform, Facebook could make it easy for workers to regularly receive employment opportunities
13 on an equal basis. For tens of millions of forgotten workers whose plants have shuttered, hospitals
14 have closed, and retail stores have been driven out of business by e-commerce, receiving ads for job
15 openings via Facebook could be a godsend—a ray of hope at the end of a long, dark tunnel in which
16 American workers have been discarded by national companies that place profit over people.

17 18. In the area of advertising economic opportunities, Facebook has not lived up to its
18 great potential to help workers. Upon information and belief, here, in search of greater profits,
19 Facebook has turned its powerful ad platform into a mechanism for age discrimination; and now
20 Plaintiffs have found that national employers have coordinated with Facebook to exclude an
21 enormous portion of the American labor force from receiving job ads, recruitment, and hiring
22 opportunities—from national employers like T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, Arhaus, Capital One,
23 Citadel, Defenders, Facebook, IKEA, Leidos, Sleep Number, and Weichert Realtors, to national
24 staffing and employment agencies.

25 19. The basic practice at issue in this case is simple. When an employer or an
26 employment agency creates, purchases, and sends a Facebook ad to make workers aware of job
27 opportunities and encourage them to apply for various jobs, Facebook requires the employers or
28

1 employment agencies to select the population of Facebook users who will be eligible to receive the
2 ad, including the age range of the users who will receive the ad. Following Facebook's
3 encouragement to narrowly focus ad campaigns on the "right people," including by targeting
4 younger people, upon information and belief, hundreds of major employers and employment
5 agencies routinely focus their Facebook employment ads on users who are under 40-years-old (and
6 sometimes on users who are under higher age thresholds). This prevents workers who are above
7 the selected age threshold from receiving employment ads and pursuing relevant job opportunities.

8 20. This case and the facts alleged should not come as a surprise. The public, Facebook,
9 and members of the Defendant Class have known that Facebook's ad platform enabled and
10 encouraged employers and employment agencies to exclude older workers from receiving job ads.
11 In November 2016, ProPublica revealed that Facebook's platform made it possible for African
12 Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans to be excluded from receiving ads for various economic
13 opportunities, such as housing or employment ads.¹ At that time, it was widely known that other
14 protected characteristics, such as age, could be used to exclude Facebook users from receiving
15 employment ads. Upon information and belief, since then, Facebook has not done anything to stop
16 employers from using its ad platform to engage in widespread and harmful acts of age
17 discrimination; and as a result, employers and employment agencies paid millions of dollars to
18 purchase Facebook ads that unlawfully excluded older workers from receiving job ads and other
19 recruitment information.

20 21. In addition, in the wake of federal court litigation that was filed in 2016 over
21 Facebook's ad platform being used to exclude people of color from receiving job advertisements
22 due to their race or national origin, all of the employers and employment agencies who are
23 Defendant Class Members in this case knew and/or should have known that it was or could be
24 unlawful to exclude older workers from receiving their job advertisements via Facebook.

25
26 ¹ Julia Angwin and Terry Parris Jr., *Facebook Lets Advertisers Exclude Users by Race: Facebook's*
27 *system allows advertisers to exclude black, Hispanic, and other "ethnic affinities" from seeing ads,*
28 ProPublica (Oct. 28, 2016), <https://www.propublica.org/article/facebook-lets-advertisers-exclude-users-by-race>.

1 Nevertheless, upon information and belief the Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile,
2 Amazon, and Cox continued to exclude older workers from receiving their job advertisements via
3 Facebook and making statements on Facebook that they wanted to reach workers within younger
4 age bands. And upon information and belief, the Defendant Class Members, T-Mobile, Amazon,
5 and Cox, did not attempt to offset the harm of targeting of younger workers with job advertisements
6 via Facebook by similarly targeting older workers with job advertisements via Facebook.

7 22. Facebook's involvement in this practice is not simply that of an intermediary that
8 operates a platform to develop, sell, and deliver ads to Facebook users. As this Complaint shows,
9 like other major employers and employment agencies, Facebook has used its own ad platform to
10 recruit job applicants *to work at Facebook*, and Facebook routinely used the same discriminatory
11 age filters to exclude older workers from seeing Facebook's own employment ads for a range of
12 positions at Facebook's operations throughout the nation, upon information and belief.

13 23. In response to the filing of this action, Facebook publicly affirmed that it believes
14 that age-restrictive job advertising is appropriate and that Facebook encourages employers to
15 engage in this practice. In fact, a Facebook Vice President told the *New York Times* that "age-based
16 targeting for employment purposes is an accepted industry practice and for good reason."² As such,
17 Facebook has encouraged, endorsed, aided and abetted, and executed discriminatory age-restricted
18 advertisements and recruiting on behalf of employers and other employment agencies, both in the
19 past and in the present. And while Facebook entered into a settlement agreement in July 2018 with
20 the Washington State Attorney General in which Facebook agreed to take certain steps to prevent
21 employers from excluding workers from receiving job advertisements based upon their race,
22 disability, veteran status, and/or sexual orientation, Facebook consciously decided not to stop
23 employers and employment agencies from expressly excluding older workers from receiving their
24 job advertisements via Facebook.

25
26
27 ² Julia Angwin, Noam Scheiber and Ariana Tobin, *Facebook Job Ads Raise Concerns About Age*
28 *Discrimination*, N.Y. Times (Dec. 20, 2017),
<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/20/business/facebook-job-ads.html>.

24. If age-restrictive job advertising has apparently become an “accepted industry practice” among American employers and employment agencies, that does not make it lawful under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act or similar state and local laws. In fact, both the AARP, the leading voice of older Americans, and the bipartisan leaders of the United States Senate Aging Committee have condemned age-restrictive job advertising.³

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

25. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), as the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs, and it is a class action in which members of the proposed Plaintiff Class are citizens of different states than at least one defendant. Plaintiffs Bradley and Callahan are citizens of Ohio, Plaintiff Anscombe is a citizen of Maryland, Plaintiff Hudson is a citizen of California, and Defendant T-Mobile US, Inc. is a citizen of Delaware and Washington State.

26. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ and the collective members’ ADEA claims pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1331. The court also has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, as the state law claims are so related to the federal law claims that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the U.S. Constitution.

27. This Court has personal jurisdiction over T-Mobile and Amazon because upon information and belief, T-Mobile and Amazon conduct substantial business throughout this District, employ thousands of workers in this District and California, they intentionally created and purchased discriminatory ads in this District via Facebook’s ad platform that is located in this District, they interacted with Facebook’s employees who are located in this District to create, purchase, and publish discriminatory ads, upon information and belief, and they intentionally sent such discriminatory ads from this District to Facebook users who are located in this District,

³ Jennifer Valentino-DeVries, AARP and Key Senators Urge Companies to End Age Bias in Recruiting on Facebook, ProPublica (Jan. 8, 2018), <https://www.propublica.org/article/aarp-and-key-senators-urge-companies-to-end-age-bias-in-recruiting-on-facebook>.

1 California, and throughout the United States, and those advertisements intentionally solicited
2 workers to apply for positions throughout the State of California, including in this District.

3 28. Upon information and belief, during the events that are challenged in this action,
4 Amazon employed tens of thousands of employees in California and intentionally sent Facebook
5 advertisements throughout the nation (including advertisements sent to persons located in and
6 outside of California, such as the District of Columbia, Ohio, and Maryland) that advertised
7 thousands to tens of thousands of jobs that are located in California, and T-Mobile and Amazon
8 excluded older workers from receiving those ads. Upon information and belief, during the events
9 that are challenged in this action, Amazon operated 23 Fulfillment and Sortation Centers in
10 California, 9 Prime Now Hubs in California, 2 Tech Hubs in California, 8 Campus Pick-Up
11 locations in California, and 4 Amazon Books stores in California. Indeed, Amazon has stated that it
12 has created more than 39,000 full-time jobs in California.⁴

13 29. Upon information and belief, during the events that are challenged in this action, T-
14 Mobile employed thousands of employees in California and intentionally sent Facebook
15 advertisements throughout the nation (including advertisements sent to persons located in and
16 outside of California, such as the District of Columbia, Ohio, and Maryland) that advertised
17 thousands of jobs that are located in California, and T-Mobile excluded older workers from
18 receiving those ads. Upon information and belief, during the events challenged in this action, T-
19 Mobile operated more than 700 locations in California.

20 30. Upon information and belief, Amazon and T-Mobile each sent at least hundreds of
21 thousands of age-restricted advertisements to Facebook users throughout the United States,
22 including users in California, advertising positions in California, the District of Columbia, Ohio,
23 and many other states. When Amazon and T-Mobile excluded older workers from receiving job
24 advertisements about positions in California, they caused harm to older workers throughout the
25 United States who were deterred from seeking positions in California, and Amazon and T-Mobile
26

27 ⁴ Amazon.com, *Amazon's Economic Impact Across the U.S.*, About Amazon,
28 <https://www.aboutamazon.com/investing-in-the-u-s> (last visited Aug. 20, 2018).

1 knew that older workers in and outside of California would be harmed by such discriminatory
2 advertising.

3 31. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Cox because upon information and belief,
4 it conducts substantial business in the state of California, employs thousands of workers in the state
5 of California, intentionally created and purchased discriminatory ads in this District via Facebook's
6 ad platform that is located in this District, interacted with Facebook's employees who are located in
7 this District to create, purchase, and publish discriminatory ads, and intentionally sent such
8 discriminatory ads from this District to Facebook users who are located in this District, California,
9 and throughout the United States, and those advertisements (including advertisements sent to
10 persons located in and outside of California, such as the District of Columbia, Ohio, and Maryland)
11 intentionally solicited workers to apply for positions in the State of California, and Cox excluded
12 older workers from receiving those ads. Upon information and belief, according to California
13 Employment Development Department labor market data, during the events challenged in this
14 action Cox operated approximately eighteen locations in California and employed over 1,000
15 workers at those locations.⁵

16 32. Upon information and belief, Cox sent at least thousands to tens of thousands of
17 advertisements to Facebook users throughout the United States advertising positions in California,
18 the District of Columbia, Ohio, and other states. Upon information and belief, during the events
19 that are challenged in this action, Cox employed over 1,000 employees in California and
20 intentionally sent Facebook ads throughout the nation that advertised at least dozens of jobs that are
21 located in California. When Cox excluded older workers from receiving job advertisements about
22 positions in California, it caused harm to older workers throughout the nation who were deterred
23 from seeking positions in California, and Cox knew that older workers in and outside of California
24 would be harmed by such discriminatory advertising.

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27 ⁵ See California Employment Development Department, *Labor Market Data Library*,
28 <https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/aspdotnet/databrowsing/empMain.aspx?menuChoice=emp>
(last visited Aug. 20, 2018).

33. This Court has personal jurisdiction over employers and employment agencies in the proposed Defendant Class, as upon information and belief, they created discriminatory ads in this District via Facebook's ad platform that is located in this District, they sent such discriminatory ads from this District to Facebook users who are located in this District and throughout the United States, and/or their advertisements solicited workers to apply for positions in the State of California and/or in this District.

34. Upon information and belief, all of the Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, employed Facebook as their agent and employment agency to create, develop, purchase, and send their job advertisements to Facebook users in order to solicit and recruit workers to apply for positions in and outside of California. Upon information and belief, the Defendant Class Members retained control and/or had the ability to control Facebook's conduct and activities with respect to the Defendant Class Members' advertising jobs, recruiting employees, and communicating information to Facebook users. Upon information and belief, in sending age-restricted job advertisements that excluded older workers from receiving such ads and in stating in the advertisements that Defendant Class Members wanted to reach Facebook users between specific ages, Facebook acted within the scope of its agency and responsibility as the agent and employment agency⁶ of the Defendant Class Members and the Defendant Class Members took such actions and made such statements jointly with Facebook. All of the Defendant Class Members, who are employers within the meaning of the ADEA and the California, District of Columbia, and Ohio laws set forth herein, are responsible for the acts of Facebook, their agent and employment agency, including acts related to advertising jobs, communicating information about jobs, recruiting employees, and hiring employees.

35. Upon information and belief, all of the Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox agreed to follow the same terms and conditions of the same contract

⁶ Facebook is an employment agency under the ADEA and equivalent state laws because in light of the acts alleged in this Complaint, Facebook regularly undertakes with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer, place employees, or procure opportunities for employees to work for an employer. 29 U.S.C. § 630(c); *see* Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(e); D.C. Code § 2-1401.02(11); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.01(5).

1 with Facebook, its agent, by agreeing to Facebook’s Statement of Rights and Responsibilities
2 and/or Terms of Service (“Facebook contract”).⁷ The Facebook contract requires its users,
3 including the Defendant Class Members who have advertised jobs on Facebook and the members of
4 the Plaintiff Class who have used Facebook, to resolve any disputes related to their use of Facebook
5 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California or a state court located in San
6 Mateo County, to “submit to the personal jurisdiction of such courts for the purpose of litigating all
7 such claims” related to their use of Facebook, and that any dispute over the use of Facebook will be
8 resolved under California law. In addition, the Facebook contract mandates that the advertisers not
9 engage in any conduct that is “discriminatory,” a requirement that all of the Defendant Class
10 Members have violated by virtue of the practices challenged in this action. By agreeing to the
11 Facebook contract under which all Defendant Class Members agreed to submit to the personal
12 jurisdiction of this Court and resolve all disputes in this Court related to their use of Facebook, all
13 Defendant Class Members consented to personal jurisdiction and venue in this Court and have
14 waived any argument that exercising personal jurisdiction over them with respect to their
15 discriminatory advertising on Facebook is improper, unlawful, or unconstitutional. By excluding
16 older workers from receiving job advertisements via the same Facebook ad platform, all of the
17 Defendant Class Members collectively altered, distorted, manipulated, and harmed national,
18 regional, and local labor markets and job opportunities for the Plaintiff Class Members, including
19 the labor market for workers in this District and California, and accordingly the Defendant Class
20 Members lengthened the time of older workers to obtain employment, including employees inside
21 and outside of California who have sought employment in California and this District.

22 36. Declaratory and injunctive relief is sought and authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and
23 2202.

24 37. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1), as upon information
25 and belief, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims occurred in
26 this District, where all Defendant Class Members created and purchased discriminatory ads via
27 _____

28 ⁷ Facebook, Terms of Service, <https://www.facebook.com/terms.php> (last visited Aug. 20, 2018).

Facebook's ad platform that is located in this District, and sent such discriminatory ads from this District to Facebook users who are located in this District and throughout the United States, including for positions within this District. Plaintiffs have exhausted their administrative remedies with respect to their federal ADEA claims and their California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA") claims. On May 10, 2018 (in the case of Bradley, Anscombe, and Callahan) and on August 15, 2018 (in the case of Hudson), they received right to sue letters from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regarding their ADEA charges against the Named Defendants, and on May 22, 2018 (in the case of Bradley, Anscombe, and Callahan) and on August 14, 2018 (in the case of Hudson) they received right to sue letters from the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing regarding their FEHA charges against the Named Defendants.

