

Approved 2-2-9
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MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

The meeting was called to order by Marvin L. Littlejohn at
Chairperson

1:30 A.M./p.m. on February 1, 1989 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Bill Wolff, Research
Norman Furse, Revisor
Sue Hill, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

John Peterson, Kansas Association Medical Technologists
Lewis Armstrong, Kansas Board of Barbers
Henri Fournier, Kansas Board of Cosmetology

Chairman called meeting to order, inviting those individuals who wished to present bill requests to come forward.

John Peterson, Kansas Association of Medical Technologists offered hand-out, (Attachment No. 1). He noted the Laboratory personnel have gone through the process of credentialing the last couple of years and have received a favorable recommendation from the technical committee who reviewed the process. The Department of Health and Environment did not make the same recommendations as this technical committee, i.e., licensing for one level, and registration for another level. However, we are requesting introduction of legislation to address this and ask for referral back to this committee.

Rep. Buehler moved this legislation be introduced and be referred back to this committee. Motion seconded by Rep. Amos. No discussion. Vote taken, motion carried.

Chair asked if there were other bill requests. There were none.

Chair drew attention to discussion and possible action on HB 2011.

Rep. Branson offered a balloon copy (prepared earlier by Mr. Furse), of HB 2011, that would add language of "City Hospitals" to the bill. She had concerns as the bill was given hearings that the Kansas Hospital Society noted this omission. Balloon is indicated as (Attachment No.2). Tom Bell, of Kansas Hospital Association had provided her with a list of hospitals that are considered City Hospitals, but are in fact in very rural areas. Changing the language of the bill would include hospitals of this type.

Mr. Furse noted at this time, (with an explanation of balloon copy of a bill for the benefit of new committee members), that the amendment would include City Hospitals along with Hospital District or County Hospital. He noted the necessity of how balloon had been drawn.

Rep. Branson made a motion to adopt the proposed amendment on HB 2011 prepared by Revisor, Mr. Furse. Motion seconded by Rep. Shallenburger. No Discussion. Vote taken, motion carried.

HB 2011, as a whole, Rep. Branson moved to pass HB 2011 favorably as amended, seconded by Rep. Buehler. No discussion. Vote taken, motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

room 423-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~A.M.~~/p.m. on February 1, 1989.

Chair invited Mr. Wolff, Research staff member to give briefing on: HB 2075.

Mr. Wolff detailed how the Rules and Regulations Joint Committee periodically review statutes for State Agencies. The Barber Board and Board of Barber Examiner's statutes were reviewed and studied over several months, and as a result HB 2075 is before this committee today. He explained in detail some regulations of the Board of Barbers, and Board of Cosmetologists, how those regulations may vary when the same service is being performed. The State Epidemiologist reviewed some of these same rules in regard to sanitation procedures and felt several were quite antiquated. The issue of infectious diseases needs also to be addressed with tighter restrictions and restrictions that are consistent to both groups who provide the same services. He detailed changed proposed. He answered questions, i.e., the language on immoral/unprofessional conduct he explained is recommended for removal as has been the case in other Agency's Rules and Regulations in order to arrive at consistency in language in the Statutes. There was discussion in regard to smoking in shops being left to the discretion of shop owner; use of formaldehyde in shops, and the fact several deaths have been documented from mis-use or problems with the use of formaldehyde in shops. (It was noted the use of formaldehyde is for the purposes of sanitary conditions, disinfecting instruments and the like.)

HEARINGS BEGAN ON HB 2075:

Mr. Lewis Armstrong, Board of Barbers offered hand-out. (Attachment No.1.) He noted at the outset, he was unqualified to speak on the formaldehyde issue. He noted he is a non-barber, and only recently began working for the Board of Barber Examiner's office. Effective February 17th, he will assume the position of Administrative Officer for this Board. He noted a copy of the inspection report form and current barber shop rules and regulations are part of Attachment No. 1. HB 2075 has merit, he noted, assuming of course that Department of Health and Environment would obtain input from the Barbering and Cosmetology Boards and not weaken any provisions of either Agency that is currently in effect. The immediate advantage would form uniformity in the sanitation standards for both professions. A long-range advantage would be in the feasibility of having inspectors with either Cosmetology or Barbering background who would be qualified to make shop inspections in both professions. Currently there are different inspectors, and they often are in the same area at the same time, making considerable duplication of time and travel. One concern he did mention, they are hopeful they would not lose control of the frequency of inspections of barber shops. He answered questions.

