

IMMIGRANTS **RISING**

A GUIDE TO WORKING FOR YOURSELF

Accompanying webinar and handout found [here](#).

immigrantsrising.org

Introduction

Most undocumented immigrants face significant barriers to pursuing employment in the United States. Employers are required to ask for proof of legal status, and it is illegal for any employer to hire a person knowing that the individual is not lawfully authorized to work. In this section, we have outlined some legal ways to earn money in the United States. It is your responsibility to determine whether you may legally pursue these options based on your immigration status. Be sure to consult with an experienced immigration lawyer first.

There are multiple ways to work for yourself, including independent contracting (also called consulting or freelancing) and establishing a formal business. Many individuals, including professionals, do independent work outside of their regular employment as a way to boost earnings or lay the foundation for a business. This section will discuss what it means to be an independent contractor, personal information needed to pursue this option, tax liability, and independent contractor guidelines.

Basic Facts

- An independent contractor is a self-employed person who produces a specific type of work product in a determined amount of time.
- The general rule for being an independent contractor is that the payer has the right to control only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.
- An independent contractor receives all profits and is held liable for all losses and debts.
- All immigrants regardless of legal status are able to earn a living as independent contractors, or start a business using an ITIN or SSN.
- An independent contractor must pay [self-employment tax and income tax](#). An independent contractor may use an ITIN to file and pay taxes instead of a SSN.
- As mandated by [IRCA](#), an individual or entity (client) is NOT required to obtain Form I-9, or otherwise inquire about immigration status from independent contractors or sporadic domestic workers.
- Independent contractors should submit a [W9 Form](#) instead of the I-9 Form to each entity (client) they provide independent contractor services to. The W-9 is filled out at the start of work by an independent contractor and kept on record by the payer (client).
- A payer (client) must file a [1099 Form](#) for each independent contractor paid \$600 or more. A copy of the 1099 is mailed to the independent contractor at the end of the year and he or she becomes responsible for paying taxes thereafter.
- [Federal Statute 8 U.S. Code 1324a\(a\)\(4\)](#) prohibits an individual or entity from knowingly engaging an unauthorized individual to provide services as a contractor.
- If a DACA beneficiary were to lose his or her work permit, the company that hired them would not be able to contract with him or her. In the case of DACA getting revoked, a DACA beneficiary could pursue independent contract work or start a business using his or her assigned SSN, as long as he or she contracts with any other entity other than the one that is aware of the expired work authorization.
- If you obtained DACA and used it to get a SSN you should not continue to use or renew your ITIN. Regardless of the possible termination of DACA, the assigned SSN will remain yours even if the individual's work authorization terminates. You

may continue to use your SSN to work as an independent contractor or start a business; both options do not require work authorization.

- For more detailed information about the ITIN, see [E4FC's ITIN Guide](#).

Legal Considerations for Independent Contracting

It is important to consider and be aware of the legal aspects of earning a living as an independent contractor without legal status. Under federal law, as mandated by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) ¹, it is illegal to knowingly employ unauthorized workers in the United States. This applies to all workers; however, an employer's responsibility to verify work authorization is much higher for workers classified as employees than for workers classified as independent contractors, sporadic domestic workers, or workers who are hired through contracts with other legal entities. The IRCA requires employers to verify that every new employee is legally authorized to work in the U.S., through a two-part federal employment verification system, known as the "I-9 System". First, an employee must complete Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification and assert under penalty of perjury that they are legally authorized to work in the U.S. Second, the employer must review the original documentation from a specified list (e.g., birth certificates, passports and work permits) to verify both the worker's identity and eligibility to work. After review, the employer must certify under penalty of perjury that they have examined the original documentation. ²

There are exceptions to the I-9 System obligations when not dealing with employees. An individual or entity is **NOT** required to obtain Form I-9 from independent contractors or sporadic domestic workers. ³ Further, Individuals or entities are generally not obligated to affirmatively verify the work authorization of individuals whom they engage as independent contractors. However, **Federal Statute 8 U.S. Code 1324a(a)(4)** prohibits an individual or entity from knowingly engaging an unauthorized individual to provide services as a contractor. ⁴ This means that if an employer is aware that an employee's work authorization has expired, he or she could not then contract with that same individual as an independent contractor. Therefore, if a DACA beneficiary were to lose his or her work permit, the company that hired them would not be able to contract with

¹ Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-6603, 100 Stat. 3359 (codified at 8 U.S.C § 1324a). The IRCA amended the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA").

