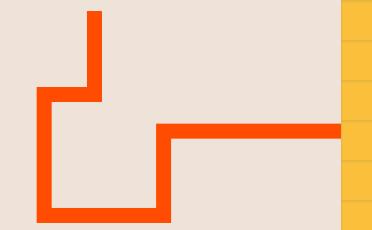
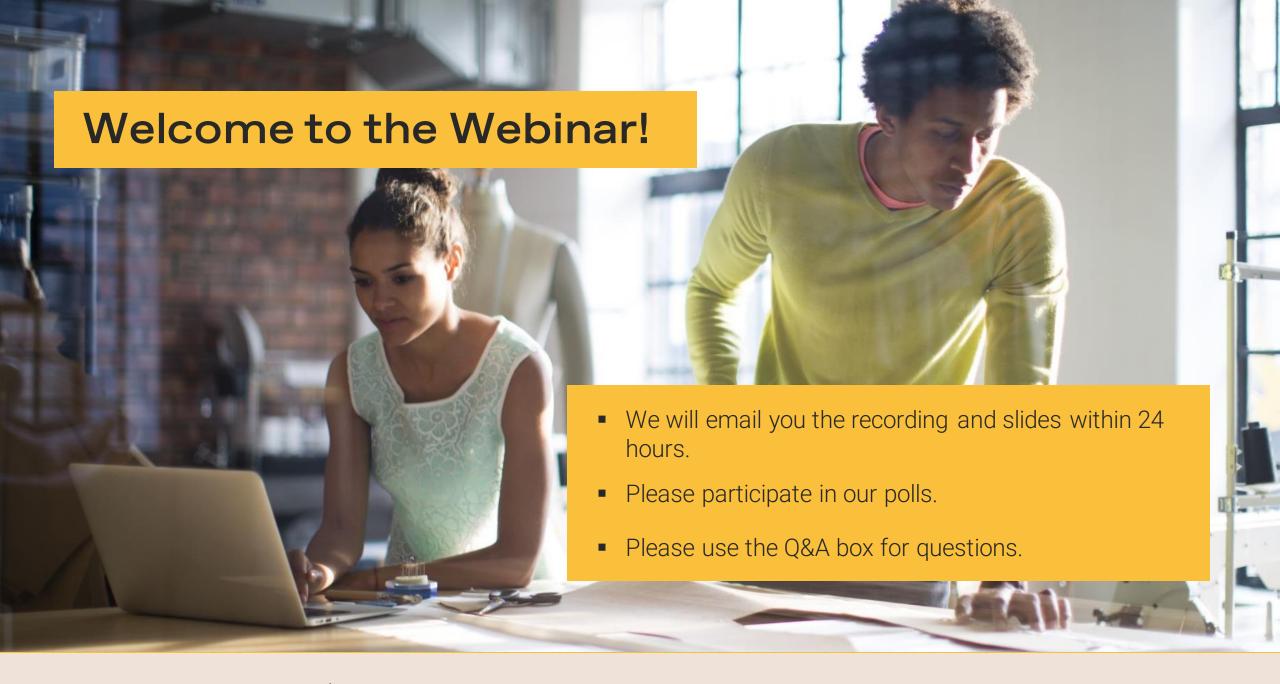
Independent Contractors:

