



ELVA GRIFFIN, ANITA HERRIGES, ANIYERITZA VELAZQUEZ, AND LYNN § § STOEBNER, Plaintiffs. § § **CONSOLIDATED CASE NO. V-03-77** § JURY TRIAL REQUESTED § vs. § **FORMOSA PLASTICS** § § CORPORATION, TEXAS, FORMOSA § PLASTICS CORPORATION, U.S.A., 8 GLENN DOBBS, MITCH McBRIDE, SEVERO LOPEZ, JOE FRANK § § RODRIGUEZ, U.S. CONTRACTORS, INC., AND U.S. CONTRACTORS, LTD., § § Defendants. § AND § § **EQUAL EMPLOYMENT** § OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION, Plaintiff, § § § VS. § U.S. CONTRACTORS, LTD., Defendant.

PLAINTIFFS' THIRD AMENDED ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

TO THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT:

NOW COME, ELVA GRIFFIN, ANITA HERRIGES, ANIYERITZA VELAZQUEZ AND LYNN STOEBNER, PETITIONERS, and for cause of action against Defendants, FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION, TEXAS; FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION, U.S.A.; GLENN DOBBS, MITCH McBRIDE, JOE FRANK RODRIGUEZ, U.S. CONTRACTORS, INC., AND U.S. CONTRACTORS, LTD., and would show unto the Court as follows:

EXHIBIT_A_1

- Plaintiff, Elva Griffin is an individual and currently resides in Aransas Pass, San
 Patricio County, Texas.
- Plaintiff, Anita Herriges is an individual and currently resides in Bay City, Matagorda
 County, Texas.
- Plaintiff, Aniyeritza Velazquez is an individual and currently resides in Port Lavaca,
 Calhoun County, Texas.
- 4. Plaintiff, Lynn Stoebner is an individual and currently resides in Inez, Calhoun County, Texas.
- 5. Defendant, FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION, TEXAS, is a Delaware corporation authorized to do and doing business in the State of Texas with its principal place of business in Texas. Service is not necessary at this time.
- 6. Defendant, FORMOSA PLASTICS CORPORATION, U.S.A., is a Delaware corporation authorized to do and doing business in the State of Texas with its principal place of business in Texas. Service is not necessary at this time.
- 7. Defendant GLENN DOBBS is an individual and currently resides at Route 3, Box 44S, Hallettsville, Lavaca County, Texas. Service is not necessary at this time. At all relevant times Defendant GLENN DOBBS was employed by Defendant Formosa and was acting within the course and scope of his employment and as an agent for the Formosa Defendants.
- 8. Defendant MITCH McBRIDE is an individual and currently resides at Box 843, Point Comfort, Calhoun County, Texas. Service is not necessary at this time. At all relevant times Defendant MITCH McBRIDE was employed by Defendant Formosa and was acting within the course and scope of his employment and as an agent for the Formosa Defendants.

- Defendant JOE FRANK RODRIGUEZ is an individual and currently resides at
 244 Bonorden Road, Port Lavaca, Calhoun County, Texas. Service is not necessary at this time.
 At all relevant times Defendant JOE FRANK RODRIGUEZ was employed by U.S. Contractors.
- 10. Defendant U.S. CONTRACTORS, INC., is a Texas corporation authorized to do and doing business in the State of Texas with its principal place of business in Texas. Service is not necessary at this time.
- 11. Defendant U.S. CONTRACTORS, LTD., is a Texas corporation authorized to do and doing business in the State of Texas with its principal place of business in Texas. Service is not necessary at this time.
- 12. For clarity, both Formosa Plastics Corporation, Texas, and Formosa Plastics Corporation, U.S.A., will hereinafter be referred to collectively as "Formosa." Also for clarity, both U.S. Contractors, Inc., and U.S. Contractors, Ltd., will hereinafter be referred to collectively as "U.S. Contractors."