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-100/pdf/STATUTE-100-Pg3445.pdf>

² 8 CFR § 274a.2(b)(1)(i)(B), <https://www.uscis.gov/ilink/docView/SLB/HTML/SLB/0-0-0-1/0-0-0-11261/0-0-0-28757/0-0-0-28810.html>

³ 8 CFR § 274a.1, <https://www.uscis.gov/ilink/docView/SLB/HTML/SLB/0-0-0-1/0-0-0-11261/0-0-0-28757.html>

⁴ United States Code, 2006 Edition, Supplement 5, Title 8 - ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/USCODE-2011-title8/USCODE-2011-title8-chap12-subchapII-partVIII-sec1324a/content-detail.html>

him or her. In the case of DACA getting revoked, a DACA beneficiary could pursue independent contract work or start a business using his or her assigned SSN, as long as he or she contracts with any other entity other than the one that is aware of the expired work authorization. Individuals who fail to comply with Form I-9, or knowingly hire or contract undocumented individuals may face civil fines, criminal penalties, or debarment from government contracts. ⁵

It should be noted that in some instances, engaging in unauthorized employment (which USCIS has interpreted to include unauthorized self-employment) may adversely impact the ability of the individual to adjust his or her immigration status at a later time. However, legal experts who consulted with us could not imagine a scenario in which prior unauthorized work caused an *additional* adverse impact to adjustment beyond the adverse impact of having been present without authorization.

⁵ <https://www.uscis.gov/i-9-central/penalties>

Independent Contracting

Although employers may not knowingly hire an unauthorized immigrant, federal and state laws often do not require proof of immigration status for an individual to go into business for him or herself and receive payment for goods or services. Individuals who perform services, but are not employees, are sometimes categorized as independent contractors.

Definition: An independent contractor is a self-employed person who produces a specific type of work product in a determined amount of time. The difference between an independent contractor and an employee is discussed below, but the general rule is that the person paying an independent contractor has the right to control or direct only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done.⁶ The independent contractor may be paid an hourly rate or a flat fee. A [contract](#)⁷ is signed between parties to justify the working relationship, outline services, fees, duration of contract, and protect intellectual property. Independent contractors generally use their own name to do business, but they may decide to start their own company by starting a sole proprietorship and using a business name instead.

Personal Identification Required: The person or company that pays is not required to ask an independent contractor to fill out an I-9 (used to verify an employee's identity and to prove that the individual is able to legally work in the US), or otherwise inquire about immigration status. They will, however, require a Social Security Number or an [Individual Taxpayer Identification Number \(ITIN\)](#)⁸ to commence work. Please note that if you obtained DACA and used it to get a SSN you should not continue to use or renew your ITIN. Regardless of the possible termination of DACA, the assigned SSN will remain your SSN even if the individual's work authorization terminates.

Liability: An independent contractor receives all profits and is held liable for all losses and debts. If you're a contractor, you may consider getting general liability insurance

⁶ For further information on independent contractor work and guidelines see <http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0,,id=99921,00.html>

⁷ This is one example, many contract templates are available online.

⁸ For more information about ITINS, see *E4FC's ITIN Guide*, http://www.e4fc.org/images/ITIN_Guide.pdf

(GLI) that can protect you from a variety of claims including bodily injury, property damage, personal injury and others that can arise from your business operations.⁹

Taxes: An independent contractor must pay self-employment tax and income tax. An independent contractor may use a Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) to file and pay taxes instead of a Social Security Number (SSN).

IRS Forms Required of Independent Contractors W-9: The IRS requires that payers use Form [W-9](#)¹⁰ to obtain taxpayer identification numbers from independent contractors. The W-9 is filled out at the start of work by an independent contractor and kept on record by the payer. Note that if, in one calendar year, an independent contractor is paid anything less than \$600 then the payer does not need to request a W-9 Form.¹¹

1099: The IRS requires that payers use [Form 1099](#)¹² to record the total amount of money paid to independent contractors in any given calendar year. A payer must file a 1099 for each independent contractor paid \$600 or more. A copy of the 1099 is mailed to the independent contractor at the end of the year and he or she becomes responsible for paying taxes thereafter.

Recap of Forms Needed to Work as an Independent Contractor

- W-7 Form: Only needed to get an ITIN if you do not have a SSN and are not eligible to get one.
- W-9 Form: You give a W9 form to each entity you do business with.
- 1099 Form: You get back a 1099 form at the end of year from each entity you conducted business with that paid you more than \$600 in one year. You use this form to file your taxes.
- Written (and customized) Contract: Given to each entity you do business with to justify your working relationship, outline your services, fees and duration of contract, and protect your intellectual property.

⁹ Contact your insurance provider for more information about GLI.

