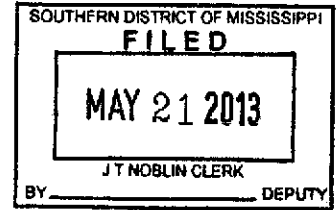


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
SOUTHERN DIVISION



Civ. No. 1:13cv222LG-JmR

LAKSHMANAN PONNAYAN ACHARI,
KODAKERIL BABY BIJI, XAVIER DISOLIYAN,
RAJANKUNJU GEEVARGHESE, JOMON
GEORGE, SHAIJU VADAKKAL GEORGE,
MOULESWARARAO GUNTAMUKKALA, JOY
JACOB, BIJU JOHN, SHIBU JOSEPH,
SUNILKUMAR MAROTTIKKAL KUTTAN,
PARSHOTTAM RAMCHANDRA MANGANI,
PRAKASH MOSES KANAGIAH MANONMONI,
ADHARSAN MANUEL, JACOB
MAZHUKKATTU MATHEW, JOHNY
MATHEW, NANDHAKUMAR NAGARAJ, SHAJI
VELUTHALAKUZHIYIL NANOO, MANGALAN
CHANDRASEKHARAN PILLAI,
RADHAKRISHNA PILLAI SIVARAMA PILLAI,
ABY MOLATHU POULOSE, JUSTIN POULOSE,
APPUNNI ARUL PRAKASH, SREENIVASARAO
RAPARTHY, MOOKAPARAMBIL ITTY
RAVEENDRANATHAN, BALWINDER SINGH,
RANJIT SINGH, SHANMUGAM
SUBRAMANIAN, NINAN JOHN THARAKAN,
GEORGE PULIKKEPARAMBIL VARGHESE,
BENNY KATTUKARIYIL VARKEY, SHAHI
VIJAYAN, and JOHN YOHANNAN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SIGNAL INTERNATIONAL, LLC, SIGNAL
INTERNATIONAL, INC., MALVERN C.
BURNETT, LAW OFFICES OF MALVERN C.
BURNETT, A.P.C., GULF COAST
IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER, LLC, MICHAEL
POL, GLOBAL RESOURCES, INC., SACHIN
DEWAN, and DEWAN CONSULTANTS PVT.
LTD. (a/k/a MEDTECH CONSULTANTS),

Defendants.

COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

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INTRODUCTION

1. This is a human trafficking case brought by foreign workers trafficked into the State of Mississippi. It is grounded in laws passed by the United States Congress to combat this very problem. Rather than hiring new workers from the Gulf Coast in the wake of a devastating hurricane, the Defendants instead turned the Plaintiffs into an exploitable source of cheap labor. The Defendants then worked together to defraud each of the Plaintiffs out of tens of thousands of dollars, falsely promised them assistance in applying for and obtaining permanent residence in the United States, trafficked them into the United States, forced them to live in squalid and unsanitary conditions that damaged Plaintiffs' health and psychological well-being, discriminated against them on the basis of their race, ethnicity, religion, and alienage, and threatened them with financial ruin and adverse immigration action if they balked.

2. Plaintiffs Lakshmanan Ponnayan Achari, Kodakeril Baby Biji, Xavier Disoliyan, Rajankunju Geevarghese, Jomon George, Shaiju Vadakkal George, Mouleswararao Guntamukkala, Joy Jacob, Biju John, Shibu Joseph, Sunilkumar Marottikkal Kuttan, Parshottam Ramchandra Mangani, Prakash Moses Kanagiah Manonmoni, Adharsan Manuel, Jacob Mazhukkattu Mathew, Johny Mathew, Nandhakumar Nagaraj, Shaji Veluthalakuzhiyil Nanoo, Mangalan Chandrasekharan Pillai, Radhakrishna Pillai Sivarama Pillai, Aby Molathu Poulouse, Justin Poulouse, Appunni Arul Prakash, Sreenivasarao Raparthy, Mookaparambil Itty Raveendranathan, Balwinder Singh, Ranjit Singh, Shanmugam Subramanian, Ninan John Tharakan, George Pulikkeparambil Varghese, Benny Kattukariyil Varkey, Shahi Vijayan, and John Yohannan, each a former employee at Signal International, LLC and Signal International, Inc.'s (collectively "Signal") Pascagoula, Mississippi facility, bring this action to recover for the unlawful and fraudulent behavior by Defendant Signal and Signal's agents Malvern C. Burnett, the Law Offices of Malvern C. Burnett, Gulf Coast Immigration Law Center, LLC, Sachin

Dewan, Dewan Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Michael Pol, and Global Resources Inc. (referred to hereafter as the “Agents”).

3. Signal is a Gulf Coast-based marine and fabrication company. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, Signal set out to recruit several hundred foreign workers to work as temporary welders and pipefitters in Signal’s Pascagoula, Mississippi facility. Signal also recruited workers to work at a Signal facility in Orange, Texas.

4. To assist in that process, Signal retained Michael Pol and his company Global Resources, Inc. (“Global”), a labor recruitment firm with operations in Mississippi; Malvern C. Burnett, an attorney based in Mississippi and Louisiana; and Sachin Dewan, a labor recruiter in India, to recruit workers on Signal’s behalf. Signal also executed a power of attorney authorizing Dewan’s company, Dewan Consultants Pvt. Ltd., to recruit for Signal abroad.

5. The cornerstone of the Defendants’ scheme was the tantalizing prospect that Signal would be able to hire a skilled workforce at effectively no cost by forcing the Plaintiffs and their coworkers to foot the bill for their own recruitment, immigration processing, and travel. Indeed, an April 18, 2006 “Skilled Worker Recruitment Agreement” between Signal and Global that set this scheme in motion expressly stated that the workers would be delivered at no cost to Signal and that all other charges, expenses and fees would be paid by the workers themselves or by Global, who in turn would be reimbursed through deductions from the Plaintiffs’ wages. In short, Defendants paid nothing; the future employees paid everything.

6. Beginning in mid-2006, Signal, both via its own employees and via its external Agents, traveled to India in order to recruit workers, including each of the Plaintiffs. In printed advertisements and in-person meetings in India, Defendants promised Plaintiffs that in exchange for “recruitment fees” payable to the Agents ranging anywhere from the equivalent of \$10,000 to

\$25,000, Defendants would provide Plaintiffs with jobs at Signal and assist them in applying for and receiving green cards.

7. Defendants told Plaintiffs that because the permanent residency process could take up to two years to complete and Signal's need for workers was immediate, Defendants would first assist Plaintiffs in obtaining temporary work visas, known as H-2B visas, while simultaneously applying for green cards.

8. Lured by the promise of, in the words of one of the Defendants' advertisements, the opportunity for "permanent lifetime settlement in the U.S.A. for self and family," Plaintiffs took on immense burdens to gather enormous fees, often by selling family assets and incurring significant debt at usurious rates. Plaintiffs did this because they believed they would recoup the expense with the high wages they were promised at Signal, and through the long-term employment opportunities that would be available to them and their families as permanent residents of the United States.

9. In actuality, the Defendants' promises regarding green cards for Plaintiffs were illusory. Defendants had not taken, and had no intention at that time of taking, any steps to assist the Plaintiffs in applying for or receiving green cards. To the contrary, Signal (with the knowledge and assistance of the Agents) represented to the United States government that it would employ the workers only temporarily, and that the workers would be returned to India "within the . . . year." At no point did Signal or any of the Agents take any steps to assist and Plaintiff in applying for or receiving a green card.

10. Plaintiffs, of course, were never told of Signal's representations to the United States government. The Plaintiffs were unaware that Defendants' promises of employment and permanent residency were false and relied on these false promises to their detriment.

11. Put simply, Plaintiffs had been deceived into taking on life-altering debt for something that was never going to happen.

12. Upon arrival at Signal's facilities in Mississippi, Plaintiffs' plight only worsened. Signal utilized psychological abuse, coercion, and fraud to leave Plaintiffs afraid and unable to leave Signal's facilities and employ. Plaintiffs were required to live in camps on Signal's Pascagoula premises, enduring barbaric and prison-like conditions. Plaintiffs were among several hundred men crammed into trailer-like bunkhouses that were far too small for the number of men housed therein, and otherwise unfit for human habitation. Privacy was non-existent. Toilet and bathing facilities were insufficient. Food was often rotten. Private "security guards" patrolled the grounds like prison guards, prevented the Plaintiffs from leaving, and subjected the Plaintiffs to random searches of their persons and belongings.

13. Signal sought to deflect as much of the housing costs as possible onto the Plaintiffs. For the "privilege" of living in prison-like squalor, Signal deducted \$35 per day from Plaintiffs' paychecks, seven days a week, which constituted over 34% of the workers' pre-tax earnings. When workers requested permission to live off-site, they were told by Signal that they could do so, but that Signal would continue to collect the \$35 per day. This compulsory deduction essentially prohibited Plaintiffs from living in more humane conditions, lest their work become even less remunerative, and consequently their "recruiting fee" debt become even more crushing.

14. Non-Indian workers were not subjected to such squalid living conditions, degrading treatment, or extortionate room and board policies.

15. Plaintiffs were also made to work in unsafe working conditions that non-Indian workers were not subjected to, and were forced to endure regular anti-Indian invective from

Signal personnel, along with threats to deport them if they did not do Signal's every bidding. Indeed, Signal housed Plaintiffs in the so-called "man camps" so that they would not mix with the Pascagoula community. The Signal executive supervising the Pascagoula man camp referred to the facility—privately and in professional correspondence to other Signal employees—as "the Reservation," a term adopted from Signal's "shipyard folks." Another Signal employee was more direct, promising Signal management on April 5, 2007 that if he were placed in charge of the man camp, he would not give in to the "misguided notion that some of these Indians can be reasoned with" but would instead "most defiantly [sic] go on a 'rat hunt.'"

16. Signal even forced men of Sikh heritage to shave their beards upon arriving in the camp. Wearing of a beard is an extremely important religious tradition to Sikh men, and Signal's coercion left the men, including Plaintiff Ranjit Singh, reduced to tears.

17. Conditions were so poor at Signal's Pascagoula facility that, after just a couple months, workers (including Plaintiffs) began to consider ways to convince Signal to improve conditions. In retaliation for the workers' attempts to improve their lot, Signal terminated the employment of three of the most outspoken workers, forcibly removed them from the camp and told them they would be immediately returned them to India. One of those expelled men, so distraught over the thought of returning to India with the crushing debt of the "recruitment fees," attempted suicide in front of one of the Plaintiffs.

18. Signal used this horrifying incident to its advantage. In a meeting with the workers (including the Plaintiffs) days after the attempted suicide, Signal told Plaintiffs that if *any* of the Signal workers filed a lawsuit against Signal, Signal would send *all* of the workers back to India. The Plaintiffs understood this to mean that they must remain quiescent and work, lest Signal retaliate and ruin them financially.

19. Signal employed other methods of forcing the Plaintiffs to endure the abusive conditions. In keeping with its focus on deflecting labor costs, upon Plaintiffs' arrival, Signal required workers to set up "direct deposit" bank accounts with a local bank, to which Signal also had access. These accounts gave Signal control over the worker's ability to leave the facility because Signal could threaten to cut off the workers' access to the accounts at any point. Indeed, this is exactly what happened—in April, 2007, after certain workers fled the Pascagoula camp, those workers were denied access to their accounts, at the behest of Signal. This had the intended effect of intimidating and coercing the remaining workers, including Plaintiffs, into compliance.

20. Deeply indebted, fearful, isolated, disoriented, and unfamiliar with their rights under United States law, Plaintiffs felt compelled to continue working for Signal, on Signal's onerous terms and in abusive conditions.

21. In line with Signal's original intention as expressed to the United States government—but not to the Plaintiffs—to employ the workers temporarily, Plaintiffs were all terminated within a year and a half of arriving in Pascagoula, or left to escape the horrid conditions.

22. At no point did Signal or the Agents ever apply for, or assist Plaintiffs in applying for, permanent residency. Moreover, consistent with its never-failing effort to improve its bottom line by transferring as many costs associated with their employment as possible back onto Plaintiffs, Signal never refunded the tens of thousands of dollars in "recruitment fees" Plaintiffs had paid in exchange for less than one year of low-paid work. None of the Plaintiffs earned enough money at Signal to make the exorbitant and debt-inducing "recruitment fees"

even remotely worthwhile. Moreover, Signal never compensated Plaintiffs in any way for the physical, emotional, and psychological degradations inflicted upon them at the Pascagoula camp.

23. In short, and as will be alleged more fully below, Defendants' promises of employment-based green cards were fictional:

- Defendants never filed or otherwise supported green card applications for Plaintiffs, or took any other steps toward assisting Plaintiffs with securing green cards;
- Defendants told United States Department of Homeland Security under penalty of perjury that Signal's need for workers was temporary;
- Signal has stated in court filings that it never intended to provide the workers with green cards, but rather with temporary H-2B visas;
- Defendants segregated and confined Plaintiffs and other Indian workers to the man camp because Defendants did not want Indian workers mixing with other members of the Pascagoula community; and
- Internal correspondence among Signal management in May 2006 shows that "[a]ll [Signal is] doing now is bringing the workers in under the H2B program."

Defendants' Conduct Violated Congress's Clear Prohibition Against Human Trafficking

24. In 2000, Congress enacted the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act ("TVPA") to provide enhanced legal protections for victims of human trafficking and to supplement existing forms of relief. Congress specifically included protections for persons forced to work out of fear of serious harm, physical restraint, abuse of the legal process, or threats of the same.

25. According to House Report 106-939, the new statute was "intended to address the increasingly subtle methods of traffickers who place their victims in modern-day slavery, such as where traffickers threaten harm to third persons, restrain their victims without physical violence or injury, or threaten dire consequences by means other than overt violence." In particular,

Congress clarified that the statute covered “a broad array of harms, including both physical and nonphysical,” and could apply where the perpetrator “intentionally caus[ed] the victim to believe that her family [would] face harms such as banishment, starvation, or bankruptcy in their home country.”

26. In 2003, Congress amended the statute to permit individual victims of trafficking to bring civil claims against their traffickers. Plaintiffs do so here. Plaintiffs also bring claims for violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, fraudulent misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation, and breach of contract.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

27. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction), 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a) (civil trafficking), 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (civil rights), and 28 U.S.C. § 1367 (pendent state law claims).

28. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Signal pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k) and Miss. Code § 13-3-57 as Signal maintains a continuing business presence in the state, including but not limited to two shipyards in Pascagoula, Mississippi, where the workers worked and most of the wrongful conduct alleged herein occurred. This Court also has personal jurisdiction under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k) and Miss. Code § 13-3-57 over Pol, a resident of Mississippi; Global Resources, Inc., which is incorporated under the laws of Mississippi; Burnett, who is registered to vote and practices law in Mississippi; and the Law Offices of Malvern C. Burnett and Gulf Coast Immigration Law Center, LLC, which have offices in Ocean Springs, Mississippi and where much of the legal work alleged herein was performed. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Dewan and Dewan Consultants, Ltd. under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k) and Miss. Code § 13-3-57. Dewan Consultants Ltd. contracted with Pol and Burnett and served as Signal’s agent to recruit workers and deliver them for employment in Mississippi.

Dewan, both individually and on behalf of Dewan Consultants Ltd., traveled to Pascagoula, Mississippi, in connection with the events described herein.

29. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in that much of Defendants' trafficking activity, civil rights violations, fraud, misrepresentations, and breach of contract occurred within this judicial district.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

30. All Plaintiffs are Indian nationals, of Indian race and ethnicity, and former H-2B guest workers who were recruited from India by Defendants in or about 2006 and worked at Signal's Pascagoula, Mississippi facility after arriving in the United States. Plaintiffs each paid the Agents the equivalent of between \$10,000 and \$25,000 in "recruitment fees" based on the false promise that they would assist them in applying for and receiving green cards. Plaintiffs were each subjected to discriminatory, dangerous, and abusive treatment upon their arrival at Signal.

31. Plaintiff Lakshmanan Ponnayan Achari was recruited beginning in or about April of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about December 5, 2006.

32. Plaintiff Kodakeril Baby Biji was recruited beginning in or about July of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about December 5, 2006.

33. Plaintiff Xavier Disoliyan was recruited beginning in or about June and July of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 20, 2006.

34. Plaintiff Rajankunju Geevarghese was recruited beginning in or about April of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 28, 2006.

35. Plaintiff Jomon George was recruited beginning in or about April or May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about Nov. 28, 2006.

36. Plaintiff Shaiju Vadakkal George was recruited beginning in or about April and May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 28, 2006.

37. Plaintiff Mouleswararao Guntamukkala was recruited beginning on or about May 23, 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about January 24, 2007.

38. Plaintiff Joy Jacob was recruited beginning in or about 2006 and arrived in the United States in or about 2006.

39. Plaintiff Biju John was recruited beginning in or about April or May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 20, 2006.

40. Plaintiff Shibu Joseph was recruited beginning in or about April or May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 28, 2006.

41. Plaintiff Sunilkumar Marottikkal Kuttan was recruited in beginning in or about May or June of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about December 7, 2006.

42. Plaintiff Parshottam Ramchandra Mangani was recruited beginning in or about April-July of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 6, 2006.

43. Prakash Moses Kanagiah Manonmoni was recruited beginning in or about July of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 28, 2006.

44. Prakash Adharsan Manuel was recruited beginning in or about June of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 16, 2006.

