



SB-547 Professions and vocations: weights and measures. (2017-2018)

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Senate Bill No. 547

CHAPTER 429

An act to amend Sections 27, 156, 2499.5, 2570.16, 2715, 2760.1, 2987, 4008, 4840.5, 4887, 5063.3, 5096.9, 5810, 7332, 7583.23, 7583.24, 7583.47, 7635, 11302, 11320.5, 11321, 11323, 11324, 11345, 11345.2, 11345.6, 11422, 12241, 12304, 12305, 12310, and 12500 of, to amend, repeal, and add Sections 6980.79, 7506.10, 7511, 7574.11, 7574.13, 7582.11, 7582.17, 7583.12, 7583.17, 7583.20, 7585.16, 7588, 7596.5, 7598.14, 7598.17, and 7599.70 of, to add Sections 1006, 6980.9, 7501.9, 7574.09, 7574.35, 7581.6, 7591.14, 9882.6, 11345.5, and 11345.8 to, to repeal Section 303 of, and to repeal and add Section 11345.3 of, the Business and Professions Code, and to amend an initiative act entitled "An act prescribing the terms upon which licenses may be issued to practitioners of chiropractic, creating the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners and declaring its powers and duties, prescribing penalties for violation thereof, and repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith" approved by electors November 7, 1922, by amending Section 12 thereof, relating to professions and vocations, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor October 02, 2017. Filed with Secretary of State October 02, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 547, Hill. Professions and vocations: weights and measures.

(1) Existing law establishes the Department of Consumer Affairs within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency and provides that the department is under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs.

(A) Existing law establishes within the department a Division of Consumer Services under the supervision and control of a chief who is appointed by the Governor.

This bill would repeal the provision establishing the Division of Consumer Services.

(B) Existing law authorizes the Department of Consumer Affairs to enter into a contract with a vendor for the licensing and enforcement of the BreEZe system, which is a specified integrated, enterprisewide enforcement case management and licensing system, no sooner than 30 days after written notification to certain committees of the Legislature.

This bill would require the director to report progress on release 3 entities' transition to the new licensing technology platform to the appropriate committees of the Legislature, as specified.

(C) Existing law establishes a motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program, commonly known as smog check, that is administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law, the Automotive Repair Act provides for the licensure and regulation of automotive repair dealers, among others, by the Chief of the Bureau of Automotive Repair under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs. The act requires the

director, on the director's initiative or in response to a complaint, to investigate a violation of the act, or of any regulation adopted pursuant to the act, by any automotive repair dealer, automotive technician, or employee, partner, officer, or member of any automotive repair dealer. Existing law establishes the Consumer Affairs Fund, and generally authorizes withdrawal of funds without furnishing vouchers and itemized statements when used on matters requiring confidentiality.

This bill would authorize the enforcement programs established by the department and the bureau to investigate violations of the Automotive Repair Act and the Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program and to purchase motor vehicles of various makes, models, and condition when purchasing vehicles used for evidentiary purposes as part of these investigations. The bill would also exempt these acquisitions from various laws, including, but not limited to, labor and public contracting laws.

(2) Existing law, the Chiropractic Act, enacted by initiative, provides for the licensure and regulation of chiropractors by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Under the act, each person practicing chiropractic, after a license has been issued, is annually required to pay the board a renewal fee not exceeding \$250. Existing law authorizes the Legislature to fix these fees. Existing law directs the deposit of these funds into the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Fund, a continuously appropriated fund.

This bill, until January 1, 2019, would require a licensee to pay an annual renewal fee of \$300. By increasing the amount deposited in the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also require the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners to submit a report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by July 1, 2018, that contains, at a minimum, the status of the board's fee audit and an update on the board's plans for restructuring its license fees.

(3) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs.

(A) Existing law provides for the certification and regulation of podiatrists by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California and requires certain fees to be paid to the board, including a fee for the application and issuance of a certificate to practice podiatric medicine.

This bill would revise the fees, as specified.

(B) Existing law, the Occupational Therapy Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants by the California Board of Occupational Therapy and requires certain fees to be paid to the board, including a fee to collect fingerprints for a criminal history record check.

This bill would prohibit the fee for the criminal history record check from exceeding the amount charged by the agency providing the criminal history record check. The bill would also require the board to charge a fee to query the National Practitioner Data Bank for applicants for licensure and renewal of licensure and would prohibit that fee from exceeding the amount charged per query.

(C) Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, establishes the Board of Registered Nursing within the Department of Consumer Affairs and sets forth its powers and duties regarding the licensure and regulation of registered nurses. That act authorizes a registered nurse whose license has been revoked or suspended or who has been placed on probation to petition the board for reinstatement or modification of penalty.

This bill would authorize the board to hear the petition or to assign the petition to an administrative law of the Office of Administrative Hearings and would require the administrative law judge to submit a proposed decision in a specified manner.

(D) Existing law, the Psychology Licensing Law, establishes the Board of Psychology to license and regulate the practice of psychology and authorizes the board to collect specified fees, including a delinquency fee of \$25.

This bill would instead make the delinquency fee 50 percent of the renewal fee for each license type, not to exceed \$150.

(E) Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and authorizes the board to employ inspectors of pharmacy.

This bill would also authorize the board to employ legal counsel.

(F) Existing law, the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and the practice of veterinary medicine by the Veterinary Medical Board and authorizes a person whose license or registration has been revoked or placed on probation to petition the board for reinstatement or modification of penalty after a period of not less than one year. Existing law authorizes a

registered veterinary technician, under conditions of emergency, to render lifesaving care to an animal and defines "emergency" for these purposes as the animal has been placed in a life-threatening condition and immediate treatment is necessary to sustain life. Existing law requires certain boards and bureaus under the Department of Consumer Affairs to provide on the Internet information regarding the status of every license issued by that board or bureau, as specified.

This bill would instead provide that a person may petition the board for reinstatement or modification of penalty after at least 3 years for reinstatement of a surrendered or revoked license, at least 2 years for early termination or modification of probation of 3 years or more, or at least one year for modification of a condition or termination of probation of less than 3 years. The bill would authorize the board, upon a showing of good cause, to specify in an order imposing probation of more than 3 years that the person may petition for reissuement, modification, or termination of probation after one year. The bill would revise the above-described definition of "emergency" to mean the animal has been placed in a life-threatening condition and immediate treatment is necessary. This bill would additionally require the Veterinary Medical Board to provide information regarding the status of every license issued by it on the Internet.

(G) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of accountants by the California Board of Accountancy, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law prohibits confidential information obtained by a licensee concerning a client from being disclosed by the licensee without the written permission of the client, except when the disclosure is made by a licensee or a licensee's duly authorized representative to another licensee in connection with a proposed sale or merger of the licensee's professional practice.

This bill would additionally authorize that disclosure in that same connection to another person, provided the parties enter into a written nondisclosure agreement.

Existing law, until January 1, 2019, authorizes an individual otherwise meeting a condition for a practice privilege to perform certain audit and financial statement review services only through a firm of certified public accountants that is required to be registered with the board and authorizes such an individual qualified for the practice privilege to practice public accountancy in this state without the imposition of a notice, fee, or any other requirements. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt regulations to carry out the practice privilege provisions and regulations have been adopted, which become inoperative on January 1, 2019.

To ensure uninterrupted implementation of the practice privilege provisions, this bill would authorize the board to adopt or amend regulations to remove or extend the inoperative date of these regulations. The bill would require the Office of Administrative Law to consider the board's action to remove or extend the inoperative dates of these regulations as a change without regulatory effect and would exempt the board from complying with the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to that removal or extension.

(H) Existing law authorizes a certified interior designer, as defined, to obtain a stamp from an interior design organization, as defined, that uniquely identifies the designer and certifies that he or she meets certain qualifications and requires the use of that stamp on all drawings and documents submitted to any governmental agency by the designer. Existing law provides that these provisions are repealed on January 1, 2018.

This bill would instead repeal those provisions on January 1, 2022.

(I) Existing law, the Barbering and Cosmetology Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of persons engaging in the practice of barbering, cosmetology, or electrolysis, as specified. Existing law authorizes an apprentice, as defined, to perform services under the supervision of a licensee approved by the State Board of Barbering and Cosmetology, as specified. Practicing barbering, cosmetology, or electrolysis without being properly licensed is a crime.

