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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH
CENTRAL DIVISION**

JACQUELINE CAZEAU, DAWN
STOJKOVIC, MICHAEL ANDERSON,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

TPUSA, INC. dba TELEPERFORMANCE
USA

Defendant.

No. _____

COLLECTIVE/CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COLLECTIVE/CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

SUMMARY

Plaintiffs Jacqueline Cazeau, Dawn Stojkovic, and Michael Anderson (collectively “Plaintiffs”) individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated employees (“Claimants”), bring this action against Plaintiffs’ former employer TPUSA, Inc. dba Teleperformance USA

(“TPUSA” or “Company” or “Defendant”). This action is brought as a nationwide collective action under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) for violations of Utah’s Payment of Wages Act, Utah Code Ann. §§ 34-28-1 *et seq.* (“UPWA”) and Utah common law. This action seeks the recovery of unpaid wages, minimum wages, overtime wages, liquidated damages, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, attorneys’ fees, and costs.

JURISDICTION & VENUE

1. This Court has federal question jurisdiction under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ and Claimants’ claims under the Utah Payment of Wages Act, Utah Code Ann. §§ 34-28-1 *et seq.*, and Utah common law.

2. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 since a substantial part of the events giving rise to this claim occurred in this District and Division.

3. Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in Utah.

THE PARTIES

4. Plaintiff Jacqueline Cazeau (“Cazeau”) is a resident of Salt Lake County, Utah and worked for TPUSA as an hourly employee with the title of Customer Service Representative from approximately February 2015 to November 2017. Cazeau is similarly situated to the Claimants in that all Claimants failed to receive regular compensation for all hours worked and overtime compensation for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a single workweek, in violation of the FLSA, the UPWA, and Utah common law.

5. Plaintiff Dawn Stojkovic (“Stojkovic”) is a resident of Millcreek, Utah and worked for TPUSA as an hourly employee with the title of Customer Service Representative from approximately April 2016 to June 2017. Stojkovic is similarly situated to the Claimants in that all Claimants failed to receive regular compensation for all hours worked and overtime compensation for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a single workweek, in violation of the FLSA, the UPWA, and Utah common law.

6. Plaintiff Michael Anderson (“Anderson”) is a resident of Sandy, Utah and worked for TPUSA as an hourly employee with the title of Customer Service Representative from approximately Spring 2014 to Spring 2016. Anderson is similarly situated to the Claimants in that all Claimants failed to receive regular compensation for all hours worked and overtime compensation for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a single workweek, in violation of the FLSA, the UPWA, and Utah common law.

7. Defendant TPUSA, Inc. dba Teleperformance USA, is a foreign corporation registered in Utah. Its primary business is operating “Contact Centers” (commonly referred to as “call centers”) which provide telephone-based customer service to the customers of Defendant’s numerous business clients. TPUSA maintains control, oversight, and direction over the operation of the Contact Centers and other facilities at which the Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed classes work or worked, including the payroll and other employment practices therein.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

8. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended provides for minimum standards for both wages and overtime compensation.

9. The Utah Payment of Wages Act provides additional protections to workers, including, but not necessarily limited to, entitlement to wages for all time worked.

10. According to its website, TPUSA employs over 29,000 individuals. On information and belief, the majority of TPUSA's employees are Service Agents or Customer Service Agents or Customer Service Representatives (or hold comparable positions with different titles) (hereafter, "Customer Service Representatives" or "CSRs") who receive and handle various types of phone calls from customers of TPUSA clients.

11. The Plaintiffs were previously employed as CSRs at TPUSA's facilities in Utah.

12. As set forth in more detail below, it is TPUSA's nationwide policy and practice to require and/or cause CSRs to engage in mandatory training and other work without compensation, in violation of the FLSA and the UPWA.

13. With regards to claims under the FLSA, and pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves, and as a collective action on behalf of all others similarly situated who are currently or were previously employed by TPUSA within the United States (hereafter referred to as the "Nationwide FLSA Class").

