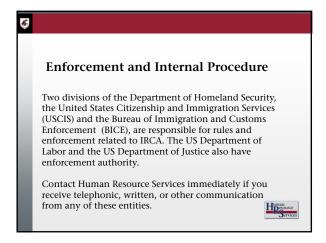
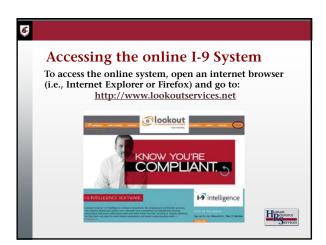
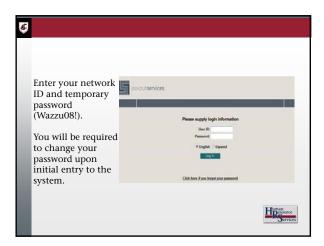


Background All U.S. employers must verify employment eligibility. Form I-9 is required for every new employee hired after Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) enacted November 6, 1986. Proper completion of Form I-9 ensures that US employers only employ individuals authorized to work in the United States, and ensures that employers do not commit discriminatory practices against individuals who are work authorized. Accurate and timely completion of the Form I-9 is essential to compliance with federal regulations. Failure to complete Form I-9 timely can result in serious penalties.

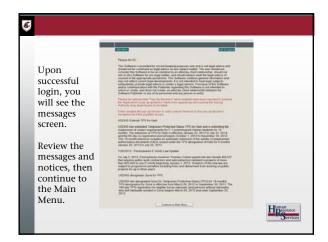


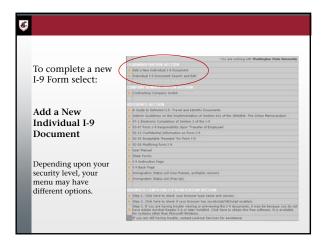


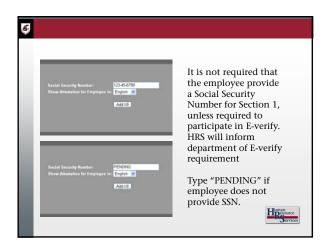


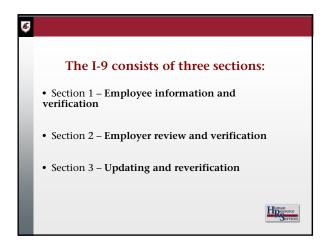












Ą	
	Section 1
	• Employee completes this section.
	 Must be completed no later than first day of employment after the offer of employment has been accepted.
	 Employee reads warning and attests to his or her citizenship or immigration status and the employee signs the form.
	Himanace

Ą.

The Employer must never request to see -- or otherwise require review of – any documentation to substantiate the accuracy or legitimacy of information provided by an employee in Section 1. The purpose of Section 1 is for the employee himself or herself to attest to this by means of a personal signature and date.

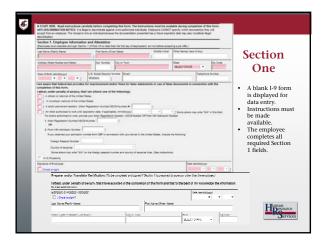
If an employee does not, cannot, or will not provide all required Section 1 information, including the date and original signature, the employer is on notice that the Section 1 requirement has not been met and should not proceed with Section 2. Such a failure or refusal on the part of an employee is notice to the employer that the employee is not authorized to work.

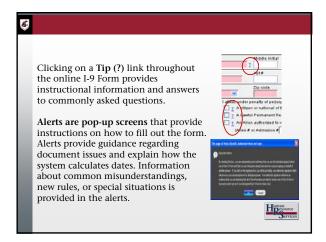


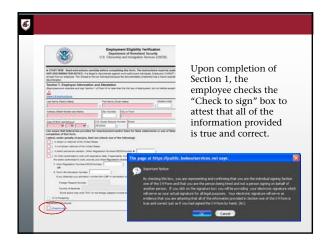
Æ.

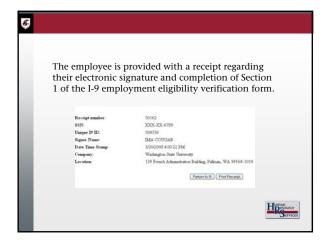
Important items regarding SSNs

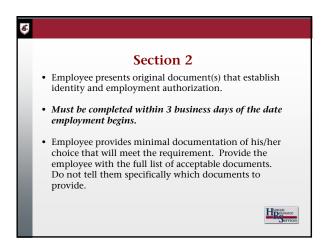
- A prospective employee without an SSN must obtain one, since
 this number is required for tax purposes. Any person eligible to
 work in the United States is also eligible for an SSN and a card
 bearing that number. NOTE: Providing a Social Security
 number of Form I-9 is voluntary for all employees unless you are
 an employer participating in the USCIS E-Verify Program. HRS
 will work with your department if required to participate in EVERIFY.
- Employers may not demand that employees who provide SSNs verify their SSN with a Social Security Card.
- Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs), which are formatted similarly to SSNs but begin with the digit "9," do not satisfy the requirement for an SSN and are not allowed.

