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**FILED**  
Clerk  
District Court

**NOV 20 2020**

for the Northern Mariana Islands  
By                       
(Deputy Clerk)

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

**ÖZCAN GENÇ, HASAN GÖKÇE, and  
SÜLEYMAN KÖŞ, on behalf of themselves  
and all others similarly situated,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**vs.**

**IMPERIAL PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL  
(CNMI), LLC, IMPERIAL PACIFIC  
INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD., and  
IDS DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT &  
CONSULTANCY,**

**Defendants.**

**CIVIL CASE NO. 20-00031**

**COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND**

**INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiffs Özcan Genç, Hasan Gökçe, and Süleyman Köş, on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated H2-B workers recruited from Turkey (collectively “Plaintiffs”), file this collective action complaint under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) against Defendants Imperial Pacific International (CNMI), LLC, Imperial Pacific International Holdings Ltd. (collectively “IPI”), and IDS Development Management & Consultancy (“IDS”)

1 (collectively “Defendants”), to recover unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation and  
2 other damages, as well as FLSA retaliation claims and breach of contract claims.

3 Defendants recruited master plumbers, carpenters, electricians, and other construction  
4 workers and foremen from Turkey in 2019 to help build the Imperial Palace hotel in Garapan.  
5 Defendants made promises to induce them to come to Saipan and work at wages not much  
6 above the minimum wage – substantial overtime hours, roundtrip airfare to Turkey if they  
7 renewed their initial six-month contract, a Turkish cook to prepare meals for them, among other  
8 promises. Overtime hours disappeared after a few months, the airfare and the Turkish cook  
9 never materialized. Then, in June, IPI started missing the biweekly paydays. Twice, Plaintiffs  
10 have gone more than a month without any cash in their pockets. Drinking water and internet  
11 service have been cut off to them at their barracks. Conditions have deteriorated to the point that  
12 Plaintiffs have no choice but to seek relief due them under American law.  
13  
14

### 15 JURISDICTION

16 1. The Court has jurisdiction over the FLSA claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 29  
17 U.S.C. § 216(b). The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the breach of contract claims  
18 under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

19 2. Venue is proper in the District for the Northern Mariana Islands pursuant to 28  
20 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims  
21 occurred in this district.  
22

### 23 PARTIES

24 3. Plaintiffs are citizens of Turkey and are or were, at all relevant times, employees  
25 of IPI admitted to the United States under the H-2B temporary non-agricultural worker program  
26 administered in part by the U.S. Department of Labor (“DOL”) as construction workers to build  
27  
28

1 the Imperial Palace hotel in Garapan, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands  
2 (“CNMI”).

3 4. Plaintiffs and all other similarly situated persons are or were, at all relevant times,  
4 non-exempt covered employees within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(e)(1).  
5

6 5. Plaintiff Özcan Genç (“Özcan”) started working for IPI in January 2020. He is a  
7 foreman and the leader of the welding and drywall team. Özcan’s title on IPI’s Certificate of  
8 Employment is Construction Carpenter, and his salary is stated therein as \$21,840.00 a year.

9 6. Plaintiff Hasan Gökçe (“Hasan”) started working for IPI in January 2020. He is a  
10 plumber and a master of pipe installation, and a plumbing foreman. Hasan’s title on IPI’s  
11 Certificate of Employment is Plumber, and his salary is stated therein as \$21,840.00 a year.  
12

13 7. Plaintiff Süleyman Köş (“Suleyman”) started working for IPI in January 2020.  
14 He is an electrician and was promoted to electrical foreman in June 2020. Suleyman’s title on  
15 IPI’s Certificate of Employment is Electrician, and his salary is stated therein as \$17,368.00 a  
16 year. However, since his promotion to foreman, his base wage rate increased to \$10.50 an hour,  
17 which annualizes to a full-time salary of \$21,840.00.

