



Enforcement

Pedicure safety crackdown

In the past few years the Board office has received many complaints related to uncleanliness of pedicure equipment in many facilities statewide. Additionally, inspectors are identifying many health and sanitation violations related to pedicure equipment. In the past, facility owners have been able to have three or fewer health and sanitation violations per inspection without disciplinary action, being fined, or being conditioned; however, in the interest of protecting the consuming public, which is the mission of the Board, new rules may soon apply to the disciplinary and fining procedure for violations related to pedicure procedures and equipment.



Many practitioners, in response to Board actions, have stated they

believe the rules are cumbersome and lead to corrosion of the pedicure equipment. That has absolutely no bearing on the law! One might believe the 20 mph speed limit in a school zone is unreasonable and therefore travel at 30-40+ mph; this is breaking the law and endangering the persons for whom the law seeks protection. A person establishing a business accepts the laws and rules for that business. Ignoring the rules is not an option; to do so is to endanger the persons for whom the law seeks protection and to invite the consequences of breaking the law.

The Kansas Board of Cosmetology will take extraordinary steps to help practitioners and facility owners return to compliance with the statutes and regulations established to protect the health and welfare of the consuming public.

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The mission of the Kansas Board of Cosmetology is to protect the health and safety of the consuming public by licensing qualified individuals and enforcing high standards of practice.

Nail Technology - Infection Control

Infection Control in the Nail Industry - By Laurel Lowrie

Failure to clean and disinfect instruments and pedicure equipment and reusing single-use items is of major concern to the Board. There is an enormous risk to both consumers and practitioners of contracting infectious diseases in the delivery of nail services. Your safety and your clients' safety is literally in your hands.

This article provides information on cleaning and disinfecting requirements as well as practical information on how to prevent the transmission of infectious disease in the salon.

Infectious Diseases

In many cases, you will never know if you are providing services to a client who has an infectious disease because there are no visible indicators. Infectious diseases that could be transmitted to you or your client in the delivery of manicure and pedicure services include:

- Fungal Infections
- Bacterial Infections including MRSA
- Viral Infections including Warts, Herpes, Hepatitis B & C, HPV & HIV

Visual Inspection

Inspect your clients' hands and feet prior to beginning a service. You should never provide services to an individual who has visible signs of infection, open sores, wounds or cuts on their hands or feet.

Transmission Sources

- Blood exposure
- Body fluid
- Dirty surfaces
- Dirty hands
- Dirty clippers, nippers and drill bits
- Dirty nail files, buffers and pumice stones
- Dirty pedicure equipment
- Biofilm in pedicure equipment

Pedicure Equipment

Spas represent one of the biggest challenges in infection control. Whirlpool spas are especially dangerous because they contain internal water pipes that can't be manually cleaned and if not maintained, will develop a growth of biofilm.

Blood Exposure Kit

All salons are required to have the following items in the event that there is an exposure to blood:

- Bleach solution or EPA-registered bactericidal, fungicidal, virucidal, and **tuberculocidal** disinfectant
- Single-use protective gloves
- Antiseptic solution
- Sterile bandages
- Disposable bags

All Salons

There is a misconception that only nail salons fail to clean and disinfect their spas. Some of the dirtiest spas have been found at full service salons. This photo of a whirlpool spa intake screen covered in biofilm was taken at a Prairie Village full service salon.



Photo - Inspector Laughlin

Biofilm

Biofilm is the attachment, colonization and growth of cells on the surface of impellers, jet covers, intake screens and the interior water pipes of whirlpool spas. When the equipment is used, pieces of the biofilm will break free and contaminate the water and has the potential to transmit infectious disease. Once biofilm forms it becomes irreversibly attached unless manually removed by scrubbing the surface clean. Disinfectant alone WILL NOT remove biofilm.

Biofilm lining
the interior water pipe
of a whirlpool spa



Spa Maintenance

Inspectors have encountered many practitioners who don't know how to remove the intake screens, jet covers, impellers and drain control knob covers on their spas. Failure to remove these parts daily, clean and disinfect them, will result in the growth of biofilm. You can obtain a manual for your equipment from the manufacturer's website.

Make Time

Disinfectant takes 10 minutes of contact time to be effective. This doesn't include the time it takes to clean first. Schedule your appointments accordingly and if a client must wait, let them know it is because you are disinfecting for their protection. They won't mind!