II. <u>Violations of the Texas Commission on Human Rights Act and Title VII</u>

A. ELVA GRIFFIN

\$14.30 per hour working approximately 40 hours per week. From the first day she was on the job, Joe Frank Rodriguez made some comments to her. These comments included comments like (1) You are such a beautiful woman what are you doing out here, you should be at home, (2) Do you have a husband or a lover, (3) You are a beautiful woman for being a big woman, (4) Don't worry you will lose a lot of weight on this job, and (5) that there were no journeymen women on this job site and that he was surprised that they hired her.

- 14. On or about January 26, 2000 she was promoted to foreman and given a raise to \$14.49 per hour working approximately 40 hours per week. When she was promoted she was told she was going to have to prove herself to Formosa because she was a female. She was also told she would have to work extra hard to show she could do the job. Even after her promotion, Mr. Rodriguez's inappropriate conduct continued. In mid February, Mr. Rodriguez grabbed her butt and made comments about her big butt. A couple days later, she was wearing a v-neck t-shirt and he commented that her breasts were so big that they would jump out of her shirt.
- 15. In February she complained to Ron Hare about the problems she was having with Joe Frank Rodriguez. On or about March 7th, she was informed by Joe Frank Rodriguez that she was being bumped down for Cody O'Neill. She told Joe Frank Rodriguez and Speedy Wells that it was discrimination.
- 16. Sometime around March 12th or 14th, she complained to Speedy Wells again and told him that she was being treated differently because she was a woman. She also told him that she was being sexually harassed by Formosa and US Contractors employees.
- 17. Speedy Wells did not ask for any specifics. He asked if she thought he should call the people from Houston and she said yes if he thought it was important. He then told her she could write up a report if she wanted. She said that she believed that she would be retaliated against for talking to him.
- 18. On or about March 25th she was terminated. The reason given was reduction of force.
- 19. While employed at US Contractors, Ms. Griffin was discriminated against because of her sex and because of her complaints of sexual discrimination/harassment. In addition, she was wrongfully terminated because of her sex and because she made complaints of sexual discrimination

and/or sexual harassment.

- 20. Ms. Griffin specifically alleges she was subject to a sexually hostile work environment in that:
 - a. She was a member of a protected class in that she was female;
 - b. She was subjected to unwelcome harassment;
 - c. The harassment was based on her membership in the protected class;
 - d. The harassment affected the terms, conditions and privileges of her employment; and
 - e. The employer knew or should have known of the harassment but failed to take prompt remedial action.
 - 21. Ms. Griffin further alleges that she was illegally retaliated against in that:
 - a. She engaged in activity protected under The Texas Commission on Human Rights Act and Title VII;
 - b. She was demoted and discharged; and
 - c. A causal link exists between the protected activity and the adverse employment action.
- 22. Finally, Ms. Griffin asserts she was discriminated against and discharged because she was female in that:
 - a. She was qualified for the positions from which she was demoted and discharged;
 - b. Her employer's articulated reasons for adverse actions were a pretext for discrimination;
 - c. Other male employees who were similarly situated were treated differently;
 - d. Male employees were hired for jobs Ms. Griffin was qualified to perform shortly near the time of her termination.

B. ANITA HERRIGES

23. Anita Herriges went to work for US Contractors in July of 2000. She was hired for

firewatch making \$9.99 per hour. She worked there approximately seven weeks and then was laid off. In October 2000, she was hired as a pipefitter helper making \$9.99 per hour. On or about December 15, 2000 she was given a raise to boilermaker and made \$12.55 per hour. On or about April 5, 2000 she was terminated. The reason given was reduction of force. Five weeks before her termination she trained a new hire by the name of Larry Carter. Mr. Carter was trained to do the same job as Ms. Herriges.

