



Remote Electronic Form I-9 Processing and Live Notaries Public

Support, Confirmation, Verification, and Authentication

By

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Method for remote electronic verification and authentication and screening of potential signatories for remote electronic notary transactions via remote PC encrypted platform to a broadband digitally wireless cellular/PDA device or portable PC device

And co-pendent utility application no. 20120036081

Method and System for a Real-Time Interactive Web/Media-Based Electronic New or Remote Hire Document Processing System Interfaced/Interlinked to an Employer Authorized Distal/Remote Notaries Public or 3rd Party Agent

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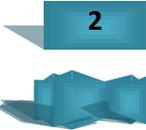
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The globalization of democracy and capitalism is currently underway. With the removal of economic borders and through global free trade agreements such as (GATT) Global Alliance Trade Tariffs, (NAFTA) North American Free Trade Agreement, (CAFTA) Central American Free Trade Agreement, (MEFTA) Middle East Free Trade Agreement, (FTAA) Free Trade Agreements of the Americas, (SACU) South African Customs Union in addition to these and many other Preferential Trade Arrangements (PTA)¹, it is clear that the opportunity for collaborative global economic unification is now well within reach.

With the U.S. literally controlling the lion share of the pie comprising over 1/3 (one third) of the global economy, it boggles the mind why U.S. employers are burdened and dogged with the hiring of illegal undocumented workers. One would think with this new economic gate way, the need for a person to go where opportunity is should be mitigated. Why? Because the opportunity should come to you where ever you are on the planet.

However due to the slow development of this ingenious plan, the net effect has resulted in high unemployment for the legal documented citizenry of this country. So pervasive was this phenomenon that in 1986 U.S. lawmakers put forth a plan designed to assist U.S. employers and mitigate illegal immigrants seeking employment opportunities. United States Customs and Immigration Services Handbook for Employers M-274 ² provide a brief and concise history lesson on how this plan evolved. Stated on page 1 it reads,

“In 1986, Congress reformed U S immigration laws These reforms, the result of a bipartisan effort, preserved the tradition of legal immigration while seeking to close the door to illegal entry The employer sanctions provisions, found in section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), were added by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) These pro-visions further changed with the passage of the Immigration Act of 1990 and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996.”

In hindsight it is now clear why this band-aid was necessary however now it seems lawmakers have placed another band-aid on top of the first band-aid to ensure U.S. citizens get U.S. jobs.

As technology has evolved so has innovation for its use. U.S. lawmakers have ordered from the technology menu, a new system which could allow employers to verify if an employee was eligible to work in this United States. The system needed to verify if an employee was a U.S. citizen or met the requirements to hold a job as a legal immigrant. The system needed to be simple, fast, accessible, and national. What U.S. lawmakers ordered is E-Verify.

¹World Trade Organization Preferential Trade Arrangements [www.http://ptadb.wto.org/ptaList.aspx](http://ptadb.wto.org/ptaList.aspx)

² United States Customs and Immigration Services Handbook for Employers M-274 pg. 1 Part One

“Why Employers Must Verify Employment Authorization and Identity of New Employees”

Since its theophany E-Verify has been the center of major immigration controversy, ranging from George Orwell's "1984"³, Aldous Huxley's dystopia Brave New World⁴, Nazi Germany, to the down right obliteration of Emma Lazarus quote from her poem "The New Colossus"⁵ engraved on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty where it is eternally inscribed, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

At the core of this controversy is the unspoken flaw of E-Verify. All queries made to the E-Verify system require a Form I-9. The Form I-9 is a simple one sided, one page document and it requires all new hire employees to submit their pertinent personal identification information. There are several purposes for the Form I-9. One purpose is to establish a legal basis for the prosecution of identity theft and fraud. Another purpose is expanded monitoring and control of employment allocation. There are many purposes one might consider regarding the Form I-9, however the systemic flaw of using E-Verify are the technical challenges of accurately completing the Form I-9 and determining if the person providing the identification information for the Form I-9 is in fact the true owner of the information.