THE PARTIES

38. The Communications Workers of America is an international labor union representing over 700,000 workers in a broad range of industries, including telecommunications, cable, information technology, airline, manufacturing, print and broadcast news media, education, public service, and healthcare, among others. CWA's central purpose is protecting the rights of workers through collective bargaining and public advocacy. CWA's headquarters are located in Washington, DC. CWA also has offices, local unions, and members in California, and is accordingly a citizen of California. Its members work, live, and seek employment throughout the United States. CWA members reflect an impressive diversity of skills, interests, work experience, and talent, making them a rich pool of potential candidates for job opportunities. As a union, CWA educates its members about the value of social media for networking and advocacy. As a result, CWA members, including the over 160,000 who are over age 40, include hundreds of thousands of Facebook users. CWA has thousands of members who are members of the proposed Class, including Plaintiffs Bradley, Callahan, Anscombe, and Hudson.

39. Plaintiff Linda Bradley is a 45-year-old woman who lives in Franklin County, Ohio. Prior to the filing of the Original Complaint, she was laid off from her longstanding job at a call center in Franklin County, Ohio. Ms. Bradley is and has been a member of CWA during the period

1 in which she has been affected by the discrimination she challenges in this case. She regularly uses
2 Facebook, and has used Facebook to seek employment opportunities. In fact, on the one occasion
3 that Ms. Bradley received an employment ad via Facebook on her Facebook News Feed, she
4 contacted the employer to inquire about an open position. Ms. Bradley has decades of customer
5 service and sales experience in the telecommunications industry and the healthcare industry. She
6 has skills in a range of areas, including interpersonal communication skills and leadership skills.
7 Ms. Bradley graduated from high school and has attended undergraduate courses. Upon
8 information and belief, due to her skills and experience, Ms. Bradley would be qualified for a range
9 of positions at T-Mobile, including but not limited to Account Care Expert and Customer Service
10 Representative Trainer; Ms. Bradley would be qualified for a range of positions at Amazon,
11 including but not limited to Customer Service Associate and Seller Support Associate; Ms. Bradley
12 would be qualified for a range of positions at Cox, including but not limited to Call Center
13 Customer Service Representative, Call Center Sales Representative, and Call Center Customer
14 Retention Specialist; and Ms. Bradley would be qualified for a range of positions at the other
15 Defendant Class Members. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox used age-
16 restricted job advertisements published on Facebook's ad platform during the relevant period to
17 advertise, recruit, and hire for some or all of these positions, including for positions in California,
18 and Defendant Class Members used age-restricted job advertisements published on Facebook's ad
19 platform during the relevant period to advertise, recruit, and hire for similar positions, including for
20 positions in California. Ms. Bradley is willing to work not just in Ohio but beyond her local
21 geographic area.

22 40. Upon information and belief, Ms. Bradley has routinely been denied employment
23 advertisements and recruitment that similarly situated workers have received in Ohio and
24 throughout the nation, including employment ads and recruitment from T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox,
25 and the Defendant Class Members in this action. If Ms. Bradley had received such ads from each
26 of the Defendant Class Members, she would have clicked on those employment ads in order to
27 learn more about those opportunities and she would have pursued them. Because Ms. Bradley did
28

1 not receive such ads from the Defendant Class Members, she did not learn about specific job
2 opportunities at those employers or employment agencies and was thus deterred from applying for
3 such job opportunities. Upon information and belief, Ms. Bradley was qualified to perform one or
4 more job at each of the Defendant Class Members that was offered during the time period at issue
5 in this case. Upon information and belief, Ms. Bradley was denied the opportunity to receive job
6 advertisements from Amazon, T-Mobile, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members because of her
7 age, including the job advertisements of Amazon, T-Mobile, and Cox that advertised positions in
8 California.

9 41. Plaintiff Maurice Anscombe is a 57-year-old man who lives in Baltimore County,
10 Maryland. Mr. Anscombe is and has been a member of CWA during the period in which he has
11 been affected by the discrimination he challenges in this case. He is seeking employment, having
12 previously worked as a cable technician for almost two decades and, before that, in law
13 enforcement. He regularly uses Facebook, and has used Facebook to seek employment
14 opportunities. Mr. Anscombe has skills in a range of areas, including telecommunications
15 networks, computers, law enforcement, and corporate security. He has an associate degree in
16 Applied Science from Bronx Community College. Upon information and belief, due to his skills
17 and experience, Mr. Anscombe would be qualified for a range of positions at T-Mobile, including
18 but not limited to Associate Installation Technician and Installation Supervisor; Mr. Anscombe
19 would be qualified for a range of positions at Amazon, including but not limited to Cabling
20 Technician, Network Technician, Data Center Technician, and Loss Prevention Specialist; and Mr.
21 Anscombe would be qualified for a range of positions at Cox, including but not limited to Universal
22 Home Technician; and Mr. Anscombe would be qualified for a range of positions at the other
23 Defendant Class Members. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox used age-
24 restricted job advertisements published on Facebook's ad platform during the relevant period to
25 advertise, recruit, solicit, and hire for some or all of these positions, including for positions in
26 California, and Defendant Class Members used age-restricted job advertisements published on
27 Facebook's paid ad platform during the relevant period to advertise, recruit, solicit, and hire for
28

1 similar positions, including for positions in California. Mr. Anscombe is willing to work not just in
2 Maryland, but also beyond his local geographic area. For example, Mr. Anscombe has searched for
3 work in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the D.C. Metropolitan Area, and has been
4 interested in receiving and responding to job opportunities in these and other places.

5 42. Upon information and belief, Mr. Anscombe has routinely been denied employment
6 advertisements and recruitment that similarly situated workers have received in Maryland and
7 throughout the nation, including employment ads and recruitment from T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox,
8 and the Defendant Class Members in this action. If Mr. Anscombe had received such ads from
9 each of the Defendant Class Members, he would have clicked on those employment ads in order to
10 learn more about those opportunities and he would have pursued them. The only employment ad
11 that Mr. Anscombe recalls receiving on his Facebook News Feed was via a closed group in
12 Facebook for former law enforcement officials and was sent by a company recruiting former
13 military and law enforcement officials. Because Mr. Anscombe did not receive such ads from the
14 Defendant Class Members, he did not learn about specific job opportunities at those employers or
15 employment agencies and was thus deterred from applying for such job opportunities. Upon
16 information and belief, Mr. Anscombe was qualified to perform one or more job at each of the
17 Defendant Class Members that was offered during the time period at issue in this case. Upon
18 information and belief, Mr. Anscombe was denied the opportunity to receive job advertisements
19 from Amazon, T-Mobile, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members because of his age, including
20 advertisements of Amazon, T-Mobile, and Cox that advertised positions in California.

21 43. Plaintiff Lura Callahan is a 67-year-old woman who lives in Franklin County, Ohio.
22 Ms. Callahan is and has been a member of CWA during the period in which she has been affected
23 by the discrimination she challenges in this case. Prior to the filing of the Original Complaint, she
24 was recently laid off from her longstanding job at a call center in Franklin County, Ohio. She
25 regularly uses Facebook, and has used Facebook to seek employment opportunities. Ms. Callahan
26 has decades of customer service and sales experience in the telecommunications industry and has
27 retail sales experience. Ms. Callahan has skills in a range of areas, including interpersonal
28

1 communication skills, and she has graduated from high school. Upon information and belief, due to
2 her skills and experience, Ms. Callahan would be qualified for a range of positions at T-Mobile,
3 including but not limited to Account Care Expert and Customer Service Representative Trainer; Ms.
4 Callahan would be qualified for a range of positions at Amazon, including but not limited to
5 Customer Service Associate and Seller Support Associate; and Ms. Callahan would be qualified for
6 a range of positions at Cox, including but not limited to Call Center Customer Service
7 Representative, Call Center Sales Representative, and Call Center Customer Retention Specialist;
8 and Ms. Callahan would be qualified for a range of positions at the other Defendant Class Members.
9 Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox used age-restricted job advertisements
10 published on Facebook's ad platform during the relevant period to advertise, recruit, solicit, and hire
11 for some or all of these positions, including for positions in California, and Defendant Class
12 Members used age-restricted job advertisements published on Facebook's ad platform during the
13 relevant period to advertise, recruit, solicit, and hire for similar positions, including for positions in
14 California.

15 44. Upon information and belief, Ms. Callahan has routinely been denied employment
16 advertisements and recruitment that similarly situated workers have received in Ohio and
17 throughout the nation, including employment ads and recruitment from T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox,
18 and the Defendant Class Members in this action. If Ms. Callahan had received such ads from the
19 Defendant Class Members, she would have clicked on those employment ads in order to learn more
20 about those opportunities and would have pursued them. Because Ms. Callahan did not receive such
21 ads from the Defendant Class Members, she did not learn about specific job opportunities at those
22 employers or employment agencies and was thus deterred from applying for such job opportunities.
23 Upon information and belief, Ms. Callahan was qualified to perform one or more job at each of the
24 Defendant Class Members that was offered during the time period at issue in this case. Upon
25 information and belief, Ms. Callahan was denied the opportunity to receive job advertisements from
26 Amazon, T-Mobile, and Cox, and the Defendant Class Members because of her age, including
27 advertisements of Amazon, T-Mobile, and Cox that advertised positions in California.

45. Renia Hudson is a 58-year-old woman who lives in Sacramento County, California. Prior to the filing of the Original Complaint, she was recently laid off from her longstanding job at a call center in Oakland, California. Ms. Hudson is and has been a member of CWA during the period in which she has been affected by the discrimination she challenges in this case. She regularly uses Facebook and has used Facebook to seek employment opportunities. Ms. Hudson has decades of customer service and sales experience in the telecommunications industry, and she has human resources and accounting experience. She has skills in a range of areas, including interpersonal communication skills and accounting skills. She has graduated from high school, she has taken courses towards a bachelor's degree in Business Administration, and she intends to complete the degree. Upon information and belief, due to her skills and experience, Ms. Hudson would be qualified for a range of positions at T-Mobile, including but not limited to Account Care Expert and Customer Service Representative Trainer; Ms. Hudson would be qualified for a range of positions at Amazon, including but not limited to Customer Service Associate and Seller Support Associate; Ms. Hudson would be qualified for a range of positions at Cox, including but not limited to Call Center Customer Service Representative, Call Center Sales Representative, and Call Center Customer Retention Specialist; and Ms. Hudson would be qualified for a range of positions at other Defendant Class Members. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox used age-restricted job advertisements published on Facebook's ad platform during the relevant period to advertise, recruit, solicit, and hire for some or all of these positions, including for positions in California, and Defendant Class Members used age-restricted job advertisements published on Facebook's ad platform during the relevant period to advertise, recruit, solicit, and hire for similar positions, including for positions in California. Ms. Hudson is willing to work not just in California, but also beyond her local geographic area.

46. Upon information and belief, Ms. Hudson has routinely been denied employment advertisements and recruitment that similarly situated workers have received in California and throughout the nation, including employment ads and recruitment from T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members in this action. If Ms. Hudson had received such ads from each of

the Defendant Class Members, she would have clicked on those employment ads in order to learn more about those opportunities and she would have pursued them. Because Ms. Hudson did not receive such ads from the Defendant Class Members, she did not learn about specific job opportunities at those employers or employment agencies and was thus deterred from applying for such job opportunities. Upon information and belief, Ms. Hudson was qualified to perform one or more job at each of the Defendant Class Members that was offered during the time period at issue in this case. Upon information and belief, Ms. Hudson was denied the opportunity to receive job advertisements from Amazon, T-Mobile, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members because of her age, including advertisements of Amazon, T-Mobile, and Cox that advertised positions in California.

47. T-Mobile US, Inc. is one of the largest wireless companies in the United States. According to T-Mobile's 2016 Annual 10-K report, "T-Mobile provides wireless communications services, including voice, messaging and data, to more than 71 million customers in the postpaid, prepaid and wholesale markets."⁸ In 2016, T-Mobile earned \$37.2 billion in revenues, and employed approximately 50,000 full-time and part-time employees as of December 16, 2016. *Id.* The company calls itself the "Un-carrier" that is "Un-satisfied with the status quo" and "Un-afraid to innovate." *Id.* T-Mobile operates various brands of its wireless communications services, including T-Mobile and MetroPCS, through its owned and operated stores, third party distributors, and websites. *Id.* T-Mobile nationally advertises employment opportunities at its stores and other operations that are located throughout the nation, both for the T-Mobile and MetroPCS brands. At the time of this Complaint, T-Mobile is advertising jobs in 42 states and the District of Columbia. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile has regularly used Facebook's ad platform to send employment advertisements to prospective applicants for a range of positions in its T-Mobile and MetroPCS divisions, including jobs in its retail stores and beyond; and in doing so, T-Mobile has

⁸ T-Mobile US, Inc. Form 10-K for Calendar Year 2016, Submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1283699/000128369917000010/tmus12312016form10-k.htm>.

1 restricted the age range of the population that T-Mobile intended to receive its employment ads to
2 focus on younger workers and exclude older workers.

3 48. Amazon.com, Inc., one of the largest online retailers in the world, is a Delaware
4 corporation with its headquarters in Seattle, Washington. Amazon sells hundreds of millions of
5 products to American consumers, and employed 341,400 full-time and part-time employees as of
6 December 31, 2016.⁹ In 2016, Amazon had \$135.9 billion in revenues. *Id.* Amazon nationally
7 advertises employment opportunities at its locations throughout the United States. Upon
8 information and belief, Amazon has regularly used Facebook's ad platform to send employment
9 advertisements to prospective applicants for a range of positions at Amazon throughout the United
10 States; and in doing so Amazon has restricted the age range of the population that Amazon intended
11 to receive its employment ads to focus on younger workers and exclude older workers.

12 49. Cox Communications, Inc. is a broadband communications and entertainment
13 company that provides digital video, telephone, internet, and home security and automation services
14 through its nationwide network. Cox Communications, Inc. is the third largest cable company in
15 the United States.¹⁰ Cox Media Group, LLC is an integrated broadcasting, publishing, direct
16 marketing and digital media company. It owns and operates 14 television stations, more than 60
17 radio stations, six newspapers, and over 100 digital services.¹¹ Cox Communications, Inc. and Cox
18 Media Group, LLC are both subsidiaries of Cox Enterprises, Inc., a privately held media company
19 that had more than \$20 billion revenues and 60,000 employees in 2016. ¹² Upon information and
20 belief, Cox Communications, Inc. and Cox Media Group, LLC have regularly used Facebook's ad
21

22 ⁹ Amazon.com, Inc. Form 10-K for Calendar Year 2016, Submitted to the U.S. Securities and
23 Exchange Commission, <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1018724/000101872417000011/amzn-20161231x10k.htm>.

24 ¹⁰ Cox Communications, Year in Review, [http://www.coxenterprises.com/about-cox/annual-](http://www.coxenterprises.com/about-cox/annual-review/cox-communications.aspx#.WjiEmWyosx5)
25 [review/cox-communications.aspx#.WjiEmWyosx5](http://www.coxenterprises.com/about-cox/annual-review/cox-communications.aspx#.WjiEmWyosx5).

26 ¹¹ Cox Media Group, Year in Review, [http://www.coxenterprises.com/about-cox/annual-](http://www.coxenterprises.com/about-cox/annual-review/cox-media-group.aspx#.WjkjH2yosl0)
27 [review/cox-media-group.aspx#.WjkjH2yosl0](http://www.coxenterprises.com/about-cox/annual-review/cox-media-group.aspx#.WjkjH2yosl0).