Blood Exposure Procedure

1. Stop the service and put on gloves
2. Clean the injured area with antiseptic solution and cover the wound with a sterile bandage.
3. Clean and disinfect all instruments that have come in contact with blood.
4. Clean and disinfect the workstation.
5. Double bag all single-use items exposed to blood and your gloves and place in a covered trash can.

Tools of the Trade

Instruments

Multi-use tools and instruments are made out of metal, glass, or plastic. These items can be cleaned and disinfected. Multi-use items include nail and toenail nippers, nail and toenail clippers, metal pushers, cures, nail rasps, metal and glass files, metal drill bits and nail cleaning brushes. Items that don't support the growth of microorganisms, such as brushes used in polish, alcohol, primers, monomers, polymers and UV gels don't have to be disinfected. These should be cleaned and stored according to the manufacturer's directions.

"Client's Tools" - All instruments used in the salon must be cleaned and disinfected after each use regardless of whether a client's instruments are stored in the salon or the client brings the instruments to the salon each visit.

Single Use-Items

Single-use items are those items intended to be disposed of immediately after one use because these items cannot be cleaned and disinfected.

Because there is no validation that disinfectants are effective on porous items, files and buffers labeled by a manufacturer as "Sanitizable" or "Disinfectable," are single-use items.

Single use items include: disposable gloves, tissues, cotton pads, sponges, files and buffers, orange sticks, arbor and sanding bands and sleeves, buffing and chamois bits, pedicure liners, foam toe separators, slippers and wood applicators.



STORAGE GUIDE

Clean Instruments - Clean, closed and labeled cabinet, drawer or container. Clean instruments may not be stored with any other items.

Dirty Instruments - Closed and labeled container.

Clean Single-use Items - No storage requirement.

Used Single-use Items - Covered waste receptacle.

Single-use Items in contact with blood or body fluid - Double bagged and placed in a covered waste receptacle.

Clean Towels - Clean, closed and labeled cabinet.

Dirty Towels - Closed and labeled receptacle.

Product - Clean, labeled and closed containers.

Poisonous Substances - Distinctly labeled and stored in an area not open to the public.

Product

Product must be dispensed in a way that does not contaminate the unused portion. Applicators may not be re-dipped in product. Oils must be dispensed with a dropper or disposable applicator. Paraffin wax may not be reused and must be placed in the trash after each client.

Towels

Towels may only be used once and must be laundered in hot water. While not a regulatory requirement, any unused towels left in a towel warmer at the end of the day should be removed and laundered.

Pedicure Equipment

Pedicure equipment includes all basins that hold water for purposes of providing a pedicure service. Basins must be cleaned and disinfected for 10 minutes after each use. Liners may be used and are single-use items that must be discarded after each client.

Surfaces

Manicure tables must be cleaned after each client and covered with a clean towel, linen or paper for each client.

Handwashing

Practitioners must wash their hands before servicing a client. Gloves must be worn if there is a likelihood of exposure to blood or body fluid during a service.



Prohibited Items

Credo blades and all razor type devices are prohibited in the salon.

Cleaning & Disinfecting Basics

Terminology

In order to prevent the transmission of disease in the salon, it is important to understand the difference between cleaning, sanitizing, disinfecting and sterilizing. These terms are often misused. In Kansas, all nail technology instruments and pedicure equipment must be cleaned and disinfected. Sterilization is not required.

Cleaning (Sanitizing) is the removal of residue and debris from an item by mechanically cleaning the item with a brush, soap/detergent and water. Cleaning removes many microorganisms.

Disinfection is the elimination of most or all pathogenic microorganisms, except bacterial spores.

Sterilization is the destruction of all forms of microbial life, including bacterial spores.

Disinfection is a two step process.

Always clean first then disinfect.

Cleaning

Cleaning is performed by scrubbing instruments and equipment with a brush, soap/detergent and water. The process of cleaning removes residue and debris so that the disinfectant will work.

Pedicure equipment requires special attention to cleaning due to the oily residue left by products. No amount of disinfectant will break down this residue. Always clean first and then disinfect.

Choosing the Right Disinfectant

Instruments

Bleach solution; or
EPA-registered virucidal, fungicidal and bactericidal disinfectant.