This leaves the opportunity for identity theft and fraud. What is fascinating is the reality of the Form I-9 being a post hire requirement. The Form I-9 is not allowed to be used in determining the employment worthiness of an individual. So the notion of committing identity theft or fraud by a person who is hired and employed at the time the Form I-9 is to be completed begs the question of how did the individual seeking to commit such an act get hired in the first place? Yet employers continue to be plagued with identity issues in addition to other aspects of Form I-9 processing.

To augment employee identification verification and mitigate theft and fraud, Notaries Public may have a very robust opportunity in assisting employers to deter and mitigate these challenges. This white paper provides insights on the merits of integrating these approaches, and how capable Notaries Public implementing new technologies could prove to be an invaluable ally for employers; specifically employers who hire remotely.

³ George Orwell "1984" <http://www.george-orwell.org/1984>

⁴ Aldous Huxley "BRAVE NEW WORLD" <http://www.huxley.net/bnw/>

⁵ Emma Lazarus "The New Colossus" <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~cap/liberty/lazaruspoem.html>

“And So Get Them Up Out Of The Land”

The biblical story of the ancient Israelites plight in Egypt finds them in a situation where they have multiplied in the land however they posed a threat to the Egyptian government establishment. And so it reads in the book of Exodus chapter 1 versus 7 thru 10,

“And the children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them. Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land.”⁶

Sound familiar? For would be detractors who might misinterpret or find it offensive to defer to the Holy Bible to make a point, this is not a moratorium or indictment on any religion or any government entity. The purpose of citing these scriptures aligns the reality of today’s economic disparity with a time honored historical event which contextually supports the current climate of dealing with illegal immigration. Also this approach offers the opportunity to consider the need for E-Verify. As stated in the introduction of this white paper, the core goal of E-Verify is to ensure U.S. jobs go to U.S. citizens.

Numbers USA, according to their website, is a “non-profit, non-partisan, public policy organization that favors an environmentally sustainable and economically just America, opposes efforts by the federal government to use immigration policy to force mass U.S. population growth and to depress wages of vulnerable workers”⁷ among other functions they serve. However they cite four States mandate all employers use E-Verify, and a growing number of other States require marginal usage of E-Verify, and some States have pending legislation proposing the mandatory usage of E-Verify.

This activity has been embedded and shrouded in the sovereign right of States to implement policies to control illegal immigration. Some might argue that illegal immigration in and of itself is not a problem. They contend however the problem being an issue of economic survival when it comes to who get’s the jobs. Due to economic upheaval and a slow recovery from the recession, employers have tapped the lower wage earner pool which has magnified the presence of illegal immigrants.

As a result of this ground swell effect restoration of confidence in our economy and its ability to provide its’ citizenry an opportunity to earn a living has become job one on all levels of government.

⁶ King James Version of the Bible <http://www.blueletterbible.org/Bible.cfm?b=Exd&c=1&v=1&t=KJV#1>

⁷Numbers USA <https://www.numbersusa.com/content/about-us.html>

On June 14, 2011 the Chairman of the House Judiciary committee and Texas Republican Congressman Lamar Smith introduced H.R. 2164, the Legal Workforce Act, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), making mandatory and permanent requirements relating to use of an electronic employment eligibility verification system, and for other purposes.

Key highlights of the H.R. 2164 legislation include:⁸

- Homeland Security (DHS) to establish an employment eligibility verification system (EEVS), patterned after the E-Verify system
- Eliminates the current paper-based Form I-9 system
- Requires an employer to attest, during the verification period and under penalty of perjury, which the employer has verified that an individual is not an unauthorized alien by (1) obtaining and recording the individual's social security account number, and (2) examining specified documents that establish such individual's identity and employment authorization. Requires an individual to attest that he or she is a U.S. citizen or national, a lawful permanent resident, or an alien authorized to work in the United States
- Subjects an individual who knowingly uses the social security number or other identification of another person to fine and/or imprisonment.
- Requires re-verification of the following workers who have not been verified under E-verify: (1) federal, state, or local government employees; (2) certain employees who require a federal security clearance; and (3) certain employees assigned to work in the United States under a federal or state contract. Authorizes an employer to voluntarily re-verify employees. (Requires any such re-verification to be applied to all individuals so employed).
- Sets forth provisions regarding: (1) an employer utilizing a good faith defense, (2) preemption of state or local law, (3) employer penalties, and (4) worker remedies for EEVS errors.
- Provides for the establishment of programs to: (1) block the use of misused social security numbers, (2) suspend or limit the use of social security numbers of victims of identity fraud, and (3) block the use of the social security numbers of certain aliens who are under order of removal, voluntarily depart, or have an expired work authorization.