14. With regards to claims under the UPWA and Utah common law, Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves, and a class action on behalf of all others similarly situated who are currently or were previously employed by TPUSA within the State of Utah (hereafter referred to as the "Utah Class").

15. This action is brought to redress and end TPUSA's long-time pattern of willful and unlawful conduct.

COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS FOR ALL CLAIMS

16. Plaintiffs and members of the proposed FLSA and Utah classes are currently or were previously employed by the Defendant.

17. Defendant has consistently practiced and continues to practice a nationwide policy of permitting, encouraging, and/or requiring its Customer Service Representatives, including Plaintiffs and members of both proposed classes to perform work without compensation.

18. Specifically, Defendant has instructed its employees to arrive at least fifteen (15) minutes early for each shift and for each mandatory training.

19. The employees are not permitted to “clock in” when they arrive fifteen (15) minutes early. Therefore, the pre-shift time spent on TPUSA’s premises in accordance with Defendant’s requirements and for Defendant’s benefit is uncompensated.

20. During this pre-shift time, the employees are not permitted to leave TPUSA’s premises and are unable to use their time effectively for their own purposes.

21. Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the Utah Class were/are required to undergo several weeks of training at the beginning of their employment, prior to moving between departments, and at various other times during their employment with TPUSA. Training topics included but were not limited to TPUSA’s technology and procedures, the practices and relevant regulations of the industries in which TPUSA clients work, and the business practices and procedures of TPUSA clients.

22. The following image shows a portion of mandatory training notice that instructed employees to “arrive at least 15 minutes before [their] class is scheduled to begin.”



Teleperformance

Transforming Passion into Excellence

We have reserved a seat for you in the training class listed. At Teleperformance, we plan classes in advance and designate a specific number of students for each class. If your phone number and/or contact information changes before class begins, it is your responsibility to call us and supply us with the updated information. Please keep in mind that **perfect attendance is required**. Also, depending on the department, you may be given a final examination. **You must pass the final examination to continue employment.**

Please arrive at least 15 minutes before your class is scheduled to begin.

23. Defendant has failed to compensate employees at regular rates or overtime rates (as applicable) for the fifteen (15) minutes that they arrived early for training and for their shifts, as instructed by TPUSA.

24. The amount of uncompensated work time amounts to at least fifteen (15) minutes per Claimant per day during each Claimant's period of employment with TPUSA.

25. On information and belief, Defendant's practice of requiring employees to arrive fifteen (15) minutes early for training and shifts without compensation was maintained throughout Claimants' employment and is maintained through the present day.

26. Defendant's violations of the FLSA and the UPWA are willful and knowing. TPUSA was sued for similar violations in 2008 in this Court in Case No. 2:08-cv-00395. Despite this prior lawsuit and despite employee complaints, Defendant has failed to bring TPUSA's wage and hour practices into compliance with law.

COLLECTIVE AND CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

27. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs by reference.
28. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and as collective and class actions on behalf of Claimants, including the following proposed classes:
 - a. **Nationwide FLSA Class:** All persons who are, or have been, employed by TPUSA as non-exempt employees within the applicable statutory period, and who, by means of the practices set forth above, failed to receive at least minimum wage for all hours worked and/or overtime compensation for hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a single work week.
 - b. **Utah State Law Class:** All persons who are or have been employed by TPUSA under the laws of Utah as non-exempt employees within the applicable statutory period, and who, by means of the practices set forth above, failed to receive all wages due and owing for all hours worked.
29. TPUSA's officers and directors are excluded from each of these Classes.

Collective Action Allegations: FLSA Claim

30. Plaintiffs seek certification on behalf of all Claimants of a collective action and the facilitation of notice to similarly-situated employees. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).
31. The FLSA requires employees to receive minimum wage and overtime compensation for workweeks at the regular payday for the period in which the workweek ends. 29 C.F.R. § 790.21(b). Minimum wage and overtime earned in a particular workweek must be paid on the regular pay day for the period in which such workweek ends. 29 C.F.R. § 778.106.

