

Part Eight

Acceptable Documents for Verifying Employment Authorization and Identity

The following documents have been designated as acceptable for Form I-9 to establish an employee's employment authorization and identity. The comprehensive Lists of Acceptable Documents can be found on the next pages of this Handbook and on the last page of Form I-9. Samples of many of the acceptable documents appear on the following pages.

To establish both identity and employment authorization, a person must present to his or her employer a document or combination of documents, if applicable, from List A, which shows both identity and employment authorization; or one document from List B, which shows only identity, and one document from List C, which shows only employment authorization.

If a person is unable to present the required document(s) within three business days of the date work for pay begins, he or she must present an acceptable receipt within that time. The person then must present the actual document when the receipt period ends. The person must

have indicated on or before the time employment began, by having checked an appropriate box in Section 1, that he or she is already authorized to be employed in the United States. Receipts showing that a person has applied for an initial grant of employment authorization, or for renewal of employment authorization, are not acceptable. Receipts are also not acceptable if employment is for fewer than three business days.

The following pages show the most recent versions and representative images of some of the various acceptable documents on the list. These images can assist you in your review of the document presented to you. These pages are not, however, comprehensive. In some cases, many variations of a particular document exist and new versions may be published subsequent to the publication date of this Handbook. Keep in mind that USCIS does not expect you to be a document expert. You are expected to accept documents that reasonably appear to be genuine and to relate to the person presenting them. For a list of acceptable receipts for Form I-9, see Table 1 in Part Two.

LIST A: Documents That Establish Both Identity and Employment Authorization

All documents must be unexpired.

1. U.S. Passport or Passport Card
2. Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551)
3. Foreign passport that contains a temporary I-551 stamp or temporary I-551 printed notation on a machine-readable immigrant visa (MRIV)
4. Employment Authorization Document (Card) that contains a photograph (Form I-766)
5. In the case of a nonimmigrant alien authorized to work for a specific employer incident to status, a foreign passport with Form I-94 or Form I-94A bearing the same name as the passport and containing an endorsement of the alien's nonimmigrant status, as long as the period of endorsement has not yet expired and the proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified on the form
6. Passport from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) or the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) with Form I-94 or Form I-94A indicating nonimmigrant admission under the Compact of Free Association Between the United States and the FSM or RMI
7. In the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) only, a foreign passport along with special documents issued by the CNMI.

LIST B: Documents That Establish Identity

All documents must be unexpired.

For individuals 18 years of age or older:

1. Driver's license or ID card issued by a state or outlying possession of the United States, provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address
2. ID card issued by federal, state, or local government agencies or entities, provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address
3. School ID card with a photograph
4. Voter's registration card

5. U.S. military card or draft record
6. Military dependent's ID card
7. U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card
8. Native American tribal document
9. Driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority

For persons under age 18 who are unable to present a document listed above:

10. School record or report card
11. Clinic, doctor, or hospital record
12. Day-care or nursery school record

LIST C: Documents That Establish Employment Authorization

All documents must be unexpired.

1. U.S. Social Security account number card other than one that specifies on the face that the issuance of the card does not authorize employment in the United States.
NOTE: A copy (such as a metal or plastic reproduction) is not acceptable.
2. Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the U.S. Department of State (Form FS-545)
3. Certification of Report of Birth issued by the U.S. Department of State (Form DS-1350)
4. Original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state, county, municipal authority, or outlying possession of the United States bearing an official seal
5. Native American tribal document
6. U.S. Citizen Identification Card (Form I-197)
7. Identification Card for Use of Resident Citizen in the United States (Form I-179)
8. Employment authorization document issued by DHS



The temporary Form I-551 MRIV is evidence of permanent resident status for one year from the date of admission.

Temporary I-551 printed notation on a machine-readable immigrant visa (MRIV)

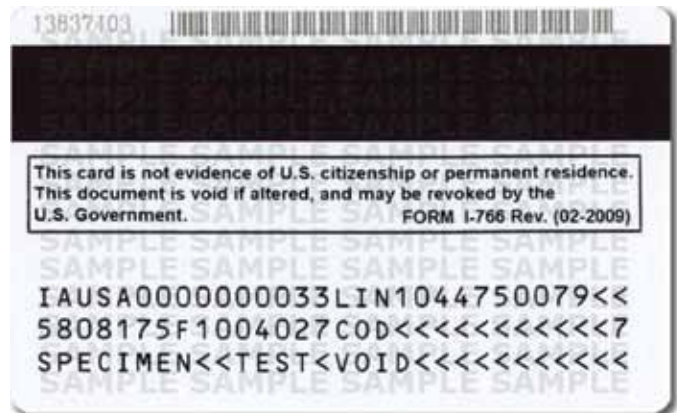
Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766)

USCIS issues the Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766) to individuals granted temporary employment authorization in the United States. The card contains the bearer's photograph, fingerprint, card number, Alien number, birth date, and signature, along with a holographic film and the DHS seal. The expiration date

is located at the bottom of the card. These cards may also contain the legend "Valid for reentry to U.S." Note that in 2010, USCIS began issuing a new version of the Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766) with a machine-readable strip on the back of the card.



Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766) front and back



Newly redesigned back of EAD card



Previous back of EAD card

Form I-94 or Form I-94A Arrival/Departure Record

CBP and sometimes USCIS issue arrival-departure records to nonimmigrants. This document indicates the bearer's immigration status, the date that the status was granted, and when the status expires. The immigration status notation within the stamp on the card varies according to the status granted, e.g., L-1, F-1, J-1. The Form I-94 has a handwritten date and status, and the Form I-94A has a computer-generated date and status. Both may be pre-

sented with documents that Form I-9 specifies are valid only when Form I-94 or Form I-94A also is presented, such as the foreign passport, Form DS-2019, or Form I-20.

Form I-9 provides space for you to record the document number and expiration date for both the passport and Form I-94 or Form I-94A.

Departure Number OMB No. 1651-0111

626633123 12

I-94
Departure Record



14. Family Name SAMPLE	
15. First (Given) Name JANE	16. Birth Date (Day/Mo/Yr) 23 03 68
17. Country of Citizenship NEW ZEALAND	

CBP Form I-94 (10/04)
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See Other Side

Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Record

Departure Number

813106636 11

Department of Homeland Security
CBP I-94A (11/04)
Departure Record



Family Name SAMPLE	
First (Given) Name AHMET	Birth Date (Day Mo. Yr) 22 12 50
Country of Citizenship PAKISTAN	

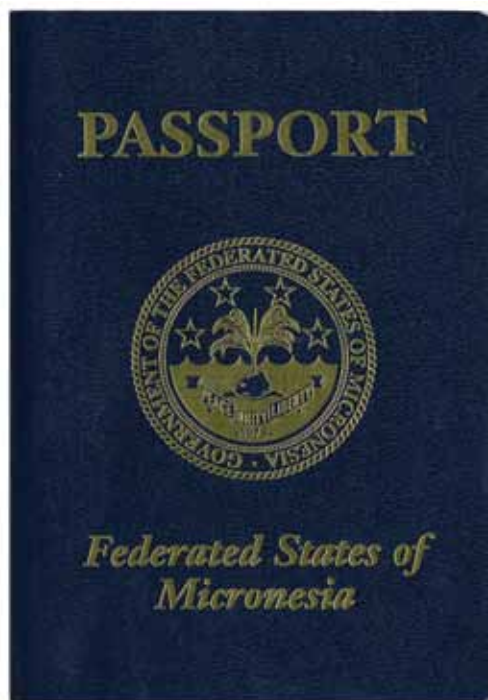
20041122 US-VISIT 20050207 MULTIPLE

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Form I-94A Arrival/Departure Record

Passports of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands



Passport from the Federated States of Micronesia

In 2003, Compacts of Free Association (CFA) between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) were amended to allow citizens of these countries to work in the United States without obtaining an Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766).