⁸ Gov Track <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/hr2885>

The provisions of the preemption section is applied to any State or local law, ordinance, policy, or rule, including any criminal or civil fine or penalty structure, insofar as they may now or hereafter relate to the hiring, continued employment, or status verification for employment eligibility purposes, of unauthorized aliens. A State, locality, municipality, or political subdivision may exercise its authority over business licensing and similar laws as a penalty for failure to use the verification system described in subsection (d) to verify employment eligibility when and as required under subsection (b)".

The following section of the "Legal Workforce Act"⁹ proposes significant increases in fines and or penalties, which are designed to adjust the current "oh by the way" attitude of employers towards Form I-9 technical non-compliance and criminal activity in hiring practices that ultimately lead to violations assessed by Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE). Based on the drafting of the proposed legislation it is clear that lawmakers are in support of ICE in endeavoring to create a culture of compliance.

For Technical violations Section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a) is amended as follows:

Currently fines are not less than \$250 and not more than \$2,000, proposed is inserting "not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$5,000";

Currently fines are not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$5,000, proposed is inserting "not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000";

Currently fines are not less than \$3,000 and not more than \$10,000, proposed is inserting "not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$25,000";

Currently fines are "\$100", proposed is inserting "\$1,000";

Currently fines are "\$1,000", proposed is inserting "\$25,000"

In addition,

"Failure by a person or entity to utilize the employment eligibility verification system as required by law, or providing information to the system that the person or entity knows or reasonably believes to be false, shall be treated as a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A)."

The aforementioned dollar amounts are proposed to amend several categories of non-compliance violation and are listed in a manner that gets to the point. Lawmakers are striking old fines and replacing them with new and higher fines.

Criminal include the applies to any person or entity which engages in a pattern or practice of violations of subsection (a) (1) or (2) shall be fined not more than \$15,000 for each unauthorized alien with respect to which such a violation occurs, imprisoned for not less than one year and not more than 7 years, or both, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Federal law relating to fine levels."

⁹Gov Track "Legal Workforce Act" <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/hr2885/text>

E-Verify: The Law of the Land

Accordingly GovTrack.us, provides a prognosis for the passage of this bill which seems likely due to the following factors.

- The sponsor of the H.R. 2164 is the Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, where the bill has been referred
- 17 co-sponsors are members of a committee to which the bill has been referred

In addition the bill has major support from employer associations across the country.

A New Title for Employees

Simply speaking as e-Commerce continues to grow e-Business is beginning to get its wind and keep pace. U.S. companies are beginning to emerge from the dearth of economic opportunity and through the integration of new technology, leveraging of cloud based solution, salary and retirement plan restructuring, revised workflows, and most importantly the redefining of on-boarding of new talent, many business have now begun to show signs of life.

In August 2011 the McKinsey Quarterly¹⁰ featured Carl Camden CEO of Kelly Services¹¹, a global staffing company that manages external workforces for corporations around the world and Michael Spence, recipient of the 2001 Nobel Prize in Economics and author of *The Next Convergence: The Future of Economic Growth in a Multispeed World* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, May 2011). Carl Camden states,

“Today, job life cycles have become incredibly short. The ability of a job to appear and disappear, either in terms of a location or a whole category of jobs like bank tellers, as an example, is very, very rapid, so jobs aren’t permanent, locations aren’t permanent, and workers are returning back to what I would call a free-agent type of work style.

Independent contractors, part-time employees who move in and out of the workforce, temporary employees, consultants who move in and out of the workforce—that group of individuals in most of the industrialized world is already 25 to 35 percent of the workforce, on its way to becoming 50 percent of the workforce, I think, over the next decade.