28 ¹² Cox Enterprises, About Cox, <http://www.coxenterprises.com/about-cox.aspx#.WjkkTGyosl1>.

platform to send employment advertisements to prospective applicants for a range of positions at each respective company throughout the United States, and in doing so have restricted the age range of the population that they intended to receive their employment ads to focus on younger workers and exclude older workers. Upon information and belief, Cox Communications, Inc. and Cox Media Group, LLC share marketing and recruitment personnel and resources to create and send employment advertisements via Facebook.

50. The Defendant Class Members other than T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, to the extent they are unnamed, are identified for the purposes of this Complaint as Does 1 through 1,000, and will be identified by name through third-party discovery requests served on Facebook.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Facebook's paid advertising platform has become a critical venue and mechanism for employers and employment agencies to recruit workers

51. Facebook is the most popular social media platform in the world. According to Facebook's 2016 Annual Report, Facebook had 1.23 billion daily active users on average for December 2016, and 1.86 billion monthly active users as of December 31, 2016.¹³

52. According to the same report, "Facebook enables people to connect, share, discover, and communicate with each other on mobile devices and personal computers. There are a number of different ways to engage with people on Facebook, the most important of which is News Feed which displays an algorithmically-ranked series of stories and advertisements individualized for each person." *Id.*

53. The News Feed is the page on Facebook where users see their friends' posts, as well as "Sponsored Ads" that advertisers pay Facebook to post on users' News Feeds. Upon information and belief, about one out of every four or five posts that Facebook users see on their News Feeds are so-called "Sponsored Ads." Facebook earns billions of dollars a year by placing "Sponsored Ads" on Facebook users' News Feeds on behalf of advertisers, including employers and

¹³ Facebook Inc. Form 10K for Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2016, Submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1326801/000132680117000007/fb-12312016x10k.htm>

1 employment agencies. In fact, in 2016 Facebook earned approximately \$27.6 billion and
2 “generate[d] substantially all of [its] revenue from selling advertising placements to marketers.” *Id.*

3 54. From its inception, Facebook has been a powerful tool for advertisers because it
4 allows advertisers to target very specific populations with their ads. Recently, the power to “micro-
5 target” various populations has grown exponentially, as Facebook collects an unfathomable amount
6 of information about ordinary Americans who use Facebook by monitoring what people post, what
7 they read, how long they view posts, and who and what they interact with on their phones, tablets,
8 and computers. Facebook gives its advertisers the power to use that information to determine
9 which Facebook users will be included or excluded in the population that will receive their ads.

10 55. In explaining how it earns nearly all of its revenues, Facebook states that its “ads let
11 marketers reach people based on a variety of factors including age, gender, location, interests, and
12 behaviors.” *Id.* For example, in the context of employment recruiting, Facebook identifies which
13 Facebook users are looking for a new job or are interested in employment, and advertisers can then
14 send ads to those individuals who are looking for work so that advertisers minimize the cost of
15 reaching people who are interested in new jobs and maximize the number of people who respond to
16 employment ads (*i.e.*, the higher the percentage of users who click on the ad, the better for the
17 advertiser and Facebook). In September 2017, Facebook’s Chief Operating Officer Sheryl
18 Sandberg explained that “[t]argeted advertising is how Facebook has helped millions of businesses
19 grow, find customers *and hire people*. Our systems match organizations with [Facebook users]
20 who may be interested in their products or services.”¹⁴

21 56. In recent years, Facebook has emerged as one of the largest venues for employers to
22 seek applicants for employment and for workers to find job opportunities. A 2015 survey reported
23 that 92 percent of employment recruiters used social media to recruit applicants for employment.¹⁵

24 ¹⁴ Facebook Post of Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg (Sept. 20, 2017) (emphasis added),
25 <https://www.facebook.com/sheryl/posts/10159255449515177>.

26 ¹⁵ AdWeek, Survey: 92% of Recruiters Use Social Media to Find High-Quality Candidates (Sept.
27 22, 2015), <http://www.adweek.com/socialtimes/survey-96-of-recruiters-use-social-media-to-find-high-quality-candidates/627040>.

1 57. In addition, a 2016 study by the Society for Human Resource Management found
2 that 66 percent of employers who recruit via social media employ Facebook to recruit applicants for
3 employment.¹⁶ The ability to recruit passive job candidates is the top reason that employers use
4 social media to recruit applicants for employment. And some employers even use social media as
5 their primary source of recruiting. *Id.* at 7, 11.

6 58. Employers not only sponsor ads on Facebook users' News Feeds to seek applicants
7 for specific employment opportunities, but they also use Facebook as a main source of showcasing
8 their brands to potential applicants. Enhancing a company's brand increases the likelihood that a
9 person will apply for employment opportunities with that company in the future.

10 59. The vast majority of large employers and employment agencies have "Careers" or
11 "Jobs" pages on Facebook—such as "T-Mobile Careers"—where the employers or employment
12 agencies post information about specific job opportunities and highlight the positive qualities of the
13 company's career opportunities.

14 60. When employers and employment agencies send employment ads to Facebook users,
15 they ordinarily link the ad to or direct the Facebook user to their "Careers" Facebook pages, so that
16 when the Facebook user clicks on the ad, the user will be sent to the company's Careers page or a
17 specific portion of the Careers page. By doing so, the employer draws the attention of the
18 prospective applicant to job opportunities for which she or he should apply and highlights the brand
19 of the employer.

20 61. Before the internet and social media, the same sort of advertising and recruitment
21 happened offline, when employers would send direct mail to prospective applicants, hand out
22 flyers, or place newspaper ads that directed prospective applicants to call a phone number to speak
23 with the company's recruiters or attend a job fair. The only difference between the employment
24 advertising on Facebook and what employers and employment agencies did before the advent of the
25 internet is the medium—Facebook and online social media—but nothing in the law changes or

26 ¹⁶ SHRM Survey Findings: Using Social Media for Talent Acquisition—Recruitment and
27 Screening (Jan. 7, 2016), at 9, [https://www.shrm.org/hr-today/trends-and-forecasting/research-and-](https://www.shrm.org/hr-today/trends-and-forecasting/research-and-surveys/Documents/SHRM-Social-Media-Recruiting-Screening-2015.pdf)
28 [surveys/Documents/SHRM-Social-Media-Recruiting-Screening-2015.pdf](https://www.shrm.org/hr-today/trends-and-forecasting/research-and-surveys/Documents/SHRM-Social-Media-Recruiting-Screening-2015.pdf).

1 diminishes the obligations of employers or employment agencies to advertise to, recruit, and hire
2 workers in a non-discriminatory manner.

3 **B. Facebook has eliminated the middlemen in employment recruiting,**
4 **collecting information on the age of its users and giving employers**
5 **and employment agencies the data and tools to exclude older workers**

6 62. Before the development of the modern internet, if an employer wanted to recruit
7 workers, it would likely hire an employment agency or marketing firm to analyze the relevant labor
8 market; determine the content of ads to send to prospective applicants; decide the audience to be
9 targeted by the ads; identify publications in which to place the ads; and contact and negotiate with
10 newspapers, magazines, television stations, and radio stations to place and pay for the ads.

11 63. The employment agency or marketing firm would help the employer to determine
12 how placing ads in different types of publications or media, or delivering mail or flyers to the
13 homes of residents in certain areas, would allow the employer to reach a certain population of
14 individuals who would respond to the ads by contacting the employer and applying for
15 employment. In some cases, employment agencies or marketing firms would—in contravention of
16 federal, state, and local civil rights laws—offer tools for employers to exclude members of various
17 protected classes (including older workers) from receiving such employment advertising and
18 recruiting, and the employment agency or marketing firm would execute such discriminatory
19 targeting strategies on behalf of those employers.

20 64. Upon information and belief, currently when employers want to recruit applicants
21 for employment, Facebook performs nearly all of the necessary functions of an employment agency
22 and marketing firm: Facebook helps the employer to create the ad; collects, develops and provides
23 databases of information on Facebook users to employers so that such employers can know which
24 individuals are looking for employment, know various types of information about those applicants,
25 such as their age and gender, and exclude certain groups of people from their ad campaigns;
26 coordinates with the employer to develop the recruitment, marketing and/or advertising strategy to
27 determine which people will and will not receive the ads; delivers the ads to prospective applicants;
28 collects payments for these services from the employer; informs the employer of the performance of

1 the ad campaign with numerous data analytics; and retains copies of the ads and data related to
2 them.

3 65. In addition, on Facebook's ad platform, Facebook directs users who receive
4 employment ads directly to the employer or employment agency's Careers web site or other web
5 site that is embedded in Facebook's system so that the user can learn more about the company's job
6 opportunities and apply for available positions. This is no different than 20 years ago when an
7 employment agency or recruiter would send an ad to a worker or speak with a worker, and then
8 assist the worker to contact the employer to apply for an open position. These acts involve
9 procuring job opportunities for employees and procuring employees for employers or employment
10 agencies.

11 66. For employers and employment agencies that want to exclude older workers,
12 Facebook's ad platform is a blessing. Twenty years ago, an employer would have had to go to great
13 lengths—at a great cost—to determine the age of all potential applicants so that the employer could
14 exclude older workers from its advertising and recruitment. But today Facebook does exactly that
15 before a single ad has been purchased or sent, upon information and belief. As described below,
16 Facebook's ad platform identifies the ages of Facebook users and, in turn, encourages and permits
17 employers to exclude older workers from their employment advertising and recruitment campaigns
18 based on their age.

19 67. In short, Facebook is an active player in the labor market in which employers and
20 employment agencies search for workers and advertise employment opportunities. Facebook's
21 services, ad platform, and tools are a central feature of employers' and employment agencies'
22 ability to selectively market, recruit, advertise, and brand employment opportunities in a
23 discriminatory manner that excludes older workers.

24 68. Though Facebook makes it possible to limit which Facebook users will see an ad
25 based on age of the user (including employment ads), federal, state, and local law prohibit age
26 discrimination in advertising and recruiting for job opportunities. Rather than promoting non-
27 discrimination in employment, Facebook's services, ad platform, and tools, used by employers and
28

employment agencies, have perpetuated age discrimination in employment nationwide, and have greatly diminished the employment opportunities of older Americans, upon information and belief.

C. Facebook tells employers which workers are looking for a job and requires employers to select the age of the people who will receive paid employment ads and recruiting so that employers and employment agencies can exclude older workers from receiving their job advertisements

69. Any employer, employment agency, corporation, or human being who has a Facebook page can create and purchase a paid ad that will be sent to other Facebook users within minutes of Facebook receiving payment for the ad (in dollars, rubles, or other currencies).

70. The simplest way to create a Facebook ad takes only a few minutes, and involves several basic steps:

- (1) the advertiser selects the population of Facebook users who will receive the ad;
- (2) the advertiser creates the image and text of the ad, and directs where the ad will link to when it is clicked on by a Facebook user; and
- (3) the advertiser purchases the ad, paying Facebook money to show a certain number of impressions of the ad to Facebook users in the selected population. If the selected population is greater than the number of impressions purchased by the advertiser, then only a portion of the selected population will see the ad, but every person who is not in the selected population will not receive the ad.

71. The focus of this case is the first step of the process in which the advertiser selects the population of Facebook users who will be eligible to receive the ad.

72. Upon information and belief, for each ad that an advertiser purchases on Facebook and that Facebook, in turn, sends to Facebook users, there are three mandatory filters that the advertiser is required to select in setting the population who will be eligible to receive the ad: (1) location; (2) age; and (3) gender. The advertiser must either keep the default setting (the entire United States, 18 to 65+, and male and female), or narrow the scope of the population (for example, male users who live in California and are ages 18 to 40).

73. First, Facebook requires the advertiser to select the location of the Facebook users who will receive the ad. The default setting is the entire United States, but upon information and

1 belief, Facebook strongly encourages advertisers to narrow the geographic scope of their ads to
2 make them more effective.

3 74. Second, Facebook requires the advertiser to select the age of the Facebook users who
4 will receive the ad. Upon information and belief, Facebook knows the age of its users because
5 Facebook requires users to identify their birthdates in their individual Facebook profiles when they
6 join Facebook.¹⁷ The default age setting for ads is 18 to 65+, which means that anyone who is 18-
7 years-old or older would receive the ad. But Facebook strongly encourages advertisers to narrow
8 the age range of the individuals who will receive their ads to make them more effective, upon
9 information and belief. Because the default age setting is 18 to 65+, any employer or employment
10 agency that selects a narrower and younger age range (such as ages 18 to 40) is consciously and
11 purposefully choosing to target younger prospective applicants and thereby excluding older
12 applicants who will not receive the ad.

13 75. Upon information and belief, Facebook does not stop an employer or employment
14 agency from selecting a younger age range (such as ages 18 to 40) that discriminates against older
15 workers in setting the population that will receive an employment ad via Facebook. And as
16 described below, upon information and belief, hundreds of major employers and employment
17 agencies have used these age range filters to exclude older workers from ever receiving their job
18 ads. Upon information and belief, Facebook knows that this happens on a regular basis, because
19 Facebook places the ads and Facebook engages in the same type of exclusion of older prospective
20 applicants in its own employment advertising for jobs at Facebook.

21 76. Finally, Facebook requires the advertiser to select the gender of the Facebook users
22 who will receive the ad. The default setting is both male and female, but advertisers, including
23 T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and members of the Defendant Class, retain the ability to narrow the
24 gender of the individuals who will receive their ads.

25
26 ¹⁷ Facebook Business, About ad targeting, [https://www.facebook.com/business/help/7173682](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/717368264947302?helpref=faq_content)
27 64947302?helpref=faq_content (“Age” can be used to “Target ads to people within an age range”
28 and “Facebook’s age data is from self-reported data meaning that as people sign up to use our
services they let us know how old they are.”).

D. On Facebook, employers and employment agencies can send ads solely to “Young and Hip” people and “Millennials,” and Facebook helps employers to identify workers who are demographically similar to their current workers

77. Facebook provides advertisers additional ways to target their employment ads to younger workers, thus excluding older workers from receiving job ads and recruitment. In fact, upon information and belief, Facebook itself uses one of these features (the “Lookalike Audience”) when it recruits workers for jobs at Facebook.

78. In addition to the three mandatory categories that advertisers must select to create a Facebook ad (location, age, and gender), Facebook’s Detailed Targeting feature allows advertisers to search for and use thousands of additional categories into which Facebook places its users in order to further limit the population of Facebook users who will receive ads.

79. Facebook divides these additional categories into what it calls Demographics, Interests, and Behaviors. For example, at the time this Complaint was filed, Facebook identified more than 16 million American Facebook users as having an “Interest” in “Job Hunting.” In addition, in the “Demographics” category, Facebook has sub-categories of “Work-Industries” that Facebook users fall into, such as “Sales,” “Education and Libraries,” “Health Care and Medical Services,” “Legal Services,” “Transportation and Moving,” “Food and Restaurants,” “Production,” and “Construction and Extraction.” Facebook identifies “Job Title” categories, such as Facebook users who list their job title as “Factory Worker,” “Maintenance Worker,” or “Warehouse Worker.” By putting tens of millions of American Facebook users into these categories, Facebook makes it easier for employers and employment agencies to identify prospective applicants who might be interested in the employment opportunities they are advertising on Facebook and looking to fill.

80. Many of these additional categories are unrelated to employment or jobs. For example, one can target an ad to innocuous subjects like the millions of American Facebook users who are interested in the San Francisco Giants or golden retrievers, but one can also target ads to darker subjects like the millions of American Facebook users who are interested in the Confederate States of America.¹⁸

¹⁸ Noam Scheiber, *Facebook’s Ad-Targeting Problem, Captured in a Literal Shade of Gray*, N.Y. Times (Sept. 28, 2017), <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/28/technology/facebook-ads.html>.