¹⁰ The latest Form W9 may be found here: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw9.pdf?portlet=103>

¹¹ <http://www.mbahro.com/News/tabid/110/entryid/147/W9-Tax-Form-FAQ.aspx>

¹² The latest Form 1099 may be found here: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f1099msc.pdf>

- [Invoice](#)¹³: Given to each entity you do business with to get paid.

¹³ Many templates are also available online for invoices.

Basic Guidelines for Independent Contractors

*This section comes from [IRS Publication 15-A, 2016 Edition](#).¹⁴

When discussing independent contracting with potential payers/clients, make sure to cite the IRS directly and refer them to information posted directly by the IRS. Many individuals make a living and earn additional income through independent contracting, so you want to avoid making it seem like these opportunities are only available for immigrants.

People such as doctors, veterinarians, and auctioneers who follow an independent trade, business, or profession in which they offer their services to the public, are generally not employees. The general rule for being an independent contractor is that the payer has the right to control only the result of the work and not what will be done and how it will be done. It is extremely important for you and your potential payer/client to understand the rules and differences between an independent contractor and an employee. Misclassification may result in legal consequences and penalty fees incurred by the payer/client.

To determine whether an individual is an employee or an independent contractor under the common law, the relationship of the worker and the business must be examined. In any employee-independent contractor determination, all information that provides evidence of the degree of control and the degree of independence must be considered. Facts that provide evidence of the degree of control and independence fall into three categories: behavioral control, financial control, and the type of relationship of the parties. These facts are discussed next.

Behavioral Control

Facts that show whether the business has a right to direct and control how the worker does the task for which the worker is hired include the type and degree of:

1. Instructions the business gives the worker. An employee is generally subject to the business' instructions about when, where, and how to work. All of the following are examples of types of instructions about how to do work:

¹⁴ For more detailed information, visit <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15a.pdf>

- a. When and where to do the work
- b. What tools or equipment to use
- c. What workers to hire or to assist with the work
- d. Where to purchase supplies and services
- e. What work must be performed by a specified individual
- f. What order or sequence to follow

The amount of instruction needed varies among different jobs. Even if no instructions are given, sufficient behavioral control may exist if the employer has the right to control how the work results are achieved. A business may lack the knowledge to instruct some highly specialized

professionals; in other cases, the task may require little or no instruction. The key consideration is whether the business has retained the right to control the details of a worker's performance or instead has given up that right.

2. Type of training provided to the worker. An employee may be trained to perform services in a particular manner. Independent contractors ordinarily use their own methods.

Financial Control

Facts that show whether the business has a right to control the business aspects of the worker's job include the following:

3. The extent to which the worker has unreimbursed business expenses. Independent contractors are more likely to have unreimbursed expenses than are employees. Fixed ongoing costs that are incurred regardless of whether work is currently being performed are especially important. However, employees may also incur unreimbursed expenses in connection with the services they perform for their business.

4. The extent of the worker's investment. An employee usually has no investment in the work other than his or her own time. An independent contractor often has a significant investment in the facilities he or she uses in performing services for someone else. However, a significant investment is not necessary for independent contractor status.

5. The extent to which the worker makes services available to the relevant market. An independent contractor is generally free to seek out business opportunities.

Independent contractors often advertise, maintain a visible business location, and are available to work in the relevant market.

6. How the business pays the worker. An employee is generally guaranteed a regular wage amount for an hourly, weekly, or other period of time. This usually indicates that a worker is an employee, even when the wage or salary is supplemented by a commission. An independent contractor is usually paid by a flat fee for the job. However, it is common in some professions, such as law, to pay independent contractors hourly.

7. The extent to which the worker can realize a profit or loss. Since an employer usually provides employees a workplace, tools, materials, equipment, and supplies needed for the work, and generally pays the costs of doing business, employees do not have an opportunity to make a profit or loss. An independent contractor can make a profit or loss.

Type of Relationship

Facts that show the parties' type of relationship include:

8. Written contracts describing the relationship the parties intended to create. This is probably the least important of the criteria, since what really matters is the nature of the underlying work relationship, not what the parties choose to call it. However, in close cases, the written contract can make a difference.

9. Whether the business provides the worker with employee-type benefits, such as insurance, a pension plan, vacation pay, or sick pay. The power to grant benefits carries with it the power to take them away, which is a power generally exercised by employers over employees. A true independent contractor will finance his or her own benefits out of the overall profits of the enterprise.

10. The permanency of the relationship. If the company engages a worker with the expectation that the relationship will continue indefinitely, rather than for a specific project or period, this is generally considered evidence that the intent was to create an employer-employee relationship.

