

Ohio State Barber Board

Special Interest Articles:

- Address Changes, Please inform the Board.
- New Board member
- No Increase in Licensing fees
- Support our Veterans
- Beauty Shop listings under Barber Shops in phone directories.

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The Ohio State Barber Board

The Ohio State Barber Board is having a good year, financially sound and growing. Licensing fees have not been increased since 2002.

PLEASE BE SURE TO INFORM THE BARBER BOARD OF ANY ADDRESS CHANGE!

Board Members

Connie Skaggs, Board Chair
George Allen, Board Member
John Korting, Public Member/
Secretary

Ohio Barber Board Office

After serving many years on the Barber Board, Mr. Charlie Graf retired. He will be greatly missed!

At the January 2014 Board meeting, Mrs. Connie Skaggs was elected Board Chair and Mr. John Korting was elected Secretary.

Board Chair Connie Skaggs, is serving on the National Association of Barber Boards of America and is also very active in Barber's International.

The Barber Board welcomes Mr. George R. Allen, as a new Board member. Governor Kasich appointed Mr. Allen to serve a 3-year term. Mr. Allen brings with him the knowledge and skills necessary to help lead the Barber Board in the right direction.

George graduated from Ohio State Barber College in 1965. He obtained a teaching certificate from Ohio State University in 1997 and became a barber instructor in 1997. He spent 16 years as a lead barber instructor with the Department of Corrections in the prison system barbering program. He works part-time with his son Jeff, a barber in Mansfield, OH.

OFFICE STAFF

Howard L. Warner
Executive Director

Lena Wright
Program Administrator

Linda Gonya
Administrative Assistant

Inspectors

David Allinger
Ed Highley
John Hobbs, III
Tom Printz

Please support the Ohio Barber Museum. To visit please call

Mike @ 614-833-1846

CHECK OUT AND SUPPORT OUR VETS...BUY VETERAN NAVOBA

The posting of the Communicable Disease charts that the Barber Inspectors are distributing, is optional, not a requirement!

STOP THE RESELL OF STOLEN GOODS!

The Barber Board's message to ALL Barbers and Barber Shops is to follow Local and State laws when offering items for retail. Questions, please call the Board office.

Please visit the Ohio State Barber Board website @ www.barber.ohio.gov

Barbers International has individual health insurance policies available for Barbers. Barber International
Alan Laney
1-800-353-0059



Ohio Licensed Barbers



LICENSE RENEWAL TIME

Licenses expire 8/31/2014

Renewal Applications will be mailed out in July 2014.

Barber Renewal fee - \$110 & Barber Shop Renewal fee \$75

Renewals are for a 2-year period.

Late Penalty fees will begin September 1, 2014 !!!

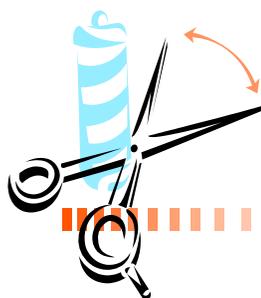
PLEASE BE SURE TO INFORM THE BARBER BOARD OF ANY ADDRESS CHANGES!

“The Barber Board depends on your input, your eyes and ears in helping to maintain the integrity of the Barbering Profession.”

If you have any unpaid fines or any administrative action, such as child support default you will not receive a renewal application and should contact the Board office.

If in your local phone directory Beauty Shops are listed under the Barber Shop listings, call your phone book representative at 1-800-996-4609

If at any time you have something news worthy, please let us know!



Have a great spring and summer!
Howard L. Warner
Executive Director

Independent Contractor *or* Employee

Which are you?

For federal tax purposes, this is an important distinction. Worker classification affects how you pay your federal income tax, social security and Medicare taxes, and how you file your tax return. Classification affects your eligibility for social security and Medicare benefits, employer provided benefits and your tax responsibilities. If you aren't sure of your work status, you should find out now. This brochure can help you.

The courts have considered many facts in deciding whether a worker is an independent contractor or an employee. These relevant facts fall into three main categories: behavioral control, financial control, and relationship of the parties. In each case, it is very important to consider all the facts – no single fact provides the answer. Carefully review the following definitions.

Behavioral Control

These facts show whether there is a right to direct or control how the worker does the work. A worker is an employee when the business has the right to direct and control the worker. The business does not have to actually direct or control the way the work is done – as long as the employer has the right to direct and control the work. For example:

Instructions – if you receive extensive instructions on how work is to be done, this suggests that you are an employee. Instructions can cover a wide range of topics, for example:

- how, when, or where to do the work
- what tools or equipment to use
- what assistants to hire to help with the work
- where to purchase supplies and services

If you receive less extensive instructions about what should be done, but not how it should be done, you may be an independent contractor. For instance, instructions about time and place may be less important than directions on how the work is performed.

Training – if the business provides you with training about required procedures and methods, this indicates that the business wants the work done in a certain way, and this suggests that you may be an employee.

Financial Control

These facts show whether there is a right to direct or control the business part of the work. For example:

Significant Investment – if you have a significant investment in your work, you may be an independent contractor. While there is no precise dollar test, the investment must have substance. However, a significant investment is not necessary to be an independent contractor.

Expenses – if you are not reimbursed for some or all business expenses, then you may be an independent contractor, especially if your unreimbursed business expenses are high.

Opportunity for Profit or Loss – if you can realize a profit or incur a loss, this suggests that you are in business for yourself and that you may be an independent contractor.

Relationship of the Parties

These are facts that illustrate how the business and the worker perceive their relationship. For example:

Employee Benefits – if you receive benefits, such as insurance, pension, or paid leave, this is an indication that you may be an employee. If you do not receive benefits, however, you could be either an employee or an independent contractor.

Written Contracts – a written contract may show what both you and the business intend. This may be very significant if it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine status based on other facts.

When You Are an Employee...

- Your employer must withhold income tax and your portion of social security and Medicare taxes. Also, your employer is responsible for paying social security, Medicare, and unemployment (FUTA) taxes on your wages. Your employer must give you a Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, showing the amount of taxes withheld from your pay.
- You may deduct unreimbursed employee business expenses on Schedule A of your income tax return, but only if you itemize deductions and they total more than two percent of your adjusted gross income.

When You Are an Independent Contractor...

- The business may be required to give you Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income, to report what it has paid to you.
- You are responsible for paying your own income tax and self-employment tax (Self-Employment Contributions Act – SECA). The business does not withhold taxes from your pay. You may need to make estimated tax payments during the year to cover your tax liabilities.
- You may deduct business expenses on Schedule C of your income tax return.