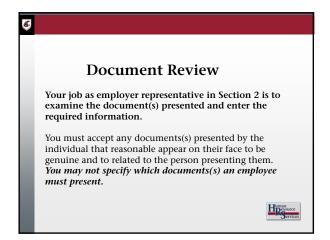


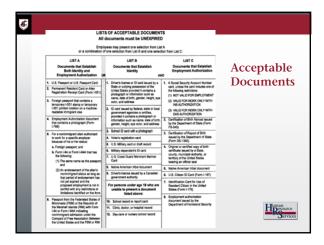


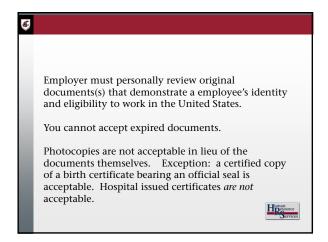


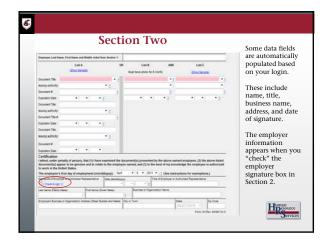








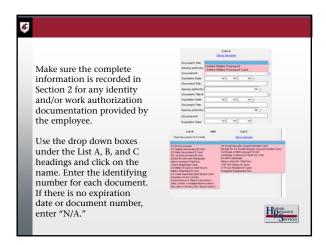


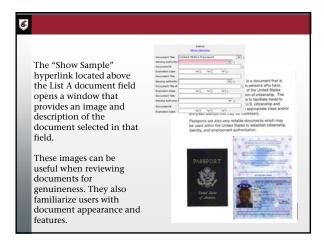


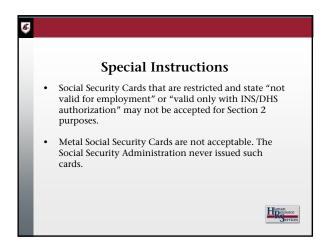
Retaining Photocopies of Section 2	
Documents	
Photocopies of documentation presented to satisfy Section 2 requirements are not required for online electronic 1-9's.	
	Human
	Serv

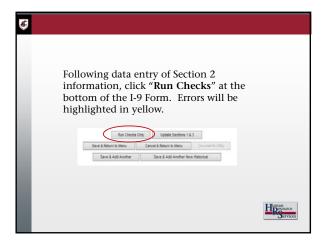
Receipt Rule First time application v. Replacement Documents First time application - Receipts resulting from first time application for a document are never acceptable under this rule. Replacement documents - Under certain circumstances, receipts for replacement documents may be accepted. A document will constitute a replacement if the document being replaced was lost, stolen, or destroyed before it expired and must be replaced in order to engage in any activity permitted by that document. Once the replacement document has been received, it must be presented to the employer within the 90-day period and the Form 1-9 should reflect this event.

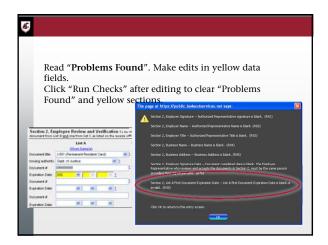
Identifying an acceptable receipt A receipt will not indicate whether it relates to a replacement, extension, renewal, or first time application. For this reason, ask if the receipt relates to an application filed to replace document, to renew or extend an expired document, or a first time application. If the receipt is for a replacement rather than an extension or renewal, enter the document number into the document number field. If the receipt is for first time application for a document, or extension/renewal of an expired or expiring document, ask the employee for other acceptable documentation. If other documentation cannot be provided, the employee is not considered eligible to work.

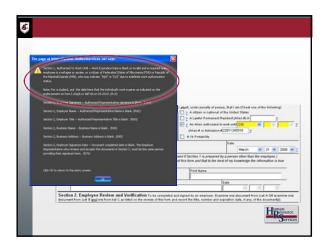


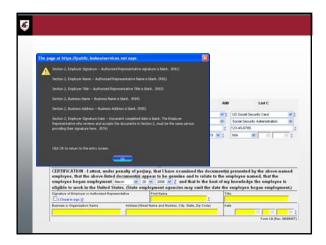


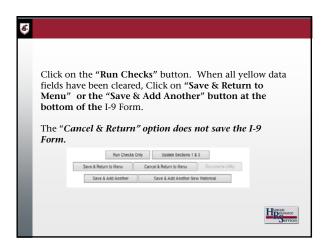


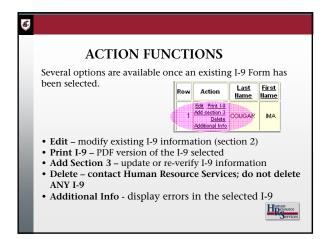


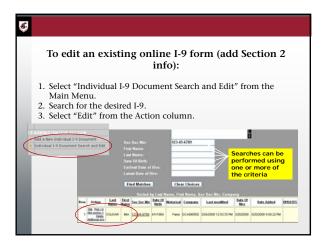












Reveryifying or Updating Employment Authorization for Rehired Employees If you rehire an employee who has previously completed Form I-9, you may reverify on the employee's original Form I-9 if:

Reveryifying or Updating Employment • You rehire the employee within 3 years of the initial date of hire; and • The employee's previous grant of employment authorization has expired, but he or she is now eligible to work under a new grant of employment authorization; or • The employee is still eligible to work on the same basis as when Form I-9 was completed.

A.	
	Section 3 Updating and Reverification
	Updating refers to updates of information.
	Reverification refers to proof of extended work authorization.
	New work authorization of an employee whose Section 1 information or Section 2 or 3 documentation indicates expiring work authorization must be re-verified & recorded in Section 3 before the applicable expiration date.
	Haman or Parvice

To update, you must: Record the date of rehire and the employee's new name, if applicable. Record the document title, number and expiration date (if any) of the documents(s) the employee presents; Sign and date Section 3 If original I-9 was completed on paper and has expired; complete new electronic I-9 for rehirements

To reverify, you must:

Record the date of rehire;
Record the document title, number and expiration date (if any) of the documents(s) the employee presents;
Sign and date Section 3.

If original I-9 was completed on paper and has expired, complete new electronic I-9.

