



EDUCATION SERIES

MAGGIO KATTAR *The immigration solution you need. The immigration support you deserve.*

# ICE Immigration Compliance Audits: The game is the same ...but the rules have changed

A black and white photograph of the U.S. Capitol building, showing the iconic dome and the portico with columns. The image is used as a background for the bottom half of the slide.

Investigation Trends and Tips for Preparation



# Topics

ICE Audit Trends - What is new?

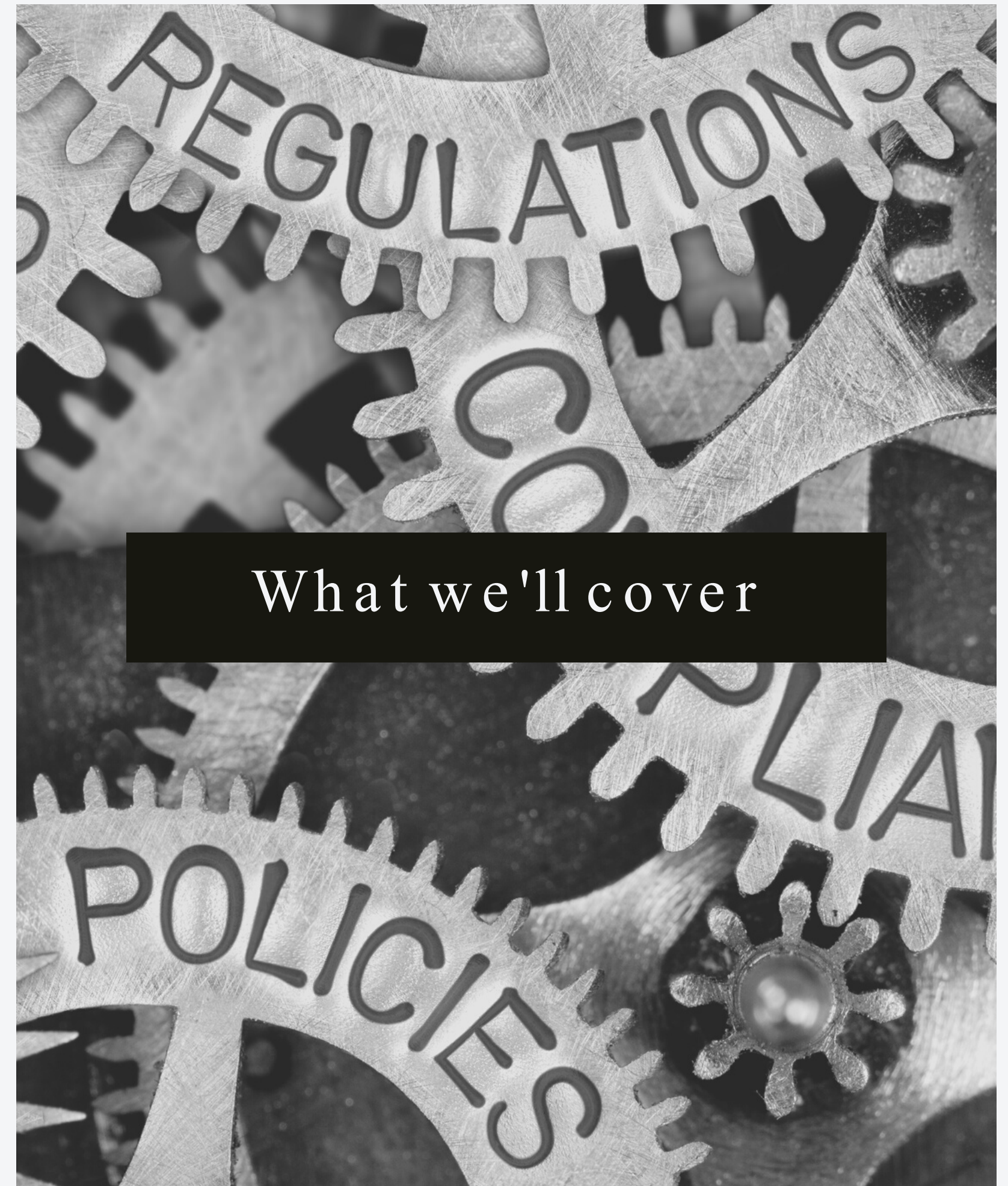
Social Security No Match Letters

What happens during an ICE Audit?

Preparing for an Audit

Creating policy and procedure

Conducting an internal audit







Think About This

## TOTAL ICE I-9 AUDITS:

2017= 1,360

2018= 5,981

2019= 3,382

*AS OF JULY*



Who we are  
and what we do

# M a g g i o K a t t a r

Leading Immigration Law Firm since 1981

4 Offices

(Washington DC, San Diego, Los Angeles, Dayton, OH)

60+ Employees

20 Attorneys

Attorneys Included in:

Super Lawyers : 4

Best Lawyers: 5

Washingtonian Top Lawyers: 4

Who's Who Legal: 6

Chambers: 3



# Kimberley Best Robidoux

Shareholder Attorney, Maggio Kattar

Kimberley Best Robidoux

Best Lawyers  
Lawyer of the Year  
2020

Immigration Law  
San Diego, California





# What's New?



## *Total Audits*

2017 = 1,360

2018 = 5,981

2019 = 3,382 as of July

## *No Match Letters*

Recommenced in Spring 2019

Goal of sending 225,000 letters every 2 weeks

## *Target Employers*

Numbers matter: ICE targeting small employers, or subsets of large employers. No longer focusing only on just the usual high risk employers

## *Interpretation of the Rules*

A dramatic increase in ICE auditors has made it more difficult for ICE to retain consistency in how each auditor applies the rules.



# What Happens During an ICE Audit?

Note: CA and  
OR require that  
employees be  
notified of the  
investigation

## *Notice of Inspection*

Notice, often delivered in person. By law, this notice must allow at least 3 days to provide Form I-9 and documents. Be sure your reception and other first-line receivers know how to respond

## *Preparation of Documents*

Employer will collect requested documents. Sometimes the ICE/HSI auditor will want original Form I-9s - other times copies - sometimes on a thumb drive. ICE will also ask for documentation related to training, policies and procedures, and Online I-9 system information

## *Review of Documents and Results*

The ICE Auditor will send results of their review to include a notice of technical or procedural failures, a notice suspect documents and/or a notice of discrepancies - note - this could take months. The ICE auditor may also decide to interview employees.

## *Penalty assessment*

ICE will submit a Warning Notice or a Notice of Intent to Fine which could be appealed /negotiated



# Penalties



## *Substantive and uncorrected technical violations*

Minimum = \$230 per violation

Maximum = \$2,292 per violation

\*These amounts increase every April based on COLA

## *For 1st audit*

Minimum = \$230 per violation

Maximum = \$1,948 per violation

## *Other Calculation Factors*

ICE may adjust fines up, or down, up to 25% based on:

Employee Population Size

Good Faith Efforts

Seriousness

Prevalence of Unauthorized Aliens

History



# Social Security "no-match" letters

Recommenced in the Spring of 2019, the "no-match" letter is issued when there is a discrepancy between the information on an employee's W-2 and the information on file with the Social Security Administration

