

Threader Opportunity and Freedom Act

April 6, 2021

100.1 Purposes.

(a) Eyebrow threading is an ancient grooming technique that uses cotton thread to shape and remove hair. For centuries, it has been widely practiced in South Asian and Middle Eastern countries. It presents no significant health and safety risks to customers or practitioners. It does not involve the use of chemicals. It should not be regulated by an occupational license.

(b) This state should protect liberty. It has no interest in requiring threading practitioners—known as threaders—to obtain an occupational license or meet other regulations because such regulations makes it unnecessarily difficult for threaders to earn an honest living through their practice, to provide for themselves and their families, to offer their services to and compete for customers, and to create new employment and business opportunities through their entrepreneurship. In addition, such occupational regulation harms consumers by limiting their choices, forcing consumers to forgo services or enter the underground economy.

100.2 Definitions.

Subdivision 1. “Threading” means a method of removing hair from the eyebrows, upper lip, or other body parts by using cotton thread to pull hair from follicles.

Subd. 2. Threading does not include the use of chemicals, heat or any type of wax.

Subd. 3. Threading may include the use of (a) over-the-counter astringents, gels, and powders; and (b) tweezers and scissors incidental to threading.

100.3 Exemptions.

Subdivision 1. The practice of threading is exempt from occupational licensing requirements under this chapter.

Subd. 2. The facility in which a person provides threading and no other services requiring licensure by this chapter is exempt from the requirement of a salon license under this chapter.

100:3 Business license and taxes.

Subdivision 1. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to exempt providers of threading from the requirements of (1) a general business registration including a commercial activity license or similar general business license; and (2) any law relating to the payment of taxes.

100.4 Consumer Protection. (a) The salon owner is responsible for:

1. ensuring the education, training, skills, and competence of persons who work in the owner's salon; and
2. protecting the health and safety of customers and persons who work in the owner's salon. This includes the salon's sanitation and all equipment used in it.

(b) In an action based on an injury alleged to have occurred in a salon, a person may recover from the salon owner damages and other relief as determined by a court.

(c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit private certification of any provider or an employer from requiring private certification.

100.5 Effective Date.