Idaho: the rules for aesthetic practice

What Idaho's laws and boards say about who may do aesthetic treatments, who must supervise them, and who can own the practice.

Nurse practitioners: Full Practice Authority

Nurse practitioners

Full (AANP). The Board of Nursing alone regulates NPs; no collaborative agreement or physician supervision is required.

Injectables guidance (March 13, 2026)

Idaho's Boards of Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Barbers and Cosmetology issued one non-binding guidance on "lifestyle injectables" (neurotoxins, fillers, IV hydration, IV ketamine, vitamin shots, PRP, PRF, peptides, GLP-1s including compounded weight-loss drugs). Anyone offering them needs the right license, delegation from a supervising provider, or both. Before delegating, confirm Idaho law gives you authority to delegate that task; the absence of a prohibition doesn't make it appropriate. Do an appropriate patient evaluation and document informed consent; standing orders need adequate screening protocols; if the supervising provider isn't on site, have written adverse-event and emergency procedures. Check compounded drug sources. Boards may discipline care below the standard of similarly licensed professionals (Idaho Code §67-9407). Idaho's practice acts speak of "supervising" providers, not "medical directors", and the supervisor stays responsible for delegated care.

Cosmetic devices (Board of Medicine rule)

Cosmetic treatments with prescriptive devices or products that penetrate or alter tissue, including lasers and IPL, are the practice of medicine. A supervising physician may oversee at most 3 medical personnel (6 on petition), documents an evaluation and plan before each patient's first treatment, and is on site or immediately available; personnel may use only non-incisive, non-ablative devices, with training recorded on the Board's form at each location (IDAPA 24.33.01.164). Whether an NP may supervise unlicensed staff for these treatments was not confirmed in November 2026; ask the Board of Nursing first.

Who can own the practice

The Board of Medicine voted in March 2016 to formally disavow and reject the corporate practice of medicine doctrine: it won't discipline physicians or PAs solely because they practice for or with unlicensed people or businesses. Idaho professional entities are still owned only by people licensed for the same services (Idaho Code §30-21-901). Confirm the entity type with an Idaho healthcare attorney.

The biggest risk in Idaho. Delegating injectables or device treatments without clear authority to delegate; Idaho's boards say "no rule against it" is not enough.

Check it with your boards: Idaho Board of Nursing - dopl.idaho.gov/bon and Idaho Board of Medicine - dopl.idaho.gov/bom. Checked November 3, 2026. Rules change, so read the current rule on the board's own site before you act.

Ask S.A.G.E. next. S.A.G.E., our AI practice advisor, answers from this same Idaho reference, free in your TMAA account, which you can set up at go.medicalaestheticsassociation.com/start-here. Try:

1. I'm an RN in Idaho. What has to be in place before I offer injectables?
2. What must my medical director agreement cover in Idaho?
3. What can an esthetician do in Idaho, and what needs an order?

S.A.G.E. is not legal advice. For a binding answer, talk to a healthcare attorney in your state.