Don't jump to  
conclusions,  
anyone can get a  
"no-match" letter



# Reasons for a "no-match"

A "no-match" letter is not evidence that an employee is undocumented

## *Data Entry Error*

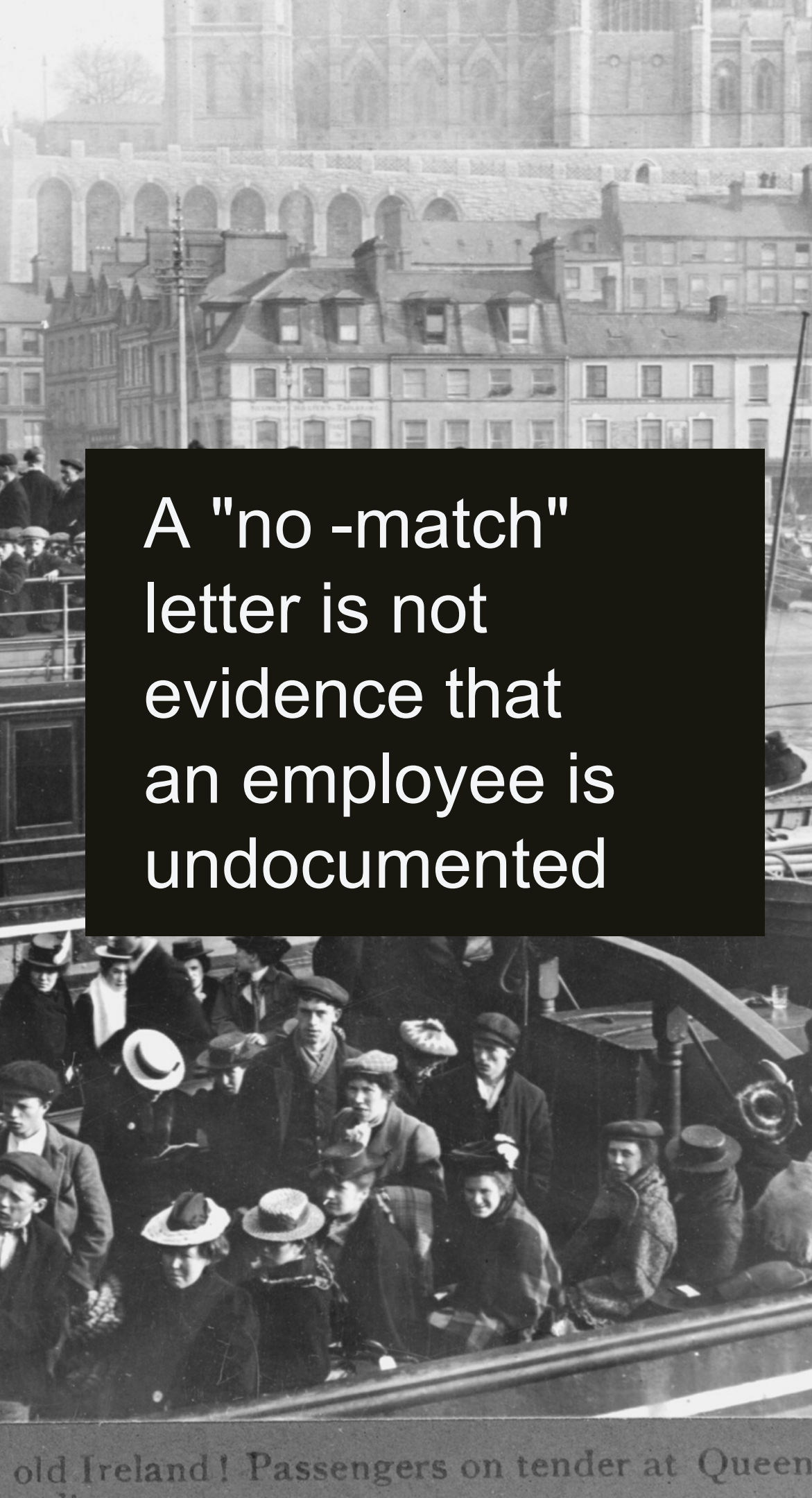
Can occur at multiple points:  
Payroll/HR  
Employee  
Social Security

## *Complex Names*

Failure to update a name change, hyphenated names and two last names can cause a "no-match"

## *Identity Theft*

Employee may be a victim of identity theft - or they have assumed someone else's identity.



old Ireland! Passengerson tender at Queen

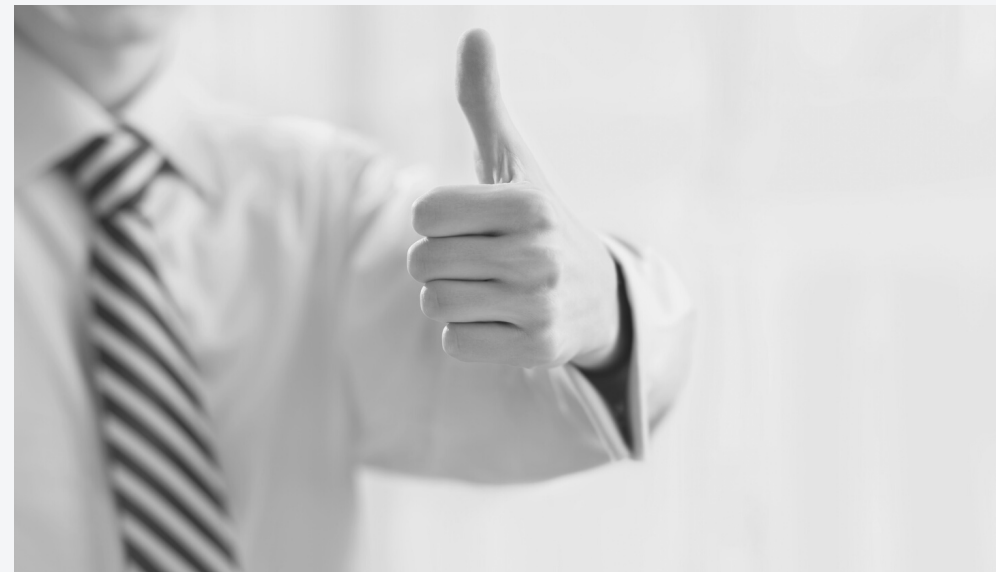


# HOW TO RESPOND TO A "NO -MATCH"



## *Check for clerical errors*

Check all information supplied or payroll against SSA information



## *Have Employee Confirm*

Notify employee of the receipt of the no -match letter in writing.