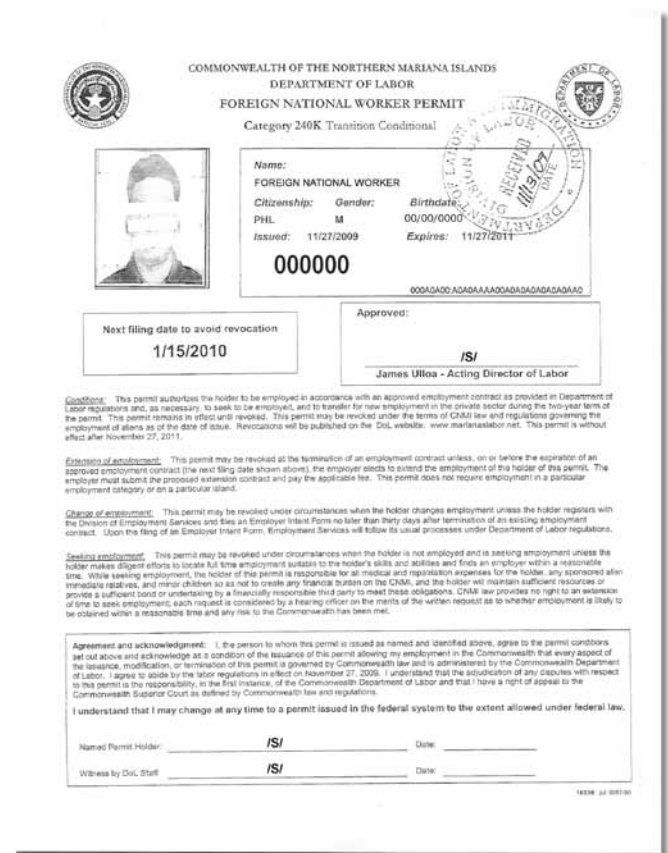
For Form I-9 purposes, citizens of these countries may present FSM or RMI passports accompanied by a Form I-94 or Form I-94A indicating nonimmigrant admission under the CFA, which are acceptable documents under List A. The exact notation on Form I-94 or Form I-94A may vary and is subject to change. As of early 2009, the notation on Form I-94 or Form I-94A typically states "CFA/FSM" for an FSM citizen and "CFA/MIS" for an RMI citizen.

Documents Acceptable in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) only



CNMI Alien Entry Permit with red band

An Alien Entry Permit with red band issued to an alien by the CNMI Office of the Attorney General, Division of Immigration, before November 28, 2009, is valid evidence of identity and employment authorization in the CNMI (when accompanied by an unexpired foreign passport) until the expiration date of the permit or November 27, 2011, whichever occurs first.



Temporary Work Authorization Letter

A Temporary Work Authorization Letter issued by the CNMI Department of Labor before November 28, 2009 containing the name and photograph of the individual, if the period of employment authorization has not yet expired and the proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified on the Temporary Work Authorization Letter is valid evidence of identity and employment authorization (when accompanied by an unexpired foreign passport) in the CNMI until the expiration date of the document or November 27, 2011, whichever occurs first.

For more information on CNMI documents and employment authorization, see Part 7.



Permanent Resident Card Issued by the CNMI

An unexpired Permanent Resident Card issued by the CNMI is evidence of identity and employment authorization (when accompanied by an unexpired foreign passport) in the CNMI until November 27, 2011.

List B—Documents That Establish Identity Only

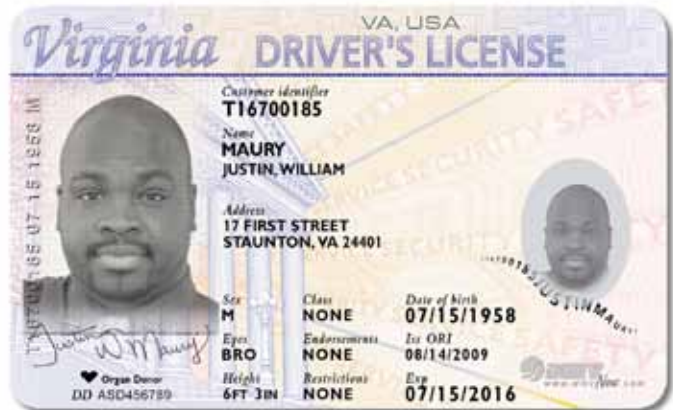
State-issued Driver's License

A driver's license can be issued by any state or territory of the United States (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) or by a Canadian government authority, and is acceptable if it contains a photograph or other identifying information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address.

Some states may place notations on their drivers' licenses that state the card does not confirm employment authorization. For Form I-9 purposes, these drivers' licenses, along with every other state's, establish the identity of an employee. When presenting any driver's license, the employee must also present a List C document that establishes employment authorization.

State-issued drivers' licenses vary from state to state.

The illustrations below do not necessarily reflect the actual size of the documents.

