

SS-8 Determination—Determination for Public InspectionOccupation
03INS InstallersDetermination:
☒ Employee ☐ Contractor

UILC

Third Party Communication:
☒ None ☐ Yes

I have read Notice 441 and am requesting:

- ☐ Additional redactions based on categories listed in section entitled "Deletions We May Have Made to Your Original Determination Letter"
- ☐ Delay based on an on-going transaction
- ☐ 90 day delay

For IRS Use Only:**Facts of Case**

The worker initiated the request for a determination of his work status as a handyman in tax years 2016 and 2017, for which he received Form 1099-MISC. The worker indicated he obtained the job through a personal connection and then completed the application process. The worker indicated there were approximately 20 workers in the class who performed same or similar services. The firm's business is described as a fish nursery.

The firm's response was signed by the Director Support Services. The firm's business is aquaculture; the construction of a new building was under way. The worker provided general construction services. The worker obtained the job through word-of-mouth.

The worker confirmed he was not a licensed plumber or electrician. The worker was hired to work on interior construction of water pipes, installing tanks, installing filters and related pipes. He was given specific training and instructions as to daily tasks; the job assignments were given by one of the firm's supervisors. The firm determined the methods by which the worker's services were performed; any problems or complaints encountered by the worker were directed to the firm for resolution. The worker was required to clock in/out for each day and for lunch breaks on the firm's time system. The services were rendered 100% of the time at the firm's location.

According to the firm, there was no specific training although he was provided with general instructions on daily jobs from the general contractor. Any problems or complaints encountered by the worker were directed to the general contractor for resolution. The worker's daily routine was flexible and services were rendered on the premises of the building. The worker was required to perform the services personally; any additional personnel were hired by the subcontractor and paid by the contractor.

The worker responded that the firm provided 100% of the tools and equipment; the worker furnished nothing. The worker did not lease equipment, space, or a facility and did not incur expenses. The firm paid the worker an hourly wage. He was not sure if he was/was not covered under the firm's workers' compensation insurance policy. The worker was not at risk for a financial loss in this work relationship. The worker stated he did not establish level of payment for services provided or products sold.

The firm indicated the worker furnished tools; however, the worker did not lease equipment, space, or a facility or incur expenses in performance of services for the firm. The worker was paid by the project completed weekly. The firm did not respond as to whether the worker was covered under the firm's workers' compensation insurance policy. The worker was not at risk for a financial loss in this work relationship. The establishment of the level of payment for services provided or products sold was answered as 'not applicable'.

Both parties concurred that there were no benefits extended to the worker and that either party could terminate the work relationship without incurring a liability or penalty. The firm responded the worker was performing same or similar services for others during the same time frame; the worker disagreed. The worker indicated he was represented as a contractor under the firm's name and was performing maintenance, electrical, plumbing, and water treatment under the supervision of the firm. According to the firm, the work relationship ended with the completion of building.

Analysis

A worker who is required to comply with another person's instructions about when, where, and how he or she is to work is ordinarily an employee. This control factor is present if the person or persons for whom the services are performed have the right to require compliance with instructions. Some employees may work without receiving instructions because they are highly proficient and conscientious workers or because the duties are so simple or familiar to them. Furthermore, the instructions, that show how to reach the desired results, may have been oral and given only once at the beginning of the relationship.

If the services must be rendered personally, presumably the person or persons for whom the services are performed are interested in the methods used to accomplish the work as well as in the results.

Payment by the hour, week, or month generally points to an employer-employee relationship, provided that this method of payment is not just a convenient way of paying a lump sum agreed upon as the cost of a job. In such instances, the firm assumes the hazard that the services of the worker will be proportionate to the regular payments. This action warrants the assumption that, to protect its investment, the firm has the right to direct and control the performance of the workers. Also, workers are assumed to be employees if they are guaranteed a minimum salary or are given a drawing account of a specified amount that need not be repaid when it exceeds earnings.

Lack of significant investment by a person in facilities or equipment used in performing services for another indicates dependence on the employer and, accordingly, the existence of an employer-employee relationship. The term "significant investment" does not include tools, instruments, and clothing commonly provided by employees in their trade; nor does it include education, experience, or training. Also, if the firm has the right to control the equipment, it is unlikely the worker had an investment in facilities.

A person who can realize a profit or suffer a loss as a result of his or her services is generally an independent contractor, while the person who cannot is an employee. "Profit or loss" implies the use of capital by a person in an independent business of his or her own. The risk that a worker will not receive payment for his or her services, however, is common to both independent contractors and employees and, thus, does not constitute a sufficient economic risk to support treatment as an independent contractor. If a worker loses payment from the firm's customer for poor work, the firm shares the risk of such loss. Control of the firm over the worker would be necessary in order to reduce the risk of financial loss to the firm. The opportunity for higher earnings or of gain or loss from a commission arrangement is not considered profit or loss.

We have considered the information provided by both parties to this work relationship. In this case, the firm retained the right to change the worker's methods and to direct the worker to the extent necessary to protect its financial investment and business reputation and to ensure its customers' satisfaction and that its contractual obligations were met. The worker was not operating a separate and distinct business; the worker did not invest capital or assume business risks, and therefore, did not have the opportunity to realize a profit or incur a loss as a result of the services provided. Integration of the worker's services into the business operations generally shows that the worker is subject to direction and control. When the success or continuation of a business depends to an appreciable degree upon the performance of certain services, the workers who perform those services must necessarily be subject to a certain amount of control by the owner of the business. In this case, the worker was not engaged in an independent enterprise, but rather the services performed by the worker were a necessary and integral part of the firm's business.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, we conclude that the firm had the right to exercise direction and control over the worker to the degree necessary to establish that the worker was a common law employee, and not an independent contractor operating a trade or business.