This bill would define the term "under the supervision of a licensee" for these provisions to mean a person supervised at all times by a licensee while performing services in a licensed establishment. The bill would also prohibit an apprentice from being the only person working in an establishment and would deem an apprentice who is not being supervised by a licensee to be practicing under the act without a license. Because this bill would expand the scope of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

(J) Existing law, the Private Security Services Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of private patrol operators by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services. Existing law requires the bureau to issue a firearms permit to a licensee, a qualified manager of a licensee, or a registered security guard if certain conditions are met. Existing law, beginning on January 1, 2018, requires an applicant for a firearms permit if he or she is a registered security guard to complete an assessment, as defined, and be found capable of exercising appropriate judgment, restraint, and self-control, as specified.

This bill would instead make those requirements applicable beginning either on January 1, 2018, or upon a date determined by the bureau, but not later than July 1, 2018.

(K) The Cemetery and Funeral Act provides for the licensure and regulation of cemeteries, crematories, funeral establishments, and their personnel by the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau, and requires any person employed by, or an agent of, a licensed funeral establishment who consults with the family or representatives of the family of a deceased person for the purpose of arranging certain services to receive documented training, as specified.

This bill would require that training to be completed at least once every 3 years.

(L) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of locksmiths and their employees, repossessioners and their employees and contractors, proprietary private security officers, proprietary private security employers, private security officers, private security employers, and alarm companies by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services. Existing law requires the payment of various fees for the application, issuance, renewal, and reinstatement of licenses and registrations for those vocations.

This bill, commencing July 1, 2018, would increase these fees, as specified. The bill, commencing July 1, 2018, would require a verification document to include specified information, and would impose a fee of a specified amount for an endorsed verification of licensure. The bill, commencing July 1, 2018, would impose a fee of a specified amount for the replacement of a lost or destroyed registration card, license, or certificate and would require the request for the replacement be made in the manner prescribed by the bureau. The bill would state it is the intent of the Legislature that the bureau not maintain a reserve balance of funds greater than the amount necessary to fund operating expenses and that the bureau periodically review fees charged for the regulation of the above-described professions and vocations to evaluate the appropriateness of each fee and the regulatory cost associated with each fee.

(M) Existing state law, the Real Estate Appraisers' Licensing and Certification Law, provides for the licensure, certification, and regulation of real estate appraisers and appraisal management companies by the Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers within the Department of Consumer Affairs, which is headed by the Chief of the Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers. Existing state law prohibits a person from engaging in federally related real estate appraisal activity without an active license. Existing state law defines "federally related transaction" as any real estate-related financial transaction which a federal financial institutions regulatory agency engages in, contracts for, or regulates, and which requires the services of a state licensed real estate appraiser.

Existing state law prohibits a person or entity from acting in the capacity of an appraisal management company without first obtaining a certificate of registration from the bureau. Existing state law defines an "appraisal management company" as a person or entity that maintains an approved list or lists, containing 11 or more independent contractor licensed or certified appraisers, or employs 11 or more licensed or certified appraisers, receives requests for appraisals from one or more clients, and for a fee paid by one or more of its clients, delegates appraisal assignments for completion by its independent contractor or employee appraisers.

Existing federal law, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, requires the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration Board, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, and the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to jointly, by rule, establish minimum requirements to be applied by a state in the registration of appraisal management companies. These minimum requirements include a requirement that an appraisal management company (1) register with and be subject to supervision by a state appraiser certifying and licensing agency in each state in which that company operates, (2) verify that only licensed or certified appraisers are used for federally related transactions, (3) require that appraisals coordinated by an appraisal management company comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, and (4) require that appraisals are conducted independently and free from inappropriate influence and coercion, as provided. Existing federal law does not prohibit states from establishing additional requirements.

Existing federal law prohibits an appraisal management company from being registered by a state or included on the national registry if the company is owned by any person whose appraiser license or certificate was refused, denied, canceled, surrendered in lieu of revocation, or revoked in any state.

This bill would conform to federal law by, among other things, redefining an "appraisal management company" as a person that (1) provides appraisal management services to creditors or to secondary mortgage market participants, including affiliates, (2) provides those services in connection with valuing a consumer's principal dwelling as security for a consumer credit transaction or incorporating such transactions into securitizations, and (3) within a given 12-month period, oversees an appraiser panel of more than 15 state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in a state or 25 or more state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in two or more states. The bill would define "appraiser panel" and prescribe the method for determining whether an appraiser is a part of the

appraisal management company's appraiser panel. The bill would additionally prohibit a person or entity from representing itself to the public as an appraisal management company, either in advertising or through its business name, without a certificate of registration.

Existing state law prohibits a person other than a licensee from signing an appraisal and authorizes a specified trainee to sign an appraisal if it is also signed by the licensee. Existing law authorizes an individual who is not a licensee to assist in the preparation of an appraisal under certain conditions.

This bill would prohibit a person other than a licensee from signing an appraisal in a federally related transaction. The bill would authorize a trainee to sign an appraisal in such a transaction if it is also signed by a licensee. The bill would authorize an individual who is not a licensee to assist in the preparation of an appraisal in a federally related transaction under certain conditions.

Existing state law prohibits the chief from issuing a certificate of registration to an appraisal management company unless the appraisal management company confirms in its application for registration that all of its contracts with clients include specified standard business practices.

This bill would delete that provision and require all appraisal management companies to, among other things, direct the appraiser to perform the assignment in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and engage appraisal panel members with an engagement letter that shall include terms of payment.

Existing federal law requires a federally regulated appraisal management company to report to the state or states in which it operates the information required to be submitted by the state pursuant to the policies of the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council regarding the determination of the fee imposed by the AMC National Registry, which is the registry of state-registered appraisal management companies and federally regulated appraisal management companies maintained by the Appraisal Subcommittee.

This bill would require a federally regulated appraisal management company operating in California to report to the bureau the information required to be submitted by the bureau to the Appraisal Subcommittee. The bill would authorize the bureau to charge the federally regulated appraisal management company a fee in an amount not to exceed the reasonable regulatory cost to the board for processing the information.

This bill would also define various other terms for purposes of carrying out these provisions.

This bill would make various other nonsubstantive and technical changes.

(4) (A) Existing law provides for the regulation of commercial weighing and measuring devices by the Department of Food and Agriculture, and provides for the enforcement of those provisions by the State Sealer and by county sealers of weights and measures in each county. Existing law requires the department to keep the standards of the state for weights and measures in a suitable laboratory location or, if transportable, to maintain the standards under appropriate environmental conditions and requires the department to have the standards directly certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or by any measurement assurance procedures approved by that institute. Existing law requires the department to use the standards of the state to certify similar standards and any dissimilar standards which are dependent on the values represented by the state standards. Existing law requires the department, or a certified laboratory designated by the department, to certify standards of the county sealers at specified intervals.

Existing law, until January 1, 2019, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with specified activities performed by sealers, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund.

This bill would additionally require the annual administrative fee to be used to recover reasonable costs incurred by the department for the safekeeping and certification of the state standards, for using the state standards to certify other standards, and for certifying the standards of county sealers.

(B) Existing law defines various terms for purposes of regulating weighing and measuring devices, including the term "commercial purposes."

This bill would provide that commercial purposes does not include the determination of the weight of any animal or human by a qualified health provider, California-licensed veterinarian, licensed physician and surgeon, or staff members within the business operations of and under the supervision of a California-licensed veterinarian, or

licensed physician and surgeon for the purposes of determining the appropriate dosage of any medication or medical treatment or the volume, duration, or application of any medical procedure.

(5) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 7583.20 and 7598.17 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 800 to be operative as specified.

(6) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority Appropriation: yes Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 27 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

27. (a) Each entity specified in subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) shall provide on the Internet information regarding the status of every license issued by that entity in accordance with the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) and the Information Practices Act of 1977 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1798) of Title 1.8 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code). The public information to be provided on the Internet shall include information on suspensions and revocations of licenses issued by the entity and other related enforcement action, including accusations filed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) taken by the entity relative to persons, businesses, or facilities subject to licensure or regulation by the entity. The information may not include personal information, including home telephone number, date of birth, or social security number. Each entity shall disclose a licensee's address of record. However, each entity shall allow a licensee to provide a post office box number or other alternate address, instead of his or her home address, as the address of record. This section shall not preclude an entity from also requiring a licensee, who has provided a post office box number or other alternative mailing address as his or her address of record, to provide a physical business address or residence address only for the entity's internal administrative use and not for disclosure as the licensee's address of record or disclosure on the Internet.

