

New USCIS Memo on Employer-Employee Relationship for H1B Applications:

What YOU Need To Know

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The Evolution of the H-1B Application Process

- (1)Professional Duties/Professional Employee/ Company Legit
- (2) Vendor Contracts
- (3) End Client Letters

Only(1) Was Required, Then...

(1)+(2)+(3) = Inconsistent Decisions



So What Did Employers and Attorneys Look Like in 2009?





THE MEMO

- January 2010: USCIS issued a memo clarifying what constitutes a valid employer-employee relationship to qualify for the H-1B 'specialty occupation' classification.
- The memo also discusses the types of evidence petitioners may provide to establish that an employer-employee relationship exists and will continue to exist with the beneficiary throughout the duration of the requested H-1B validity period.



WHO DOES THE MEMO AFFECT?

- H1B beneficiary/employee performing work at a third-party (end-client) worksite.
 - Ex: IT consulting, independent contractors, healthcare staffing, etc.



Employer – Employee Relationship

- Master/Servant Relationship
- What's the Bottom Line? CONTROL
- What Does 'Control' Mean? SUPERVISION
- But What About Hiring, Firing, Benefits, Taxes, etc.?
 - USCIS MIGHT NOT CARE!



But What Does The Regulation Say?

8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(ii) defines the term 'United States employer'.

- Engages a Person to Work Within the United States;
- Has an Employer-Employee Relationship with Respect to Employees
 Under this Part, as Indicated by the Fact That it *May* Hire, Pay, Fire,
 Supervise, or *Otherwise Control* the Work of Any Such Employee; and
- Has an Internal Revenue Tax Identification Number

Neufeld Memo Says The Regulation "Lacks Guidance"





QUESTIONS OF "CONTROL"

- Does the petitioner supervise the beneficiary and is such supervision off-site or onsite?
- If the supervision is off-site, how does the petitioner maintain such supervision?
- Does the petitioner have the right to control the work of the beneficiary on a dayto-day basis if such control is required?
- Does the petitioner provide the tools or instrumentalities needed for the beneficiary to perform the duties of employment?
- Does the petitioner hire, pay, and have the ability to fire the beneficiary?
- Does the petitioner evaluate the work-product of the beneficiary, i.e. progress/ performance reviews?





QUESTIONS CONTINUED

- Does the petitioner claim the beneficiary for tax purposes?
- Does the petitioner provide the beneficiary any type of employee benefits?
- Does the beneficiary use proprietary information of the petitioner in order to perform the duties of employment?
- Does the beneficiary produce an end-product that is directly linked to the petitioner's line of business?
- Does the petitioner have the ability to control the manner and means in which the work product of the beneficiary is accomplished?



Memo Shuts Down H-1B Entrepreneurs

Owner of a Business Not Eligible for H-1B Status Even If:

- A Viable Corporation is Established
- There is No Third-Party Placement
- The Corporate Petitioner Pays The Beneficiary
- The Beneficiary Is Claimed for Tax Purposes
- The Beneficiary Produces Goods/Services Tied To Petitioner's Business

Are These Government Policies Smart During A Bad Economy?





H-1B EXTENSIONS

- Records compiled during the beneficiary's period of previously approved H-1B status;
 - Beneficiary's pay records
 - Beneficiary's payroll summaries and/or Form W-2s, evidencing wages paid to the beneficiary
 - Time Sheets
 - prior years' work schedules
 - Documentary examples of work product
 - Dated performance review(s); and/or
 - Employment history records





CONTROL AND APPROVAL

If We Prove That We Will Control Our Employee's Work, Will Our H-1B Application Be Approved?

- New Memo:
 - Too early to note trends
 - Need To See How USCIS Applies it in Practice
- AILA Litigation:
 - Memo vs. Regulation
- Proceed from Position of Strength:
 - The More Documents You Have to Comply with USCIS Memo, The Better!





The Wise Adapt Themselves to Circumstances, as Water Moulds Itself To A Pitcher – Chinese Proverb

What Do Employers Need To Do?

ADAPT



GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

• Employers whose business model may be viewed by the USCIS as within the third-party placement are likely to face RFEs in their H1B petitions.

Review:

- indicators of control
- anticipate the need to prove control over their employees
- modify practice to incorporate the factors to establish a direct employer-employee relationship



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consider Filing H-1B Extensions As Early As Possible To Provide A 'Cushion' In The Event of A Bad RFE
- Establish Company Wide Review Policy
- Revise Contracts/Letters With Vendors and Clients
 - You Have Right To Control Work
 - You Have Right To Get Assignments From End-Client and Reassign E'EE
- Pay All Job-Related Expenses for E'EE
- Once Policy is Set, Document It!



QUESTIONS?

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