18 8. Twenty-eight Turkish workers, including the three named Plaintiffs, have signed  
19 consents to join this FLSA collective action under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).  
20

21 9. Defendant Imperial Pacific International (CNMI), LLC, is and at all relevant  
22 times was a CNMI limited liability company that operates a resort hotel and casino. It is a  
23 subsidiary of Imperial Pacific International Holdings, Ltd., and has an office and place of  
24 business in Saipan, CNMI.  
25  
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1           10. Defendant Imperial Pacific International Holdings, Ltd., is and at all relevant  
2 times was an investment holding company based in Hong Kong and listed on the Hong Kong  
3 Stock Exchange. It has an office and place of business in Saipan, CNMI.

4           11. Defendant IDS Development Management & Consultancy is and at all relevant  
5 times was a company registered in Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. IDS  
6 recruits workers in Turkey and the Middle East and manages them at construction projects  
7 worldwide. At all relevant times it had representatives at the Imperial Palace construction site in  
8 Saipan, CNMI.

9           12. Imperial Pacific International (CNMI), LLC, and Imperial Pacific International  
10 Holdings, Ltd. (collectively "IPI"), are, and at all relevant times were, an employer within the  
11 meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). IPI operates a casino in Saipan and is building a hotel  
12 complex including the casino.

13           13. IDS is, and at all relevant times was, an employer within the meaning of the  
14 FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d), and Department of Labor regulations, 29 C.F.R. Part 791, in that it  
15 acted directly or indirectly in the interest of IPI in relation to Plaintiffs and other similarly  
16 situated employees.

17           14. At all relevant times, each Defendant is and was an enterprise engaged in  
18 commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. §  
19 203(s)(1)(A), in that (i) each Defendant has employees engaged in commerce or in the  
20 production of goods for commerce, or has employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on  
21 goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person, and (ii)  
22 each Defendant is an enterprise whose annual gross volume of sales made or business done is  
23 not less than \$500,000.

1           15.     Additionally, Plaintiffs are covered by the FLSA, under 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(a) and  
2     207(a), because at all relevant times in any workweek they were and are engaged in commerce  
3     or in the production of goods for commerce.

4  
5                                   **FACTS**

6                                   **The H-2B Program**

7           16.     The H-2B nonimmigrant program permits employers to temporarily hire  
8     nonimmigrants to perform nonagricultural labor or services in the United States.

9           17.     An employer seeking the admission of H-2B workers must first file a temporary  
10    labor certification application with the DOL, pursuant to 20 CFR § 655.20 (2008), including an  
11    attestation from the employer that it will abide by certain regulatory requirements.

12           18.     One such requirement is to offer a wage that equals or exceeds the highest of the  
13    prevailing wage, applicable federal minimum wage, state minimum wage, or local minimum  
14    wage to the H-2B worker for the occupation in the area of intended employment during the  
15    entire period of the approved H-2B labor certification.

16           19.     Another is the timely payment of wages to the worker in cash or negotiable  
17    instrument paid at par, made finally and unconditionally and “free and clear.”

18           20.     Deductions from wages must be limited to those required by law and the  
19    reasonable cost of board, lodging, and facilities furnished.

20           21.     DOL has determined that employers must pay H-2B workers a subsistence  
21    including meals and lodging during the workers’ travel from their hometown to the consular city  
22    to wait to obtain a visa.

23                                   **The Promises Defendants Made to Plaintiffs When Recruiting Them in Turkey**

24           22.     In Turkey, IDS recruited Plaintiffs to build the Imperial Palace hotel in Saipan.

1       23. The recruited workers were highly skilled and experienced electricians,  
2 carpenters, welders, and plumbers.

3       24. IDS gave Plaintiffs a Letter of Commitment (Taahhütname) naming IPI as the  
4 employer and setting forth the terms of employment.

5       25. The Letter of Commitment, for a six-month work period, stated that foremen  
6 would receive \$10.50 per hour and \$15.75 for overtime hours, and that other workers would  
7 receive \$8.35 per hour and \$12.52 for overtime hours.

8       26. The Letter of Commitment promised the Turkish workers 270 hours of work per  
9 month: 176 hours of regular pay plus 94 hours of overtime pay.

10       27. The promise of consistent overtime hours and pay that would allow the workers  
11 to remit money home to help their families pay bills and put children through school induced  
12 Plaintiffs to accept Defendants' offer of work.

