Performing the Service Provider Evaluation

The purpose of the service provider evaluation is to determine whether to appoint a service provider, who otherwise “passed” all the steps in the Decision Flow Chart in section 700 (page 2), as an independent contractor or as an employee paid through payroll. The IRS asserts that if Cornell exercises control over the service provider, the individual should be appointed as an employee.

There are myriad risks and costs associated with each classification of the service provider. For employees, there are the employer's share of FICA tax, employee benefits, workers compensation and other insurance coverage, overtime premiums, etc. For independent contractors, there are contract costs as well as potential penalties and interest from the IRS and other regulatory agencies if the agency, during its review, reclassifies the independent contractor as an employee.

The unit engaging the service provider has primary responsibility for independent contractor review. The unit may be held financially responsible for any taxes, interest, penalties, judgments, or awards due to misclassification.

To determine whether a service provider is an independent contractor or an employee under common law, you must examine the relationship between the worker and the business. All evidence of control and independence in this relationship should be considered. If Cornell exercises control over the service provider, the individual should be appointed as an employee. The factors that provide evidence of “control” fall into three categories – Behavioral Control, Financial Control, and the Nature of the Relationship itself.

- **Behavioral Control** generally reflects that the organization exercises control over the service provider’s activities. If Cornell provides training and/or instructions about how to complete the task, the service provider should generally be classified as an employee. In contrast, independent contractors determine how they will accomplish the task.

- **Financial Control** generally reflects that the service provider is not at risk for financial loss on a contract because the organization provides the equipment, reimburses the business expenses and pays on an hourly basis rather than a negotiated fee for specific deliverables.

- **Relationship Control** generally reflects that the service provider works primarily for the organization and anticipates a continuing relationship. An independent contractor has a broad customer base and is free to work when, for whom, and for as many firms as he/she chooses.

A checklist is available to assist the unit in completing the evaluation of Behavioral Control, Financial Control and Nature of the Relationship. See the Service Provider Evaluation Worksheet.

Procedure for Performing the Service Provider Evaluation

- **Note:** The FTC/BSC may assume all or part of the tasks outlined below for the unit. Contact your FTC/BSC for their specific procedures.

  1. The unit engaging the service provider will send the Service Provider Questionnaire to the service provider for completion (see the Forms section of the Procurement Services’ Website) and request its return directly to the unit.
2. After receiving the completed Service Provider Questionnaire, the unit will complete Cornell’s Service Provider Evaluation Worksheet to determine whether “control” over the service provider exists, as described on the previous page. Remember to attach both the Service Provider Questionnaire and the Service Provider Evaluation Worksheet to the requisition. (See the Forms section of the Procurement Services’ Website.)

* Caution: The unit must review the service provider’s classification prior to entering into an initial contract or renewing a contract. The unit should make its own determination and not rely on another unit’s determination.

3. If the unit concludes that the service provider should be classified as an employee, the unit will request appointment of the individual as an employee through the Office of Human Resources (see your FTC/BSC for further instructions).

If the unit concludes that the service provider should be classified as an independent contractor, the unit will:

1. Review for, and resolve (with documentation), any conflict of interest and/or conflict of commitment.
2. Evaluate the need for insurance. Requirements for insurance coverage are outlined in the Section 405, Insurance Requirements section of this manual; contact Risk Management and Insurance with questions on insurance requirements. ♦ Note: Procurement Service will contact the service provider and request proof of insurance; contact Procurement Services to request this assistance.
3. Determine the terms of the agreement with the service provider, such as the scope of work or deliverables, acceptance criteria, identification of who will provide the services, etc. These terms are most easily defined through completion of the Independent Contractor/Consultant Agreement form (see the Forms section of the Procurement Services’ Web site.) Contact Procurement Services with questions on these terms, which are in addition to the standard terms and conditions of Cornell’s purchase order.
4. Direct the independent contractor to Procurement Service’s Web site, at http://www.dfa.cornell.edu/procurement/suppliers/doing-business/supplier-information. From this site, the vendor will access an IRS Form W-9 (which will be completed and faxed to Procurement Services) and submit the Supplier Information form.
5. Request the issuance of a purchase order through the FTC/BSC. ♦ Caution: Engagement of a service provider requires a purchase order unless the service provider is in e-SHOP, or is one of the very limited exceptions allowed to be paid via disbursement voucher, as described in Section 203. (As is noted in section 203, services that may be paid through disbursement voucher generally require the completion of either the standard Independent Contractor/Consultant Agreement form or a Performer or Small Service Provider contract.)
6. Submit to the FTC/BSC the Service Provider Questionnaire, the Service Provider Evaluation Worksheet, and Independent Contractor Agreement form, as required. ♦ Note: The Service Provider Questionnaire requires the name, title and signature of the unit-level individual that performed the service provider evaluation.
Other Considerations with Independent Contractors:

Conflict of Interest/Conflict of Commitment Issues
The unit administrator is responsible, in consultation with Procurement Services, for reviewing issues related to conflict of commitment and conflict of interest (see the University Policy 4.14, Conflicts of Interest and Commitment for more information.)

Billing and Tax
All business expenses that the unit has agreed to pay must be submitted as a component of the vendor’s invoice. Do not process an expense/travel reimbursement for the independent contractor. Do not submit individual expense receipts with the invoice. In accordance with IRS regulations, the university will report all payments to independent contractors totaling $600 or more during a calendar year on IRS form 1099-MISC.

The independent contractor is responsible for all estimated tax payments and other tax filing requirements; all tax records, including original business receipts; general liability and other insurance coverage for workers who work on his/her contract with Cornell; medical insurance, personal accident insurance, pension plan, or other benefits, whether personal or extended to his/her employees.

Inquiries by Government Agencies
All inquiries made directly to the unit by a government agency about independent contractors must be directed to the Tax Manager in the Division of Financial Affairs. Do not respond to these inquiries at the unit level.