1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MATTHEW J. MATERN (SBN 159798) mmatern@maternlawgroup.com SCOTT A. BROOKS (SBN 160115) sbrooks@maternlawgroup.com MATTHEW W. GORDON (SBN 267971) mgordon@maternlawgroup.com MATERN LAW GROUP, PC 1230 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 200 Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 Telephone: (310) 531-1900 Facsimile: (310) 531-1901  JAMES M. FINBERG (SBN 114850) jfinberg@altber.com EILEEN B. GOLDSMITH (SBN 218029) egoldsmith@altber.com ERIC P. BROWN (284245) ebrown@altber.com ALTSHULER BERZON LLP 177 Post Street, Suite 300 San Francisco, CA 94108 Tel: (415) 421-7151 Fax: (415) 362-8064	
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff Howard Fan	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25		DISTRICT COURT  ORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION  CASE NO.  CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:  1) FAILURE TO PAY OVERTIME WAGES [Cal. Labor Code §§ 510, 1194]  2) FAILURE TO PAY TIMELY WAGES [Cal. Labor Code § 204]  3) FAILURE TO FURNISH ACCURATE WAGE STATEMENTS [Cal. Labor Code § 226]  4) FAILURE TO MAINTAIN REQUIRED RECORDS [Cal. Labor Code §§ 226, 1174]  5) FAILURE TO PAY ALL WAGES DUE TO DISCHARGED AND OUITTING
25 26 27 28		TO DISCHARGED AND QUITTING EMPLOYEES [Cal. Labor Code § 203] 6) UNFAIR AND UNLAWFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.]

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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7) REPRESENTATIVE ACTION FOR CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE LABOR CODE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004 [Cal. Labor Code § 2698 et seq.]

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

## PRELIMINARY ALLEGATIONS

- 1. Plaintiff Howard Fan brings this California class action against Delta Air Lines, Inc. ("Delta"). As explained below, Delta systematically denies its employees the overtime compensation to which they are entitled under California law. In particular, Delta fails to take into account all required forms of compensation when calculating the "regular rate" upon which employees' overtime compensation is to be determined under California law.
- 2. Under California law, overtime hours worked must be compensated with premium pay that is calculated as a multiple of the employee's "regular rate" of pay. California mirrors the federal Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") with respect to the calculation of the "regular rate" for overtime purposes. The FLSA defines the "regular rate" of pay to include "all remuneration for employment paid to, or on behalf of, an employee," with certain exceptions not relevant here. 29 U.S.C. § 207(e); see also 29 C.F.R. §§ 778.108, 778.109, 778.208. Accordingly, the "regular rate" of pay for purposes of calculating overtime premiums due under California law includes the total remuneration for the employee's employment, including but not limited to wages or salary, non-discretionary bonuses based on productivity, efficiency, performance or attendance; profitsharing payments; premium payments, such as shift differentials for less desirable shifts; and payments other than cash, such as the fair market value of goods provided to employees by the employer.
- 3. Delta's overtime violations are clear on the face of the company's own payroll records. The wage statements issued to Plaintiff Howard Fan and other similarly situated employees reflect several forms of compensation – shift differential pay, Shared Rewards payments (a non-discretionary bonus), profit-sharing payments, and the fair market value of pass travel privileges and Travel Companion Passes (in-kind compensation that Delta treats as taxable

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income to the employee) – that Delta does not include in calculating its employees' regular rate of pay for purposes of determining overtime compensation due to them. By excluding these forms of remuneration from its calculations of employees' overtime premiums, Delta has systematically underpaid its employees for their overtime hours worked.

- 4. Determining which employees' overtime pay was miscalculated, and by how much, can be done solely from Delta's payroll records because those records show the (1) total hours worked at both the straight-time rate of pay and any applicable overtime rate paid by Delta, (2) all forms of additional compensation earned during the pay period (including shift differentials, bonuses, and other benefits), and (3) rates of pay at both the straight-time rate and overtime rates actually paid.
- 5. In addition to overtime claims arising from Delta's failure to pay the full amounts of overtime premiums that are due, Plaintiff Fan also brings several derivative state law claims arising from Delta's overtime violations. Because Delta has systematically failed to pay the full amounts of overtime premiums that are due under California law, the company has also failed to pay wages due on a timely basis, Cal. Labor Code § 204; failed to provide accurate wage statements to its employees, id. § 226; failed to keep required records, id. §§226, 1174; willfully failed to pay all wages due to employees whose employment with Delta has terminated, id. §203; and committed unlawful and unfair business practices, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. Plaintiff Fan seeks class certification of these California state law claims under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23. Plaintiff also seeks to recover civil penalties for these and other Labor Code violations pursuant to the Labor Code Private Attorneys' General Act, Cal. Labor Code §§2698-2699 et seq.