(b) In providing information on the Internet, each entity specified in subdivisions (c) and (d) shall comply with the Department of Consumer Affairs' guidelines for access to public records.

(c) Each of the following entities within the Department of Consumer Affairs shall comply with the requirements of this section:

(1) The Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists shall disclose information on its registrants and licensees.

(2) The Bureau of Automotive Repair shall disclose information on its licensees, including auto repair dealers, smog stations, lamp and brake stations, smog check technicians, and smog inspection certification stations.

(3) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation shall disclose information on its licensees and registrants, including major appliance repair dealers, combination dealers (electronic and appliance), electronic repair dealers, service contract sellers, and service contract administrators.

(4) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau shall disclose information on its licensees, including cemetery brokers, cemetery salespersons, cemetery managers, crematory managers, cemetery authorities, crematories, cremated remains disposers, embalmers, funeral establishments, and funeral directors.

(5) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau shall disclose information on its licensees.

(6) The Contractors' State License Board shall disclose information on its licensees and registrants in accordance with Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3. In addition to information related to licenses as specified in subdivision (a), the board shall also disclose information provided to the board by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Section 98.9 of the Labor Code.

(7) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education shall disclose information on private postsecondary institutions under its jurisdiction, including disclosure of notices to comply issued pursuant to Section 94935 of the Education Code.

(8) The California Board of Accountancy shall disclose information on its licensees and registrants.

(9) The California Architects Board shall disclose information on its licensees, including architects and landscape architects.

(10) The State Athletic Commission shall disclose information on its licensees and registrants.

(11) The State Board of Barbering and Cosmetology shall disclose information on its licensees.

(12) The State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind shall disclose information on its licensees and registrants.

(13) The Acupuncture Board shall disclose information on its licensees.

(14) The Board of Behavioral Sciences shall disclose information on its licensees, including licensed marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed educational psychologists, and licensed professional clinical counselors.

(15) The Dental Board of California shall disclose information on its licensees.

(16) The State Board of Optometry shall disclose information on its licensees and registrants.

(17) The Board of Psychology shall disclose information on its licensees, including psychologists, psychological assistants, and registered psychologists.

(18) The Veterinary Medical Board shall disclose information on its licensees, registrants, and permit holders.

(d) The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall disclose information on its licensees.

(e) The Structural Pest Control Board shall disclose information on its licensees, including applicators, field representatives, and operators in the areas of fumigation, general pest and wood destroying pests and organisms, and wood roof cleaning and treatment.

(f) The Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation shall disclose information on its licensees.

(g) "Internet" for the purposes of this section has the meaning set forth in paragraph (6) of subdivision (f) of Section 17538.

SEC. 2. Section 156 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

156. (a) The director may, for the department and at the request and with the consent of a board within the department on whose behalf the contract is to be made, enter into contracts pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 11250) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code or Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 10290) of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code for and on behalf of any board within the department.

(b) In accordance with subdivision (a), the director may, in his or her discretion, negotiate and execute contracts for examination purposes, which include provisions that hold harmless a contractor where liability resulting from a contract between a board in the department and the contractor is traceable to the state or its officers, agents, or employees.

(c) The director shall report progress on release 3 entities' transition to a new licensing technology platform to all the appropriate committees of the Legislature by December 31 of each year. Progress reports shall include updated plans and timelines for completing all of the following:

(1) Business process documentation.

(2) Cost benefit analyses of information technology options.

(3) Information technology system development and implementation.

(4) Any other relevant steps needed to meet the IT needs of release 3 entities.

(5) Any other information as the Legislature may request.

SEC. 3. Section 303 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 1006 is added to the Business and Professions Code, immediately following Section 1005, to read:

1006. (a) By July 1, 2018, the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall submit a report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature that contains, but is not limited to, both of the following:

- (1) The status of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' fee audit.
- (2) An update on the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' plans for restructuring its license fees.

(b) The report to the Legislature under subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

SEC. 5. Section 2499.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2499.5. The following fees apply to certificates to practice podiatric medicine. The amount of fees prescribed for doctors of podiatric medicine shall be determined by the board and shall be as described below. Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be fixed by the board in amounts not to exceed the actual costs of providing the service for which the fee is collected.

(a) Each applicant for a certificate to practice podiatric medicine shall pay an application fee of no more than one hundred dollars (\$100) at the time the application is filed. If the applicant qualifies for a certificate, he or she shall pay a fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) nor less than five dollars (\$5) for the issuance of the certificate.

(b) The oral examination fee shall be seven hundred dollars (\$700), or the actual cost, whichever is lower, and shall be paid by each applicant. If the applicant's credentials are insufficient or if the applicant does not desire to take the examination, and has so notified the board 30 days prior to the examination date, only the examination fee is returnable to the applicant. The board may charge an examination fee for any subsequent reexamination of the applicant.

(c) Each applicant who qualifies for a certificate, as a condition precedent to its issuance, in addition to other fees required by this section, shall pay an initial license fee. The initial license fee shall be eight hundred dollars (\$800). The initial license shall expire the second year after its issuance on the last day of the month of birth of the licensee. The board may reduce the initial license fee by up to 50 percent of the amount of the fee for any applicant who is enrolled in a postgraduate training program approved by the board or who has completed a postgraduate training program approved by the board within six months prior to the payment of the initial license fee.

(d) The biennial renewal fee shall be nine hundred dollars (\$900). Any licensee enrolled in an approved residency program shall be required to pay only 50 percent of the biennial renewal fee at the time of his or her first renewal.

(e) The delinquency fee shall be one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(f) The duplicate wall certificate fee shall be no more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(g) The duplicate renewal receipt fee shall be no more than fifty dollars (\$50).

(h) The endorsement fee shall be thirty dollars (\$30).

(i) The letter of good standing fee or for loan deferment shall be no more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(j) There shall be a fee of no more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for the issuance of a resident's license under Section 2475.

(k) The filing fee to appeal the failure of an oral examination shall be no more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(l) The fee for approval of a continuing education course or program shall be no more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

SEC. 6. Section 2570.16 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.16. Initial license and renewal fees shall be established by the board in an amount that does not exceed a ceiling of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per year. The board shall establish the following additional fees:

- (a) An application fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50).
- (b) A late renewal fee as provided for in Section 2570.10.
- (c) A limited permit fee.
- (d) A fee to collect fingerprints for criminal history record checks. This fee shall not exceed the amount charged by the agency providing the criminal history record checks.
- (e) A fee to query the National Practitioner Data Bank for applicants for licensure and renewal of licensure. The fee shall not exceed the amount charged per query.

SEC. 7. Section 2715 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 2715.** (a) The board shall prosecute all persons guilty of violating this chapter.
- (b) Except as provided by Section 159.5, the board, in accordance with the Civil Service Law, may employ personnel, including legal counsel, as it deems necessary to carry into effect this chapter.
- (c) The board shall have and use a seal bearing the name "Board of Registered Nursing." The board may adopt, amend, or repeal, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), the rules and regulations that may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry into effect this chapter.

SEC. 8. Section 2760.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2760.1. (a) A registered nurse whose license has been revoked or suspended or who has been placed on probation may petition the board for reinstatement or modification of penalty, including reduction or termination of probation, after a period not less than the following minimum periods has elapsed from the effective date of the decision ordering that disciplinary action, or if the order of the board or any portion of it is stayed by the board itself or by the superior court, from the date the disciplinary action is actually implemented in its entirety, or for a registered nurse whose initial license application is subject to a disciplinary decision, from the date the initial license was issued:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, at least three years for reinstatement of a license that was revoked, except that the board may, in its sole discretion, specify in its order a lesser period of time provided that the period shall be not less than one year.
 - (2) At least two years for early termination of a probation period of three years or more.
 - (3) At least one year for modification of a condition, or reinstatement of a license revoked for mental or physical illness, or termination of probation of less than three years.
- (b) The board shall give notice to the Attorney General of the filing of the petition. The petitioner and the Attorney General shall be given timely notice by letter of the time and place of the hearing on the petition, and an opportunity to present both oral and documentary evidence and argument to the board. The petitioner shall at all times have the burden of proof to establish by clear and convincing evidence that he or she is entitled to the relief sought in the petition.
- (c) The hearing may be continued from time to time as the board deems appropriate.
- (d) (1) The petition may be heard by the board or the board may assign the petition to an administrative law judge of the Office of Administrative Hearings.
- (2) If the board assigns the petition to an administrative law judge, the administrative law judge shall submit a proposed decision, as specified in Section 11517 of the Government Code, to the board for its consideration, which shall include reasons supporting the proposed decision.
- (e) The board may grant or deny the petition, or may impose any terms and conditions that it reasonably deems appropriate as a condition of reinstatement or reduction of penalty.