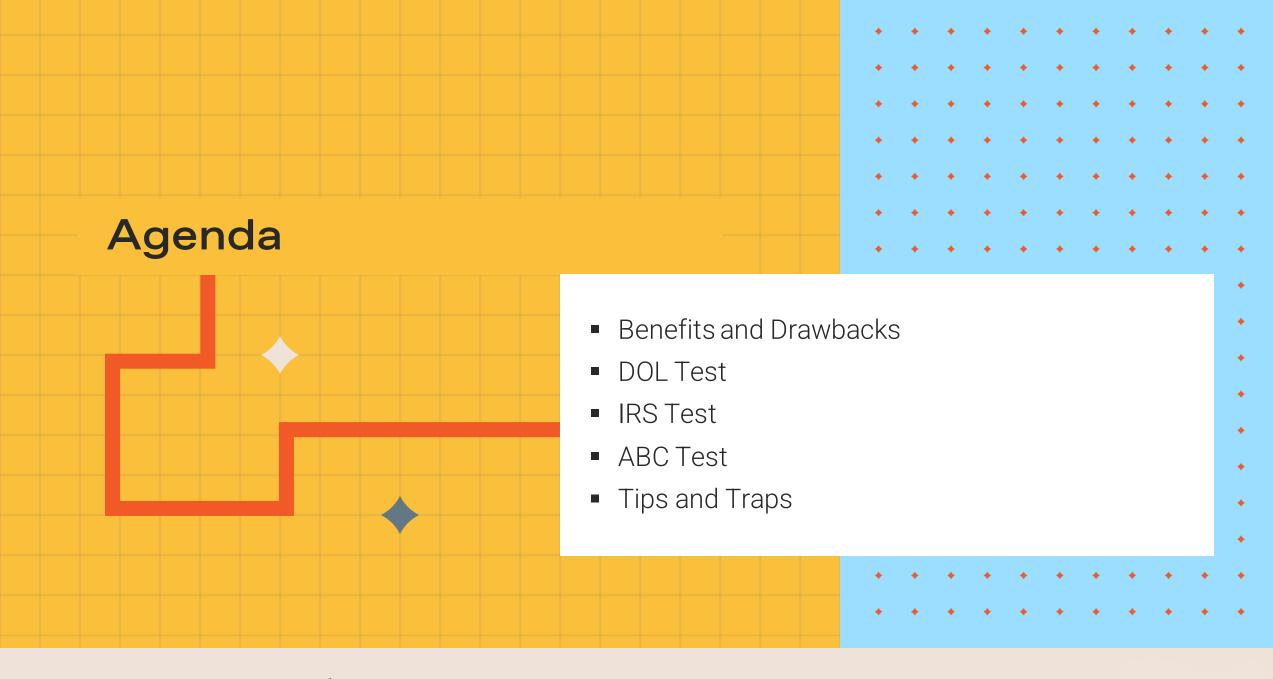
Avoiding Costly Misclassification

Presented by Kara G., JD, SPHR



August 19, 2021





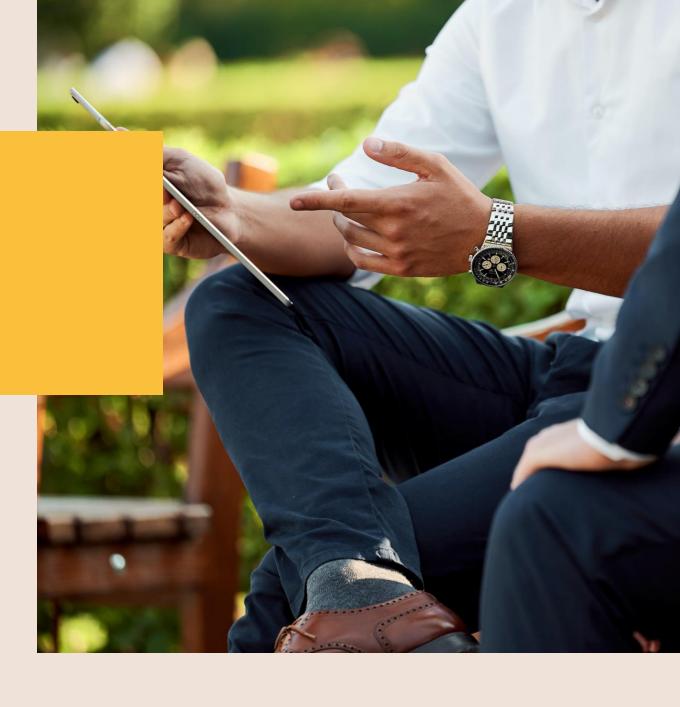
Benefits

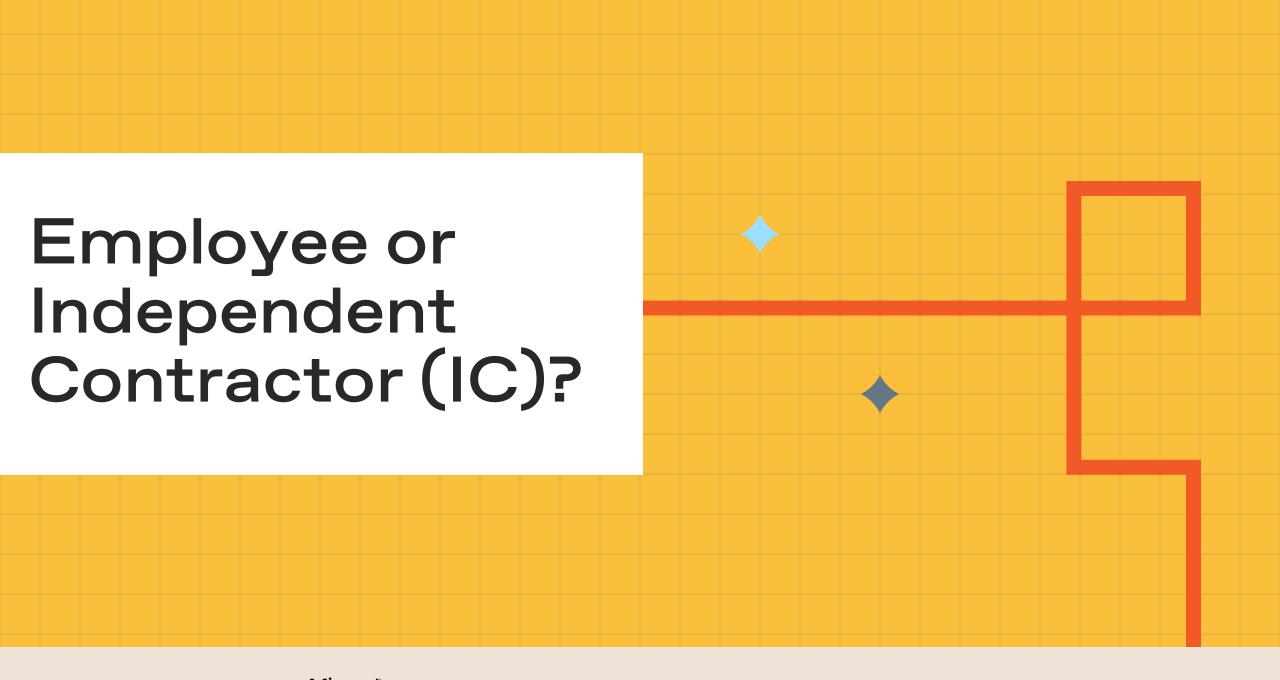


