RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 887 (HB 1228) **2026 Regular Session** **Crews**

Prior law required hearing aid dealers to aid the Dept. of Revenue by collecting taxes on labor, retail prices of hearing aids, and materials used for repair, maintenance, and the service of hearing aids.

New law removes this requirement.

Existing law requires hearing aid dealers to provide an adequate supply of licensed hearing aid dealers throughout the state to serve as sponsors for applicants seeking temporary training permits.

New law retains existing law.

Existing law defines "board", "hearing aid", "license", "practice of selling and fitting hearing aids", "repair service and maintenance", and "unethical conduct".

New law adds to the definition of hearing aid by requiring the specifications set forth by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Existing law requires any person who engages in the sale of hearing aids to deliver to each person a bill of sale or contract that includes the signature of the seller and his contact information.

New law adds the inclusion of an email address to the list of requirements for the contact information and otherwise retains existing law.

Existing law requires the bill of sale or contract to reveal the condition of the hearing device and the La. Board for Hearing Aid Dealers' contact information.

New law adds the inclusion of an email address to the list of requirements for the contact information and otherwise retains existing law.

Existing law requires any person licensed to sell a hearing aid to provide a written receipt or written contract to the consumer.

Existing law stipulates that the receipt or contract must provide the consumer a 30-day right to cancel the purchase, if the hearing aid does not function adequately. Existing law further stipulates that the 30-day right to cancel period shall commence from either the date the hearing aid was delivered to the consumer or the date the written receipt or contract is delivered to the consumer, whichever occurs later.

Existing law provides that the 30-day period shall be interrupted for any period during which the hearing aid seller, dealer, or fitter has possession or control of the hearing aid after its original delivery.

Existing law allows the consumer to obtain a refund if the hearing aid is returned to the seller in the same condition, ordinary wear and tear excluded, as when purchased.

New law retains existing law.

New law allows the consumer to return the hearing aid by taking the hearing aid directly back to the office where it was sold or by mailing it to the location listed on the written receipt or contract. New law requires the hearing aid to be in substantially good condition as it was when the consumer received it.

New law requires the seller to accept the return and issue a return receipt.

New law requires any property traded for credit, any payments made by the consumer pursuant to the contract or sale, or any negotiable instrument executed to be returned by the seller to the consumer within 10 days following receipt by the seller of the cancellation notice and hearing aid.

New law requires the cancellation notice to be delivered in writing; however, in addition, it may be delivered by email and such notice shall constitute verification of intent to return the hearing aids within 30 days.

Existing law provides that consumers have within three business days of the date of ordering a hearing aid to cancel the transaction without any penalties or obligations.

New law retains existing law.

New law requires a consumer to notify the seller of the intent to cancel in any of the following ways:

(1) In person where the transaction occurred.

(2) By mail.

(3) By electronic mail.

Existing law requires, upon cancellation, any property traded for credit, any payments made by the consumer under the contract or sale, or any negotiable instrument executed to be returned by the seller to the consumer within 10 business days following receipt by the seller of the cancellation notice. Existing law further requires any security interest arising out of the transaction to be immediately canceled.

New law makes technical corrections and otherwise retains existing law.

Prior law required the cancellation notice to include a signed and dated copy of the subject contract, receipt, sales form, or other document evidencing all the terms of the transaction.

New law deletes this requirement.

Prior law required new applicants for a first-time license, in addition to paying the requisite fee, to have an education equivalent to a four-year course in an accredited high school and two years of college or two years of accredited higher education or to have continuously engaged in fitting and selling hearing aids during the two years preceding the effective date of the existing law.

New law instead requires new applicants for a first-time license, in addition to paying the requisite fee, to have an education equivalent to a four-year course in an accredited high school and two years of college or two years of accredited higher education or to have continuously engaged in fitting and selling hearing aids and be in good standing for a period of no less than two years from the date of application.

Existing law provides that the scope of examination shall be determined and proctored by the La. Board for Hearing Aid Dealers.

New law adds and clarifies that the exam can be determined and proctored by assignees of the La. Board for Hearing Aid Dealers.

Existing law requires a person who holds a certificate of endorsement license or temporary training permit to notify the board in writing of the address of the place or places where he engages or intends to engage in the fitting or selling of hearing aids.

New law adds a person who holds a license obtained by examination to the aforementioned list of people required to notify the board and otherwise retains existing law.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 37:2441(B), 2442(2), 2444, 2444.1, 2444.2(A) and (B)(2), 2445(3), 2447, and 2450(A))