45. Plaintiff Jacob Mazhukkattu Mathew was recruited beginning in or about June or July of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about December 7, 2006.

46. Plaintiff Johny Mathew was recruited beginning in or about March of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 29, 2006.

47. Plaintiff Nandhakumar Nagaraj was recruited beginning in or about May or June of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 26, 2006.

48. Plaintiff Shaji Veluthalakuzhiyil Nanoo was recruited beginning in or about April or May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 28, 2006.

49. Plaintiff Mangalan Chandrasekharan Pillai was recruited beginning in or about June 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 20, 2006.

50. Plaintiff Radhakrishna Pillai Sivarama Pillai was recruited beginning in or about May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 19, 2006.

51. Plaintiff Aby Molathu Poulose was recruited beginning in or about March or April of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 18, 2006.

52. Plaintiff Justin Poulose was recruited beginning in or about the summer of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 20, 2006.

53. Plaintiff Appunni Arul Prakash was recruited beginning in or about April or May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 27, 2006.

54. Plaintiff Sreenivasarao Raparthy was recruited beginning on or about June 26, 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 29, 2006.

55. Plaintiff Mookaparambil Itty Raveendranathan was recruited beginning in or about late 2005 and arrived in the United States on or about December 1, 2006.

56. Plaintiff Balwinder Singh was recruited beginning in or about 2006 and arrived in the United States in or about 2006.

57. Plaintiff Ranjit Singh was recruited beginning in or about May or June 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about October 30, 2006.

58. Plaintiff Shanmugam Subramanian was recruited beginning in or about April of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 28, 2006.

59. Plaintiff Ninan John Tharakan was recruited beginning in or about May of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 26, 2006.

60. Plaintiff George Pulikkeparambil Varghese was recruited beginning in or about August 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about January 24, 2007.

61. Plaintiff Benny Kattukariyil Varkey was recruited beginning in or about February or March of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 28, 2006.

62. Plaintiff Shahi Vijayan was recruited beginning in or about March or April of 2006 and arrived in the United States on or about November 20, 2006.

63. Plaintiff John Yohannan was recruited beginning in or about May of 2006 and arrived in the United States in or about November of 2006.

Defendants

64. Defendants Signal International, LLC and Signal International, Inc. are corporations organized under the laws of Delaware, with facilities in the Gulf Coast region, including Pascagoula, Mississippi. At all relevant times, Signal International, LLC acted as an agent and/or alter ego of Signal International, Inc., and took all conduct discussed herein with the knowledge and consent of Signal International Inc. Signal International, LLC and Signal International, Inc. will be referred to collectively below as "Signal" unless a distinction is drawn between them. Signal provides marine and fabrication services, including offshore drilling rig overhaul, repair, upgrade and conversion.

65. Defendant Global Resources, Inc. ("Global") is a corporation organized under the laws of Mississippi that recruits workers from India for employment in the United States.

66. Defendant Michael Pol (“Pol”) was, at all relevant times, the President of Global Resources, Inc., and resides in Mississippi. On information and belief, Pol was, at all relevant times, the sole corporate officer of Global. Pol and Global Resources, Inc. are alter egos. Global and Pol will be referred to collectively below as “Pol,” unless a distinction is drawn between them.

67. Defendant Dewan Consultants Pvt. Ltd. (a/k/a Medtech Consultants) (“Dewan Consultants”) is a private limited liability company organized under the laws of India. Dewan Consultants has substantial business contacts with Pascagoula, Mississippi. In 2004, Dewan Consultants contracted with Global and Burnett – through the Gulf Coast Immigration Law Center, LLC – to identify and recruit Indian workers for employment in the United States on permanent residency visas.

68. Defendant Sachin Dewan (“Dewan”) is the Director of Dewan Consultants. Dewan resides in India and has, since at least 2005, had substantial business contacts with Pascagoula, Mississippi, including travel to Pascagoula on behalf of Signal and Dewan Consultants. Dewan and Dewan Consultants will be referred to collectively below as “Dewan,” unless a distinction is drawn between them.

69. Defendant Malvern C. Burnett (“Burnett”) is an attorney who is registered to vote in Mississippi and maintains offices in Ocean Springs, Mississippi. Burnett used his Ocean Springs office to perform much of the legal work necessary to bring Plaintiffs and other Indian workers to the United States on H-2B Visas.

70. Defendant Law Offices of Malvern C. Burnett, A.P.C. (“Burnett Law Offices”) is a professional law corporation organized under the laws of Louisiana that maintains offices in Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

71. Defendant Gulf Coast Immigration Law Center, LLC (“Gulf Coast Immigration”) is a limited liability corporation organized under the laws of Louisiana that maintains offices Mississippi. Burnett is the registered agent of Gulf Coast Immigration. On information and belief, Burnett is the sole member and/or corporate officer of Gulf Coast Immigration. Burnett, the Burnett Law Offices and Gulf Coast Immigration operated as a joint venture and/or alter egos, and will be referred to collectively below as “Burnett,” unless a distinction is drawn between them.

72. At all relevant times, the Agents acted as the agents and/or representatives of Signal, and were acting within the course and scope of their agency, with the full knowledge, consent, permission, authorization and ratification, either express or implied, of Signal in performing the acts alleged in this complaint.

73. At all relevant times, the Agents were involved in a venture with each other to recruit the Indian workers, including the Plaintiffs, and bring them to the United States to work at Signal, as memorialized by various oral and written communications and agreements, and were acting within the course and scope of that venture and those agreements, with the full knowledge, consent, permission, authorization and ratification, either express or implied, of each of the other Agents in performing the acts alleged in this complaint.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

In the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, Signal Contracts with Dewan, Burnett, and Pol to Bring Temporary Workers to the United States at No Cost to Signal

74. The devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina presented both an opportunity and a challenge for Signal. The rebuilding effort offered significant potential for new work fixing damaged oil rigs, ships, and other marine platforms. At the same time, however, because the

hurricane also destroyed or damaged thousands of homes along the Gulf Coast, including in Pascagoula, some of Signal's workforce had temporarily left the area.

75. In early 2006, Michael Pol approached Signal with a purported solution to its problem. At a meeting in January or February of 2006, Pol told Signal's Chief Financial Officer Chris Cunningham, Senior Vice President and General Manager Ronald Schnoor, and Vice President of Productions for Mississippi Operations Bill Bingle, that he could deliver first-class fitters and welders from India at no cost to Signal. Pol informed Signal that he would work with local immigration attorney Burnett and India-based recruiter Dewan to bring skilled welders from India. The workers themselves would pay for all costs and fees associated with the recruitment process, immigration processing, and travel to the United States, and Signal would not reimburse the workers for these fees. Signal would pay the workers between \$14 and \$18 per hour, depending upon skill level.

76. On April 18, 2006, Signal executed a document entitled "Skilled Worker Recruitment Agreement" (the "Recruitment Agreement") with Pol's company, Global, authorizing Global to recruit foreign skilled workers for employment at Signal "under the 'H-2B' temporary program and/or the 'permanent residence' process." Pursuant to the Recruitment Agreement, Global would be responsible for all costs associated with recruitment, transportation, and entry of the foreign workers into the United States and would deliver the workers "at no cost to Signal" to the airport of Signal's choice. The cost incurred by Pol would be deducted directly from the foreign workers' wages and paid to Pol/Global.

77. On June 19, 2006, Signal executed a power of attorney with Dewan's company, Dewan Consultants, appointing Dewan Consultants as Signal's "representative in India to facilitate the recruitment of skilled workers to the United States of America" for employment at

Signal. The power of attorney authorized Dewan Consultants to advertise, conduct seminars and trade tests, and sign any necessary legal documentation on Signal's behalf.

78. Also in mid-2006, Signal entered into an attorney-client relationship with Burnett to advise Signal on immigration issues pertaining to Signal's need for workers. Signal and Burnett later memorialized their engagement in a written retainer agreement. Pursuant to that agreement, Signal would not be responsible for any of Burnett's legal fees. Rather, under the terms of the agreement, Burnett took funds from the "recruitment fees" charged to the workers to pay for the legal services he provided to Signal.

Defendants File Petitions for Temporary H-2B Visas, Not Green Cards

79. Signal requested that the Agents secure foreign workers and transport them to the United States as quickly as possible. Signal and the Agents decided that Signal would sponsor workers on an H-2B visa, which could later be extended if Signal needed more foreign labor.

80. In 2006, Dewan and Burnett placed newspaper advertisements in at least six Indian cities to recruit workers for Signal. Some of the advertisements offered welders and fitters opportunities to go to the United States and obtain H-2B visas or green cards. Other advertisements touted the opportunity for "permanent lifetime settlement in U.S.A. for self and family."

81. In the spring, summer, and fall of 2006, Dewan, Pol, and Burnett traveled multiple times to India and the United Arab Emirates to conduct recruitment seminars with interested potential workers. At these various seminars, the Agents promised recruits, including Plaintiffs, that Signal would sponsor green card applications for them. In their seminar presentations, the Agents promised that although all hopeful green card applicants would automatically be enrolled as H-2B candidates, this would not affect the employment based green card process.

82. Signal and its Agents told the Plaintiffs that Signal would sponsor them immediately for green cards in order to induce them to pay large fees to travel to the United States—which had the net effect of defraying nearly all the costs Signal would have had to expend to recruit workers legitimately—and to induce them to pay exorbitant “recruitment fees” far in excess of what would actually be required by the Defendants to obtain H-2B visas or even the promised green cards.

83. Unbeknownst to the Plaintiffs, however, Defendants did not take any steps to apply for permanent residence for the Plaintiffs. Defendants only helped Plaintiffs obtain temporary, H-2B visas. Indeed, Signal made clear in its application to the United States Department of Homeland Security that its need for workers was temporary and short-lived.

84. Written agreements between Plaintiffs and the Agents also explicitly promised assistance in applying for and securing green cards—assistance that Defendants took no steps toward providing. Dewan Consultants had the workers, including Plaintiffs, sign “memoranda of understanding,” which, among other things, informed the workers that “Signal International, LLC has orally promised the Facilitator [Dewan Consultants] . . . that . . . [Signal] will be willing to file and process their employment base [sic.] Green Card.” Dewan Consultants also issued form letters to the workers once they were selected to travel to Signal, informing the workers that Signal “shall proceed with your Green Card for United States of America.”

85. Several Signal employees, including Signal Special Projects Manager John Sanders and Vice-President of Productions for Mississippi Operations William Bingle, traveled to India and attended these sessions. Sanders also oversaw the immigration interviews and served as contact between Signal and consular officials.

86. To ensure that their deception remained hidden, Defendants instructed Plaintiffs not to tell United States Department of Homeland Security officials during their forthcoming H-2B visa interviews that, in addition to applying for temporary worker status, Signal had promised them that it would sponsor them for green cards. As Pol explained to Sanders in an August 24, 2006 email:

Mal[vern Burnett], Sachin [Dewan] or I[] needs to be with each and every candidate going into the consulates before their interview [because] [t]hey sometimes say the dumbest things and need to be coached on the proper way to interview. . . . [T]here are some things that should not be known to the consulate personnel, such as the fact that we are going to process them for a green card. If one of those guys says he is going to the U.S. for immigration and Signal is sponsoring him for permanent residence (green card) . . . he is a goner.

Plaintiffs Incur Substantial Debt to Afford High "Recruitment Fees"

87. Lured by the Agents' promises of high-paying employment and permanent residency in the United States, Plaintiffs relinquished stable employment opportunities in India and as guest workers in the Persian Gulf.

88. Apart from foregoing additional financial gains, Plaintiffs also sold personal and familial assets and incurred substantial debt to afford the fees demanded by Defendants for their recruitment and travel to the United States.

89. These fees, quoted in various amounts to Plaintiffs, ranged from the equivalent of approximately \$10,000 to \$25,000.

90. The Agents knew that these fees would cause the workers, including Plaintiffs, to incur substantial and potentially ruinous debt.

91. Each Plaintiff paid the amounts Defendants requested, as detailed in further allegations below.

92. Before receiving their visas, Plaintiffs were interviewed by officials at the U.S. consulate in India. Prior to these interviews, Dewan and other employees of Dewan Consultants met with Plaintiffs, took their passports, and, at the direction of Burnett, instructed them to tell consular officials that they only paid a total of approximately \$670 in recruiting and immigration processing fees.

93. Dewan told Plaintiffs that if they told the truth about the significant fees they had paid, their visas would be cancelled and the Agents would keep the money they had already collected.

94. Even in the face of significant delays in processing immigration paperwork, which left the Plaintiffs jobless and uncertain of their future, Dewan, Pol, and Burnett refused to refund any fees for any reason. When certain Plaintiffs, including Shaiju Vadakkal George and Aby Molathu Poulouse, expressed reluctance to continue with the immigration process or pay the next fee installment, Dewan, Pol, and Burnett threatened forfeiture of all money paid to that point. Defendants also loaded new, unexplained fees onto the workers, from minor fees (such as \$45 “testing fees”) to significant additional last-minute travel expenses.

95. In the hours before their flights to the United States departed, Plaintiffs were required to wait in line to proceed through Dewan Consultants’ cramped offices to make a final installment payment in cash. Dewan then forced Plaintiffs to sign various documents – many written in English, which certain of the Plaintiffs could not read or understand – in a rushed fashion. Dewan even refused to tell Plaintiffs what it was they were signing. Only then did Dewan return Plaintiffs’ passports to them.

96. Thereafter, each Plaintiff boarded a flight to the United States, where they were picked up from the airport by Signal personnel and taken to Signal's Pascagoula, Mississippi facility.

Plaintiffs Arrive in Signal's Pascagoula, Mississippi Man Camp and are Subjected to Degrading and Discriminatory Conditions

97. Signal assigned each Plaintiff to work at its Pascagoula, Mississippi fabrication facility.

98. Signal required that each Plaintiff live in a man camp constructed in the fall of 2006 specifically to house Indian workers. Signal employees and management referred to the Pascagoula man camp as "the Reservation."

99. Signal personnel discussed among themselves, including in written email communication, that housing the workers in a secluded man camp on the outskirts of town was preferable, as it would keep the Indians segregated from the rest of the Pascagoula, Mississippi community.

100. The Pascagoula man camp was isolated, over-crowded, unsanitary, and not suitable for human habitation. Workers were not permitted to photograph the man camp.

Overcrowded Bunkhouses

101. The camp bunkhouses themselves were not fit for long-term human habitation. Signal crammed up to twenty-four men into each bunkhouse. The bunk beds were so tightly packed that it was difficult for the Plaintiffs to move between them. The top bunks were so close to the ceiling and the bottom bunks so close to the top bunks that Plaintiffs could barely sit up in their beds.

102. The bunkhouses had insufficient toilet and showering facilities. Lines for the bathroom were consistently very long. The showers themselves were dangerous. Electrical conduit joints near the showers were unglued, exposing workers to potential electrocution.

103. Privacy was impossible, and sleep was difficult, due to the noise from such close quarters, oppressive smells, and the comings and goings of workers who worked on different shifts. Some workers reported rats in their sleeping areas. Occasionally, rats ran across their bodies.

104. These conditions fell far short of basic requirements of habitability. For example, the federal government's Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") guidelines state that bunkhouses of similar purpose should have a minimum of 50 square feet of floor space per habitant. Signal's bunkhouses offered less than 18 square feet of floor space per worker. Likewise, OSHA guidelines require bunk beds to be at least 48 inches apart from other beds. Signal's bunk beds were so tightly packed together that workers were essentially sleeping next to each other.

105. Workers told Signal personnel on numerous occasions that they found these conditions to be intolerable. Internal communications among Signal personnel discussed the "overcrowding," acknowledging that the Pascagoula camp was at least "3 bunk-houses" shy of appropriate capacity, and that "more toilet/sink capacity" was needed.

Rotten Food

106. The food provided by Signal was deplorable. Meals were offered exclusively in a mess hall, which was only open during limited hours. Workers who showed up a few minutes late for a meal were denied food altogether. Those who did eat were often served rotten food and, at times, workers found bugs in their meals.

107. Workers frequently complained to Signal personnel that the food was so bad that they were left hungry. Others complained to Signal that the food was making them physically ill.

108. In an email to other Signal personnel, Signal Senior Vice-President & General Manager Ron Schnoor acknowledged the “bad, stale, molded, and otherwise poor quality food.”

Rampant Disease

109. Even apart from the kitchen conditions, the man camp itself was a breeding ground for bacteria and disease.

110. Workers frequently became severely ill. As explained by the Signal’s manager of the Pascagoula man camp:

Our Indians have been dropping with sickness like flies. . . . [They] are getting worried and believe there are unhealthful conditions in the camp. It is true. The reason is because the plumbing was so shoddily done by GE’s subcontractors, and water has leaked everywhere and stagnated as a result, which serves as a bacterial breeding ground.

Perpetual and Abusive Oversight

111. Signal instilled in Plaintiffs a climate of fear through perpetual and invasive oversight and surveillance.

112. The Pascagoula man camp was located in an isolated industrial area that was miles removed from other residential communities, shopping facilities, worship houses, and other basic amenities. The man camp was enclosed by fences and accessible only by a single entrance, which was guarded by an armed security guard at all times. When returning “home” from work and entering the camp, Plaintiffs were required to show identification and subject themselves and their belongings to search. Their movements into and out of the camp were logged.

