

### Form I-9



# **Background**

In 1986, in an effort to control illegal immigration, Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA).

IRCA forbids employers from knowingly hiring individuals who do not have work authorization in the United States.

The employment eligibility verification provisions of IRCA are found in Section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

### Form I-9



## **Background**

To comply with the employment eligibility verification provisions of the INA an employer must:

- Verify the <u>identity</u> and <u>employment authorization</u> documents of employees hired after November 6, 1986
- Complete and retain a Form I-9 for each employee hired after November 6, 1986
- <u>Refrain from discriminating</u> against individuals on the basis of actual or perceived national origin, citizenship or immigration status

### Form I-9



# **Background**

The anti-discrimination provisions of the INA prohibit four types of unlawful conduct:

- Citizenship or immigration status discrimination\*
- National origin discrimination\*
- Document abuse during Form I-9 process
- Retaliation
- \* Actual or perceived

## Form I-9



# **Background**

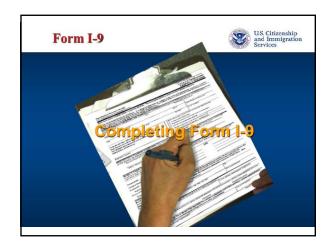
Form I-9 is an employment verification tool brought about by IRCA.

Form I-9 helps verify whether individuals are authorized to work in the United States.

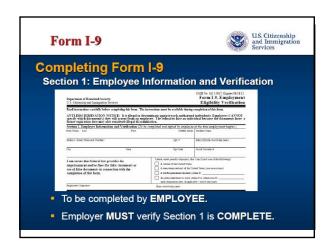
Employers who knowingly violate or circumvent the Form I-9 process, or anti-discrimination requirements of the INA may be subject to civil and/or criminal penalties.

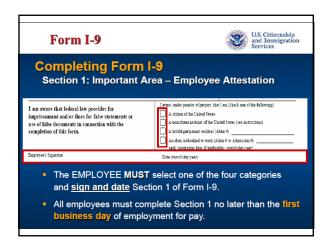


The Form I-9 is the only hiring form that we can fined for!!! It has to be 100% correct!



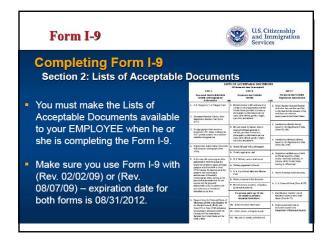
# Form I-9 Completing Form I-9 All U.S. employers must have a Form I-9 on file for all current employees. Exception: Employers are not required to have Forms I-9 for employees hired on or before November 6, 1986. You may delegate the authority to complete Form I-9 to a responsible agent, however, you will retain liability for any errors.

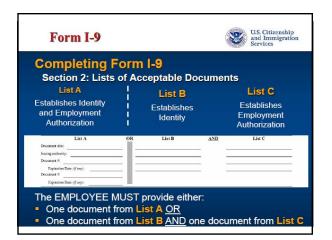














### Form I-9



# **Completing Form I-9**

Section 2: Receipt Rule

- Receipts may be used as temporary proof of employment eligibility when a List A, B or C document has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- The receipt must be issued by the originating agency.
- The employee must present a replacement document within 90 days of the hire date.

#### Form I-9



## **Completing Form I-9**

Section 3: Reverification

Section 3. Updating and Reverification (I o be completed and signed by employer.)

8. Now Name (I applicable)

10. Does of Robin (monthshippoor) (II applicable)

11. Does of Robin (monthshippoor) (II applicable)

12. If employed, specious gas of work underication has expired, provide the information below for the document that entablishes current employment underiration.

12. Document Table:

12. Engagement Table:

13. Engagement Table:

14. Engagement Table:

14. Engagement Table:

15. Engagement Table:

16. Engagement Ta

You must reverify an employee on Section 3 or on a new Form I-9 if his or her temporary employment authorization has expired. You MAY also complete Section 3 if you:

Rehire the EMPLOYEE within 3 years of original hire date\*

- Update the biographic information of an employee
  - \* USCIS recommends completing a new Form I-9 for rehires

# Form I-9



### Form I-9 Resources

- Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification http://www.uscis.gov/files/form/i-9.pdf
- Form M-274, Handbook for Employers http://www.uscis.gov/files/nativedocuments/m-274.pdf
- I-9 Central <u>www.uscis.gov/I-9Central</u>