## *Have Employee Contact SSA*

Note that it may take 120 days (or more) for SSA to resolve

# HOW *NOT* TO RESPOND TO A "NO -MATCH"



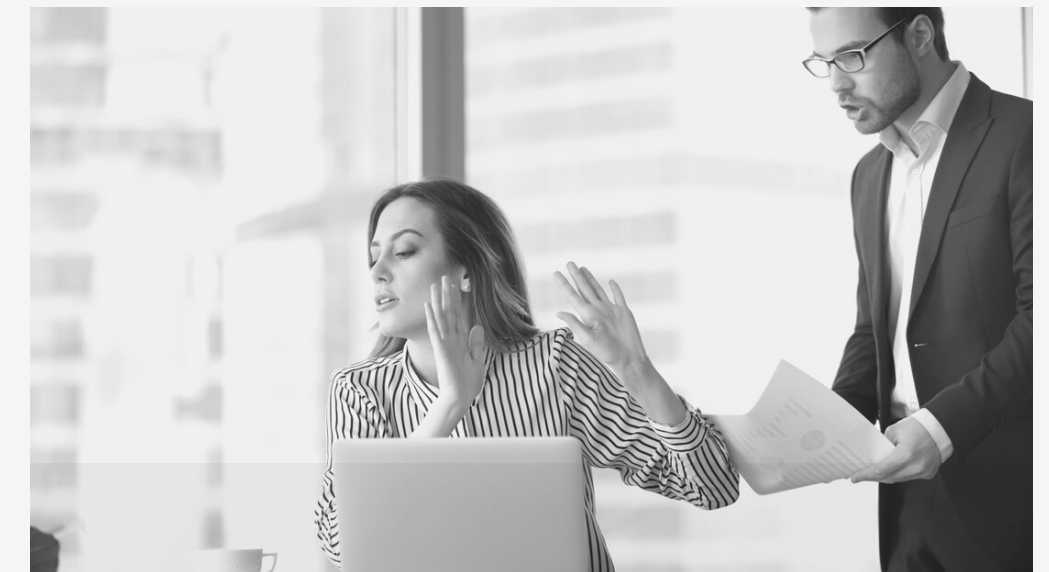
## *Don't Assume*

Do not require the employee to present documents to prove work authorization (unless you don't have an I-9)



## *Do Not Retaliate*

You may not terminate an employee simply because a "no-match" was received



## *Do Not Ignore It*

You need to take action to resolve a no-match. ICE will ask about no-match letters and actions taken



# When your employee provides a "new" social security number

## *Are they eligible to work?*

An employee who provides totally new information upon receipt of a "no-match" letter is not necessarily currently unauthorized for work.

## *New Identity, New I -9*

If the employee represents that the old documents didn't apply to them, you have to take a new I -9

## *Should you terminate?*

An employee who previously provided false documents, but can currently provide new acceptable documents for the Form I-9 is NOT an immigration issue. A decision to terminate an employee who can otherwise prove work authorization is an employment -law/business decision.

# Preparing for an Audit

Put the  
following  
in place to  
stay audit-  
ready



COMPANY  
POLICY



COMPANY  
PROCEDURE



FRIENDLY  
AUDITS



TRAINING



A policy is simply a statement what the company intentions/goals are, not how .

*For Example : [Employer] only employs individuals authorized to work in the United States without discrimination based upon citizenship, immigration status, national origin or any other protected category. [Employer] complies with the Form I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification completion and retention requirements and has developed the following processes to support the timely completion and accurate retention of the Form I-9 for all its employees hired after November 6, 1986. As [Employer] also participates in E-Verify, [Employer] has created additional processes to support compliance with the additional procedural requirements of this program .*

Procedures change frequently, policies do not

# CREATING A PROCEDURE

## *Who is Responsible*

Identify who is responsible, and at which level of the process:

Overall

Completion

Recordkeeping

## *Identify Tools*

What tools are used and how? For example: Online application/onboarding software; paper I-9s; online I-9s, E-Verify

## *Define Steps*

Who does what, when and with what tools?