## THE PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff Howard Fan is an individual residing in Temple City, California.
- 7. Upon information and belief, defendant Delta Air Lines, Inc. ("Delta") is a Delaware corporation whose principal place of business is in Georgia. Defendant Delta does business in the State of California.
- 8. Plaintiff does not know the names of the Defendants sued as Does 1 through 50, but will amend this complaint when that information becomes known. Plaintiff alleges on

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26 27 28 information and belief that each of the Doe Defendants is affiliated with the named Defendant in some respect and is in some manner responsible for the wrongdoing alleged herein, either as a direct participant, or as the principal, agent, successor, alter ego, or co-conspirator of Delta. Herein, Plaintiff refers to Delta and the Doe defendants collectively as "Defendants."

9. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff and putative class members were employed by Defendants under employment agreements that were partly written, partly oral, and partly implied. In perpetrating the acts and omissions alleged herein, Defendants, and each of them, acted pursuant to, and in furtherance of, their policies and practices of not paying Plaintiff and putative class members all wages earned and due, through methods and schemes which include, but are not limited to, failing to pay overtime premiums due, failing to pay wages due on a timely basis, and failing to provide accurate itemized statements for each pay period, in violation of the California Labor Code and applicable California Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Orders.

# JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. This Court has original jurisdiction over the claims in this case under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d). Plaintiff is a resident of California, and Defendant Delta is a resident of Delaware and Georgia. The amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 in the aggregate.
- 11. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant Delta does business and resides in this district within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the class claims arose in this district within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

## FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 12. Plaintiff Howard Fan was employed by Defendant Delta as a customer service agent at Los Angeles International Airport from September 2010 until August 2018.
- 13. Throughout Plaintiff Fan's employment with Delta, Delta had a uniform policy and practice of failing to include, in its calculation of employees' "regular rate of pay" for determination of overtime premiums, multiple forms of employee compensation, including shift differential payments, "Shared Rewards" bonuses, profit-sharing payments, and the fair market

value of airline travel using pass travel privileges and Travel Companion Passes provided to Delta employees.

- 14. On information and belief, throughout the class period, Delta has had a policy and practice of paying shift differentials to class members for each hour worked on afternoon and night shifts. These shift differentials are supplements to the employee's straight-time hourly rate of pay, which are paid for each hour worked by the employee on the afternoon or night shifts.
- 15. On information and belief, throughout the class period, Delta has had a policy and practice of providing class members additional compensation through the Shared Rewards program. Pursuant to the Shared Rewards program, class members earned a cash bonus if Delta's company-wide operations met or exceeded pre-determined standards in three areas: baggage handling, completion factor (defined as the number of flights flown as compared to flights scheduled for the month), and on-time arrivals. Shared Rewards bonuses were paid on a monthly basis and were also reflected on an employee's wage statement for the pay period in which they were paid. Under the written terms of the Program, Delta employees were automatically entitled to the bonuses in specified amounts if certain operational metrics were met or exceeded. Shared Rewards payments were made on a company-wide basis, with all eligible employees receiving the same amount.
- 16. On information and belief, throughout the class period, Delta also provided additional compensation to class members pursuant to Delta's profit-sharing plan. Under Delta's profit-sharing plan, employees were paid additional compensation according to a predetermined formula based on Delta's profits and the hours an employee worked during the year. Additional compensation under the profit-sharing plan was paid to class members on a yearly basis. Additional compensation under the profit-sharing plan also appears on an employee's wage statement for the pay period in which it is paid.
- 17. On information and belief, throughout the class period, Delta has had a policy and practice of providing additional compensation to class members in the form of pass travel privileges and Travel Companion Passes. These Passes are made available to Delta employees, who may use them themselves, or provide them to friends or family, for free or reduced-fare travel

