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Richard D. Alaniz • Aug. 17, 2017



Issues surrounding immigration have been a focal point for employers since the 1986 passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). The effects of that law and its requirements have made the hiring process a source of major concern for many employers. It also created a risk of legal liability that did not previously exist. Those concerns and risks are even greater today given the highly publicized focus on illegal immigration from the Trump administration.

Executive Action

One of President Trump's first executive orders echoing his campaign commentary,

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I-9s are the means by which employers verify the identity and employment authorization for persons seeking employment. They are mandatory for all employees hired. It is the I-9, or more correctly, the failure to properly complete the form, that is the source of costly penalties so frequently assessed against well-intentioned employers.

Compliance Reviews

The typical ICE audit begins with a Notice of Inspection. It is essentially a three-day notice of the compliance review. An audit is not a "raid". It is a document and process compliance review. Physical raids, while uncommon under the Obama administration, are also likely to return as part of enhanced immigration enforcement. Historically such raids have been limited to industries that are likely to employ immigrants such as meatpacking, construction, agriculture and hospitality (hotels and restaurants).

These industries have already been significantly impacted in their ability to find employees by the increased focus on enforcement. The number of incoming immigrants from Mexico and Central America has been reduced to levels not seen in the last twenty years. Likewise, immigrants who in the past might have moved to other potentially higher paying jobs, such as in home or building construction, are reluctant to have their work authorization documentation subjected to further scrutiny. The net result is a reduced labor pool for many jobs. But this article is intended to address I-9 issues, not the lack of qualified job applicants. We leave that for another day.

Mistakes and Corrective Action

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the amount of the fines that can be assessed for substantive or technical I-9 violations by almost 100%. The new range is now \$216 up to \$2,156 for each I-9 violation. Failure to correct I-9 mistakes prior to an audit can therefore result in thousands of dollars in penalties. Common errors made in completing the I-9s include a missing document title or number, a missing signature, and missing expiration dates, if applicable, to documents presented as valid work authorization. Another costly common mistake is the failure to re-verify the employment authorization documents presented by a new hire that have expiration dates. Keeping some type of reminder on known expiration dates is critical.

A final I-9 employer error that should be mentioned involves their retention. They must be retained for a minimum of three (3) years or one (1) year following an employee's termination, whichever is longer. The problem arises with their retention beyond the legally required period. If the file contains some I-9's that could have legally been discarded, then they are also fair game for fines for mistakes or missing information during an ICE audit. Therefore, periodic culling of such outdated I-9's should be a part of your I-9 protocols.

Unfair Documentary Practices

When an employee presents documents for review by an employer it is important to remember that it is the employee's choice in deciding what documents to present. An employer cannot ask to see a "green card" if the employee has provided a driver's license and social security card. In addition, if an employee provides a "green card" this alone is sufficient to prove their identity and work authorization, and an employer cannot ask for additional documentation. Seeking more information could result in an investigation from the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices (OSC), which may impose fines. If an employer decides

to conduct a self-audit, they should also review their documentation practices to

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Richard D. Alaniz is a senior partner at Alaniz Schraeder Linker Farris Mayes, L.L.P., a national labor and employment firm based in Houston. He has been at the forefront of labor and employment law for over thirty years, including stints with the U.S. Department of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board. Rick is a prolific writer on labor and employment law and conducts frequent seminars to client companies and trade associations across the country. Questions about this article, or requests to subscribe to receive Rick's monthly articles, can be addressed to Rick at (281) 833-2200 or ralaniz@alaniz-schraeder.com.

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