(f) In considering a petition for reinstatement or modification of a penalty, the board or the administrative law judge shall evaluate and consider evidence of rehabilitation submitted by the petitioner using criteria specified in regulations promulgated by the board.

(g) The board may impose, or the administrative law judge may recommend, terms and conditions on the petitioner in reinstating a license, certificate, or permit or in modifying a penalty.

(h) The petitioner shall provide a current set of fingerprints accompanied by the necessary fingerprinting fee.

(i) No petition shall be considered while the petitioner is under sentence for any criminal offense, including any period during which the petitioner is on court-imposed probation or parole, or subject to an order of registration pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code. No petition shall be considered while there is an accusation or petition to revoke probation pending against the petitioner.

(j) Except in those cases where the petitioner has been disciplined pursuant to Section 822, the board may in its discretion deny without hearing or argument any petition that is filed pursuant to this section within a period of two years from the effective date of a prior decision following a hearing under this section.

SEC. 9. Section 2987 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2987. The amount of the fees prescribed by this chapter shall be determined by the board, and shall be as follows:

(a) The application fee for a psychologist shall not be more than fifty dollars (\$50).

(b) The examination and reexamination fees for the examinations shall be the actual cost to the board of developing, purchasing, and grading of each examination, plus the actual cost to the board of administering each examination.

(c) The initial license fee is an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the license is issued.

(d) The biennial renewal fee for a psychologist shall be four hundred dollars (\$400). The board may increase the renewal fee to an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).

(e) The application fee for registration as a psychological assistant under Section 2913 shall not be more than seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(f) The annual renewal fee for registration of a psychological assistant shall not be more than seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(g) The duplicate license or registration fee is five dollars (\$5).

(h) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee for each license type, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(i) The endorsement fee is five dollars (\$5).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board may reduce any fee prescribed by this section, when, in its discretion, the board deems it administratively appropriate.

SEC. 10. Section 4008 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4008. (a) Except as provided by Section 159.5, the board may employ legal counsel and inspectors of pharmacy. The inspectors, whether the inspectors are employed by the board or the department's Division of Investigation, may inspect during business hours all pharmacies, wholesalers, dispensaries, stores, or places where drugs or devices are compounded, prepared, furnished, dispensed, or stored.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a pharmacy inspector may inspect or examine a physician's office or clinic that does not have a permit under Section 4180 or 4190 only to the extent necessary to determine compliance with and to enforce either Section 4080 or 4081.

(c) (1) (A) A pharmacy inspector employed by the board or in the department's Division of Investigation shall have the authority, as a public officer, to arrest, without warrant, any person whenever the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has, in his or her presence, violated a provision of this chapter or of Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) If the violation is a felony, or if the arresting officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has violated any provision that is declared to be a felony, although no felony has in fact been committed, he or she may make an arrest although the violation or suspected violation did not occur in his or her presence.

(2) In any case in which an arrest authorized by this subdivision is made for an offense declared to be a misdemeanor, and the person arrested does not demand to be taken before a magistrate, the arresting inspector may, instead of taking the person before a magistrate, follow the procedure prescribed by Chapter 5C (commencing with Section 853.5) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code. That chapter shall thereafter apply with reference to any proceeding based upon the issuance of a citation pursuant to this authority.

(d) There shall be no civil liability on the part of, and no cause of action shall arise against, a person, acting pursuant to subdivision (a) within the scope of his or her authority, for false arrest or false imprisonment arising out of an arrest that is lawful, or that the arresting officer, at the time of the arrest, had reasonable cause to believe was lawful. An inspector shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose his or her right to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.

(e) Any inspector may serve all processes and notices throughout the state.

(f) A pharmacy inspector employed by the board may enter a facility licensed pursuant to subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code to inspect an automated drug delivery system operated pursuant to Section 4119 or 4119.1.

SEC. 11. Section 4840.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4840.5. Under conditions of an emergency, a registered veterinary technician may render such lifesaving aid and treatment as may be prescribed under regulations adopted by the board pursuant to Section 4836. Such emergency aid and treatment if rendered to an animal patient not in the presence of a licensed veterinarian may only be continued under the direction of a licensed veterinarian. "Emergency" for the purpose of this section, means that the animal has been placed in a life-threatening condition where immediate treatment is necessary.

SEC. 12. Section 4887 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4887. (a) (1) A person whose license or registration has been revoked or who has been placed on probation may petition the board for reinstatement or modification of penalty including modification or termination of probation after the period as described below in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, has elapsed from the effective date of the decision ordering the disciplinary action. The petition shall state facts as required by the board. The period shall be as follows:

(A) At least three years for reinstatement of a surrendered or revoked license.

(B) At least two years for early termination or modification of probation of three years or more.

(C) At least one year for modification of a condition or termination of probation of less than three years.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the board may, upon a showing of good cause, specify in a revocation order, a surrender order, or an order imposing probation of more than three years that the person may petition the board for reinstatement or modification or termination of probation after one year.

(b) The petition shall be accompanied by at least two verified recommendations from veterinarians licensed by the board who have personal knowledge of the activities of the petitioner since the disciplinary penalty was imposed. The petition shall be heard by the board. The board may consider all activities of the petitioner since the disciplinary action was taken, the offense for which the petitioner was disciplined, the petitioner's activities since the license or registration was in good standing, and the petitioner's rehabilitation efforts, general reputation for truth, and professional ability. The hearing may be continued from time to time as the board finds necessary.

(c) The board reinstating the license or registration or modifying a penalty may impose terms and conditions as it determines necessary. To reinstate a revoked license or registration or to otherwise reduce a penalty or modify probation shall require a vote of five of the members of the board.

(d) The petition shall not be considered while the petitioner is under sentence for any criminal offense, including any period during which the petitioner is on court-imposed probation or parole. The board may deny without a hearing or argument any petition filed pursuant to this section within a period of two years from the effective date of the prior decision following a hearing under this section.

SEC. 13. Section 5063.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5063.3. (a) No confidential information obtained by a licensee, in his or her professional capacity, concerning a client or a prospective client shall be disclosed by the licensee without the written permission of the client or prospective client, except the following:

- (1) Disclosures made by a licensee in compliance with a subpoena or a summons enforceable by order of a court.
 - (2) Disclosures made by a licensee regarding a client or prospective client to the extent the licensee reasonably believes it is necessary to maintain or defend himself or herself in a legal proceeding initiated by the client or prospective client.
 - (3) Disclosures made by a licensee in response to an official inquiry from a federal or state government regulatory agency.
 - (4) Disclosures made by a licensee or a licensee's duly authorized representative to another licensee or person in connection with a proposed sale or merger of the licensee's professional practice, provided the parties enter into a written nondisclosure agreement with regard to all client information shared between the parties.
 - (5) Disclosures made by a licensee to either of the following:
 - (A) Another licensee to the extent necessary for purposes of professional consultation.
 - (B) Organizations that provide professional standards review and ethics or quality control peer review.
 - (6) Disclosures made when specifically required by law.
 - (7) Disclosures specified by the board in regulation.
- (b) In the event that confidential client information may be disclosed to persons or entities outside the United States of America in connection with the services provided, the licensee shall inform the client in writing and obtain the client's written permission for the disclosure.

SEC. 14. Section 5096.9 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5096.9. (a) The board is authorized to adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions of this article.