32. The FLSA requires employers to pay hourly employees at least minimum wage for all hours worked and one and one-half (1.5) the employee's regular rate of pay for all overtime hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a single workweek. 29 U.S.C. §§ 206 and 207.

33. The FLSA requires employers who classify employees exempt from minimum wage and overtime under the executive, professional or administrative exemptions to meet the salary basis test and compensate employees. 29 C.F.R. § 541.600(a).

34. The members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class would benefit from the issuance of a court supervised notice of the present lawsuit and the opportunity to join the present lawsuit as party plaintiffs (by filing written consent with the Court, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)).

35. The members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class are known to TPUSA, are readily identifiable, and can be located through TPUSA's records.

36. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), Plaintiffs hereby submit their written consents to serve as party plaintiffs and to join the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class.

Class Action Allegations for Utah State Law Claims

37. The Utah state law claims, which include a statutory claim under Utah's Payment of Wages Act, Utah Code Ann. § 34-28-1, *et seq.*, breach of contract claims, and an unjust enrichment claim, may properly be maintained as a Class Action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

38. The following Rule 23 requirements are satisfied:

39. **Numerosity:** The total number of members of the proposed Utah state law class exceeds 150 individuals. The members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical, and a class action is the only available method for the fair, equitable, and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

40. **Commonality:** There are common questions and issues of fact and law which predominate over any issues solely affecting individual members; specifically, whether Defendant, in violation of UPWA, failed to pay non-overtime wages to the Plaintiffs, and members of the proposed Utah Class.

41. **Typicality:** The Plaintiffs' state claims are typical of the claims of the proposed Utah Class, in that the claims are grounded in the allegation that the Defendant, in violation of UPWA, failed to pay non-overtime wages to Utah-based CSRs by means of the policies and practices set forth above.

42. **Superiority of Class Action:** Since the damages suffered by members of the proposed Utah Class (although not inconsequential) may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation by each member will likely make it impractical for the Utah Class members to individually seek redress for the wrongful conduct alleged herein. Moreover, separate actions by each individual member of the proposed Utah Class, and the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits, would cause undue hardship and expense for the Court and the litigants. Finally, the prosecution of separate actions would also create a risk of inconsistent rulings.

43. **Adequacy:** The Plaintiffs in this class action are adequate representatives of the proposed Utah Class, since the Plaintiffs' claims are identical to those of the proposed Utah Class, and thus, the Plaintiffs have the same interests in this litigation as the members of the

proposed Utah Class. The Plaintiffs are committed to vigorous prosecution of this case, and have retained competent counsel who are experienced in litigation of this nature. The Plaintiffs are not subject to any individual defenses unique from those conceivably applicable to the Class as a whole. The Plaintiffs anticipate no management difficulties in this litigation.

44. **Notice to the Proposed Class:** The members of the proposed Utah Class would benefit from the issuance of a court supervised notice of the present lawsuit. The members of the proposed Utah Class are known to TPUSA, are readily identifiable, and can be located through TPUSA's records. The notice to the proposed class members will include an introduction, a short description of the lawsuit including Plaintiffs' claims and Defendant's response to those claims, information on how to opt out of the lawsuit, a section informing potential class members that retaliation is not permitted if they are currently employed by Defendant, the effect of opting out of the lawsuit, and contact information for the class's counsel for any questions they may have, as well as a notice that this case on a contingency fee with an explanation of what that entails and the amount to which the class's counsel is entitled if successful. Along with the notice, we will attach an "Opt Out" form for potential class members who choose to opt out of the lawsuit.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201, et. seq. (Failure to Pay Minimum and/or Overtime Wage) (Nationwide FLSA Class)

1. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs by reference.
2. The FLSA regulates the payment of wages by employers whose employees are "engaged in commerce or engaged in the production of goods for commerce, or is employed in

an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.” 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1).