113. Guests were not normally permitted in the man camp; Plaintiffs were permitted visitors in the parking lot.

114. Because the camp was isolated, Plaintiffs relied upon transportation from Signal to and from work and also to other populated areas. However, Signal would only take them to Wal-Mart or the bank. Even then, Plaintiffs had little privacy as Signal security would occasionally follow them into Wal-Mart.

115. Signal's private security forces entered the Plaintiffs' bunk area at night. Signal personnel and camp security guards conducted "surprise searches" of the bunkhouses, including searches of workers' personal belongings.

116. Plaintiffs were not told when these searches would be conducted (again, in what was supposed to be Plaintiffs' "home"), nor were they apprised of what it was Signal was looking for.

117. Signal prohibited Plaintiffs from drinking alcohol at the camp. Violation subjected the workers to fines of \$250 and suspension from work. A second "offense" would result in a \$500 fine; a third "offense," \$750.

118. The prohibition of alcohol was modeled after Signal's policies for conduct in the workplace despite the fact that the workers were living, not working, in the man camp.

119. Signal did not bar its non-Indian workers from having visitors or drinking alcohol in their homes. Nor did Signal confine its non-Indian workers to crowded bunkhouses or subject them to invasive searches of their homes or belongings and near-constant surveillance.

Signal Charged Plaintiffs Approximately \$1050 Each Month to Live in These Conditions

120. For the "privilege" of living in these conditions, the Indian workers (including each Plaintiff) were charged \$35 dollars per day (approximately \$1,050 per month). From this

amount, \$21 was allocated towards rent and \$14 towards food. The \$35 daily fee was deducted automatically from the Plaintiffs' paychecks.

121. Pol personally received \$1.50 per day per worker from the \$14 food cost in pure profit for having referred a caterer, Laxmi Catering, to Signal. When Pol was later terminated by Signal, the \$1.50 per worker per day profit was not remitted to the workers but was instead paid to another caterer, Anjay Keswani.

122. Before the \$35 per day value was set, Signal's Senior Vice President and General Manager Ronald Schnoor initially recommended that Signal charge the workers \$53.50 per day. Schnoor reached that figure by calculating the amount it would take to amortize over just ten months the entire cost Signal incurred building the man camps in Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Orange, Texas—a \$7 million capital expenditure. Schnoor shockingly dismissed the devastating impact of this exorbitant \$1,600 per month fee by cavalierly asserting the Plaintiffs and their fellow workers would all be "happy campers" because Signal's living arrangements and wages were likely to be an improvement over conditions in India.

123. After a short time in the camp, workers (including certain Plaintiffs) began complaining about the poor conditions and asked to live outside the camp in accommodations of their own choosing. In response, Signal informed Plaintiffs that if they tried to live outside the camps, Signal would continue to deduct \$35 per day from their paychecks. Given their substantial debts, this wage deduction left Plaintiffs with no choice but to remain at the camp.

124. Signal did not require any non-Indian workers to pay for Signal's capital expenditures, nor did it require any other workers to pay for living expenses, whether or not they were living in Signal-provided housing.

125. Signal imposed this onerous policy in order to avoid paying any of its own expenses. By exploiting the Plaintiffs' tenuous financial position, heavy debt load, precarious immigration situation and fear of job loss, Signal knew that they and their coworkers would have no choice but to continue working at the company. Indeed, because of the grip in which Signal held its Indian workers, the Plaintiffs felt compelled to remain at the Pascagoula man camp.

126. In contrast, workers of non-Indian race, ethnicity, or alienage were not required, or even allowed, to live in and/or pay for housing in the Pascagoula man camp.

***Plaintiffs Experienced Other Discrimination by Signal and its Employees
Due to their Race, Ethnicity, Religion, and Alienage***

127. Defendants' racial animus and discrimination against Plaintiffs and the other Indian workers took other, equally abusive, forms.

128. Whether on "the Reservation" or at the worksite, Plaintiffs repeatedly heard Signal employees, including supervisors, use offensive and racist language in speaking or referring to Plaintiffs and the other Indian workers.

129. Management frequently referred to Indian workers by badge number, instead of attempting to pronounce their names.

130. In an April 5, 2007 email to Signal employees Bill Bingle and Tracey Binion, Signal employee Darrell Snyder stated his opinion that it was a "misguided notion that some of these Indians can be reasoned with," and discussed his plan to engage in a "rat hunt" in the Pascagoula camp to determine who was causing "dissension" among the workers.

131. Signal also displayed a shocking lack of respect for Plaintiffs' religious beliefs.

132. Signal knew that many of the workers were highly religious. In particular, Signal knew that certain of its workers were Sikh.

133. Wearing a beard is an article of faith in Sikhism. In the Sikh tradition, a beard demonstrates a love of God and respect for the natural form God bestows on man.

134. Signal nevertheless demanded that Sikh workers shave their beards after arriving at the Pascagoula camp and threatened to deport them if they would not do so. When Plaintiff Ranjit Singh and other Sikhs were forced to shave their beards, they sat on the floor and cried, distraught. Workers of non-Indian race, ethnicity, or alienage and not of the Sikh religion were not subject to similar conditions of employment.

135. Signal also required Plaintiffs to engage in repeated “skills testing” evaluations that non-Indian workers were not required to take and subjected Plaintiffs to on-the-job discipline, periods without work, and unfavorable job assignments to which workers of non-Indian race, ethnicity, or alienage were not subjected.

136. Signal also forced Indian workers, including Plaintiffs, to work under conditions that were harder and more dangerous than the jobs Signal assigned to non-Indian workers. For instance, some worked in small, smoke-filled tanks that lacked ventilation, while non-Indian workers were not required to do the same. Plaintiff Johny Mathew fell from a scaffold and suffered chest pains, but Signal would not send him to a doctor or allow him to receive a medical exam.

137. When workers complained about these unsafe and illegal conditions, Signal demoted them, suspended them without pay, and/or threatened to deport them. Plaintiff Parshottam Mangani was demoted after complaining about slippery floors at his worksite, while other Indian workers who complained about unsafe conditions were suspended for three days for “safety violations.” Workers of non-Indian race, ethnicity, or alienage were not treated this way.

138. Defendants' discriminatory treatment of Plaintiffs and other Indian workers was motivated by racial, ethnic, and religious animus, as well as an animus against those of Indian national origin.

***Signal and the Agents Continued to Mislead the Plaintiffs
About the Terms of their Employment***

139. On numerous occasions during October, November, and December 2006, Burnett and Signal personnel met with workers who asked about the prospect of receiving green cards. During these meetings, Signal personnel were told by workers that the Agents and Signal personnel in India had promised that Signal would apply for and help the workers obtain green cards, and that the workers had paid as much as \$25,000 for that opportunity.

140. Rather than tell the workers honestly that Signal had not applied for permanent residency on their behalf and had no present intention to do so, Signal continued to deceive the workers into believing that Signal would apply for and help them obtain permanent residency status. Notably, in or about January 2007, Dewan and Burnett traveled to the man camp and, with Signal employee John Sanders present, told Plaintiffs and other Indian workers that Signal would provide each Indian worker, including Plaintiffs, with a green card.

141. Beginning before this meeting and continuing throughout 2007, Signal employees communicated and consulted with each other and with the Agents concerning what to tell workers, including Plaintiffs, about the status of their visas and green card applications.

142. Signal also did nothing to address the fact that the Plaintiffs' temporary employment at Signal (which Signal itself represented to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, under penalty of perjury, would be completed "within the . . . year") was not economically justifiable in light of the crushing amounts of debt Plaintiffs incurred and the mandatory \$35 per day deduction for room and board.

143. By at least October 2006, shortly after the first workers (including Plaintiffs) arrived in Pascagoula, Signal personnel learned that each worker had been required to pay well over the equivalent of \$10,000 to Pol, Burnett, and Dewan.

144. In internal correspondence and conversation, Signal personnel (including Signal executives) concluded that these “recruitment fees” were excessive and a root cause of dissatisfaction and low morale among the Indian workers.

145. Nevertheless, Signal did effectively nothing to remedy the situation.

146. *First*, although Signal sent a letter to Dewan and Burnett requesting that they refund half of the fees that they had received, Signal did not terminate its relationship with Dewan or Burnett or impose any penalty or withhold any payment when those individuals refused to comply. In fact, Signal did nothing even after Burnett (i) asserted to Signal that Dewan had refunded the workers’ money, and (ii) furnished affidavits signed by workers attesting to the “fact” that they never paid any fees, both claims that Signal itself considered plainly false.

147. *Second*, despite believing that the fees being charged were unreasonable and were generating problems, Signal never demanded that Dewan or Burnett cease collecting such fees from new recruits who were still in India. Indeed, Signal continued to hire workers, including certain Plaintiffs, through Dewan and Burnett after it learned of the unreasonable fees that they charged, effectively ratifying the conduct of its Agents.

148. *Third*, Signal did not itself refund the unreasonable fees charged by the Agents, nor did Signal offer any assistance to mitigate the cost or modify its contract with the Agents in which it had been agreed that neither Signal nor Global would shoulder any of the “recruitment fees” for its Indian workers.

In an Attempt to Quell Rising Worker Dissatisfaction, Signal Sends Three Workers Back to India, One of Whom Attempts Suicide

149. By the spring of 2007 (approximately 3-4 months after workers first arrived), it became increasingly clear that the conditions at the Pascagoula camp were intolerable. Workers began to consider ways to convince Signal to improve the conditions and sought outside advice from local church goers and attorneys.

150. In late February 2007, when Signal learned that certain workers had contacted a lawyer, Signal threatened to send the most vocal workers back to India.

151. Similarly, Dewan called one vocal worker's wife in India and warned her to tell her husband to stop making trouble at Signal.

152. News of Dewan's call to India spread among the workers, and substantially heightened Plaintiffs' fears that Defendants would retaliate, perhaps even with violence, against them and their families if they complained about or tried to leave the discriminatory and degrading conditions.

153. Signal escalated its pressure on the workers. In a meeting with the workers, including Plaintiffs, on March 8, 2007, Signal management told them that Signal would fight back against any "organizing" efforts, and that Signal would not extend any of the workers' H-2B visas if a single worker took legal action against Signal.

154. On that same day, Signal decided to terminate and forcibly send back to India five of the ostensible "camp leaders," and to do so in a way that would make an example out of them and intimidate the other workers into remaining scared and compliant.

155. Early in the morning of March 9, 2007—when the workers for both the day and night shifts were present at the camp—Signal locked the gate to the Pascagoula man camp, thereby blocking the only exit. At approximately the same time, Signal camp coordinator Darrell

Snyder and five security guards swept through the bunkhouses carrying pictures of the men targeted for termination. Because Mr. Snyder and the security guards could not differentiate the appearance of these Indian men, they accosted numerous workers to determine whether they were the individuals shown in the pictures.

156. By 6:00 a.m., Signal had identified the five workers, taken them into “custody” in a side room, and told them that they were fired and would be deported. Distraught at what that meant for him and his family, one of the workers slashed his wrists and attempted suicide in front of Plaintiff Parshottam Mangani.

157. By early afternoon, local media, religious advocates, and other individuals had gathered outside the camp gates to express their concern over the attempted suicide and the forced detention of the other men.

158. The incidents of March 9, 2007 caused great fear in each of the Plaintiffs. Not only were they afraid of the worsening tension among the workers, they were scared of what Signal would do to them if they raised concerns about conditions at the camp. Plaintiffs believed, based on Signal’s conduct, that protesting their plight would lead to arrest, imprisonment, bodily harm, and deportation back to India.

159. Indeed, by its conduct over March 8 and 9, 2007, Signal intentionally created a climate of fear and intimidation in order to overawe the Plaintiffs and their coworkers into dropping their complaints about the camp and their treatment at the hands of Signal and its Agents.

Signal, Assisted by Burnett and Dewan, Used Fraudulent and Coercive Tactics to Keep Plaintiffs in the Pascagoula Camp

160. Following the March 9, 2007 incident, Signal used additional fraudulent and coercive tactics to keep the workers, including Plaintiffs, under its control.

161. Later that month, Signal Senior Vice President Ron Schnoor addressed the entire Pascagoula man camp about what had happened on March 9.

162. Schnoor used two tactics: fraudulent promises of long-term employment, and threats to send the workers back to India.

163. *First*, Schnoor assured the men that Signal would continue to employ them for the “long term.” That assurance was demonstrably false at the time, given that Signal still had not decided whether it would extend any of the workers beyond the initial ten-month visa period, and given that Signal had already begun to evaluate the Pascagoula workers and had decided to fire and not apply for visa extensions for certain workers.

164. *Second*, Schnoor threatened the men, telling them that if *any one* Indian worker filed a lawsuit against Signal, Signal would refuse to extend *any* of the H-2B visas for *any* of the workers, and would therefore send *all* of them back to India. Signal knew full well that this threat would coerce the workers, including Plaintiffs, into staying at the camp, lest they return to India in crushing debt.

165. Nevertheless, even given the threats and false promises, by March 2008, over three-quarters of the Indian workers in the Pascagoula camp had escaped from Signal. Many were terminated; others left of their own accord due to the low pay, abusive treatment, and deplorable living conditions.

166. No Plaintiff received a green card. Indeed, neither Signal nor the Agents ever applied for a green card for any Plaintiff.

Malvern Burnett Purported to Act as Attorney to Plaintiffs, but In Reality Was Working Solely on Behalf of Defendants

167. At all relevant times, Burnett had an attorney-client relationship with each Plaintiff and, indeed, each Indian worker employed by Signal, for purposes of immigration issues and each Plaintiffs' work for Signal.

168. Burnett prepared the immigration forms required for Plaintiffs to apply for H-2B status. In completing those forms, Burnett represented to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, under penalty of perjury, that the Plaintiffs would stay in the United States only temporarily, returning to India "within the coming year." At the same time Burnett was submitting those forms, he was affirmatively telling the workers, including Plaintiffs, that they would be eligible for permanent residency, and that he would assist them in applying for green cards.

169. Further, Burnett learned that, after they arrived in the United States, the workers, including Plaintiffs, asked Signal personnel when they could expect to receive green cards. After learning this, Burnett did nothing to correct his clients' misimpression.

170. To further his deception, Burnett concealed from Plaintiffs where his true loyalties lay. As noted above, by mid-2006 Burnett had entered into an attorney-client relationship with Signal for the broad purpose of applying for and obtaining lawful status for Indian workers to come to the United States. Later, in 2007, Signal and Burnett entered into a written Retainer Agreement memorializing the arrangement as it had been operating—namely that Burnett would "represent you [Signal] in the matter of H-2B Visa extensions for MS and TX" on immigration matters at zero cost while the fees for his work on behalf of Signal were to be taken from the Indian workers, including Plaintiffs.

171. Burnett never disclosed his attorney-client relationship or payment arrangement with Signal to the Indian workers, including Plaintiffs, much less received their waiver of the conflict of interest it caused.

172. Burnett also entered into an attorney-client relationship with Dewan and Pol, starting no later than mid-2006. Burnett never disclosed this attorney-client relationship with Pol and Dewan to the Indian workers, including Plaintiffs, much less received their approval for it.

173. Burnett also had a "Multilateral Business Agreement" with Dewan and Pol, for the broad purpose of recruiting Indian workers to come to the United States. Burnett never disclosed this "Multilateral Business Agreement" to the Indian workers, including Plaintiffs, much less received their approval for it.

174. One incident in particular crystalizes the contempt with which Burnett viewed his Indian clients. On December 16, 2006, Burnett sent an email to Dewan and Pol regarding Pravin Kumar N. Patel, a Signal worker and client of Burnett. Patel had stopped payment on a check to Burnett. Burnett told Dewan and Pol to ensure that "the idiot" Patel restore the payment and threatened to have Patel's visa "mysteriously" revoked if Patel did not pay. Later in the email, Burnett referred to all the Indian workers, who were his clients, as "the idiots" and speculated about whether he should threaten them with "immediate deportation" in order to prevent them from stopping payment on future checks.

175. Burnett also forwarded emails he received from his Indian worker clients to Dewan. Burnett forwarded these attorney-client protected communications without permission from his clients, the workers.

176. Such appalling behavior violates not only the Mississippi Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys, but basic notions of loyalty, propriety, and honesty.

Plaintiffs Each Relied on the Defendants' Representations

Lakshmanan Ponnayan Achari

177. In or about the last week of April 2006, Achari was working as a fitter in Chennai, India. A boy from Achari's hometown in Southern India called Achari and said that he had seen newspaper advertisements offering the opportunity to live in the United States and obtain a green card. Achari subscribed to one of those newspapers so he looked at the advertisement and confirmed that it promised the opportunity to get a green card.

178. Achari then spoke with a friend, who had been working with Dewan Consultants. The friend knew the personal phone number of a man named Salimon and called Salimon on behalf of Achari. Salimon said that Achari should come to an interview.

179. In or about May of 2006, Achari traveled with a friend to the friend's interview with Dewan Consultants. Achari spoke directly with Salimon, who told Achari that there were job openings for fitters in the United States. Achari told Salimon that he did not have a passport, but Salimon assured him that this would not be a problem.

180. On Salimon's recommendation, Achari took a written test for the fitter job. Salimon, Dewan, Pol, and, on information and belief, Signal employees were present for the test. Pol reviewed the test results and informed Achari that he passed. Dewan also reviewed the test results and made notations on Achari's testing paperwork.