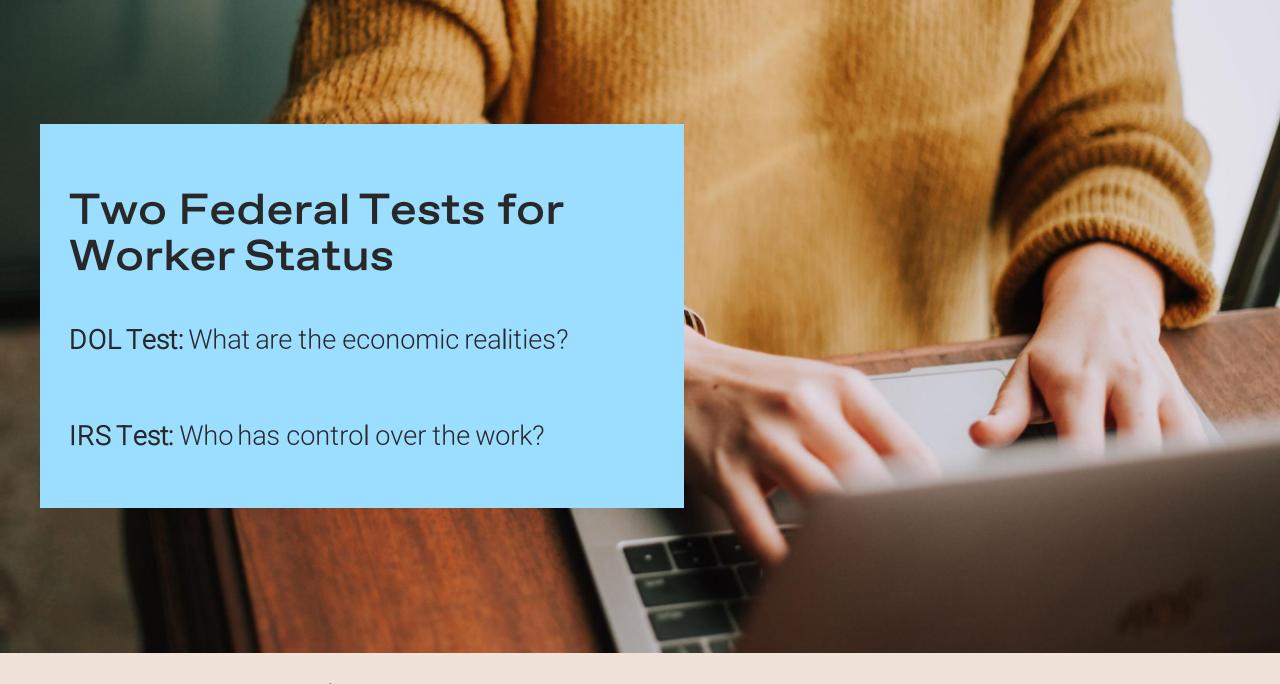
- No overtime or payroll hassles
- No social security and Medicare taxes
- No worker's comp or unemployment insurance
- No benefits
- Keeps employee count down
- Reduces management burdens
- Saves office space

