

TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS  
 500 JAMES ROBERTSON PARKWAY  
 FIRST FLOOR, SUITE 120  
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1148  
 (615) 741-2294



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
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**APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION TO OWN, OPERATE OR CONDUCT A SCHOOL OR COLLEGE OF BARBERING UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE TENNESSEE BARBER LAW**

*Application for new school or change of location must include a proposed floor plan.*

<input type="checkbox"/>	NEW SCHOOL \$600	LICENSE# ISSUED _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHANGE OF LOCATION \$350	DATE ISSUED _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHANGE OF OWNER \$350	EXPIRATION DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	RENEWAL \$350	

Name of School \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET CITY STATE ZIP

Name of Owner(s) \_\_\_\_\_

If owner is a corporation or partnership, list names, titles and addresses of officers or partners:

Name _____	Address _____
Name _____	Address _____
Name _____	Address _____

Name of Manager \_\_\_\_\_ File# \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Name of School \_\_\_\_\_ Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Address \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed Days and Hours of Operation \_\_\_\_\_

Barber Instructor	Instructor License #	Master Barber File #
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Have you ever been convicted, forfeited bond, or are currently on probation for any felony? YES    NO    If yes, give details on a separate sheet of paper for each offense. Included: date, place, charge, and action taken.

**THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION. ANY FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS WILL BE SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR REJECTION OF APPLICATION.**

**AFFIDAVIT**

STATE OF TENNESSEE—SS:

I hereby swear or affirm that the statements on this form are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_\_

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 (NOTARY PUBLIC)

## **POLICY ON THE A.I.D.S. VIRUS**

In response to many inquiries regarding the policy for dealing with students, cosmetologists, or patrons infected with the AIDS virus, the Board feels it necessary to set forth guidelines regarding this sensitive subject.

Since AIDS virus is not transmitted through casual contact, the same precautions apply to those infected as those who are not infected. Transmission of the virus occurs through sexual contact with someone infected with the AIDS virus, by sharing contaminated needles and syringes, and from HIV infected mothers to their infants at or before birth. Testing of donated blood for HIV antibodies has greatly reduced the risk of infection from a blood transfusion.

When nicks and cuts occur, the wound should be washed with an antiseptic, stop the flow of blood, cover the area with a bandage to prevent infection and further protect it with a finger cot with gloves until the wound has healed. All implements involved must be sterilized prior to re use.

Since many different disease causing agents besides HIV live in blood, it makes sense to clean blood spills immediately. Use a common cleanser or fresh mixture of 1 part bleach and 10 parts water. HIV dies very quickly outside the body and is easily killed, even with hot water and soap.

In cases of chapped, abraded, weeping or dermatic skin, gloves should be worn to protect the condition and prevent release of body fluids. Gloves must be discarded after each service is completed and not re used.

If an AIDS infected person exhibits obvious open sores, Rule 0440 2 .12 of the Cosmetology Rules and Regulations regarding communicable diseases applies and the infected person must be excused until a doctor's release is obtained. This rule also applies to those infected with any contagious disease such as measles, mumps, etc., and infectious conditions such as head lice or contagious skin diseases.

### **THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON BEHALF OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION, OFFICE ON THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (Title II, U.S. Code).**

#### **New Construction and Alterations**

- Public entities must ensure that newly constructed buildings and facilities are free of architectural and communication barriers that restrict access or use by individuals with disabilities.
- When a public entity undertakes alterations to an existing building, it must also ensure that the altered portions are accessible.
- The ADA does not require retrofitting of existing buildings to eliminate barriers, but does establish a high standard of accessibility for new buildings.

Public entities may choose between two technical standards for accessible design: The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard (UFAS), established under the Architectural Barriers Act, or the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines, adopted by the Department of Justice for places of public accommodation and commercial facilities covered by Title III of the ADA.

The elevator exemption for small buildings under ADA Accessibility Guidelines would not apply to public entities covered by Title II.

For information concerning the requirements of The American With Disabilities Act, contact your local building codes office.