(b) The board shall adopt emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) to establish policies, guidelines, and procedures to initially implement this article as it goes into effect on July 1, 2013. The adoption of the regulations shall be considered by the Office of Administrative Law to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare. The emergency regulations shall be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law for filing with the Secretary of State in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, to ensure uninterrupted implementation of this article, the board may adopt or amend regulations consistent with Section 100 of Title 1 of the California Code of Regulations to remove or extend the inoperative date of its regulations in Article 3 (commencing with Section 18) of Division 1 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations, or to remove the inoperative dates for the regulations in Article 4 (commencing with Section 26) of Division 1 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law, the Office of Administrative Law shall consider the board's action to remove or extend the inoperative dates of these regulations as a change without regulatory effect as described in Section 100 of Title 1 of the California Code of Regulations that exempts the board from complying with the rulemaking procedure specified in the Administrative Procedure Act (Article 5 (commencing with Section 11346) of Chapter 3.5 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

SEC. 15. Section 5810 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5810. (a) This chapter shall be subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

(b) This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 16. Section 6980.79 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6980.79. The fees prescribed by this chapter are those fixed in the following schedule:

- (a) A locksmith license application fee may not exceed thirty dollars (\$30).
- (b) An original license and renewal fee for a locksmith license may not exceed forty-five dollars (\$45).
- (c) A branch office registration fee and branch office renewal fee may not exceed thirty-five dollars (\$35).
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee as required by Section 6980.28 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.
- (e) An initial registration fee for an employee may not exceed twenty dollars (\$20).
- (f) A registration renewal fee for an employee performing the services of a locksmith may not exceed twenty dollars (\$20).
- (g) The fingerprint processing fee is that amount charged the bureau by the Department of Justice.
- (h) All applicants seeking a license pursuant to this chapter shall also remit to the bureau the fingerprint fee that is charged to the bureau by the Department of Justice.
- (i) The fee for a "Certificate of Licensure" may not exceed twenty dollars (\$20).
- (j) A delinquency fee is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.
- (k) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 17. Section 6980.79 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

6980.79. The fees prescribed by this chapter are those fixed in the following schedule:

- (a) A locksmith license application fee shall be at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275).
- (b) An original license fee for a locksmith license shall be at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275), and a renewal fee for a locksmith license shall be at least five hundred dollars (\$500) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed five hundred fifty dollars (\$550).
- (c) A branch office initial registration fee shall be at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275), and a branch office renewal fee shall be at least one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed one hundred sixty-five dollars (\$165).
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee as required by Section 6980.28 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.
- (e) An initial registration fee for an employee performing the services of a locksmith shall be at least fifty-five dollars (\$55) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60).
- (f) A registration renewal fee for an employee performing the services of a locksmith shall be at least forty dollars (\$40) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed forty-four dollars (\$44).
- (g) The fingerprint processing fee is that amount charged to the bureau by the Department of Justice.
- (h) All applicants seeking a license pursuant to this chapter shall also remit to the bureau the fingerprint fee that is charged to the bureau by the Department of Justice.
- (i) The fee for a Certificate of Licensure, as specified in Section 6980.24, shall be at least twenty-five dollars (\$25).
- (j) A delinquency fee is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.
- (k) The fee for an endorsed verification of licensure or registration shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The verification document shall include the license or registration number, the date of issuance and expiration of the license or registration, the current license or registration status, the date of the endorsement, an embossed seal, and the signature of the chief.

(l) The fee for the replacement of a lost or destroyed registration card, license, or certificate authorized by this chapter shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The request for a replacement of a registration card, license, or certificate shall be made in the manner prescribed by the bureau.

(m) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 18. Section 6980.9 is added to the Business and Professions Code, immediately following 6980.8, to read:

6980.9. It is the intent of the Legislature, consistent with Section 128.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that the bureau shall not maintain a reserve balance of funds greater than the amount necessary to fund operating expenses of the bureau and that the bureau shall periodically review fees pursuant to this chapter to evaluate the appropriateness of each fee and the regulatory costs associated with each fee.

SEC. 19. Section 7332 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7332. (a) An apprentice is any person who is licensed by the board to engage in learning or acquiring a knowledge of barbering, cosmetology, skin care, nail care, or electrology, in a licensed establishment under the supervision of a licensee approved by the board.

(b) For purposes of this section, "under the supervision of a licensee" means that the apprentice shall be supervised at all times by a licensee approved by the board while performing services in a licensed establishment. At no time shall an apprentice be the only individual working in the establishment. An apprentice that is not being supervised by a licensee, that has been approved by the board to supervise an apprentice, shall be deemed to be practicing unlicensed under this chapter.

SEC. 20. Section 7501.9 is added to the Business and Professions Code, immediately following Section 7501.8, to read:

7501.9. It is the intent of the Legislature, consistent with Section 128.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that the bureau shall not maintain a reserve balance of funds greater than the amount necessary to fund operating expenses of the bureau and that the bureau shall periodically review fees pursuant to this chapter to evaluate the appropriateness of each fee and the regulatory costs associated with each fee.

SEC. 21. Section 7506.10 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7506.10. (a) Every initial registration shall expire one year following the date of issuance, unless renewed as provided in this section, except for those registrations issued on or after January 1, 1984, which shall expire on December 31, 1985, and every year thereafter, unless renewed as provided in this section. A renewal registration shall expire two years following the date of renewal, unless renewed as provided in this section.

(b) At least 60 days prior to the expiration, the bureau shall mail a renewal form to the registrant at the licensee's place of business. A registrant who desires to renew his or her registration shall forward to the bureau for each registration the properly completed renewal form obtained from the bureau, with the renewal fee prescribed by this chapter, for renewal of his or her registration. Until the registration renewal certificate is issued, a registrant may continue to work with a temporary registration renewal certificate on a secure form prescribed by the chief and issued by the qualified certificate holder that has been embossed by the bureau with the state seal for a period not to exceed 120 days from the date of expiration of the registration.

(c) A licensee shall provide to his or her registrants information regarding procedures for renewal of registration.

(d) A registration that is not renewed within 60 days after its expiration may not be renewed. If the registration is renewed within 60 days after its expiration, the registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall pay the renewal fee and also pay the delinquency fee prescribed in this chapter. Registrants working with expired registrations shall pay all accrued fees and penalties prior to renewal or reregistration.

(e) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(f) Upon renewal, evidence of renewal, as the director may prescribe, shall be issued to the registrant. If evidence of renewal has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the date of expiration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration for a period not to exceed 60 days after the date of expiration or a temporary registration renewal certificate as described in subdivision (b).

(g) A registration shall not be renewed until any and all fines assessed pursuant to this chapter and not resolved in accordance with this chapter have been paid.

(h) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 22. Section 7506.10 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7506.10. (a) Every initial registration shall expire one year following the date of issuance, unless renewed as provided in this section, except for those registrations issued on or after January 1, 1984, which shall expire on December 31, 1985, and every year thereafter, unless renewed as provided in this section. A renewal registration shall expire two years following the date of renewal, unless renewed as provided in this section.

(b) At least 60 days prior to the expiration, the bureau shall mail a renewal form to the registrant at the licensee's place of business. A registrant who desires to renew his or her registration shall forward to the bureau for each registration the properly completed renewal form obtained from the bureau, with the renewal fee prescribed by this chapter, for renewal of his or her registration. Until the registration renewal certificate is issued, a registrant may continue to work with a temporary registration renewal certificate on a secure form prescribed by the chief and issued by the qualified certificate holder that has been embossed by the bureau with the state seal for a period not to exceed 120 days from the date of expiration of the registration.

(c) A licensee shall provide to his or her registrants information regarding procedures for renewal of registration.

(d) A registration that is not renewed within 60 days after its expiration may not be renewed. If the registration is renewed within 60 days after its expiration, the registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall pay the renewal fee and also pay the delinquency fee prescribed in this chapter. Registrants working with expired registrations shall pay all accrued fees and penalties prior to renewal or reregistration.

(e) Upon renewal, evidence of renewal, as the director may prescribe, shall be issued to the registrant. If evidence of renewal has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the date of expiration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration for a period not to exceed 60 days after the date of expiration or a temporary registration renewal certificate, as described in subdivision (b).

(f) A registration shall not be renewed until any and all fines assessed pursuant to this chapter and not resolved in accordance with this chapter have been paid.

(g) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 23. Section 7511 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7511. Effective July 1, 1998, the bureau shall establish and assess fees and penalties for licensure and registration as displayed in this section. The fees prescribed by this chapter are as follows:

(a) The application fee for an original repossession agency license may not exceed eight hundred twenty-five dollars (\$825).

(b) The application fee for an original qualification certificate may not exceed three hundred twenty-five dollars (\$325).

