INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR CHECKLIST

You may use this checklist to determine whether the worker described above is an Employee or Independent Contractor under three IRS categories. To determine the worker's classification, the Employer should mark the appropriate column (but not both) for each indicator listed. The indicators listed are based upon the IRS's regulations and rulings and upon court cases.

Note that this checklist is informational in nature only and as such is not intended or written to be used and it cannot be used for the purpose of avoiding penalties under the Internal Revenue Code.

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CATEGORY ONE: BEHAVIORAL CONTROL

	Worker May Be an Employee if	Wor	ker May Be an Independent Contractor if			
Instruction:						
	Worker receives oral or written job procedures, training, and procedures manuals. Worker receives orders to waste less material, redo		Employer gives no training and limits information to the results required: the condition, style, quantity, or quality necessary. Worker is responsible for materials usage and			
	unfit work, or stop for Employer's convenience. Employer enforces penalties when Worker fails to follow instructions.		product quality. Payer enforces penalties only for unacceptable results.			
	Worker is unskilled.		Worker has previously acquired professional knowledge about how work should be done.			
Training	3:					
	Instructions are extremely detailed. Employer provides or pays for job training		Instructions contain little detail. Worker acquires own professional training.			
	programs. Training is mandatory or time is compensated.		Training is voluntary or not compensated.			
Specifyi	ing the Worker:					
	Employer requires that work be performed by named individuals. Worker lacks any right to delegate work to an assistant.		Employer requests specific individuals because of their skills, expertise, and reputation. Worker retains the right to select and delegate to assistants or subcontractors.			
Availab	le to the Public:					
	N/A		Worker maintains a separate location from Employer.			
	Worker does not advertise.		Worker advertises in yellow pages, newspapers, websites and social media, mailings, on stationery, radio and TV, uniforms, or vehicles.			
	Worker is included on the Employer's business insurance and bonding.	-	Worker provides their own business insurance coverage and bonding.			
	The public, vendors, and customers believe Worker is an employee.	-	Others believe Worker is an IC.			

- □ Cash receipts go directly to Employer. Worker keeps no separate books, records, and bank accounts.
- N/A
- □ Worker is a former employee performing substantially the same duties.
- Worker operates under the Employer's licenses and governmental permits, has no separate business forms, wears Employer's uniform, drives vehicle with Employer's logo, uses business card with Employer's logo, and has not created a separate legal entity.

Employing Assistants:

- □ Cash receipts go to Worker, who maintains separate books, records, and bank accounts.
- Employer disclaims responsibility for correcting Worker's problems.
- N/A
- Worker has professional licenses, governmental permits, sales tax certificates, custom business forms with logo, stationery, and incorporation or assumed name certificates
- Employer exercises (directly or through approval) Only the Worker has hiring, supervision, and hiring, supervision, and termination authority. termination approval and authority. □ Worker does not have a separate Federal Employer □ Worker has a separate Federal Employer Identification Number. Identification Number. Employer pays Worker's assistants directly and □ Worker uses own funds to pay assistants and remits payroll taxes. remits payroll taxes. □ Assistants believe Employer is their employer. □ Assistants believe Worker is their employer. □ Worker is only a conduit between Employer and □ Worker can have profit or loss on wages of assistants and has no chance for profit or loss. assistants. Hours of Work: Employer sets and enforces work hours. □ Worker sets hours. Full-time Effort: □ Worker is required to devote full-time effort to □ Worker pursues similar work from other, unrelated servicing the Employer. businesses. □ Worker has no say in accepting work from the □ Worker turns down work from the Employer. Employer. Job Location: Worker is free to choose where services are Employer requires work to be performed at business location where Employer can exercise performed. supervision. Sequence of Work: Employer requires work to be performed in specific Worker determines sequence of work procedures. sequence. Reporting: Employer requires regular time sheets, expense N/A reports, progress reports, and other oral and written reports Employer requires attendance at regular project N/A status meetings.