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- on Delta Air Lines flights. On information and belief, Delta treats the fair market value of these travel benefits as taxable compensation to the employee, which is subject to payroll tax deductions. On information and belief, Delta does not include the fair market value of this in-kind compensation in the employee's remuneration for purposes of calculating the employee's regular rate of pay for determining overtime premiums.
- 18. As a result of Delta's uniform policies and practices set forth herein, Plaintiff Fan suffered systematic underpayment for overtime hours that he worked.
- 19. On numerous occasions during the class period, Plaintiff Fan worked overtime hours and also earned shift differentials, but his regular rate of pay was calculated based solely on his straight-time wage rate. For example, during the pay period ending February 23, 2018, Fan worked 1 hour of overtime, but was underpaid because Delta did not include afternoon shift differential pay that he earned during that pay period in its calculation of his regular rate for purposes of determining his overtime premium. For the pay period ending April 6, 2018, Fan worked 1 hour of overtime, but was underpaid because Delta did not include Shared Rewards payments in the calculation of his overtime pay. For the pay period ending May 11, 2018, Fan worked .90 hours of overtime, but was underpaid because Delta did not include afternoon and night shift differential pay in the calculation of his overtime pay. Similarly, during the pay period ending August 14, 2018, Fan worked 1.25 hours of overtime, but was underpaid because Delta did not include afternoon and night shift differential pay that he earned during that pay period in its calculation of his regular rate for purposes of determining his overtime premium. Instead, in each instance, Delta calculated Fan's overtime pay premium during that period based solely on his straight-time hourly rate.
- 20. Delta also did not include Shared Rewards bonuses and profit-sharing payments in its calculation of Plaintiff Fan's overtime pay in any pay period. For example, during his employment with Delta in 2018, Plaintiff Fan earned \$500.00 in Shared Rewards bonuses and \$3,363.04 in profit-sharing payments. However, Delta never recalculated Fan's overtime compensation earned in 2018 to account for those payments, which were part of the overall remuneration paid to Plaintiff Fan.

those benefits in Fan's taxable income that was subject to payroll tax withholding. However,

this action in calculating the "regular rate" for purposes of determining overtime compensation

owed to Plaintiff and class members is knowing, willful, and intentional. In a previous action,

Lopez v. Delta Air Lines, Inc., C.D. Cal. Case No. 2:15-cv-07302-SVW-SS, Delta was alleged to

have unlawfully failed to include shift differentials, Shared Rewards bonuses, and profit-sharing

overtime compensation owed to its ground employees in California. In that action, Delta did not

dispute that it should have included shift differentials and Shared Rewards bonuses in the regular

rate calculation. Delta settled the Lopez action on a behalf of a class of all California-based non-

exempt employees except pilots and flight attendants, for a class period ending on June 30, 2017.

However, after that settlement, Delta did not change, and still has not changed, its practice of

excluding shift differentials and Shared Rewards bonuses from the regular rate calculation.

payments in its calculation of California employees' regular rate for purposes of determining

Delta also did not include the fair market value of Plaintiff Fan's use of Delta's

Delta's continued failure and refusal to include all forms of remuneration at issue in

pass travel privileges and Travel Companion Passes in the calculation of Plaintiff Fan's overtime
 pay in any pay period. For example, Plaintiff Fan frequently took international flights using
 Delta's pass travel privileges during the class period, and Delta included the fair market value of

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regular rate of pay for overtime purposes.

6 Delta never included the fair market value of those flights in the calculation of Plaintiff Fan's

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CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

business records. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify this class definition.

23. Plaintiff seeks to represent the following Class: "All individuals who, at any time on or after July 1, 2017, were employed by Delta in non-exempt positions in California, except pilots and flight attendants." The members of the proposed class may be ascertained from Defendants'

Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure

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- The proposed class is a significant number. Plaintiff is informed and
- believes, and thereon alleges, that the proposed class numbers well over 100 members. Joinder of all current and former employees individually would be impractical.

