

IMAGE-Form I-9

All U.S. employers must have a Form I-9 on file for all current employees.

- <u>Exception</u>: Employers are not required to have Forms I-9 for employees hired on or before November 6, 1986.
- The revised form has a revision date of July 17, 2017. Employers may start using the new Form I-9 immediately, however they must begin using the form by Sept. 18, 2017.
- 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 – Section 1

To be completed by employee at time of hire

- **Employee** must complete Section 1
- Employee does not have to provide social security number unless the company/employer uses E-Verify
- Employee does not have to provide an email address or telephone number
- **Employer** must ensure that Section 1 is properly completed in a timely manner





Form I-9 - Section 1

Section 1. Employee Information and Attestation (Employees must complete and sign Section 1 of Form I-9 no later than the first day of employment, but not before accepting a job offer.)							
Last Name (Family Name) First Name (Give			(Given Name) Middle Initial Other Nam			ies Used (if any)	
Doe	John			A	N/A		
Address (Street Number and Name)		Apt. Number	City or Town			State	Zip Code
No P.O. Box allowed		1	Phoenix			AZ 🔽	20000
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	U.S. Social Security Number	E-mail Address	S			Teleph	one Number
01/01/1965	Optional- unless E-Verify	optional				Opti	onal





I am aware that federal law provides for imprisonment and/or fines for false statements or use of false documents in connection with the completion of this form. I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I am (check one of the following): A citizen of the United States A noncitizen national of the United States (See instructions) A lawful permanent resident (Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number): An alien authorized to work until (expiration date, if applicable, mm/dd/yyyy) . Some aliens may write "N/A" in this field. (See instructions) For aliens authorized to work, provide your Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number OR Form I-94 Admission Number: Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number: 3-D Barcode OR Do Not Write in This Space 2. Form I-94 Admission Number: If you obtained your admission number from CBP in connection with your arrival in the United States, include the following: Foreign Passport Number: ___ Country of Issuance: . Some aliens may write "N/A" on the Foreign Passport Number and Country of Issuance fields. (See instructions) Signature of Employee: *John a. Doe* Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 08/13/2013





I am aware that federal law provides for imprisonment and/or fines for false statements or use of false documents in connection with the completion of this form.

connection with the completion of this form.	
I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I am (check one of the following):	
A citizen of the United States	
A noncitizen national of the United States (See instructions)	
A lawful permanent resident (Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number):	
An alien authorized to work until (expiration date, if applicable, mm/dd/yyyy) 2/28/2015 . Some aliens ma (See instructions)	ay write "N/A" in this field.
For aliens authorized to work, provide your Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number OR Form I-94 Ad	lmission Number:
1. Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0.0.0
OR	3-D Barcode Do Not Write in This Space
2. Form I-94 Admission Number:	•
If you obtained your admission number from CBP in connection with your arrival in the United States, include the following:	
Foreign Passport Number:	
Country of Issuance:	
Some aliens may write "N/A" on the Foreign Passport Number and Country of Issuance fields. (See in	nstructions)
Signature of Employee: John A. Doe Date (mm/dd/)	yyyy): 08/30/2013





I am aware that federal law provides for imprisonment and/or fines for false statements or use of false documents in connection with the completion of this form. I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I am (check one of the following): citizen of the United States A noncitizen national of the United States (See instructions) A lawful permanent resident (Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number): An alien authorized to work until (expiration date, if applicable, mm/dd/yyyy) $\frac{10/16/2015}{}$ Some aliens may write "N/A" in this field. (See instructions) For aliens authorized to work, provide your Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number OR Form I-94 Admission Number: Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number: 3-D Barcode Do Not Write in This Space 8 1 3 1 0 6 6 6 3 2 2. Form I-94 Admission Number: If you obtained your admission number from CBP in connection with your arrival in the United States, include the following: Foreign Passport Number: LA01010444 Argentina Country of Issuance:

Some aliens may write "N/A" on the Foreign Passport Number and Country of Issuance fields. (See instructions)

Signature of Employee: John a. Doe Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 08/30/2013





Form I-9 - Section 2

- To be completed by the **employer** within 3 days of hire. *If employment* is to last less than 3 days- Section 2 must be completed at time of hire.
- Employee may present a List A document that establishes both identity and employment authorization (e.g, U.S. Passport, Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551)) **or**
- Employee may present a combination of a List B document that establishes identity and a List C document that establishes employment authorization (e.g., a Driver's license/ID card and a Social Security Account Number card)





Form I-9 - Section 2

- Employee must present required documents within 3 business days of hire. *If employment is to last less than 3 days, Section 2 must be completed at time of hire.*
- The employer must physically examine the documentation presented to ensure that the documents appear genuine and relate to the individual and complete the employer certification attesting to such
- Employers may, but are not required to, photocopy the document(s) presented. If copies are made, they should be made for ALL new hires and reverifications
- Expired documents are NOT acceptable





Section 2. Employer or Authorized Representative Review and Verification

(Employers or their authorized representative must complete and sign Section 2 within 3 business days of the employee's first day of employment. You must physically examine one document from List A OR examine a combination of one document from List B and one document from List C as listed on the "Lists of Acceptable Documents" on the next page of this form. For each document you review, record the following information: document title, issuing authority, document number, and expiration date, if any.)

Employee Last Name, First Name and Middle Initial from Section 1: Doe, Jane O

List A	OR List B	AND List C
Identity and Employment Authorization	Identity	Employment Authorization
Document Title:	Document Title:	Document Title:
Passport		
Issuing Authority:	Issuing Authority:	Issuing Authority:
Micronesia		
Document Number:	Document Number:	Document Number:
G123456		
Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):	Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyy	y): Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):
09/09/2020		
Document Title:		
Form I-94		
Issuing Authority:		
DHS		
Document Number:		
0000000000000		
Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):		3-D Barcode
Document Title:		Do Not Write in This Space
Issuing Authority:		
Document Number:		
Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):	_	





Section 2. Employer or Authorized Representative Review and Verification

(Employers or their authorized representative must complete and sign Section 2 within 3 business days of the employee's first day of employment. You must physically examine one document from List A OR examine a combination of one document from List B and one document from List C as listed on the "Lists of Acceptable Documents" on the next page of this form. For each document you review, record the following information: document title, issuing authority, document number, and expiration date, if any.)

Employee Last Name, First Name and Middle Initial from Section 1: Doe, Jane O						
List A Identity and Employment Authorization	OR	List B Identity	ΑN	ND Emplo	List C oyment Authorization	
Document Title:		ment Title: ver's License		Document Title: Birth Cert		
Issuing Authority:	Issuin	ng Authority: ifornia		Issuing Authority	y:	
Document Number:		ment Number: 34567		Document Numl 123-45-678		
Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):		ation Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy): 01/2020		Expiration Date	(if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):	
Document Title:						
Issuing Authority:						
Document Number:						
Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):	╝				3-D Barcode	
Document Title:					Do Not Write in This Space	
Issuing Authority:						
Document Number:						
Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):						





Certification

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that (1) I have examined the document(s) presented by the above-named employee, (2) the above-listed document(s) appear to be genuine and to relate to the employee named, and (3) to the best of my knowledge the employee is authorized to work in the United States.

The employee's first day of employment (mm/dd/yyyy): 03/11/2013 (See instructions for exemptions.)

Signature of Employer or Authorized Representative		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		Title of Employer or Authorized Representative			
Sarah Smith		03/1	03/13/2013		HR Administrator		
Last Name (Family Name) First Name (Given Name		n Name)	Employer's Business or Organization Name			me
mith Sarah			Pizza Shop				
Employer's Business or Organization Address (Street Number and Name,) City or Town			State	Zip Code
1234 West Lane			Phoenix			AZ 🔽	90210





Form I-9 – Section 3

Section 3. Reverification and Renires (1)	o be compietea ana signe	ea by employer or autho	rizea representative.)
A. New Name (if applicable) Last Name (Family Name) Fir	st Name (Given Name)	Middle Initial B. Date	of Rehire (if applicable) (mm/dd/yyyy):
C. If employee's previous grant of employment authorization presented that establishes current employment authorizat			om List A or List C the employee
Document Title:	Document Number:		Expiration Date (if any)(mm/dd/yyyy):
l attest, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the employee presented document(s), the documen		-	*
Signature of Employer or Authorized Representative:	Date (mm/dd/yyyy):	Print Name of Employe	r or Authorized Representative:

Used for

- Reverification of employment authorization and rehiring employees
- An employer may utilize the original Form I-9 if it is the current version
- If the original Form I-9 is not the current version, the employer should complete Section 3 of the current form and attach to the original I-9 or complete a new I-9 for re-hires