Technology has made it possible for people to work at home much easier with a good degree of control over that work, still being able to maintain by the center. We maintain at-home call centers, and one of the things that makes available to companies and the workforce is the deployment of individuals who can be fractionally deployed.

¹⁰ McKinsey & Company/McKinsey Quarterly <http://www.mckinseyquarterly.com>

¹¹ Kelly Services <http://www.kellyservices.com/web/global/services/en/pages/index.html>

A New Title for Employees: “Fractional Employee”

Most individuals aren’t aware, but large global corporations generally have two to three times as many people working on their behalf as they have working directly for them. We employ more PhD scientists than most universities around the world and deploy them as temporary employees. Lawyers, biotech engineers are all people that we provide on a temporary basis.”¹²

Nobel laureate Michael Spence is quoted as saying,

“In the study of the evolving structure of the American economy and the employment problem, we looked at employment over an 18-year period coming up to 2008, the net employment generation in the American economy was impressive—it was 27 million jobs. But almost all of it was in the non-tradable side. The non-tradable side, which is the lion’s share of the economy in most advanced economies, is a whole set of goods and services that have to be produced domestically, like government, healthcare, construction and legal services.”¹³

These two distinguished gentlemen are clear with their assessment regarding redefining employment in this country. Companies resurfacing from in a post recession era are investing more in technology, retooling workflows and taking advantage of a new workforce pool: The Fractional Employee.

Typically the “Fractional Employee” is a worker who works from home via internet and communication mediums, for multiple companies.

The issue is that for every U.S. based company who hire’s a “Fractional Employee” a Form I-9 must be completed. At this present time there are no legislative provisions for the Form I-9’s whether paper based or electronic, to be transitory. They are germane and pertain to the employer who has hired the employee. So theoretically, a fractional employee may be required to have Form I-9’s for every company they are hired by.

¹²August 2011 McKinsey Quarterly

http://www.mckinseyquarterly.com/The_US_employment_challenge_Perspectives_from_Carl_Camden_and_Michael_Spence_2849

¹³ McKinsey Quarterly <http://www.mckinseyquarterly.com/>

The potential of these hiring dynamics pose unique challenges for both the employee and the employer as it pertains to processing the Form I-9. For the fractional or remote hire employee the challenge is simple. Most employers direct them to find assistance from a Notary Public to complete the Form I-9. Many times they are denied service by the Notary Public for very pointed and specific reasons, primarily because Notaries are not trained to perform Form I-9 services.

In most cases if a Notary does assist in the processing of the Form I-9, it is filled out incorrectly for two core reasons. One is an un-necessary notarization where a Notary attaches an acknowledgment the Form I-9 and notarizes the employee's signature. The second is the Notary refuses to complete section 2 and sign the certification of the Form I-9 required by DHS/USCIS Handbook for Employers M-274¹⁴ rules. The result is an incomplete Form I-9 and excessive Notary Fees incongruent to the services provided.

Most Notaries who refuse service for Form I-9's are not aware of the rule of responsibility for the employer. According to USCIS rules, ultimate responsibility for any employer sanction violations is that of the employer solely.

Some basic highlights of Form I-9 non-compliance challenges plaguing employers, specifically as it pertains to remote hires or fractional workers consist of the following:

- Meeting the 3-Day Rule
- Omissions resulting in Incomplete Form I-9's
- Errors resulting in Incorrect Form I-9's
- Examination and Verification of Acceptable Documents
- Electronic Form I-9 accessibility, processing, and ownership
- Increased Audit frequency

In the case of Notary Public support, employers need assurances there are willing, trained and reasonably priced duly sworn officers of the State prepared to assist their remote hire or fractional employees in completing the Form I-9.

Most important to the remote hire Form I-9 transaction is the establishment of agency. As an example it is recommended for a Notary Public to sign an agreement indicating the employer's authorization and acknowledgment of the employer that the Notary is acting on their behalf as a "Designated Agent".

¹⁴ DHS/USCIS Handbook For Employers M-274

Employers Need Confirmation

In processing both, paper based or electronic Form I-9's, the employer needs confirmation. According to the Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, the word confirmation means to corroborate and is the process of supporting a statement by evidence.