3. TPUSA is required to adhere to the minimum and overtime pay requirements of the FLSA because it is an enterprise engaged in commerce and all of its employees are engaged in commerce.

4. The practices described above, which included requiring employees to arrive at least fifteen (15) minutes early for their shifts and for mandatory training without compensation, are company-wide practices that applied to CSRs at Teleperformance Contact Centers nationwide. These practices caused the Plaintiffs and proposed Nationwide FLSA Class members to be deprived of regular and overtime pay.

5. Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class typically worked a 40-hour on-the-clock work week; thus, the uncompensated work performed by the CSRs, was often above-and-beyond the 40-hour “on the clock” work week.

6. Defendant acted neither in good faith nor with reasonable grounds to believe that its actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA. TPUSA was sued for nearly the same wage violations in 2008, placing it on notice of its noncompliant wage practices. Employees have also complained that they should have been paid for arriving early.

7. Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class are entitled to the amount of unpaid regular and overtime wages beginning three years prior to the filing of this Complaint because Defendant acting knowingly and willfully and/or showed reckless disregard as to whether its conduct was prohibited by the FLSA.

8. Claimants are entitled to recover the amount of unpaid regular and overtime wages and an award of liquidated damages equal to the same amount, as described by section 16(b) of the FLSA, codified at 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Claimants are also entitled to an award of prejudgment interest and attorneys' fees and costs.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE UTAH PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, UTAH CODE ANN. 34-28-1, et seq. AND THE UTAH MINIMUM WAGE ACT, UTAH CODE ANN. 34-40-101, et seq. (Utah Class)

9. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs by reference.

10. Defendant is an employer within the meaning of Utah Code Ann. § 34-28-2 and 29 U.S.C. § 203.

11. Defendant, in violation of UPWA, failed to pay regular non-overtime wages to Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed Utah Class by means of the practices described above, which included requiring employees to arrive at least fifteen (15) minutes early for their shifts and for mandatory training without compensation.

12. There were times when the CSRs worked “on the clock” less than 40 hours in a given week; and in such cases, at least some portion of the uncompensated work which the CSRs performed were regular, non-overtime hours.

13. In addition, in the event Plaintiffs and the members of the Utah Class are unable to obtain overtime pay under the FLSA for any work performed by the CSRs above-and-beyond the 40-hour “on the clock” work week, Plaintiffs and the members of the Utah Class seek regular wages for such work under the UPWA.

14. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's violations of the UPWA, as set forth herein, Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Utah Class have sustained damages, including loss of earnings for hours of regular time worked for Defendant, in an amount to be established at trial.

15. Defendant has not acted in good faith nor with reasonable grounds to believe that its actions and omissions were not in violation of the UPWA.

16. Claimants are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an amount equal to the amount of unpaid wages under the UPWA. Claimants are also entitled to statutory damages pursuant to § 34-28-9.5(3)(b) and to an award of prejudgment interest and attorneys' fees and costs.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF EXPRESS CONTRACT (Nationwide FLSA Class and Utah Class)

17. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs by reference.

18. At the time of hiring, Defendant expressly made an offer, orally and/or in writing to pay Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class, a specific rate of compensation for each hour of worked performed.

19. Plaintiffs and each member of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class, as consideration, provided their labor and services in acceptance of the offer made by Defendant, forming an employment contract.

20. Defendant benefitted from the unpaid work performed as alleged herein.

21. Defendant breached the contract by failing to pay the full-amount of the agreed upon wages.

22. As a result of Defendant's breach of its contractual obligations, Plaintiffs and each member of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

23. Plaintiffs request the full amount of unpaid wages, plus pre- and post-judgment interest calculated from the date that such wages were originally due, and any other relief that this Court finds reasonable and equitable under the circumstances.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT (Nationwide FLSA Class and Utah Class)

24. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs by reference.

