INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS IRS 20-FACTOR TEST

An independent contractor is a worker who individually contracts with an employer to provide specialized or requested services on an as-needed or project basis. This individual is free from control and direction of the performance of their work, and the individual is customarily engaged in an independent trade, occupation, profession, or business.

Independent contractors have greater control over the way they carry out their work than employees. Employers assume fewer duties with respect to independent contractors than employees.

Independent contractors are generally outside the coverage of various laws that apply to the employer-employee relationship. An employer must exercise extreme caution when classifying a worker as an independent contractor. This is especially important when it comes to issues such as pension, workers compensation, and wage and hour law. Employers do not withhold federal, state and local taxes from wages paid to independent contractors, they are not included in an employer's benefits programs, are exempt from wage and hour, employment discrimination laws and unemployment insurance. Therefore, the penalties for misclassifying a worker can be huge. Penalties can include back taxes or premiums, civil fines, interest, and other retroactive damages.

The independent contractor relationship is beneficial to both parties, so pursuing an independent contractor arrangement is a practical way to do business for employers. The IRS has developed guidelines to help the employer to correctly classify their employment relationships. The IRS follows the common law test for determining whether an individual is an employee for federal employment tax purposes. Under the common law test an employer-employee relationship exists if the person for whom services are performed has the right to control and direct a worker in results, specific details and the means by which the results are accomplished.

The "Reasonable Basis" test provides a "safe harbor" to employers, which bars the IRS from challenging the status of workers as independent contractors if certain conditions are met. If the following conditions are met the employer does not have tax liability for workers under Section 503 and the IRS cannot penalize an employer for misclassifying a worker as an independent contractor:

- The employer has always treated the worker as an independent contractor
- The employer has filed all returns for the worker for all periods after 1978 and the returns were consistent with independent contractor status
- The employer had a reasonable basis for treating workers as an independent contractor by either relying on judicial precedent, published rulings or technical advice, a prior IRS audit showing no penalties assessed for similarly situated workers, or a longstanding recognized practice of a significant segment of the industry in which the individual worked.

The IRS developed the 20-Factor Test shown below to help employers evaluate whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor. No one factor on the test is more indicative of employee status than another. If there is a high number of "yes" marks, then it will most likely indicate the presence of an employment relationship, a high number of "no" marks may or may not indicate a contractor relationship. Therefore, it is best for employers to err on the side of caution and to pursue an IRS ruling when in doubt. The important thing to remember when evaluating the status is who has the right to control the work as to when and how it is completed.

Employers and workers should file Form SS-8 (Determination of Employee Work Status for Purposes of Federal Employment Taxes and Income Tax Withholding) to get a determination from the IRS as to whether or not a worker is an independent contractor.

The IRS has released a 123-page manual designed to provide guidance to employers. The manual simplifies and explains the 20-point test. For a copy of the manual, you can contact the IRS center nearest you.

IRS 20-FACTOR TEST		ÖCHECK YES OR NO
1. Instructions	Is the worker required to comply with	☐ YES ☐ NO
	employer's instructions about when,	
	where, and how to work?	
2. Training	Is training required? Does the worker	☐ YES ☐ NO
	receive training from or at the direction of	
	the employer, includes attending meetings	
	and working with experienced employees?	
3. Integration	Are the worker's services integrated with	☐ YES ☐ NO
	activities of the company? Does the	
	success of the employer's business	
	significantly depend upon the performance	
	of services that the worker provides?	
4. Services Rendered Personally	Is the worker required to perform the work	☐ YES ☐ NO
-	personally?	
5. Authority to hire, supervise and pay	Does the worker have the ability to hire,	☐ YES ☐ NO
assistants	supervise and pay assistants for the	
	employer?	
6. Continuing Relationship	Does the worker have a continuing	☐ YES ☐ NO
	relationship with the employer?	
7. Set Hours of Work	Is the worker required to follow set hours	☐ YES ☐ NO
77 Dec 115 dis 51 77 dis	of work?	
8. Full-time Work Required	Does the worker work full-time for the	☐ YES ☐ NO
	employer?	
9. Place of Work	Does the worker perform work on the	☐ YES ☐ NO
7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	employer's premises and use the	
	company's office equipment?	
10. Sequence of Work	Does the worker perform work in a	☐ YES ☐ NO
Tot Bequence of Work	sequence set by the employer? Does the	
	worker follow a set schedule?	
11. Reporting Obligations	Does the worker submit regular written or	☐ YES ☐ NO
The reporting conguitous	oral reports to the employer?	
12. Method of Payment	How does the worker receive payments?	☐ YES ☐ NO
12. Hemou of Fuyment	Are there payments of regular amounts at	
	set intervals?	
13. Payment of Business and Travel	Does the worker receive payment for	☐ YES ☐ NO
Expenses	business and travel expenses?	
14. Furnishing of tools and materials	Does the worker rely on the employer for	☐ YES ☐ NO
The Turning of tools and materials	tools and materials?	
15. Investment	Has the worker made an investment in the	☐ YES ☐ NO
	facilities or equipment used to perform	
	services?	
16. Risk of Loss	Is the payment made to the worker on a	☐ YES ☐ NO
	fixed basis regardless of profitability or	
	loss?	
17. Working for more than one company at	Does the worker only work for one	☐ YES ☐ NO
a time	employer at a time?	
18. Availability of services to the general	Are the services offered to the employer	☐ YES ☐ NO
public	unavailable to the general public?	
19. Right to discharge	Can the worker be fired by the employer?	☐ YES ☐ NO
20. Right to quit	Can the worker quit work at any time	☐ YES ☐ NO
20. Right to quit	without liability?	