Drawbacks

- Can't manage the work as closely
- Can't impose as many expectations on worker
- If done incorrectly, it will be very expensive







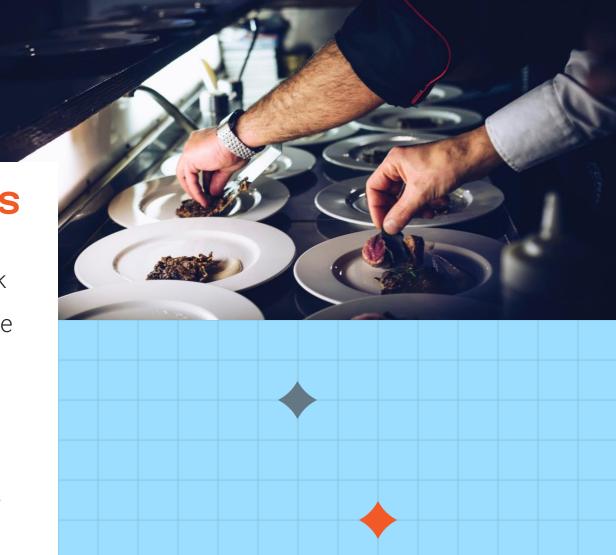
DOL's Economic Realities Test

- 1. Integral Work
- 2. Managerial Skills
- 3. Investment and Risk
- 4. Skill and Initiative
- 5. Permanency
- 6. Control

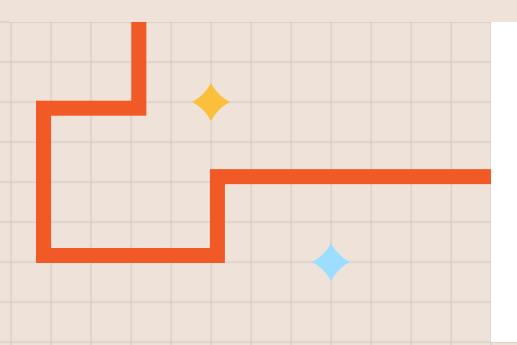
Work Integral to Business

Example: At a business consulting company, the work of the consultants is integral to the business, while the work of the IT support team and the handyperson is not.

Example: In a restaurant, the work of cooks and waitstaff is integral to the business, while the work of the interior designer and menu designer is not.



Managerial Skills Used for Personal Profit



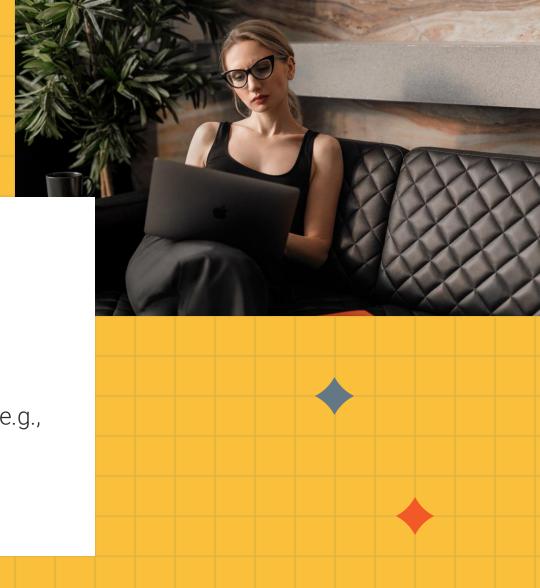
An IC will make decisions about:

- Which jobs to take
- How to staff them
- Contract negotiation
- Purchasing and marketing

Relative Investment and Risk of Loss

Relative is the key word.

Occasional or limited investments by the worker (e.g., using their own laptop) will not make them an independent contractor.



Business Skill and Initiative Used Elsewhere

Is the worker out there on the open market selling their skills to others?

Do they have other clients?

Do they have a registered business?

