



SENATE BILL 44: Mobile Salons/Cosmetic Services at Weddings.

2023-2024 General Assembly

Committee:	House Commerce. If favorable, re-refer to Finance. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	Date:	June 20, 2023
Introduced by:	Sens. Krawiec, Mayfield	Prepared by:	Greg Roney Staff Attorney
Analysis of:	Third Edition		

OVERVIEW: *Senate Bill 44 would authorize the North Carolina Board of Cosmetic Art Examiners to issue licenses to operate motor homes as mobile salons subject to fees and rules adopted by the Board and authorize certain cosmetic services to be performed at wedding venues.*

BACKGROUND AND CURRENT LAW:

The North Carolina Board of Cosmetic Art Examiners (the "Board") was created in 1933. "Cosmetic art" means "all or any part or combination of cosmetology, esthetics, natural hair care, or manicuring, including the systematic manipulation with the hands or mechanical apparatus of the scalp, face, neck, shoulders, hands, and feet."

A "motor home" is defined in G.S. 20-4.01(k) as a "vehicular unit, designed to provide temporary living quarters, built into as an integral part, or permanently attached to, a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis or van. The vehicle must provide at least four of the following facilities: cooking, refrigeration or icebox, self-contained toilet, heating or air conditioning, a portable water supply system including a faucet and sink, separate 110-125 volt electrical power supply, or an LP gas supply."

S.L. 2022-72 authorized motor homes to be used as mobile barbershops subject to licensing and rules adopted by the North Carolina Board of Barber and Electrolysis Examiners.

Individuals licensed under Chapter 88B (Cosmetic Art) are currently able to practice outside of a cosmetic art shop to assist sick or disabled and confined people in their homes or individuals in healthcare and correctional institutions and retirement and nursing homes as well as licensed barbershops.

BILL ANALYSIS:

Section 1.(a) would do the following:

- Define "mobile salon" as "a self-contained, enclosed mobile unit licensed for the practice of cosmetic art."
- Make mobile salons subject to the same inspection, licensing, practice, and posting requirements as those required for cosmetic art shops and schools.
- Charge mobile salons a \$25.00 annual licensing fee.

Sections 1.(b) and 2 would authorize the use of a motor home as a mobile salon and create new requirements for the Board and mobile salons as follows:

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- Require the Board to adopt rules for the operation, licensure, and inspection of mobile salons, including standards for facilities, personnel, and safety and sanitary requirements and issue a license to operate a mobile salon to an applicant that meets the application and other requirements.
 - A mobile salon must be equipped with a sink and toilet facilities and maintain a clean water supply and wastewater storage.
 - No service may be performed while the salon is moving, and it must be parked while patrons are inside.
- Require mobile salon operators and their vehicles to comply with relevant provisions in Chapter 20 of the North Carolina General Statutes (Motor Vehicles), Title 19A of the North Carolina Administrative Code (Transportation), all applicable OSHA requirements, and all local laws and ordinances regulating business establishments.
- Require mobile salon owners to maintain a permanent business address where business records must be kept and made available to the Board.
- Require the Board to provide 24 hours-notice of an inspection, and require the mobile salon owner to provide the Board with the exact location of the mobile salon, the hours of operation, and the times of services to be provided on the date scheduled for inspection and to notify the Board of any changes.

Section 3 would authorize a licensed cosmetologist to practice makeup application and natural hair care outside of a cosmetic art shop in order to assist individuals in preparing for weddings.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act becomes effective October 1, 2023.

Trina Griffin and Kristen Harris, both with the Legislative Analysis Division, substantially contributed to this summary.