81. Facebook’s additional categories also include groups of Facebook users that are directly related to or highly correlated with age. For example, Facebook provides advertisers the ability to send employment ads to individuals who fall into the following categories related to a younger age group or categories that ordinarily would be a proxy for younger workers:

- Young & hip – a group of millions of people “whose activities strongly suggest they are young and hip” (according to Facebook); and
- Millennials – a group of millions of people “who have expressed an interest in or like pages related to Millennials” (according to Facebook).

82. Upon information and belief, like the age range category that all advertisers must select to send an ad, Facebook has done nothing to stop employers or employment agencies from targeting their employment ads and recruiting solely to Facebook users who fall into these “Additional Categories” that primarily include people under the age of 40.

83. Furthermore, in the context of employment advertising and recruiting, Facebook offers a feature that is legally indistinguishable from word-of-mouth hiring, which has long been considered a discriminatory and unlawful employment practice.

84. Through Facebook’s “Lookalike Audiences” feature, employers and employment agencies provide a list of their existing workers to Facebook, and Facebook then creates a list of Facebook users who are demographically similar to those existing workers. Then, the employer or employment agency uses the new “Lookalike Audience” list created by Facebook as the population to receive its employment ads. As Facebook explains, “[a] Lookalike Audience is a way to reach new people who are likely to be interested in your business because they’re similar to your best existing customers.”¹⁹ Facebook uses “traits” such as “location, age, gender and interests” to determine which Facebook users are similar to an advertiser’s existing customers or workers.²⁰ Facebook, not the advertiser, determines which prospective applicants are similar to the advertiser’s

¹⁹ Facebook Business, About Lookalike Audiences, <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/164749007013531>.

²⁰ Facebook Business, Targeting tips to reach the right people, <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/facebook-ads-targeting-tips>.

existing customers or workers and will thus be targeted to receive an ad in a Lookalike Audience. After the advertiser uploads its list of existing customers, Facebook will “hash [its] data, upload it and create [the] audience” that will be used for the Lookalike Audience ad.²¹

85. Upon information and belief, using Facebook’s Lookalike Audience feature in the context of employment advertising involves disparate treatment, because it determines which workers receive job advertising, recruitment, and hiring based in part on their age, thereby excluding them from the population that will receive the employment advertisement because of their age.

86. Many members of the Defendant Class, as defined below, use the lookalike feature to determine which individuals will receive their job ads and notices. Facebook routinely uses lookalike audiences to determine which individuals will receive its job ads and notices, which results in disparate treatment discrimination against older workers.

E. Facebook directs advertisers, including employers and employment agencies, to use age to narrow the target audience of their advertisements, and Facebook has not stopped employers from excluding older workers from employment advertising

87. Facebook is clear about how its ad platform is supposed to work for companies that use it to advertise. Facebook directs and encourages its advertisers (including employers and employment agencies) to use Facebook’s ad platform to target their ads (including employment ads) to a narrow audience, including targeting audiences based on age.

88. On the main Facebook Business page in which Facebook instructs advertisers on how to “[c]hoose your audience,” Facebook emphasizes how its services can be used to identify or target people who fall into various demographics groups.²² The page states that “[w]ith our powerful audience selection tools, you can target people who are right for your business. Using what you know about your customers—like demographics, interests and behaviors—you can connect with people similar to them.” *Id.* Facebook describes how “[t]here are three options for

²¹ Facebook Business, Create a Custom Audience from a customer file <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/170456843145568>.

²² Facebook Business, Choose your audience, <https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting>.

1 choosing your audience on Facebook.” *Id.* The first is the “Core Audiences” option described
 2 above, where the advertiser can “[s]elect your audience manually *based on characteristics, like age*
 3 *and location.*” *Id.* (emphasis added). Another option is “Lookalike Audiences” that “[u]se your
 4 customer information to find people similar to them on Facebook” (including age, as noted above).
 5 *Id.*

6 89. Facebook’s main page on ad targeting goes on to describe how its “Core Audiences
 7 targeting options . . . allow you to reach people based on their demographics, location, interests and
 8 behaviors.” *Id.* Immediately below, Facebook describes the “Demographics” category in which
 9 advertisers “[c]hoose people based on traits like *age*, gender, relationship status, education,
 10 workplace, job titles and more.” *Id.* (emphasis added). In other words, *age is the first category* that
 11 Facebook says should be used to target “the people you want to reach” in an ad campaign.

12 90. In a tutorial on how to target Facebook ads to “[c]hoose the right audience,”
 13 Facebook encourages advertisers to “refine your ad’s target audience based on content people have
 14 shared about themselves in their Facebook profiles, such as age, gender, relationship status,
 15 education and type of work they do.”²³ In the screenshot next to this text, a box shows an ad
 16 targeting selection to send the ad to people who are between ages 18 to 34. *Id.* At the bottom of the
 17 page, Facebook describes how a “narrow” reach of an ad campaign “could help you hone in on
 18 specific customers who matter most to your business,” and again shows an ad targeting selection
 19 that will send the ad to people who are between ages 18 to 34. *Id.*

20 91. While Facebook has a FAQ page about why advertisers “can’t target certain age
 21 groups with ads,” that FAQ answer describes how advertisers should limit their age range if they
 22 are “promoting products with age restrictions in different locations,” but fails to warn advertisers
 23 that they should not narrow the age range when sending employment-related ads because it would
 24 violate federal, state, and local civil rights laws.²⁴ To the contrary, Facebook’s Help Desk has
 25

26 ²³ Facebook Business, Choose the Right Audience [https://www.facebook.com/business/a/targeting-](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/targeting-audiences-advanced)
 27 [audiences-advanced](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/targeting-audiences-advanced)

28 ²⁴ Facebook Business, I can’t target certain age groups with ads, <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/103928676365132>.

1 advised users that “[u]sing this age targeting will *prevent* your ads from being delivered to people
2 outside of your age range[.]”²⁵

3 92. Furthermore, to encourage its advertisers, including employers and employment
4 agencies, to exclude Facebook users from receiving advertisements, Facebook provides detailed
5 analytical ad performance data to advertisers on how their ad campaigns are performing, including
6 on how the ad is performing among Facebook users within certain age ranges. By providing this
7 data on an ongoing basis, Facebook encourages advertisers to limit the age range of their
8 advertisements so that their advertisements will focus on the highest performing age ranges, even if
9 that means completely excluding users who are outside the highest performing age ranges from
10 receiving the ads.

11 93. Over the past year, Facebook’s advertising platform has come under public and legal
12 scrutiny for discriminating in employment advertising, including a pending class action lawsuit that
13 challenges Facebook’s practice of tagging each Facebook user with a racial identity or perceived
14 racial identity (determined by Facebook, not by its users) and allowing employers to exclude people
15 of color from receiving employment ads. *See* First Amended Complaint, ECF No. 28, *Onuoha v.*
16 *Facebook, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-06440-EJD (N.D. Cal.).

17 94. Since November 2016, when ProPublica first revealed that Facebook allowed
18 advertisers to exclude people of color from receiving housing, employment, and credit ads,
19 Facebook did *nothing* to block or disable employment ads in which employers and employment
20 agencies have excluded older workers. Upon information and belief, Facebook has been aware
21 over the past year that employers and employment agencies were using Facebook’s ad platform to
22 exclude older workers from receiving ads, and that such conduct constitutes unlawful employment
23 discrimination under federal, state, and local laws.

24 95. Furthermore, upon information and belief, in addition to encouraging and allowing
25 employers and employment agencies to restrict which Facebook users will receive job ads based on
26

27 ²⁵ Facebook Business, I want to impose age restrictions on my ads on instagram, <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/community/question/?id=10154466593016819>.
28

1 their age, Facebook itself decides within a population selected by an employer or employment
2 agency to receive a job advertisement which Facebook users will actually receive the
3 advertisement, and in making this decision about which users will receive the job ads Facebook
4 considers the age of its users; and often, this means that a disproportionate number of job ads are
5 sent to younger workers instead of older workers. Upon information and belief, when Facebook's
6 own algorithm disproportionately directs ads to younger workers at the exclusion of older workers
7 because of the age of the older workers, Facebook and the advertisers who are using Facebook as an
8 agent and employment agency to send their job advertisements and recruit employees are engaging
9 in disparate treatment and intentional discrimination. This phenomenon compounds and
10 exacerbates the age discrimination that employers and employment agencies engage in when they
11 manually select a younger population to send their job ads via Facebook's ad platform. When the
12 Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, have selected a ceiling on the
13 age of people who will receive their job advertisements, older workers are automatically excluded
14 from receiving the advertisement, they have no chance of receiving such ads, and the sole reason
15 why older workers—including Plaintiffs Bradley, Anscombe, Callahan, and Hudson—have been
16 completely excluded from receiving the job advertisements at issue is the Defendant Class
17 Members' intentional decisions to prevent older workers from receiving their job advertisements.
18 Even older workers who have not been automatically excluded from seeing the advertisements
19 because their age does not exceed the ceiling selected by the employer or employment agency will
20 be less likely to receive the advertisements due to Facebook's algorithm employed by the
21 Defendant Class Members.

22 96. When Facebook applies its own algorithm to determine which users will actually
23 receive job advertisements via its ad platform, apart from the decisions of the advertisers of which
24 population to target, Facebook creates or develops information that determines which users will
25 receive ads and learn about job opportunities. However, because advertisers, including the
26 Defendant Class Members, use Facebook as their agent and employment agency to create, develop,
27 and send job advertisements and recruit employees, the advertisers are fully responsible for jointly
28

1 deploying a discriminatory recruitment tool and for the actions of their agent, Facebook, in sending
2 the discrimination ads.

3 **F. In job advertisements, employers, employment agencies, and Facebook state that the**
4 **advertiser wants to reach workers within younger age ranges, communicating that the**
5 **advertiser has a preference to target, receive applications from, interview, and hire**
6 **younger workers over older workers, and employers and employment agencies exclude**
7 **older workers from receiving their job advertisements**

8 97. When Facebook places an ad on a person's Facebook page on behalf of an employer
9 or employment agency, Facebook and the employer or employment agency who purchased the ad
10 give the Facebook user an opportunity to see why he or she has been selected to see that particular
11 ad and they inform the user why the employer or employment agency selected that user and other
12 users to receive the advertisement.

13 98. Under the so-called "Why am I seeing this" function, Facebook and the advertiser
14 tell the users, for example, that they are seeing the ad because "T-Mobile wants to reach **people**
15 **ages 18 to 38 who live or were recently in the United States.**" *Supra* ¶ 2 (emphasis in original).
16 In another example, when Facebook sent an ad to recruit workers *to work in Facebook's human*
17 *resources department*, the ad stated that "Facebook Careers wants to reach **people who may be**
18 **similar to their customers**" and that "Facebook careers wants to reach **people ages 21 to 55 who**
19 **live or were recently in the Unites States.**" *Supra* ¶ 3 (emphasis in original).

20 99. In the T-Mobile example, the ad is communicating that T-Mobile is interested in
21 recruiting and hiring workers who are ages 18 to 38 throughout the United States, and thus T-
22 Mobile is less interested in or not interested in recruiting or hiring workers who are older than 38-
23 years-old. Likewise, with respect to Facebook's ad to recruit applicants for positions at Facebook,
24 the ad is communicating that Facebook is interested in recruiting and hiring workers who are ages
25 21 to 55 throughout the United States, and thus Facebook is less interested in or not interested in
26 recruiting or hiring workers who are older than 55-years-old. In both instances, the ads also inform
27 the public that the employer or employment agency sending the ad has a preference for younger
28 workers over older workers or does not want to recruit or hire people older than the relevant age
ceiling. These ads are calculated and intended to encourage younger workers to apply for the

1 relevant employment opportunities. These ads are calculated and intended to discourage older
2 workers from applying for the relevant employment opportunities. In fact, research shows that
3 people who click on the “Why am I seeing this” portion of paid advertisements are more likely to
4 engage with an advertisement when they are told that they are seeing the ad because of information
5 that they have provided to Facebook, such as a person’s age. Moreover, these ads have the same
6 effect of encouraging younger workers and discouraging older workers from pursuing these
7 employment opportunities. Furthermore, any and all selections for the positions advertised are
8 tainted by discriminatory age animus.

9 **G. Hundreds of major employers and employment agencies have excluded millions of**
10 **older workers from receiving job ads when sending employment ads on Facebook**

11 100. Upon information and belief, a significant portion of large employers and
12 employment agencies in America—including the Defendant Class Members—have routinely used
13 Facebook’s ad platform to exclude older workers from receiving employment ads, primarily by
14 selecting an age range for the ad population that excludes older workers, and many of these
15 companies use Facebook’s Lookalike Audiences feature to send employment ads to workers who
16 are demographically similar to their younger workforces.

17 101. Upon information and belief, by using Facebook’s ad platform to exclude older
18 workers, these employers and employment agencies work hand-in-hand with Facebook to exclude a
19 large portion of the labor force from hearing about employment opportunities that are routinely
20 advertised to younger workers; and some of the employers and employment agencies who are
21 members of the Defendant Class rely in whole or in part upon third party agents to create, develop,
22 select the population for, and purchase employment ads that will be sent to prospective applicants
23 via Facebook.

24 102. This pattern or practice of age discrimination in employment advertising, recruiting,
25 and hiring—excluding older workers from receiving employment ads on Facebook and other
26 comparable venues (hereinafter “pattern or practice of age discrimination”)—occurs on a daily
27 basis throughout the United States. Plaintiffs have identified more than 100 employers and
28 employment agencies that have engaged in age discrimination by sending employment ads that

discriminate against older workers by excluding them from the population that receives employment advertisements. A significant portion of these 100 employers and employment agencies are members of the Defendant Class.

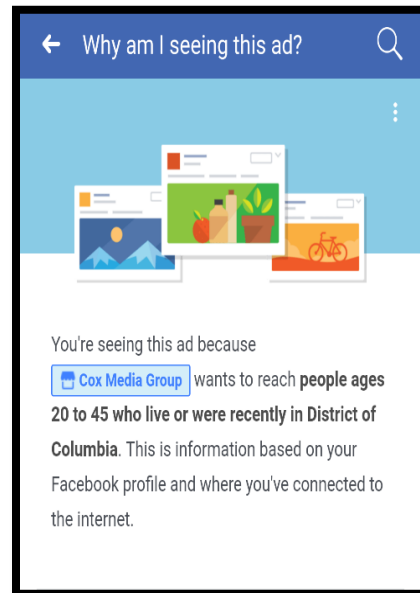
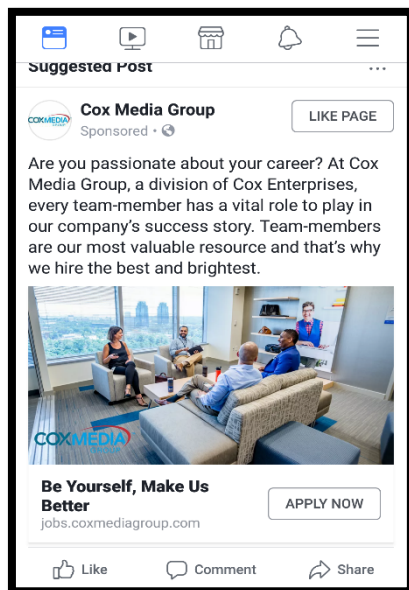
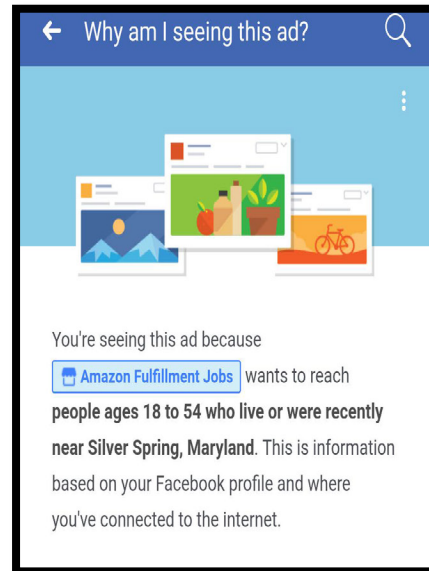
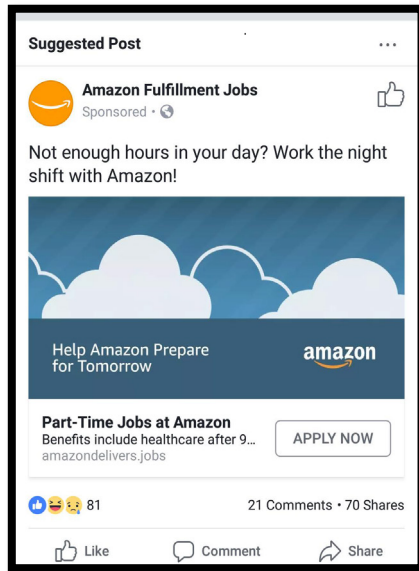
103. Upon information and belief, examples of the major employers and employment agencies who have purchased and sent employment advertisements via Facebook that exclude older workers from receiving those advertisements include the following:

- **Amazon.com, Inc.**, an e-commerce giant and a named Defendant in this action, restricted employment ads to people “ages 18-54,” “ages 18 to 50,” “ages 28 to 55,” and “ages 22 to 40.”
- **Arhaus**, an upscale furniture retailer with 70 locations across the United States, restricted employment ads to people “ages 28-55.”
- **Capital One**, a massive financial services company, restricted various employment ads to people “ages 22 to 54.”
- **Citadel**, an international financial services company, restricted employment ads to people “ages 18 to 40.”
- **Cox Communications and Cox Media Group**, both divisions of one of the nation’s largest media and telecommunications companies, and named Defendants in this action, restricted various employment ads to people “ages 20 to 45,” “ages 20 to 50,” “ages 19 to 55,” and “ages 20 to 55.”
- **Defenders**, a leading national installer of security systems, restricted employment ads to people “ages 20 to 40.”
- **Facebook, Inc.**, one of the largest technology companies in the world and the operator of the online platforms on which these ads are created, purchased, and displayed, restricted employment ads to people “ages 21 to 55” and “ages 25 to 60.”
- **Fairfield Residential**, a large national residential management company serving around 44,000 residential units in 37 markets, restricted employment ads to people “ages 18 to 45” and “ages 21 to 41.”

- **IKEA**, a massive international furniture retailer with 43 stores in the U.S., restricted employment ads to people “ages 18 to 54.”
- **Leidos**, a massive federal defense and government contractor, restricted employment ads to people “ages 24 to 54” and “ages 24 to 58.”
- **Sleep Number Corp.**, a national mattress retailer, restricted employment ads to people “ages 25 to 54.”
- **T-Mobile**, one of the largest wireless companies in the nation and a named Defendant in this action, restricted employment ads to people “ages 18 to 38” and “ages 18 to 54.”
- **Triplebyte**, an employment agency that places workers with hundreds of companies, including major technology companies, restricted employment ads to people “ages 23 to 38.”
- **Weichert Realtors**, a national provider of real estate and homeowner services, restricted employment ads to people “ages 20 to 55.”
- **Enterprise Rent-a-Car**, a national rental car company, restricted employment ads to people “ages 22 to 40.”
- **University of Maryland Medical System**, the medical system of a major public university, restricted employment ads to people “ages 25 to 55.”

104. Exemplars of the employment advertisements that these companies—all of which are Defendant Class Members—recently purchased and sent to Facebook users are set forth in **Exhibit A** to this Second Amended Complaint.

105. The following are exemplars of Amazon and Cox employment advertisements:



106. The exemplars in Exhibit A are merely a small number of the numerous age-restricted job advertisements that T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, the other larger employers and employment agencies mentioned by name, and the Defendant Class Members each sent in the past years throughout the nation.

107. Upon information and belief, prior to December 2017, all of the job advertising campaigns that T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox and that many of the Defendant Class Members were running and sending via Facebook were age-restricted and set an upper age limit on which

1 Facebook users would receive the job advertisements that excluded older workers.

2 108. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox each sent age-restricted
3 job advertisements and notices to Facebook users who resided, were located, and/or were searching
4 for employment throughout the United States, including in California, the District of Columbia,
5 Ohio, and Maryland.

6 109. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class
7 Members each directed, requested, approved of, and/or authorized Facebook, its agent, to exclude
8 persons above certain ages from receiving their job advertisements or notices that were sent
9 throughout the United States regarding employment throughout the United States, including
10 California, and directed, requested, approved of, and/or authorized Facebook to include as a portion
11 of the job advertisements or notices a statement that the employer “wants to reach people” between
12 certain “ages”; and Facebook, the agent of T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class
13 Members, executed these directions and requests, thereby excluding older workers from receiving
14 the job advertisements or notices of T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members,
15 and stating that these employers “want[] to reach people” between certain “ages.”

16 110. Upon information and belief, the age-restricted advertisements that T-Mobile,
17 Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members purchased, directed, approved of, authorized, and
18 sent advertised jobs and provided information to Facebook users who received the ads about jobs
19 that were located throughout the states where these employers employ workers, including jobs in
20 California, the District of Columbia, and Ohio. Accordingly, upon information and belief, all of the
21 job advertisements that T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members sent to
22 Facebook users directed the Facebook users to information about their jobs in California and all of
23 the other states in which these employers employ employees.

24 111. The Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, purchased,
25 developed, created, and sent their age-restricted job advertisements in and from Facebook’s ad
26 platform and business that is located in California.

1 112. Upon information and belief, at least prior to the filing of this Complaint, the
2 Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, did not send job advertisements
3 via Facebook that targeted older workers, and thus in this critical medium of Facebook job
4 advertising and recruiting the Defendant Class Members only targeted younger workers without
5 similarly targeting older workers to receive their job advertisements, and nor did they use other
6 forms of social media to disproportionately target older workers with job advertisements to offset
7 the harm of excluding older workers from receiving their job advertisements via Facebook.

8 113. Older workers are harmed by employers, employment agencies, and Facebook's
9 practice of excluding them from receiving employment ads and recruiting, and CWA's members
10 are harmed by these practices.

11 114. The pattern or practice challenged in this case has caused massive amounts of harm
12 to older workers who have been systematically excluded from hearing about job opportunities
13 throughout the United States, upon information and belief. Like the worker Plaintiffs in this case,
14 millions of Americans who are unemployed or looking for a new job with better wages and benefits
15 routinely receive information about employment opportunities via employment ads on Facebook
16 and other forms of social media. Whereas 20 or 30 year ago workers may have received
17 information about job opportunities in local or regional newspapers or through direct mail, today
18 the internet (and especially social media) is the primary way in which workers search for and obtain
19 information about employment opportunities.

20 115. Employers and employer agencies, including the Defendant Class Members,
21 routinely send paid Facebook ads to encourage prospective applicants to apply for open positions
22 and to explore their "Careers" or "Jobs" pages on Facebook to learn about a range of job
23 opportunities that are available. Often, the positions that are being advertised and recruited for are
24 temporary or seasonal positions that will be filled immediately, which means that receiving and
25 responding to the specific advertisement on Facebook is critical to pursuing and obtaining the
26 position of employment and not receiving the specific advertisement will mean that a person will
27 not hear about, pursue, or obtain the position of employment.

1 116. Employers and employment agencies send these ads and conduct this recruitment via
2 Facebook because they know that a significant portion of prospective applicants will only learn
3 about the relevant job opportunities – and will only apply – if they receive a paid ad that is directed
4 to their Facebook news feed.

5 117. In fact, many employers, including members of the Defendant Class, collect
6 information on how individuals come to apply for jobs and thus can readily identify how many and
7 what portion of applicants apply for positions of employment due to seeing a Facebook ad. In
8 many cases, the number and portion of applicants who apply for positions solely or primarily due to
9 seeing a Facebook ad is significant, such that excluding older workers from receiving job ads may
10 result in thousands of fewer applications at a single company in a year and/or result in hundreds to
11 thousands of fewer older workers hired in a single year.

12 118. Excluding older workers from receiving employment ads makes it far less likely that
13 older prospective applicants will hear about employment opportunities and, in turn, apply for or
14 secure jobs that are open. When older workers do not receive an ad, they will not likely know
15 about the specific employment opportunities being offered. Or, if there is a deadline to apply for a
16 position, they will be less likely to meet that deadline than younger workers.

17 119. Due to this pattern or practice of age discrimination in advertising and recruiting,
18 upon information and belief, the number and proportion of older workers in the applicant pools of
19 employers and employment agencies is artificially depressed. In turn, employers and employment
20 agencies are less likely to hire older workers than they would have otherwise been if they had
21 advertised to and recruited prospective applicants without regard to age—even if they process
22 workers' applications on an equal basis.

23 120. Upon information and belief, members of the proposed Plaintiff Class have all
24 suffered these harms by regularly being denied employment ads and recruiting by members of the
25 Defendant Class, which, in turn, deterred them from applying and being hired for various positions
26 at the Defendant Class Members.

121. As noted above, upon information and belief, all of the named Plaintiffs have regularly used Facebook to seek employment opportunities, have skills in a range of areas that would qualify them for a range of positions at T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and other Defendant Class Members, have routinely been denied employment advertisements and recruitment that similarly situated workers have received throughout the nation, including employment ads and recruitment from T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members in this action, and if they had received such ads from each of the Defendant Class Members, they would have clicked on those employment ads in order to learn more about those opportunities and they would have pursued them. Because these named Plaintiffs did not receive such ads from the Defendant Class Members, they did not learn about specific job opportunities at those employers or employment agencies and were thus deterred from applying for such job opportunities and prevented from being hired for these positions. Upon information and belief, the named Plaintiffs were qualified to perform one or more job at each of the Defendant Class Members that was offered during the time period at issue in this case.

122. The magnitude of the harm of this pattern or practice of discrimination on the proposed Plaintiff Class Members is great, because older workers are a large and growing portion of the American labor force. It is long past the time when workers retired at age 50 or 55 and left the labor force. Today, older workers are a substantial portion of the national labor force in the United States. And the labor force participation of older workers has grown much faster in recent years than the labor force participation of younger workers.

123. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (“BLS”), in 2016 there were 86.1 million full time workers between the ages of 25 and 54, and 26.9 million full-time workers who were at least 55 years old.²⁶ For part-time workers, older workers make up an even greater share of the employed labor force: in 2016, there were 11.8 million part-time workers between the ages of 25 and 54, and 7.5 million part-time workers who were at least 55 years old. *Id.*

²⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat08.htm>.

124. In addition, the share of older workers in the American labor force is increasing every year. As BLS recently reported in May of 2017, “about 40 percent of people ages 55 and older were working or actively looking for work in 2014. That number, known as a labor force participation rate, is expected to increase fastest for the oldest segments of the population—most notably, people ages 65 to 74 and 75 and older—through 2024. In contrast, participation rates for most other age groups in the labor force aren’t projected to change much over the 2014–24 decade.”²⁷ In addition, “[b]etween 1977 and 2007, employment of workers 65 and over increased 101 percent, compared to a much smaller increase of 59 percent for total employment (16 and over). The number of employed men 65 and over rose 75 percent, but employment of women 65 and older increased by nearly twice as much, climbing 147 percent.”²⁸

125. CWA challenges this pattern or practice of age discrimination on behalf of its own 160,000-plus members who are 40 years old or greater.

126. As noted above, CWA is an international labor union representing over 700,000 workers in the telecommunications, cable, information technology, airline, manufacturing, print and broadcast news media, education, public service, healthcare, and other industries. CWA’s central purpose is protecting the rights of workers through collective bargaining and public advocacy. An important part of protecting the rights of workers and CWA’s members is ensuring that all workers are treated fairly and equally in the workplace, regardless of their age, race or color, gender, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, military status or service, and other protected categories recognized by federal, state, and local law. CWA and its national, regional, and local leaders strive to ensure that the civil rights of workers are respected in the workplaces where they represent workers.

²⁷ Mitra Toossi and Elka Torpey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Older workers: Labor force trends and career options, <https://www.bls.gov/careeroutlook/2017/article/older-workers.htm>.

²⁸ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Older workers: Are there more older people in the workplace?, https://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2008/older_workers/.

127. CWA's 700,000-plus members live and work throughout the United States, and search for job opportunities throughout the United States. Over 160,000 of CWA's members are over age 40 and are protected by federal, state, and local laws that prohibit age discrimination in employment, including in advertising, recruiting, and hiring. CWA's membership is one of the most diverse in the labor movement, particularly with respect to the variety of industries and positions in which its members work and the industries and positions in which their members seek employment on a regular basis. CWA's members who are 40-years-old or greater and have used Facebook to seek employment opportunities have been subjected to and harmed by the unlawful discriminatory practices described in this Complaint, and upon information and belief these CWA members are located throughout the United States, including in California, the District of Columbia, and Ohio. CWA seeks relief in this action on behalf of all of these CWA members who have been impacted nationwide.

128. CWA has associational standing to bring this suit on behalf of its members because it is a membership organization; many of its members would have standing to sue T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and Defendant Class Members under the age discrimination laws under which Plaintiffs assert claims in this action; the interests CWA seeks to protect are germane to its purpose; and neither the claims asserted nor the relief requested by CWA requires the participation of any individual member of CWA. *Hunt v. Washington Apple Advert. Comm'n*, 432 U.S. 333 (1977).

129. Upon information and belief, thousands of older CWA members have been harmed by being excluded from advertising and recruiting by the Defendants in this action, including Plaintiffs Bradley, Anscombe, Callahan, and Hudson. These CWA members, who are geographically located in California, Ohio, the District of Columbia, and throughout the nation, would have received far more job advertisements from the Defendant Class Members had the Defendant Class Members not excluded these CWA members from receiving their job advertisements and recruiting. The exclusion of older workers from new job opportunities makes it harder for them to find jobs when they are unemployed or to find better jobs when they are employed. As a result, older workers experience longer periods of unemployment and receive

1 lower wages and benefits. CWA Members Bradley, Anscombe, Callahan, and Hudson have all
2 experienced longer periods of employment because they have not received job advertisements from
3 members of the Defendant Class because of their respective ages. In this action, CWA seeks an
4 injunction to stop the Defendant Class Members from engaging in age-restricted advertising and
5 recruiting in order to ensure that CWA's members can receive equal opportunity in searching for
6 and applying for jobs.

