

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A "1099 EMPLOYEE"!

Classifying Employees vs.

Independent Contractors

What's at stake?

- Workers compensation liability
- Department of Labor liability
- State governments liability
- Social Security Administration liability
- Prevent future liability

Let's Define The Roles

Common law recognizes 3 categories of evidence to consider when determining employee status:

- 1. Behavioral control
- 2. Financial control
- 3. Relationship of the parties



Behavioral Control

Indicators:

- Instruction
- Training
- Location of work
- Work Schedule
- Meetings
- Reports
- Providing services personally



Financial Control

Indicators:

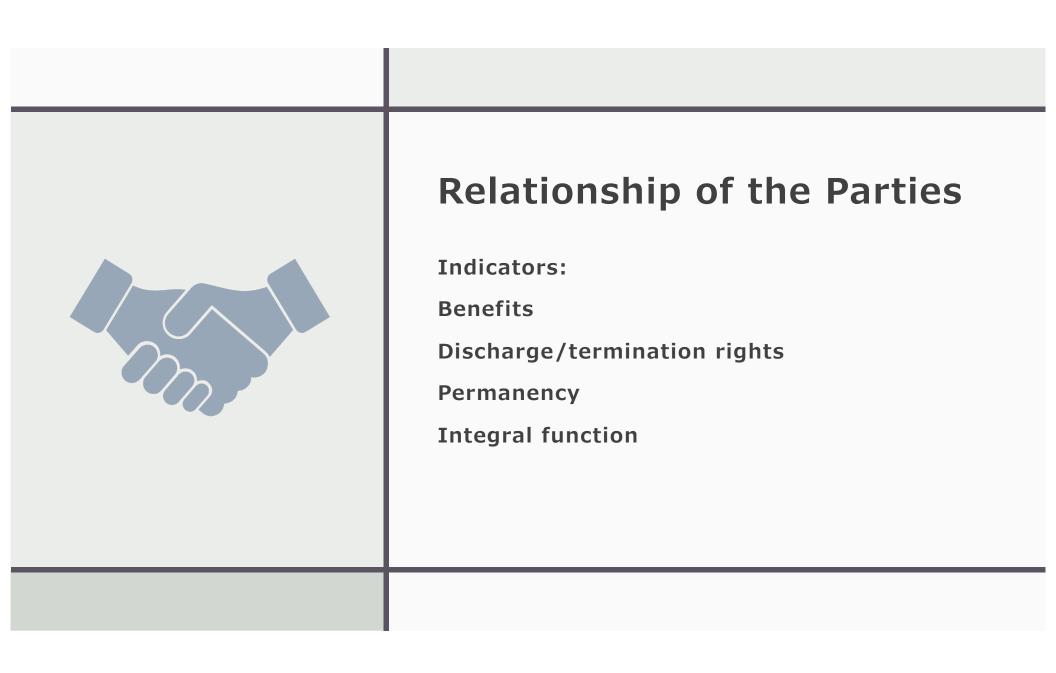
Equipment, tools, or facilities

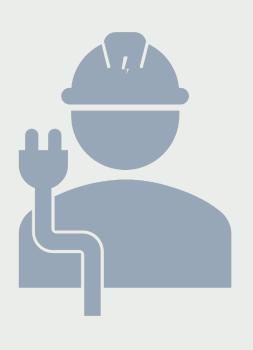
Unreimbursed expenses

Profit motive

Frequency and timing of pay

Liability coverage





Example: Independent Contractor

May retain the right to:

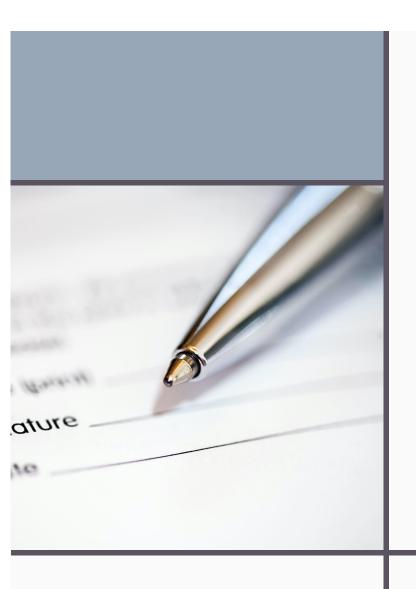
- Hire
- Manage and direct workers
- Substitute
- Pay substitute



Example: Employee

May retain the right to:

- Permanence
- Benefits
- Quit



Forms and Filing Requirements

Employee:

- Get W-4 prior to paying
- File Forms W-2 and W-3
- File Form 941 for employment tax withholding

Independent Contractor:

- Get W-9 prior to paying
- File form 1099-NEC and 1096
- Form 945 for backup withholding (when necessary)



Now What?

Define an employee

- The right to control and direct the individual
 Determine whether a worker is an employee or an independent contractor
- Three broad categories of evidence
 Report payments to workers
- W-2 Wages or 1099-NEC



Resources

Pre-recorded IRS Webinars (click on Employers)

Publication 15-A

Reach out to us: we can point you in the right direction.



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