(c) The renewal fee for a repossession agency license may not exceed seven hundred fifteen dollars (\$715) biennially.

(d) The renewal fee for a license as a qualified certificate holder may not exceed four hundred fifty dollars (\$450) biennially.

(e) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee for a repossession agency license required pursuant to Sections 7503.11 and 7505.3 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee for a license as a qualified certificate holder required pursuant to Sections 7504.7 and 7503.11 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.

(g) A fee for reexamination of an applicant for a qualified manager may not exceed thirty dollars (\$30).

(h) An initial registrant registration fee may not exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75), a registrant reregistration fee may not exceed thirty dollars (\$30), and a registrant biennial renewal fee may not exceed sixty dollars (\$60) per registration. Notwithstanding Section 163.5 and this subdivision, the reregistration fee for a registrant whose

registration expired more than one year prior to the filing of the application for reregistration may not exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(i) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(j) The fingerprint processing fee is that amount charged the bureau by the Department of Justice.

(k) The director shall furnish one copy of any issue or edition of the licensing law and rules and regulations to any applicant or licensee without charge. The director shall charge and collect a fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) plus sales tax for each additional copy which may be furnished on request to any applicant or licensee, and for each copy furnished on request to any other person.

(l) The processing fee for the assignment of a repossession agency license pursuant to Section 7503.9 may not exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125).

This section shall become inoperative July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 24. Section 7511 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7511. The bureau shall establish and assess fees and penalties for licensure and registration as displayed in this section. The fees prescribed by this chapter are as follows:

(a) The application fee for an original repossession agency license shall be at least nine hundred seventy dollars (\$970) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed one thousand sixty-seven dollars (\$1,067).

(b) The application fee for an original qualified manager certificate shall be at least three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$385).

(c) The renewal fee for a repossession agency license shall be at least seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eight hundred twenty-five dollars (\$825) biennially.

(d) The renewal fee for a qualified manager certificate shall be at least two hundred twenty-five dollars (\$225) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred forty-eight dollars (\$248) biennially.

(e) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee for a repossession agency license required pursuant to Sections 7503.11 and 7505.3 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee for a qualified manager certificate required pursuant to Sections 7503.11 and 7504.7 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.

(g) A fee for reexamination of an applicant for a qualified manager shall be at least sixty dollars (\$60) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty-six dollars (\$66).

(h) An initial registrant registration fee shall be at least seventy-five dollars (\$75) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eighty-two dollars (\$82), a registrant reregistration fee shall be at least seventy-five dollars (\$75) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eighty-two dollars (\$82), and a registrant biennial renewal fee shall be at least forty dollars (\$40) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed forty-four dollars (\$44) per registration. Notwithstanding Section 163.5 and this subdivision, the reregistration fee for a registrant whose registration expired more than one year prior to the filing of the application for reregistration shall be at least seventy-five dollars (\$75) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eighty-two dollars (\$82).

(i) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(j) The fingerprint processing fee is that amount charged to the bureau by the Department of Justice.

(k) The director shall furnish one copy of any issue or edition of the licensing law and rules and regulations to any applicant or licensee without charge. The director shall charge and collect a fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) plus sales tax for each additional copy, which may be furnished on request to any applicant or licensee, and for each copy furnished on request to any other person.

(l) The processing fee for the assignment of a repossession agency license pursuant to Section 7503.9 shall be at least four hundred dollars (\$400) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed four hundred forty dollars (\$440).

(m) The fee for an endorsed verification of licensure, certification, or registration shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The verification document shall include the license, certificate, or registration number, the date of issuance and expiration of the license, certificate, or registration, the current license, certificate, or registration status, the date of the endorsement, an embossed seal, and the signature of the chief.

(n) The fee for the replacement of a lost or destroyed registration card, license, or certificate authorized by this chapter shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The request for a replacement of a registration card, license, or certificate shall be made in the manner prescribed by the bureau.

(o) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 25. Section 7574.09 is added to the Business and Professions Code, immediately following Section 7574.08, to read:

7574.09. It is the intent of the Legislature, consistent with Section 128.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that the bureau shall not maintain a reserve balance of funds greater than the amount necessary to fund operating expenses of the bureau and that the bureau shall periodically review fees pursuant to this chapter to evaluate the appropriateness of each fee and the regulatory costs associated with each fee.

SEC. 26. Section 7574.11 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7574.11. (a) An applicant seeking registration as a proprietary private security officer shall apply to the department on forms provided by the department.

(b) An application for registration as a proprietary private security officer shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Submission of fingerprints for submission to the Department of Justice.

(A) The department shall submit to the Department of Justice fingerprint images and related information required by the Department of Justice for all proprietary private security officer registration applicants, as defined by subdivision (f) of Section 7574.01, for the purposes of obtaining information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal convictions and state or federal arrests and also information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal arrests for which the Department of Justice establishes that the person is free on bail or on his or her own recognizance pending trial or appeal.

(B) When received, the Department of Justice shall forward to the Federal Bureau of Investigation requests for federal summary criminal history information received pursuant to this section. The Department of Justice shall review the information returned from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and compile and disseminate a response to the department.

(C) The Department of Justice shall provide a state and federal level response to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of Section 11105 of the Penal Code.

(D) The department shall request from the Department of Justice subsequent arrest notification service, as provided pursuant to Section 11105.2 of the Penal Code, for persons described in subdivision (a).

(E) The Department of Justice shall charge a fee sufficient to cover the cost of processing the request described in this section.

(2) A fee of fifty dollars (\$50).

(c) Upon approval of an application for registration as a proprietary private security officer by the director, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant a registration card in a form approved by the director. A registration card shall be valid for two years from the date of issue.

(d) A person may work as a proprietary private security officer pending receipt of the registration card if he or she has been approved by the director and carries on his or her person a hardcopy printout of the bureau's approval from the bureau's Internet Web site and either a valid driver's license issued pursuant to Section 12811 of the Vehicle Code or a valid identification card issued pursuant to Section 13000 of the Vehicle Code.

(e) In the event of the loss or destruction of a registration card, the registrant may apply to the bureau on a form provided by the bureau for a certified replacement of the card, stating the circumstances surrounding the loss, and pay a replacement fee of ten dollars (\$10), whereupon the bureau shall issue a replacement of the card.

(f) A registered proprietary private security officer shall apply for renewal biennially with the department on forms provided by the department. The department shall charge a renewal fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35).

(g) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 27. Section 7574.11 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7574.11. (a) An applicant seeking registration as a proprietary private security officer shall apply to the department on forms provided by the department.

(b) An application for registration as a proprietary private security officer shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Submission of fingerprints for submission to the Department of Justice.

(A) The department shall submit to the Department of Justice fingerprint images and related information required by the Department of Justice for all proprietary private security officer registration applicants, as defined by subdivision (f) of Section 7574.01, for the purposes of obtaining information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal convictions and state or federal arrests and also information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal arrests for which the Department of Justice establishes that the person is free on bail or on his or her own recognizance pending trial or appeal.

(B) When received, the Department of Justice shall forward to the Federal Bureau of Investigation requests for federal summary criminal history information received pursuant to this section. The Department of Justice shall review the information returned from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and compile and disseminate a response to the department.

(C) The Department of Justice shall provide a state and federal level response to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of Section 11105 of the Penal Code.

(D) The department shall request from the Department of Justice subsequent arrest notification service, as provided pursuant to Section 11105.2 of the Penal Code, for persons described in subdivision (a).

(E) The Department of Justice shall charge a fee sufficient to cover the cost of processing the request described in this section.

(2) A fee that shall be at least fifty-five dollars (\$55) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60).

(c) Upon approval of an application for registration as a proprietary private security officer by the director, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant a registration card in a form approved by the director. A registration card shall be valid for two years from the date of issue.

(d) A person may work as a proprietary private security officer pending receipt of the registration card if he or she has been approved by the director and carries on his or her person a hardcopy printout of the bureau's approval from the bureau's Internet Web site and either a valid driver's license issued pursuant to Section 12811 of the Vehicle Code or a valid identification card issued pursuant to Section 13000 of the Vehicle Code.

(e) The fee for a lost or destroyed registration card shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The request for a replacement of a registration card, license, or certificate shall be made in the manner prescribed by the bureau.