181. About two days later, Achari attended a group interview. At that interview, Salimon explained that Achari could obtain a green card. Salimon also told Achari that this process would cost 600,000 rupees (approximately \$11,000).¹

¹ Unless otherwise specified, all U.S. dollar approximations are determined through the use of a historical exchange rate calculator, available at <http://www.oanda.com/convert/fxhistory>.

182. Achari paid this amount to Salimon, Dewan, Burnett, and Pol in three installments in or about and between June and December of 2006. To raise this money, Achari sold his wife's jewelry. He also incurred substantial debt; he obtained two loans, each at a 36 percent interest rate.

183. In or about November of 2006, Achari met with Dewan and, on information and belief, a Signal employee. Achari told Dewan that he had recently heard from other workers that they were receiving H-2B visas and that this was the first time Achari heard that he might receive anything besides a green card. Dewan assured Achari that Achari had paid for and would receive a green card.

184. Also in or about November of 2006, Achari again met with Salimon. Salimon assured Achari that he would receive a green card within eight months.

185. On the day he was scheduled to fly to the United States, Achari traveled to Dewan's office in India to obtain his passport. Although Achari arrived in the morning, Dewan did not meet with him until the evening – just two hours before his flight was scheduled to depart. Dewan demanded that Achari sign blank pieces of paper and pay the final installment of his "recruitment fees" before Dewan would give him his passport. Achari felt intimidated and that he had no choice but to comply. He signed and left for the airport.

186. After arriving in the United States, Achari felt compelled to remain at Signal's man camp and work for Signal because, among other reasons, Signal would deduct living expenses from his paycheck even if he lived elsewhere. Defendants also continued to assure Achari that he would receive a green card. For instance, shortly after he arrived in Pascagoula, Achari met with Burnett and Snyder. At that meeting, Burnett assured Achari that he had

applied for H-2B visa extensions for him. Achari also met with Pol, Burnett, and Snyder. At that meeting, Burnett told that Achari that his green card would be processed.

187. Achari relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Achari felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Kodakeril Baby Biji

188. In or about July 2006, Biji saw a newspaper advertisement offering the chance to obtain an H-2B visa and then permanent residency in the United States. In response, he called Dewan Consultants, and Salimon told Biji that he should attend an interview that would take place about one month later.

189. Salimon, Dewan, and two Signal employees were present at Biji's initial interview. The Signal employees gave Biji a written test, and Salimon explained that Biji and the other attendees would obtain a ten month H-2B visa and then a green card. Salimon also explained that this process would cost over 600,000 rupees (approximately \$12,500). This money would be paid to Dewan Consultants, Pol, and Burnett.

190. Biji paid the fees demanded by the Agents. To raise the money, he used his savings and borrowed from a bank at an interest rate of approximately 10 to 13 percent annually. Biji borrowed other funds at a 20 percent annual interest rate.

191. Approximately one or two months after his initial interview, Biji brought a fee installment to Dewan and Burnett at a hotel in India. Burnett told Biji that he would receive a

visa and gave Biji paperwork promising an H-2B visa and permanent residency. Then, on or about November 7, 2006, Biji met again with Salimon, who stated that Biji would travel to the United States for ten months on an H-2B visa, return to India, and then come back to the United States with a green card.

192. Just before Biji left India, Dewan forced him to sign paperwork written in English. Because Biji did not speak or read English, he could not understand what the paperwork said.

193. After arriving in the United States in or about December 2006, Biji met with Burnett and Sanders at the Pascagoula camp. Biji asked both Burnett and Sanders when he would receive his green card. Both assured him that Signal would file for his green card.

194. Biji relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Biji felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Xavier Disoliyan

195. In or about June 2006, Disoliyan was working as a welder in Abu Dhabi and saw an advertisement in a local newspaper promising an opportunity to work for a "leading" United States marine company that would provide work visas and permanent residency. In or about July 2006, Disoliyan attended a walk-in skills test in India, at which Dewan, Salimon, and Signal representatives were present. At the skills test, Dewan and Salimon told Disoliyan and other workers that they would travel to the United States on H-2B visas. Dewan and Salimon also said

that, after six months, the workers would receive green cards and would be able to bring their families to the United States.

196. Dewan and his agents told Disoliyan and others that they would need to pay over 700,000 rupees (approximately \$14,436) for this opportunity. Disoliyan spoke privately with Dewan and Salimon and told them that he did not have enough money. Dewan and Salimon explained that Disoliyan could pay in installments, and he should take advantage of the opportunity because the job in the United States would allow him to save 150,000 rupees (approximately \$3,000) every month. Based on Dewan's and Salimon's assurances, Disoliyan believed that he would be able to pay back any loans in as few as six months.

197. Disoliyan paid the fees demanded by Dewan, Pol, and Burnett by using family property as collateral for loans. He secured a loan for approximately 300,000 rupees by posting the house that he had built and the property he had received as part of his wife's dowry as collateral. Disoliyan borrowed the remaining 400,000 rupees (approximately \$8,200) through a loan against which his brother-in-law offered his own house as collateral. Pursuant to the terms of this loan, Disoliyan was required to begin repaying the principal within one month, and a default would mean foreclosure on his brother-in-law's home.

198. In or about August 2006, Disoliyan met with Dewan, Salimon, and Burnett to pay for what Burnett said was his permanent residency visa. At this meeting, Burnett assured Disoliyan that his permanent residency application would be granted.

199. In or about November 2006, Disoliyan traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai to pay his final fee installment and receive his plane ticket and passport. It was there that he first learned that Signal would charge him \$35 per day for food and accommodations. Disoliyan was upset about this additional cost and concerned that it would make it more difficult for him to

repay his loans. Dewan assured Disoliyan he would be able to send 150,000 rupees (approximately \$3000) back to India each month. Regardless, Disoliyan decided that he had no choice but to agree because Dewan and his associates told him that if he refused, he would not receive a refund of the fees that he had already paid. Dewan also pressured Disoliyan to sign additional paperwork without giving him an opportunity to read it because they were in a rush to get to the airport.

200. Upon arrival in the United States, Disoliyan felt that Signal's work conditions were unsafe. He did not express those concerns to Signal management, however, because he observed that Signal demoted, fired, suspended, or reduced the pay of Indian workers who complained about the conditions. At times, Disoliyan was unable to send enough money home to pay his loans because of the charges Signal deducted from his paycheck.

201. Disoliyan relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Disoliyan felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Rajankunju Geevarghese

202. In or about April 2006, Geevarghese saw an advertisement in an Indian newspaper that offered jobs in the United States for pipefitters and welders. The advertisement also stated that workers would receive work visas and green cards. Geevarghese called Dewan Consultants and was told to attend one of a series of meetings scheduled for early May.

203. On or about May 2 or 3, 2006, Geevarghese attended a meeting at the Trident Hotel in Cochin, at which Dewan, Pol, and Salimon were present. Upon information and belief, Signal staff members were also present. During the meeting, Dewan said that the workers would initially receive H-2B visas, which would be extended for nine additional months. At the same time that the workers were processed for H-2B visas, Signal would also apply for green cards for every worker. Dewan also stated that the cost for the entire process would be 700,000 rupees (approximately \$15,630), which would be paid in three installments to Pol, Burnett, and Dewan. At Dewan's request, Geevarghese and other interested workers signed a "temporary contract," which documented what was discussed at the meeting, including the fees and the promise of a visa and a green card.

204. Approximately three days later, Geevarghese received a call from Salimon, who told him to attend a welding test on or about May 8, 2006. Geevarghese took two tests administered by two Signal employees. Salimon then informed him that he had passed and should begin to collect the money needed for his fees.

205. Although Dewan had initially told Geevarghese that the process would cost 700,000 rupees, the Agents ended up demanding even more from Geevarghese, which Geevarghese paid. In order to raise the money necessary to pay the fees, Geevarghese depleted his savings and sold his wife's and his children's jewelry. In addition, he took out one loan for 250,000 rupees (approximately \$5,582) and another loan for 450,000 rupees (approximately \$10,102), both at 24 percent annual interest.

206. Following his skills tests, Salimon called Geevarghese regularly to provide him with updates concerning the status of his case and to inform him when and where to pay the fee

installments. Geevarghese paid these fee installments to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett in or about May through November 2006.

207. On or about November 6, Geevarghese met with Dewan, Salimon, and Sanders, who told him not to mention the fees he had paid to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett during his interview at the United States Consulate.

208. On or about November 24, 2006, Salimon arranged for Geevarghese to fly from Cochin to Mumbai so that he could make his final payment and receive his passport and plane ticket to the United States. When Geevarghese met with Dewan that day, Dewan insisted that Geevarghese pay an additional 4,000 rupees (approximately \$90) for the plane ticket to Mumbai. Geevarghese had not been told about this fee and only had 6,000 rupees left for travel expenses. Dewan, however, refused to give Geevarghese his passport and ticket to the United States until he paid the 4,000 rupees. Intimidated by Dewan, afraid of being stranded in Mumbai, and fearful of losing the opportunity to work in the United States, Geevarghese paid Dewan. Dewan then demanded that Geevarghese sign several contracts without offering him enough time to review them.

209. In the United States, Geevarghese was shocked by the living conditions he was forced to endure. He also learned for the first time that Signal would deduct money from his paycheck for the tools he used. Nonetheless, Geevarghese was afraid to leave his position at Signal and return to India; he had sold everything of value that his family owned and knew he would never be able to pay back his enormous debts working in India.

210. Geevarghese relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by

Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Geevarghese felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Jomon George

211. In or about April or May 2006, J. George saw an advertisement in an Indian newspaper for pipefitting jobs in the United States. The advertisement stated that permanent residency status would be available to workers after six to nine months. J. George called the listed number and spoke with Salimon, who told him about an interview and informational seminar. Salimon and Dewan were present at the seminar, as were two or three men from Signal. Salimon explained that in order to obtain their green cards, the workers would need to pay Dewan, Pol, and Burnett 600,000 rupees (approximately \$13,400).

212. J. George later took and passed a qualifying test. After the test, a Signal representative assured J. George that he would receive permanent residency status if he accepted the job with Signal. J. George then signed an agreement with Signal, which he understood to promise him a 10-month H-2B visa that would be extended and then converted into a green card.

213. In or about August 2006, J. George met with Burnett and Dewan, who promised him that the workers would receive green cards that would enable them to live and work permanently in the United States.

214. George paid the substantial fees demanded by Dewan, Pol, and Burnett in installments in or about August through November 2006. In order to raise this money, J. George took out a loan at 18 percent annual interest, using a piece of land that his wife owned as collateral. He also sold all of his wife's jewelry and borrowed money from his brother and several friends.

215. Before flying to the United States, J. George traveled to Dewan's Mumbai office to collect his passport and plane ticket and pay his final installment. J. George asked Dewan if he could get his money back if he did not want to go to the United States, but Dewan told him "no." Dewan's agents required J. George to sign various documents, but because the documents were in English and the agents rushed him, J. George did not have an opportunity to read or understand what he was signing.

216. In the United States, J. George and the other Indian workers were told by Sanders and other Signal officials that if they caused any trouble, they would be sent back to India. J. George believed that he had no choice but to endure the unsanitary and unsafe conditions without complaint because Signal controlled his immigration status. He did not want to jeopardize his employment with Signal because he needed to earn enough money to pay off the debt he had incurred in order to pay Dewan, Pol, and Burnett.

217. J. George relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, J. George felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Shaiju Vadakkal George

218. In or about April 2006, S. George had been working as a welder in Oman for nine years when he learned from a friend about an advertisement for welding jobs and permanent residency in the United States. After calling Dewan Consultants and speaking with Salimon, S. George took emergency leave from his job to attend a seminar in India led by Dewan, Salimon,

and Burnett. At the seminar, Burnett explained that the workers would travel to the United States on H-2B visas, which would be extended twice. They would then receive green cards and be able to bring their families to the United States permanently. Dewan explained that green card processing would cost 550,000 rupees (approximately \$12,280), and H-2B processing would cost 200,000 rupees (approximately \$4,460).

219. Approximately one month later, S. George received a call from Salimon, who explained that the fee had been reduced to 600,000 rupees (approximately \$13,070). S. George said that he wanted to wait for a green card rather than start with an H-2B visa, but Salimon convinced him to start work on just an H-2B visa. Shortly after this conversation, S. George completed a skills test administered by Salimon and several Signal employees. After a Signal employee told George that he passed the test, Salimon instructed S. George to begin collecting money for his first payment.

220. S. George paid the 600,000 rupees demanded by the Agents by borrowing money at an interest rate of approximately 5 percent per month. He secured a second loan using his wife's jewelry as collateral. Just before his consular interview, S. George resigned from his job in Oman.

221. On or about November 28, 2006, S. George traveled to Dewan's office to pay his final fee installment and receive his ticket and passport. Dewan refused to give S. George his ticket and passport, however, because Dewan claimed that he owed an additional 10,000 rupees. S. George knew that if he failed to pay the 10,000 rupees, he would forfeit all of the money that he had already paid to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett. S. George also felt compelled to pay because he had already quit his job in Oman and he could not make enough money in India to repay his debts. He begged some friends who were also at Dewan's office to help him, and together, they

were able to raise 10,000 rupees. After S. George paid his final fees, Dewan would not give him his ticket and passport until he had relinquished all of the receipts and documents that he had received in connection with his recruitment.

222. After S. George arrived in the United States, he attended a meeting at which Burnett, Dewan, and a Signal representative all warned the Indian workers not to criticize Signal if they wanted to obtain green cards.

223. S. George relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, S. George felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Mouleswararao Guntamukkala

224. On or about May 23, 2006, Guntamukkala read a newspaper advertisement placed by Dewan Consultants. The advertisement offered the opportunity to work in the United States and obtain a green card. That same day, Guntamukkala spoke with a representative of Dewan Consultants, who told him that he could obtain an H-2B visa, which would be converted to a green card if he worked at Signal for one year.

225. Approximately one week later, Guntamukkala attended a small meeting at the office of Dewan Consultants, where Dewan explained the process in similar terms. Dewan also stated that it would cost each worker the equivalent of approximately \$20,000. Shortly after the meeting, Guntamukkala took and passed a welding test, at which Dewan, Pol, and a Signal

employee were present. Dewan and Pol gave Guntamukkala a signed statement promising that he would receive a green card if he passed his welding test and worked at Signal.

226. In order to raise the money to pay Dewan, Pol, and Burnett, Guntamukkala borrowed the equivalent of approximately \$7,000 from a neighbor at approximately 3 percent interest per month. He also borrowed approximately \$12,000 from his closest friend at 2 percent interest per month and sold his home – the only property he owned – to repay his friend. Guntamukkala borrowed the remainder of the fees from his family. Guntamukkala paid all of the fee installments that the Agents demanded between June and November 2006. Dewan Consultants withheld his passport until he paid this money.

227. After arriving in the United States, Guntamukkala asked a Signal employee when he would obtain his green card. The employee told Guntamukkala that the green card paperwork was being processed slowly due to the large number of people who would be obtaining green cards. He told Guntamukkala not to worry, however, and assured him that he would receive a green card.

228. Despite the dangerous and difficult work conditions at Signal, Guntamukkala was afraid to complain. When he told a supervisor that Signal was pushing him to work too hard, the supervisor told him that Signal would send him back to India if he complained again.

229. Guntamukkala relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages,

and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Guntamukkala felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Joy Jacob

230. Jacob was recruited in or about 2006.

231. During meetings with Dewan and Burnett in India in or about mid-2006, Dewan and Burnett made numerous representations that led Jacob to believe that in exchange for paying thousands of dollars in "recruitment fees," Signal and the Agents would assist Jacob with applying for and receiving permanent residency in the United States.

232. In reliance on these promises, Jacob incurred substantial debt and paid thousands of dollars in "recruitment fees" to Dewan, Burnett, and Pol.

233. After arriving in the United States, Jacob felt compelled to remain at Signal's man camp and work for Signal because, among other reasons, Signal would deduct living expenses from his paycheck even if he lived elsewhere, his H-2B visa did not permit him to work for another U.S. employer, Signal constantly monitored him and other workers and threatened to deport them if they complained about the horrible conditions at Signal, and he believed that he would face financial ruin and bankruptcy if he returned to India.

234. Jacob relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Jacob felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Biju John

235. In or about April or May of 2006, John read an advertisement in an Indian newspaper for a job in the United States that would pay \$144 per day and promised H-2B work visas or green cards. John called Dewan Consultants and spoke with a representative of the company. The representative told John that Malvern Burnett would obtain a green card for him and that the process would cost 650,000 rupees (approximately \$14,515).

236. John attended a seminar in or about May 2006, where he met Dewan, Salimon, Pol, Burnett, and Sanders. They confirmed that John would need to pay 650,000 rupees in "recruitment fees." They also told John that if he paid Burnett an additional \$4,000, he could work anywhere in the United States.

237. John paid Dewan, Pol, and Burnett 650,000 rupees in three installments. John also paid an additional 400,000 rupees (approximately \$8,350) in travel and other expenses related to this process, resulting in a total cost of 1,050,000 rupees (approximately \$22,865).

238. John raised the money for these expenses and fees by selling a piece of property that he owned, borrowing money from his brother, and borrowing money that his father raised by selling land and other items. He also borrowed 150,000 rupees (approximately \$3,130) at 5 percent monthly interest.