This action is appropriately suited for class treatment because:

- b. This action involves questions of law and fact common to the potential class
- because the action focuses on Defendants' systematic course of illegal payroll practices and
- policies, which was applied to all non-exempt California employees in violation of the California
- Labor Code, the applicable IWC wage order, and the California Business and Professions Code.
- 9 In particular, common questions include, but are not limited to whether shift differentials, non
  - discretionary bonuses, and other forms of compensation must be included in the regular rate of pay
- 11 for purposes of calculating overtime due under the California Labor Code; whether the fair market
- 12 value of airline travel using Delta's pass travel privileges and Travel Companion Passes must be
- 13 included in the regular rate of pay for purposes of calculating overtime due under the California
- Labor Code; whether Defendants' failure to pay overtime wages due resulted in a failure to pay 14
- wages on a timely basis; whether Defendants' failure to accurately calculate employees "regular 15
- rate" resulted in a failure to provide employees accurate wage statements; whether Defendants' 16
- failure to accurately calculate employees "regular rate" resulted in a failure to keep required 17
  - records; whether Defendants' failure to accurately calculate employees "regular rate" resulted in a
  - failure to pay employees whose employment with Delta terminated all wages owed upon
  - termination; whether Defendants' conduct constitutes an unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business
  - act or practice; and the appropriate remedies for Defendants' conduct.
    - Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class because Defendants subjected all c.
  - class members to identical violations of the California Labor Code, the applicable IWC wage
  - order, and the California Business and Professions Code.
    - d. Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of all members
- 26 of the class because it is in his best interests to prosecute the claims alleged herein to obtain full
- compensation due to the class for all services rendered and hours worked. Plaintiff has no
  - interests that are adverse to those of the proposed class members.

25. A class action is superior to other methods for resolving this controversy. Because the amount of damages to which each class member may be entitled is low in comparison to the expense and burden of individual litigation, it would be impracticable for members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them without a class action. Class certification will not present any significant management difficulties.

- 26. Class certification would also conserve judicial resources and avoid the possibility of inconsistent judgments. Prosecuting separate actions by individual class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants. As a practical matter, adjudication with respect to individual class members would be also dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the individual adjudications or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.
- 27. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.

## FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Pay Overtime Wages – Cal. Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1198; IWC Wage Order No. 9-2001, § 3)

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 29. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1198, and IWC Wage Order No. 99-2001, § 3, Defendants are required to compensate Plaintiff and class members for all overtime, which is calculated at one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week, and for the first eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive workday, and at double time (2.0) for all hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours in any workday and for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours on the seventh consecutive day of work in any workweek.
- 30. The "regular rate" of pay includes the total remuneration for one's employment, including but not limited to wages or salary; commissions; bonuses based on productivity,

efficiency, performance or attendance; profit-sharing payments; premium payments, such as shift pay differentials; and the fair market value of goods provided by the employer to employees as part of employees' compensation. Defendants failed to include shift differential pay, non-discretionary bonuses, such as profit-sharing and Shared Rewards, and the fair market value of airline travel using pass travel privileges and Travel Companion Passes, in the calculation of the regular rate, and, thus, failed to accurately calculate and pay Plaintiff and class members for all overtime.

- 31. Plaintiff and class members are current and former non-exempt employees entitled to the protections of California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and IWC Wage Order No. 9-2001. During the class period, Defendants failed to compensate Plaintiff and class members for all overtime hours worked as required under the foregoing provisions of the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Order by, among other things: failing to pay overtime at one and one-half (1.5) or double the regular rate of pay as provided by California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and IWC Wage Order No. 9-2001, § 3; failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements to Plaintiff and class members for each pay period; and other methods to be discovered.
- 32. In violation of California law, Defendants have knowingly and intentionally refused to perform their obligations to compensate Plaintiff and class members for all wages earned and all hours worked. As a proximate result, class members have suffered, and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages, and expenses and attorneys' fees in seeking to compel Defendants to fully perform their obligations under state law, all to their respective damages in amounts according to proof at time of trial, and within the jurisdiction of this Court.
- 33. Defendants' conduct described herein violates California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, and IWC Wage Order No. 9-2001, § 3. Therefore, pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 200, 203, 226, 558, 1194, 1197.1, and other applicable provisions under the California Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of wages owed to them by Defendants, plus interest, penalties, attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of suit.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION** 

(Failure to Pay Timely Wages – Cal. Labor Code § 204)

