Form	14430-A

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

(July 2013)

## SS-8 Determination—Determination for Public Inspection

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Occupation	Determination:		
05PHC Pet Handlers/Caregivers	<b>x</b> Employee	Contractor	
UILC	Third Party Communication:		
	X 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 firm is an animal clinic. The worker was engaged to perform services as a veterinarian assistant, whose services included front desk duties, assisting the veterinarian with surgeries and appointments, stocking shelves, and inventory management. The worker submitted an employment application to the firm. The firm treated the worker status as independent contractor, and reported monies the worker received for her services as non-employee compensation.

The firm provided the worker with daily task lists. The firm determined the work methods by which to perform the services. The worker was required to report problems to the firm for resolution purposes. The worker's services were performed personally, at the firm's location, following the firm's business hours.

The firm provided the facilities, equipment, tools, and supplies needed to perform the services. The worker provided her own scrubs. The worker incurred expenses for the items she provided. The worker did not incur economic loss or financial risks related to the services she performed for the firm. The firm paid the worker on an hourly wage basis for her services. Clients paid the firm or services rendered.

The firm covered the worker under workers' compensation insurance. Employment benefits (paid holidays) were made available to the worker. The worker did not perform similar services for others, nor did she advertise her services to the public. The work relationship was continuous, and could have been terminated by either party at any time without incurring liabilities.

## **Analysis**

The facts provided for this case do not evidence the worker's behavioral control of the work relationship. The worker followed the firm's instructions, work methods, schedule, and routine in the performance of her services. The worker represented the firm's business operations in the performance of her services. The worker's services were performed personally, at the firm's location, using the firm's facilities, equipment, tools, and supplies. These facts show that the firm retained the right to direct and control the worker to the extent necessary to protect its investment, and the reputation of its business operations.

The facts provided for this case do not evidence the worker's financial control of the work relationship. The worker's remuneration was established by the firm. The worker had no opportunity for profit or loss as a result of the services performed for the firm. "Profit or loss" implies the use of capital by a person in an independent business of his or her own. The worker did not have a significant investment in the facilities, equipment, tools, or supplies used to perform her services for the firm. 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.

The worker performed services as requested by the firm, for an indefinite period of time, and both parties retained the right to terminate the work relationship at any time without incurring liabilities. The facts provided for this case do not evidence that the worker was engaged in an independent enterprise, but rather show that she performed her services as a necessary and integral part of the firm's business operations. 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.