239. On or about November 19, 2006, John traveled to Dewan's Mumbai office to collect his passport and plane ticket to the United States. Shortly before John left to catch his flight, Dewan gave him a "service agreement" document and told him to sign it immediately. Dewan told John that he could not board the plane until he signed the agreement. Dewan also said that if John missed his flight, he could not recover the money he had paid. Because his flight was about to leave, John quickly signed the agreement without reading it. When Dewan

gave John his passport and plane ticket, John learned he had paid twice the value of the plane ticket.

240. After arriving in the United States, John felt compelled to remain at Signal's man camp because Signal would deduct living expenses from his paycheck even if he lived elsewhere. He was afraid to complain about the conditions at Signal because Signal threatened to send John and other workers back to India if they misbehaved or spoke to others about Signal's actions. He felt that he could not leave his job at Signal because he needed to make enough money to repay the loans that he had borrowed from his family.

241. John relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, John felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Shibu Joseph

242. In or about April 2006, Joseph read a newspaper advertisement offering the opportunity for pipe fitters to work in the United States and obtain green cards. He spoke with a representative of Dewan Consultants, who invited Joseph to attend a seminar in May to learn more about the opportunity.

243. On or about May 2, 2006, Joseph attended a seminar at which Pol, Burnett, Dewan, and Salimon were present. Either Pol or Burnett (Joseph is uncertain of which) explained that workers would travel to the United States on H-2B visas, which would be extended for 18 to 24 months while their green card applications were processed. After they

received green cards, the workers would be able to bring their families to the United States. Dewan explained that this process would cost a total of 600,300 rupees (approximately \$11,000) to be paid in installments to Burnett, Pol, and Dewan. Joseph called Salimon after the seminar, and Salimon confirmed that workers would receive H-2B visas and green cards.

244. In or about May 2006, Joseph took a written exam administered by a Signal official. Salimon and Dewan were also present, and Salimon again assured Joseph that those who were hired would travel to the United States on H-2B visas while their green cards were being processed.

245. To pay his "recruitment fees," Joseph posted his wife's jewelry as collateral for a loan, and borrowed additional money from his brother, a friend, and his wife's family. Joseph also borrowed money from an acquaintance at approximately 3 percent interest per month. Joseph paid his first and second fee installments in or about August and November 2006, respectively.

246. On the day of his flight to the United States, Joseph traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai and paid his final fee installment. At Dewan's office, either Dewan's assistant or his brother took all of Joseph's receipts and paperwork relating to his recruitment. Joseph feared that if he refused to give up his paperwork, he would lose the money he had paid. Dewan then demanded that Joseph quickly sign a number of papers, and said that he would not give Joseph his passport if he refused. Afraid that he would lose all of the money he had already paid and the opportunity to work in the United States, Joseph signed the papers without having a chance to read what they said.

247. At Signal, Joseph asked permission to live outside the man camp, but Sanders told him that the costs for room and board would be deducted from his wages even if he did not live

there. Because he could not repay his loans if he also paid room and board both to Signal and outside the man camp, Joseph felt that he had no choice but to remain at the camp. He felt compelled to continue to work for Signal because it was the only way that he could repay his debts and keep his family from being cast into poverty.

248. Joseph relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Joseph felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Sunilkumar Maroittikal Kuttan

249. In or about May or June of 2006, Kuttan read a newspaper advertisement offering the opportunity to work in the United States and obtain an H-2B visa and green card. The advertisement listed the contact information for Dewan Consultants. A few days after seeing the advertisement, Kuttan attended a large meeting, where Salimon, Dewan, Burnett, and Sanders were present. Dewan and Salimon explained that Kuttan and other Indian workers would travel to the United States and work at Signal for eleven months while their green cards were processed. Afterwards, they would return to India for a very short time after which they could come back to the United States with their families.

250. In or about May or June of 2006, Kuttan met with Sanders and another American to take a welding test.

251. Kuttan ultimately paid Dewan, Pol, and Burnett approximately 800,000 rupees (approximately \$14,700). To pay these fees, Kuttan sold his wife's wedding jewelry, borrowed money from his family, and took out a loan at 18 percent interest.

252. In or about December of 2006, Kuttan traveled to Dewan's office to collect his plane ticket and passport. Dewan required Kuttan to sign some documents before receiving his ticket and passport. Because Dewan rushed him, Kuttan did not have time to read the documents or understand what he had signed.

253. Kuttan relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Kuttan felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Parshottam Ramchandra Mangani

254. In or about and between April and July 2006, Mangani read a newspaper advertisement for a job that offered permanent residency in the United States.

255. In or about the summer of 2006, Mangani attended a seminar in New Delhi, where Dewan and an American gave a presentation about a job opportunity. They explained that Mangani and other workers would travel to the United States on H-2B visas, which would then be converted into green cards. Dewan then distributed documents which stated that the process would cost 700,000 rupees (approximately \$15,155).

256. Mangani paid Dewan, Burnett, and Pol these "recruitment fees" in installments in or about and between July and November of 2006. To raise the money to pay these fees,

Mangani sold a 2 acre farm that had provided much of his family's income. He also sold a residential property he owned with a relative. After these sales, the only property his family owned was his father's house, where Mangani and his mother, wife, and daughter also lived.

257. Just before he flew to the United States, Mangani traveled to the office of Dewan's agent. An employee demanded that Mangani sign paperwork. Mangani asked if he could read the paperwork, but the employee insisted that Mangani's flight to the United States would leave soon, and there was no time to read the paperwork. Mangani felt that he had no choice but to sign. Only then did Mangani receive his passport.

258. After Mangani arrived in the United States, Signal required him to sign paperwork agreeing that Signal could deduct \$245 per week from his paycheck for food and housing. When Mangani and other workers asked if they could live outside of the man camp, Signal employees said that they had to remain at the camp. Signal also required Mangani to sign paperwork under which he agreed to pay for the tools that he used. Because the Signal employees threatened to send him back to India if he would not agree to this condition, Mangani signed the paperwork.

259. Mangani had been told by Dewan, Burnett, and Pol that he would earn the equivalent of 200,000 to 300,000 rupees (approximately \$4,300 to \$6,462) per month at Signal. Based on these assurances, he had expected that he would be able to repay his debts and repurchase his land. Only after signing the paperwork allowing Signal to deduct hundreds of dollars per week from his salary did Mangani realize how difficult it would be to realize these goals.

260. On multiple occasions, Mangani observed Signal personnel threaten to suspend or deport workers who complained about the conditions at Signal. As a result, Mangani felt compelled to work quietly and without complaint.

261. Mangani relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Mangani felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Prakash Moses Kanagiah Manonmoni

262. In or about June 2006, Manonmoni saw an advertisement in an Indian newspaper announcing a program under which pipefitters could work in the United States and receive green cards. Manonmoni called the number in the advertisement and spoke to Salimon, who told him to attend an informational meeting in August 2006.

263. At this meeting, Salimon explained that Signal would process permanent residency visas for the workers. He stated that each worker would have to pay 850,000 rupees (approximately \$18,700) plus airfare to the United States. Salimon asked interested workers to sign a contract at the meeting, and said that they would be contacted about a test and an interview. Manonmoni handed his signed contract to Dewan.

264. Later that month, Manonmoni was invited to an interview attended by Salimon, Dewan, Pol, and a Signal project manager. During this meeting, he also took and passed a written pipefitters' examination.

265. Manonmoni ultimately paid Dewan, Pol, and Burnett 600,000 rupees (approximately \$16,940). In order to pay these fees, Manonmoni sold a parcel of land that he owned. He also took out two loans using his wife's jewelry and his life insurance policy as collateral.

266. Just before Manonmoni flew to the United States, he traveled to Dewan's office and paid his final payment. That day, Dewan assured Manonmoni that if he followed Signal's rules, Manonmoni would receive a green card.

267. When Manonmoni arrived in the United States, he was told that Signal would deduct \$245 a week from his salary for accommodations, regardless of whether he lived at the man camp. Because he could not afford to repay his loans and pay room and board twice, he felt that he had no choice but to live at the camp.

268. Manonmoni relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Manonmoni felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Adharsan Manuel

269. In or about June 2006, Manuel saw an advertisement in an Indian newspaper offering positions for welders in the United States and the opportunity to receive a green card. Manuel called the number listed in the advertisement and spoke with Salimon, who told him to attend a meeting at a hotel.

270. During this meeting, at which Dewan, Salimon, and Pol were present, Dewan told Manuel and other prospective workers that they would travel to the United States on H-2B visas to work at Signal. Shortly thereafter, Manuel met with Dewan at his office, where Dewan explained that Manuel would also be able to receive a green card if he took the job at Signal.

271. On or about November 7, 2007, Manuel met with Salimon, Dewan, and Burnett to discuss his upcoming interview at the United States Consulate. They instructed Manuel not to mention Signal's promise that he would receive a green card during his consular interview, though Dewan and Burnett assured him that it would be taken care of once he arrived in the United States.

272. Manuel paid approximately 700,000 rupees (approximately \$15,000) to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett for the opportunity to work for Signal. In order to raise this money, Manuel depleted his savings and secured a loan by offering his sister's and wife's dowries as collateral.

273. After he arrived in the United States, Manuel learned for the first time that he had to pay \$35 per day for accommodations that were much worse than any he had ever experienced.

274. Despite the squalid living conditions and the unsafe work environment, Manuel felt compelled to remain at Signal. He knew that if he left, he would be sent back to India and would not receive the green card he had been promised. Manuel believed that remaining at Signal was the only option that would allow him to repay his substantial debt; he knew that he could never make enough money to repay that debt in India. Manuel also felt compelled to remain because of Signal's conduct. Signal foremen constantly monitored Manuel – even when he went to the bathroom – and threatened to notify the police and immigration officials if Manuel left Signal. Signal employee John Sanders threatened to send Manuel and other workers back to India if they complained about the conditions at the man camp. Manuel also feared that Signal

employees might retaliate against his family if he left or complained about the horrible conditions.

275. Manuel relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Manuel felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Jacob Mazhukkattu Mathew

276. In or about June 2006, J.M. Mathew read a newspaper advertisement offering temporary and permanent work visas and employment with a marine company in Mississippi and Texas. He called Dewan Consultants and spoke with Salimon, who invited him to a meeting at a hotel.

277. Approximately one week later, J.M. Mathew attended the meeting, where Dewan, Salimon, and Burnett were present. At this meeting, Burnett said that the workers would travel to the United States on H-2B visas. The workers would receive green cards after the H-2B visas had been extended. Dewan explained that this process would cost 600,000 rupees (approximately \$13,000). After the presentation, J.M. Mathew spoke separately with Burnett, who assured Mathew that his wife could also come to the United States after he received a green card. An employee of Dewan Consultants also assured J.M. Mathew that he could bring his wife and family to the United States after obtaining a green card, which the employee claimed would occur within two years.

278. Soon thereafter, J.M. Mathew took a skills test in the presence of Dewan, Salimon, and two Signal employees. The Signal employees supervised the test and told J.M. Mathew that he had passed.

279. In order to raise the fees that J.M. Mathew paid to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett, J.M. Mathew's mother-in-law borrowed 125,000 rupees (approximately \$2,693), posting her home and land as collateral. J.M. Mathew mortgaged his home and land and borrowed the remainder at an interest rate of approximately 12 or 13 percent per year. J.M. Mathew paid Agents three fee payments in or about and between August and November of 2006.

280. In or about December 2006, J.M. Mathew traveled to Dewan's office where he paid his final fee payment. There, he learned that Signal would deduct \$35 per day from his paycheck for room and board. Although he believed that this amount was too high, he felt that he had no choice but to continue with the process because he had already paid Dewan, Burnett, and Pol a substantial amount of money that he could not recover.

281. In the United States, J.M. Mathew remained at Signal because he continued to believe that he would receive a green card. He met regularly with Sanders and other Signal employees to discuss his immigration concerns. In addition, at a meeting held on or about March 8, 2007, a Signal Vice President assured Mathew and other workers that they would receive green cards soon. J.M. Mathew was afraid that if he returned to India, he would not be able to repay his debts and would lose his house and land, as well as his mother-in-law's house and land.

282. J.M. Mathew relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants'

“recruitment fees,” his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, J.M. Mathew felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Johny Mathew

283. In or about March 2006, J. Mathew saw a newspaper advertisement in India offering welding jobs in the United States and the possibility of receiving a green card. J. Mathew called Dewan Consultants in response to the advertisement.

284. In or about May 2006, J. Mathew attended a meeting led by Dewan, Pol, Burnett, and Salimon. At this meeting, Dewan explained that workers would travel to the United States on 10-to-11 month H-2B visas, which would be extended three times. During this time, Signal would apply for green cards for the workers. Dewan also stated that the workers would eventually be able to settle permanently with their families in the United States. Visa and green card processing would cost 750,000 rupees (approximately \$16,750).

285. In or about May or June 2006, J. Mathew attended and passed a skills test, at which both Salimon and Dewan were present.

286. J. Mathew later met with Burnett, who reiterated that J. Mathew would first receive an H-2B visa and would then get a green card. At this meeting, J. Mathew signed an agreement with Signal, which Salimon interpreted for him, and which J. Mathew believed to promise that he would receive a green card.

287. J. Mathew paid the “recruitment fees” that Dewan, Pol, and Burnett demanded in approximately three installments. In order to raise this money, J. Mathew sold his wife’s wedding jewelry, used additional money that he had saved to buy a house, and took out a loan at 12 percent monthly interest. In or about the fall of 2006, J. Mathew refused a job in Kazakhstan so that he could stay in India and complete the necessary steps to receive his visa and green card.

288. In or about late November 2006, a few days before his flight to the United States, J. Mathew traveled to Dewan's office. Dewan's staff forced him to sign several documents in a rushed manner and did not give him time to read or understand the documents. Dewan also demanded that J. Mathew return to Dewan his copy of the original signed agreement that promised him a green card, as well any receipts and papers related to the Signal opportunity. When J. Mathew hesitated, Dewan said that J. Mathew would not be able to go to the United States unless he returned the documents. Dewan refused to give J. Mathew his passport and plane ticket until he returned these documents to Dewan.

289. After arriving at Signal, J. Mathew learned that \$35 would be deducted from his pay each day. Despite the reduced pay and terrible living and working conditions, J. Mathew felt trapped and unable to leave Signal. He was afraid that if he were sent back to India, he and his family would be thrust into poverty because of the debt he had incurred. He was also afraid that he would suffer mistreatment at the hands of Dewan and his associates.

290. J. Mathew relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, J. Mathew felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Nandhakumar Nagaraj

291. In or about May or June of 2006, a friend of Nagaraj told him about a newspaper advertisement offering the opportunity to obtain an H-2B visa and green card. Nagaraj responded to the advertisement and called Salimon. Salimon confirmed that Nagaraj and other

workers could obtain H-2B visas and green cards and told Nagaraj to attend a meeting in approximately three weeks to learn more.

292. Dewan, Salimon, Burnett, and Pol were present at this meeting. They explained that workers would travel to the United States on H-2B visas, and that during this time, Signal would process their green card applications.

293. Approximately one month after the meeting, Nagaraj took a welding test administered by an American. Approximately one month after the test, Nagaraj met with Salimon at a hotel. Salimon told Nagaraj that he could obtain an H-2B visa and work in the United States for ten months. After ten months, Nagaraj would automatically receive a green card and could bring his family to the United States.

294. Nagaraj ultimately paid Dewan, Pol, and Burnett 800,000 rupees (approximately \$17,787) for this opportunity. Nagaraj borrowed approximately three-fourths of these fees at a monthly interest rate of 10 percent. He also depleted his savings and sold property and jewelry that his mother had received for her wedding from Nagaraj's grandfather.

295. Just before Nagaraj left for the United States, he traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai. Dewan refused to give Nagaraj his passport until Nagaraj had paid the final installment and signed various documents. Nagaraj asked if he could read the documents, but Dewan refused and insisted that Nagaraj sign quickly so that he would not miss his flight to the United States.

296. After arriving in the United States, Nagaraj learned that Signal would deduct \$245 from his paycheck each week for room and board. When he asked Signal employees if he could live outside the man camp, he was told that he was not permitted to live elsewhere. Nagaraj felt

compelled to remain at Signal's man camp because he would not be able to repay his substantial debt if he was required to pay additional money for housing and food.

297. Nagaraj relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Nagaraj felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Shaji Veluthalakuzhiyil Nanoo

298. In or about April or May of 2006, Nanoo saw a newspaper advertisement placed by Dewan Consultants offering the opportunity for welders and pipefitters to work in the United States, and promising green cards and legal status for the workers and their families. Nanoo called the phone number listed in the advertisement and spoke to Salimon. Salimon said that the opportunity would include green card processing and that the process would cost 530,000 rupees (approximately \$11,850).

299. In or about May 2006, Nanoo traveled to Cochin, India for an interview and skills test attended by Salimon and Dewan. At the interview, Salimon said that Signal would apply for Nanoo's green card once he arrived in the United States. Soon thereafter, at a meeting attended by Pol, Burnett, Dewan, and Salimon, Burnett also assured Nanoo that Signal would begin to process his green card once he arrived in the United States.

300. Nanoo faced considerable difficulties raising the money that he ultimately paid to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett. He mortgaged his land at approximately 12 percent interest and used jewelry belonging to his wife, sister, and sister-in-law as collateral for an additional loan. He

also sold more family jewelry. Nonetheless, he was still unable to raise the total amount required.

