

SESSION OF 2026

**SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 2760**

As Amended by House Committee on Health  
and Human Services

**Brief\***

HB 2760, as amended, would enact the Esthetics Licensure Compact (Compact). The Compact's uniform provisions are outlined below.

***Purpose (Article 1)***

The purpose of the Compact would be to facilitate the interstate practice of esthetics with the goal of improving public access to esthetics services and achieving a number of objectives that reduce administrative burden while increasing licensure and mobility of licensed estheticians as well as cooperation among states' licensing bodies.

The Compact would preserve the regulatory authority of states to provide services through the current system of state licensure while also providing license portability for qualifying professionals through a multistate licensing system.

***Definitions (Article 2)***

The Compact would define various terms, including:

- "Commission" would mean the joint government agency whose membership consists of all states that have enacted this compact, known as the Esthetics Licensure Compact Commission

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\*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <https://klrd.gov/>

(Commission) and which operates as an instrumentality of the member states;

- “Esthetician” would mean an individual licensed in such individual’s home state to engage in the practice of esthetics;
- “Esthetics” would mean the skin care and services for cosmetic purposes provided by an esthetician in a member state as set forth in the relevant statutes and regulations of a member state. The practice of esthetics occurs in the member state where the client is located at the time of service;
- “Home state” would mean the member state that is a licensee’s primary state of residence and where that licensee holds an active and unencumbered license to practice esthetics; and
- “Multistate license” would mean a license issued and subject to the enforcement jurisdiction of the licensing authority in a licensee’s home state that authorizes the practice of esthetics in member states and includes authorizations to practice esthetics in all remote states pursuant to this compact.

### ***State Participation in the Compact (Article 3)***

To be eligible to join the Compact, member states would be required to:

- License estheticians and regulate esthetics;
- Have a mechanism or entity in place to receive and investigate complaints about licensees practicing in that state;

- Require licensees within the state to pass a competency examination prior to being licensed to provide esthetics services to the public;
- Require licensees to satisfy educational or training requirements in esthetics services to the public prior to being licensed;
- Implement a procedure to consider applicants' criminal history, disciplinary history, or background check, which could include submission of information by applicants for the purpose of obtaining a background check on the applicant;
- Participate fully in the data system, including the use of unique identifying numbers;
- Share information regarding adverse actions against a licensee with the Commission and other member states, both through the data system and otherwise;
- Notify the Commission and other member states of the existence of investigative information or current significant investigative information in the state's possession regarding a state's licensee;
- Comply with the rules of the Commission; and
- Accept licensees from other member states who have met the terms of the Compact.

The Compact would authorize member states to charge a fee for granting a multistate license to practice esthetics. The Compact would provide for member states to retain sole jurisdiction over the educational or professional requirements regarding the licensing requirements to practice esthetics in a member state.

#### ***Multistate License (Article 4)***

The Compact would require an applicant for multistate licensure to hold an active and unencumbered single-state license to practice esthetics in the applicant's home state. If an applicant meets the educational and credentialing criteria to have a multistate license, the Compact would require the state licensing authority to grant a multistate license within a reasonable amount of time. The Compact would require that a licensee practicing in a member state adhere to that state's laws and regulations relating to esthetics as well as the jurisdiction of the state licensing authority and the courts of the member state.

#### ***Reissuance of a Multistate License by a New Home State (Article 5)***

The Compact would allow a licensee to have only one multistate license, issued by their home state, at any given time. The Compact would provide a procedure to change a licensee's home state license when relocating between member states. The Compact would permit a licensee to hold a single-state license in multiple states as well as a home state license and one multistate license for purposes of the Compact. The Compact would not interfere with the requirements established by a member state for the issuance of a single-state license.

#### ***Authority of the Compact Commission and Member State Licensing Authorities (Article 6)***

The Compact would not limit, restrict, or in any way reduce the ability of a member state to enact and enforce laws, rules, or regulations related to the practice of esthetics that are not inconsistent with the Compact. Member states would be expected to cooperate with the Commission. The Compact would require that discipline would be the sole responsibility of the state where esthetics services are

provided. Member states would be required to communicate with each other regarding complaints and adverse actions.

### ***Adverse Actions (Article 7)***

The Compact would allow a member state to take adverse action against a licensee's multistate license in such member state and to issue subpoenas. Only the licensee's home state would have the power to take adverse action against the license issued by the home state. For the purposes of taking adverse action, the home state's licensing authority could act on a report of conduct received from a remote state as though such conduct occurred within the home state, and the home state would apply its own state laws. The Compact would also allow joint investigations by member states of licensees. Member states would be permitted to recover costs of investigations or dispositions if permitted by their state law.

The Compact would require a licensee's home state to promptly report the conclusions of any investigation to the data system. If an adverse action is taken by the home state, the multistate license would be deactivated in all member states until all encumbrances are removed from the home state license. The home state would be able accept a licensee's participation in an alternative program in lieu of adverse action. A multistate license would be suspended for the duration of the participation in the alternative program.

### ***Active Duty Military Personnel or Their Spouse (Article 8)***

The Compact would allow active-duty military personnel or their spouses to designate a home state where such service member or spouse has a current license in good standing and would allow such military personnel or spouse to retain that home state designation while the service member is on active duty.

***Establishment and Operation of the Esthetics Licensure Compact Commission (Article 9)***

The Compact would create the Commission and include provisions relating to membership, voting, powers and duties, and financing of the Commission. The Compact would establish the Executive Committee, which would have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of the Compact.

The Compact would provide for the Commission to pay for the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities. The Commission would have authority to levy and collect an annual assessment from each member state and impose fines on licensees of member states to cover the cost of operations. The Compact would require the Commission to adopt an annual report and provide the report to member states.

The Compact would provide for the qualified immunity, defense, and indemnity of its members, officers, employees, and representatives of the Commission acting within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities. The protections would not apply for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the individual's intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct. The Compact would not limit the liability of any licensee for professional malpractice or misconduct governed by applicable state laws.

### ***Data Systems (Article 10)***

The Compact would require the Commission to develop, maintain, operate, and utilize a coordinated database and reporting system. The Compact would govern how the information would be provided to the data system by member states, the use of the data by member states, and designation of information that could not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state. The Compact would also require removal of expunged information from the data system.

### ***Rulemaking (Article 11)***

The Compact would authorize the Commission to exercise rulemaking powers. The Compact would require notice of proposed rules to specified persons and location where the Commission will hear public comments to be provided at least 30 days prior to the meeting where the Commission will consider such rules. Additionally, the Commission would be required to provide notice of the public hearing and provide access to the meeting and record all hearings. If a majority of legislatures of the member states reject a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution within four years of adoption of the rule, the rule would have no further force and effect. The Compact would also provide for emergency rulemaking procedures.

### ***Oversight, Dispute Resolution, and Enforcement (Article 12)***

The Compact would provide that the executive and judicial branches in each member state would enforce and implement the Compact. The Compact would establish judicial venue and service of process for the Compact Commission. The Compact would also establish a process to be followed by member states regarding default, requesting technical assistance, or termination from the Compact. The

Compact would require the Commission, upon member request, to resolve disputes arising among member states and between member states and non-member states. In addition, the Commission would be allowed to enforce the provisions of the Compact, and, by majority vote, could initiate legal action in federal court against a member state.

***Effective Date, Withdrawal, and Amendment (Article 13)***

The Compact would be effective on the date on which the Compact statute is enacted into law in the seventh member state. [Note: As of February 17, 2026, the Compact has not been enacted in any state. Three states, Alabama, Virginia, and Kansas, are considering Compact legislation.]

Any member state would be allowed to withdraw from the Compact by enacting a statute that would repeal the Compact, but this would not take effect until 180 days after the enactment of the repealing statute. Member states could amend the Compact, but any amendment would not be effective until it is enacted by all member states. Additionally, the Compact would not invalidate or prevent any licensure agreement or cooperative arrangement between a member state and non-member state that did not conflict with the Compact.

***Construction and Severability (Article 14)***

The Compact and the Commission's rulemaking authority would be required to be liberally construed and the provisions of the Compact would be severable.

***Consistent Effect and Conflict with Other State Laws (Article 15)***

The Compact would not prevent the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with the Compact. Laws in conflict with the Compact would be

superseded to the extent of the conflict and all lawful actions of the Commission would be binding upon member states.

## **Background**

The bill was introduced by the House Committee on Health and Human Services at the request of a representative of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce.

### ***House Committee on Health and Human Services***

In the House Committee hearing, **proponent** testimony was provided by representatives of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and the Professional Beauty Association. The proponent conferees noted the adoption of the Compact would strengthen the workforce and access to care as well as aid in portability of licensing across states for the profession and assisting military families in their relocations. The conferees noted that savings could result at the agency level by being able to implement the Cosmetology License Compact which was enacted in 2025 and the Esthetics Licensure Compact.

Written-only proponent testimony was provided by representatives of the Kansas Adjutant General's Department, Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, United WE, and the U.S. Department of War. [*Note: The U.S. Department of Defense is now referred to as the U.S. Department of War in official communications, per Executive Order 14347, signed September 5, 2025.*]

No other testimony was provided.

The House Committee amended the bill to insert "or an authorized entity" to the definition of "Rule" and make a technical amendment to match the uniform language of the Compact.

## **Fiscal Information**

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on the bill, as introduced, the Board of Cosmetology (Board) indicates the bill has the potential to increase expenditures by unknown amounts for administrative workload related to verification of Compact privileges, compliance monitoring, complaint intake, and enforcement oversight of out-of-state practitioners practicing in Kansas. Additional workload would also result from the rules and regulation processes and participation in the Compact data system. Staff workload would increase as the number of out-of-state practitioners exercising Compact privileges in Kansas increases. There would also be unknown expenditures for assessments to participate in the Compact, data system requirements, or the implementation of required rules and regulations. Compact practitioners would not apply for or receive a Kansas license; however, the Board would be required to verify eligibility and recognize a Compact privilege to practice, which would result in administrative and enforcement workload without the collection of a Kansas license fee to offset that workload.

The bill would authorize licensure-related fees associated with Compact participation. If Kansas elects to assess or adjust fees through its rules and regulations authority, revenues would be deposited into the Cosmetology Fee Fund to support Compact administration. Additional revenue would be generated from Kansas-licensed practitioners who seek multistate licensure; however, out-of-state practitioners exercising Compact privileges in Kansas would not be required to pay a Kansas license fee. Any revenue effect would be indeterminate and dependent on future rulemaking decisions and participation levels.

Any fiscal effect associated with enactment of the bill is not reflected in *The FY 2027 Governor's Budget Report*.

Health; health professions; estheticians; Esthetics Licensure Compact; licensure; interstate practice privileges; occupational licensure