



AACS State Relations Update

April 26, 2018

Alaska House Passes Bill Addressing Braiding and Permanent Cosmetic Coloring

In Alaska, the House of Representatives voted 37 to 1 Monday to pass a bill creating two new license types: a non-chemical barber's license (the hours would be established by regulation); and a 35-hour braiding license. Additionally, SB 4 would add a "permanent cosmetic coloring" definition and license to permit microblading and microneedling without a tattooing license. The bill returns to the Senate to address House amendments. As always, AACS will continue to keep you

apprised of the latest state legislative developments of interest from Alaska and the other 24 states in legislative session this week.

Arizona's House of Representative significantly amended SB 1399 last week and passed the bill 57 to 1. The adopted floor amendment means the bill, as currently drafted, will solely establish 2,000-hour barbering apprenticeships. The original measure would have established apprenticeships for barbers, cosmetologists, hairstylists, aestheticians, and nail technicians. SB 1399 has been returned to the Senate where the Republican Caucus has recommended concurrence.

Illinois' Senate voted unanimously Monday to pass an early testing bill. As previously reported, SB 2877 would allow prospective barbers, cosmetologists and instructors to test after completing 1,200 hours of instruction. Applicants for licensure as a nail technician or teacher of nail technology may take the licensure examination after completing 280 hours of instruction.

Finally, a New York bill requiring mandatory continuing education for cosmetologists and barbers was introduced Monday. A10457 would require 36 hours of acceptable formal continuing education during each four-year license renewal period. The official Memorandum of support states, "continuing education is necessary for this industry to ensure the safety of guests and providers, to reduce the instance of lawsuits brought on by guests, to elevate the professionalism of the industry and to ensure that providers are keeping current with a continuously changing industry...Today's chemical services are long and complex, using many varied brands/products in one service. In order to ensure the safety of their guests, it is important that cosmetology and barbering professionals stay up to date on the chemical makeups of the products they use, and the proper way to apply product without harming guests."

Links to the bills mentioned in this update can be found in AACS' Bill Tracking Portal at: <https://www.billtrack50.com/Public/Stakeholder/Jt1r123hjU2jC1MOSr6KVA/Embedded>.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at bnewman@abingdonstrategies.com or by phone at [202-491-5254](tel:202-491-5254) with comments or questions.

State Bill Enactments

Nebraska LB 731

The Act reduces the course of instruction for cosmetology and barbering from 2,100 to 1,800 hours, and reduces the number of hours required for cosmetology instructor licensure from 925 to 600. Additionally, the measure: authorizes mobile salons; permits perspective cosmetology schools to become licensed when they have a contracted enrollment of at least 10 full- or part-time students – a decrease from the current contracted enrollment requirement of at least 15 full-time students, and; eliminates licensure for individuals applying cosmetics.

Oklahoma HB 2772 – Effective November 1, 2018

The bill provides for the Oklahoma Board of Cosmetology and Barbering to certify, rather than license, hair braiding technicians.