301. Before he was scheduled to leave for the United States, Nanoo visited Dewan's office to pay his final fee installments and collect his ticket. Nanoo signed various documents, but because Dewan's assistants rushed him, he did not have a chance to read or understand what he was signing.

302. Before Nanoo was able to collect his ticket and passport, Dewan's assistants determined that Nanoo still owed a portion of his fees. Dewan refused to give Nanoo his passport until he had paid the remainder of the fees. Nanoo called his brother-in-law, who helped him raise some additional money. Only after Nanoo paid the full amount demanded by the Agents was he allowed to board the next flight to the United States.

303. In the United States, Nanoo learned that Signal would deduct \$245 per week for food and housing from his paycheck, regardless of whether he lived in the man camp. Despite the terrible living conditions, the fees that Signal charged him made it prohibitively expensive to live elsewhere.

304. Nanoo's debt also made him feel compelled to continue to endure the unsafe working conditions at Signal. Once, after Nanoo complained that the ships he worked on were unsafe, a Signal foreman suspended Nanoo for six days without pay. Nanoo knew that other Indian workers had experienced threats, retaliation, and deportation when they expressed their concerns about the conditions. Nanoo feared that if he were sent back to India, he would not be able to repay his debt, he would lose the land that he had mortgaged, and he and his family would become homeless. He was also worried that Dewan or his associates would hurt him or his family.

305. Nanoo relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, Nanoo felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Mangalan Chandrasekharan Pillai

306. In or about June 2006, M. Pillai saw an advertisement in a Dubai newspaper offering the opportunity for pipefitters to work in the United States and receive green cards. The advertisement invited interested workers to attend a meeting at a Dubai hotel.

307. At this meeting, Dewan explained that Signal was looking for Indian workers to travel to the United States under H-2B visas to repair oil rigs. The H-2B visas would be renewed two to three times. After that, the workers would receive green cards and would be able to bring their families to the United States. Dewan also explained that workers would be required to pay Burnett, Pol, and Dewan visa and green card processing fees.

308. M. Pillai later took a skills test. When he was notified that he had passed, he returned to the hotel. There, Dewan gave him a letter stating that M. Pillai would receive an H-2B visa and green card in exchange for processing fees.

309. M. Pillai ultimately paid approximately 600,000 rupees (approximately \$13,056) to Burnett, Pol, and Dewan. In order to raise this money, M. Pillai pawned his mother's and wife's jewelry and borrowed money from a friend. M. Pillai also took out two loans at 7 to 10 percent monthly interest, and an additional loan at 18 percent annual interest.

310. In or about November 2006, M. Pillai traveled to Dewan's office to pay the final installments of his fees and receive his passport. After he gave the money to Dewan's brother, Dewan's associates rushed him out of the office before he could ask any questions or ask for a receipt.

311. After arriving in the United States, M. Pillai learned for the first time about the terrible living and working conditions and the substantial deduction that Signal took from each worker's paycheck for accommodations. M. Pillai did not complain about the living and working conditions, however, because he saw that Signal threatened to deport workers who "caused trouble." M. Pillai also feared that if he were sent back to India, he would be unable to repay his debts.

312. M. Pillai relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, M. Pillai felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Radhakrishna Pillai Sivarama Pillai

313. In or about May 2006, R. Pillai saw an advertisement in a local Indian paper offering job opportunities for pipefitters in the United States. He called the number in the advertisement and eventually met with Salimon. Salimon told R. Pillai that Signal would begin his green card application when he arrived in the United States, and that the process would take approximately ten months.

314. In or about June or July 2006, R. Pillai traveled to Cochin, India for an interview and skills test. Salimon and another representative of Signal reaffirmed that Signal would apply for R. Pillai's green card.

315. R. Pillai also attended a meeting in October 2006, at which Salimon, Dewan, and at least one other Agent were present. They explained that as soon as the workers began working in the United States, Signal would begin their green card applications. The process would take approximately ten months, at the end of which the workers would be able to bring their families to the United States. At the October meeting, R. Pillai was required to sign several documents. The Agents told him that he had to sign each document to come to the United States, but they did not explain the contents of the documents, and R. Pillai did not understand what they said.

316. R. Pillai ultimately paid Pol, Burnett, and Dewan approximately 900,000 rupees (approximately \$19,855) in "recruitment fees." To raise the money for these fees, R. Pillai took out three loans at 8.5 percent monthly interest, secured by his brother's house and all of his family's jewelry.

317. On or about November 17, 2006, R. Pillai met with Dewan to collect his plane ticket. At this meeting, he signed additional documents that were not explained to him.

318. In the United States, R. Pillai was appalled by the unsanitary living conditions, the unsafe work environment, Signal's discriminatory behavior, and the substantial fees Signal required him to pay for room and board. R. Pillai felt he had no choice but to endure these conditions and continue to work for Signal, however, because he was afraid that if he complained, he would be sent back to India, where he would be unable to repay the debt he had incurred to pay Dewan, Pol, and Burnett.

319. R. Pillai relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would take adverse immigration action against him, R. Pillai felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Aby Molathu Poulouse

320. In or about March or April of 2006, A. Poulouse saw an advertisement in a Dubai newspaper which promised an opportunity to work in the United States and to obtain an H-2B visa and a green card. A. Poulouse called Dewan Consultants and was told to attend a meeting in Dubai.

321. At that meeting, Dewan explained that workers hired by Signal would travel to the United States on H-2B visas and would receive green cards within nine to nineteen months. Dewan explained that this process would cost 700,000 rupees (approximately \$15,764) and that, in the United States, the workers would earn 250,000 rupees (approximately \$5,630) per month after taxes. Dewan also told A. Poulouse that workers from Signal would be coming to India to administer employment tests.

322. Soon after the meeting, A. Poulouse called Dewan to ask if he could meet Signal's representatives in India for the job testing. Dewan agreed.

323. At the test, Signal personnel explained to A. Poulouse that Signal was the "number one shipyard" in America and that Signal had sufficient political power that A. Poulouse need not to worry about his visa. They also assured A. Poulouse that Signal would apply for his green card and that it would be processed while A. Poulouse was working in the United States.

324. In or about August 2006, A. Poulouse attended another meeting at which Burnett, Dewan, and Salimon were present. Burnett told A. Poulouse and other workers that he was a famous immigration lawyer and that 600 H-2B visas with green cards had been approved for Signal.

325. A. Poulouse ultimately paid almost 800,000 rupees (approximately \$18,061) to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett. In order to raise this sum, A. Poulouse borrowed 300,000 rupees (approximately \$7,038) at 11 percent interest using his parents' house and land as collateral. Because he was unable to secure money elsewhere, A. Poulouse and his family eventually sold this property to finance the balance of his "recruitment fees." Nonetheless, by the time he was scheduled to depart for the United States, A. Poulouse still needed to raise an additional 20,000 rupees (approximately \$450).

326. On the morning of A. Poulouse's flight to the United States, Dewan threatened to burn A. Poulouse's passport unless A. Poulouse paid the missing 20,000 rupees. He stated that he would not refund any of the money that A. Poulouse had paid. A. Poulouse ultimately paid the full amount after his father offered Dewan the money that he intended to use to pay rent that month.

327. Before Dewan gave A. Poulouse his passport, he required A. Poulouse to sign paperwork. A. Poulouse did not have time to read the documents because his flight would leave soon.

328. After arriving in the United States, A. Poulouse felt compelled to remain at Signal. His H-2B visa prevented him from working for another employer in the United States and he could not earn enough money to repay his debts if he returned to India. Therefore, he felt that he had no choice but to continue working for Signal, despite the deplorable conditions.

329. A. Poulouse relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, A. Poulouse felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Justin Poulouse

330. In or about the summer of 2006, J. Poulouse was working as a welder in Kerala, India, when he saw a newspaper advertisement offering jobs for welders and pipefitters at Signal. The advertisement mentioned green cards and said that workers could obtain visas that would allow them to travel to the United States immediately. J. Poulouse called the phone number listed in the advertisement and spoke to Salimon. Salimon told J. Poulouse that he could learn more about the immigration process and job opportunity at a meeting.

331. J. Poulouse attended the meeting that week. He met with Pol, who was introduced as an official of the American company recruiting workers. He also met with Dewan and Salimon. Pol explained that J. Poulouse could work for Signal. Pol said that J. Poulouse would travel to the United States on an H-2B visa and would obtain permanent residency status within one year, at which point he would be able to bring his family. Pol also stated that J. Poulouse could earn around \$16 to \$19 per hour at Signal.

332. At the meeting, Dewan and Salimon explained that this process would cost 800,000 rupees (approximately \$18,000). J. Poulouse felt that this would be a good opportunity, but he was worried that he would not be able to afford the fees.

333. Approximately four to six weeks later, a woman from Salimon's office called J. Poulouse. She explained that the fees could be reduced to 650,000 rupees (approximately \$14,163). She told J. Poulouse that he should obtain the money and take a skills test. J. Poulouse was hesitant, but based on the salary he had been promised, he believed that he would be able to afford the lower price and repay his debts.

334. On or about July 5, 2006, J. Poulouse took and passed a skills test administered by Signal representatives. Dewan and Salimon were also present. Dewan said that J. Poulouse would be able to receive permanent residency status in the United States. At a later meeting, Salimon also gave J. Poulouse a letter promising employment at Signal, an H-2B visa, and permanent residency.

335. To raise the money that he paid to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett, J. Poulouse took out multiple loans, including two with monthly interest rates of approximately 10.5 percent. He used his mother's wedding jewelry as collateral for one of these loans, and the deeds to his family's house and land as collateral for the other. He also took out a third loan with a monthly interest rate of approximately 6 percent. J. Poulouse paid all three fee installments totaling approximately 650,000 rupees by November 2006.

336. On the morning of J. Poulouse's flight to the United States, he traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai to obtain his passport. The office was crowded, and J. Poulouse was forced to wait in a long line before he could meet with anyone. Eventually, J. Poulouse met with a Dewan Consultants employee who insisted that J. Poulouse quickly sign paperwork written in English. The employee rushed J. Poulouse to sign and did not give him time to read the documents, emphasizing that his flight would leave soon and that there were several people in the office. At the same time, J. Poulouse saw Dewan threaten a worker who did not have enough

money to make his final payment to Dewan. Dewan told the worker that he could not go to the United States and stapled his passport shut. This made J. Poulouse nervous, and he felt pressured to sign immediately. Only after he signed the documents did he receive his passport and plane ticket.

337. After J. Poulouse arrived in the United States, he learned that Signal was deducting \$35 per day from his paycheck. Signal's camp manager informed J. Poulouse that the company would deduct this amount from his wages even if J. Poulouse lived outside of the man camp. Because he could not afford to repay his substantial debt and pay room and board outside the man camp with these deductions, J. Poulouse felt compelled to remain and work at the man camp.

338. Months later, Signal held a camp meeting where Dewan, Burnett, Sanders, Snyder, and other officials were present. Both Dewan and Burnett assured J. Poulouse and other workers that they would receive their visa extensions and that Signal would continue with their green card processing. Dewan warned, however, that the workers had to follow Signal's instructions at all times if they did not want to be deported. After this meeting, J. Poulouse feared that if he did anything to make Signal management unhappy, he would be deported and would not be able to repay his debts.

339. On or about March 10, 2007, J. Poulouse attended a camp meeting led by John Sanders. Sanders assured J. Poulouse and other workers that if they followed Signal's rules, they would receive green cards. However, if they organized against Signal, then they would not be able to stay. After the meeting, J. Poulouse saw notices on the man camp's notice board instructing workers to bring documents to an office at the camp in order to obtain green cards. J. Poulouse followed these instructions, and as a result believed that his visa would be extended.

340. In or about July of 2007, J. Poulouse again met with Burnett. Burnett told J. Poulouse that if he continued to work for Signal, his H-2B visa could be extended, and it would eventually be possible to file a green card application. Based on this promise, J. Poulouse continued to work at Signal.

341. J. Poulouse relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, J. Poulouse felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Appunni Arul Prakash

342. In or about April of 2006, Prakash's wife told him about a job advertisement offering work as a welder or fitter in the United States and the opportunity to obtain a green card within 18 to 24 months. Prakash called Dewan Consultants and spoke to a representative who said that he could work at Signal and obtain a green card. The representative said that this process would cost about 700,000 rupees (approximately \$15,650), and invited Prakash to attend a general meeting in May.

343. At the May 2006 meeting, Dewan explained that Prakash and other workers would work for Signal. Pol stated that Signal would file for green cards within 18 to 24 months, and that after the workers received their green cards, they would return to India then go back to America with their families. Pol and Dewan also assured those at the meeting that the green card processing would proceed as promised. Pol stated that this process would cost workers 700,000 rupees (approximately \$15,650); Salimon repeated this price as well.

344. In or about August 2006, Prakash attended another meeting where Dewan, Salimon, and Burnett were present. Burnett explained that Prakash would receive a green card within 24 months and that he could bring his family to the United States.

345. In or about November 2006, Prakash attended another meeting with Burnett, Dewan, Salimon, and Sanders. Burnett explained that Prakash would travel to the United States on an H-2B visa, which Signal would extend twice. Prakash would then receive a green card. Sanders also assured Prakash that Signal would take care of his visa.

346. Prakash ultimately paid the 700,000 rupees demanded by the Agents. To raise this money, Prakash's family mortgaged their home and land in exchange for a loan of about 400,000 rupees (approximately \$9000) at twelve percent monthly interest. Prakash obtained another loan of approximately 100,000 rupees (approximately \$2250) at a monthly interest rate of approximately 23 percent. He also borrowed 150,000 to 200,000 rupees (approximately \$3300 to \$4500) at 9 or 10 percent interest using as collateral jewelry that his wife and sister had received for their weddings, and that had significant sentimental value.

347. On the day of Prakash's flight to the United States, he traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai to obtain his passport and plane ticket. Dewan demanded that Prakash return to Dewan his copies of original signed agreements. When Prakash resisted, Dewan threatened that Prakash would not receive his passport or plane ticket. While Prakash was waiting at the office, he saw Dewan threaten to burn another worker's passport until that man paid Dewan the remaining money that Dewan demanded. Prakash therefore feared that he would not be able to travel to the United States unless he gave Dewan his paperwork. Prakash gave Dewan all of his original documents. Dewan then insisted that Prakash sign paperwork written in English if

Prakash wanted to receive his passport or plane ticket. Prakash knew that his flight would soon be leaving, so he quickly signed the paperwork without understanding what it said.

348. Although Prakash knew Signal would be deducting money from his paycheck for room and board before he left India, he did not realize until he arrived at Signal that the amount to be deducted was almost \$1,050 per month. Because of Prakash's heavy debt burden and because he would have to pay this amount even if he lived outside of the man camp, he felt that he had no choice but to continue living at the man camp. Prakash also felt compelled to remain at Signal because Signal assured him that he could obtain a green card if he stayed and performed well and he believed that he would not be able to repay his debts working in India.

349. Prakash relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would soon adverse immigration action against him, Prakash felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Sreenivasarao Raparthy

350. On or about June 26, 2006, Raparthy learned from a friend about newspaper advertisements offering the opportunity to work as a welder or pipefitter at an American shipyard. In response to the advertisement, Raparthy attended an interview session, where Dewan and Burnett were present. At the interview session, Dewan and Burnett told him that if he worked in the United States, he could obtain an H-2B visa and then a green card.

351. The same day, Raparthy took a written test administered by Signal employees. Raparthy passed the test, and the employees gave him paperwork promising an H-2B visa and permanent residency.

352. Approximately three days later, Raparthy attended a meeting with Dewan. At that meeting, Dewan assured Raparthy that he could travel to the United States on an H-2B visa. Dewan also told Raparthy that an H-2B visa extension and a green card application would be filed without Raparthy needing to take additional steps. Dewan gave Raparthy a document signed by Burnett, which promised an H-2B visa and permanent residency.

353. Following Dewan's instructions, Raparthy paid approximately 600,000 rupees (approximately \$12,500) to Dewan, Burnett, and Pol. To raise the money for these fees, Raparthy borrowed approximately one-third of the amount from a bank at three percent monthly interest. He borrowed another third at six percent interest using his wife's and mother's gold jewelry as collateral. He borrowed the balance from friends.

354. On the day of his flight to the United States, Dewan's agents insisted that Raparthy sign additional paperwork if he wanted to receive his passport or plane ticket. Raparthy asked if he could read the paperwork but was told that he would miss his flight if he reviewed the paperwork. Raparthy signed, and only then received his passport and ticket.

355. After Raparthy arrived in the United States, he discovered that Signal deducted approximately \$245 from his paycheck each week for room and board. Raparthy asked Darrell Snyder and other Signal management if he could live outside the man camp, but Snyder told Raparthy that Signal would deduct the amount from his paycheck even if he lived elsewhere. Raparthy felt compelled to continue living at the man camp because he could not afford to repay his debt if Signal continued to deduct room and board and he paid for rent elsewhere.

356. Raparthy relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Raparthy felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Mookaparambil Itty Raveendranathan

357. In or about late 2005, Raveendranathan saw a newspaper advertisement in Abu Dhabi offering the opportunity to work in the United States. Raveendranathan called the phone number listed on the advertisement and spoke with Dewan. Dewan told Raveendranathan to attend an upcoming meeting at a hotel in Abu Dhabi.