11. The extent to which services performed by the worker are a key aspect of the regular business of the company. If a worker provides services that are a key aspect of the company's regular business activity, it is more likely that the company will have the right to direct and control his or her activities. For example, if a law firm hires an attorney, it is likely that it will present the attorney's work as its own and would have the right to control or direct that work. This would indicate an employer-employee relationship.

Employees vs. Independent Contractors: Main Differences

An Employee	An Independent Contractor
Has a continuing relationship with an employer	Does the same work for multiple clients
Normally is furnished significant tools, materials, etc. by the employer	Has own tools and equipment and can hire, supervise and pay assistants.
Can quit at any time without incurring liability	Receives all profits and is held liable for all losses and debts
Must comply with instructions about when, where and how to work	Sets his or her own hours and work schedule
Is trained by the employer	Uses his or her own methods

Employees vs. Independent Contractors: Examples

*This section comes from "Your Rights As An Independent Contractor, Part 4: Industry Examples," About.com.

Below you will find examples of the types of work considered to be an independent contractor or an employee.

Computer Industry

Independent Contractor. Steve Smith, a computer programmer, is laid off when Megabyte

Inc. downsizes. Megabyte agrees to pay Steve a flat amount to complete a onetime project to create a certain product. It is not clear how long it will take to complete the project, and Steve is not guaranteed any minimum payment for the hours spent on the program. Megabyte provides Steve with no instructions beyond the specifications for the product itself. Steve and Megabyte have a written contract, which provides that Steve is considered to be an independent contractor, is required to pay Federal and state taxes, and receives no benefits (such as health insurance, vacation pay, or sick pay) from Megabyte. Megabyte will file a Form 1099-MISC. Steve does the work on a new high-end computer, which cost him \$7,000. Steve works at home and is not expected or allowed to attend meetings of the software development group. Steve is an independent contractor.

Marketing Industry

Independent Contractor. Lupe Castellanos was contracted by BoostIt Enterprises to represent a well known coffee brand at the Women's Nike Marathon in San Francisco. A signed contract established that this was an independent contractor position, the hourly rate and duration of promotion. There were no instructions beyond a sample script provided by client to be used to

learn and talk about the product at the event. Lupe also signed a W-9 form and will receive a 1099 Form from BoostIt Enterprises if she makes \$600 or more working other events. All communication is done via e-mail or phone with the client. Lupe works from home using her own computer, phone and car.

Tips to Start Earning a Living as an Independent Contractor

Independent contracting requires a change of mindset, from working for someone to working for yourself. This means establishing an expertise (through a product or service), marketing yourself, networking, engaging in continuous learning and most importantly, believing in yourself! Below are some tips to help you start earning a living as an independent contractor:

- Make sure the type of work you wish to do follows the independent contractor guidelines
- Become familiar with the legal aspects of working as an independent contractor
- Think about what it is that you enjoy doing and/or have a natural talent for
- Highlight your assets and skills and be prepared to demonstrate how they meet the needs of your clients
- Research similar types of work so you know the standard rate for your services
- Become familiar with writing contracts and make sure to sign a contract with every client
- Promote yourself via social media (LinkedIn, YouTube, Facebook, etc.), blogs, and websites
- Join an independent consultant network, such as [IQ Workforce](#)
- Become active in your local business community
- Attend workshops and watch webinars, lectures, presentations, etc. (available for free on YouTube) related to consulting/independent contracting
- Research additional tips and resources online
- Become familiar with paying taxes as an independent contractor

About Immigrants Rising

Immigrants Rising was created by Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC) to encourage all immigrants, regardless of legal status, to create their own opportunities, earn a living, and thrive through entrepreneurship.

We recognize that the spirit of entrepreneurship is at the core of the American Dream and foundational to the growth of the U.S. economy. Immigrant entrepreneurs make important contributions across all sectors of the economy through innovation and perspectives that drive new ideas and promote social change. This is true for women and men selling goods and services in the formal and informal markets, lawyers starting their own law firms, immigrants thriving in the tech industry launching apps and websites, founders of nonprofit organizations, and all who hustle on a daily basis to do more with less.

Immigrants Rising provides resources, knowledge and financial support for immigrant entrepreneurs, regardless of legal status, at any stage of their journey. We provide a comprehensive overview of the entrepreneurship landscape in the U.S. through webinars, handouts and guides. We plan to add multimedia and additional content related non-profit organizations over the next few months. We are also working on a curated list of resources that will help you seek financial support and connect with other organizations that support entrepreneurship throughout the nation. We encourage you to read, share and use our resources to create your own opportunities and take control of your life!

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