13       28. IDS, acting on behalf of IPI, reached an oral agreement with Turkish foremen to  
14 pay them US\$3,000.00 a month.

15       29. The Letter of Commitment promised that the employer would provide three  
16 meals a day prepared by a Turkish cook.

17       30. The Letter of Commitment promised that life insurance and insurance for  
18 workplace accidents would be provided.

19       31. The Letter of Commitment promised three days' paid sick leave every six  
20 months.

21       32. The Letter of Commitment promised that if an employee extended his contract  
22 for a second six months, he would be entitled to six days' paid leave and provided an airline  
23 ticket home or, if he did not wish to visit home on leave, the cash value of a ticket.

1       33. Before visa processing began, Plaintiffs were required to give a promissory note  
2 in the amount of 30,000 Turkish lira (approximately US\$4,000.00) to IPI and to find a  
3 guarantor.

4       34. To obtain a visa, Plaintiffs and similarly situated Turkish workers had to travel  
5 from their hometowns to Ankara for interviews at the U.S. Embassy.  
6

7       35. Plaintiffs' expenses for travel to the U.S. Embassy were not fully compensated.

8       **The Work Begins in Saipan, and Defendants Begin to Break Their Promises**

9       36. When Plaintiffs arrived in Saipan in January 2020, they were destitute. Many had  
10 had to borrow money from friends and relatives to cover travel expenses.

11       37. Defendants broke their promise in the Letter of Commitment to provide a  
12 Turkish cook. The meals that IPI offered were prepared to the taste of Chinese workers and was,  
13 for the Turkish workers, practically inedible.  
14

15       38. Plaintiffs had to pool resources to buy food and cook for themselves.

16       39. From January through May, Plaintiffs worked 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., Monday  
17 through Saturday, which came out to about the 270 hours of regular and overtime hours  
18 promised in the Letter of Commitment.

19       40. However, beginning in June 2020, Plaintiffs' hours were drastically cut. All  
20 overtime was eliminated, leaving Plaintiffs with no more than 40 hours of regular wages earned  
21 per week and falling far short of Defendants' promise in the Letter of Commitment.  
22

23       41. In mid-January, Volkan Köymen ("Volkan"), IDS's Pacific Projects Director and  
24 a company representative of IPI, arrived in Saipan, and Plaintiffs complained to him about their  
25 living conditions. Volkan told them that Bülent Peker, IDS's owner, would be arriving soon and  
26 their problems would be solved.  
27  
28



1           42.     When Mr. Peker arrived, he told Plaintiffs that they would be reimbursed for all  
2 Western Union transfer fees.

3           43.     Volkan, Project Manager Mustafa Turan ("Mustafa"), and Bülent Peker promised  
4 Plaintiffs that Western Union fees of \$40 per transaction to send money home to Turkey would  
5 be covered by IDS. IDS reneged on this promise and has never reimbursed Plaintiffs for these  
6 fees.  
7

8           44.     Volkan told Turkish workers who extended their contracts for a second six  
9 months and chose not to take leave in Turkey that Defendants wouldn't honor their promise to  
10 compensate them with the cost of a plane ticket.

11           45.     Plaintiffs were paid biweekly, on every other Friday one week after the end of  
12 each pay period.  
13

14           46.     In violation of H-2B regulations, Defendants typically did not give Plaintiffs a  
15 paystub showing the deductions that had been made.

16           47.     Three workers, including named Plaintiff Süleyman Köş, were promoted to  
17 foreman but continued to be paid at the lower rate for construction workers.

18           48.     When Plaintiffs arrived in Saipan, IPI had them sign documents subscribing to  
19 medical and dental coverage with TakeCare Insurance Company.  
20

21           49.     Healthcare insurance premiums were deducted pre-tax from Plaintiffs' biweekly  
22 paychecks.

23           50.     However, when sick workers went to the hospital (CHCC) for treatment, they  
24 were told that their insurance with TakeCare had been suspended for nonpayment of premiums.