7 130. The practice of excluding older workers from receiving job advertisements via
8 Facebook involves and causes the harm of segregating and classifying applicants and employees
9 based on their age, discriminating against persons because of their age and age-based stereotypes,
10 including the stereotype that older workers are less desirable, productive, efficient, or employable,
11 steering away older applicants from applying for positions for which they are qualified, and
12 denying information to older workers who are entitled to receive information about job
13 opportunities in a non-discriminatory manner. All of the Plaintiff Class Members, including
14 Bradley, Anscombe, Callahan, and Hudson, have been harmed in all of these ways by the
15 Defendant Class Members.

16 131. The Defendant Class Members' practice of excluding older workers from receiving
17 job advertisements via Facebook is a continuing violation, and their agent, Facebook, continues to
18 offer all of the Defendant Class Members tools to exclude older workers from receiving their job
19 advertisements.

20 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

21 132. Plaintiffs seek to certify a Plaintiff Class of older workers who were excluded from
22 receiving employment ads by a Defendant Class of large employers and employment agencies who
23 have engaged in the practices challenged in this case, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox.
24 Plaintiffs will seek to certify the Plaintiff and Defendant Classes pursuant to Rules 23(a) and (b)(3)
25 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for both the purposes of injunctive and monetary relief. In
26 the alternative, Plaintiffs will seek to certify the Plaintiff and Defendant Classes pursuant to Rules
27 23(a), (b)(2), and (c)(4), or merely under Rules 23(a) and (b)(2).

Rule 23(a)

133. **Plaintiff Class Definition.** Plaintiffs Bradley, Anscombe, Callahan, and Hudson bring each claim set forth herein pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3), and/or (c)(4) on behalf of the following persons:

All persons in the United States who from the earliest date actionable under the limitations applicable to the given claim until the date of judgment in this action (1) were 40 years old or older (2) used Facebook during a time in which they were searching for employment, and (3) were excluded from being eligible to receive an employment-related advertisement or notice because one or more of the Defendant Class Members placed an upper age limit on the population of Facebook users that was eligible to receive an advertisement or notice.

The limitations period for each claim is the full statute of limitations period for each such claim.

134. Not included in the Class are the following individuals and/or entities: Facebook's officers and directors and all judges assigned to hear any aspect of this litigation, as well as their staffs and immediate family members.

135. Plaintiffs will only seek to certify a Plaintiff Class for the purpose of asserting non-federal claims against the members of the Defendant Class.

136. **Defendant Class Definition.** Plaintiffs Bradley, Anscombe, Callahan, and Hudson, and CWA bring each claim set forth herein pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3), and/or (c)(4) against the following persons:

All employers or employment agencies who annually employ at least 2,500 employees or annually refer for employment at least 2,500 employees, and have purchased or sent employment-related Facebook advertisements or notices that placed an upper age limit on the population of Facebook users that was eligible to receive an advertisement or notice, at any time from the earliest date actionable under the limitations period applicable to the given claim, until the date of judgment in this action.

The limitations period for each claim is the full statute of limitations period for each such claim.

137. Plaintiffs will seek to certify a Defendant Class for the purpose of asserting both federal and state law claims against the members of the Defendant Class, including the federal ADEA claims that each of the Plaintiffs has against any of the Defendant Class Members.

1 138. Plaintiffs may seek to modify the proposed Plaintiff or Defendant Classes as the case
2 proceeds, including to add subclasses based on the industry of the employers or employment
3 agencies and/or add additional Class Representatives who would represent such subclasses.

4 139. **Numerosity.** The Plaintiff Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is
5 impracticable. The exact size of the class is not known. Upon information and belief, the class
6 consists of millions of Facebook users who are at least 40 years old, and those users are
7 geographically dispersed throughout the United States.

8 140. The Defendant Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
9 The exact size of the class is not known. Upon information and belief, the Defendant Class may
10 consist of dozens to hundreds of national companies that annually employ or refer for employment
11 at least 2,500 workers. (Discovery will be needed to identify the precise number of employers and
12 employment agencies who engaged in the practices challenged in this action.) Those companies'
13 corporate headquarters and operations are geographically dispersed throughout the United States.

14 141. **Commonality.** There are numerous questions of law or fact that are common to the
15 Class Members. Upon information and belief, the proposed Plaintiff Class Members were
16 subjected to and injured by the same uniform practice in which employers and employment
17 agencies coordinated with Facebook via Facebook's uniform ad platform to exclude older workers
18 from receiving employment advertisements and recruiting; and each member of the Defendant
19 Class engaged in the same practice that Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff Class challenge, which caused
20 Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Member to experience the same type of harm, because they were
21 excluded from the population of Facebook users who were eligible to receive employment-related
22 Facebook ads and thus were deprived important information about job opportunities. Each
23 Defendant Class Member used Facebook's ad platform to place an age ceiling on which Facebook
24 users would see their job advertisements and gave instructions to Facebook to not send the
25 advertisement to anyone above the relevant age ceiling. Each Defendant Class member
26 consequently excluded older workers from receiving their job advertisements. And each Defendant
27 Class Member made the same exact statement that it wanted to reach people between a certain age
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1 range, communicating the same message regarding its preference, discrimination, or limitation
2 based on age.

3 142. The questions of law or fact that are common to the class members include:

- 4 (a) Did Facebook create, develop, and implement an ad platform in which employers
5 and employment agencies can limit which Facebook users will receive employment-
6 related advertisements based on their age?
- 7 (b) Did employer and employment agency members of the Defendant Class purchase
8 and send Facebook ads via Facebook's uniform ad platform that excluded older
9 workers, including members of the Plaintiff Class, from receiving employment-
10 related ads on Facebook?
- 11 (c) Were members of the Plaintiff Class denied the opportunity to receive employment-
12 related advertisements that were purchased and sent by the Defendant Class
13 Members because the Defendant Class Members placed an upper limit on the age of
14 the Facebook users who were eligible to receive the advertisements?
- 15 (d) Did the Defendant Class Members, in excluding older workers from receiving
16 employment-related advertisements, violate state laws that prohibit age
17 discrimination in employment advertising, recruiting, and hiring, including because
18 (1) the ads challenged in this action indicate a preference or discrimination based on
19 age, and (2) the challenged practice constitutes intentional discrimination?
- 20 (e) Whether the pattern or practice challenged in this action is a continuing violation.
- 21 (f) Whether and what types of injunctive and/or declaratory relief should be ordered
22 with respect to the past and ongoing pattern or practice of the Defendant Class
23 Members?
- 24 (g) Whether and what types and amounts of damages should be awarded to Plaintiffs
25 and the members of the proposed Plaintiff Class?

26 143. **Typicality.** The claims of the Named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the
27 Plaintiff Class they seek to represent. The claims of the Named Plaintiffs arise from the same
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1 pattern or practice and rely upon the same legal theories and factual allegations that the challenged
2 pattern or practice violates a variety of state civil rights statutes. Likewise, upon information and
3 belief, the members of the Defendant Class all engaged in the same uniform practice of excluding
4 older workers from receiving employment-related ads, and the unlawful conduct of the Named
5 Defendants, T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, is typical of the unlawful conduct in which the other
6 Defendant Class Members engaged throughout the United States.

7 144. **Adequacy.** The Named Plaintiffs will adequately represent the members of the
8 Class, do not have any conflicts with the other Class Members, and are represented by experienced
9 counsel who have substantial experience in employment discrimination and class action litigation,
10 and who will vigorously prosecute the action on behalf of the Class.

11 **Rule 23(b)(3)**

12 145. This action is also properly maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(b)(3) of the
13 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

14 146. The questions of law and fact common to the members of the Plaintiff and
15 Defendant Classes predominate over questions affecting individual class members, and a class
16 action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient resolution of this controversy.

17 147. By resolving the common issues described above in a single class proceeding, each
18 member of the proposed Plaintiff Class will receive a determination of whether the employer and
19 employment agency Defendant Class Members violated age discrimination laws by excluding the
20 Plaintiff Class Members from employment ads in the same uniform manner.

21 148. Members of the Classes do not have a significant interest in individually controlling
22 the prosecution of separate actions. Although the relative damages that the Plaintiff Class Members
23 have suffered are not *de minimis*, their damages are modest compared to the expense and burden of
24 individual prosecution of this litigation. In fact, because Facebook, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and
25 other Defendant Class Members do not disclose to individuals which employment ads they have
26 been excluded from receiving, many Plaintiff Class Members will have no reasonable likelihood of
27 obtaining such information and asserting their claims unless this action proceeds as a class action.

1 149. Other than this action, no litigation concerning age discrimination in advertising and
2 recruiting via Facebook ads has been commenced by any member of the Plaintiff Class.

3 150. This is not only an appropriate forum for these claims because jurisdiction and venue
4 are proper, but it is the most appropriate forum because all of the purchasing, creating, and sending
5 of the unlawful employment advertisements took place in this District via Facebook's operations
6 and ad platform, which ties together all of the members of the Defendant Class. Facebook has its
7 headquarters and a substantial portion of its operations in this District. Moreover, prosecuting this
8 case as a single class action against numerous defendants will ensure that there are not inconsistent
9 judgments and that a single injunction and rule will apply to employers and employment agencies
10 who purchase, create, and send employment ads via Facebook's ad platform.

11 151. Concentration of the litigation in this forum is desirable, as this action challenges
12 company-wide practices, and it will benefit the Plaintiff and Defendant Class Members to have all
13 of the Class Members' claims and defenses adjudicated in a single proceeding.

14 **Rule 23(b)(2)**

15 152. This action is also properly maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(b)(2) of the
16 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the
17 Defendant Class Members have violated age discrimination laws in the same manner as to all
18 members of the Plaintiff Class, and have acted and/or refused to act on grounds generally applicable
19 to the Class, making appropriate declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiffs and the
20 Proposed Class they seek to represent.

21 153. Upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class
22 Members expressly excluded older workers from receiving employment advertisements sent via
23 Facebook, and continue to engage in this uniform unlawful practice. Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff
24 Class seek a declaration that the age discrimination challenged in this action is unlawful and an
25 injunction preventing the Defendant Class Members, including Facebook, from sending such
26 discriminatory ads in the future.

Rule 23(c)(4)

154. Pursuant to Rule 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs bring this action to adjudicate particular issues that are appropriate to adjudicate with respect to T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and all members of the Defendant Class, including but not limited to whether the pattern or practice that they have all, upon information and belief, engaged in—excluding older workers from receiving employment advertisements and recruiting via Facebook’s ad platform—violates various civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment advertising, recruiting, and hiring, and whether this unlawful practice should be enjoined to prevent continuing and additional harm to older workers impacted by this practice.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

155. Plaintiffs Bradley, Anscombe, Callahan, and Hudson bring this collective action pursuant to the ADEA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), 626(b), seeking liability-phase injunctive and declaratory relief, monetary relief, and other make-whole relief on behalf of a collective of all members of the proposed Plaintiff Class:

All persons in the United States who from the earliest date actionable under the limitations applicable to the given claim until the date of judgment in this action (1) were 40 years old or older (2) used Facebook during a time in which they were searching for employment, and (3) were excluded from being eligible to receive an employment-related advertisement or notice because one or more of the Defendant Class Members placed an upper age limit on the population of Facebook users that was eligible to receive an advertisement or notice.

156. Plaintiffs and other potential members of the collective are similarly situated in that they were all subjected to the same discriminatory publishing, advertising, recruiting, and hiring practices by the Defendant Class members that had the purpose and effect of denying them equal opportunity in job advertising, recruitment, and hiring because of their age.

157. There are many similarly situated collective members who would benefit from the issuance of a court-supervised notice of the present lawsuit and the opportunity to join the present lawsuit. Notice should be sent to the collective pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§ 216(b), 626(b).

158. As part of their regular business practices, the Defendant Class Members have intentionally, willfully, and repeatedly engaged in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the

ADEA with respect to Plaintiffs and the collective. The pattern, practice, and/or policy includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Publishing or causing to be published employment advertisements or notices that indicate a limitation, preference, or discrimination based on age; and
- (b) Willfully utilizing a system for advertising, recruiting, and hiring employees that classifies and segregates applicants based on age, that excludes applicants ages 40 and over from receiving advertising, recruiting, and hiring opportunities, and that discriminates based on age.

159. The Defendant Class Members maintained and implemented these policies or practices with the purpose and effect of denying advertising, recruiting, and hiring opportunities to Plaintiffs and members of the collective because of their age, and discouraging and deterring members of the collective from seeking job opportunities at the Defendant Class Members. These policies or practices cannot be justified on the basis of reasonable factors other than age. The Defendant Class Members are aware or should have been aware that federal law requires them to conduct advertising, recruitment, and hiring without regard to the applicant's age.

COUNTS

FIRST COUNT

Discriminatory Publication or Advertising by an Employer or Employment Agency Federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C. § 623(e)

By the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Collective Members Against the Defendant Class Members

160. Plaintiffs incorporate all foregoing paragraphs into this Count.

161. The federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act ("ADEA") makes it unlawful for an employer or employment agency to print or publish or cause to be printed or published notices or advertisements that relate to employment or referral for employment by an employer or employment agency that indicate any preference, limitation, specification, or distinction based on age. 29 U.S.C. § 623(e) ("It shall be unlawful for an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any notice or advertisement relating to employment by such an employer or membership in or any classification or referral for

1 employment by such a labor organization, or relating to any classification or referral for
2 employment by such an employment agency, indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or
3 discrimination, based on age.”).

4 162. The Defendant Class Members are employers or employment agencies within the
5 meaning of the ADEA, as they employ 20 or more employees in the current calendar year and/or
6 “regularly undertak[e] with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer” or are
7 “an agent of such a person.” 29 U.S.C. § 630(b), (c).

8 163. The Plaintiff Class Members are applicants and/or employees within the meaning of
9 the ADEA as they are seeking employment from an employer whether directly or through an
10 employment agency. 29 U.S.C. § 630(f).

11 164. The Plaintiff Class Members are protected by the ADEA, as they are at least 40
12 years old. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 631(a).

13 165. As described above, upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the
14 Defendant Class Members, who are either employers or employment agencies or both, have a
15 pattern or practice of engaging in discriminatory employment advertising, recruitment, and hiring
16 by excluding older workers from the population of individuals to whom T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox,
17 and the Defendant Class Members direct their employment advertisements and recruiting on
18 Facebook’s ad platform.

19 166. This pattern or practice violates the publication provision of the ADEA, 29 U.S.C. §
20 623(e). When an employer or employment agency makes a statement within an employment
21 advertisement or notice—in the Why and I Seeing This portion of the advertisement or notice—that
22 it wants to reach people between an age range that excludes all or many workers who are 40-years-
23 old or greater—for example, by T-Mobile stating that the company wants to reach people between
24 the ages of 18 and 38—the advertisement or notice communicates the message that the employer or
25 employment agency is less interested in or not interested in recruiting or hiring older workers,
26 including workers who are older than the upper age to which the advertisement or notice was sent.
27 Such an advertisement or notice informs the ordinary reader of the advertisement and the public at
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1 large, including the named Plaintiffs and proposed Plaintiff Class Members, that the employer
2 sending the advertisement or notice has a preference for younger workers over older workers in
3 recruiting and hiring and that the employer or employment agency is limiting job opportunities to
4 younger workers and drawing a distinction between younger and older workers in the advertising,
5 recruiting, and hiring of employees, and an ordinary reader of the advertisement and the public at
6 large would, in fact, understand that this message is expressing a preference, discrimination, or
7 limitation based on age.

