# The Developing Employment Law of Independent Contractors



**Presented By:** 



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#### **AGENDA**

- What Is An 'Independent Contractor'?
- > The Law of Independent Contractors and DOL's New Rule
- Assessing Potential Liability
- > Best Practices for Businesses Utilizing Independent Contractors
- Action Items



- > A Vendor of Services to Your Business
  - Most frequently another corporation:
    - IT consultant
    - Internet Service Provider
    - After hours cleaning service
    - Maintenance
    - Skilled trades: plumbers, electricians, carpenters
  - Provides a service beyond the capabilities or job descriptions of your employees
  - > Receives a 1099
  - Sometimes this vendor is an individual:
    - This is where <u>legal risk</u> arises



- > Independent Contractors Save You Money
  - Independent Contractors pay their own way:
    - Employee recruitment, retention
    - Employee salaries, wages, overtime
    - Insurance and employee benefits
    - Cost of tools, special skills training, know-how
    - Taxes, fees, licenses, bonding
  - > They bear the risk of loss:
    - If they make a mistake, the liability is theirs
    - If they expend more time than estimated, they lose the opportunity cost



What Do <u>Individual</u> Independent Contractors Have In Common with <u>Business</u> Independent Contractors?











### **Consider the Plumbing Company Vendor**

- Schedule & Availability
- Staffing: bring a helper?
- Skills, training, know-how
- Truck, tools, supplies
- Insurance, licensed, bonded
- Service contract/purchase order
- Pays its own employees wages, salaries, benefits, taxes
- Invoices fees and costs





### **Consider the Problematic Individual Independent Contractor**

- Works at a location during hours specified by you
- Is solely responsible for the work assigned
- Performs work similar to regular employees
- Uses your computer, hardware, office furniture, tools, supplies, etc.
- Any mistakes are on you, not the Independent Contractor
- Paid a regular fee that looks like wages/salary
- Only works for you



- US Department of Labor
  - Wage and Hour Division; OFCCP; OSHA
- Internal Revenue Service
  - Anyone receiving a W-2 and a 1099 from the same entity in the same tax year: second level IRS review
- National Labor Relations Board
  - February 2022, US NLRB and DOJ filed an amicus brief in federal court arguing for a change in the law such that "gig economy" workers would have a right to "organize consistent with protections provided to workers by federal law."
- > EEOC
  - All workers to be protected from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation



- > State Labor Departments
  - > Unemployment
  - Workers Comp
  - State Disability Funds
- State Revenue Agencies
  - Withholdings
  - > SUTA/FUTA
  - State disability or paid leave funds



- **Benefits Implications of Independent Contractors** 
  - > Employee benefit plans are typically only for "employees"
  - A carrier might allow you to offer insurance to an independent contractor, but that doesn't mean you should do it
    - What eligibility definition in your Section 125 plan or other plan documents covers an independent contractor
    - If the independent contractor is truly in business for themselves, adding them to your plan could create an unintended multi-employer welfare arrangement (MEWA) regulated by both the states and federal government



- Cross-Agency Cooperation
  - DOL launched a "Misclassification Initiative" to attack this problem through "enforcement, education, and outreach"
  - DOL Entered Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with IRS
  - Entered MOUs with 23 states to coordinate investigations, make referrals, share data:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia



- New DOL Rule Effective March 11, 2024, returns to pre-2021 framework that ask, whether as a matter of the "economic realities" a worker is economically dependent on the employer or is truly in business for themselves:
  - Opportunity for profit or loss based on managerial skill.
  - Investments by the worker and the potential employer.
  - Degree of permanence of the relationship.
  - Nature and degree of control.
  - Extent to which the work performed is an integral part of the potential employer's business.
  - Skill and initiative.

No one factor is determinative and DOL and the courts should consider the "totality of circumstances."

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- IRS 20-Factor Test for Lawful Independent Contractor Status:
  - Level of Instruction
  - Amount of Training
  - Degree of Business Integration
  - Extent of Personal Services
  - Control of Assistants
  - Continuity of Relationship
  - Flexibility of Schedule
  - Demands for Full Time Work
  - Need for On-site Service
  - Sequence of Work

- Requirements for Reports
- Method of Payment
- Payment of Business or Travel Expenses
- Provision of Tools and Materials
- Investment in Facilities
- Realization of Profit or Loss
- Work for Multiple Companies
- Availability to Public
- Control Over Discharge
- Right of Termination



#### **ASSESSING POTENTIAL LIABILITY**

#### Getting Caught:

- Independent contractor files for unemployment upon conclusion of project
- Independent contractor has an on-the-job injury
- Independent contractor believes FLSA misclassification caused loss of wages, overtime and makes an agency complaint or files a lawsuit

#### Potential liability:

- A single unemployment claim by a misclassified independent contractor can prompt a company-wide audit for misclassification, leading to a back-tax assessment for unpaid state unemployment taxes
  - Due to cross-agency cooperation, this can lead to a state revenue department audit, a federal DOL (FLSA) audit, and an IRS audit for back wages and back tax
- On the job injuries can lead to penalties and fines associated with not carrying workers' comp on the independent contractor in addition to OSHA penalties/fines
- Misclassification that leads to an FLSA (or comparable state law) wage claim can result in an exponential expense associated with litigation (where you pay the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees)



#### **BEST PRACTICES**

- Have a gatekeeper for any current, new independent contractors
- > Have a good written contract that tracks the principles of compliance
- Start by complying with both the New DOL Economic Realities Test and the Traditional 20-Factor IRS Test
- Other factors for limiting risk:
  - Require that any independent contractor have a corporation or LLC
  - > Require independent contractors to have a business license
  - Avoid using non-compete agreements in independent contractor agreements (confidentiality, some non-solicitations okay)
  - > Do not employ someone in the same tax year you engage them as an independent contractor

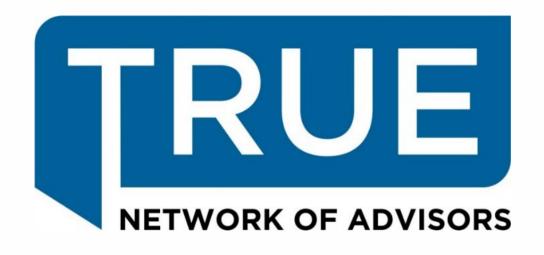
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Do not offer employee benefits to independent contractors

#### **Action Items**

- 1. Ask your accounting department to pull a list of all 1099s issued to an individual where SSN rather than EIN is shown on the 1099 this is your audit list
- 2. Look at the written contract for these individuals to determine whether the relationship conforms—in writing—to the requirements under both the Economic Realities test and IRS 20-Factor test
- 3. Determine whether the actual relationship is consistent with the written contract
- 4. For any relationship that falls short:
  - Consider making an employee
  - Revise contract to conform to the rules
  - Encourage contractor to form an LLC or corporation going forward
  - Verify that contractor advertises and performs like services for other businesses





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