(f) A registered proprietary private security officer shall apply for renewal biennially with the department on forms provided by the department. The department shall charge a renewal fee that shall be at least forty dollars (\$40) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed forty-four dollars (\$44).

(g) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 28. Section 7574.13 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7574.13. (a) An applicant seeking registration as a proprietary private security employer shall apply to the department on forms provided by the department.

(b) An application for registration as a proprietary private security employer shall include, but not be limited to, a fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(c) Upon approval of an application for registration as a proprietary private security employer by the director, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant a registration certificate in a form approved by the director. A registration certificate shall be valid for two years from the date of issue.

(d) A registered proprietary private security employer shall apply for renewal biennially with the department on forms provided by the department. The department shall charge a renewal fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35).

(e) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 29. Section 7574.13 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7574.13. (a) An applicant seeking registration as a proprietary private security employer shall apply to the department on forms provided by the department.

(b) An application for registration as a proprietary private security employer shall include, but not be limited to, a fee that shall be at least three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$385).

(c) Upon approval of an application for registration as a proprietary private security employer by the director, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant a registration certificate in a form approved by the director. A registration certificate shall be valid for two years from the date of issue.

(d) A registered proprietary private security employer shall apply for renewal biennially with the department on forms provided by the department. The department shall charge a renewal fee that shall be at least three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$385).

(e) The fee for the replacement of a lost or destroyed registration card shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The request for a replacement of a registration card, license, or certificate shall be made in the manner prescribed by the bureau.

(f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 30. Section 7574.35 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7574.35. (a) The fee for an endorsed verification of registration shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The verification document shall include the registration number, the date of issuance and expiration of the registration, the current registration status, the date of the endorsement, an embossed seal, and the signature of the chief.

(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 31. Section 7581.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, immediately following Section 7581.5, to read:

7581.6. It is the intent of the Legislature, consistent with Section 128.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that the bureau shall not maintain a reserve balance of funds greater than the amount necessary to fund operating expenses of the bureau and that the bureau shall periodically review fees pursuant to this chapter to evaluate the appropriateness of each fee and the regulatory costs associated with each fee.

SEC. 32. Section 7582.11 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7582.11. (a) The chief shall issue a license, the form and content of which shall be determined by the chief in accordance with Section 164. In addition, the chief shall issue a "Certificate of Licensure" to any licensee, upon request and upon the payment of a fee of fifty dollars (\$50).

(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 33. Section 7582.11 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7582.11. (a) The chief shall issue a license, the form and content of which shall be determined by the chief in accordance with Section 164. In addition, the chief shall issue a "Certificate of Licensure" to any licensee, upon request and upon the payment of the fee prescribed in this chapter.

(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 34. Section 7582.17 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7582.17. (a) No licensee shall conduct a business under a fictitious or other business name unless and until he or she has obtained the written authorization of the bureau to do so.

(b) The bureau shall not authorize the use of a fictitious or other business name which is so similar to that of a public officer or agency or of that used by another licensee that the public may be confused or misled thereby.

(c) The authorization shall require, as a condition precedent to the use of any fictitious name, that the licensee comply with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 17900) of Part 3 of Division 7.

(d) A licensee desiring to conduct his or her business under more than one fictitious business name shall obtain the authorization of the bureau in the manner prescribed in this section for the use of each name.

(e) The licensee shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each authorization to use an additional fictitious business name and for each change in the use of a fictitious business name. If the original license is issued in a nonfictitious name and authorization is requested to have the license reissued in a fictitious business name, the licensee shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for the authorization.

(f) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 35. Section 7582.17 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7582.17. (a) No licensee shall conduct a business under a fictitious or other business name unless and until he or she has obtained the written authorization of the bureau to do so.

(b) The bureau shall not authorize the use of a fictitious or other business name which is so similar to that of a public officer or agency or of that used by another licensee that the public may be confused or misled thereby.

(c) The authorization shall require, as a condition precedent to the use of any fictitious name, that the licensee comply with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 17900) of Part 3 of Division 7.

(d) A licensee desiring to conduct his or her business under more than one fictitious business name shall obtain the authorization of the bureau in the manner prescribed in this section for the use of each name.

(e) The licensee shall pay a fee of at least seventy-five dollars (\$75) that may be increased to an amount not to exceed eighty-two dollars (\$82) for each authorization to use an additional fictitious business name and for each change in the use of a fictitious business name. If the original license is issued in a nonfictitious name and authorization is requested to have the license reissued in a fictitious business name, the licensee shall pay a fee of at least seventy-five dollars (\$75) that may be increased to an amount not to exceed eighty-two dollars (\$82) for the authorization.

(f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 36. Section 7583.12 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7583.12. (a) An employee of a licensee shall not carry or use a firearm unless the employee has in his or her possession both of the following:

(1) A valid guard registration card issued pursuant to this chapter.

(2) A valid firearm qualification card issued pursuant to this chapter.

(b) An employee of a licensee may carry or use a firearm while working as a security guard or security patrolperson pending receipt of a firearm qualification card if he or she has been approved by the bureau and carries on his or her person a hardcopy printout of the bureau's approval from the bureau's Internet Web site and a valid picture identification.

(c) In the event of the loss or destruction of the firearm qualification card, the cardholder may apply to the bureau for a certified replacement of the card, stating the circumstances surrounding the loss, and pay a ten-dollar (\$10) certification fee, whereupon the bureau shall issue a certified replacement of the card.

(d) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) shall not apply to a duly appointed peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, who meets all of the following:

(1) He or she has successfully completed a course of study in the use of firearms.

(2) He or she is authorized to carry a concealed firearm in the course and scope of his or her employment pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 25450) of Chapter 2 of Division 5 of Title 4 of Part 6 of the Penal Code.

(3) He or she has proof that he or she has applied to the bureau for a firearm qualification card.

(e) (1) This section shall not apply to a duly appointed peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, or a federal qualified law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 926B of Title 18 of the United States Code, who has written approval from his or her primary employer, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (i) of Section 7583.9, to carry a firearm while working as a security guard.

(2) A peace officer exempt under this subdivision shall carry on his or her person a letter of approval from his or her primary employer authorizing him or her to carry a firearm while working as a security guard.

(f) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 37. Section 7583.12 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7583.12. (a) An employee of a licensee shall not carry or use a firearm unless the employee has in his or her possession both of the following:

(1) A valid guard registration card issued pursuant to this chapter.

(2) A valid firearm qualification card issued pursuant to this chapter.

(b) An employee of a licensee may carry or use a firearm while working as a security guard or security patrolperson pending receipt of a firearm qualification card if he or she has been approved by the bureau and carries on his or her person a hardcopy printout of the bureau's approval from the bureau's Internet Web site and a valid picture identification.

(c) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) shall not apply to a duly appointed peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, who meets all of the following:

(1) He or she has successfully completed a course of study in the use of firearms.

(2) He or she is authorized to carry a concealed firearm in the course and scope of his or her employment pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 25450) of Chapter 2 of Division 5 of Title 4 of Part 6 of the Penal Code.

(3) He or she has proof that he or she has applied to the bureau for a firearm qualification card.

(d) (1) This section shall not apply to a duly appointed peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, or a federal qualified law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 926B of Title 18 of the United States Code, who has written approval from his or her primary employer, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (i) of Section 7583.9, to carry a firearm while working as a security guard.

(2) A peace officer exempt under this subdivision shall carry on his or her person a letter of approval from his or her primary employer authorizing him or her to carry a firearm while working as a security guard.

(e) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 38. Section 7583.17 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7583.17. (a) Upon approval of an application for registration, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant at his or her last known residential address a registration card in a form approved by the director.

(b) A person may work as a security guard or security patrolperson pending receipt of the registration card if he or she has been approved by the bureau and carries on his or her person a hardcopy printout of the bureau's Internet approval from the bureau's Web site and a valid picture identification.

(c) In the event of the loss or destruction of the card, the cardholder may apply to the bureau for a certified replacement of the card, stating the circumstances surrounding the loss, and pay a ten dollar (\$10) certification fee, whereupon the bureau shall issue a certified replacement of the card.

(d) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 39. Section 7583.17 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7583.17. (a) Upon approval of an application for registration, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant at his or her last known residential address a registration card in a form approved by the director.