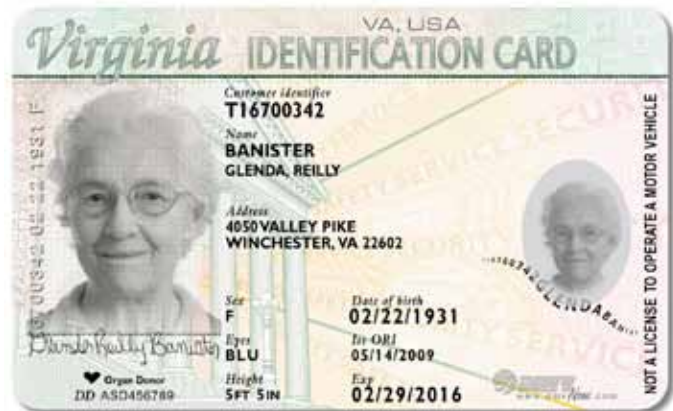


Driver's License from the Commonwealth of Virginia

State-issued ID Card

An ID card can be issued by any state (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) or by a local government, and is acceptable if it contains a photograph or other identifying information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address.

Some states may place notations on their ID cards that state the card does not confirm employment authorization. For Form I-9 purposes, these cards, along with every other state's, establish the identity of an employee. When presenting any state-issued ID card, the employee must also present a List C document that establishes employment authorization.



Identification card from the Commonwealth of Virginia

List C—Documents That Establish Employment Authorization Only

The following illustrations in this Handbook do not necessarily reflect the actual size of the documents.

U.S. Social Security Account Number Card

The U.S. Social Security account number card is issued by the Social Security Administration (older versions were issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), and can be presented as a List C document unless the card specifies that it does not authorize employment in the United States. Metal or plastic reproductions are not acceptable.



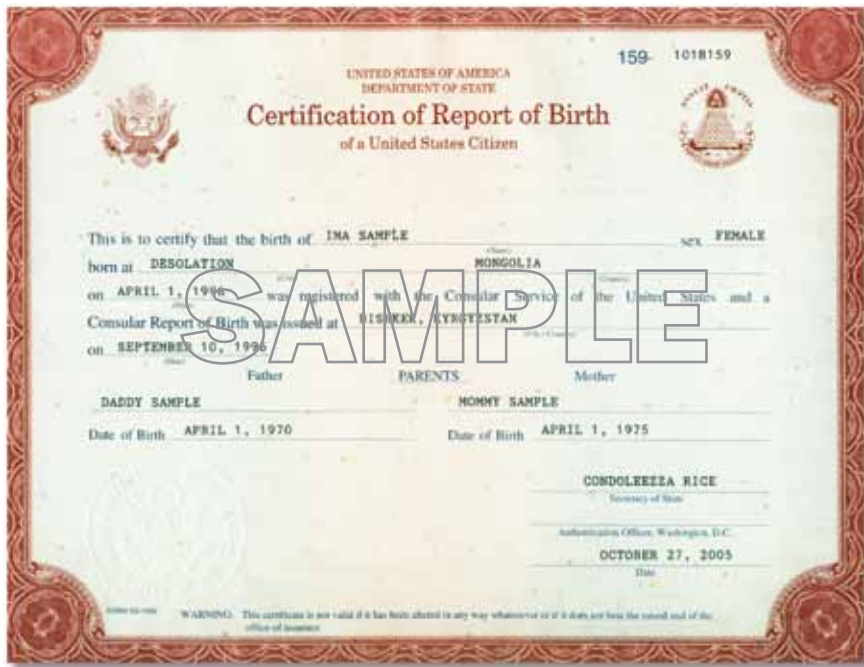
U.S. Social Security Card

Certifications of Birth Issued by the U.S. Department of State

These documents may vary in color and paper used. All will include a raised seal of the office that issued the document, and may contain a watermark and raised printing.