25. At the time of hiring, Defendant promised to pay Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class, a specific rate of compensation for each hour of worked performed.

26. When Plaintiffs and each member of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class accepted Defendant's offer of employment for payment of a specific wage for each hour worked, they formed an implied contract with Defendant for payment of a specific wage for each hour worked.

27. Plaintiffs and each member of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class, as consideration, provided their labor and services in reliance on the promise made by Defendant.

28. Defendant benefitted from the unpaid work performed as alleged herein.

29. Defendant breached the implied contract by failing to pay the full-amount of the agreed upon wages to Claimants.

30. As a result of Defendant's breach of its contractual obligations, Plaintiffs and each member of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

31. Plaintiffs request the full amount of unpaid wages, plus pre- and post-judgment interest calculated from the date that such wages were originally due, and any other relief that this Court finds reasonable and equitable under the circumstances.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNJUST ENRICHMENT (Nationwide FLSA Class and Utah Class)

32. Plaintiffs incorporate the preceding paragraphs by reference.

33. Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class have conferred upon Defendant a benefit by being present at TPUSA's premises at such times and for such durations as were required by Defendant.

34. Defendant has acknowledged receipt of the benefit and has continued and reiterated on numerous occasions its policy of requiring Claimants to arrive early for shifts and trainings.

35. It would be inequitable for Defendant to retain such benefit without payment of its value.

36. Plaintiffs request the value of the uncompensated work time, which amount will be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and Utah Class, pray for judgment and the following specific relief against Defendant as follows:

1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that this action is a proper collective action and class action and certify the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class, the Utah Class and/or any other appropriate subclasses under FRCP Rule 23 and 29 U.S.C. § 216;
2. That, at the earliest possible time, Plaintiffs be allowed to give notice of this action, or that the Court issue such notice, to all members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and Utah Class, with such notice informing them that this civil action has been filed, the nature of the action, and of their right to participate in this lawsuit;
3. That this Court designate the named Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and their lawyers as Class Counsel;
4. That the Court enter a Judgment and Decree declaring that the Defendant willfully violated its legal duties under the FLSA as to the Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class;
5. With regards to the FLSA claims, and as to the Representative Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class, that the Court award unpaid regular and overtime compensation, together with an additional amount as

liquidated damages, pre- and post-judgment interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of this action;

6. With regards to the UPWA violations, and as to the Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed Utah Class, that the Court award the full amount of unpaid regular wages, as well as statutory damages, pre- and post-judgment interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs of this action, and such other legal and equitable relief as the Court deems just and proper;
7. That the Court issue a Judgment and award of damages as to the other claims asserted herein, as well as pre- and post-judgment interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of this action;
8. That the Court order such further relief as the Court deems just and equitable, including but not necessarily limited to an order enjoining Defendant from continuing its unlawful practices.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs and the members of the proposed Nationwide FLSA Class and the proposed Utah Class hereby demand trial by jury on all issues triable of right by jury.

DATED April 17, 2018

Respectfully Submitted,

CLYDE SNOW & SESSIONS

/s/ Christopher B. Snow

Christopher B. Snow
Shaunda L. McNeill

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

JS 44 (Rev. 06/17)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 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 by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
 Jacqueline Cazeau, Dawn Stojkovic, Michael Anderson, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Salt Lake
 (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
 Christopher B. Snow and Shaunda L. McNeill-Clyde Snow & Sessions

DEFENDANTS
 TPUSA, Inc. dba Teleperformance USA

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
 (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

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

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

2 U.S. Government Defendant

4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

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

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	
			LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act		
			IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions		

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

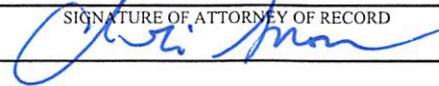
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq

Brief description of cause:
violations of Utah's Payment of Wages Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ _____ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE: 4-17-18
 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD


RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Lawsuit Claims Teleperformance USA Failed to Pay Employees for 'Pre-Shift' Work](#)