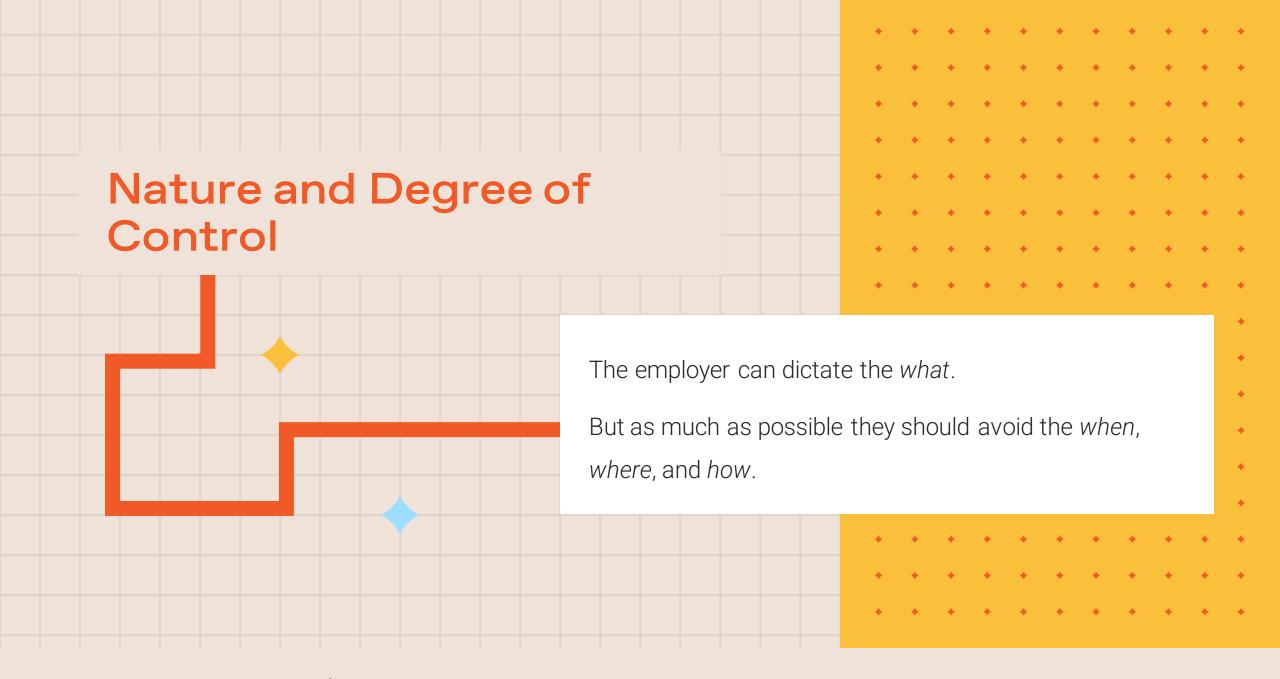


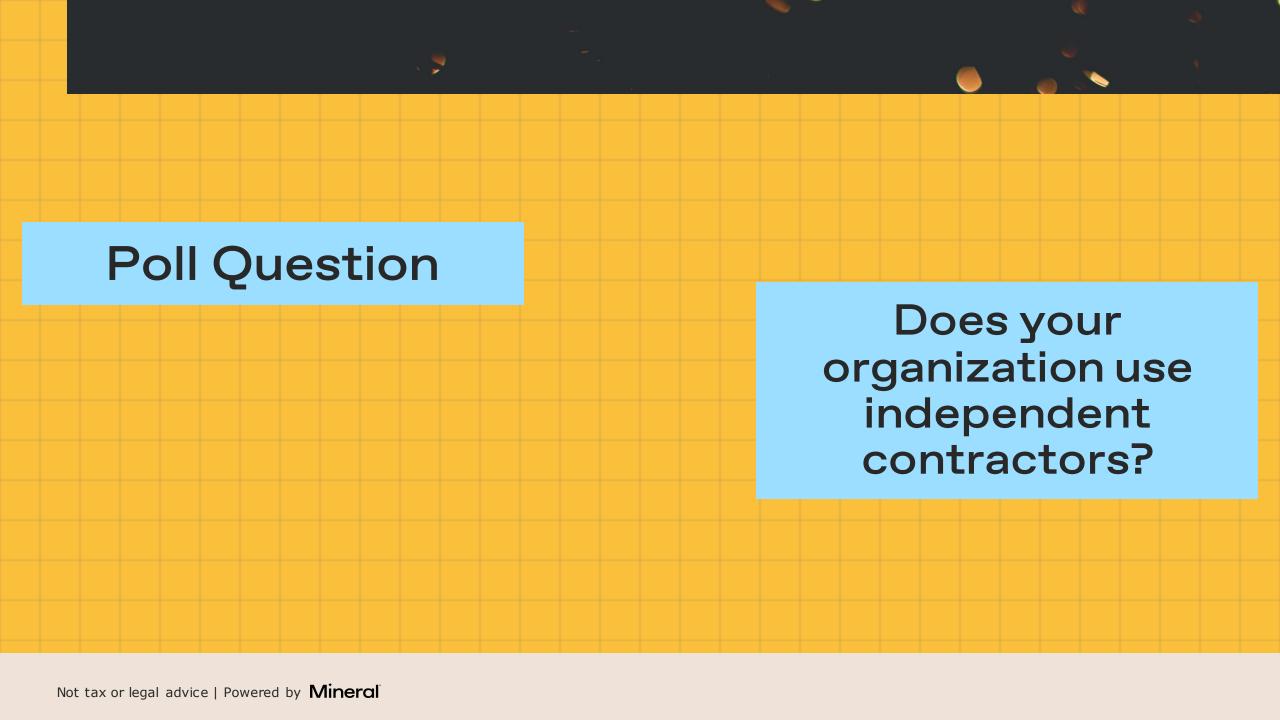


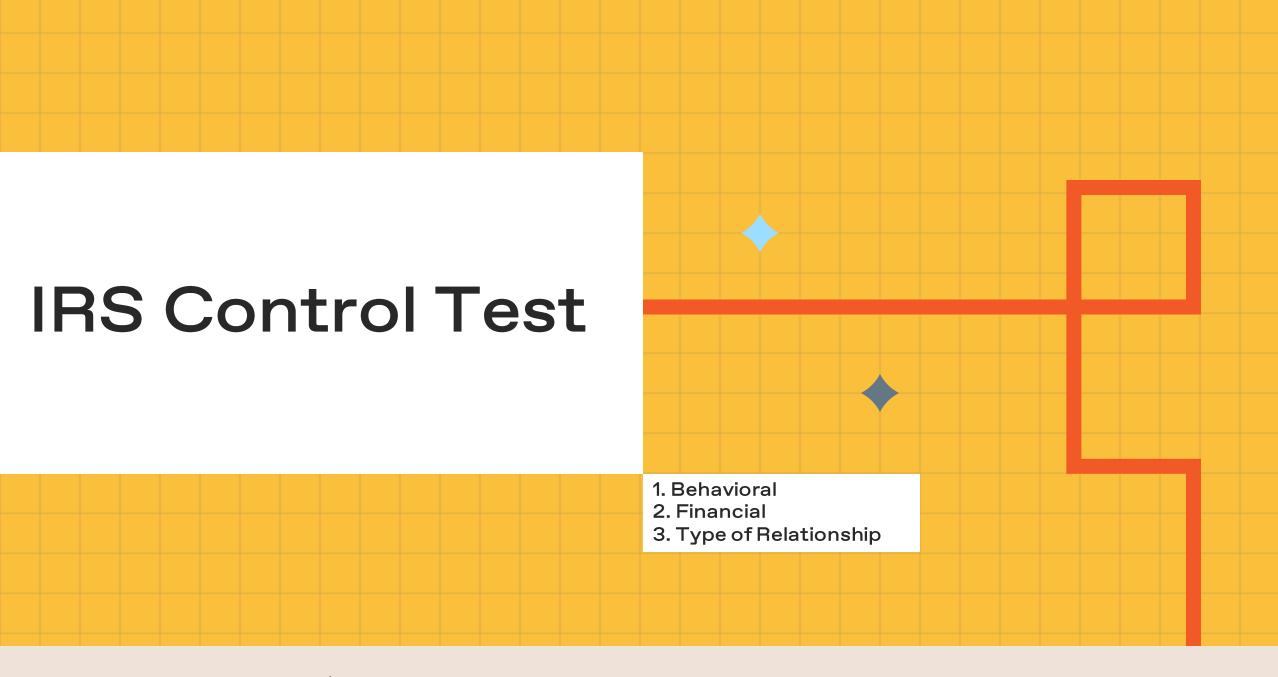
It's rare for a properly classified IC to have an openended, *continuous* relationship with an employer.

An employer can reuse an IC, but if the IC never stops working the classification will be suspect.

Spell out the nature of the relationship early on.







Behavioral Control

Does the company control or have the right to control what the worker does and how the worker does their job?