Section 3 - Reverification

Do NOT Reverify:

- U.S. Passport or Passport Card
- Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551)
- List B Documents (found on page 9)

DO Reverify:

• Employment authorization documents that have an expiration date



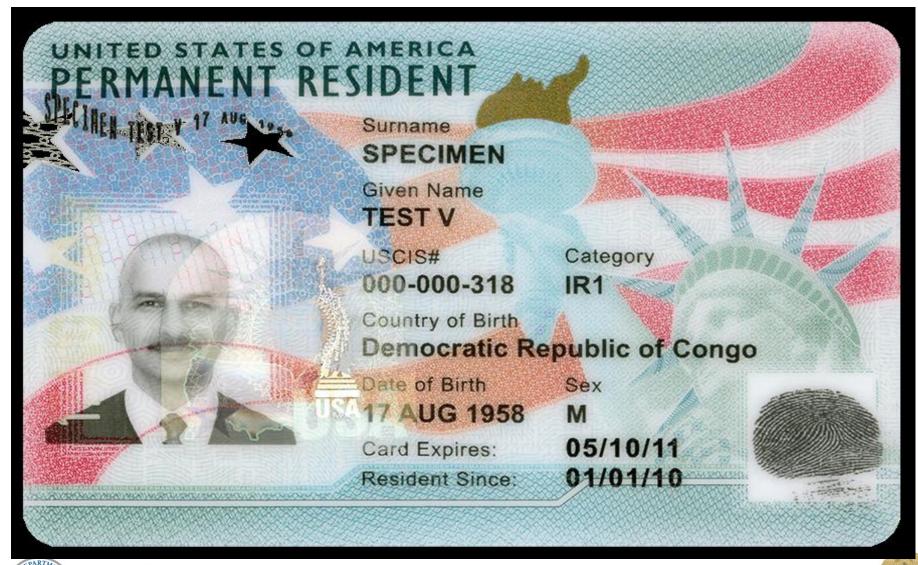


Working in the US

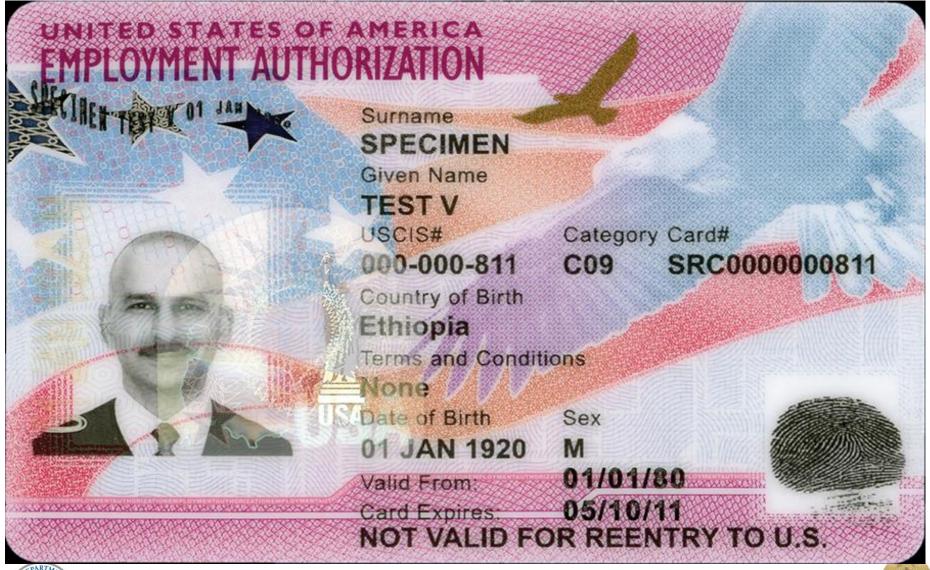
Many people want to come to the United States to work. To work in the United States, you must have one of the following:

- •A Permanent Resident Card (also known as a Green Card),
- •An Employment Authorization Document (work permit), or
- •An employment-related visa which allows you to work for a particular employer.

Each of the documents listed above has different application requirements. To apply for one of the documents above, the employee must meet different requirements. If the application is approved, how long the employee can work in the United States will depend on whether they receive a Green Card, work permit, or visa. It is important that the employee adhere to all the conditions of the particular work authorization. If the employee violates any of the conditions, they can be removed from or denied reentry into the United States.











