

American Tech Companies Get Good News; Silicon Valley Never Needs To Hire Another Employment-Based H-1B Visa Outsider Because Silicon Valley Company Guarantees Mega-Skilled U.S. American Tech Workers

AMERI-TECH WORKERS and hundreds of other companies are now able to guarantee American-born, highly skilled, locally living workers that are super-qualified for Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and all of the Silicon Valley tech companies.

"...employers hoping to hire a cheap, no-accountability, foreign-born engineer have to conclusively prove that no qualified American is available. Given the numerous fired American engineers at Disney, Caterpillar, Metropolitan Life and dozens of other high-profile U.S. corporations, demonstrating that Americans are unavailable will be challenging..."

It will now be even more challenging because ***AMERI-TECH WORKERS, and many other litigation consortium's, plan to sue*** Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and all of the Silicon Valley tech companies for each and every H1-B worker that they hire after today. The companies will be sued per each H1-B hire and over 40 local American-born, highly skilled,

locally living super-qualified workers will be compared, in Court, before a jury, to prove that Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and all of the Silicon Valley tech companies evaded the law, community rights and fair hiring practices.

Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and all of the Silicon Valley tech companies will now be forced to prove, in court, that local hires were unable to type on a keyboard or program hack low-level code for Google's privacy abuse technology.

Additionally, websites and mail-in forms will allow American-born, highly skilled, locally living workers to file complaints against Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and all of the Silicon Valley tech companies requiring those companies to require the reasons and resumes proving that they were fairly rejected. Credit card companies and banks must, by law, provide reasons why your credit was rejected so Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and all of the Silicon Valley tech companies must supply these answers too.

Many believe that Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and all of the Silicon Valley tech companies are lying about not being able to find good local workers. In fact Google, Facebook, Twitter, Amazon, Netflix, Walmart Online and related companies were caught before when they tried to rig the local job market against local people. The **High-Tech Employee Antitrust Litigation** is a 2010 [United States Department of Justice \(DOJ\)](#) antitrust action and a 2013 civil [class action](#) against several [Silicon Valley](#) companies for alleged "no cold call" agreements which restrained the recruitment of high-tech employees.

The defendants are [Adobe](#), [Apple Inc.](#), [Google](#), [Intel](#), [Intuit](#), [Pixar](#), [Lucasfilm](#) and [eBay](#), all high-technology companies with a principal place of business in the San Francisco-Silicon Valley area of California.

The civil class action was filed by five plaintiffs, one of whom has died; it accused the tech companies of collusion between 2005 and 2009 to refrain from recruiting each other's employees.

In re: High-Tech Employee Antitrust Litigation ([U.S. District Court, Northern District of California](#) 11-cv-2509 ^[10]) is a [class-action](#) lawsuit on behalf of over 64,000 employees of [Adobe](#), [Apple Inc.](#), [Google](#), [Intel](#), [Intuit](#), [Pixar](#) and [Lucasfilm](#) (the last two are subsidiaries of [Disney](#)) against their employer alleging that their wages were repressed due to alleged agreements between their employers not to hire employees

from their competitors.^{[11][12]} The case was filed on May 4, 2011 by a former software engineer at Lucasfilm and alleges violations of California's antitrust statute, Business and Professions Code sections 16720 et seq. (the "Cartwright Act"); Business and Professions Code section 16600; and California's unfair competition law, Business and Professions Code sections 17200, et seq. Focusing on the network of connections around former Apple CEO [Steve Jobs](#), the Complaint alleges "an interconnected web of express agreements, each with the active involvement and participation of a company under the control of Steve Jobs...and/or a company that shared at least one member of [Apple's board of directors](#)." The alleged intent of this conspiracy was "to reduce employee compensation and mobility through eliminating competition for skilled labor."^[13]

On October 24, 2013 the [United States District Court for the Northern District of California](#) granted class certification for all employees of Defendant companies from January 1, 2005 through January 1, 2010.^[9]

As of October 31, 2013, Intuit, Pixar and Lucasfilm have reached a tentative settlement agreement. Pixar and Lucasfilm agreed to pay \$9 million in damages, and Intuit agreed to pay \$11 million in damages.^[9] In May 2014, Judge [Lucy Koh](#) approved the \$20 million settlement between Lucasfilm, Pixar, and Intuit and their employees. Class members in this settlement, which involved fewer than 8% of the 65,000 employees affected, will receive around \$3,840 each.^[14]

The trial of the class action for the remaining Defendant companies was scheduled to begin on May 27, 2014. The plaintiffs intended to ask the jury for \$3 billion in compensation, a number which could in turn have tripled to \$9 billion under antitrust law.^[15] However, in late April 2014, the four remaining defendants, [Apple Inc](#), [Google](#), [Intel](#) and [Adobe Systems](#), agreed to settle out of court. Any settlement must be approved by Judge [Lucy Koh](#).^{[16][17]}

On May 23, 2014, Apple, Google, Intel, Adobe agreed to settle for \$324.5 million. Lawyers sought 25% in attorneys' fees, plus expenses of as much as \$1.2 million, according to the filing. Additional award payments of \$80,000 would be sought for each named plaintiff who served as a class representative.^[18] Payouts will average a few thousand dollars based on the salary of the employee at the time of the complaint.

In June 2014, Judge Lucy Koh expressed concern that the settlement may not be a good one for the plaintiffs. Michael Devine, one of the plaintiffs, said the settlement is unjust. In a letter he wrote to the judge he said the settlement represents only one-tenth of the \$3 billion in compensation the 64,000 workers could have made if the defendants had not colluded.^[19]

On August 8, 2014, Judge Koh rejected the settlement as insufficient on the basis of the evidence and exposure. Rejecting a settlement is unusual in such cases. This left the defendants with a choice between raising their settlement offer or facing a trial.^[20]

On September 8, 2014, Judge Koh set April 9, 2015 as the actual trial date for the remaining defendants, with a pre-trial conference scheduled for December 19, 2014. Also, as of early September 2014, the defendants had re-entered mediation to determine whether a new settlement could be reached.^[21]

A final approval hearing was held on July 9, 2015.^[22] On Wednesday September 2, 2015, Judge Lucy H. Koh signed an order granting Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement. The settlement website stated that Adobe, Apple, Google, and Intel has reached a settlement of \$415 million and other companies settled for \$20 million. Silicon Valley Companies are, clearly, lying scumbags who will screw over employment markets in any way they can.

Guest Post by [Joe Guzzardi](#)

Displaced American IT workers, and recent grads struggling to find a tech job, just received good news. A February [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services](#) memo advised employers hoping to hire a foreign-born engineer that they would have to conclusively prove that no qualified American is available. Given the numerous fired American engineers at Disney, Caterpillar, Metropolitan Life and dozens of other high-profile U.S. corporations, demonstrating that Americans are unavailable will be challenging. Plenty of them are out pounding the pavement.

Among others that concluded corporate employers who prefer cheaper overseas workers may have hyped the American-shortage [is 60 Minutes](#), notable because over the decades it has featured many [pro-H-1B segments](#). Another skeptic is Challenger, Christmas and Gray, outplacement