- 24. Prior to being terminated, Ms. Herriges had never been written up for any reason at all and had received good evaluations. At the time she was terminated, Larry Carter was not fired even though she had more experience and seniority. Since her termination several other male employees have been hired as boilermaker and boilermaker helpers.
- 25. Ms. Herriges was discriminated against and wrongfully terminated because she is female in that:
 - a. She was qualified for the positions from which she was discharged;
 - b. Her employer's articulated reasons for adverse actions were a pretext for discrimination;
 - c. Other male employees who were similarly situated were treated differently;
 - d. Male employees were hired for jobs Ms. Herriges was qualified to perform near the time of her termination.

C. ANIYERITZA VELAZQUEZ

26. Annie Velazquez began working for US Contractors in September of 2000. She worked for the major equipment unit and firewatch making \$8.73 per hour at approximately 40-60 hours per week. She was laid off in November and then rehired in November as a parking attendant. At this job she worked 20 hours per week making \$9.99 per hour. Later, in November of 2000, she

was hired to Olefins II as a boilermaker helper. She made \$9.99 per hour working approximately 40 hours per week.

- 27. Joe Benitez, a general foreman for US Contractors, would make comments to her while she was in the field. He told her that she should go sweep and pick up trash because that was woman's work. Other workers would look at her while she was working and would make comments like "look at her a ___." Severo Lopez, a Formosa employee, would make advances towards her, ask her to come to his house and ask her out on several occasions. They made comments and harassed her on a daily basis in front of Mr. Benitez. Mr. Benitez would do nothing to stop it. She complained to him that she was being discriminated against, but he still would not let her do certain jobs because there were too many men. He told her she should be at home making tortillas. He would tell her she could go home and clean his house now.
- 28. While she was there, she asked Joe Benitez what she could do to get a raise. He told her to bring her tools. She brought her tools, but she still did not get a raise. She then asked what she would have to do to take her boilermaker test. He told her she would have to learn some stuff and that she would have to wait three months to take the test. She then contacted the main office and was told that she could come and take the test any time she felt like it. She went and took the test and passed. She was evaluated and given a raise to \$11.36 per hour on March 19th. Other people who passed the boilermaker test were usually started at \$12.20 per hour. Male employees at the location where Ms. Velazquez worked were treated differently.
- 29. On or about March 25th, she was fired. The reason given was reduction in force. Just prior to her termination for reduction in force US Contractors hired three new male employees for her crew. Two worked as boilermakers and one worked as a boilermaker helper.
 - 30. Ms. Velazquez was subjected to harassment and discrimination because of her sex on

a daily basis. She was finally wrongfully terminated because of her sex. After her termination, her job responsibilities were fulfilled by male employees hired around the time she was fired.

- 31. Ms. Velazquez specifically alleges she was subject to a sexually hostile work environment in that:
 - a. She was a member of a protected class in that she was female;
 - b. She was subjected to unwelcome harassment;
 - c. The harassment was based on her membership in the protected class;
 - d. The harassment affected the terms, conditions and privileges of her employment; and
 - e. The employer knew or should have known of the harassment but failed to take prompt remedial action.
- 32. Ms. Velazquez further shows she was discriminated against and discharged because she was female in that:
 - a. She was qualified for the positions from which she was demoted and discharged;
 - b. Her employer's articulated reasons for adverse actions were a pretext for discrimination;
 - c. Other male employees who were similarly situated were treated differently;
 - d. Male employees were hired for jobs Ms. Velazquez was qualified to perform near the time of her termination.
 - 33. Ms. Velazquez further alleges that she was illegally retaliated against in that:
 - a. She engaged in activity protected under The Texas Commission on Human Rights Act and Title VII;
 - b. She was demoted and discharged; and
 - c. A causal link exists between the protected activity and the adverse employment action.