- 34. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 35. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 204, for all labor performed between the 1st and 15th days of any calendar month, Defendants are required to pay their nonexempt employees between the 16th and 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed. California Labor Code § 204 also provides that for all labor performed between the 16th and 26th days of any calendar month, Defendants are required to pay their nonexempt employees between the 1st and 10th day of the following calendar month. In addition, California Labor Code § 204 provides that all wages earned for labor in excess of the normal work period shall be paid no later than the payday of the next regular payroll period.
- 36. During the class period, Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and class members all the wages they earned when due as required by California Labor Code § 204.
- 37. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 210, failure to pay the wages of each employee as provided in California Labor Code § 204 will subject Defendants to a civil penalty of: (1) one hundred dollars (\$100) for each failure to pay each employee for each initial violation; and (2) two hundred dollars (\$200) for each failure to pay each employee, plus twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount unlawfully withheld, for each subsequent violation.
- 38. Defendants' conduct described herein violates California Labor Code § 204. As a proximate result of the aforementioned violations, Plaintiff and class members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial. Therefore, pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 200, 210, 226, 558, 1194, 1197.1, 2699, and other applicable provisions under the Labor Code and IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to recover the unpaid balance of wages owed to them by Defendants, plus interest, penalties, attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of suit.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION 1 2 (Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements – Cal. Labor Code § 226; 3 IWC Wage Order No. 9-2001, § 7) Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein. 39. 4 5 40. During the class period, Defendants routinely failed to provide Plaintiff and class members with timely, accurate, and itemized wage statements in writing showing each 6 7 employee's gross wages earned, all deductions made, net wages earned, and all applicable hourly 8 rates in effect during each pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each 9 hourly rate, in violation of California Labor Code § 226 and IWC Wage Order No. 9-2001, § 7. 41. 10 During the class period, Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to provide Plaintiff and class members with timely, accurate, and itemized wage statements in 11 accordance with California Labor Code § 226(a). 12 13 42. As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful actions and omissions, Plaintiff and class members have been damaged in an amount according to proof at trial, and seek all wages 14 earned and due, plus interest thereon. Additionally, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to all 15 available statutory penalties, including but not limited to civil penalties pursuant to California 16 Labor Code §§ 226(e), 226.3, and 1174.5, and an award of costs, expenses, and reasonable 17 18 attorneys' fees, including but not limited to those provided in California Labor Code § 226(e), as well as other available remedies. 19 20 FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION 21 (Failure to Maintain Required Records --Cal. Labor Code §§ 226, 1174; IWC Wage Order 9-2001 § 7) 22 23 43. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein. During the class period, as part of Defendants' illegal payroll policies and practices 24 44. set forth herein, Defendants knowingly and intentionally failed to maintain records as required by 25 California Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174, and IWC Wage Order 9-2001 § 7, including but not 26 27 limited to applicable rates of pay for all hours worked, and accurate itemized wage statements. 45. 28 As a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful actions and omissions, Plaintiff and

As a result, Plaintiff and class members are entitled to all statutory penalties,

wages owed to Plaintiff and class members whose employment has terminated, in accordance with

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California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202.

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including the waiting time penalties set forth in California Labor Code § 203, together with interest thereon, as well as other available remedies.

## SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unfair and Unlawful Business Practices – Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.)

- 53. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 54. Each and every one of Defendants' acts and omissions in violation of the California Labor Code and/or the applicable IWC Wage Order as alleged herein, including but not limited to Defendants' failure and refusal to pay overtime compensation; Defendants' failure and refusal to pay timely wages; and Defendants' failure and refusal to furnish accurate itemized wage statements, constitutes an unfair and unlawful business practice under California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.
- 55. Defendants' violations of California wage and hour laws constitute a business practice because Defendants' aforementioned acts and omissions were done repeatedly over a significant period of time, and in a systematic manner, to the detriment of Plaintiff and class members.
- 56. Defendants have avoided payment of overtime wages and other benefits as required by the California Labor Code, the California Code of Regulations, and the applicable IWC Wage Order. Further, Defendants have failed to record, report, and pay the correct sums of assessment to the state authorities under the California Labor Code and other applicable regulations.
- 57. As a result of Defendants' unfair and unlawful business practices, Defendants have reaped unfair and illegal profits during the class period at the expense of Plaintiff, class members, and members of the public. Defendants should be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains and to restore them to Plaintiff and class members.
- 58. Defendants' unfair and unlawful business practices entitle Plaintiff and class members to seek preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, including but not limited to orders that Defendants account for, disgorge, and restore to Plaintiff and class members the wages unlawfully withheld from them. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to restitution of all monies to be disgorged from Defendants in an amount according to proof at the time of trial, but

in excess of the jurisdiction of this Court.

employees of Delta during the relevant period.