Employers need to understand that their power in the Form I-9 is based on their ability to properly execute confirmation. The Form I-9 has two key areas that bind both the employee and the employer.

The employee must confirm their identification information by signing the following:

"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."

The employer or a designated agent contracted or licensed to sign on behalf of the employer must attest to the following:

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

These two statements are the inherent method of confirmation deployed by the United States Customs and Immigration Service (USCIS) for corroboration, and the legal process of supporting a statement by evidence.

These two statements empower the employer as a corroborator supporting their employee. What is overlooked is the opportunity for the employer to solidify a relationship with their employee based on trust and not just the completion of an on-boarding task for a paycheck.

The employer has the confirmation of the employee as being viable, eligible, and approved. Theoretically from this transaction integrity is established between employer and employee. This envisioned integrity fosters and supports the relationship between the employer and the new remote hire or fractional employee.

Notaries Public as duly sworn officers of the State may act as designated agents¹⁵ and play a key role as witnesses to the confirmation provision by the Form I-9 adding to the fostering of a culture in employment that mitigates the sometimes pervasive and divisive "us against them" environment.

¹⁵ DHS/USCIS Handbook For Employers M-274 page 44 question 38

Employers Need Verification

Another problem with many remote hire Form I-9 transactions is the verification of identification. By definition the word verify means to confirm or substantiate in law by oath and to establish truth, and accuracy. The power of Notaries Public is simply this. A Notary Public is a duly sworn officer and commission by the State to act as the designated witness of the people of that State. Notaries Public are empowered to confirm or substantiate in law by oath and to establish truth and accuracy.

This power of the Notary Public is manifested through their eyes. The eyes of the Notary Public represent all of the eyes of every person in the State. When the eyes of a Notary Public verify a document all of the people in the State are verifying that document. What is paradoxical about the power of a Notary is they represent the people of the State without the people of the State being personally present yet the people of the State must personally appear before the Notary in order to receive Notary services.

However so critical is the Form I-9 that many employers hiring remotely, direct the employee to find a Notary Public to complete section 2 of the Form I-9. The aforementioned verifies why Notaries are preferred.

Because of this preference, employers need more structure in accessing capable Notaries who understand that all of their power is not necessary to complete the Form I-9. Notarizing a Form I-9 is not required or provisioned by Federal Law. Notaries are not required to provide an Acknowledgment, Affidavit, Jurat, or stamp their Official Notary Public Seal on the Form I-9.

What is needed are Notaries skilled in verifying identification documents. Part of a Notaries skill is to have a keen eye in reviewing identification and even more important, a conscientious sense of how to review a document ensuring its' accuracy. These requirements in conjunction with new technology for verification may provide employers valuable and tangible assurance that their remote hire Form I-9 was given the attention required in the absence of the employer.

Employers Need Authentication

Authenticating technology today can be very over the top and be very exotic. However for employers who hire remotely, the technology requirements by law are very simple. USCIS Handbook for Employers cite that if you complete Forms I-9 electronically using an electronic signature, your system for capturing electronic signatures must allow signatories to acknowledge that they read the attestation and attach the electronic signature to an electronically completed Form I-9. The system must also:

1. Affix the electronic signature at the time of the transaction;
2. Create and preserve a record verifying the identity of the person producing the signature; and
3. Upon request of the employee, provide a printed confirmation of the transaction to the person providing the signature.¹⁶

¹⁶ USCIS Handbook for Employers Electronic Signatures page 25

Employers Need Authentication

Employers who complete Forms I-9 electronically must attest to the required information in Section 2 of Form I-9. The system used to capture the electronic signature should include a method to acknowledge that the attestation to be signed has been read by the signatory.

For remote hire Form I-9 processing, these provisions support a method of authentication. Integrate these provisions in conjunction with time and date stamping, web based real time recorded interactive communications, and a duly sworn officer of the State e.g. a Notary Public, may create an authenticating tandem which gives the employer a basis for a “Good Faith Defense” in the event of an Immigration Custom Enforcement (ICE) audit.