Include the M -274 steps - but also identify who is responsible and how each step is accomplished

## *Measure*

Adherence to a procedure should be measured to ensure success. Therefore procedures should include methodology for measuring the success of the process



A grayscale background image showing a pair of hands with manicured nails, one hand resting on a stack of papers. The papers are slightly blurred, suggesting a focus on the hands and the text overlay.

Internal Audits

# "TRUST, BUT VERIFY"

*Ronald Reagan*

# "Friendly Audits" - The Form



## *Technical (Document) Errors*

Some missing values (not signatures or dates), values in the wrong field. Online systems are very helpful in reducing technical errors.

## *Substantive Errors*

Absent or late forms ; incorrect documentation accepted; failure to reverify timely. Online systems are of little assistance with substantive errors

## *E-Verify*

Are cases being created for all applicable employees? Are TNCs being resolved? Are you consistently handling final TNCs? Do you have required postings and notifications?



# "Friendly Audits" Discrimination



## *Over-Documentation*

Requiring, or accepting more documents than are required for the Form I -9

## *Suggesting Documentation*

Suggesting that an employee "bring your green card" or even any other specific document is a discriminatory practice. Give them the list and let them choose.

## *Appropriate Hiring Practices*

Are employees involved in hiring trained on what they can and can't say with regard to immigration status, and the company's practices during the hiring process?

# Deadlines

## Important Dates to Track and Audit

### *Day One - Section 1*

Employee completes Section 1 of the Form I -9. Employee can complete this any time after they accept their offer of employment.

### *Day Four - Section 2*

On the third business day after their start date, the employee must present original, unexpired (generally) documents to be reviewed in their presence by employer

### *Day Four - E-Verify*

If an employer participates in E -Verify, the case must also be created by EOB on day four

### *Prior to Work Authorization Expiration*

For employees who indicated they are an Alien Authorized to Work until an expiration date, their work authorization must be reverified



# Check the Form

What story do  
your forms tell  
an auditor?

## *Fields*

Are all required fields complete? - Are any changes initialed and dated?

## *Form Version (paper only)*

The Form I-9 changes from time to time: was the Form used, the Form that was in effect at the time it was completed (note current form was extended beyond Aug 31, 2019)

## *Signatures and Dates*

Missing Signatures and Dates could cause a timely taken form to be considered late

## *Check Section 2 to Section 1*

Do the documents presented for Section 2 conflict with Section 1 representations (i.e. have they indicated they are an alien authorized to work until a specific date but they provide a permanent resident card ?)

# Check the Process

What story will  
interviews tell  
an auditor?

## *Hiring Practices*

Maintain a listing of which people involved in hiring (interviews) have taken I-9 prohibited discrimination training. Is anyone missing?

## *Onboarding Practices*

Are employees physically present when their documents are reviewed? What are employees told regarding the documentation they are to present? Is the person who reviews the documents the same person who signs the certification? Are these company representatives trained?

## *Recurring Errors*

Trends, such as missing forms, late forms and frequent errors will give you clues to process deficiencies

## *Recordkeeping*

Do you retain copies of documents? All or which one? How are records maintained? How are reverifications tracked?



# Keep Your Records Straight

I-9 Recordkeeping  
is not "set it and -  
forget it"



## *Name Changes*

Keep your forms up to date with name changes so that it is easy to match the form with payroll records



## *Reverifications*

Be sure you are tracking expiration dates and ensuring timely reverification



## *Terminated I -9 Purge*

For terminated employees, you should only keep the Form I-9 for the longer of 1 year from the termination date or 3 years from date of hire

# Correcting a Technical Error



## *Removing erroneous information*

Draw a single line through the wrong value, enter the correct value nearby and initial and date the change.

## *Adding Missing Information*

You may not do this with signatures or dates, but you can add missing expiration dates in Section 2 or the employee may add missing address information, or select a value in the Preparer Translator section. All additions must be initialed and dated.

## *Only the Employee May Correct Section 1*

Only the employee may make corrections to Section 1. The employer may not make these changes on their behalf.