D. LYNN STOEBNER

- 34. Lynn Stoebner was wrongfully terminated for making a complaint of sexual harassment/discrimination. In January 2001, Lynn Stoebner was hired as an expeditor/runner making \$9.99 per hour at approximately 40 hours per week. In February, she was given a raise to \$11.36 per hour. Early in February Ms. Stoebner made an oral complaint about Joe Frank Rodriguez digging through her purse and harassing her because she was female.
- 35. On or about March 27, Lynn Stoebner and a friend of hers named Abby Martinez went to Speedy Wells to complain about a Formosa employee named Severo Lopez. They told Speedy Wells that Severo Lopez and Joe Frank Rodriguez picked on the women that were out there. They complained that he was following them around and they felt he was harassing them because they were female. On or about March 30th, they went to human resources at Formosa. On or about April 4th Lynn Stoebner was terminated. The reason given was reduction of force.
 - 36. Ms. Stoebner specifically alleges that she was illegally retaliated against in that:
 - a. She engaged in activity protected under The Texas Commission on Human Rights Act and Title VII:
 - b. She was demoted and discharged; and
 - c. A causal link exists between the protected activity and the adverse employment action.
- 37. Ms. Stoebner further alleges she was subject to a sexually hostile work environment in that:
 - a. She was a member of a protected class in that she was female;
 - b. She was subjected to unwelcome harassment;
 - c. The harassment was based on her membership in the protected class;
 - d. The harassment affected the terms, conditions and privileges of her

employment; and

- e. The employer knew or should have known of the harassment but failed to take prompt remedial action.
- 38. Finally, Ms. Stoebner asserts she was discriminated against and discharged because she was female in that:
 - a. She was qualified for the positions from which she was demoted and discharged;
 - b. Her employer's articulated reasons for adverse actions were a pretext for discrimination;
 - c. Other male employees who were similarly situated were treated differently;
 - d. Male employees were hired for jobs Ms. Stoebner was qualified to perform near the time of her termination.

III. Exhaustion Of Administrative Procedures

- 39. Plaintiffs ELVA GRIFFIN, ANITA HERRIGES, ANIYERITZA VELAZQUEZ AND LYNN STOEBNER timely filed Charges of Discrimination with the Texas Commission on Human Rights and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on July 9, 2001, July 9, 2001, July 16, 2001, and July 16, 2001, respectively (Attached hereto Exhibits "A", "B", "C", and "D").
- 40. Plaintiffs filed their Original Petition on July 3, 2003, and filed their amended pleading bringing a civil action under the Texas Commission on Human Rights Act within sixty (60) days of requesting their Notice of Right to Sue from the Texas Commission on Human Rights as well as within two (2) years from the date they filed their original charges of discrimination.
 - 41. All other conditions precedent have been performed or have occurred.

IV. Plaintiffs Join EEOC in its claim under Title VII

42. Plaintiffs join/intervene in the claims filed by the EEOC in this cause to prosecute

their personal claims for sexual harassment and retaliatory discharge in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended and Title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1991. Plaintiffs have the right to intervene in this lawsuit under Title VII and Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a)(1). More than thirty days prior to the institution of this lawsuit, Elva Griffin, Anita Herriges, Lynn Stoebner and Aniyeritza Velazquez filed charges with the Commission alleging violations of Title VII by Defendant U.S. Contractors.

- 43. All conditions precedent to the institution of this lawsuit have been fulfilled.
- 44. Since at least June 2001, Defendant U.S. Contractors has engaged in unlawful employment practices at a project site in Calhoun County, Texas, in violation of Section 703 (a)(1) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2(a)(1) by:
 - a. subjecting Elva Griffin, Lynn Stoebner, and Aniyeritza Velazquez to sexual harassment from male supervisors, co-workers, and other males on the job site;
 - b. disparately discharging Elva Griffin, Anita Herriges, Lynn Stoebner, and Aniyeritza Velazquez based on their sex; and
 - c. discharging Elva Griffin, Lynn Stoebner, and Aniyeritza Velazquez after they complained about sex discrimination.
- 45. Since at least June 2001, Defendant U.S. Contractors has engaged in unlawful employment practices at a project site in Calhoun County, Texas, in violation of Section 704 (a) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. §2000e-3(a) by:
 - a. subjecting Elva Griffin to a retaliatory demotion; and
 - b. discharging Elva Griffin, Lynn Stoebner, and Aniyeritza Velazquez, after they complained about sex discrimination, or for otherwise participating in a protected activity under Title VII.
- 46. The effect of the practices complained of in the paragraphs above has been to deprive Elva Griffin, Anita Herriges, Lynn Stoebner, and Aniyeritza Velazquez of equal

employment opportunities and to otherwise adversely affect their status as employees, because of their sex and retaliation.

47. The unlawful employment practices complained of in the paragraphs above were and are done with malice or with reckless indifference to the federally protected rights of Elva Griffin, Anita Herriges, Lynn Stoebner, and Aniyeritza Velazquez.

V. Damages

48. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendant's aforementioned acts, omissions and conduct, Plaintiffs suffered a loss of earning capacity in the past which will in all likelihood continue in the future for an indefinite period of time. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's aforementioned acts, omissions and conduct, Plaintiffs have had and continue to suffer humiliation, shame, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, loss of self-confidence, anxiety, sleeplessness, worry, fear, severe mental anguish and emotional distress; and in all likelihood Plaintiffs will continue to suffer in such manner for an indefinite period of time in the future. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's aforementioned acts, omissions and conduct, Plaintiffs ELVA GRIFFIN and ANIYERITZA VELAZQUEZ have incurred medical and psychological bills in the past and in all likelihood will incur medical or psychological bills in the future.

VI. Equal Pay Act

49. Plaintiff Aniyeritza Velzquez brings this claim under The Equal Pay Act.

Aniyeritza Velazquez would show that she was paid less than men who were hired to work in the same capacity she was hired to work. There was no justification for this discrepancy in pay.

VII. Tortuous Interference With Employment Contract

50. Plaintiffs began working for U.S. Contractors at various times in the year 2000. Throughout their employment with U.S. Contractors, the Plaintiffs worked at the Formosa Plastics

Plant near Point Comfort, Texas. The Plaintiffs were well qualified for their respective jobs and performed the job tasks as required by their employer. The Plaintiffs were each given raises and/or additional responsibilities during their employment. Each of the Plaintiffs was fired between the dates of March 25, 2001, and April 5, 2001. These terminations were proximately caused by the Defendants' tortuous interference with the Plaintiffs' contracts of employment.

VIII.

51. The Defendants tortuously interfered with each of the Plaintiffs' contracts of employment. The Plaintiffs had an ongoing employment relationship with U. S. Contractors. The Defendants interfered with this contract by pressuring U.S. Contractors to terminate the female employees that were working at the Formosa Plastics plant near Point Comfort, Texas. The Defendants further interfered with the Plaintiffs' employment contracts by engaging in conduct that made performance of Plaintiffs' job responsibilities more burdensome. The Defendants' acts were done without legal justification. The Defendants had actual knowledge of the Plaintiffs' employment and willfully and intentionally committed these acts which were calculated to cause damage to the Plaintiffs in their employment. The above-described conduct proximately caused the Plaintiffs' terminations and other damages.

IX.

52. As a result of the above-described conduct the Plaintiffs have suffered extensive damages. The Plaintiffs have suffered a loss of earning capacity in the past and will, in reasonable probability, continue to suffer from a loss of earning capacity in the future. Furthermore, Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer from mental anguish and emotional distress and they will, in reasonable probability, continue to suffer these damages in the future. For these damages Plaintiffs seek an amount in excess of the jurisdictional limits of the Court.

the Defendants acted with a specific intent to cause substantial injury to the Plaintiffs, and (2) the Defendants' conduct, when viewed objectively from the standpoint of the Defendants at the time it occurred, involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to the Plaintiffs, and the Defendants proceeded with conscious indifference to the rights, safety, or welfare of the Plaintiffs despite the Defendants' actual, subjective awareness of the risk involved. The Plaintiffs therefore seek punitive damages in accordance with Chapter 41 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional limits of the Court.

XI. <u>Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress</u>

54. During the Plaintiffs' employment with U.S. Contractors the Defendants and their employees made statements and engaged in other conduct that was outrageous and beyond all possible bounds of decency, causing Plaintiffs extreme emotional distress. Plaintiffs are entitled to compensation for such distress.

XII.

55. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions alleged in this petition, Plaintiffs suffered extreme and severe emotional distress that resulted in physical manifestations.

XIII. Assault/Battery

56. In February of 2001, Joe Frank Rodriguez intentionally grabbed Elva Griffin's buttocks and made a lewd comment. This touching was unwelcome and offensive to Mrs. Griffin.

As a result of this conduct Mrs. Griffin has endured shame, embarrassment, mental anguish and

emotional distress for which she now seeks damages in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional limits of the Court.

XIV.

57. In the above-described conduct, Joe Frank Rodriguez acted with malice. Specifically (1) Joe Frank Rodriguez acted with a specific intent to cause substantial injury to Plaintiff Elva Griffin, and (2) Joe Frank Rodriguez's conduct, when viewed objectively from the standpoint of Joe Frank Rodriguez at the time it occurred, involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to Plaintiff Elva Griffin, and Joe Frank Rodriguez proceeded with conscious indifference to the rights, safety, or welfare of Plaintiff Elva Griffin despite Joe Frank Rodriguez's actual, subjective awareness of the risk involved. The Plaintiff Elva Griffin therefore seeks punitive damages in accordance with Chapter 41 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional limits of the Court.

XV. Negligent Hiring and Supervision

58. At the time Defendant Joe Frank Rodriguez was hired by Defendant U. S. Contractors, Defendant Joe Frank Rodriguez had a history of being convicted of a sex-related crime and sentenced to prison. U. S. Contractors was negligent in employing and supervising Mr. Rodriguez. The Defendant U. S. Contractors has a duty to its employees to protect them and to provide a safe work environment. Defendant U. S. Contractors knew or should have known, prior to Defendant Joe Frank Rodriguez's assault on Elva Griffin and other outrageous conduct, that he was unfit for a position that required him to work with and around women. Defendant U.S. Contractors was negligent, reckless and grossly negligent in screening, hiring, retaining, and supervising Defendant Joe Frank Rodriguez as an employee.

XVI.

59. As a result of the above-described conduct the Plaintiffs have suffered extensive damages. The Plaintiffs have suffered a loss of earning capacity in the past and will, in reasonable probability, continue to suffer from a loss of earning capacity in the future. Furthermore, Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer from mental anguish and emotional distress and they will, in reasonable probability, continue to suffer these damages in the future. For these damages Plaintiffs seek an amount in excess of the jurisdictional limits of the Court.

XVII.

60. In the above-described conduct, the Defendants acted with malice. Specifically (1) the Defendants acted with a specific intent to cause substantial injury to Plaintiffs, and (2) the Defendants' conduct, when viewed objectively from the standpoint of the Defendants at the time it occurred, involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to the Plaintiffs, and the Defendants proceeded with conscious indifference to the rights, safety, or welfare of the Plaintiffs despite the Defendants' actual, subjective awareness of the risk involved. The Plaintiffs therefore seek punitive damages in accordance with Chapter 41 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional limits of the Court.

XVIII. Attorneys' Fees

61. Plaintiffs have obtained the undersigned attorneys to represent them in this matter and have agreed to pay reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees. Plaintiffs request the Court to enter Judgment against Defendants for reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees incurred in this matter, including but not limited to attorneys' fees for the preparation of trial of this case and all post-trial and Appellant procedures which may result therefrom.

- 62. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants be duly cited to appear and answer herein; that upon a final trial of this cause, Plaintiffs will recover:
 - a.. judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, for Plaintiffs' damages as set forth above, in an amount in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court;
 - b. attorneys' fees;
 - c. exemplary damages;
 - d. interest on said judgment at the legal rate from date of judgment;
 - e. pre-judgment interest as allowed by law;
 - f. costs of Court; and
 - g. such other and further relief to which Plaintiffs may be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. SCIBA, III

Federal I.D. 19044

State Bar No. 00792824

OF COUNSEL:

COLE, COLE & EASLEY, P.C.

302 West Forrest Street

P.O. Drawer 510

Victoria, Texas 77902-0510

Telephone:

(361) 575-0551

Facsimile:

(361) 575-0986

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

By my signature above, I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document is being forwarded to all counsel of record by certified mail, return receipt requested and/or via facsimile before 5:00 p.m. on this the 5th day of April, 2004.

PLAINTIFFS HEREBY RESPECTFULLY DEMAND A TRIAL BY JURY.

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Texas Commission on Human Rights and EEOC State or local Agency, if any					
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Elva Griffin		(361) 758-7522		
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From on or around December 20, 2000 to on or around March 25, 2001, I was subjected to sexual and sexist comments from male Respondent officials. On or around February 15, 2001, I was subjected to unwelcome touching of a sexual nature from one of these officials. On or around February 16,2001, I complained to upper management about sexual and sexist harassment. On March 7, 2001, I was bumped down/ demoted from Foreman. On or around March 13, 2001, I again complained to upper management about the sexual and sexist harassment. On March 25, 2001, I was discharged. I was told that I was discharged					
due to a reduction in force. Males in my position were not discharged in the reduction in force. I believe that I have been discriminated against because of my sex, female, and in retaliation for protesting harassment, both in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.					
I want this charge filed with both the EEOG and the State or NOTARY - (When necessar		y for State a	and Local Requirement	\$)	
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I want this charge filed with both the EEOC and the State or local Agency, if any. I will advise the agencies if I change my address or telephone number and cooperate fully with them in the processing of my charge in accordance with their procedures. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true SIGNATURE OF COMPL SIGNATURE OF COMPL	have read f my know!	d the above c	harge and that		
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Texas Commission on Human Rights and EEA 16 200					
NAME (Indicate Mr., Ms., Mrs.)		HOME TELEP	HONE (Include Area Code)		
Ms. Aniverita Velazquez street Address city, state	AND ZIP CODE	(361) 553-5810 DATE OF BIRTH		
409 Bauer Drive, Apt. #2, Port Lavac	a. TX 77979		04/16/1962		
NAMED IS THE EMPLOYER, LABOR ORGANIZATION, STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY WHO DISCR					
NAME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, NE	j	EPHONE (Include Area Code)		
U S Contractors Inc	Cat D (501 +) AND ZIP CODE	(361) 552-2147 county		
301 Formosa Drive, Point Comfort, T	77978		057		
MAME		TELEPHONE N	UMBER (Include Area Code)		
STREET ADDRESS GITY, STATE	AND ZIP CODE	<u> </u>	COUNTY		
CAUSE OF DISCRIBINATION BASED ON (Check appropriate box(es,		DATE DISC	RIMINATION TOOK PLACE		
RACE COLOR X SEX RELIGION X RETALIATION AGE DISABILITY X O	NATIONAL ORIGIN		000 03/25/2001		
	nal Pay		NUING ACTION		
THE PARTICULARS ARE (If additional space is needed, attach e	xtra sheet(s)):				
From on or about December 27, 2000 to on or about March 25, 2001, I was subjected sexual and sexist comments.					
Although I complained to the General Foreman that I felt that I was being discriminated against, the comments still continued and the General Foreman would still not let me do certain jobs because there were too many men.					
On March 19, 2001, I took and passed the boilermaker test and was given a raise to \$11.36 per hour. Other employees who passed the boilermaker test were usually started at \$12.20 per hour. Male employees would receive raises without having to take the boilermaker test.					
On March 25, 2001, I was discharged. I was told that I was discharged due to a reduction in force. After my termination, my job responsibilities were fulfilled by male employees hired around the time that I was discharged.					
I believe that I have been discriminated against because of my sex, female, and for having complained to management about their practices which I considered to be discriminatory, in violation of the Equal Pay Act, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.					
	<u> </u>				
I want this charge filed with both the EEOC and the State local Agency, if any. I will advise the agencies if I change	I want this charge filed with both the EEOC and the State or NOTARY - (When necessary for State and Local Requirements)				
address or telephone number and cooperate fully with them in t processing of my charge in accordance with their procedures.					
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.	SIGNATURE OF COMPL				
Date 7-11-01. Charging Party (stehacure)	SUBSCRIBED AND SW (Month, day and year)	ORN TO BEF	FORE ME THIS DATE		
EEOC FORM 5 (Rev. 07/99)					

· CHAIR DISCRIMINATION GENCY			CHARGE NUMBER	
This form is affected by the Privacy Act of 1974; See Privac completing this form.	y Act Statement before	FEPA EEOC	360A11299	
Texas Commission on Human Righ	its	2	al a.	
State or local Agency,	, if any	a	nd EEOC 16 700	
NAME (Indicate Mr., Ms., Mrs.)		HOME TELEP	HONE (Include Area Code)	
Ms. Lynn Stoebner street Address CITY, STATE AN	10'770 0005	(361) 579-0644 DATE OF BIRTH	
1505 Hood Road, Inez. TX 77968	ID ZIP CODE		08/12/1961	
NAMED IS THE EMPLOYER, LABOR ORGANIZATION, STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY WHO DISCRI	EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	APPRENTI	CESHIP COMMITTEE,	
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, ME		EPHONE (Include Area Code)	
U S Contractors Inc	Cat D (501 +)		361) 552-2147	
301 Formosa Drive. Point Comfort. TX	_		COUNTY 057	
NAME		TELEPHONE N	UMBER (Include Area Code)	
STREET ADDRESS CITY, STATE AS	IN ZIP CODE		COUNTY	
				
CAUSE OF DISCRIMINATION BASED ON (Check appropriate box(es)) RACE COLOR X SEX RELIGION	☐ NATIONAL ORIGIN	DATE DISC EARLIEST	RIMINATION TOOK PLACE Latest	
RETALIATION AGE DISABILITY OTH		02/01/2	001 04/04/2001	
THE BASTICH AND ADD		CONTI	NUING ACTION	
THE PARTICULARS ARE (If additional space is needed, attach ext				
In or around February 2001, I made an oral complaint about Joe Frank Rodriguez digging through my purse and harassing me because I was a female.				
On March 27, 2001, I, and a friend of mine, complained to Speedy Wells that Severo Lopez and Joe Frank Rodriguez picked on the women that were out there. On March 30, 2001, I complained to the Human Resources department.				
On April 4, 2001, I was discharged. I was told that I was discharged due to a reduction in force. Male employees were hired for jobs I was qualified to perform near the time of my termination.				
I believe that I have been discriminated against because of my sex, female, and for having complained about being discriminated against, in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1954, as amended.				
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I want this charge filed with both the EEOC and the State or		y for State a	nd Local Requirements)	
local Agency, if any. I will advise the agencies if I change my address or telephone number and cooperate fully with them in the	I swear or affirm that I			
processing of my charge in accordance with their procedures. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.	SIGNATURE OF COMPL		, intermation and belief.	
and our eac.				
Date 7-11-01 Karging Party (Stangagura)	SUBSCRIBED AND SW (Month, day and year)	ORN TO BEF	FORE ME THIS DATE	
PARA PARIS P / A				