

CHAPTER 1110**COSMETOLOGISTS AND BARBERS***H.F. 431*

AN ACT relating to the education, practice, and supervision of cosmetologists and barbers.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Section 157.10, unnumbered paragraph 2, Code 1987, is amended to read as follows:

The A barber licensed under chapter 158 who enrolls in a school of cosmetology shall be granted five hundred twenty-five one thousand fifty hours credit toward the two thousand one hundred hour requirement, and the ten-month period shall does not apply. A person who has been a student in a barber school licensed under chapter 158 may enroll in a school of cosmetology and, at the option of the school of cosmetology, be granted a credit of one hour for every two hours the student attended at the barber school, up to a maximum credit of one thousand fifty hours.

Sec. 2. Section 157.12, Code 1987, is amended to read as follows:

157.12 SUPERVISORS OF COSMETOLOGISTS.

Persons A person who directly supervise supervises the work of cosmetologists shall be licensed cosmetologists either a cosmetologist licensed under this chapter or a barber licensed under section 158.3.

Sec. 3. Section 157.13, subsection 1, Code 1987, is amended to read as follows:

1. It is unlawful for ~~any~~ a person to employ an individual to practice cosmetology unless that individual is a licensed cosmetologist or has obtained a temporary permit. It is unlawful for a licensed cosmetologist to practice cosmetology with or without compensation in any place other than a licensed beauty salon ~~or~~, a licensed school of cosmetology, or a licensed barber-shop as defined in section 158.1 which has also been licensed as a beauty salon, except that a licensed cosmetologist may practice cosmetology at a location which is not a licensed beauty salon or school of cosmetology under extenuating circumstances arising from physical or mental disability or death of a customer. It is unlawful for a licensed cosmetologist to claim to be a licensed barber, but it is lawful for a licensed cosmetologist to work in a licensed barber-shop if the same premises are also licensed as a beauty salon.

Sec. 4. Section 158.8, unnumbered paragraph 2, Code 1987, is amended to read as follows:

A cosmetologist licensed under section 157.3 who enrolls in a barber school shall be granted five hundred twenty-five one thousand fifty hours credit toward the two thousand one hundred hour requirement, and the ten-month period shall does not apply. A person who has been a student in a school of cosmetology licensed under chapter 157 may enroll in a barber school and, at the option of the barber school, be granted a credit of one hour for every two hours the student attended at the school of cosmetology, up to a maximum credit of one thousand fifty hours.

Sec. 5. Section 158.10, Code 1987, is amended to read as follows:

158.10 SUPERVISORS OF BARBERS.

Persons A person who directly supervise supervises the work of barbers shall be licensed barbers either a barber licensed under this chapter or a cosmetologist licensed under section 157.3.

Sec. 6. Section 158.13, subsection 1, Code 1987, is amended to read as follows:

1. It is unlawful for ~~any~~ a person to employ an individual to practice barbering unless that individual is a licensed barber or has obtained a temporary permit. It is unlawful for a licensed barber to practice barbering with or without compensation in any place other than a licensed

barbershop or, a barber school, or a licensed beauty salon as defined in section 157.1 which has also been licensed as a barbershop, except that a licensed barber may practice barbering at a location which is not a licensed barbershop or barber school under extenuating circumstances arising from physical or mental disability or death of a customer. It is unlawful for a licensed barber to claim to be a licensed cosmetologist, but it is lawful for a licensed barber to work in a licensed beauty salon if the same premises are also licensed as a barbershop.

Approved April 26, 1988

CHAPTER 1111

NONTRADITIONAL INSURANCE ARRANGEMENT REGULATION

H.F. 2303

AN ACT relating to nontraditional insurance arrangements by prohibiting the incorporation or reincorporation of a benevolent association, providing for the regulation of risk retention groups and purchasing groups, increasing surplus requirements for reciprocal insurers and repealing an exemption to the applicability of state law to certain reciprocal insurance contracts, and providing penalties.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. NEW SECTION. 512A.9 INCORPORATION OF BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS PROHIBITED.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a benevolent association shall not be incorporated or reincorporated in this state on or after July 1, 1988. A benevolent association incorporated before July 1, 1988, continues to be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2. NEW SECTION. 515E.1 PURPOSE.

The purpose of this chapter is to regulate the formation and operation in this state of risk retention groups formed pursuant to the Product Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981, 15 U.S.C. § 3901 et seq., or the Risk Retention Amendments of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-563. As used in this chapter, "federal Act" means the Product Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981 as amended.

Sec. 3. NEW SECTION. 515E.2 DEFINITIONS.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance or the commissioner, director, superintendent of insurance, or similar public official, in any other state.

2. "Completed operations liability" means liability arising out of the installation, maintenance, or repair of any product at a site which is not owned or controlled by either of the following:

a. A person who performs that work.

b. A person who hires an independent contractor to perform that work.

However, liability for activities which are completed or abandoned before the date of the occurrence giving rise to the liability is included.

3. "Domicile", for purposes of determining the state in which a purchasing group is domiciled, means either of the following:

a. For a corporation, the state in which the purchasing group is incorporated.

b. For an unincorporated entity, the state of its principal place of business.

4. "Hazardous financial condition" means a risk retention group not yet financially impaired or insolvent, which, based on its present or reasonably anticipated financial condition, is unlikely to be able to do one of the following: