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 8 *Justine De Caires, Grae Kindel,*  
 9 *Alexis Camacho, and Jessica Pan,*  
*on behalf of themselves*  
*and all others similarly situated*

11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 12 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
 13 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

14 Case No. 3:22-cv-6857

15 EMMANUEL CORNET, JUSTINE DE  
 16 CAIRES, GRAE KINDEL, ALEXIS  
 CAMACHO, AND JESSICA PAN, on behalf  
 of themselves and all others similarly situated,

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

1. VIOLATION OF WARN ACT (29 U.S.C. §§ 2101 *ET SEQ.*)
2. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA WARN ACT (CAL. LAB. CODE §§ 1400 *ET SEQ.*)
3. DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ACT, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02

17  
 18 Plaintiffs,

19 v.

20 TWITTER, INC.

21 Defendant.  
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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Emmanuel Cornet, Justine De Caires, Grae Kindel, Alexis Camacho, and Jessica  
3 Pan, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, file this Class Action Complaint  
4 against Defendant Twitter, Inc. (“Twitter”) for its violation and anticipated further violation of  
5 the federal Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, 29 U.S.C. § 2101 *et seq.* (the  
6 “WARN Act”), as well as the California WARN Act, Cal. Lab. Code § 1400 *et seq.* (the  
7 “California WARN Act”).  
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9 2. As described further below, shortly after the company’s purchase by Elon Musk,  
10 during the first week of November 2022, Twitter began a mass layoff. It has been widely  
11 reported that Twitter plans to lay off about 3,700 employees, approximately 50% of its total  
12 workforce. See, e.g., Jon Brodtkin, Musk to cut half of Twitter jobs and end remote work for the  
13 rest, report says, ARS TECHNICA (November 3, 2022), [https://arstechnica.com/tech-](https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2022/11/report-musk-to-lay-off-50-of-twitter-staff-reverse-work-from-home-policy/)  
14 [policy/2022/11/report-musk-to-lay-off-50-of-twitter-staff-reverse-work-from-home-policy/](https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2022/11/report-musk-to-lay-off-50-of-twitter-staff-reverse-work-from-home-policy/); Kate  
15 Conger, Elon Musk Begins Layoffs at Twitter, NEW YORK TIMES (November 3, 2022),  
16 [https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/03/technology/twitter-layoffs-elon-musk.html?smid=nytcore-](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/03/technology/twitter-layoffs-elon-musk.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare)  
17 [ios-share&referringSource=articleShare](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/03/technology/twitter-layoffs-elon-musk.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare); Alex Heath, Elon Musk’s Twitter layoffs are starting,  
18 THE VERGE (November 3, 2022), [https://www.theverge.com/2022/11/3/23439802/elon-musks-](https://www.theverge.com/2022/11/3/23439802/elon-musks-twitter-layoffs-start-friday-november-4)  
19 [twitter-layoffs-start-friday-november-4](https://www.theverge.com/2022/11/3/23439802/elon-musks-twitter-layoffs-start-friday-november-4); Kali Hays, Elon Musk starts layoffs at Twitter  
20 immediately after an email went out saying cuts would start the next day, BUSINESS INSIDER,  
21 [https://www.businessinsider.com/layoffs-at-twitter-begin-night-before-elon-musk-said-they-](https://www.businessinsider.com/layoffs-at-twitter-begin-night-before-elon-musk-said-they-would-2022-11)  
22 [would-2022-11](https://www.businessinsider.com/layoffs-at-twitter-begin-night-before-elon-musk-said-they-would-2022-11).

23 3. Twitter began the layoffs with a few employees. For example, on November 1,  
24 2022, Twitter terminated Plaintiff Emmanuel Cornet without providing advanced written  
25 warning, as required by the federal WARN Act and California WARN Act, which require sixty  
26 (60) days advance written notice of a mass layoff.  
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1 4. On November 3, 2022, Plaintiffs Justine De Caires, Jessica Pan, and Grae Kindel  
2 were locked out of their Twitter accounts, which they understood to signal that they were being  
3 laid off.

4 5. Plaintiffs are very concerned that Twitter will continue these layoffs without  
5 providing the requisite notice. News reports have stated that more widespread layoffs will  
6 proceed beginning tomorrow, November 4, 2022.  
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8 6. Another company owned by Elon Musk, Tesla, recently engaged in mass layoffs  
9 without notice. That company attempted to obtain releases from laid off employees without  
10 informing them of their rights under the federal or California WARN Acts. A federal court  
11 subsequently ordered the company to provide employees notice of the claims that had been filed  
12 on their behalf. See Lynch v. Tesla, Inc., 2022 WL 42952953 \*6 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 16, 2022).

13 7. Plaintiffs file this action seeking to ensure that Twitter comply with the law and  
14 provide the requisite notice or severance payment in connection with the anticipated layoffs and  
15 that it not solicit releases of claims of any employees without informing them of the pendency of  
16 this action and their right to pursue their claims under the federal or California WARN Act.

17 8. Plaintiffs seek immediate injunctive relief, as well as a declaratory judgment  
18 under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02, on behalf of themselves and all  
19 similarly situated employees, precluding Twitter from circumventing the requirements of the  
20 WARN Act and the California WARN Act.

21 **3II. PARTIES**

22 9. Plaintiff Emmanuel Cornet is an adult resident of San Francisco, California,  
23 where he worked from January 2021 until his layoff on November 1, 2022.

24 10. Plaintiff Justine De Caires is an adult resident of San Francisco, California, where  
25 they have worked as an employee of Twitter assigned to Twitter's office in San Francisco.  
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1           11. Plaintiff Grae Kindel is an adult resident of Medford, Massachusetts, where they  
2 have worked as an employee of Twitter assigned to Twitter’s office in Cambridge,  
3 Massachusetts.

4           12. Plaintiff Alexis Camacho is an adult resident of Honolulu, Hawaii, where she has  
5 worked as an employee of Twitter assigned to Twitter’s headquarters in San Francisco,  
6 California.

7           13. Plaintiff Jessica Pan is an adult resident of Alameda, California, where she has  
8 worked as an employee of Twitter assigned to Twitter’s headquarters in San Francisco,  
9 California.

10           14. Plaintiffs Cornet, De Caires, Pan, and Kindel bring this lawsuit as a Rule 23 class  
11 action asserting (1) a federal WARN Act claim on behalf of all Twitter employees throughout  
12 the United States who are laid off in a “mass layoff” or “plant closing,” as defined by the WARN  
13 Act, following the purchase of Twitter by Elon Musk, and who are not given a minimum of sixty  
14 (60) days’ written notice of termination and (2) a California WARN Act claim on behalf of all  
15 California Twitter employees who are laid off in a “mass layoff” or “plant closing,” as defined  
16 by the California WARN Act, following the purchase of Twitter by Elon Musk, and who are not  
17 given a minimum of sixty (60) days’ written notice of termination.

18           15. All Plaintiffs bring a declaratory judgment claim asking the Court to enjoin  
19 Twitter from violating the federal and California WARN Act and from soliciting releases from  
20 employees who are being laid off without informing them of the pendency of this case and their  
21 rights under those statutes.

22           16. Defendant Twitter, Inc. (“Twitter”) is a Delaware corporation, headquartered in  
23 San Francisco, California.

24 **III. JURISDICTION**

25           17. This Court has jurisdiction over this proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and  
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1 29 U.S.C. § 2104(a)(5).

2 18. This Court has personal jurisdiction over this matter because Twitter is  
3 headquartered in this District and conducts substantial business operations in this District.

4 19. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over Plaintiffs'  
5 state law claims, because those claims derive from a common nucleus of operative facts with  
6 Plaintiffs' federal claims.

7 **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

8 20. Twitter employs thousands of people across the United States. Following the  
9 purchase of the company by Elon Musk, in early November 2022, Twitter initiated what has  
10 been widely reported as a mass layoff of employees at its sites across the country. It has been  
11 widely reported in the media that Twitter's CEO Elon Musk communicated to Twitter's staff that  
12 the company plans to eliminate approximately 3,700 of Twitter's employees, making up about  
13 50% of its total workforce. See, e.g., Jon Brodtkin, Musk to cut half of Twitter jobs and end  
14 remote work for the rest, report says, ARS TECHNICA (November 3, 2022),  
15 [https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2022/11/report-musk-to-lay-off-50-of-twitter-staff-reverse-](https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2022/11/report-musk-to-lay-off-50-of-twitter-staff-reverse-work-from-home-policy/)  
16 [work-from-home-policy/](https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2022/11/report-musk-to-lay-off-50-of-twitter-staff-reverse-work-from-home-policy/).

17 21. Plaintiffs Cornet, De Caires, Camacho, and Pan have been employed in Twitter's  
18 headquarters in San Francisco, California, and Plaintiff Kindel was employed in Twitter's office  
19 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

20 22. As an early example of the anticipated mass layoff, on November 1, 2022,  
21 Plaintiff Cornet was notified that his employment was being terminated effective immediately.  
22 Twitter did not provide sixty (60) days advance written notice (or any advance notice at all) to  
23 Plaintiff Cornet of his impending layoff. Nor did Twitter provide any severance pay to Plaintiff  
24 Cornet.  
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1 23. Although not formally notified of a layoff, or given any advance notice, Plaintiffs  
2 De Caires, Pan, and Kindel were locked out of their company accounts on November 3, 2022.

3 24. At all relevant times, Twitter employed 100 or more employees, exclusive of part-  
4 time employees, (i.e., those employees who had worked fewer than 6 of the 12 months prior to  
5 the date notice was required to be given or who had worked fewer than an average of 20 hours  
6 per week during the 90 day period prior to the date notice was required to be given), or employed  
7 100 or more employees who in the aggregate worked at least 4,000 hours per week exclusive of  
8 hours of overtime within the United States and within California.

9 25. These anticipated terminations are expected to result in the loss of employment  
10 for more than 500 employees (excluding part-time employees).

11 26. However, Twitter has given no formal written advance notice of these anticipated  
12 layoffs – not sixty (60) days in advance of the terminations, nor as much notice as practicable  
13 under the circumstances.

14 27. It has also been reported that California’s Employment Development Department  
15 has not received notice of a mass layoff from Twitter. See Kate Conger, Elon Musk Begins  
16 Layoffs at Twitter, NEW YORK TIMES (November 3, 2022),  
17 [https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/03/technology/twitter-layoffs-elon-musk.html?smid=nytcore-](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/03/technology/twitter-layoffs-elon-musk.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare)  
18 [ios-share&referringSource=articleShare](https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/03/technology/twitter-layoffs-elon-musk.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare).

19 28. Elon Musk, who owns Twitter, engaged in similar violations of the WARN Act  
20 and the California WARN Act earlier during the summer of 2022, when another company he  
21 owns, Tesla, engaged in mass layoffs without providing advanced written notice. Several former  
22 Tesla employees brought a suit against Tesla for these violations. See Lynch et al. v. Tesla, Inc.,  
23 Civ. Act. No., 1:22-cv-00597-RP (W.D. Tex.). When informing employees of their layoff, Tesla  
24 sought to obtain full releases of all WARN Act and California WARN Act claims in exchange  
25 for small severance payments of one or two weeks pay (significantly less than the sixty (60) days  
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1 pay and benefits required to satisfy the WARN Act and the California WARN Act). See Lynch,  
2 2022 WL 4295295, at \*1-4. A federal court ruled that Tesla’s conduct was “misleading because  
3 [the separation agreements] fail to inform potential class members of this lawsuit and the rights  
4 that they are potentially giving up under the WARN Act.” Id. at \*4.

5  
6 29. Plaintiffs here are reasonably concerned that, absent court intervention, Twitter  
7 will engage in similar behavior and seek releases from laid off employees without informing  
8 them of their rights or the pendency of this case. Plaintiffs have therefore brought this complaint  
9 seeking immediate relief to ensure that Twitter does not violate the federal and California  
10 WARN Act and then seek to obtain releases from employees who do not have notice of their  
11 rights or the claims brought here on their behalf.

12  
13 **COUNT I**  
**Federal WARN Act**

14 At all times material herein, Plaintiffs and similarly situated persons have been entitled to  
15 the rights, protections, and benefits provided under the federal WARN Act, 29 U.S.C. § 2101 et.  
16 seq. 24. Twitter was, and is, subject to the notice and back pay requirements of the federal  
17 WARN Act because Twitter is a business enterprise that employed 100 or more employees,  
18 excluding part-time employees, and/or, employed 100 or more employees who in the aggregate  
19 work at least 4,000 hours per week (exclusive of overtime), as defined in the WARN Act. 29  
20 U.S.C. §§ 2101(1)(A) and(B). Twitter is now engaged in conducting mass layoffs without  
21 providing the required notice under the federal WARN Act.

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23 **COUNT II**  
**California WARN Act**

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25 At all times material herein, Plaintiffs and similarly situated persons who have worked  
26 for Twitter in California have been entitled to the rights, protections, and benefits provided under

1 the California WARN Act, Cal. Lab. Code § 1400 *et seq.* Twitter was, and is, subject to the  
2 notice and back pay requirements of the California WARN Act because Twitter is a business  
3 enterprise that employed 75 or more employees, as defined in the California WARN Act, Cal.  
4 Lab. Code § 1400(a). Twitter is now engaged in conducting mass layoffs without providing the  
5 required notice under the California WARN Act.  
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7 **COUNT III**  
8 **Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02**

9 An actual controversy of sufficient immediacy exists between the parties as to the  
10 concern by Plaintiffs that Twitter should be prohibited from circumventing the requirements of  
11 the WARN Act and the California WARN Act by conducting mass layoffs without providing the  
12 required notice and by soliciting the employees it is laying off to sign separation agreements that  
13 release their claims under the WARN Act and/or California WARN Act, without first informing  
14 them of this lawsuit or their rights under those statutes. Plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment  
15 and an injunction prohibiting Twitter from engaging in such conduct.  
16

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that this Court enter the following relief:

- 18 a. Declare and find that the Defendant has violated the WARN Act, 29 U.S.C. § 2101 *et*  
19 *seq.* and the California WARN Act, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1400 *et seq.*  
20 b. Certify a class action and appoint Plaintiffs and their counsel to represent a class of  
21 Twitter employees under Count I who have worked for Twitter anywhere in the  
22 United States and are laid off without required notice, in conjunction with the mass  
23 layoff described herein;  
24 c. Certify a class action and appoint Plaintiffs and their counsel to represent a class of  
25 Twitter employees under Count II who have worked for Twitter in California and are  
26 laid off, without required notice, in conjunction with the mass layoff described herein;  
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- d. Enter declaratory relief and an injunction under Count III enjoining Twitter from violating the WARN Act and/or California WARN Act and from seeking releases of claims under the WARN Act and/or California WARN Act under claims without informing employees of the pendency of this lawsuit and their rights under those statutes.
  - e. Award compensatory damages, including all expenses and wages owed, in an amount according to proof;
  - f. Award pre- and post-judgment interest;
  - g. Award reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses;
  - h. Any other relief to which the Plaintiffs may be entitled.

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Respectfully submitted,

EMMANUEL CORNET, JUSTINE DE CAIRES,  
GRAE KINDEL, ALEXIS CAMACHO, AND  
JESSICA PAN, on behalf of themselves and all  
others similarly situated,

By their attorneys,

/s/ Shannon Liss-Riordan  
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Dated: November 3, 2022