Mr. Henri Fournier, Kansas Board of Cosmetology spoke to HB 2075. Their Board feels an up-date of Rules and Regulations is long overdue. We concur with HB 2075, he said. It has been years since we have gone through the rules in regard to sanitation requirements. He spoke then to questions posed earlier today, i.e., there are current Rules and Regulations stating that a stylist cannot smoke while actively engaged in doing hair, so if a stylist is smoking during that time, they are in violation. The formaldehyde situation is something we certainly want to look and and change the regulations on it, as it has been a problem in Dodge City area at a Beauty School due to the ventilation system. This can be easily solved. The language dealing with morality has already been removed from Statutes governing the Board of Cosmetology he noted. He then answered questions.

HEARINGS CLOSED ON HB 2075.

Chair drew attention to committee minutes of January 30th. Rep. Green moved the minutes of January 30th be approved as written, seconded by Rep. Amos, motion carried.

Meeting adjourned 2:20 p.m.

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

Date February 1, '89

Name	Organization	Address
Elizabeth G. Taylor	Ks Barbers	Topeka
Paul Hoover	Board of Cos.	Topeka
James O. Halim	Bd. of Cosmetology	Pratt
Bob Collins	Ks. Hospital Assn	Topeka
Tom Bell	KHA	Topeka
Allen Jackson	SRS	Topeka
Tom Bell	K	
John Lyter	Ks Soc. of Med Technicians	Tyr
Ken Bahr	Assn of Private Career Schools	Topeka
Dick Hummel	Ks Health Care Assn	Topeka
Rosalyn Zellmann	Bd of Barber Ex	Topeka
Louis Armstrong	" " "	"
KATHR LANDIS	CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION FOR KANSAS	"
Janet Schalanstky	SRS - Adult Serv	"
Almita S. Collier	Dept. of Health + Environment	"
GREG RESEK	KDHE	"
Melanie Staras	KDOA	"
JERRY LEOPOLD	KOA	M. PHERSON

BILL

AN ACT providing for licensure of clinical laboratory personnel; establishing a clinical laboratory personnel commission and prescribing the powers and duties thereof; prohibiting certain acts and prescribing penalties for violations thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. As used in this act, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them herein:

(a) "Clinical laboratory" means a facility for the biological, microbiological, serological, chemical, immuno-hematological, hematological, biophysical, or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of, or the assessment of the health of, human beings.

(b) "Clinical laboratory test" means a microbiological, serological, chemical, hematological, radioimmunological, immunohematological, biophysical, or other examination which is performed on material derived from the human body, or any other test or procedure conducted by a laboratory which provides information for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of any disease or assessment of a health condition.

(c) "Clinical laboratory personnel" includes all personnel in the clinical laboratory who are issued licenses or registrations pursuant to the provisions of this act.

(d) "Structured clinical education" means a program planned to provide a predetermined amount of instruction and experience in clinical laboratory science that has been accredited by one of the accrediting agencies recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

(e) "Commission" means the clinical laboratory personnel commission created by this act.

(f) "Student trainee" means a person who is enrolled in a program of structured clinical education and who is seeking training and experience required to meet minimum qualifications pursuant to the provisions of this act.

(g) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health and Environment.

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(h) "Department" means the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

(i) "Laboratory director" means a person who is responsible for all phases of clinical laboratory function, including administration of the technical and scientific operation of a clinical laboratory.

(j) "Clinical laboratory supervisor" means a person licensed as a medical technologist or exempt under 10(g) or 10(h) and who is responsible for the supervision of the operation, management or the performance of tests in the clinical laboratory.

(k) "Medical laboratory specialist" means a person, other than a medical technologist, who has a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university with a major in chemical, physical or biological science and who has received specialized training in one or more areas of the medical or clinical laboratory and has received a certificate by a recognized body certifying that the individual has acquired these skills.

(l) "Supervision" shall include but not be limited to responsibility for test procedures, equipment, records, quality control, test results.

(m) "Direct-and-personal supervision" means that the person providing the supervision is present in the immediate bench area when laboratory procedures are being performed.

(n) "Approved full-time experience" means a course of employment which the department, upon the recommendation of the commission, shall determine will provide training and instruction in clinical laboratory technology, adequate to prepare individuals to meet the medical technician experience requirements pursuant to the provisions of this act.

(o) "Medical technologist" means a person licensed to perform all clinical laboratory tests pursuant to established and approved protocols including those which require the exercise of independent judgment and responsibility, with minimal supervision by a director or supervisor. Such person shall be responsible for the performance of procedures, for reporting of results and for maintenance of equipment, records and other quality control requirements related to test performance. Such person may teach

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within a clinical laboratory setting and may provide supervision for technicians and personal-and-direct supervision for support personnel employed by the laboratory, and trainees.

(p) "Medical laboratory technician" means a person registered by this act and who performs clinical laboratory tests pursuant to established and approved protocols which require limited exercise of independent judgment and which are performed under the supervision of a medical technologist, pathologist or supervisor.

(q) "Limited function laboratory" means a laboratory utilizing test methodologies performed on instruments requiring little technical skill and no independent judgment due to the instruments' internal self-calibrated standards, and manual or automated test methodologies requiring little technical skill and no problem-solving or interpretive ability.

Section 2. (a) There is hereby established a clinical laboratory personnel commission. Such Commission shall be advisory to the Secretary of Health and Environment in all matters concerning ethical standards, rules and regulations, and all matters relating to this act.

(b) Commission members shall consist of five persons who have been residents of this State for at least two years and who are actively engaged in their area of practice. The Department may make appointments from a list submitted by professional organizations representing the clinical laboratory personnel group and organizations of physician pathologists. The Commission shall be composed of: 1) at least two members licensed (or initially eligible) under this act; 2) at least one member registered (or initially eligible) under this act; and 3) at least one physician member certified by the American Board of Pathology or American Board of Osteopathic Pathology.

(c) Members of the commission attending meetings of such commission or attending a subcommittee meeting thereof authorized by such commission shall be paid compensation, subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided in K.S.A. 1974 Supp. 75-3223.

(d) Commission members shall serve for a term of three years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that the initial appointments, which shall be made within sixty days

after the effective date of this Act, shall be a mixture of one to three year terms. Whenever a vacancy shall occur on the Commission by reason other than the expiration of a term of office, the Department shall appoint a successor of like qualifications for the remainder of the unexpired term. No person shall be appointed to serve more than two successive three year terms.

Section 3. The Secretary shall: (a) Issue to each person who has met the education and training requirements listed in section 5 of this act and such other reasonable qualifications as may be established by rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary, the appropriate license for medical technologists and registration for medical laboratory technicians.

(b) Establish by regulation the methods and procedures for examination of candidates for licensure and registration;

(c) Appoint employees necessary to administer this act and fix their compensation within the limits of appropriations made for that purpose;

(d) Keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applicants for and recipients of licenses; and

(e) Make all such reasonable rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this act.

(f) In conjunction with the Clinical Laboratory Personnel Commission, promulgate rules and regulations governing laboratory specialists and personnel performing tests in limited function laboratories.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to perform clinical laboratory tests for a fee in the state of Kansas unless he has been issued a valid license pursuant to this act or its specifically exempted from the provisions of this act. It shall be unlawful for any person to hold themselves out to the public as a medical technologist, clinical laboratory scientist, medical technician, medical laboratory technician, clinical laboratory technician, or registered medical technician unless they have been appropriately licensed or registered by this act.

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Section 5. (a) Medical technologists shall meet the following qualifications for licensure under this act: (1) A baccalaureate degree in medical technology from an approved school or institution whose program includes clinical laboratory education in a program accredited by an agency recognized by the Secretary; or (2) A baccalaureate degree or the equivalent from an accredited university or college with a major in chemical, physical, or biological science and one year of structured clinical laboratory education; and (3) Passed an examination at the technologist level approved by the Secretary.

(b) A medical technician shall meet the following qualifications for registration: High school graduates or equivalent and (1) An Associate Degree in clinical laboratory science or completion of sixty (60) semester (or equivalent) hours from a clinical laboratory technician program (MLT or equivalent) accredited by an agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education that included a structured curriculum in clinical laboratory techniques; or (2) Graduate of a medical laboratory technician training program of at least 12 months in duration which has been accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education or completion of an official military laboratory procedures course, said course being at least 12 months in duration and 12 months of approved full-time clinical laboratory experience; and (3) passed an examination at the technician level approved by the Secretary.

Section 6. (a) Any Applicant for licensure or registration shall submit his application to the Department upon the forms prescribed and furnished by the Department and shall pay appropriate fees as established by the Secretary. If an examination is required for licensure the initial fee as established by the Secretary shall be paid. Any initial fee shall be for the period of two years following the date of application. All licenses shall expire after two years and may be renewed by paying a renewal fee to be established and collected by the Secretary. In determining the qualifications of an applicant within one year of the effective date of this act only, the Department may accept training and experience acquired prior to the effective date of this act in lieu of educational requirements specified by the provisions of this act.

(b) Upon due application and payment of a licensure fee as established by the Secretary within one year of when this act

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becomes effective, a license shall be issued to all medical technologists who have passed a nationally recognized examination for the technologist level prior to the effective date of this act, and a registration for medical laboratory technicians, so long as the technologist or technician has been employed in that capacity for at least two of the three years prior to the effective date of this act. Upon payment of such fee and proof of completion of continuing education requirements as set by the Department, the Department shall renew such licenses. The Department may provide for the later renewal of a license upon the payment of a late fee, but such late renewal of a license may not be granted more than five years after its expiration.

(c) The Department shall, upon application and payment of the fee as set by the Secretary, issue a license as a medical technologist, or registration as a medical laboratory technician, to any person who holds a valid license or its equivalent issued to him by another state or country, if the requirements for the licensure of the medical technologists or medical laboratory technician under which said license or equivalent was issued are equivalent to or exceed the standards of this act.

(d) The Department shall upon application and payment of a fee determined by the Secretary, issue to persons meeting the education and experience requirements a temporary license or registration which shall be valid only for the period preceding the first scheduled examination after its issuance and until the date on which the results have been made public. This temporary license may be renewed by appeal to the Secretary if the applicant has failed the examination, but such temporary license shall be renewed no more than two times.

Section 7. The Secretary shall deny, revoke, suspend or limit the license or registration provided for in this act for any of the following reasons:

(a) Where a false statement is made on an application for a license, registration, or any other document required by the Department;

(b) When a person engages or attempts to engage, or represents himself as so entitled, to perform any clinical laboratory tests or category of procedures not authorized in his license;

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(c) When a person demonstrates incompetence or makes consistent negligent errors in clinical laboratory tests or procedures;

(d) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public;

(e) Providing professional services while mentally incompetent, under the influence of alcohol or narcotic or controlled dangerous substance that is in excess of therapeutic amounts or without valid medical indication;

(f) Directly or indirectly contracting to perform clinical laboratory tests in a manner which offers or implies an offer of rebate, fee-splitting inducements or arrangements, or other remuneration; or

(g) When a person has violated or aided and abetted in a violation of any provisions of this act or any of the rules or regulations promulgated hereunder.

Section 8. The proceedings for the revocation, suspension or limiting of a license or registration shall be governed by the Kansas Administrative Procedures Act.

Section 9. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor and each day in violation of this act shall be considered a separate offense.

Section 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to:

(a) Personnel employed by the United States government;

(b) Practitioners licensed or registered by the State of Kansas as health care providers who are providing services within the lawful scope of their authority;

(c) Persons subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 65-1,109 or any amendments thereto;

(d) Personnel employed in a laboratory operated and maintained exclusively for research or teaching purposes, involving no patient or public health services;

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(e) Persons employed by a clinical laboratory who perform only clerical or administrative duties;

(f) A student trainee who performs tests only under the supervision of a clinical laboratory supervisor, or a medical technologist;

(g) A person who has a doctoral degree from an accredited institution with a chemical, physical, or biological science as the major subject; or Master's degree with a chemical, physical or biological science as the major subject, so long as such person performs tests or provides supervision only in the area in which they have received clinical laboratory training;

(h) Medical laboratory specialists who perform tests or provide supervision only in their area of specialty;

(i) A person who collects blood specimens for analysis;

(j) A person performing tests in a limited function laboratory who is under the consultation of a licensed medical technologist or a pathologist;
and

(k) A person who performs only those basic clinical laboratory tests which require limited technical skill and no independent judgment and only under the direct-and-personal supervision of a medical technologist, clinical laboratory supervisor, or a pathologist.

Section 11. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as authorizing any person to practice medicine or surgery or to furnish the services of persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery, nor shall any provisions of this act be construed as affecting the provisions of the Kansas healing arts act.

Section 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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district shall be deemed a hospital ~~district, if established as a hospital district, or a county hospital, if established as a county hospital,~~ to the same extent as though the same were a hospital ~~district, if established as a hospital district, or a county hospital, if established as a county hospital,~~ in which a hospital is being operated and maintained and shall be controlled, financed, operated, managed and maintained as provided by the general law relating to such hospital districts ~~a hospital district, if established as a hospital district, or a county hospital, if established as a county hospital,~~ and shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions provided by such general law. The determination of the number of members of any existing health care facilities and services hospital district, the method of selection and the terms, qualifications, organization, meetings and compensation thereof shall be as provided by the general law relating to ~~boards of hospital districts, if established as a hospital district, or boards of county hospitals, if established as a county hospital, in which a hospital is being operated and maintained~~ and every such board of an existing health care facilities and services hospital district shall have the same powers, duties and functions that are prescribed ~~by law~~ for boards of ~~hospital districts, if established as a hospital district, or boards of county hospitals, if established as a county hospital, in which a hospital is being operated and maintained~~

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Sec. 3. K.S.A. 80-2553 is hereby amended to read as follows: 80-2553. ~~This act~~ The provisions of K.S.A. 80-2550 through 80-2553, and amendments thereto, ~~is-are~~ supplemental to the general law relating to hospital districts ~~or county hospitals~~ in which a hospital is being operated and maintained and ~~is-are~~ not intended to modify or repeal any ~~provisions thereof~~ provision of any such law.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 80-2553 and K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 80-2550 and 80-2552 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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TESTIMONY OF LOUIS ARMSTRONG

House Bill 2075

My name is Louis Armstrong and I am from Ft. Scott. Since January 18, 1989, I have been working in the Board of Barber Examiners' office. Effective February 17, 1989, I will assume the position of Administrative Officer for the Board. This is a part-time position and currently held by Charles L. Lutz. There is one full-time office person. The only other paid staff consists of two part-time inspectors who are charged with making twice yearly inspections of all barber shops in Kansas and three annual inspections of the six barber schools. (A copy of the inspection report form and the current shop rules and regulations are attached).

As a non-barber, I have only recently become exposed to the sanitation rules and regulations promulgated by the Barber Board. I am even less familiar with the Cosmetology rules and regulations. However, a cursory examination discloses that there are more similarities than dis-similarities. It is apparent that both sets of rules and regulations were designed with the intent of protecting the public health.

The proposal to have the basic rules established by the Secretary of Health and Environment appears to have merit. Assuming of course that Health and Environment would obtain input from the barbering and cosmetology boards and not weaken any provisions of either agency that is currently in effect.

The immediate advantage would be uniformity in the sanitation standards for both professions.

A long-range advantage would be in the feasibility of having inspectors with either a cosmetology or barbering background who would be qualified to make shop inspections in both professions. Currently the two part-time barber inspectors, as previously noted, cover the entire state. The same can be said for the one full-time and four part-time cosmetology inspectors. This results in considerable duplication of time and travel.

I would hope that the membership of both professions will find merit in the proposals of House Bill 2075.

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61-1-1. When open for inspection. All barber shops, schools or colleges, or public rest rooms in connection therewith or any place where barbering is being carried on, shall be open for inspection at any time during business hours to the members of the state board of barber examiners and their deputies, to enable the board to enforce proper observance of the provisions of K.S.A. 65-1808 to 65-1822, inclusive.

61-1-2. Ventilation; water; sanitary condition; disinfection; closing shops. All barber shops, schools or colleges, and all rest rooms in connection therewith shall be well ventilated, provided with hot and cold running water and kept in a sanitary condition and they shall be efficiently disinfected when ordered by an inspector or the proper health officer. The members of the board shall have power to close shops where, in their judgment, unsanitary conditions exist until such conditions are abolished.

61-1-3. Water supply; lavatory; waste disposal. (a) Each barbershop, barber school or barber college within an area which is served by an approved public water supply and sewer system shall be connected to that system, shall have positive pressure on both hot and cold water, and shall have the lavatory drain connected to the approved sewer system.

(b) Each barbershop, barber school or barber college that is within an area which does not have an approved public water or sewer system shall install a closed tank with a spigot or a storage system of water. Waste water from such a barber facility shall be drained into a septic tank-lateral field installation or other private sewerage system approved by the appropriate authority.

(c) A lavatory shall be near each station at which a barber is working.

61-1-4. Expectoration; use of cuspidors prohibited. No barber or other person shall expectorate on the floor or in any lavatory of any barber shop, school or college of barbering, or any rest room; or upon any sidewalk adjacent thereto. The use of cuspidors or other receptacles for sputum in any barber shop or other place where barber services are performed is hereby prohibited.

61-1-5. Sterilization of tools and instruments. All tools and instruments used in performing barber services that come in direct contact with the human head, hair, face, or neck, shall be sterilized by immersion as hereinafter provided. Tools shall be submerged in one of the solutions approved by the board. Tools shall be sterilized as herein provided immediately before use on each separate person served. Containers of adequate size and depth, equipped with an adequate supply of solutions shall be provided for each barber chair in use. All tools and instruments, when not in use, shall be thoroughly cleansed and placed in a dust proof drawer or cabinet where only tools and instruments are kept. No tools or instruments shall be left in an exposed condition on the work stand or other place at any time after use on a patron.

61-1-6. Shaving brushes and mugs; use prohibited. The use of shaving mugs and lather brushes, or either of them, in barber shops, schools or colleges of barbering and other places where barber services are performed, is hereby prohibited.

61-1-14. Mandatory use of neck strips, or towels, sanitary. The hair cloth shall never be permitted to come in direct contact with the neck of the patron. Sanitary neck strips or towels must be used at all time necessary to prevent such contacts.

61-1-15. Cleansing hands before serving customer. Every barber or student shall thoroughly cleanse his or her hands before serving a customer.

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61-1-16. Use of shop for living quarters or business purposes prohibited. No barber shop, school or college or rest room in connection therewith shall be used for living quarters, or business purposes except for the sale of items related to hair and skin care. If a room or rooms used for residential or non-barbering business purposes are in the same room or rooms or adjacent to a room or rooms used for the practice of barbering, then a solid partition shall separate the premises used for residential or non-barbering business purposes from the barbering area. The partition may contain a door, provided it remains closed except for entering and leaving. A separate outside entrance must be provided for the barber shop.

61-1-19. Persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases not served. No person suffering from communicable or infectious diseases, which are dangerous to the public health, shall knowingly be served in a barber shop, school or college, or rest room in connection therewith.

61-1-20. Infectious or contagious disease; when examination of barbers required. Any member of the board or proper health officer shall have authority to require any barber to submit to a physical examination when in the judgment of this officer, the barber may be affected with a contagious or infectious disease.

61-1-21. Use of tools or instruments on corpses or outside of shop; disinfection. All tools or instruments used by barbers outside of the shop in serving any person suffering from infectious or contagious disease or used on a corpse are required to thoroughly and efficiently disinfect them with formaldehyde solution immediately after being used for same.

61-1-24. Temporary permits issued; permits and licenses to be conspicuously displayed. Temporary permits shall be issued to students graduating from a Kansas licensed barber school or college only until the next examination. All permits, barber licenses, and shop licenses shall be displayed in a conspicuous manner.

61-1-27. Head rests. Clean cloth or clean tissue shall be placed on head rests before serving each patron. When the head rest is not in use, it shall be kept in a clean place, free from dust and dirt.

61-1-28. Pets. The keeping of dogs, cats, birds, and other pets in all barber shops, schools or colleges, or in public rest rooms in connection therewith, or in any place where barbering is carried on is hereby prohibited.

61-1-29. Opening of a new, relocated or change of ownership of any barber shop in the state of Kansas. No person, firm or corporation shall open or commence the operation of a barber shop in the state of Kansas until said shop has been duly licensed or has the permission of the state board of barber examiners or one of its inspectors to open. This shall include new, relocated or shops that have changed ownership. Upon receipt of said notice of opening, the board shall inspect such barber shop, and upon approval of said barber shop and its facilities and upon receipt of the annual shop inspection and license fee, the board shall issue a shop certificate to the proprietor thereof. Any such license may be suspended or revoked or issuance denied by the board for violation of the laws of the state of Kansas or the rules and regulations promulgated by the board under authority of law.

61-1-30. Clean towels, discarding, supply of. Each barber shop, school or college shall have a sufficient supply of clean towels on hand at all times. These towels shall be kept in enclosed cabinets or containers readily accessible to each operator until immediately before use in serving each customer. All used towels shall be discarded into enclosed containers immediately after use.

61-1-31. Lump alum, styptic sticks or pencils, powder puffs, sponges or finger or towel bowls; use prohibited. The use of lump alum, styptic sticks or pencils, powder puffs, sponges or finger or towel bowls is prohibited.

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