Certification of Birth Abroad Issued by the U.S. Department of State (FS-545)

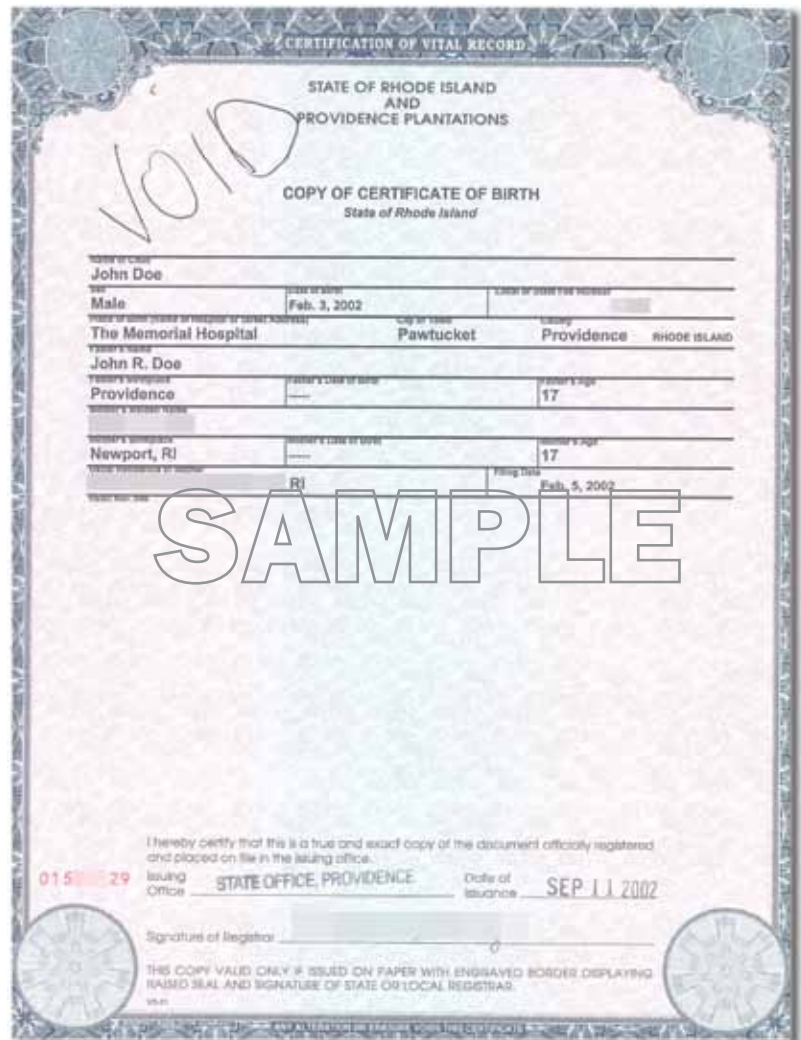


Certification of Report of Birth Issued by the U.S. Department of State (DS-1350)

Birth Certificate

Only an original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state, county, municipal authority, or outlying possession of the United States that bears an official seal is acceptable. Versions will vary by state and year of birth.

Beginning October 31, 2010, only Puerto Rico birth certificates issued on or after July 1, 2010 are valid. Please check www.uscis.gov for guidance on the validity of Puerto Rico birth certificates for Form I-9 purposes.

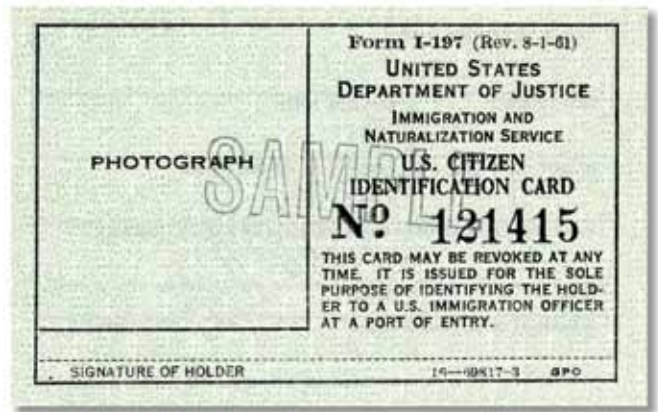


Birth Certificate

U.S. Citizen Identification Card (Form I-197)

Form I-197 was issued by the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to naturalized U.S. citizens. Although this card is no longer issued, it is valid indefinitely.

U.S. Citizen Identification Card
(Form I-197)



Identification Card for Use of Resident Citizen in the United States (Form I-179)

Form I-179 was issued by INS to U.S. citizens who are residents of the United States. Although this card is no longer issued, it is valid indefinitely.

Identification Card for Use of Resident
Citizen in the United States (Form I-179)