358. Approximately one month later, Raveendranathan attended the meeting. Only two other potential workers were present. Dewan gave a presentation and stated that the opportunity to work in the United States would cost 500,000 rupees (approximately \$10,600). Raveendranathan was hesitant to pursue the opportunity because he thought the cost was too high.

359. In or about February 2006, a friend told Raveendranathan that he had given money to Dewan Consultants. Raveendranathan called Salimon, who told Raveendranathan to attend another upcoming meeting at a hotel. Dewan and two other people led that meeting. Dewan explained to the audience that they were looking for employees to work in the United States for Signal and obtain a visa and permanent residency. Dewan explained that the workers would receive green cards after arriving in the United States and could bring their families for an additional fee. He again said that this process would cost 500,000 rupees (approximately

\$10,600), which would include payments to Dewan, Pol, and Burnet. Dewan explained that Pol and Burnett worked with Signal.

360. Shortly after the meeting, Raveendranathan took a skills test administered by Signal employees. He was then interviewed by Signal's piping superintendent. These Signal employees told Raveendranathan that he would obtain an H-2B visa within 6 months, and would receive a green card within 18 months to 2 years.

361. Raveendranathan paid all of the fees demanded by Dewan, Pol, and Burnett. He raised the money for these fees by mortgaging his home and taking out a loan at an interest rate of approximately 13.5 percent.

362. The day that Raveendranathan was scheduled to fly to the United States, he met with Dewan at his office in Mumbai. Dewan refused to give Raveendranathan his passport until Raveendranathan paid the remaining balance of his fees and gave Dewan all of the documents relating to his recruitment. Then, just before Raveendranathan left for the airport, Dewan required Raveendranathan to sign several documents. Raveendranathan did not understand the documents, but he felt that he had no choice but to sign because he had already paid so much money to the Agents and knew that they would not refund these fees.

363. After Raveendranathan arrived at Signal, Signal deducted approximately \$400 to \$450 each week from his paycheck for room and board. Because this cost would be deducted even if he lived elsewhere, he felt compelled to remain at the man camp. He also feared that if he complained, he might be fired or deported.

364. In or about February 2007, Dewan came to Signal and explained to Raveendranathan and the other workers that their visas would be extended, and that they would eventually receive green cards. Raveendranathan felt compelled to remain at Signal because

Defendants had promised him a green card. He was afraid that if he were sent back to India, he would not be able to repay his debts.

365. Raveendranathan relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Raveendranathan felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Balwinder Singh

366. B. Singh was recruited in or about 2006.

367. During meetings with Dewan and Burnett in India in or about mid-2006, Dewan and Burnett made numerous representations that led B. Singh to believe that in exchange for paying thousands of dollars in "recruitment fees," Signal and the Agents would assist B. Singh with applying for and receiving permanent residency in the United States.

368. In reliance on these promises, B. Singh incurred substantial debt and paid thousands of dollars in "recruitment fees" to Dewan, Burnett, and Pol.

369. After arriving in the United States, B. Singh felt compelled to remain at Signal's man camp despite crowded housing because, among other reasons, Signal would deduct living expenses from his paycheck even if he lived elsewhere, his H-2B visa did not permit him to work for another U.S. employer, Signal constantly monitored the workers and threatened to deport them if they complained about the horrible conditions at Signal, and he believed that he would face financial ruin and bankruptcy if he returned to India.

370. B. Singh relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, B. Singh felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Ranjit Singh

371. In or about May or June of 2006, R. Singh saw an advertisement in a Dubai newspaper for a welding job at Signal. The advertisement included Dewan Consultants' name and stated that permanent residency visas would be available for workers and families. R. Singh called Dewan's office and spoke with one of his employees, who told R. Singh to travel to the New Delhi office with 40,000 rupees (approximately \$873) to apply for the job.

372. At Dewan's office, Dewan's employee explained to R. Singh and approximately twelve other applicants that they would travel to the United States on a visa, the visa would be extended, and they would obtain a green card within two or three years. The employee assured them that American lawyers would handle the permanent residency visa process. The employee also explained that the process would cost between 650,000 and 700,000 rupees (approximately \$14,000 and \$15,000) after travel expenses. At another meeting approximately two weeks later and in subsequent conversations, the employee explained that R. Singh would pay the fees to Dewan, Burnett, and Pol.

373. R. Singh paid these "recruitment fees" in approximately three installments in or about and between May and October of 2006. To raise the money for the fees, R. Singh emptied his savings, borrowed money from friends and his wife's parents, and sold his wife's jewelry. R.

Singh's father also gave up title to two acres of property, which included his farm and home, in exchange for loans of totaling approximately 400,000 rupees (approximately \$8,800).

374. After R. Singh had raised the money needed to pay the fees, he met with Dewan and Burnett. They both assured R. Singh that he would receive a green card.

375. In or about October 2006, R. Singh quit his job in Dubai in order to attend his interview at the United States Consulate.

376. Just before R. Singh's flight to the United States, Dewan forced him to sign several papers in English, which R. Singh does not speak or read. Dewan and his employee assured him that the papers were related to legal work. Dewan refused to explain to R. Singh what he was signing. R. Singh only received his passport back after he signed this paperwork.

377. R. Singh relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, R. Singh felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Shanmugam Subramanian

378. In or about 2006, Subramanian was working as a pipefitter in Singapore when a friend in India sent him a newspaper advertisement offering jobs in the United States. It stated that workers would travel to the United States on H-2B visas and would then receive green cards. Subramanian quit his job in Singapore and traveled to India to respond to the advertisement. He arrived in India in or about April 2006.

379. In India, Subramanian attended a meeting where he met Salimon and filled out an application. He later met Pol, Dewan, and Salimon for an interview. After the interview, Salimon assured Subramanian that if he was selected and accepted the job, Signal would apply for his green card once he arrived in the United States. Salimon soon called Subramanian to tell him he had been selected for the job.

380. Soon thereafter, Subramanian met with Salimon, who gave him a document stating that Subramanian would need to pay Dewan, Pol, and Burnett a series of payments totaling 600,000 rupees (approximately \$13,200).

381. Subramanian paid all the fees demanded by the Agents. In order to pay these fees, Subramanian used the money he had saved from his job in Singapore and pledged his mother's and sister's jewelry as collateral in exchange for a loan of 350,000 rupees (approximately \$7,700) at 5 percent monthly interest.

382. When he arrived at Signal, Subramanian was appalled at the squalid living conditions. He also learned that approximately \$1,050 per month would be deducted from his wages, regardless of whether he chose to live at the man camp. Subramanian felt that he had no choice but to stay with Signal because he needed to repay the substantial debts he had incurred in order to take the job. Subramanian was afraid to complain about the living and working conditions because he knew that Signal fired workers who complained.

383. Subramanian relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages,

and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Subramanian felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Ninan John Tharakan

384. In or about May 2006, Tharakan was working in Dubai when a friend told him about an advertisement offering pipefitting jobs in the United States. Tharakan called the number that his friend gave him and spoke with a representative of Dewan Consultants. The representative invited him to an informational meeting at a hotel in Dubai.

385. At the meeting, Dewan told Tharakan that those who were hired would work for a large U.S. company. They would receive a green card after working for eighteen months. At that point, they would be able to bring their families to the United States.

386. In or about June 2006, Dewan and a Signal employee interviewed Tharakan and administered a written test. After being notified that he had passed the test, Tharakan again met with Dewan. Dewan told him that he would travel to the United States on an H-2B visa, which would be extended until his green card had been processed. Dewan said that Signal would take care of the immigration paperwork.

387. During this meeting and later meetings in or about June and July 2006, Dewan and his employees told Tharakan that he must pay 700,000 rupees (approximately \$15,344) to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett for visa and green card processing.

388. Tharakan raised the money to pay the fees by selling his and his wife's wedding rings. He used the remainder of his wife's jewelry as collateral for a loan at 13 percent interest, and took out another loan at 21 percent interest. Tharakan also used money that he had previously borrowed to buy property in India. Tharakan paid the first three installments of his fees in or about June and July 2006.

389. In or about September 2006, Tharakan took emergency leave from his job in Dubai to attend his H-2B visa interview at the United States Consulate in India. Because Tharakan had to wait almost two months for an interview date, his employer fired him.

390. On the day of his flight to the United States, Tharakan traveled to Dewan's office, where he paid his final installment. Dewan refused to give Tharakan his passport and ticket until he had paid his fees, given Dewan his receipts, and signed two or three blank pieces of paper.

391. Upon arrival in the United States, Tharakan was shocked by the living conditions at Signal's Mississippi facility. He was also surprised to learn that Signal would deduct \$35 per day from his paycheck, even if he chose to live outside of the man camp. Nonetheless, Tharakan did not feel that he could complain or leave his job due to his debt, Signal's threats of deportation, and his fears that Dewan might hurt his family.

392. Moreover, Signal officials and Burnett had told the workers during a camp meeting that Signal would extend their visas up and file their green card applications. Tharakan believed these promises and wanted to remain in the company's good favor so he would receive his green card.

393. Tharakan relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Tharakan felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

George Pulikkeparambil Varghese

394. In or about November and December 2003, Varghese's sister-in-law's father told Varghese's son about an opportunity to work in the United States as a welder. Varghese's sister-in-law told Varghese's son that there would be a meeting to learn more about the opportunity. Varghese's son attended the meeting.

395. Soon thereafter, Varghese met with Dewan and Salimon. Dewan told Varghese that his son could work in America as a welder. He explained that this process would cost at least 500,000 rupees (approximately \$10,700).

396. Varghese and his son paid these fees to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett. To make these payments, Varghese sold some gold jewelry owned by the family. He also mortgaged his home to borrow a large amount of money from a bank at an interest rate of approximately 17.9 percent. Varghese and his son made their final payments to Dewan and Salimon in or about August 2004.

397. For approximately two years after he made his final payment, Varghese's son remained in India but heard nothing from Defendants. Varghese's son repeatedly called Salimon, who assured him that he would be able to go to the United States soon.

398. In or about June 2006, Varghese and his son learned from friends that Dewan Consultants was still interviewing people. Then in or about August 2006, Varghese saw a newspaper advertisement in which Dewan Consultants offered opportunities for pipefitters and welders to work in the United States. Varghese's son called Dewan Consultants and spoke with Salimon. Salimon explained that Dewan Consultants was conducting interviews for people to work for Signal and travel to the United States on an H-2B visa. Salimon said that Varghese and his son should attend a meeting on or about September 8, 2006.

399. At this meeting, Dewan and Salimon explained that they were looking for people to travel to the United States on H-2B visas, which would be extended while their green cards

were processed. Varghese's son decided to travel to the United States and work at Signal, but he failed his visa interview and could not go. Salimon told Varghese that Varghese could work at Signal instead.

400. Varghese completed his interview process and gave Dewan Consultants his passport for visa processing. Salimon then told Varghese that he would have to pay an additional 278,000 rupees (approximately \$6,308) in cash within one day. Varghese paid this fee. In order to raise the money, he borrowed some money from his brother and sisters, and used his savings to finance the remainder.

401. On the day of his flight to the United States, Varghese traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai. A large number of people were waiting in Dewan's office, and Varghese had to wait almost the entire day before anyone at the office met with him. When Dewan's brother finally met with Varghese, he told Varghese that he had to sign a document written in English before he could receive his plane ticket. Because Varghese needed to leave for the airport immediately, he did not have enough time to read the document. He signed quickly and left the office.

402. After he arrived at Signal, Varghese worked for approximately two weeks. Signal employees then told him that there was not enough work for him, and they would let him know when he could work again. Varghese did not work for two weeks. Then, Darryl Snyder told him that he could work, but only for \$9 per hour. Snyder said that if Varghese refused, he would have to go back to India. Afraid of being sent back to India, where he would not be able to repay his debts, Varghese felt that he had no choice but to work for the lower wage.

403. Varghese relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by

Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Varghese felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Benny Kattukariyil Varkey

404. In or about February 2006, Varkey's co-worker told him about an opportunity from Dewan Consultants to work as a welder in the United States and obtain a green card. Varkey called Dewan Consultants and spoke with Salimon, who told him to attend a seminar in April or May.

405. In or about March 2006, Varkey called Dewan Consultants again and spoke with Salimon, who invited him to come to his office. Salimon explained that Varkey would travel to the United States on an H-2B visa that would later become a green card. He said that the total cost would be 800,000 rupees (approximately \$18,080). Salimon told Varkey to look for an advertisement giving the details about a meeting at the Hilton Hotel. That same day, Varkey saw the advertisement for the meeting. This advertisement also offered the opportunity to obtain an H-2B visa and a green card.

406. At the seminar, Salimon, Dewan, and an American whom Dewan explained was a lawyer for Signal gave a presentation about the jobs at Signal. Dewan promised the workers that they would receive green cards. Similarly, the American lawyer assured them that they would travel to the United States on H-2B visas that would become green cards after nine months. After the presentation, Dewan reiterated that the cost for the green card would be 800,000 rupees (approximately \$18,080). These fees would be paid to Dewan, Pol, and Burnett.

407. In or about June 2006, Varkey took a skills test administered by a Signal employee. Salimon and Dewan were also present. The Signal representative informed Varkey that he passed. Varkey began to raise the money to pay the Agents their "recruitment fees."

408. To raise the money to pay the fees, Varkey depleted the savings that had set aside to buy a house for his family. Varkey also borrowed money from his brother and used his wife's gold jewelry as collateral to obtain a second loan. Varkey's wife had received this jewelry as a wedding gift from her parents, who had spent their life savings to purchase it. Varkey and his brother mortgaged their properties to obtain additional loans.

409. Varkey paid his first payment at Dewan's office in or about June 2006. Salimon told Varkey to sign papers written in English, which he did not fully understand. He told Varkey that the papers were for his green card processing.

410. In or about August 2006, Varkey paid his second fees installment. Shortly after he made this payment, Salimon called to tell him that the fees had been reduced to 600,000 rupees (approximately \$12,960).

411. Just before Varkey left for the United States, Varkey traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai, where he paid his final installment. Dewan told Varkey that \$3 per hour would be deducted from his paycheck for room and board. Dewan also informed Varkey that his H-2B visa would have to be extended for an additional nine months before the green card processing could begin. He said that when Varkey's green card had been processed, he would return to India, after which he could go back to the United States with his family.

412. Dewan's staff also required Varkey to sign English-language documents and return all documents relating to the green card opportunity he had been promised. They refused to explain to Varkey what he was signing. The office was crowded, Varkey felt rushed, and he

knew that he would not receive a refund if he refused to sign. Only after Varkey had paid his final fee installment, signed the English-language documents, and given Dewan the documents relating to green cards did he receive his passport.

413. In the United States, Varkey felt that he had no choice but to live in Signal's man camp because Signal would deduct \$35 per day from his paycheck even if he lived outside of the camp. In addition, Varkey was afraid to leave his job because of his substantial debts. He knew that if he returned to India, he would not be able to repay the loans.

414. Varkey relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Varkey felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

Shahi Vijayan

415. In or about March or April 2006, Vijayan saw a newspaper advertisement placed by Dewan Consultants offering the opportunity to obtain permanent residency in the United States. Vijayan called Dewan Consultants, and an employee invited him to an informational meeting.

416. Dewan, Salimon, Burnett, and two Signal representatives attended the meeting. Dewan explained that if workers waited for their green cards before traveling to the United States, they would have to wait eighteen months. However, if they traveled to the United States on H-2B visas, they could leave in six months. Their green cards would be processed between three to six months after the workers arrived in the United States. Dewan explained that Signal

would be responsible for this process. He said that the total cost would be 800,000 rupees (approximately \$18,280).

417. Signal's representatives provided the company's website address at the meeting. Vijayan reviewed the website and felt that Signal looked reputable.

418. At this time, Vijayan also had an opportunity to work in Australia. He mentioned this to Dewan, who assured him that working for Signal would guarantee Vijayan's permanent residency and allow him to bring his family to the United States. Salimon also assured Vijayan that Signal was an excellent company. Based on Salimon's assurances, Vijayan refused the job in Australia.

419. Vijayan paid the fees demanded in approximately four installments. In order to raise the money, he mortgaged his house and land at 12.5 percent interest. He also sold his wife's gold jewelry and used her wedding necklace as collateral to obtain another loan at 12.5 percent interest. Vijayan borrowed the remainder of the money from private lenders who charged high interest rates.

420. In or about August 2006, Vijayan met with Burnett and made payments to Burnett and Pol. At that meeting, Burnett guaranteed Vijayan that he would receive a green card if he worked for Signal.

421. Just before Vijayan's flight to America, he traveled to Dewan's office in Mumbai. Dewan's employees required him to sign some documents in English, which Vijayan did not speak well. Vijayan did not fully understand the documents. Dewan's employees nonetheless rushed Vijayan and refused to give him his passport until he paid his final installment fees and signed the documents. Vijayan felt intimidated. He saw people crying because they did not have

enough money to make their final payment and Dewan had refused to give them their passports. Vijayan signed the paperwork.

422. When Vijayan arrived in the United States, Signal also required Vijayan to sign English-language documents that he did not understand.

423. Upon arrival in Pascagoula, Vijayan learned for the first time that the company would deduct \$35 from his paycheck each day for room and board, even if he chose not to live at the man camp. Vijayan felt compelled to live and work at Signal because he was afraid of being sent back to India, where he would be unable to repay his debts. Vijayan also stayed because Signal personnel convinced him during conversations that he could receive a green card if he remained.

424. Vijayan relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Vijayan felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

John Yohannan

425. In or about May 2006, Yohannan saw a newspaper advertisement that Dewan Consultants had placed, offering the opportunity to work in the United States and obtain a green card. Yohannan called Dewan Consultants' local office and scheduled a meeting.

426. At that meeting, Yohannan met with Salimon, who told Yohannan that he could work for Signal, obtain a green card after working for one year, and earn a good salary. Salimon also told Yohannan that Signal was a reputable company.

427. Shortly after that meeting, Yohannan took and passed a welding test administered by Michael Pol and a Signal employee. Pol and the Signal employee told Yohannan to contact Salimon's office. When Yohannan contacted the office, Salimon repeated his earlier promise that Yohannan would receive a green card.

428. Yohannan later attended a larger meeting, where Pol, Salimon, and Dewan again stated that Signal was a reputable American company and that Yohannan and other workers could obtain a green card and U.S. citizenship. They told Yohannan that he would earn \$18 per hour at Signal and receive food and housing. Pol, Salimon, and Dewan did not mention H-2B visas or any paycheck deductions.

429. In or about August 2006, Yohannan met with Pol, Burnett, Dewan, and Salimon before his interview with the U.S. consulate. They emphasized that if the consulate asked Yohannan anything about the fees he had paid for his recruitment, he should say that he paid nothing.

430. Yohannan ultimately paid Dewan, Pol, and Burnett approximately 11,500 rupees (approximately \$25,000) for this opportunity. To pay for these fees, Yohannan used his savings and took out loans at a 12 percent interest rate. He secured some of these loans by pledging his wife's jewelry as collateral.

431. Just before Yohannan flew to the United States, he met with Dewan in his Mumbai office. Dewan refused to give Yohannan his passport and airline ticket until Yohannan paid the remaining balance of his fees. Dewan demanded that Yohannan quickly sign various documents, but he rushed Yohannan and did not give him enough time to read them. Feeling rushed and anxious to get to the airport in time for his flight, Yohannan signed the documents.

432. In the United States, Yohannan learned that Signal would deduct approximately \$260 each week from his paycheck for room and board.

433. Yohannan and other Indian workers asked Sanders and other Signal employees when they would receive their green cards. The Signal employees told them that Signal would apply for their green cards at the appropriate time.

434. Yohannan relied upon Defendants' promises of permanent residency and good working conditions and would not have sold assets, incurred substantial debt, or agreed to work for Signal in the absence of such falsehoods. Based on his fear of mistreatment and abuse by Signal, his need to repay the substantial debt and interest he had incurred to pay Defendants' "recruitment fees," his fear that Signal would confiscate even more of his hard-earned wages, and his fear that Signal or Burnett would institute adverse immigration action against him, Yohannan felt intimidated into acquiescence and compelled to continue working for Signal.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT ("TVPRA") OF
2003

Forced Labor (18 U.S.C. § 1589) and Trafficking with Respect to Peonage, Slavery, Involuntary
Servitude, or Forced Labor (18 U.S.C. § 1590)

435. Each Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

436. Each Plaintiff brings this claim against all Defendants.

437. Each Plaintiff is authorized to bring these civil claims against all Defendants pursuant to the civil remedies provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

438. Defendants Signal, Dewan, Burnett, and Pol attempted to and did subject each Plaintiff to forced labor in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1589.

439. Defendant Signal employed Plaintiffs in dangerous conditions at a guarded and gated man camp, and all Defendants falsely assured Plaintiffs that if they continued to work, Signal would assist them in applying for and receiving green cards. Defendants controlled Plaintiffs' housing, food, access to medical care, and other basic needs, and if Plaintiffs did not continue working for Signal, they would have been cut off from those needs.

440. Furthermore, the substantial "recruitment fees" that Defendants coerced Plaintiffs into paying forced Plaintiffs to work at Signal to pay off their substantial debts.

441. Defendants knowingly attempted to and did physically restrain and/or threaten each Plaintiff with serious harm in order to obtain the labor and services of each Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1589(1).

442. Defendants knowingly attempted to and did obtain the labor and services of each Plaintiff using a scheme, plan, or pattern which, in the totality of the circumstances, was intended to coerce and did coerce each Plaintiff to believe that he would suffer serious harm if he were to leave the employ of Defendant Signal in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1589(2).

443. Defendants' scheme to isolate Plaintiffs, coerce them to live in conditions causing psychological harm, and limit their outside contacts, which included unlawful discrimination in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981, was designed to convince Plaintiffs that they would suffer serious harm if they were to leave the employ of Signal.

444. Defendants threatened not to extend Plaintiffs' H-2B visas, not to sponsor Plaintiffs for green cards, to deport Plaintiffs, and to send them back to India if they complained about conditions at Signal, and also deceived Plaintiffs about the terms of their immigration status, each in a manner that constitutes an abuse of the legal process under 18 U.S.C. § 1589(3).

Defendants retaliated against Plaintiffs when they sought legal advice regarding their rights and immigration status.

445. Defendants knowingly recruited, transported, harbored, provided, and/or obtained the Plaintiffs so as to procure their labor and services in violation of laws prohibiting peonage, involuntary servitude, and forced labor within the meaning of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 1590.

446. In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1590, and in addition to the violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1589 set forth above, Defendants knowingly recruited, transported, harbored and/or obtained the Plaintiffs for labor or services in furtherance of Defendants' violations of the following provisions of Title 18, Chapter 77 of the U.S. Code:

a. enticing, persuading, or inducing the Plaintiffs to board an airliner and to travel to various locations throughout India and the United States, with the intent that they may be made or held in modern-day slavery, violating 18 U.S.C. § 1583;

b. knowingly and willfully holding Plaintiffs to involuntary servitude, as defined by the TVPRA, 22 U.S.C. § 7102(5)(a) and (b), thereby violating 18 U.S.C. § 1584;

c. removing, confiscating, or possessing Plaintiffs' and other class members' passports and other immigration documents in the course of violating, or with the intent to violate 18 U.S.C. §§ 1583, 1584, 1589, and 1590, thereby violating 18 U.S.C. § 1592(a); and

d. attempting to violate 18 U.S.C. §§ 1583, 1584, 1589, and 1590, thereby violating 18 U.S.C. § 1594(a).

447. Defendants' actions evince malice and/or reckless indifference towards Plaintiffs.

448. As a proximate result of the conduct of Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered injuries to their persons, businesses, and property, as well as other damages. Plaintiffs are

entitled to recover compensatory and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial, including recruitment fees, other payments made to Signal agents, and attorneys' fees.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

VIOLATIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866
42 U.S.C. § 1981

449. Each Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

450. Each Plaintiff asserts this claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1981 for declaratory relief and damages against Defendant Signal.

451. The actions of Defendant Signal, as set forth herein, violated Plaintiffs' rights to receive full and equal benefit of all laws as guaranteed by 42 U.S.C. § 1981, including Plaintiffs' rights to enjoy and benefit from non-discriminatory employment relationships with Defendant Signal.

452. Specifically, Defendant Signal subjected Plaintiffs to discriminatory and offensive mandatory room and board arrangements at Signal man camps in Pascagoula. Defendant Signal did not subject its employees of non-Indian race, ethnicity, or alienage to the same or similar room and board arrangements.

453. As set forth in the preceding paragraphs, Defendant Signal also imposed discriminatory job-related requirements and adverse terms and conditions of employment to which its employees of non-Indian race, ethnicity, or alienage were not similarly subject.

454. As set forth in the preceding paragraphs, Defendant Signal also created and fostered a discriminatory work environment in which Indian workers were subjected to anti-Indian invectives throughout the time Plaintiffs were employed, and in which Signal forced Sikh

workers to shave religiously mandated beards. Signal employees of non-Indian race, ethnicity, or alienage or not of the Sikh religion were not subjected to a similar work environment.

455. As set forth in the preceding paragraphs, through the actions and statements of its personnel referring to and/or directed at Plaintiffs and other Indian H-2B workers, Defendant Signal maintained an objectively hostile and abusive work environment on account of Plaintiffs' race, ethnicity, religion, and alienage throughout the time Plaintiffs were employed.

456. As set forth in the preceding paragraphs, Defendant Signal's discriminatory and offensive treatment of Plaintiffs was sufficiently severe that it created a hostile work environment in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981 throughout the time Plaintiffs were employed.

457. Plaintiffs reasonably perceived their work environment to be hostile, abusive, and discriminatory on the basis of their race, ethnicity, religion, and alienage.

458. Defendant Signal's hostile, abusive, and discriminatory treatment of Plaintiffs and other class members was unwelcome.

459. Defendant Signal knowingly, willfully, maliciously, intentionally, and without justification acted to deprive Plaintiffs of their rights.

460. Defendants' actions evince malice and/or reckless indifference towards Plaintiffs.

461. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' knowing, willing, and intentional actions, each Plaintiffs has been injured, and is entitled to recover compensatory and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial, including attorneys' fees.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION

462. Each Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

463. Each Plaintiff brings this claim against all Defendants.

464. The actions of Defendants, as set forth herein, constitute fraudulent misrepresentation under Mississippi law.

465. Specifically, Defendants, individually and through their agents, employees, and/or representatives, knowingly made materially false and untrue statements and representations to Plaintiffs regarding the nature, terms, and conditions of applications and opportunities for immigration status and employment in the United States.

466. Defendants and/or their respective agents represented to each Plaintiff that (1) Plaintiffs would be eligible for permanent residency given their employment with Signal; (2) Defendants would apply for permanent residency in the United States on behalf of Plaintiffs no later than 24 months after the commencement of work; and (3) Plaintiffs would have steady and ongoing work opportunities in the United States with Defendant Signal.

467. At the time each of these representations were made, Defendants knew they were false or misleading.

468. Defendants intended that the false statements made by each Defendant and/or the Defendants' respective agents, employees, and/or representatives would induce Plaintiffs to pay the exorbitant "recruitment fees," would induce Plaintiffs to leave their homes and jobs abroad, travel to the United States, and work for Signal, and would induce Plaintiffs to pay the room and board fee and other fees extracted by Signal upon the workers' arrival in the United States.

469. Each Plaintiff was entitled to, and did, rely on Defendants' representations.

470. In reasonable reliance on the false representations of Defendants and their respective agents, employees, and/or representatives regarding green cards, employment opportunities, and employment conditions, Plaintiffs paid large sums of money and incurred

substantial debt in the guise of “recruitment fees” and other travel and immigration-related fees. Signal knew of these payments, and permitted them to be made to the Agents.

471. In reasonable reliance on the false representations of Defendants and their respective agents, employees, and/or representatives regarding green cards, employment opportunities, and employment conditions, Plaintiffs surrendered employment opportunities in India and abroad, left their homes and families behind, sold personal and real property, secured loans at usurious interest rates, traveled to the United States, and worked for Signal. Further, once in the United States, Plaintiffs continued to work for Signal after receiving repeated assurances that Defendants’ prior representations were in fact true.

472. No later than the first day that Indian workers arrived at Signal, Defendants knew that Plaintiffs and their coworkers believed that Defendants had applied, or were intending to apply, for permanent residency on behalf of Plaintiffs. Defendants therefore had an obligation to tell Plaintiffs that this was not true. Defendants failed to do so.

473. Defendants’ actions evince malice and/or reckless indifference towards Plaintiffs.

474. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ knowing, willing, and intentional actions, each Plaintiff has been injured, and is entitled to recover compensatory damages, including opportunity costs, and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

475. Each Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

476. Each Plaintiff brings this claim against all Defendants.

477. The actions of Defendants, as set forth herein, constitute negligent misrepresentation under Mississippi law.

478. Specifically, Defendants, individually and through their agents, employees, and/or representatives, negligently made materially false and untrue statements and representations to Plaintiffs regarding the nature, terms, and conditions of applications and opportunities for immigration status and employment in the United States.

479. Defendants represented to each Plaintiff that (1) Plaintiffs would be eligible for permanent residency upon the conclusion of their employment with Signal; (2) Defendants would apply for permanent residency in the United States on behalf of Plaintiffs no later than 24 months after the commencement of work, (3) Plaintiffs would have steady and ongoing work opportunities in the United States with Defendant Signal.

480. At the time each of these representations were made, Defendants should have known that they were false or misleading.

481. Defendants should have known that the false statements made by each Defendant and/or the Defendants' respective agents, employees, and/or representatives would induce Plaintiffs to pay the exorbitant "recruitment fees"; would induce Plaintiffs to leave their homes and jobs abroad, travel to the United States, and work for Signal; and would induce Plaintiffs to pay the room and board fee and other fees extracted by Signal upon the workers' arrival in the United States.

482. Each Plaintiff was entitled to, and did, rely on Defendants' representations.

483. In reasonable reliance on the negligent representations of the Defendants and their respective agents, employees, and/or representatives regarding green cards, employment opportunities, and employment conditions, Plaintiffs paid large sums of money and incurred substantial debt in the guise of "recruitment fees" and other travel and immigration-related fees. Signal knew of these payments, and permitted them to be made to the Agents.

484. In reasonable reliance on the negligent representations of the Defendants and their respective agents, employees, and/or representatives regarding green cards, employment opportunities, and employment conditions, Plaintiffs surrendered employment opportunities in India and abroad, left their homes and families behind, sold personal and real property, secured loans at usurious interest rates, traveled to the United States, and worked for Signal. Further, once in the United States, Plaintiffs continued to work for Signal after receiving repeated assurances that Defendants' prior representations were in fact true.

485. No later than the first day that Indian workers arrived at Signal, Defendants knew that Plaintiffs and their coworkers believed that Defendants had, or were intending to, apply for permanent residency on behalf of Plaintiffs. Defendants therefore had an obligation to tell Plaintiffs that this was not true. Defendants failed to do so.

486. Defendants' actions evince malice and/or reckless indifference towards Plaintiffs.

487. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent actions, Plaintiffs have been injured, and are entitled to recover compensatory damages, including opportunity costs, and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

BREACH OF CONTRACT

488. Each Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

489. Each Plaintiff brings this claim against all Defendants.

490. The actions of Defendants, as set forth herein, constitute breach of contract under Mississippi law.

491. Specifically, Defendants, individually and through their agents, employees and/or representatives, promised to assist Plaintiffs in applying for and obtaining permanent residency

and immigration status for Plaintiffs in the United States no later than 24 months after the commencement of work, and promised Plaintiffs steady and ongoing work opportunities in the United States with Defendant Signal.

492. These promises were made in exchange for each Plaintiff's payment of fees (including recruitment, immigration application, and travel fees) to Defendants and their employees, agents, and/or representatives, and in exchange for each Plaintiff's agreement to work for Signal.

493. Each Plaintiff accepted Defendants' offers and promises; each Plaintiff paid the agreed upon fees, and performed the agreed-upon work.

494. Defendants breached their respective contracts with each Plaintiff by failing to comply with their binding promises regarding assistance in applying for and obtaining permanent residency and immigration status for Plaintiffs in the United States no later than 24 months after the commencement of work, and steady and ongoing work opportunities in the United States with Defendant Signal.

495. In reliance on these promises, each Plaintiff paid large sums of money and entered into substantial debts, surrendered other employment opportunities, and incurred other financial losses.

496. Defendants' actions evince malice and/or reckless indifference towards Plaintiffs.

497. As a direct result of Defendants' breach, Plaintiffs have suffered direct and consequential damages, and are entitled to recover compensatory damages, including opportunity costs, and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request the following relief:

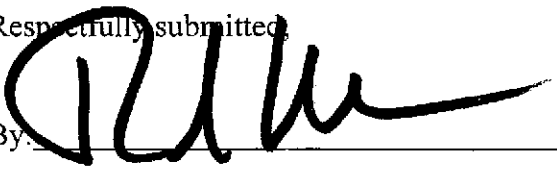
1. Compensatory relief, including prejudgment interest;
2. Punitive damages;
3. An award of reasonable Plaintiffs' costs, including attorneys' fees and costs;
4. Such additional and further relief as the Court may deem proper and just.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs demand trial by jury in this action of all issues so triable.

Dated: May 20, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

Robert B. McDuff, MS Bar #2532
Sibyl C. Byrd, MS Bar No. 100601
Jacob W. Howard, MS Bar No. 103256
MCDUFF & BYRD
767 North Congress Street
Jackson, MS 39202
Tel: (601) 969-0802
Fax: (601) 969-0804 Fax
Email: rbm@mcdufflaw.com
Email: scb@mcdufflaw.com
Email: jake@mcdufflaw.com

Miles N. Ruthberg, *pro hac vice* to be filed
Benton J. Campbell, *pro hac vice* to be filed
Christopher Harris, *pro hac vice* to be filed
Jennifer Greenberg, *pro hac vice* to be filed
Daniel D. Adams, *pro hac vice* to be filed
Elizabeth C. Rowland, *pro hac vice* to be filed
Aaron M. Safane, *pro hac vice* to be filed
LATHAM & WATKINS LLP
885 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022
Tel: (212) 906-1200
Fax: (212) 751-4864
E-mail: miles.ruthberg@lw.com
E-mail: benton.campbell@lw.com
E-mail: christopher.harris@lw.com
E-mail: jennifer.greenberg@lw.com
E-mail: daniel.adams@lw.com
E-mail: elizabeth.rowland@lw.com
E-mail: aaron.safane@lw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs