

VIRGINIA:

Before the Virginia State Bar Disciplinary Board

In the Matter of

Samuel George Kooritzky

Attorney at Law

On January 22, 2003, came Samuel George Kooritzky and presented to the Board an Affidavit Declaring Consent to Revocation of his license to practice law in the courts of this Commonwealth. By tendering his resignation at a time when disciplinary charges are pending, he admits that the charges in the attached Rule to Show Cause and Order of Suspension Hearing are true.

The Board having considered the said Affidavit Declaring Consent to Revocation accepts his resignation. Accordingly, it is ordered that the license to practice law in the courts of this Commonwealth heretofore issued to the said Samuel George Kooritzky be and the same hereby is revoked, and that the name of the said Samuel George Kooritzky be stricken from the Roll of Attorneys of this Commonwealth.

Enter this Order this 22nd day
of January, 2003

Virginia State Bar Disciplinary Board

Karen A. Gould
Karen A. Gould, 2nd Vice-Chair

VIRGINIA:

BEFORE THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR DISCIPLINARY BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF
Samuel George Kooritzky

VSB Docket #03-000-0161

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE
AND
ORDER OF SUSPENSION HEARING

It appearing to the Board that Samuel George Kooritzky was licensed to practice law within the Commonwealth of Virginia on April 28, 1982, and

It further appearing that Samuel George Kooritzky was convicted on December 11, 2002, of 57 felony counts in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division, Criminal No. 02-502-A.

It further appearing that Samuel George Kooritzky has been convicted of a crime, as defined by the Rules of Court, Part 6, §IV, ¶13.I.4.b.

It is ORDERED, pursuant to the Rules of Court, Part 6, Section IV, Paragraph 13.I.4.b., that the license of Samuel George Kooritzky, to practice law within the Commonwealth of Virginia be, and the same is, hereby suspended, effective upon entry of this order.

It is further ORDERED that Samuel George Kooritzky appear before the Virginia State Bar Disciplinary Board at the Virginia Supreme Court, Hearing Room A, at 100 N. Ninth Street, First Floor, Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, January 24, 2002, in order to determine whether Revocation or further Suspension is appropriate.

It is further ORDERED that Samuel George Kooritzky shall forthwith give notice, by certified mail, of the suspension of his license to practice law in Virginia to all clients for whom he

is currently handling matters and to all opposing attorneys and the presiding judges in pending litigation. The Attorney shall also make appropriate arrangements for the disposition of matters then in his care in conformity with the wishes of his clients. The Attorney shall give such notice within fourteen (14) days of the effective date of the suspension order, and make such arrangements as are required herein within forty-five (45) days of the effective date of the suspension order. The Attorney shall also furnish proof to the bar within sixty (60) days of the effective date of the suspension order that such notices have been timely given and such arrangements for the disposition of matters made. Issues concerning the adequacy of the notice and arrangements required herein shall be determined by the Disciplinary Board, which may impose a sanction of revocation or suspension for failure to comply with the requirements of this subparagraph.

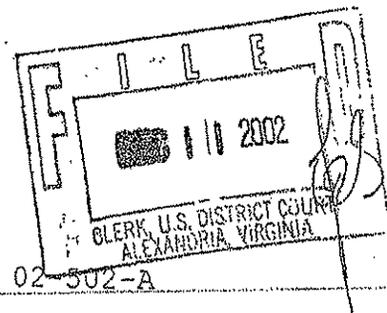
It is further ORDERED that a copy of the Indictment, Verdict form and Order Rescinding bond, be attached to this Rule to Show Cause and Order of Suspension Hearing and made a part hereof.

It is further ORDERED that an attested copy of this Rule to Show Cause and Order of Suspension Hearing, with attachments, shall be mailed to Samuel George Kooritzky, by certified mail, return receipt requested, at his address of record with the Virginia State Bar, 1003 Westbriar Drive, Vienna, Virginia 22180, and to Noel D. Sengel, Senior Assistant Bar Counsel, Virginia State Bar, 100 North Pitt Street, Suite 310, Alexandria, VA 22314-3133.

ENTER THIS ORDER THIS 26th
DAY OF December, 2002

VIRGINIA STATE BAR DISCIPLINARY BOARD
Karen A. Gould
Karen A. Gould, Second Vice-Chair

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

v.

SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY,

Defendant.

Criminal No. 02-502-A

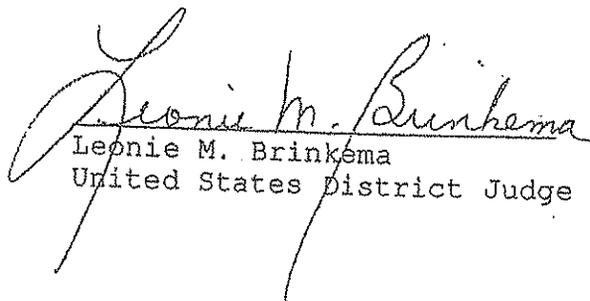
ORDER

For the reasons stated in open court, the Order Setting Conditions of Release as to Samuel G. Kooritzky, entered July 24, 2002, is VACATED, and it is hereby

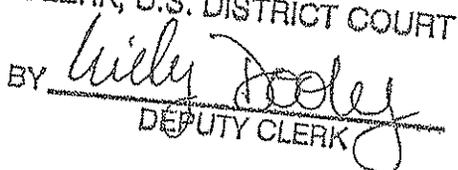
ORDERED that the defendant be and is remanded into the custody of the United States Marshal until further order of the Court.

The Clerk is directed to forward copies of this Order to counsel of record, the United States Marshal, the United States Pretrial Services Office, and the United States Probation Office.

Entered this 11th day of December, 2002.

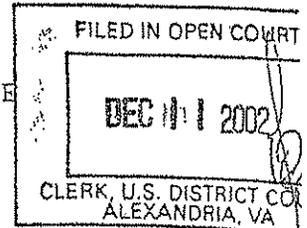

Leonie M. Brinkema
United States District Judge

Alexandria, Virginia

A TRUE COPY, TESTE:
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
BY 
DEPUTY CLERK

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) Criminal Number 02-502-A
)
v.)
)
SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY,)
)
Defendant)

VERDICT FORM

We the jury unanimously find the defendant, SAMUEL G.
KOORITZKY, of

Count 1, charging conspiracy to commit labor certification
and immigration fraud and to make false statements, in violation
of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371,

Not Guilty

X

Guilty

Count 2, charging labor certification and aiding and
abetting, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections
2 and 1546(a),

Not Guilty

X

Guilty

Count 3, charging labor certification and aiding and
abetting, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections
2 and 1546(a),

Not Guilty

X

Guilty

Count 4, charging labor certification and aiding and
abetting, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections
2 and 1546(a),

Not Guilty

X

Guilty

Count 53, charging immigration fraud and aiding and abetting, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a),

Not Guilty

X
Guilty

Count 54, charging immigration fraud and aiding and abetting, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a),

Not Guilty

X
Guilty

Count 55, charging labor certification fraud and aiding and abetting, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a),

Not Guilty

X
Guilty

Count 56, charging immigration fraud and aiding and abetting, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a),

Not Guilty

X
Guilty

Count 57, charging money laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(1)(A)(i);

Not Guilty

X
Guilty

Donald R. [Signature]
Jury Foreperson

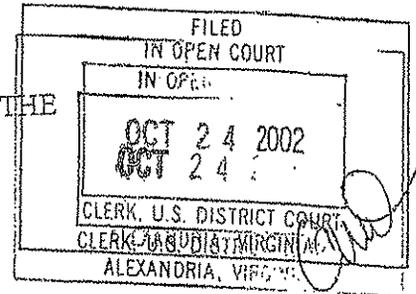
12/11/02

A TRUE COPY, TESTE:
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

BY *Guily [Signature]*
DEPUTY CLERK

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Alexandria Division



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY,

Defendant

-) Criminal Number 02-502-A
-)
-) Count 1: 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy)
-) Counts 2-15, 55: 18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1546(a)
-) (labor certification fraud and aiding and abetting)
-) Counts 16-35: 18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1001(a)
-) (making false statements and aiding and abetting)
-) Counts 36-54, 56: 18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 1546(a)
-) (immigration fraud and aiding and abetting)
-) Count 57: 18 U.S.C. §1956(a)(1)(A)(i)
-) (laundering of monetary instruments)

OCTOBER 2002 TERM - AT ALEXANDRIA

SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

General Allegations Concerning the Defendant and the Labor Certification Process

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES THAT AT ALL TIMES MATERIAL TO THIS
INDICTMENT:

1. The defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, was a licensed attorney who owned Kooritzky and Associates, later renamed Capital Law Centers, a law firm principally located at 4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 120, Arlington, Virginia.
2. The Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) was an agency of the government of the Commonwealth of Virginia and maintained offices in Alexandria and Richmond, Virginia.
3. The Department of Labor and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were agencies within the executive branch of the government of the United States.

4. An alien seeking to immigrate to the United States could apply for an immigrant visa to perform skilled or unskilled labor in the United States. If approved, this employment-based visa allowed the alien to come to the United States and to apply for lawful permanent residence in the United States.

5. In order to receive an immigrant visa to perform skilled or unskilled labor in the United States, the alien first had to obtain a formal certification from the Secretary of Labor that there were insufficient United States workers willing and qualified to perform the labor in question and that the employment of the alien would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of United States workers similarly employed.

6. To obtain a certification, the alien's prospective employer had to file an Application for Alien Employment Certification, officially known as a form ETA 750, with the United States Department of Labor. This application had to be completed and signed under penalty of perjury by both the prospective employer and the alien. In part A of the application, the employer represented that the employer had a specific job to fill; described the nature, location, terms, and requirements of the job; and listed the name, address, and immigration status of the alien seeking the job. In part B of the application, the alien listed his name, address, biographic information, and immigration status; described his experience and qualifications for the job the employer was offering; and represented that he was willing and qualified to accept the job.

7. Once the application was signed and completed, the alien's prospective employer had to file the application with a state employment agency. In Virginia, this agency was the Virginia Employment Commission. The state employment agency reviewed the application for completeness, ensured that the employer was offering the prevailing wage for the job listed in the application, and oversaw any recruiting and advertising the employer might be required to do as

part of the certification process. Once the state agency completed this portion of the certification process, the agency forwarded the application to the appropriate Department of Labor regional office for final determination. The regional office reviewed the application and then either issued a final certification on behalf of the Secretary of Labor or denied the application.

8. If the Department of Labor approved the application and issued a certification, the alien's prospective employer could then file an Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker, officially known as a form I-140, with the Immigration and Naturalization Service on the alien's behalf. If approved, this petition resulted in the issuance of an immigrant visa to the alien and allowed the alien to immigrate to the United States and to apply for lawful permanent residence upon arrival.

9. Both the alien and the prospective employer could engage an attorney to represent their respective interests during the application process for labor certification. If the alien or the prospective employer engaged an attorney, however, the attorney had to sign and file a notice of appearance with the Department of Labor on an INS form G-28 that specifically named the attorney's client or clients.

10. In certain circumstances, an alien already in the United States who wished to stay in the United States as a lawful permanent resident could do so by applying for a labor certification following the process described in paragraphs five through seven above. If the Department of Labor approved the certification, the alien's prospective employer could then file an I-140 on the alien's behalf. If the INS approved the I-140 and the alien was in the United States lawfully at that time, the alien could then adjust his status to that of a lawful permanent resident by filing an Application to Register Permanent Residency or Adjustment of Status, officially known as INS form I-485, with the INS. An alien unlawfully in the United States could also use an approved I-140 to adjust his status to that of a lawful permanent resident by filing an I-485 with the INS, but

only if the alien's prospective employer applied for the alien's underlying labor certification prior to April 30, 2001.

11. A lawful permanent resident may work and live in the United States indefinitely and, should he or she so choose, apply for United States citizenship.

12. A form ETA 750 and a form I-140 are applications required by the immigration laws of the United States and the rules prescribed thereunder.

13. The general allegations in paragraphs 1 through 12 of this indictment are specifically re-alleged and incorporated in counts 1 through 57 below as if they were fully set forth in each count.

Count 1: Conspiracy to Commit Labor Certification Fraud

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

From in around October 2000 through in and around July 2002, in the Eastern District of Virginia, the defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, knowingly and unlawfully conspired with Ronald W. Bogardus, named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant herein, and persons known and unknown to the grand jury to commit offenses against the United States, namely labor certification and immigration fraud in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546(a), and making false statements in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001(a). Specifically, from in around October 2000 through in and around July 2002, in Arlington, Virginia, the defendant knowingly conspired with others to prepare fraudulent Applications for Alien Employment Certification, officially known as forms ETA 750, and fraudulent Immigrant Petitions for Alien Worker, officially known as forms I-140, and further conspired with the same individuals to present these same applications and petitions to the Virginia Employment Commission, the United States Department of Labor, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Purpose, Manner, and Means of the Conspiracy

The purpose of the conspiracy was to make money by preparing fraudulent ETA 750 applications and I-140 petitions and by presenting those same applications and petitions to the Virginia Employment Commission, the United States Department of Labor, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The manner and means by which the conspirators conducted the conspiracy included the following:

1. It was part of the conspiracy that the conspirators would prepare fraudulent ETA 750 applications, parts A and B, for submission to the Department of Labor through the Virginia Employment Commission. The defendant and his employees were generally responsible for preparing part B of the applications. One of the defendant's co-conspirators, Ronald W. Bogardus, was generally responsible for securing the information for part A.
2. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his employees would generally be responsible for securing the information necessary to complete part B of each ETA 750 application and for assembling and filing the completed application. For a given application, these efforts typically included (1) receiving and interacting with the alien for whom the application would be filed; (2) completing part B of the application with information concerning the alien, including the alien's name, nationality, work experience, and signed declaration; (3) assembling the application and supporting documentation; (4) reviewing the application to ensure it was complete; (5) collecting the relevant fees from the alien; (6) directing any fees due Bogardus to Bogardus; and (7) filing the application with the Department of Labor through the VEC. In addition, the defendant was responsible for preparing and signing a cover letter to the VEC for each application and for entering his appearance on an INS form G-28 as the authorized

attorney for both the petitioning business and the alien beneficiary named in the application.

3. It was further part of the conspiracy that Bogardus would be primarily responsible for securing the information necessary to complete part A of the ETA 750 application. This information typically included (1) the name and address of a Northern Virginia business; (2) the details of a job that business ostensibly sought to fill, including the job title, duties, salary, and date of employment; (3) the results of the business's efforts to recruit United States workers for the job; and (4) the name and signed declaration of a responsible employee of the business.

4. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his employees would tell alien clients who lacked a job offer with which to complete an application that R.B. & Associates, a company affiliated with the defendant's law firm, could provide the clients with a job offer from a prospective employer in return for a substantial fee.

5. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and Bogardus would use R.B. & Associates as a corporate front for the transfer of false information from Bogardus to the defendant when in fact R.B. & Associates did not exist as a legal corporation or company.

6. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his co-conspirators would prepare some applications in which primarily part A was fraudulent and others in which both parts A and B were fraudulent.

7. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant would file multiple applications on behalf of the same alien beneficiary with the intent of selling those approved applications not needed by the alien beneficiary to other aliens in return for a substantial cash fee.

8. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his co-conspirators would prepare and file applications on behalf of businesses in Northern Virginia without those businesses' authorization. These businesses included Applebee's Neighborhood Grill and Bar,

trading as Applebee's Restaurant; Chili's Restaurants; Denny's Restaurants; Hooters Restaurants; Mercedes Benz Corporation; Outback Steakhouse, Inc.; Red, Hot & Blue Restaurants; Red Lobster Restaurants; Shoney's Restaurants; Silver Diner Restaurants; Tyree Construction Corporation; and United States Service Industries. It was further part of the conspiracy that these same applications would be fraudulent and contain numerous falsehoods, such as (1) forged signatures and declarations, (2) false assertions that the defendant represented the businesses listed in the applications, (3) false assertions that the defendant represented the alien beneficiaries listed in the applications, (4) false statements about the job offers listed in the applications, and (5) false statements about the alien beneficiaries' work experience and qualifications.

9. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his employees would prepare fraudulent I-140 petitions for submission to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In most instances, these petitions would be based on a fraudulent, but approved ETA 750 application the defendant and his employees had previously prepared and submitted to the Department of Labor through the Virginia Employment Commission.

10. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his employees would tell the defendant's alien clients that, in return for a fee, the defendant and his associates could "speed up" or expedite the processing of a case pending before the INS.

11. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his employees would instruct alien clients to obtain false letters of experience to support their ETA 750 applications. A letter of experience ostensibly confirmed that a given client had the work experience presented in his or her ETA 750 application; in fact, such letters were often forged. It was further part of the conspiracy that the defendant and his employees would assist the defendant's alien clients to

create these false letters of experience, particularly by giving the aliens the language necessary to prepare the letter.

Overt Acts

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the defendant and his co-conspirators knowingly performed overt acts in the Eastern District of Virginia and elsewhere.

These acts included the following:

1. In and around October 2000, the defendant enlisted Ronald W. Bogardus to assist the defendant with the preparation of ETA 750 applications for submission to the United States Department of Labor.

2. On or about November 30, 2000, through on or about December 7, 2000, Ronald Bogardus, traveled to New Delhi, India. While in New Delhi, Bogardus obtained information concerning Indian nationals and Indian businesses that the defendant and Bogardus later used to prepare fraudulent ETA 750 applications. Once the applications were fully prepared, the defendant presented these same applications to the Department of Labor through the VEC.

3-16. On or about January 30, 2001, the defendant prepared and submitted the following fraudulent ETA 750 applications to the VEC on behalf of Chili's Restaurants and various Indian nationals.

Overt Act	Indian Beneficiary	Prospective Employer	Position	Date of the Offense
3	Gopal Ram Arya	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
4	Sanjeev Bali	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
5	Subhash Chatterdi	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
6	Surinder Chugh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
7	Sufi Hasax	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
8	Laxman Kumar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001

9	Samir Mattra	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
10	Bimal Pradharn	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
11	Manoranjan Prasad	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
12	Dhanpal Sharma	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
13	Jai Shelhar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
14	Charan Rajiv Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
15	Gajender Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
16	Ashuan Sood	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001

17-36. On or about February 26, 2001, the defendant prepared and submitted the following fraudulent ETA 750 applications on behalf of Chili's Restaurants and various Indian nationals.

Oyert Act	Indian Beneficiary	Prospective Employer	Position	Date of the Offense
17	Mohammed Farid Ansari	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
18	Harish Chand	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
19	Prithi Chand	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
20	Suresh Chander	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
21	Narain Dass	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
22	Arnichand Dogra	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
23	Birju Kishore	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
24	Rajesh Kumar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
25	Prem Massey	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
26	Hari Mohan	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
27	Sant Parkash	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
28	Satya Perkash	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
29	Lalta Pershad	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
30	Sita Ram	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
31	Haswinder Sihra	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
32	Gurmeet Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
33	Shayar Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001

34	Bhupindr Therja	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
35	Bansi Dher Verma	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
36	Kushro Washi	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001

37-55. On or about the dates listed below, the defendant prepared and submitted the following fraudulent I-140 petitions on behalf of Chili's Restaurants and various alien beneficiaries who were being substituted for previously approved Indian beneficiaries.

Overt Act	Original Indian Beneficiary	New Alien Beneficiary	Prospective Employer	Position	Date of the Offense
37	Mohammed F. Ansari	Pardeep Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	March 29, 2002
38	Gopal Ram Arya	Akhtar Nawaz	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	October 8, 2001
39	Prithi Chand	Jatinder Sandhu	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 8, 2002
40	Narain Dass	Mohammed Z. Ul Haq	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	December 5, 2001
41	Amichand Dogra	Mohsin Nawaz Dar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 5, 2002
42	Sufi Hasax	Gurpeet Singh Arora	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	September 8, 2001
43	Biju Kishore	Vishal Suri	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 22, 2002
44	Rajesh Kumar	Harbans Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	December 7, 2001
45	Samir Mattra	Muhammed Asif	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	November 18, 2001
46	Hari Mohan	Salahuddin Ghazi	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 22, 2002
47	Lalta Pershad	Zahid Iqbal Awan	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 8, 2002
48	Bimal Pradham	Mir Wali Shah	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	March 29, 2002
49	Sita Ram	Mohammad Chaudry	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 22, 2002
50	Dhanpal Sharma	Juana J. Balon	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	April 1, 2002
51	Gajender Singh	Shamsher H. Ranjha	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	October 5, 2001
52	Gurmeet Singh	Sarabjeet Mann	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	November 30, 2001
53	Shayar Singh	Fnu Zeeshan	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	November 30, 2001
54	Bhupindr Therja	Ravinder Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 8, 2002
55	Kushro Washi	Young Joó Kim	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	April 9, 2002

56. On or about March 1, 2002, the defendant prepared and submitted a fraudulent ETA 750 application on behalf of Flippo Construction Company, Inc., and an alien, Mohamed Gohr.

57. On or about October 30, 2000, the defendant prepared and submitted a fraudulent I-140 petition on behalf of an alien that contained false statements about a job offer in the defendant's office and the ability of one of the defendant's employees to fill the job.

58. On or about May 10, 2001, the defendant wrote a check directing the Bank of America to transfer the sum of \$2,000 from one of the defendant's business accounts at the Bank of America branch in Annandale, Virginia (account number 000099377430 in the name of Kooritzky and Associates), to R.B. & Associates, in order to pay Ronald W. Bogardus for his efforts in the preparation of a fraudulent ETA 750 application submitted by the defendant on behalf of Outback Steakhouse and Hicham Daki, an alien.

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 371, 1001(a), and 1546(a).)

Counts 2 through 15: Labor Certification Fraud

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

1. Paragraphs 1 through 12 of the general allegations of this indictment are specifically re-alleged and incorporated in these counts, as if set forth in full.

2. On or about January 30, 2001, in the Eastern District of Virginia, the defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, knowingly subscribed as true, under penalty of perjury (as permitted under Title 28, United States Code, Section 1746), a false statement with respect to a material fact in the applications listed below (including the documents attached to and supporting the same), which applications were required by the immigration laws and the regulations prescribed thereunder, and knowingly presented such applications which contained such false statements and which failed to contain any reasonable basis in law and fact, and knowingly aided and abetted the same.

3. Specifically, on or about January 30, 2001, in Arlington, Virginia, the defendant knowingly prepared fraudulent Applications for Alien Employment Certification, officially known as forms ETA 750, and then submitted the same applications to the Department of Labor through the Virginia Employment Commission office located in Richmond, Virginia. The defendant prepared and submitted each application as if it were a legitimate application filed on behalf of the Chili's Restaurant in Springfield, Virginia, and an Indian national living in India. In particular, each application the defendant prepared and presented alleged that the Indian beneficiary named in the application was a graduate of the Britannia Chartered School of Culinary Arts in New Delhi, India, who sought to work as a cook at the Chili's Restaurant in Springfield, Virginia. Each application further alleged that the Indian beneficiary was then working as a chef at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in New Delhi, India, and had previously worked as

a chef at Gaylords Restaurant in New Delhi, India. Each application included a signed letter of "Employment Confirmation" from the Hyatt Regency Hotel in New Delhi, India, confirming that the Indian beneficiary was working as a chef at the Hotel and that the quality of the beneficiary's work was excellent.

4. In fact, each application listed below was fraudulent and contained numerous falsehoods, including forged signatures and declarations; false assertions that the defendant represented Chili's Restaurants and the Indian beneficiary; and false statements about the job offer and the beneficiary's work experience and qualifications.

Count	Indian Beneficiary	Prospective Employer	Position	Date of the Offense
2	Gopal Ram Arya	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
3	Sanjeev Bali	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
4	Subhash Chatterdi	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
5	Surinder Chugh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
6	Sufi Hasax	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
7	Laxman Kumar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
8	Samir Mattra	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
9	Bimal Pradham	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
10	Manoranjan Prasad	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
11	Dhanpal Sharma	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
12	Jai Shelhar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
13	Charan Rajiv Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
14	Gajender Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001
15	Ashuan Sood	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 30, 2001

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a).)

Counts 16 through 35: False and Fraudulent Statements

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

1. Paragraphs 1 through 12 of the general allegations of this indictment are specifically re-alleged and incorporated in these counts, as if set forth in full.
2. On or about February 26, 2001, in the Eastern District of Virginia, the defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, knowingly and willfully made, and aided and abetted others to make, materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements and representations in the applications listed below (including the documents attached to and supporting the same), which applications were within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, a department within the executive branch of the government of the United States.
3. Specifically, on or about February 26, 2001, in Arlington, Virginia, the defendant knowingly and fraudulently prepared Applications for Alien Employment Certification, officially known as a forms ETA 750, and then submitted the same applications to the Department of Labor through the Virginia Employment Commission office located in Richmond, Virginia. The defendant prepared and submitted each application as if it were a legitimate application filed on behalf of the Chili's Restaurant in Springfield, Virginia, and an Indian national living in India. In particular, each application the defendant prepared and presented alleged that the Indian beneficiary named in the application was a graduate of the Britannia Chartered School of Culinary Arts in Chennai, India, who sought to work as a cook at the Chili's Restaurant in Springfield, Virginia. Each application further alleged that the Indian beneficiary was then working as a chef at the Park Sheraton Hotel & Towers in Chennai, India, and had previously worked as a chef-in-training at the Hotel President in Mumbai, India. Each application included a signed letter of "Experience Verification" from the Park Sheraton Hotel & Towers in Chennai,

India, confirming that the Indian beneficiary was working as a chef at the hotel and that the quality of the beneficiary's work was commendable.

4. In fact, each application listed below was fraudulent and contained numerous falsehoods, including forged signatures and declarations; false assertions that the defendant represented Chili's Restaurants and the Indian beneficiary; and false statements about the job offer and the beneficiary's work experience and qualifications.