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# **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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(Representative Action for Civil Penalties Under the California Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 – Cal. Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.*)

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59. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein, with the exception of the allegations in paragraphs 23-27.

Plaintiff is an "aggrieved employee" within the meaning of California Labor Code

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§ 2699(c) and a proper representative to bring a civil action on behalf of himself and other current and former non-exempt employees of Delta in California pursuant to the procedures specified in

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California Labor Code § 2699.3, because Plaintiff was employed by Delta and the alleged

11 12 violations of the California Labor Code were committed against Plaintiff and other aggrieved

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61. Pursuant to the California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"), Labor

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Code §§ 2698–2699.5, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other similarly aggrieved employees,

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seeks to recover civil penalties, including but not limited to penalties under California Labor Code §§ 2699, 210, 226.3, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, 1199, and IWC Wage Order 9-2001, § 20, from Delta in

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a representative action for the violations set forth above, including but not limited to violations of

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California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1197, and 1198.

19 20 Plaintiff is also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699(g)(1).

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62. Pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 2699.3, on January 16, 2019, Plaintiff gave written notice by online submission to the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency

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("LWDA") and by certified mail to Delta of the specific provisions of the California Labor Code

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and IWC Wage Order alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the

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alleged violations. Within sixty-five (65) calendar days of the postmark date of Plaintiff's notice

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letter, the LWDA did not provide notice to Plaintiff that it intends to investigate the alleged

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violations

63. Therefore, Plaintiff has complied with all of the requirements set forth in California

Labor Code § 2699.3 to commence a representative action under PAGA. 1 **PRAYER** 2 3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, respectfully prays for relief against Defendant Delta and Does 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of 4 5 them, as follows: 1. For compensatory damages in an amount to be ascertained at trial; 6 7 2. For restitution of all monies due to Plaintiff and class members, as well as 8 disgorged profits from the unfair and unlawful business practices of Defendants; 9 3. For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendants from violating the relevant provisions of the California Labor Code and the IWC Wage Orders, and from engaging in the unlawful business practices complained of herein; 11 For statutory and civil penalties according to proof, including but not limited to all 12 4. 13 penalties authorized by the California Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 2698 et seq.; 5. 14 For interest on the unpaid wages at 10% per annum pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 218.6, 1194, California Civil Code §§ 3287, 3288, and/or any other applicable provision 15 providing for pre-judgment interest; 16 6. 17 For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 18 218.5, 1194, 2699(g)(1), California Civil Code § 1021.5, and/or any other applicable provisions 19 providing for attorneys' fees and costs; 7. For declaratory relief; 20 8. For an order certifying the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Causes of 21 Action as a class action; 22 23 9. For an order appointing Plaintiff as class representative and Plaintiff's counsel as 24 class counsel; and 25 /// 26 /// 27 28

1	10. For such further relief that	the Court may deem just and proper.
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3	DATED: March 22, 2019	Respectfully submitted,
<b>4 5</b>		MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern Scott A. Brooks
6		Matthew W. Gordon
7		ALTSHULER BERZON LLP
8		James M. Finberg Eileen B. Goldsmith Eric P. Brown
9		
10	By:	/s/ Matthew J. Matern
11	By.	Attorneys for Plaintiff
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15	<u>DEMAN</u>	ND FOR JURY TRIAL
16	PLAINTIFF hereby demands a ju	ry trial with respect to all issues triable of right by jury.
17		if what was respect to an issues triuete of right of furf.
17 18	DATED: March 22, 2019	Respectfully submitted,
		Respectfully submitted, MATERN LAW GROUP, PC
18		Respectfully submitted,  MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern Scott A. Brooks
18 19		Respectfully submitted,  MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern
18 19 20		Respectfully submitted,  MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern Scott A. Brooks Matthew W. Gordon  ALTSHULER BERZON LLP
18 19 20 21		Respectfully submitted,  MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern Scott A. Brooks Matthew W. Gordon  ALTSHULER BERZON LLP James M. Finberg Eileen B. Goldsmith
18 19 20 21 22		Respectfully submitted,  MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern Scott A. Brooks Matthew W. Gordon  ALTSHULER BERZON LLP
18 19 20 21 22 23		Respectfully submitted,  MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern Scott A. Brooks Matthew W. Gordon  ALTSHULER BERZON LLP James M. Finberg Eileen B. Goldsmith Eric P. Brown
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18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	DATED: March 22, 2019	Respectfully submitted,  MATERN LAW GROUP, PC Matthew J. Matern Scott A. Brooks Matthew W. Gordon  ALTSHULER BERZON LLP James M. Finberg Eileen B. Goldsmith Eric P. Brown
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