Employer Concerns

With new legislation pending for E-Verify, new illegal immigration policies stuck in limbo, slow job growth, employers hiring remotely bare all these issues and a wart. The wart is how to grow their business and be compliant in processing Form I-9. Many employers hiring remotely have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars on web based software solutions which all lack one thing, web based real time human interaction. Although these solutions offer some support in processing the Form I-9, the main concern is the employer having a level of comfort and assurance that the Form I-9 was completed, timely, accurately, and legally.

Typically with Notaries manually processing the Form I-9 there are some inherent issues which concern employers. One of the main concerns employers have in deferring to a Notary for Form I-9 processing is based on a Notary’s reluctance to complete Section 2 of the Form I-9. Many Notaries simply do not understand this particular part of processing the Form I-9. For Notaries Public acting as a certified designated agent on behalf of an employer it is prohibited to use the title of “Notary Public” in section 2 of the Form I-9. By law Notaries are prohibited from using the title “Notary Public” for Non-Notarial transactions. Employers need to be aware of this very key issue and immediately adjust their instructions to reflect the assumption of “Designated Agent” role, when directing their employees to solicit the assistance of a Notary Public.

Cost is another big concern. Does the employer or employee pay the Notary? Many times it is the employee who bares the brunt of a \$40.00 USD to \$80.00 USD transaction in hopes that they will be reimbursed by the employer at some later date. In addition to Notary fees other cost often includes fuel expenses whether it is charged by the Notary, or the fuel cost for the employee’s own vehicle. Who pays for the mailing or overnight mail cost? The 3-day requirement for completing the Form I-9 is probably the most important aspect of the Form I-9 phenomenon. Faxing is typically the fix for most employees using software solutions. However the average cost for fast delivery via mail services is on average between \$12.00 USD and \$18.00 USD. Another concern for employers is accessibility to a Notary willing and knowledgeable in completing the Form I-9. Currently new technologies and Form I-9 certification training provide Notaries with excellent opportunities to make themselves accessible to employers and employees needing their service. These support, confirm, verify and authenticate the need for a web based system in the Notary Eco which will assist employers and effectively mitigate their concerns.

Conclusion

Employers have arrived at a point where the privilege to work in this country is being transfigured. Although the traveling show of democracy for foreign immigrants is on the road and appearing live in a country near them, our government authorities are determine to ensure that U.S. companies continue to compete in maintaining the standard for business on many levels however specifically in hiring practices.

With U.S. companies as the standard for engaging the traveling show of democracy, countries around the world may adopt our business practices and realize profitability and success in their own countries.

As the U.S. economy continues to re-emerge from under the minions of recession the need to restore confidence to the American worker and Legal Immigrant worker who is eligible to be employed in this country, has become a central theme in the economic recovery of our nation.

In the meantime the house cleaning of American industries and the hiring of eligible workers is underway and the Department of Homeland Security, United States Customs and Immigration Services, Immigration Customs Enforcement, E-Verify, and the Form I-9 are the clean up crew.

About the Author

J. Andrew Hatter is Founder and President of AYIN International, Inc. He is also the chief innovator of patent no. 7590852 a method for remote electronic verification and authentication and screening of potential signatories for remote electronic notary transactions via remote PC encrypted platform to a broadband digitally wireless cellular/PDA device or portable PC device.

Mr. Hatter worked very hard to acquire these rights for this methodology as he has witness so many suffer from tsunami of identity fraud and theft in using the internet for personal business. He believes that having a virtual human witness for your electronic transaction in real time is only logical.

He has been in business for over 29 years and has built several companies. The latest launch of You Are My Witness™ a Division of AYIN International, Inc., is another achievement Mr. Hatter is very proud of as it is the 1st service of its kind in the United States allowing Notaries Public Certified Designated Agents™ (CDA) acting on behalf of U.S. employers, to engage new technology derived from the aforementioned patent in assisting employees in completing the Form I-9.

Mr. Hatter, along with AYIN International, Inc., continues innovating new web based electronic Notary solutions leveraging cloud based platforms to facilitate industries and business activities. One of Mr. Hatter's most notable quotes is, "Notaries Public are needed on the internet, and Notaries Public are needed on the internet NOW!"

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