CATEGORY TWO: FINANCIAL CONTROL

	Worker May Be an Employee If	Wo	rker May Be an Independent Contractor If
ixed P	ау		
	Payment is based on time: hourly wages, salary, bonuses, drawing accounts, minimum amounts, and advances. Often, fixed amounts are paid at fixed intervals.		Payment is based on each job where the Worker assumes the risk that pay is not guaranteed, such as commission, bid, or piecework.
	Employer regulates lunch times, breaks, and work hours.		Worker sets own lunch times, breaks, and work hours.
	Payment is not contingent upon Employer's review and acceptance of work product.		Employer reviews and accepts finished product before paying.
	Worker is paid when employees are paid. Worker does not invoice Employer for services rendered.		Worker is paid separately from employees. Worker invoices Employer for services.
	Worker's contract and other documents are kept with Employer's personnel files. Employer withholds payroll taxes and issues Worker Form W-2		Worker's contract, invoices, and other documents are kept in Employer's vendor files. Employer issues Worker a Form 1099.
Reimbu	irsements:		
	Employer reimburses out-of-pocket expenses.	-	Cost of out-of-pocket expenses is covered in contracted fee.
	Employer has review and approval authority for reimbursements		Employer cannot review and approve
	i en lo di seriferto		reimbursements.
ools a	nd Supplies:		reimbursements.
ools a			Worker provides tools and vehicles. Worker bears risk of damage to tools and equipment. Worker provides supplies, bears the cost of damage and waste, and keeps material.
	nd Supplies: Worker uses company tools and vehicles. Employer bears costs of damage to tools and equipment Employer transports supplies to the job site, bears the cost of damage and waste, and retains unused materials.		Worker provides tools and vehicles. Worker bears risk of damage to tools and equipment. Worker provides supplies, bears the cost of
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iisk of	nd Supplies: Worker uses company tools and vehicles. Employer bears costs of damage to tools and equipment Employer transports supplies to the job site, bears the cost of damage and waste, and retains unused materials. Loss:		Worker provides tools and vehicles. Worker bears risk of damage to tools and equipment. Worker provides supplies, bears the cost of damage and waste, and keeps material. Worker risks loss of capital through liability, rejection of the work product, or requirement of additional uncompensated work to meet contract

Outside Work:

	Worker can work only for the Employer or a related entity; only give outside work a lesser priority; or only accept outside work with the Employer's approval.		Worker has the ability to solicit work from others, especially competitors.			
	N/A		Worker gives at least equal priority to other firms' projects.			
	Worker has few sources of Forms 1099-MISC.		Worker conducts simultaneous projects with independent businesses.			
	Worker signs a non-compete clause.		Worker signs a secrecy clause (Non-Disclosure Statement).			
CATEGORY THREE: RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES						
	Worker May Be an Employee If	Wo	rker May Be an Independent Contractor If			
Integration:						
	Worker performs tasks that are ordinary and necessary to the business's success.		Tasks are type that ICs traditionally perform, such as delivery of a finished product or professional services.			
	Worker is required to perform sundry tasks in unskilled areas.		Worker uses unusual, technical, or specialized skills not used in Employer's general business.			
	Employer's employees join with the Worker in preparing the materials, using the materials, or cleaning up.	•	Worker takes care of job from beginning preparation through ending cleanup.			
	Employer's employees are used to perform same project.		No Employer employees are used.			
	Worker performs tasks and receives treatment similar to employees.	-	Worker performs unique tasks and is consistently treated differently than employees.			
Termination:						
	Worker may be terminated "at will," for any or no reason.	-	Worker may sue Employer for breach of contract unless the contract's cancellation clauses are followed.			
Quitting:						
	Worker may quit at any time without notice, for any or no reason.	7	Worker may be liable to Employer for breach of contract unless the contract's cancellation clauses are followed.			
Continu	ing Relationship:					
	Work is continuous or for an indefinite period. No written agreement governs the work.		Work is a discrete project of limited duration. Worker and Employer sign a new written			
	Worker does not compete for the business. Worker is economically dependent upon Employer.		agreement for each assignment. Worker solicits the business. Worker has economic viability beyond reliance on Employer.			

Employee Benefits:

	Worker receives paid vacation or sick days; health,		Worker does not participate in such plans.	
	life, or disability insurance; a pension plan; or a tax			
	qualified retirement or benefit plan available only			
	to employees.			
Intent o	f Parties:	Ŀ	Trans.	
	Worker and Employer have no written		Worker and Employer have signed Independent	
	Independent Contractor agreement.	1.27	Contractor agreement.	
Tally the checkmarks for each column				
	Total:		Total:	
Based on the determination from the checklist on the previous pages, the worker may be an				

- □ Employee
- □ Independent Contractor

Even if the answers clearly favor one classification over the other, you should still discuss the worker's situation with our office or a tax attorney.

Contact Information:

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