8 167. In addition, an ordinary reader of the Why am I seeing this portion of the
9 advertisement or notice would understand that the Defendant Class Member advertiser is, in fact,
10 sending the advertisement solely to or primarily to persons who are within the stated age range
11 (such as 18 to 38 years old or 22 to 40 years old) and understand that the Defendant Class Member
12 advertiser has a preference, discrimination, or limitation based on age.

13 168. T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members knew or reasonably
14 should have known that when they directed Facebook—their agent in creating, developing, and
15 sending their job advertisements—to exclude older workers from seeing their job advertisements
16 that a portion of the “Sponsored Ad” would make a statement that the employer or employment
17 agency wants to reach people with a limited age range. Facebook clearly informs its advertisers
18 about how its ad platform works and in particular how Facebook’s ad transparency functions will
19 be included with ads that are created and disseminated on Facebook’s platform. Facebook publicly
20 available “Advertiser Help Center” details its policy of telling users why they are being shown
21 specific ads. Facebook describes the “Why am I seeing this” function under a sub-section titled
22 “Our Advertising Principles,” and Facebook highlights this function as part of Facebook’s
23 commitment to advertising transparency. Facebook emphasizes that “anyone can visit their Ad
24 Preferences to learn about the interests and information that influence the ads they see.”

25 169. Regardless of Defendant Class Members’ knowledge or awareness that such a
26 statement about targeting younger workers would be made in the Facebook advertisements or
27 notices, the Defendant Class Members are responsible for the actions of Facebook, their agent in
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1 creating, developing, and sending their job advertisements. At all times, in excluding older workers
2 from receiving the job advertisements and in making statements about why Facebook users were
3 seeing those job advertisements, Facebook was acting within the scope of its agency relationship to
4 the Defendant Class Members.

5 170. In addition, regardless of the content of the advertisement or notice, the practice of
6 excluding older workers from receiving employment-related advertisements or notices constitutes
7 the publishing of an advertisement or notice that indicates a preference based on age. In the same
8 manner that refusing to advertise jobs or housing in predominantly African-American communities
9 indicates a preference based upon race, when the Defendant Class Members undertake advertising
10 campaigns that remove older workers from the population that will receive job-related
11 advertisements and notices that they publish or cause to be published, the ad campaigns indicate a
12 preference, discrimination, or limitation based on age. An ordinary reader of the Defendant Class
13 Members' age-restricted job advertising campaigns would clearly understand that by excluding
14 older workers from seeing the job ads, the ad campaigns and advertisers are expressing a
15 preference, discrimination, or limitation based on age.

16 171. Moreover, when employers or employment agencies use Facebook's ad platform to
17 limit the population of Facebook users who will receive their job advertisements or notices—for
18 example, by changing the age range to receive the ad or notice from 18 to 64+ years old to 18 to 38
19 years old—the employers or employment agencies are publishing or causing to be published to
20 Facebook an advertisement or notice that indicates a preference or discrimination based on age.
21 Facebook fully understands these discriminatory or preferential notices and instructions, as
22 Facebook routinely or always publishes the job ads or notices and employers or employment
23 agencies tell Facebook that they prefer to send job ads and notices to workers in a younger age
24 range. These types of advertisements or notices that state that the employer or employment agency
25 wants to reach younger workers and that intentionally exclude older workers from receiving the ads
26 or notices are intended to have and do have the effect of encouraging younger workers to apply for
27 the relevant employment opportunities and discouraging older workers from applying for the
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1 relevant employment opportunities.

2 172. Plaintiffs have exhausted their administrative remedies with respect to their ADEA
3 claims.

4 **SECOND COUNT**

5 **Disparate Treatment Discrimination in** 6 **Recruiting and Hiring by an Employer or Employment Agency** 7 **Federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C. § 623(a), (b)** 8 **By the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Collective Members Against the Defendant Class Members**

9 173. Plaintiffs incorporate all foregoing paragraphs into this Count.

10 174. The ADEA makes it unlawful for an employer or an employment agency to fail or
11 refuse to hire an individual or otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to terms,
12 conditions, or privileges of employment, or to limit or segregate or classify individuals in a way that
13 would deprive or tend to deprive individuals of employment opportunities, or otherwise affect their
14 status as an employee. 29 U.S.C. § 623(a)(1)-(2), (b).

15 175. Specifically, ADEA § 623(a) provides that it is “unlawful for an employer” “to fail
16 or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual or otherwise discriminate against any individual with
17 respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such
18 individual’s age,” or “to limit, segregate, or classify his employees in any way which would deprive
19 or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his
20 status as an employee, because of such individual’s age.” 29 U.S.C. § 623(a)(1)-(2).

21 176. Likewise, ADEA § 623(b) makes it “unlawful for an employment agency to fail or
22 refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of such
23 individual’s age, or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of such
24 individual’s age.” 29 U.S.C. § 623(b).

25 177. Both of these provisions prohibit disparate treatment in employment, including with
26 respect to prospective applicants or applicants for employment.

27 178. As described above, upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the
28 Defendant Class Members, who are either employers or employment agencies or both, have a
pattern or practice of engaging in discriminatory employment advertising, recruitment, and hiring

1 by excluding older workers from the population of individuals to whom T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox,
2 and the Defendant Class Members direct their employment advertisements, recruiting, and hiring on
3 Facebook's ad platform.

4 179. The Defendant Class Members are employers or employment agencies within the
5 meaning of the ADEA, as they employ 20 or more employees in the current calendar year and/or
6 "regularly undertak[e] with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer" or are
7 "an agent of such a person." 29 U.S.C. § 630(b), (c).

8 180. The Plaintiff Class Members are applicants and/or employees within the meaning of
9 the ADEA as they are seeking employment from an employer whether directly or through an
10 employment agency. 29 U.S.C. § 630(f).

11 181. The Plaintiffs Class Members are protected by the ADEA, as they are at least 40
12 years old. *See* 29 U.S.C. § 631(a).

13 182. This pattern or practice of discrimination challenged in this action is undertaken by
14 these employers and employment agencies with the intent and purpose of discouraging and
15 preventing older workers from applying for jobs with such companies based on their age, and with
16 the intent of failing or refusing to hire older workers who are excluded from receiving such
17 employment ads based on their age. This pattern or practice of discrimination constitutes
18 intentional discrimination and disparate treatment under the ADEA. It treats older workers who are
19 40-years old or greater worse than younger workers who are under 40-years-old in advertising,
20 recruiting, and hiring prospective applicants for job opportunities based on their age, because the
21 employers or employment agencies exclude older workers from receiving the same employment
22 advertisements that younger workers do.

23 183. In addition, this practice limits, segregates, and classifies older workers in the
24 advertising, recruitment, and hiring of employees in a way that deprives or tends to deprive them of
25 employment opportunities based on age, because older workers are classified based on their age,
26 segregated from younger workers who receive ads that older workers do not receive, and excluded
27 from receiving advertising, recruitment, and hiring opportunities that young workers do receive
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1 from the same employers and employment agencies.

2 184. Upon information and belief, the Defendant Class Members have intentionally
3 excluded older workers from receiving their job advertisements via Facebook because the
4 Defendant Class Members prefer to have younger workers apply for jobs at their companies at a
5 higher rate than older workers do, and because the Defendant Class Members know and intend that
6 sending thousands to millions of job advertisements to younger workers but not to older workers
7 will increase the number of younger persons who will click on the ads and apply for jobs at the
8 employers or employment agencies and will decrease the number of older persons who will click on
9 the ads and apply for jobs at the employers or employment agencies, and moreover the Defendant
10 Class Members know and intend that this discriminatory advertising practice will increase the
11 number of younger workers hired by them and decrease the number of older workers hired by them.
12 Indeed, in the case of each Defendant Class Member, at least one of its employees or agents
13 knowingly and purposefully changed the age range for the job advertisement population from the
14 standard 18+ setting (which reaches all people 18 and over) to a smaller range such as 18 to 38-
15 years-old.

16 185. Upon information and belief, by excluding older workers from receiving their job
17 advertisements via Facebook, the Defendant Class Members and their discriminatory advertising
18 campaigns have caused significantly fewer older workers to click on job ads for these employers or
19 employment agencies, significantly fewer older workers to apply for the advertised positions, and
20 significantly fewer older workers to be hired by these employers or employment agencies, including
21 the named Plaintiffs who would have pursued employment opportunities for which they were
22 qualified at the Defendant Class Members had they been affirmatively contacted by the companies
23 via a job advertisement on Facebook.

24 186. Moreover, upon information and belief, the Defendant Class Members received real-
25 time information from Facebook about the performance of their job advertising campaigns, which
26 informed the Defendant Class Members that their discriminatory exclusion of older workers from
27 the population that would receive the job advertisements was working as the Defendant Class
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Members intended—to effectively eliminate older workers from receiving, seeing, and interacting with the ads, and applying for positions at their companies.

187. Upon information and belief, even when certain job openings are posted on the internet publicly, a substantial portion of people who apply for those job openings will hear about and apply for those jobs solely because they become aware of those job openings through a paid job advertisement on Facebook. Accordingly, refusing to send older workers job advertisements on Facebook while sending job advertisements to younger workers causes a larger number of younger workers to apply for the jobs than older workers compared to a situation in which all workers received the job advertisements without regard to their age. This practice is analogous to offline discriminatory recruitment that steers younger workers into applying and steers older workers away from applying. Upon information and belief, each of the Defendant Class Members received significantly fewer applications from older workers and hired fewer workers than they would have received and hired had they not excluded older workers from receiving their job advertisements on Facebook. And by artificially reducing the number of older workers who applied and were hired, the Defendant Class Members’ practice of excluding older workers from receiving their job advertisements on Facebook caused a greater number of similarly situated younger workers to apply and be hired by the Defendant Class Members relative to similarly situated older workers.

188. As noted above, Plaintiffs have exhausted their administrative remedies with respect to their ADEA claims against the Defendants.

THIRD COUNT

Discriminatory Publication or Advertising by an Employer or Employment Agency State Law Claims (California, District of Columbia, and Ohio)

By the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members Against the Defendant Class Members

189. Plaintiffs incorporate all foregoing paragraphs into this Count.

190. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (“FEHA”), the District of Columbia Human Rights Act (“DCHRA”), and the Ohio Fair Employment Practices Law (“OFEPL”) make it unlawful for an employer or employment agency to publish or print or cause to be printed or published notices or advertisements that relate to employment or referral for

1 employment by an employer or employment agency that indicate any preference, limitation,
2 specification, or distinction based on age. Cal. Gov. Code §12940(d); D.C. Code § 2–
3 1402.11(a)(4)(B); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.02(E)(4).

4 191. The Defendant Class Members are employers or employment agencies within the
5 meaning of the California FEHA, the DCHRA and OFEPL as they employ for compensation or are
6 persons who act in the interests of employers directly or indirectly, or they procure employees for
7 an employer or procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer, including agents of
8 such an employment agency. Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(d)-(e); D.C. Code § 2–1401.02(10), (11);
9 Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.01(2), (5).

10 192. The Plaintiff Class Members are applicants and/or employees within the meaning of
11 the California FEHA, DCHRA and OFEPL as they are seeking employment from an employer or
12 an employment agency. Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(c); D.C. Code § 2–1401.02(9); Ohio Rev. Code
13 Ann. § 4112.01(3).

14 193. The Plaintiffs Class Members are protected by these statutory provisions, as they are
15 at least 40 years old. *See* Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(b) (age protects individuals who are 40 years of
16 age and over); D.C. Code § 2–1401.02(2) (age protects individuals 18 years of age or older); Ohio
17 Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.14(A) (40 or older).

18 194. As described above, upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the
19 Defendant Class Members, who are either employers or employment agencies or both, have a
20 pattern or practice of engaging in discriminatory employment advertising, recruitment, and hiring
21 by excluding older workers from the population of individuals to whom T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox,
22 and the Defendant Class Members direct their employment advertisements and recruiting on
23 Facebook’s ad platform.

24 195. This pattern or practice violates the publication provision of the California FEHA,
25 DCHRA, and OFEPL identified earlier in this count. When an employer or employment agency
26 makes a statement within an employment advertisement or notice that it wants to reach people
27 between an age range that excludes all or many workers who are 40-years-old or greater—for
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1 example, by T-Mobile stating that the company wants to reach people between the ages of 18 and
2 38—the advertisement or notice communicates the message that the employer or employment
3 agency is less interested in or not interested in recruiting or hiring older workers, including workers
4 who are older than the upper age to which the advertisement or notice was sent. Such an
5 advertisement or notice informs the ordinary reader of the advertisement and the public at large,
6 including the named Plaintiffs and proposed Plaintiff Class Members, that the employer sending the
7 advertisement or notice has a preference for younger workers over older workers in recruiting and
8 hiring and that the employer or employment agency is limiting job opportunities to younger
9 workers and drawing a distinction between younger and older workers in the advertising, recruiting,
10 and hiring of employees, and an ordinary reader of the advertisement and the public at large would,
11 in fact, understand that this message is expressing a preference, discrimination, or limitation based
12 on age.

13 196. In addition, an ordinary reader of the “Why and I Seeing This” portion of the
14 advertisement or notice would understand that the Defendant Class Member advertiser is, in fact,
15 sending these advertisements solely to or primarily to persons who are within the stated age range
16 (such as 18 to 38 years old, or 22 to 40 years old) and understand that the Defendant Class Member
17 advertiser has a preference, discrimination, or limitation based on age.

18 197. T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members knew or reasonably
19 should have known that when they directed Facebook—their agent in creating, developing, and
20 sending their job advertisements—to exclude older workers from seeing their job advertisements
21 that a portion of the “Sponsored Ad” would make a statement that the employer wants to reach
22 people between a certain age range.

23 198. Regardless of Defendant Class Members’ knowledge or awareness that such a
24 statement about an age range would be made in the Facebook advertisement or notice, the
25 Defendant Class Members are responsible for the actions of Facebook, their agent in creating,
26 developing, and sending their job advertisements. At all times, in excluding older workers from
27 receiving the job advertisements and in making statements about why Facebook users were seeing
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1 those job advertisements, Facebook was acting within the scope of its agency relationship to the
2 Defendant Class Members.

3 199. In addition, regardless of the content of the advertisement or notice, the practice of
4 excluding older workers from receiving employment-related advertisements or notices constitutes
5 publishing or causing to be published an advertisement or notice that indicates a preference based on
6 age. In the same manner that refusing to advertise jobs or housing in predominantly African-
7 American communities indicates a preference based upon race, when the Defendant Class Members
8 undertake ad campaigns that remove older workers from the population that will receive job-related
9 advertisements and notices that they publish or cause to be published, the ad campaigns indicate a
10 preference, discrimination, or limitation based on age. An ordinary reader of the Defendant Class
11 Members' age-restricted job advertising campaigns would understand that by excluding older
12 workers from seeing the job ads the ad campaigns and Defendant Class Members are expressing a
13 preference, discrimination, or limitation based on age.