# WHEN CORRECTING FORMS

*\*Note corrections may only be made to records of active employees*

## *Do Not Erase History*

The forms, and any corrections, should tell the story of what happened and the employer's attempt to comply - don't try to erase a mistake

## *Don't make it worse*

If you are not entirely sure how to correct an issue - escalate it to counsel. You can make an even bigger mistake by "correcting" an error improperly

## *Initial and Date Everything*

Any changes must tell the story of what happened with the form, including who and when. Any changes must be initialed and dated.

## *A new form is a last resort*

While it may feel easier to start from scratch, a new form requires that the employee also participate in the correction, and corrections only to forms completed by foreign nationals may raise discrimination concerns

# Correcting a Substantive Error



## *Do Not Backdate*

Do not try to "fudge" missing dates by backdating. Any missing signature dates need to be corrected by entering the current date.

## *Do not sign Section 2 if you did not review the documents*

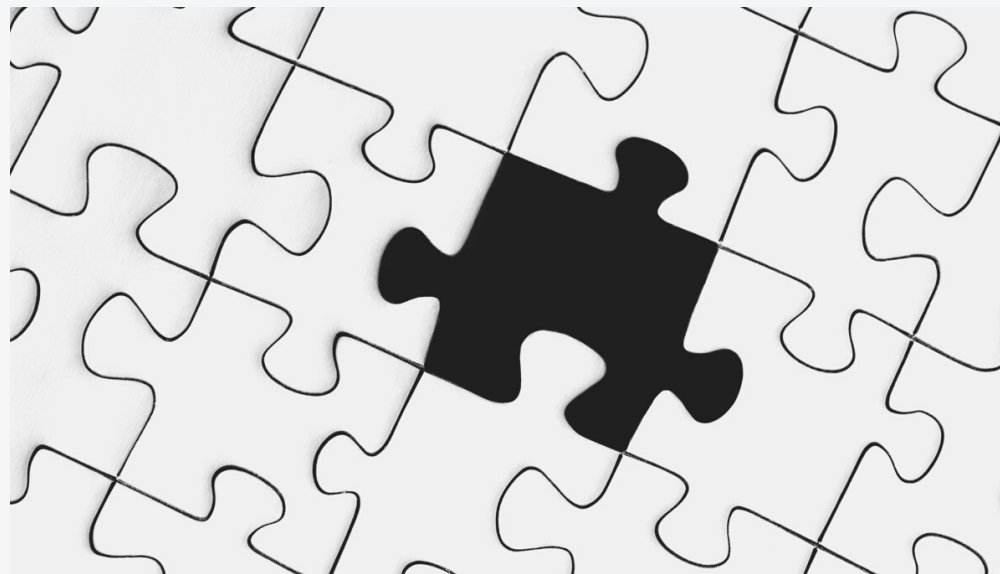
The current version of the form I -9 requires that the person who reviewed the original document be the same person who completes the certification in Section 2. If that person is no longer available, the employee will need to newly present acceptable documentation for review.

## *Be Prepared to Explain*

Some corrections will require a memo to explain further.



# AUDITING ONLINE FORM I -9



## *Missing I -9s*

Compare I-9s to payroll records to ensure no missing records.



## *Late Forms and Reverifications*

Review prevalence of late forms and reverifications to identify process improvements



## *Accepted Documents*

The documents accepted may not be the title selected from the drop down box. An online system can't see if a SSC is restricted or if a passport is U.S. or not.



# TRAINING

- Always keep records of training - what, when and who



## *Hiring Managers*

It is important to train everyone involved in hiring employees; regardless of whether or not they participate in completing the form



## *Form Completion*

Additional training is required for employer representatives completing Section 2 and/or 3 on behalf of employer

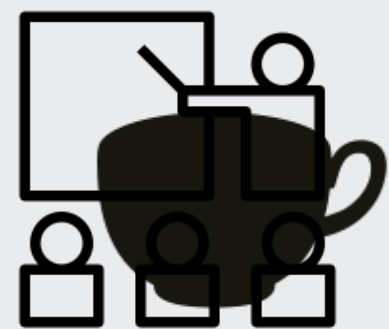


## *Recordkeeping*

Staff involved in recordkeeping - whether online, or in paper, need to be aware of recordkeeping requirements

# Training Resources

There are  
a number  
of ways to  
provide  
training



IN PERSON



USCIS ONLINE  
RESOURCES



M-274  
HANDBOOK FOR  
EMPLOYERS



PRIOR  
EMPLOYER\*

\*If your employee says they received training at a prior employer, you may not assume that this training was complete or correct. This knowledge should be confirmed.



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We'd love  
to hear  
from you!