Instruments—Blood or Body Fluid Exposure

Bleach solution; or
EPA-registered tuberculocidal disinfectant.

Pedicure Equipment

Bleach solution or EPA-registered tuberculocidal disinfectant after each client and at the end of the day.
Bleach solution only for the weekly cleaning procedure.

High Concentration Bleach High concentration bleach (8.25%) can be used, but it will not decrease the quantity of bleach that must be used because Kansas law requires 9 parts of bleach to 1 part water instead of requiring that a 10% (5,000 ppm) solution be achieved.

Bleach Tablets These tablets may not be used to prepare a bleach solution because Kansas law requires the use of liquid bleach.

Pedicure “Sanitizing” Tablets These tablets do not meet the disinfection requirements of this state and may not be used in place of a bleach solution or EPA-registered tuberculocidal disinfectant.

Ultraviolet (UV) “Sanitizing” or “Sterilizing” Cabinets These devices cannot be used for cleaning, disinfecting or sterilizing and may only be used to dry and/or store instruments. If you store instruments in one of these cabinets, it must be labeled as to whether it contains clean or dirty instruments.

Disinfection

Disinfection can only occur after cleaning has been performed. Disinfection may be performed with either a bleach solution or the appropriate EPA-registered disinfectant.

Bleach Solution A bleach solution is made by mixing 9 parts water with 1 part liquid bleach. This creates a 10% (5,000 ppm) solution. The solution is made using 5.25% concentrated, liquid bleach.

EPA-Registered Disinfectants

All EPA-registered disinfectants will have a registration number and will list what pathogens their product kills. Kansas law provides for the use of two types of EPA-registered disinfectants in the salon:

- Virucidal, fungicidal and bactericidal for disinfecting instruments.
- Virucidal, fungicidal, bactericidal and tuberculocidal for disinfecting instruments exposed to blood or body fluid and for disinfecting pedicure equipment.

Preparing and Using Disinfectants

Contact Time The time needed for the disinfectant to work is called “contact time.” Bleach solution has a contact time of 10 minutes. Most liquid EPA-registered disinfectants also have a contact time of 10 minutes. Always follow the manufacturer’s directions for contact time.

Mixing Disinfectant solutions must be mixed in the proper ratio. Using too little will make the solution ineffective. Too much disinfectant will lessen its effectiveness and destroy instruments and equipment. Bleach solution is 9 parts water to 1 part 5.25% liquid bleach. EPA-registered disinfectants are mixed according to the manufacturer's directions.

Tuberculocidal Disinfectants These are powerful disinfectants that should only be used when necessary and not for daily disinfection of instruments unless they are exposed to blood or body fluid.

Disinfecting Instruments

Instruments

Clean

- Clean with a brush, soap and water
- Rinse with water

Disinfect

- Immerse in a bleach solution or virucidal, fungicidal and bactericidal disinfectant for 10 minutes
- Rinse with water
- Dry

Store

- Store in a clean, labeled and enclosed container, drawer or cabinet

Small Quantity Bleach Solution Mixing Guide (Using 5.25% Bleach)	
Bleach	Water
1.5 oz. (3 tbsp.)	16 oz. (2 C)
2 oz. (¼ C)	18 oz. (2 ¼ C)
4 oz. (½ C)	32 oz. (4 C)
6 oz. (¾ C)	54 oz. (6 ¾ C)

Instruments - Blood/Body Fluid Exposure

Clean

- Clean with a brush, soap and water
- Rinse with water

Disinfect

- Immerse in a bleach solution or tuberculocidal disinfectant for 10 minutes
- Rinse with water
- Dry

Store

- Store in a clean, labeled and enclosed container, drawer or cabinet

Multiple Sets

Tip: Purchase several sets of clippers, nippers and metal push files so that you can work through the entire day and perform your cleaning and disinfecting procedures at the end of the day or the next morning; or

Purchase three sets of instruments and use as follows:

One set in use

One set in disinfectant

One set ready for use

Disinfectant Requirements & Tips

Containers

- All containers must be large enough for the instruments, including any handles, to be fully immersed in the solution.
- The container must be labeled and must also be covered.
- Disinfectant solution must be prepared and available for use at all times in the salon.

Tip: Containers are best kept next to a sink and not on your workstation. Prior to disinfecting, all instruments must be cleaned with soap and water. The instruments must also be rinsed with water after they are removed from the disinfectant.

Mixing

- Add water to your container first and then the disinfectant. Always measure your disinfectant.

Tip: Use a Sharpie or label to mark all your disinfectant containers with the ratio of bleach or EPA-registered disinfectant to water.

Keep several measuring cups and spoons readily available to insure the proper ratio of water to disinfectant.

Contact Time

- Make sure that you leave your instruments in the solution for the full contact time.
- Instruments should not be left in the solution for longer than the contact time because it will damage your items.
- Tuberculocidal disinfectant can be particularly damaging to instruments and these items should never be left in the solution for longer than the recommended contact time.

Changing the Solution

- All disinfectants must be made daily and more often if they become cloudy or contain debris.
- Don't premix large quantities of disinfectant solution that can't be used the same day.



- You can easily keep your solution free of residue and debris by always cleaning and rinsing your instruments before placing them in disinfectant.

Disinfecting Pedicure Equipment

After Each Client

Clean the Basin

- Drain the basin and remove any debris
- Clean the basin with a brush and detergent
- Rinse the basin

Circulate Disinfectant

- Fill the basin with water
- Add bleach or tuberculocidal disinfectant
- Circulate the solution for 10 minutes
- Drain and rinse the basin
- Wipe the basin dry

Bleach Solution Mixing Guide (Using 5.25% Bleach)	
Bleach	Water
1 ½ Cups	1 Gallon
3 Cups	2 Gallons
4 ½ Cups	3 Gallons
6 Cups	4 Gallons
7.5 Cups	5 Gallons

At the End of Each Day

Clean the Basin & Removable Parts

- Drain the basin
- Remove all removable parts
- Remove any residue from the basin and parts
- Clean the basin and parts with a brush and detergent

Disinfect Removable Parts

- Immerse the parts in a bleach solution or tuberculocidal disinfectant for 10 minutes
- Replace all parts

Circulate Detergent

- Fill the basin with water
- Add detergent
- Circulate the detergent for 10 minutes
- Drain and rinse the basin
- Wipe the basin dry

Liners may be used in non-circulating basins and spas with magnetic jets. Magnetic jets used with liners must be cleaned and disinfected after each client.

Tools Keep a screwdriver to assist in removing intake screens, jet covers and drain control knob covers.

Biofilm



Once a Week

Clean the Basin & Removable Parts

- Drain the basin
- Remove all removable parts
- Remove any residue from the basin and parts
- Clean the basin and parts with a brush and detergent

Disinfect Removable Parts

- Immerse the parts in a bleach solution or tuberculocidal disinfectant for 10 minutes
- Replace all parts

Circulate Detergent

- Fill the basin with water
- Add detergent
- Circulate the detergent for 10 minutes
- Drain and rinse the basin

Disinfect

- Fill the basin with water
- Add bleach
- Circulate the solution for 5 to 10 minutes
- Turn off the equipment and allow the solution to remain in the basin for at least 6 hours
- Drain and rinse the basin
- Wipe the basin dry

Disinfectants are not Cleaners

When equipment and removable parts are not thoroughly cleaned first, biofilm begins to form. Biofilm is the attachment, colonization and growth of microorganisms. Once biofilm forms, the disinfectant will only disinfect the surface of the film. When the equipment is used, pieces of the biofilm will break free and contaminate the water and have the potential to transmit infectious disease.

Do More, Learn More

Minimum Standard The health and sanitation regulations are minimum standards. You can always implement additional infection control practices in your salon.

For example, you are required to clean a workstation after each client, but you could exceed this standard by disinfecting the station with a disinfectant wipe or spray after each client.



Pedicure Equipment

Consider cleaning and disinfecting all removable parts of your pedicure basin after each client instead of at the end of each day. Use single-use liners with or without magnetic jets.

Shaving

Discourage clients from shaving prior to a pedicure because it causes micro-abrasions on the skin surface which could allow bacteria to enter the skin. Advise your clients not to shave their legs for 24 to 48 hours before a pedicure.

Logs

Insure that pedicure basins are cleaned and disinfected after each client by keeping a log. This is not a requirement in Kansas, but is required by many state cosmetology boards.

Signage

Let your clients know that you follow proper cleaning and disinfecting procedures at your salon. Many clients think that the basin must only be sprayed with household bleach cleaner after each client. You could post a sign in your pedicure area that states:

*"We clean and disinfect our spas after each client.
State regulations require that a disinfectant is circulated
through the spa for 10 minutes after each client."*

Sterilization

Some salons are going a step further by sterilizing all their metal instruments. Because the current regulations do not include a provision for sterilizing nail technology instruments, if you do choose to sterilize instruments, you still must clean and disinfect the items prior to placement in the autoclave. Autoclaves also require additional maintenance such as regular spore testing.

Regulatory Outlook

The regulations enforced by the Board are Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) regulations and only KDHE has the authority to change them. The Board held a two day retreat in April to review the current KDHE regulations and to make a list of recommended changes. Recommendations for pedicure equipment included: updated procedures for disinfecting all types of spas, removal of the weekly 6 hour disinfecting step, and the addition of virucidal, bactericidal and fungicidal disinfectant as an approved disinfectant for pedicure equipment.



LEARN MORE

Infection Control Seminars

Seminars are conducted by Board inspectors to educate licensees on how to comply with the health and sanitation regulations. Seminars are conducted at no charge. To schedule an infection control seminar at your salon or school, go to the forms section of our website at www.kansas.gov/kboc and complete the Infection Control Seminar Request Form.

Health and Sanitation Regulations

The regulations can be viewed on our website at www.kansas.gov/kboc/cosmostatsandregs. The Cosmetology Law Book is also available from the Board at no charge.

Occupational Safety and Health and Administration (OSHA)

You can learn more about nail industry health hazards, including chemical exposure, ventilation, blood borne pathogens and recommended vaccinations at www.osha.gov/SLTC/nailsalons/

Welcome, New Inspector - Jessica Laughlin

This industry has been a part of my life for as long as I can remember. I grew up playing in my grandmother's beauty shop, never knowing that I would continue to 'play hair' for a living once I was old enough. Over the years, I have assisted in the management of salons, trained stylists and taught the art of cosmetology along with being behind the chair as often as possible. Teaching is truly a passion of mine and I'm excited to continue doing so in my role with the Board of Cosmetology. Knowledge is everything and my goal is to be a consistent source of information for each profession regulated under the Board of Cosmetology.



Application/Renewal Fees

Recently, the Kansas Board of Cosmetology has been experiencing a high volume of excess fee overpayments from applicants, practitioners and facility owners.



Before you seal that envelope, please review the fees listed on the application or renewal form to be sure you are submitting the correct amount. Refunds take time to process and cause additional work for office staff. Also, please do not send cash – fees should be paid by check, money order or credit/debit cards only.

The written and practical exams are NOT given at the Kansas Board of Cosmetology office.

For exam locations go to:

www.cosmetologykansas.com

In the middle box titled "Students" click on the "Exam Locations" link.

All Star Licensees...Congratulations!



Archlean Anna Frye

Archlean Anna Frye - 60 years
Frye's Beauty Salon

Victoria M Brack 60 Years

Nella Lee Kent - 55 Years
Nella's Beauty Shop

Carol Ann Haney - 55 years

Frank Gieb - 53 Years



Nella Lee Kent

INTERESTED IN BEING APPOINTED TO THE BOARD?

The Board's regulatory responsibility is to protect the health and safety of the consuming public and promote standards of professional practice. Members are appointed by the Governor for a three year term. The Board membership consists of:

- Two members who represent the general public;
- Three members licensed in the cosmetology professions (cosmetologist, nail technician, esthetician, electrologist);
- One member licensed as a cosmetic tattoo artist, tattoo artist or body piercer;
- One member who is an owner and licensed operator of a tanning facility; and
- One member who is associated with the "day-to-day operation" of a licensed cosmetology school.



If you are interested in serving as a Board member, please submit a cover letter and resume to:

Director of Appointments
Office of the Governor
State Capitol, 300 SW 10th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66612-1590

Kansas Board of Cosmetology License Statistics

Practitioners	06/30/10	06/30/11	06/30/12	07/05/13	06/30/14	06/30/15
Cosmetologists	18,809	19,079	19,407	19,520	19,967	20,237
Cosmetology Techs.	48	39	38	39	34	35
Nail Technologists	2,814	2,826	2,893	2,962	3,066	3,138
Estheticians	896	940	1,006	1,028	1,181	1,330
Electrologists	37	35	35	35	34	33
Senior Status						31
Tattoo Artists	89	102	112	126	121	126
Cosmetic Tattoo Artists	3	4	3	2	2	2
Tattoo/Cosmetic Tattoo Artists	8	8	7	7	17	17
Body Piercers	36	37	37	43	42	41
	22,704	23,033	23,501	23,719	24,422	24,990

Establishments	06/30/10	06/30/11	06/30/12	07/05/13	06/30/14	06/30/15
Cosmetology Establishments	3,245	3,385	3,411	3,097	3,507	3,490
Nail Technology Establishments	317	356	348	323	353	368
Esthetics Establishments	132	179	196	209	263	288
Electrology Establishments	16	16	15	14	15	14
Tattoo Establishments	38	39	52	51	50	58
Cosmetic Tattoo Establishments	5	5	3	3	5	3
Tattoo/Cosmetic Tattoo Establishments	8	6	6	7	14	12
Body Piercing Establishments	30	31	33	31	38	36
Tanning Establishments	622	563	544	513	502	445
	3,761	3,986	4,031	3,704	4,207	4,714

Schools	06/30/10	06/30/11	06/30/12	07/05/13	06/30/14	06/30/15
School of Cosmetology	31	31	33	32	32	32
School of Esthetics	1	1	1	1	1	1
School of Nail Technology	1	1	1	1	2	2
	33	33	35	34	35	35

Trainers/Instructors	06/30/10	06/30/11	06/30/12	07/05/13	06/30/14	06/30/15
Cosmetology Instructors	236	239	260	265	283	284
Nail Technology Instructors	11	13	14	12	15	13
Esthetics Instructors	33	33	30	32	37	31
Electrology Instructors	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tattoo Trainers	14	15	35	28	41	44
Tattoo/Cosmetic Tattoo Trainers	2	5	5	5	6	5
Body Piercing Trainers	6	6	17	22	23	18
	296	305	344	343	383	395

Apprentices	06/30/10	06/30/11	06/30/12	07/05/13	06/30/14	06/30/15
Cosmetology Apprentices & Add'l Training	2,232	2,209	1,908	1,886	1,913	1,797
Nail Technology Apprentices & Add'l Training	73	92	64	59	90	104
Esthetics Apprentices & Add'l Training	149	246	205	183	233	199
Electrology Apprentices & Add'l Training	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tattoo Artist Apprentices			21	20	14	12
Body Piercing Apprentices			6	5	4	4
	2,454	2,547	2,198	2,149	2,251	2,116

Temporary Permits	06/30/10	06/30/11	06/30/12	07/05/13	06/30/14	06/30/15
Cosmetology Temporary Permits	117	134	135	137	29	12
Nail Technology Temporary Permits	19	25	36	42	11	15
Esthetics Temporary Permits	12	11	14	24	1	2
	148	170	185	203	41	29

TOTAL REGULATED LICENSES	29,396	30,074	30,294	30,152	31,339	32,279
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NOTES: Senior Status Practitioner License - This license type was first issued beginning July 1, 2014. A senior status license holder may not practice cosmetology.

Tattoo/Cosmetic Tattoo Artists - Due to the Board determining that the licensure requirements for a tattoo artist and a cosmetic tattoo artist were the same, many licensees canceled their tattoo or cosmetic tattoo artist licenses and obtained a tattoo/cosmetic tattoo artist license.

Body Piercing Trainer/Tattoo Trainer/Tattoo-Cosmetic Tattoo Trainer - These licenses are only "active" when the licensee is training an apprentice, otherwise they are listed as "expired" in the Board's licensing database. The number in the chart reflects both "active" and "expired" trainer licenses. The license count does not include suspended, canceled, revoked or denied licenses.

Temporary Permits - A temporary permit allows a student to work while they are waiting to take their examinations and to work after taking the examinations, but prior to the issuance of their practitioner license. In August 2013, the Board contracted with a new testing company, Ergometrics. The new company has greatly reduced the amount of time between when a student schedules and takes their examinations and when the examination results are provided to the Board so a practitioner license can be issued. Several schools have notified the Board that they no longer complete temporary permit applications for their students.