25           51.     On information and belief, Plaintiffs' health care coverage is still suspended.  
26  
27  
28



1           52. In the first months that Plaintiffs worked for Defendants, they were given paid  
2 sick leave when a doctor prescribed rest. Later, however, Volkan and Mustafa began recording  
3 sick leave days as absences on the time sheets, and workers were not compensated for those  
4 days.

5  
6                           **Defendants Start Missing Paydays and Start Going**  
7                           **Weeks Without Paying Plaintiffs**

8           53. On June 19, 2020, a scheduled payday, IPI failed to pay Plaintiffs in Saipan for  
9 work they had performed in Pay Period No. 13, for the weeks of May 31 and June 7.

10          54. Volkan told Plaintiffs that instead of paying them in U.S. dollars in Saipan, as  
11 required by law, IPI had sent covering funds to IDS executives in Turkey for deposit in a  
12 Turkish bank account that would be accessible when Plaintiffs returned to Turkey. Plaintiffs did  
13 not consent to this arrangement.

14          55. Transfer of funds into an IDS account in Turkey does not satisfy an H-2B  
15 employer's obligation to timely pay wages to workers either in cash or negotiable instrument at  
16 par, under 29 C.F.R. § 655.20(b).

17  
18          56. In the following weeks, Pay Periods No. 14 through 19 were paid late –  
19 sometimes a week late, sometimes longer. By early September, Plaintiffs had not been paid by  
20 IPI for more than a month.

21          57. On September 11, 2020, the scheduled payday for Pay Period No. 19, IPI failed  
22 to pay Plaintiffs for their hours worked. Foremen complained to Volkan and Mustafa that they  
23 had no money in their pockets for which even to pay for basic necessities, and requested an  
24 advance of \$100 cash per worker. Volkan and Mustafa advanced each worker only \$20.

25  
26          58. At about 3 p.m. on September 11, after IPI yet again failed to meet its obligation  
27 to pay workers on time, Plaintiffs stopped work in protest and returned to their barracks.

1           59. During the ensuing three-week work stoppage, Defendants stopped providing  
2 Plaintiffs with drinking water and internet service at their barracks.

3           60. Volkan and Mustafa told Plaintiffs that IPI was behind in their progress payments  
4 and that therefore IDS was unable to continue providing services.

5           61. Sometime in early October, IPI fired IDS, and Volkan and Mustafa left Saipan.

6           62. After IDS left, Plaintiffs no longer had access to a vehicle and had to rent one and  
7 pay for gasoline, which Defendants previously had supplied.

8           63. On September 25, 2020, a scheduled payday, IPI failed to pay Plaintiffs for work  
9 they had performed in Pay Period No. 20 for the week of September 6 and 13.

10           64. On October 1, 2020, IPI paid seventeen of the Turkish workers for Pay Period  
11 No. 20 and twenty-six for No. 13. Eleven workers, including Hasan, remain unpaid for No. 20,  
12 and two workers, including Ozcan, remain unpaid for No. 13.

13           65. On October 5, 2020, at 8:00 a.m., at IPI's behest, Plaintiffs reported to IPI offices  
14 on Capitol Hill to be transported back to the worksite and resume work.

15           66. However, also that morning at 8:00 a.m., IPI announced that three of the leaders  
16 of the Turkish workers – Özcan Genç, Hasan Gökçe, and Mehmet Karakaya – were being  
17 suspended pending an investigation into alleged threats they had made to Volkan and Mustafa.

18           67. These allegations were spurious, and after three days IPI lifted the suspension.

19           68. On information and belief, the real reason for the suspension was to punish  
20 worker leaders and placate IDS, whom IPI was hoping would remain in Saipan to manage the  
21 Turkish workers.

22           69. Since October 1, IPI has not paid Plaintiffs at all. IPI missed scheduled paydays  
23 for Pay Period No. 21 on October 9, No. 22 on October 23, and No. 23 on November 6.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**Fair Labor Standards Act Collective Action for Failure to Pay Minimum Wages and Overtime Wages**

70. All foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

71. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated current and former H-2B workers as authorized under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

72. The FLSA requires covered employers to pay non-exempt employees a regular wage that is no less than the minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour, and no less than one-and-a-half times their regular pay rate for hours worked in excess of 40 hours in a workweek.