Only a few nonimmigrant classifications allow you to obtain permission work in this country without an employer having first filed a petition on your behalf.

Such classifications include the nonimmigrant E-1, E-2, E-3 and TN classifications, as well as,

in certain instances, the F-1 and M-1 student and J-1 exchange visitor classifications.





Temporary (Nonimmigrant) Worker

A temporary worker is an individual seeking to enter the United States temporarily for a specific purpose. Nonimmigrants enter the United States for a temporary period of time, and once in the United States, are restricted to the activity or reason for which their nonimmigrant visa was issued.

Permanent (Immigrant) Worker

A permanent worker is an individual who is authorized to live and work permanently in the United States.





Students and Exchange Visitors

Students and exchange visitors may, under certain circumstances, be allowed to work in the United States. They must obtain permission from an authorized official at their school. The authorized official is known as a Designed School Official (DSO) for students and the Responsible Officer (RO) for exchange visitors.

Temporary Visitors For Business

To visit the United States for business purposes you will need to obtain a visa as a temporary visitor for business (B-1 visa), unless you qualify for admission without a visa under the Visa Waiver Program. For more information on the topics above, select the category related to your situation to the left.





Information for Employers & Employees

Employers must verify that an individual whom they plan to employ or continue to employ in the United States is authorized to accept employment in the United States.

Individuals, such as those who have been admitted as permanent residents, granted asylum or refugee status, or admitted in work-related nonimmigrant classifications, may have employment authorization as a direct result of their immigration status.

Other aliens may need to apply individually for employment authorization.





ADIT Stamps



*	Upon endorsement, serves as temporary 1-551 evidencing permanent residency.	X
S D	Issue Date	_ C _ R
H	EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZED Valid Until	P
ス	C000HQ	A





Social Security/Medicare and Self-Employment Tax Liability of Foreign Students, Scholars, Teachers, Researchers, and Trainees





In general, aliens performing services in the United States as employees are liable for U.S. Social Security and Medicare taxes. However, certain classes of alien employees are exempt from U.S. Social Security and Medicare taxes.

Resident aliens, in general, have the same liability for Social Security/Medicare Taxes that U.S. Citizens have.

Nonresident aliens, in general, are also liable for Social Security/Medicare Taxes on wages paid to them for services performed by them in the United States, with certain exceptions based on their nonimmigrant status.

The following classes of nonimmigrants and nonresident aliens are exempt from U.S. Social Security and Medicare taxes:





- •A-visas. Employees of foreign governments are exempt on salaries paid to them in their official capacities as foreign government employees.
 - The exemption does not apply to spouses and children of A nonimmigrants who are employed in the United States by anyone other than a foreign government.
 - •D-visas. Crew members of a ship or aircraft may be exempt if the vessel is a foreign vessel and the employer is a foreign employer, or if the services are performed outside of the United States.
 - Crew members of an American vessel or aircraft who perform services within the United States ARE subject to Social Security and Medicare taxes.
 - Crew members of an American vessel or aircraft who perform services outside the United States ARE subject to Social Security and Medicare taxes if:
 - the employee signed on the vessel or aircraft in the United States; or
 - the employee signed on the vessel or vessel outside the United States but the vessel or aircraft touches a U.S. port while he is employed thereon.





•F-visas, J-visas, M-visas, Q-visas. Nonresident Alien students, scholars, professors, teachers, trainees, researchers, physicians, au pairs, summer camp workers, and other aliens temporarily present in the United States in F-1,J-1,M-1, or Q-1/Q-2 nonimmigrant status are exempt on wages paid to them for services performed within the United States as long as such services are allowed by USCIS for these nonimmigrant statuses, and such services are performed to carry out the purposes for which such visas were issued to them.