Count	Indian Beneficiary	Prospective Employer	Position	Date of the Offense
16	Mohammed Farid Ansari	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
17	Harish Chand	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
18	Prithi Chand	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
19	Suresh Chander	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
20	Narain Dass	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
21	Amichand Dogra	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
22	Birju Kishore	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
23	Rajesh Kumar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
24	Prem Massey	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
25	Hari Mohan	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
26	Sant Parkash	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
27	Satya Perkash	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
28	Lalta Pershad	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
29	Sita Ram	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
30	Haswinder Sihra	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
31	Gurmeet Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
32	Shayar Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
33	Bhupindr Therja	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
34	Bansi Dher Verma	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001
35	Kushro Washi	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 26, 2001

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1001(a).)

Counts 36 through 54: Immigration Fraud

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

1. Paragraphs 1 through 12 of the general allegations of this indictment are specifically re-alleged and incorporated in these counts, as if set forth in full.
2. On or about the dates listed below, in the Eastern District of Virginia, the defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, knowingly subscribed as true, under penalty of perjury (as permitted under Title 28, United States Code, Section 1746), a false statement with respect to a material fact in the applications listed below (including the documents attached to and supporting the same), which applications were required by the immigration laws and the regulations prescribed thereunder, and knowingly presented such applications which contained such false statements and which failed to contain any reasonable basis in law and fact, and knowingly aided and abetted the same.
3. Specifically, on or about the dates indicated below, in Arlington, Virginia, the defendant knowingly prepared fraudulent Immigrant Petitions for Alien Worker, officially known as forms I-140, and then submitted the same petitions to the Immigration and Naturalization Service office in Saint Albans, Vermont. The defendant prepared and submitted each petition as if it were a legitimate petition filed on behalf of the Chili's Restaurant in Springfield, Virginia, in which Chili's sought to substitute a new alien beneficiary for the original alien beneficiary of an already approved Application for Alien Employment Certification, officially known as form ETA 750, which application was included as an attachment to the I-140 petition. Each petition was signed by Deborah Munoz as petitioner and by the defendant as the authorized preparer of the application. Each petition also included a cover letter signed by the defendant in which he informed the Department of Labor that Chili's sought to replace the original alien beneficiary with the new alien beneficiary because the original alien beneficiary had decided not to accept

the job the Department of Labor certified in the underlying ETA 750 application.

4. In fact, each petition listed below (including the documents attached to and supporting the same) was fraudulent and contained numerous falsehoods, including forged signatures and declarations, false assertions that the defendant represented Chili's Restaurants, and a false statement that the original beneficiary of the underlying ETA 750 application had decided not to accept the job certified through that application.

Count	Original Alien Beneficiary	New Alien Beneficiary	Prospective Employer	Position	Date of the Offense
36	Mohammed F. Ansari	Pardeep Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	March 29, 2002
37	Gopal Ram Arya	Akhtar Nawaz	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	October 8, 2001
38	Prithi Chand	Jatinder Sandhu	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 8, 2002
39	Narain Dass	Mohammed Z. Ul Haq	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	December 5, 2001
40	Arnichand Dogra	Mohsin Nawaz Dar	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 5, 2002
41	Sufi Hasax	Gurpeet Singh Arora	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	September 8, 2001
42	Birju Kishore	Vishal Suri	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 22, 2002
43	Rajesh Kumar	Harbans Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	December 7, 2001
44	Samir Matra	Muhammed Asif	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	November 18, 2001
45	Hari Mohan	Salahuddin Ghazi	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 22, 2002
46	Lalta Pershad	Zahid Iqbal Awan	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 8, 2002
47	Bimal Pradham	Mir Wali Shah	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	March 29, 2002
48	Sita Ram	Mohammad Chaudry	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	February 22, 2002
49	Dhanpal Sharma	Juana J. Balon	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	April 1, 2002
50	Gajender Singh	Shamsher H. Ranjha	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	October 5, 2001
51	Gurmeet Singh	Sarabjeet Mann	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	November 30, 2001
52	Shayar Singh	Fnu Zeeshan	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	November 30, 2001
53	Bhupindr Therja	Ravinder Singh	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	January 8, 2002
54	Kushro Washi	Young Joo Kim	Chili's Restaurants	Cook	April 9, 2002

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a).)

Count 55: Labor Certification Fraud

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

1. Paragraphs 1 through 12 of the general allegations of this indictment are specifically re-alleged and incorporated in this count, as if set forth in full.