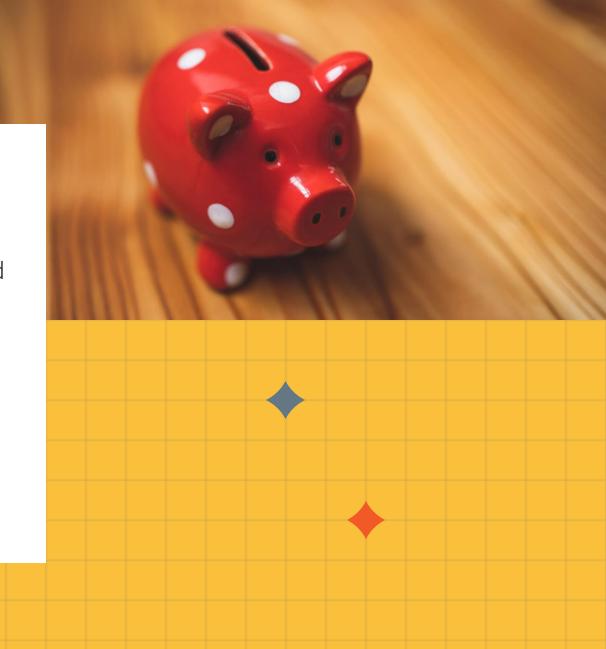
- Type of instructions given
- Degree of instruction
- Evaluation systems
- Training



Financial Control

Are the business aspects of the worker's job controlled by the company?

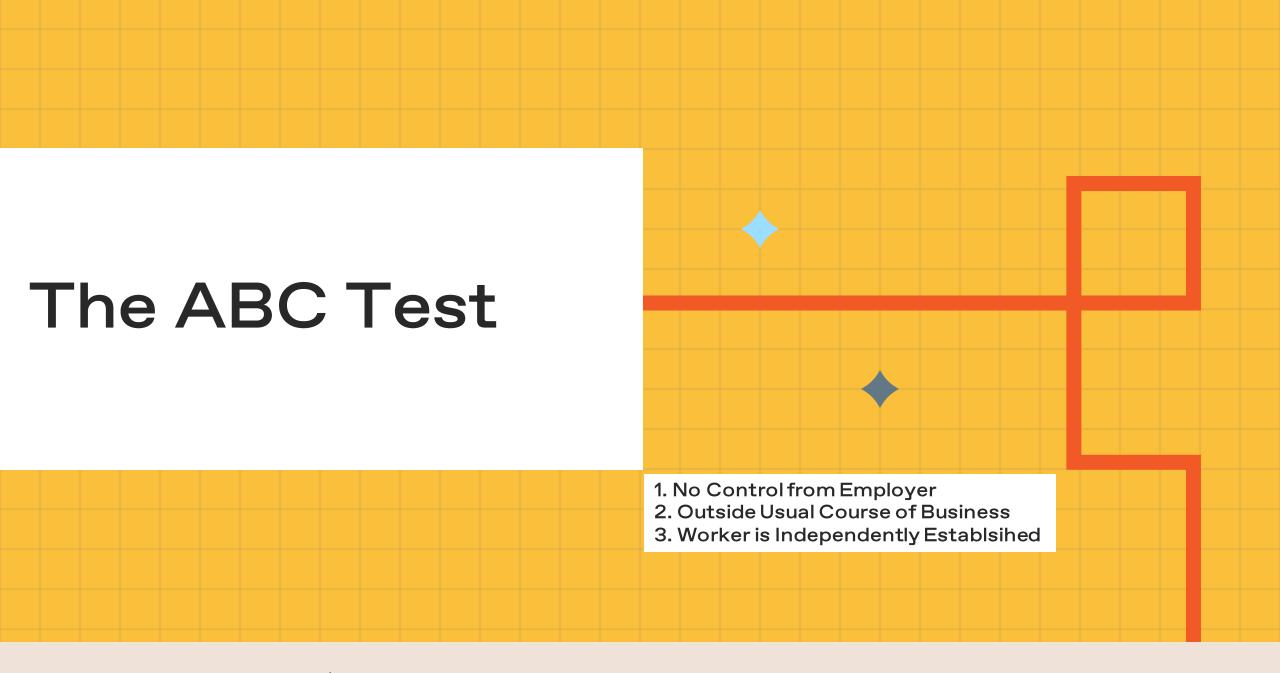
- Significant investment
- Unreimbursed expenses
- Opportunity for profit or loss
- Services available to the market
- Method of payment





What expectations have been communicated about the relationship?

