

SS-8 Determination—Determination for Public Inspection

Occupation

03TRA Tradespersons

Determination:

☒ 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 master commercial glazier in tax years 2014 to 2018, for which he received Form 1099-MISC. The firm's business is described as commercial and residential custom glass work.

The firm's response, signed by the co-owner, indicates the firm's business is to fabricate and install commercial store fronts; the worker provided services as a glazier.

The worker stated he was given training and/or instructions and job assignments by the firm's owner. The firm responded that the worker was given a copy of the company guidelines which he signed. The firm and worker concur the firm determined the methods by which the worker's services were performed; instructions were given at the beginning of each shift. Any problems or complaints encountered by the worker were directed to the firm for resolution. The worker rendered the services beginning at 7 am to 3 pm with a quick lunch and he was punching a time clock. The firm indicated the worker spent about 40% of his time on the firm's premises for fabrication and 60% at the customer location for installation. The worker was required to perform the services personally; any additional personnel were hired and paid by the firm.

The firm and worker acknowledge the firm provided all equipment, materials and supplies, and tools to complete the job; and, the worker furnished a glass cutter and small hand tools. The worker did not incur expenses; the worker noted that when they worked out of town the firm paid for the hotel, food, and travel. The worker did not lease equipment, space, or a facility. The firm paid the worker an hourly wage; the customers paid the firm. 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 firm established the level of payment for services provided and/or products sold.

Both parties agree the benefits available to the worker were paid vacations and paid holidays. Either party could terminate the work relationship without incurring a liability or penalty. The worker was not performing same or similar services for others during the same time frame. The work relationship ceased due to limited available work.

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.

If the person or persons for whom the services are performed ordinarily pay the worker's business and/or traveling expenses, the worker is ordinarily an employee. An employer, to be able to control expenses, generally retains the right to regulate and direct the worker's business activities.

The fact that the person or persons for whom the services are performed furnish significant tools, materials, and other equipment tends to show the existence of an employer-employee relationship.

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

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.

Please see www.irs.gov for more information including Publication 4341 Information Guide for Employers Filing Form 941 or Form 944 Frequently Asked Questions about the Reclassification of Workers as Employees and Publication 15 (Circular E) Employer's Tax Guide.