73. Late payment – the failure to issue employees their paychecks promptly when due – violates the FLSA and triggers FLSA provisions concerning liquidated damages and prejudgment interest, as well as failing to meet H-2B employers' obligation to pay wages when due under 29 C.F.R. § 655.20(h).

74. Defendants have not properly and timely compensated Plaintiffs for their regular hours worked in Pay Periods No. 21, 22, and 23.

75. Eleven individual plaintiffs have still not been compensated for Pay Period No. 13, and two have still not been compensated for Pay Period No. 20.

76. On or about November 13, 2020, IPI handed out \$500 checks to some construction workers of other nationalities who have not been paid their regular wages, but didn't make any payments to Turkish workers.

77. The late payments made to some of the Plaintiffs for Pay Periods No. 13 and 20 violated the FLSA's requirement to pay workers promptly when due.

79. At all relevant times, Defendants have been aware of the provisions of the FLSA and knew that they were subject to those provisions.

81. Under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), Defendants are liable to pay an additional equal amount as liquidated damages, interest, reasonable attorney fees and the costs of this action.

83. Because the employment and work records for Plaintiffs are in the exclusive possession, custody and control of Defendants, Plaintiffs are unable to state at this time the exact amounts owing to them.

84. All foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

86. In response to the work stoppage, Defendants cut off the supply of drinking water and internet service that Defendants need to stay in touch with their families in Turkey.

1       87. When Plaintiffs went back to work in early October, Defendants suspended three  
2 worker leaders in punishment for the work stoppage and to discourage further protected activity.

3       88. Defendant IDS is liable both as an employer within the meaning of the FLSA and  
4 because its managers Volkan and Mustafa pressured IPI to suspend the three worker leaders.  
5

6       89. As a result of Defendants' unlawful retaliation, Plaintiff suffered damages.

7                                   **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
8                                   **Breach of Contract**

9       90. All foregoing allegations are realleged and incorporated by reference as if set  
10 forth fully herein.

11       91. The Letter of Commitment that Defendants gave Plaintiffs in Turkey is a valid  
12 and binding contract between Plaintiffs and Defendants.

13       92. Plaintiffs satisfactorily performed their employment duties and responsibilities  
14 under their employment contract.

15       93. Defendants breached the contract by failing to provide all the work hours  
16 promised or the monthly wage promised, failing to provide a Turkish cook, failing to provide  
17 roundtrip airfare home to Turkey for workers owed leave after six months, failing to provide  
18 health insurance, and failing to provide paid sick leave.  
19

20       94. As a result of the breach, Plaintiffs suffered injuries for which they are entitled to  
21 actual and consequential damages and prejudgment interest.

22                                   **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23       WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as follows:

24       A. Conditional certification of the proposed collective action on behalf of the named  
25 plaintiffs and all similarly situated H-2B workers recruited from Turkey by  
26 Defendants to work at IPI's hotel construction site.  
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- 1 B. A declaration that Defendants have willfully and in bad faith violated the applicable  
2 minimum wage and overtime wage provisions of the FLSA and regulations  
3 implementing the FLSA;
- 4 C. An order for a complete and accurate accounting of all the compensation to which  
5 Plaintiffs are entitled;
- 6 D. Judgment against Defendants awarding Plaintiffs monetary damages in the form of  
7 back pay and liquidated damages, plus pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- 8 E. An award of reasonable attorney fees as well as the costs of this action, including  
9 translator's fees;
- 10 F. An award granting such further relief as the Court deems proper.

11

12 **JURY DEMAND**

13 Plaintiffs demand a jury trial pursuant to the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution  
14 and Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

15

16 Dated: November 20, 2020

17

18 BANES HOREY BERMAN & MILLER, LLC

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21 by Richard C. Miller, F0458  
22 Attorney for Plaintiff

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# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Turkish H2-B Workers Hired to Build Saipan's Imperial Palace Hotel Sue Over Wages, 'False Promises'](#)

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