- Written contracts
- Employee benefits
- Permanency of the relationship
- Services provided are key activity of the business

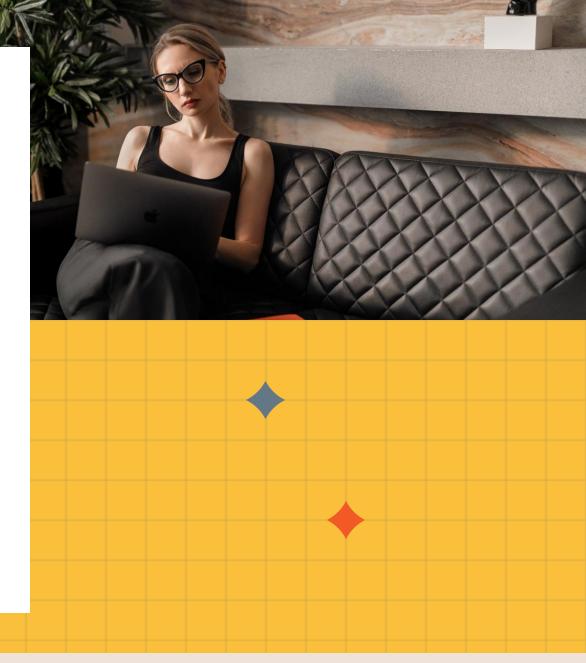


ABC: The Strictest Test (CA, MA, NJ, Many UI Depts.)

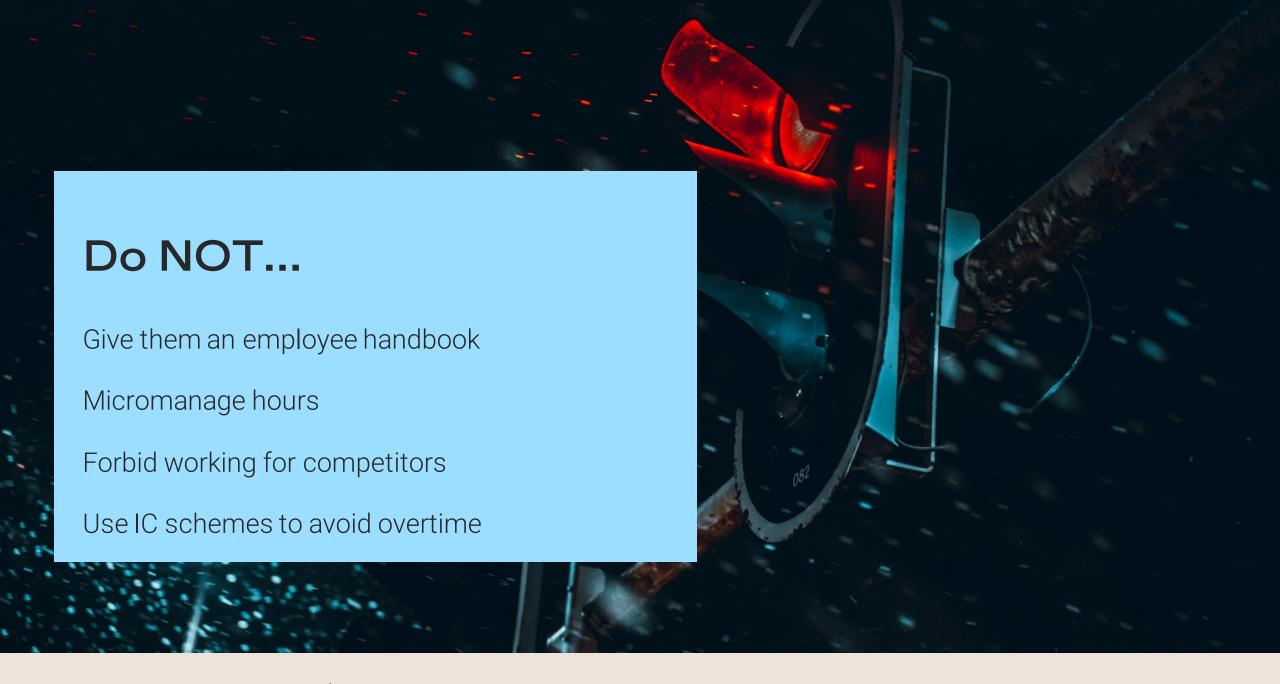
A. The worker is free from control and direction in connection with the performance of the work, both under the contract for the performance of such work and in fact;

B. The worker performs work that is outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business; **and**

C. The worker is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as the work performed for the hiring entity.









Do...

Put the relationship in writing

Provide project deadlines

Check in as necessary

Give them as much control as possible

