



AACS State Relations Update

May 25, 2017

On Memorial Day – May 29th – Texas' legislature will adjourn their 2017 legislative session sine die. Last weekend, the Texas House unanimously passed a measure which removes "shampooing" from the state's barbering and cosmetology scope of practice definition; and abolishes shampoo apprentice permits and shampoo specialty certificates. As SB 1503 was amended by the House, the bill returns to the Senate for a possible concurrence vote in the waning days of the legislative session. AACS will continued keep you apprised of the latest legislative developments from Texas and across the

country of interest to member schools.

In Ohio, the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee heard sponsor testimony on HB 189 last week. As previously reported, this Future of the Beauty Industry Coalition supported measure proposes to reduce the hours of instruction for an initial cosmetology license from 1,500 to 1,000. Other provisions reduce the hours of instruction for esthetician licensure from 600 to 300 hours, hair design licensure from 1,000 hours to 600 hours; and manicurist licensure from 200 to 100 hours. Additionally, the bill would require cosmetology instructors to have at least five years of experience in the beauty industry, and cosmetology schools to obtain a \$100,000 surety bond, which is a ten-fold increase from current law.

Ohio Representative Kristina Roegner (R) said in her testimony, "this bill would seek to: (1) focus on cosmetology student success in entering the beauty industry with less debt and greater ability to repay student loans; (2) facilitate a continuous workforce development pipeline for salons; (3) reduce the amount of unnecessary regulations placed on members of the cosmetology industry, and would make it easier for Ohioans to begin or expand their business in the state. From small business owners to aspiring cosmetologists, this legislation would remove significant barriers to success." Her full testimony can be found [here](#).

A legislative resolution was introduced in Nebraska last week to authorize an interim study examining "the educational and credentialing requirements and the process of applying for and obtaining a cosmetology license for Nebraska and other states." The resolution – LR 232 – specifically states that the legislature's Health and Human Services Committee examine:

- (1) Reciprocity of cosmetology licenses;
- (2) Reactivating the license of a cosmetology professional;
- (3) Documentation or validation issues that may arise in the application process; and
- (4) Other issues that may create delays or refusal of an application.

The Committee upon the conclusion of its study will report findings and recommendations to the full Legislature.

In Wisconsin, two amendments to AB 167 were filed last week by Rep. Joel Kleefisch (R). Amendment 1 limits the Board of Cosmetology's rulemaking authority pertaining to the practice of cosmetology, aesthetics, electrolysis, or manicuring in settings not licensed by the Board. Amendment 2 would require aspiring practitioners to obtain a one-time certification and prohibit

the Department of Safety and Professional Services from requiring it to be renewed. The bill remains in the Assembly Regulatory Licensing Reform Committee.

Nevada's Senate passed AB 195 last Wednesday by a vote of 20 to 1. Once enrolled the bill will be sent to Governor Brian Sandoval (R) for signature into law. As previously reported, the bill reduces the requirements for cosmetology instructor licensure by eliminating a current requirement of one year of experience as a cosmetologist or as a licensed student instructor. The bill stipulates that instructors receive "a minimum of 700 hours of training as a student instructor or 500 hours of training as an instructor or as a licensed provisional instructor in a licensed school of cosmetology." Additionally, it removes the specific number of hours of instruction that a student enrolled as a cosmetologist, aesthetician, electrologist, hair designer or nail technologist must receive before commencing work on members of the public and instead requires such a student to receive a minimum of 10 percent of the total hours of instruction before commencing work on members of the public.

Finally, New Hampshire HB 82, which deregulates hair braiding in the Granite State, received final legislative approval last week after the House concurred with Senate amendments. After enrollment, the bill will be sent to Governor Chris Sununu (R).

Links to the bills mentioned in this update can be found in AACCS' Bill Tracking Portal at: <https://www.billtrack50.com/Public/Stakeholder/Jt1rl23hjU2jC1MOSr6KVA/Embedded>.

Please do not hesitate to contact Brian Newman at brian.carl.newman@gmail.com or by phone at 202-491-5254 with comments or questions.

Upcoming Hearing

May 26, 2017 – California Assembly Appropriations Committee Hearing on AB 1611 and 1619
AB 1611 would require private postsecondary institutions, including cosmetology schools, to submit specified programmatic cohort data to the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE). BPPE would then obtain Employment Development Division data to determine programs with high debt burdens relative to earnings.

AB 1619 would prohibit Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education licensed institutions "from enrolling new students in an educational program that receives a fail rating for two out of three consecutive years, or receives a combination of zone or fail ratings for four consecutive years, based on the federal debt-to-earnings rates."