14 200. Moreover, when employers or employment agencies use Facebook's ad platform to
15 limit the population of Facebook users who will receive their job advertisements or notices—for
16 example, by changing the age range to receive the ad or notice from 18 to 64+ years old to 18 to 38
17 years old—the employers or employment agencies are publishing or causing to be published to
18 Facebook an advertisement or notice that indicates a preference or discrimination based on age.
19 Facebook fully understands these discriminatory or preferential notices and instructions, as
20 Facebook routinely or always publishes the job ads or notices or employers or employment
21 agencies tell Facebook that they prefer to send job ads and notices to workers in a younger age
22 range. These types of advertisements or notices that state that the employer or employment agency
23 wants to reach younger workers and that intentionally exclude older workers from receiving the ads
24 or notices are intended to have and do have the effect of encouraging younger workers to apply for
25 the relevant employment opportunities and discouraging older workers from applying for the
26 relevant employment opportunities.

201. The DCHRA and OFEPL under which Plaintiffs bring their claims do not require exhaustion of administrative remedies before filing an action in court. *See* D.C. Code § 2–1403.16(a) (stating that an action may be filed in court without filing a charge of discrimination); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.02(L) (stating that an aggrieved individual may enforce his or her rights by instituting a civil action). As noted above, Plaintiffs have exhausted their administrative remedies with respect to their California FEHA claims against the Defendants.

FOURTH COUNT

Intentional Discrimination in Recruiting and Hiring by an Employer or Employment Agency State Law Claims (California, District of Columbia, and Ohio)

By the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members Against the Defendant Class Members

202. Plaintiffs incorporate all foregoing paragraphs into this Count.

203. The California FEHA, DCHRA and OFEPL make it unlawful for an employer or an employment agency to fail or refuse to hire an individual or otherwise discriminate against an individual with respect to terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, or to limit or segregate or classify individuals in a way that would deprive or tend to deprive individuals of employment opportunities, or otherwise affect their status as an employee. Cal. Gov. Code §12940(d); D.C. Code § 2–1402.11(a)(1)-(2); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 4112.02(A), (B), 4112.14(A).

204. The California FEHA, DCHRA and OFEPL identified in the prior paragraph prohibit intentional age discrimination in employment, including with respect to prospective applicants or applicants for employment.

205. As described above, upon information and belief, T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members, who are either employers or employment agencies or both, have a pattern or practice of engaging in discriminatory employment advertising, recruitment, and hiring by excluding older workers from the population of individuals to whom T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members direct their employment advertisements, recruiting, and hiring on Facebook’s ad platform.

1 206. The Defendant Class Members are employers or employment agencies within the
2 meaning of the California FEHA, DCHRA and OFEPL, as they employ for compensation or are
3 persons who act in the interests of employers directly or indirectly, or they procure employees for
4 an employer or procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer, including agents of
5 such an employment agency. Gov. Code § 12926(d)-(e); D.C. Code § 2-1401.02(10), (11); Ohio
6 Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.01(2), (5).

7 207. The Plaintiff Class Members are employees within the meaning of the California
8 FEHA, DCHRA and OFEPL as they are seeking employment from an employer or an employment
9 agency. Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(c); D.C. Code § 2-1401.02(9); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §
10 4112.01(3).

11 208. The Plaintiff Class Members are protected by these statutory provisions, as they are
12 at least 40 years old. *See* Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(b) (age protects individuals who are 40 years of
13 age and over); D.C. Code § 2-1401.01(2); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.14(A).

14 209. This pattern or practice of discrimination challenged in this action is undertaken by
15 these employers and employment agencies with the intent and purpose of discouraging and
16 preventing older workers from applying for jobs with such companies based on their age, and with
17 the intent of failing or refusing to hire older workers who are excluded from receiving such
18 employment ads based on their age. This pattern or practice of discrimination constitutes
19 intentional discrimination under the California FEHA, DCHRA, and OFEPL identified earlier in
20 this Count. It treats older workers who are 40-years old or greater worse than younger workers who
21 are under 40-years-old in advertising, recruiting, and hiring prospective applicants for job
22 opportunities based on their age, because the employers or employment agencies exclude older
23 workers from receiving the same employment advertisements that younger workers do. In addition,
24 this practice limits, segregates, and classifies older workers in the advertising, recruitment, and
25 hiring of employees in a way that deprives or tends to deprive them of employment opportunities
26 based on age, because older workers are classified based on their age, segregated from younger
27 workers who receive ads that older workers do not receive, and excluded from receiving
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1 advertising, recruitment, and hiring opportunities that young workers do receive from the same
2 employers and employment agencies.

3 210. Upon information and belief, the Defendant Class Members have intentionally
4 excluded older workers from receiving their job advertisements via Facebook because the
5 Defendant Class Members prefer to have younger workers apply for jobs at their companies at a
6 higher rate than older workers do, and because the Defendant Class Members know and intend that
7 sending thousands to millions of job advertisements to younger workers but not to older workers
8 will increase the number of younger persons who will click on the ads and apply for jobs at the
9 employers or employment agencies and will decrease the number of older persons who will click on
10 the ads and apply for jobs at the employers, and moreover the Defendant Class Members know and
11 intend that this discriminatory advertising will increase the number of younger workers hired by
12 them and decrease the number of older workers hired by them. Indeed, in the case of each
13 Defendant Class Member, at least one of its employees or agents knowingly and purposefully
14 changed the age range for the job advertisement from the standard 18+ setting (which reaches all
15 people 18 and over) to a smaller range such as 18 to 38 years old.

16 211. Upon information and belief, by excluding older workers from receiving their job
17 advertisements via Facebook, the Defendant Class Members and their discriminatory advertising
18 campaigns have caused significantly fewer older workers to click on job ads for these employers or
19 employment agencies, significantly fewer older workers to apply for the advertised positions, and
20 significantly fewer older workers to be hired by these employers or employment agencies, including
21 the named Plaintiffs who would have pursued employment opportunities for which they were
22 qualified at the Defendant Class Members had they been affirmatively contacted by the companies
23 via a job advertisement on Facebook.

24 212. Moreover, upon information and belief, the Defendant Class Members received real-
25 time information from Facebook about the performance of their job advertising campaigns, which
26 informed the Defendant Class Members that their discriminatory exclusion of older workers from
27 the population that would receive the job advertisements was working as intended—to effectively
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eliminate older workers from receiving, seeing, and interacting with the ads, and applying for positions at their companies.

213. Upon information and belief, even when certain job openings are posted on the internet publicly, a substantial portion of people who apply for those job openings will hear about and apply for those jobs solely because they become aware of those job openings through a paid job advertisement on Facebook. Accordingly, refusing to send older workers job advertisements on Facebook while sending job advertisements to younger workers causes a larger number of younger workers to apply for the jobs than older workers to apply for the jobs compared to a situation in which all workers received the job advertisements without regard to their age. This practice is analogous to offline discriminatory recruitment. Upon information and belief, each of the Defendant Class Members received significantly fewer applications from older workers and hired fewer workers than they would have otherwise received and hired had they not excluded older workers from receiving their job advertisements on Facebook. And by reducing the number of older workers who applied and were hired, the Defendant Class Members' practice of excluding older workers from receiving their job advertisements on Facebook caused a greater number of similarly situated younger workers to apply and be hired by the Defendant Class Members relative to similarly situated older workers.

214. The DCHRA and OFEPL under which Plaintiffs bring their claims do not require exhaustion of administrative remedies before filing an action in court. *See* D.C. Code § 2–1403.16(a); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4112.02(L). As noted above, Plaintiffs have exhausted their administrative remedies with respect to their California FEHA claims against the Defendants.

FIFTH COUNT

California Unruh Civil Rights Act Cal. Civ. Code § 51

By the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members Against the Defendant Class Members

215. Plaintiffs incorporate all foregoing paragraphs into this Count.

216. The California Unruh Civil Rights Act provides in part: “All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal” and “are entitled to full and equal accommodations,

1 advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind
2 whatsoever.” Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b).

3 217. The lists of protected classes in the Unruh Act are not exclusive and extend beyond
4 the protected classes enumerated in the law. Accordingly, California appellate courts have held that
5 “the Unruh Act proscribes arbitrary discrimination based on an individual’s age—a personal
6 characteristic similar to the classifications enumerated in the Act.” *Candelore v. Tinder, Inc.*, 19
7 Cal. App. 5th 1138, 1145 (Ct. App. 2018).

8 218. The Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, are business
9 establishments within the meaning of the Unruh Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b), as they have fixed
10 locations of business in California, they sell goods and services to consumers throughout California,
11 their primary purpose and goals are to conduct business, generate revenue, and earn profit, and they
12 earn millions of dollars—and likely billions of dollars in the case of T-Mobile and Amazon—in
13 revenues from their business activities in California.

14 219. The Unruh Act applies to business transactions and services that are conducted via
15 the internet, as well as internet-related conduct that is related to the activities of traditional brick-
16 and-mortar establishments that have fixed, traditional presences.

17 220. By purchasing, authorizing, and sending job advertisements to Facebook users
18 throughout the nation (including in California) that excluded older workers from receiving such job
19 advertisements, and segregating younger and older workers in their job advertising, the Defendant
20 Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, intentionally discriminated against persons
21 because of their age and deprived persons the full and equal advantages, privileges, and services in
22 their business establishments because of such persons’ ages, including by denying them information
23 about employment opportunities and information about their services, goods, and establishments.
24 By engaging in this unlawful practice in their online job advertising, the Defendant Class Members,
25 including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, discriminatorily prevented older workers from experiencing
26 online and offline opportunities to learn about and participate fully in the employment opportunities
27 and other services of these employers’ business establishments and prevented or deterred them from
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1 contracting with such employers.

2 221. These and other discriminatory practices described in this Complaint constitute
3 disparate treatment and intentional discrimination that violates Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b).

4 222. For violating Cal. Civ. Code § 51, the Defendant Class Members are liable to
5 Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff Class Members in the amount of no less than \$4,000 for each and every
6 violation. In this case, there is a violation each time an impression of a job ad of the Defendant
7 Class Members was not sent to a person who is 40-years-old or older because the person was
8 excluded from receiving the advertisement because of his or her age.

9 **SIXTH COUNT**

10 **California Unruh Civil Rights Act
Cal. Civil Code § 51.5**

11 **By the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members Against the Defendant Class Members**

12 223. Plaintiffs incorporate all foregoing paragraphs into this Count.

13 224. The California Unruh Civil Rights Act provides in part: “No business establishment
14 of any kind whatsoever shall discriminate against, boycott or blacklist, or refuse to buy from,
15 contract with, sell to, or trade with any person in this state on account of any characteristic listed or
16 defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51, or of the person’s partners, members, stockholders,
17 directors, officers, managers, superintendents, agents, employees, business associates, suppliers, or
18 customers, because the person is perceived to have one or more of those characteristics, or because
19 the person is associated with a person who has, or is perceived to have, any of those
20 characteristics.” Cal. Civ. Code § 51.5(a).

21 225. Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b) prohibits age discrimination.

22 226. The Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, are business
23 establishments within the meaning of the Unruh Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51(b), as they have fixed
24 locations of business in California, they sell goods and services to consumers throughout California,
25 their primary purpose and goals are to conduct business, generate revenue, and earn profit, and they
26 earn millions of dollars—and likely billions of dollars in the case of T-Mobile and Amazon—in
27 revenues from their business activities in California.

227. By purchasing, authorizing, authorizing, and sending job advertisements to Facebook users throughout the nation that excluded older workers from receiving such job advertisements, and segregating younger and older workers in their job advertising, the Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox, intentionally discriminated against persons because of their age and have boycotted, blacklisted, refused to contract with, sell to, and trade with persons because of their age, including by denying them information about employment opportunities and information about their services, goods, and establishments, and preventing or deterring them from contracting with such employers. By engaging in this unlawful practice in their online job advertising, the Defendant Class Members, including T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox discriminatorily prevented older workers from experiencing the online and offline opportunities to learn about and participate fully in the employment opportunities and other services of these employers' business establishments. These and other discriminatory practices described in this Complaint constitute disparate treatment and intentional discrimination that violates Cal. Civ. Code § 51.5.

228. For violating Cal. Civ. Code § 51.5, the Defendant Class Members are liable to Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff Class Members in the amount of no less than \$4,000 for each and every violation. In this case, there is a violation each time an impression of a job ad of the Defendant Class Members was not sent to a person who is 40-years-old or older because the person was excluded from receiving the advertisement because of his or her age.

SEVENTH COUNT

Unfair Competition Law Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200, *et seq.*

By the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members Against the Defendant Class Members

229. Plaintiffs incorporate all foregoing paragraphs into this Count.

230. Unfair practices prohibited by the UCL include "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

231. The named Defendants and Defendant Class Members have committed unlawful and unfair business practices, including but not limited to discriminating against Plaintiffs and Class

1 Members because of their age in violation of the FEHA's employment discrimination provisions
2 and in violation of the Unruh Act.

3 232. As described above, due to the unlawful and unfair business practices of the
4 Defendants and Defendant Class Members, Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members have suffered
5 injury in fact, including being denied information about job opportunities and other services, and
6 being denied wages and other benefits of employment that they would have pursued and obtained
7 had they received equal and fair employment advertising, recruitment, and hiring.

8 233. The Defendants and Defendant Class Members' conduct alleged herein occurred
9 during the four years preceding the filing of the Original Complaint.

10 234. The Defendants and Defendant Class Members unfairly obtained profits as a direct
11 and proximate result of their unlawful and unfair conduct alleged herein. Plaintiffs and Plaintiff
12 Class Members are therefore entitled to disgorgement by the Defendants and Defendant Class
13 Members of those profits.

14 235. Defendants and Defendant Class Members committed the unlawful actions herein
15 despicably, maliciously, fraudulently, and oppressively, with the wrongful intention of injuring
16 Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members, from an improper and evil motive amounting to malice, and
17 in conscious disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff Class Members. Plaintiffs and
18 Class Members are therefore entitled to recover punitive damages from Defendants in an amount
19 according to proof.

20 236. Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to declaratory relief declaring that the
21 Defendants and Defendant Class Members' pattern or practice of excluding older workers from
22 receiving equal advertising, recruiting, and hiring is unlawful and appropriate injunctive relief.

23
24 * * *

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that judgment be entered against T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members on all claims and respectfully request that this Court award the following relief:

- A. Declare that the pattern or practice described above violates the federal ADEA, the California FEHA, California Unruh Act, California UCL, DCHRA, and OFEPL;
- B. Enter an order preliminarily and permanently enjoining T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and members of the Defendant Class from continuing to engage in acts that violate the same federal and state statutes;
- C. Certify a Plaintiff and a Defendant Class under Rule 23(a), (b)(3), or in the alternative under Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, certify a collective action under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and 626(b), appoint Plaintiffs' counsel as Class Counsel, appoint the Named Plaintiffs as the Plaintiff Class and Collective Representatives, and appoint T-Mobile, Amazon, and Cox as the Defendant Class Representatives;
- D. Require T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and members of the Defendant Class to pay Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class for the back pay and other economic harm they have suffered due to such unlawful age discrimination, as well as any restitution, penalties, liquidated damages, exemplary damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as provided by law, that may be owed;
- E. Require T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and the Defendant Class Members to pay Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and costs;
- F. Appoint a monitor to ensure that T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and members of the Defendant Class comply with the injunction provisions of any decree that the Court orders;
- G. Enter an order retaining jurisdiction over this action to ensure that T-Mobile, Amazon, Cox, and members of the Defendant Class comply with such a decree; and
- H. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems proper, appropriate, just, or equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 29 U.S.C. § 623(c)(2), Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial on all causes of action and claims with respect to which they have a right to jury trial.

Respectfully submitted,

August 20, 2018

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