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Focus on Misclassification: Are Your Nonprofit's Workers "Employees" or "Independent Contractors?"

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agenda

- What's in a Name: "Employee" vs. "Independent Contractor"
 - Federal rule
 - Varying state law interpretations
- Avenues of Enforcement
 - Government
 - Employees and the plaintiffs' bar
- Consequences of Misclassification
- Identifying and Remediating Problems





employee vs. independent contractor

- Varying definitions between common, federal and state law
- Executive assistant vs. lawn-care company
- Common theme *control*
 - Behavioral
 - Financial





IRS: old 20-factor test

- (1) instructions
- (2) training
- (3) integration into the business
- (4) services rendered personally
- (5) hiring, supervising, and paying assistants,
- (6) continuing relationship
- (7) set hours of work
- (8) full-time required
- (9) doing work on employer's premises
- (10) order or sequence set

- (11) oral or written reports
- (12) payment by hour, week or month
- (13) payment of business or travel expenses
- (14) furnishing significant tools and materials
- (15) significant investment
- (16) realization of profit or loss
- (17) working for more than one entity
- (18) making services available to general public
- (19) right to discharge
- (20) right to terminate





common law or "economic realities" test

- Behavioral control
 - Instructions
 - how, when, or where to do the work?
 - what tools or equipment?
 - what personnel to use?
 - Training particularly procedures and methods





common law or "economic realities" test

- Financial control
 - Compensation
 - Per hour/day/week/month?
 - Project basis?
 - Expenses reimbursed?
 - Investment and opportunity for profit or loss?





common law or "economic realities" test

- Relationship of the Parties
 - Provision of benefits
 - Exclusivity of arrangement
 - Permanence of relationship
 - Written agreements





the "economic realities" test

- Degree of control exercised over the worker
- Worker's opportunities for profit and loss
- Worker's investment in equipment or material, or employment of other workers
- Skill required for the work
- Permanence of the working relationship
- Whether the worker's services are an "integral part" of the business





varying state tests can apply

- States are not restricted by IRS definition
- In Maryland employment status is presumed
- Criteria for determining independent contractor status
 - Person is "free from the employing unit's control or direction"
 - Service being provided is "outside the usual course of business of the employer"
 - Contractor is "customarily engaged in an independently established business"





avenues of enforcement

- Current focus of government authorities
- Employees
- Plaintiff's bar





priority of federal government

DOL

- Historic priority of Patty Smith, Solicitor of Labor
- \$46 million in proposed 2012 DOL budget specific to worker misclassification; \$15 million budgeted for Wage-Hour investigations (90 new investigators)

IRS

- Employment National Tax Research Program a three-year IRS audit initiative of 6,000 "randomly targeted" audits
- In addition to worker classification, "invasive" audits look at fringe benefits, expense reimbursement, executive compensation and other withholding issues





state enforcement

- Maryland, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania are just some of the states enacting or considering laws to crack down on worker misclassification
- 37 states have entered into agreements with DOL and IRS to share information related to worker misclassification
 - Tax auditors for each side bundle information and share it with their counterparts





employees

- SS-8 Determination
 - Many IRS audits are initiated as a result of claims filed by workers for benefits, or are related to workers' personal tax issues
 - An SS-8 Determination is made by an IRS agent and although not binding on a company may lead to an IRS examination
- Significant questions regarding what effect an adverse SS-8 determination will have on the employer in a subsequent audit





SS-8 criteria

- General Information
- Behavioral Control
- Financial Control
- Relationship of the Worker and Firm





so is worker x an "employee" or an "independent contractor"?

- Wrong answer may result in significant liabilities back taxes; backpay and overtime payments; related liability under a number of laws and regulations.
- Answer implicates several areas of law Federal and state wage-hour law, federal and state tax law, benefits, and related laws and regulations





Consequences of Misclassification

- Overtime and backpay under the FLSA; damages
 - Potential for class actions
- Coverage under Title VII and other EEO laws
- Benefit eligibility
- Back taxes:

Social Security

Medicare

Unemployment Insurance Trust

 Smaller employers and coverage under additional laws due to sudden increase in workforce





potential for relief under IRC section 530

- Section 530 of the Revenue Act of 1978
- Permits businesses to treat workers as independent contractors, avoiding the more detailed factors of the 20-point test, as long as the following requirements are met:
 - Reasonable basis
 - Substantive consistency
 - Reporting consistency





requirements of section 530

- "Reasonable basis"
 - court case, IRS ruling or past audit
 - advice of counsel or accountant
 - Industry practice
- "Substantive consistency"
 - "similarly situated workers" treated as independent contractors
- "Reporting consistency"
 - employer has only filed 1099s with respect to the workers in question for all years





section 530 under fire

- Federal legislation has been introduced in various forms to weaken Section 530 relief
 - FY 2011 budget called for prospective elimination of Section 530
- Other Federal legislation proposed in the last
 Congress would require independent contractors
 to be provided specific notice of their status and
 impose penalties





identifying and remediating problems

- Self-audit
- Independent Contractor Agreements





common problems

- Retirees performing their old duties
- Former employees who return to work as "independent contractors"
- Current employees working in a second capacity
- "Independent contractors" in a management or supervisory role





cleaning-up

- No obligation to self-report
- Modify arrangements at year-end to avoid W-2 and 1099 reports
- If possible, modify position to provide context for change in arrangement
 - "temp to perm"
 - benefit eligibility
 - additional duties





independent contractor agreements

- In a perfect world, written contract addressing each of the following:
 - Independent, discrete tasks or project
 - Limited training or instruction required
 - Worker decides when, where, how the work is to be performed
 - Worker provides his/her own tools, equipment, assistants
 - Worker has freedom to contract with others for his services
 - Worker works off-site
 - Compensation should not resemble a salary
 - Termination only for non-performance/breach of contract





independent contractor agreements

- In real world, written contract addressing each of the following:
 - Define scope of work in contract
 - Limit training or instruction
 - Worker decides how the work is to be performed
 - If worker does not have freedom to contract with others for services, limit duration of contract
 - Require **invoicing** and, if practicable, fixed-fee type payments
 - Limited termination rights
- Avoid circumstances where IC position is identical to W-2 employees





hypos





questions?





contact information

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