2. On or about March 1, 2002, in the Eastern District of Virginia, the defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, knowingly subscribed as true, under penalty of perjury (as permitted under Title 28, United States Code, Section 1746), a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and document required by the immigration laws and the regulations prescribed thereunder, and knowingly presented such application and document which contained such a false statement and which failed to contain any reasonable basis in law and fact, and aided and abetted the same. Specifically, on or about March 1, 2002, in Arlington, Virginia, the defendant knowingly prepared a fraudulent Application for Alien Employment Certification, officially known as a form ETA 750, and then submitted the same application to the Department of Labor through the Virginia Employment Commission office located in Richmond, Virginia. The defendant prepared and submitted this application as if it were a legitimate application filed on behalf of Flipppo Construction Co., Inc., and an alien, Mohamed Gohr. In fact, the application contained numerous falsehoods, including forged signatures and declarations, and false assertions that the alien intended to work at Flipppo Construction.

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a).)

Count 56: Immigration Fraud

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

1. Paragraphs 1 through 12 of the general allegations of this indictment are specifically re-alleged and incorporated in this count, as if set forth in full.

2. On or about October 30, 2000, in the Eastern District of Virginia, the defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, knowingly subscribed as true, under penalty of perjury (as permitted under Title 28, United States Code, Section 1746), a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and document required by the immigration laws and the regulations prescribed thereunder, and knowingly presented such application and document which contained such a false statement and which failed to contain any reasonable basis in law and fact, and aided and abetted the same. Specifically, on or about October 30, 2000, in Arlington, Virginia, the defendant knowingly prepared a fraudulent Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker, officially known as a form I-140, and then submitted the same petition to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Saint Albans, Vermont. In this application, the defendant sought to transfer the use of an approved alien employment certification attached to the form I-140 from the original beneficiary of the certification, then his employee, to another beneficiary, by claiming that the original beneficiary had decided not to accept the job described in the approved certification. In fact, the original beneficiary had accepted the job offer and remained in it at the time the defendant filed the I-140 on behalf of the second beneficiary. (In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2 and 1546(a).)

Count 57: Money Laundering

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

1. Paragraphs 1 through 12 of the general allegations of this indictment are specifically re-alleged and incorporated in this count, as if set forth in full.

2. On or about May 10, 2001, in the Eastern District of Virginia, the defendant, SAMUEL G. KOORITZKY, unlawfully and knowingly conducted and attempted to conduct a financial transaction affecting interstate commerce, which transaction involved the proceeds of a specified unlawful activity, with the intent to promote the carrying on of said specified unlawful activity, and that while conducting and attempting to conduct this financial transaction, the defendant knew that the property involved in the financial transaction represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity. Specifically, on or about May 10, 2001, in Arlington, Virginia, the defendant wrote a check directing the Bank of America to transfer the sum of \$2,000 from one of the defendant's business accounts at the Bank of America branch in Annandale, Virginia (account number 000099377430 in the name of Kooritzky and Associates), to R.B. & Associates, in order to pay Ronald W. Bogardus for his efforts in the preparation of a fraudulent ETA 750 application submitted by the defendant on behalf of Outback Steakhouse and Hicham Daki, an alien. At the time of this transfer, the defendant knew that the funds transferred involved the proceeds of his illegal activities to commit labor certification fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546, and intended his payment to Ronald W. Bogardus to promote these same illegal activities. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546, is a specified unlawful activity as that term is defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(c)(7)(A).

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, § 1956(a)(1)(A)(i).)

Criminal Forfeiture

THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:

Upon conviction of the offenses charged in counts 1 through 15 and counts 36-56 of this indictment, the defendant shall forfeit to the United States any property, real or personal, that constitutes, or is derived from or is traceable to, the proceeds obtained directly or indirectly from the commission of those offenses.

Upon conviction of the offense charged in count 57 of this indictment, the defendant shall forfeit to the United States any property, real or personal, involved in such offense, or any property traceable to such property.

This property includes, but is not limited to, \$2,500,000.

(Pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(1) and (a)(6).)

A TRUE BILL:

S. Q. Holt
FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY

Date: 10/24/02

Paul J. McNulty
PAUL J. MCNULTY
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

By: Justin W. Williams
Justin W. Williams
Assistant United States Attorney
Chief, Criminal Division

John T. Morton
John T. Morton
Assistant United States Attorney

A TRUE COPY, TESTE
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
BY Willy Deane
DEPUTY CLERK