#### JS-CAND 44 (RG 366) 2:19-cv-04599-DMG-AFM 2/19 Page 1 of 2 Page ID #:18

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

### I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

HOWARD FAN, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

- (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff LOS ANGELES (EXCÉPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)
- Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) (See attachment)

## **DEFENDANTS**

DELTA AIR LINES, INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1-50, inclusive,

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant SAN FRANCISCO

IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

Π.	BASIS	OF	JURISDICTION	Γ,	(Place an	"X"	' in One Box Only)
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Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) U.S. Government Plaintiff

U.S. Government Defendant Х4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF P (For Diversity Cases Only)	RINCI	SIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)					
	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF		
Citizen of This State	X 1	1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	4	4		
Citizen of Another State	2	2	Incorporated <i>and</i> Principal Place of Business In Another State	5	X 5		
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	3	Foreign Nation	6	6		

#### IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TOR	TS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES		
110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 350 Motor Vehicle 355 Motor Vehicle Product	PERSONAL INJURY 365 Personal Injury – Product Liability 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage 385 Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIONS	625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881 690 Other  LABOR  710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Management Relations 740 Railway Labor Act 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	422 Appeal 28 USC § 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157  PROPERTY RIGHTS  820 Copyrights 830 Patent 835 Patent—Abbreviated New Drug Application 840 Trademark	375 False Claims Act 376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a)) 400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations		
Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract	So Motor Venicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury -Medical Malpractice  CIVIL RIGHTS		X790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION 462 Naturalization	861 HIA (1395ff) 862 Black Lung (923) 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) 864 SSID Title XVI 865 RSI (405(g))	490 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commoditi		
195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise  REAL PROPERTY 210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 445 Amer. w/Disabilities— Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities—Other 448 Education	HABEAS CORPUS  463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence 530 General 535 Death Penalty  OTHER 540 Mandamus & Other 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition 560 Civil Detainee— Conditions of Confinement	Application 465 Other Immigration Actions	FEDERAL TAX SUITS  870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)  871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC § 7609	893 Environmental Matters 895 Freedom of Information Act 896 Arbitration 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes		

## **ORIGIN** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Original Removed from Remanded from Multidistrict 8 Multidistrict Reinstated or 5 Transferred from State Court Proceeding Appellate Court Reopened Another District (specify) Litigation-Transfer Litigation-Direct File

# **CAUSE OF**

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) ACTION

Failure to Pay Overtime Wages, Failure to Pay Timely Wages, Failure to Furnish Accurate Wage Statements, Failure to Maintain Required Records, Failure to Pay All Wages Due to Discharged and Quitting Employees, Unfair and Unlawful Business Practices

COMPLAINT:

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: x Yes

**REQUESTED IN** X CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.

VIII. RELATED CASE(S),

**JUDGE** IF ANY (See instructions):

DOCKET NUMBER

**DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)** 

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) **X SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND**  **SAN JOSE** 

**EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE** 

**ATTACHMENT** I. (c) Plaintiff's Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Numbers) MATERN LAW GROUP, PC 1230 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 200 Manhattan Beach, California 90266 Telephone: (310) 531-1900 Facsimile: (310) 531-1901 ALTSHULER BERZON LLP 177 Post Street, Suite 300 San Francisco, California 94108 Telephone: (415) 421-7151 Facsimile: (415) 362-8064 ATTACHMENT TO CIVIL COVER SHEET

# **ClassAction.org**

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: Wage and Hour Class Action Against Delta Air Lines Bumped to California's Central District