- Exempt Employment includes:
- On-campus student employment up to 20 hours a week (40 hrs during summer vacations).
 - Off-campus student employment allowed by USCIS.
 - Practical Training student employment on or off campus.
 - Employment as professor, teacher or researcher.
 - Employment as a physician, au pair, or summer camp worker





Limitations on exemption:

- The exemption does not apply to spouses and children in F-2, J-2, M-2, or Q-3 nonimmigrant status.
 - The exemption does not apply to employment not allowed by USCIS or to employment not closely connected to the purpose for which the visa was issued.
- The exemption does not apply to F-1,J-1,M-1, or Q-1/Q-2 nonimmigrants who change to an immigration status which is not exempt or to a special protected status.
- The exemption does not apply to F-1,J-1,M-1, or Q-1/Q-2 nonimmigrants who become resident aliens.
- •G-visas. Employees of international organizations are exempt on wages paid to them for services performed within the United States by employees of such organizations.
 - The exemption does not apply to spouses and children of G nonimmigrants who are employed in the United States by anyone other than an international organization.
 - •H-visas. Certain nonimmigrants in H-2 and H-2A status are exempt as follows:
 - An H-2 nonimmigrant who is a resident of the Philippines and who performs services in Guam.
 - An <u>H-2A</u> nonimmigrant admitted into United States temporarily to do agricultural labor.



Federal Income Tax Reporting and Withholding on Wages Paid to Aliens





Any employer who hires aliens should comply with the following general procedures with respect to the reporting and withholding of federal income taxes:

1.Identify all aliens (non-U.S. Citizens) on the company's payroll.

2. Divide the aliens into two groups: "RESIDENT ALIENS" and "NONRESIDENT ALIENS" as defined by Internal Revenue Code section 7701(b) or by a tax treaty. (Refer to Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens)

3. For withholding tax purposes, treat RESIDENT ALIENS the same as U.S. Citizens.





- 1.For withholding tax purposes, treat NONRESIDENT ALIENS according to the following special withholding rules that apply to nonresidents as described in IRS Publication 15 (Circular E) and Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities:
 - 1. A NONRESIDENT ALIEN cannot write "EXEMPT" on line 7 of Form W-4.
 - 2. A NONRESIDENT ALIEN may claim only "SINGLE" filing status on line 3 of Form W-4, even if he is married.
 - 3. With certain exceptions, a NONRESIDENT ALIEN cannot claim more than one personal exemption on Form W-4. Refer to <u>Aliens How Many Exemptions Can Be Claimed?</u>
 - 4. For wages paid on or after January 1, 2006, you are required to apply a special procedure in calculating the amount of federal income tax withholding on the wages of nonresident alien employees. (Refer to Chapter 9 of IRS Publication 15 Circular E.)
 - 5. Some NONRESIDENT ALIENS are eligible for exemptions from federal income tax withholding on wages because of tax treaties. These individuals should file Form 8233 with the payroll office to claim such tax treaty exemptions.

- 1. NONRESIDENT ALIENS who refuse to file a proper Form W-4 as required by IRS regulations shall have federal income taxes withheld at the rates pertaining to single status, zero exemptions (Cf. Treasury Regulations section 31.3402(f)(2)-1(e)).
 - 2. Payroll offices must report wages paid to a NONRESIDENT ALIEN which are exempt under a tax treaty on Form 1042 and Form 1042-S. Any additional wages paid to a NONRESIDENT ALIEN over and above the exempt amount are reported on Form W-2 in the normal manner. Even in situations in which all of a nonresident alien's wages are exempt from federal income tax under an income tax treaty, and in which all his federal wages would be reported on Form 1042-S, the filing of a Form W-2 for such alien is usually also required in order to report state and local wage amounts and state and local income taxes withheld on such alien's wages.

Exceptions to Mandatory Withholding of Federal Income Tax on Nonresident Aliens:

- 1.IRC section 861(a)(3) / IRC section 864(b)(1) Wages or Nonemployee Compensation is exempt from withholding of federal income tax if all 3 of the following conditions met:
 - 1. The nonresident alien performing services is present in the U.S. for a total not exceeding 90 days in a taxable year;
 - 2. The compensation for such services does not exceed \$3,000; and
 - 3. The nonresident alien performs the services as an employee of, or under contract with, a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, or a foreign partnership not engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. or the foreign office of a U.S. citizen or resident alien individual, a U.S. corporation, or a U.S. partnership (including from within a U.S. possession).
- 2.IRC section 872(b)(3) Wages or Nonemployee Compensation exempt from withholding of federal income tax if both of the following conditions are met:
 - 1. The nonresident alien is present in the U.S. in F, J, M, or Q nonimmigrant status; and
 - 2. The compensation for services is paid by a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, or a foreign partnership or the foreign office of a U.S. citizen or resident alien individual, a U.S. corporation, or a U.S. partnership (including from within a U.S. possession).



www.uscis.gov/I-9Central





Questions / Comments

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