(b) A person may work as a security guard or security patrolperson pending receipt of the registration card if he or she has been approved by the bureau and carries on his or her person a hardcopy printout of the bureau's approval from the bureau's Internet Web site and a valid picture identification.

(c) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 40. Section 7583.20 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7583.20. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires two years following the date of issuance or on the assigned renewal date. Every security guard issued a registration under this chapter that expires on or after January 1, 1997, and who is also issued or renews a firearms qualification card on or after January 1, 1997, shall be placed on a cyclical renewal so that the registration expires on the expiration date of the firearms qualification card. Notwithstanding any other law, the bureau is authorized to extend or shorten the first term of registration following January 1, 1997, and to prorate the required registration fee in order to implement this cyclical renewal. At least 60 days prior to the expiration, a registrant seeking to renew a security guard registration shall forward to the bureau a completed registration renewal application and the renewal fee. The renewal application shall be on a form prescribed by the director, dated and signed by the applicant, certifying under penalty of perjury that the information in the application is true and correct.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal or registration.

(c) In the event a registrant fails to request a renewal of his or her registration as provided for in this chapter, the registration shall expire as indicated on the registration. If the registration is renewed within 60 days after its expiration, the registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall pay the renewal fee and the delinquency fee.

(d) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(e) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(f) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated unless a registrant meets both of the following requirements:

(1) All fines assessed pursuant to Section 7587.7 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(2) On and after July 1, 2005, the registrant certifies, on a form prescribed by the bureau, that he or she has completed the 32 hours of the training required by subdivision (b) of Section 7583.6.

(g) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 40.5. Section 7583.20 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7583.20. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires at midnight on the last day of the month two years following the date of issuance unless renewed. At least 60 days prior to the expiration, a registrant seeking to renew a security guard registration shall forward to the bureau a completed registration renewal application and the renewal fee. The renewal application shall be on a form prescribed by the director, dated and signed by the applicant, certifying under penalty of perjury that the information in the application is true and correct.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal or registration.

(c) In the event a registrant fails to request a renewal of his or her registration as provided for in this chapter, the registration shall expire as indicated on the registration. If the registration is renewed within 60 days after its expiration, the registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall pay the renewal fee and the delinquency fee.

(d) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(e) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(f) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated unless a registrant meets both of the following requirements:

(1) All fines assessed pursuant to Section 7587.7 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(2) On and after July 1, 2005, the registrant certifies, on a form prescribed by the bureau, that he or she has completed the 32 hours of the training required by subdivision (b) of Section 7583.6.

(g) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 41. Section 7583.20 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7583.20. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires two years following the date of issuance or on the assigned renewal date. Every security guard issued a registration under this chapter that expires on or after January 1, 1997, and who is also issued or renews a firearms qualification card on or after January 1, 1997, shall be placed on a cyclical renewal so that the registration expires on the expiration date of the firearms qualification card. Notwithstanding any other law, the bureau is authorized to extend or shorten the first term of registration following January 1, 1997, and to prorate the required registration fee in order to implement this cyclical renewal. At least 60 days prior to the expiration, a registrant seeking to renew a security guard registration shall forward to the bureau a completed registration renewal application and the renewal fee. The renewal application shall be on a form prescribed by the director, dated and signed by the applicant, certifying under penalty of perjury that the information in the application is true and correct.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal or registration.

(c) In the event a registrant fails to request a renewal of his or her registration as provided for in this chapter, the registration shall expire as indicated on the registration. If the registration is renewed within 60 days after its expiration, the registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall pay the renewal fee and the delinquency fee.

(d) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(e) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated unless a registrant meets both of the following requirements:

(1) All fines assessed pursuant to Section 7587.7 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(2) On and after July 1, 2005, the registrant certifies, on a form prescribed by the bureau, that he or she has completed the 32 hours of the training required by subdivision (b) of Section 7583.6.

(f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 41.5. Section 7583.20 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7583.20. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires at midnight on the last day of the month two years following the date of issuance unless renewed. At least 60 days prior to the expiration, a registrant seeking to renew a security guard registration shall forward to the bureau a completed registration renewal application and the renewal fee. The renewal application shall be on a form prescribed by the director, dated and signed by the applicant, certifying under penalty of perjury that the information in the application is true and correct.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal or registration.

(c) In the event a registrant fails to request a renewal of his or her registration as provided for in this chapter, the registration shall expire as indicated on the registration. If the registration is renewed within 60 days after its expiration, the registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall pay the renewal fee and the delinquency fee.

(d) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(e) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated unless a registrant meets both of the following requirements:

(1) All fines assessed pursuant to Section 7587.7 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(2) On and after July 1, 2005, the registrant certifies, on a form prescribed by the bureau, that he or she has completed the 32 hours of the training required by subdivision (b) of Section 7583.6.

(f) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 42. Section 7583.23 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7583.23. The bureau shall issue a firearms permit when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The applicant is a licensee, a qualified manager of a licensee, or a registered security guard subject to the following:

(1) The firearms permit may only be associated with the following:

(A) A sole owner of a sole ownership licensee, pursuant to Section 7582.7 or 7525.1.

(B) A partner of a partnership licensee, pursuant to Section 7582.7 or 7525.1.

(C) A qualified manager of a licensee, pursuant to Section 7536 or 7582.22.

(D) A security guard registrant.

(2) If the firearms permit is associated with a security guard registration, he or she is subject to the provisions of Section 7583.47, regardless of any other license possessed or associated with the firearms permit.

(b) A certified firearms training instructor has certified that the applicant has successfully completed a written examination prepared by the bureau and training course in the carrying and use of firearms approved by the bureau.

(c) The applicant has filed with the bureau a classifiable fingerprint card, a completed application for a firearms permit on a form prescribed by the director, dated and signed by the applicant, certifying under penalty of perjury that the information in the application is true and correct. In lieu of a classifiable fingerprint card, the applicant may submit fingerprints into an electronic fingerprinting system administered by the Department of Justice. An applicant who submits his or her fingerprints by electronic means shall have his or her fingerprints entered into the system through a terminal operated by a law enforcement agency or other facility authorized by the Department of Justice to conduct electronic fingerprinting. The terminal operator may charge a fee sufficient to reimburse it for the costs incurred in providing this service.

(d) The bureau has determined, after investigation, that the carrying and use of a firearm by the applicant, in the course of his or her duties, presents no apparent threat to the public safety, or that the carrying and use of a firearm by the applicant is not in violation of the Penal Code.

(e) The applicant has produced evidence to the firearm training facility that he or she is a citizen of the United States or has permanent legal alien status in the United States. Evidence of citizenship or permanent legal alien status shall be that deemed sufficient by the bureau to ensure compliance with federal laws prohibiting possession of firearms by persons unlawfully in the United States and may include, but not be limited to, United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service Form I-151 or I-551, Alien Registration Receipt Card, naturalization documents, or birth certificates evidencing lawful residence or status in the United States.

(f) The application is accompanied by the application fees prescribed in this chapter.

(g) Beginning January 1, 2018, or on a date to be determined by the bureau, but no later than July 1, 2018, the applicant is a registered security guard and he or she has been found capable of exercising appropriate judgment,

restraint, and self-control, for the purposes of carrying and using a firearm during the course of his or her duties, pursuant to Section 7583.47.

SEC. 43. Section 7583.24 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7583.24. (a) The bureau shall not issue a firearm permit if the applicant is prohibited from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm pursuant to state or federal law.

(b) Before issuing an initial firearm permit the bureau shall provide the Department of Justice with the name, address, social security number, and fingerprints of the applicant.

(c) The Department of Justice shall inform the bureau, within 60 days from receipt of the information specified in subdivision (b), of the applicant's eligibility to possess, receive, purchase, or own a firearm pursuant to state and federal law.

(d) An applicant who has been denied a firearm permit based upon subdivision (a) may reapply for the permit after the prohibition expires. The bureau shall treat this application as an initial application and shall follow the required screening process as specified in this section.

(e) The bureau shall not issue a firearm permit pursuant to this chapter to a registered security guard if the applicant has been found incapable, at the time of application, of exercising appropriate judgment, restraint, and self-control for the purposes of carrying and using a firearm during the course of his or her duties, pursuant to Section 7583.47. An applicant who has been denied a firearm permit pursuant to this subdivision may reapply for the permit after 12 months from the date of denial. The bureau shall treat the application as an initial application and the applicant must satisfy all the requirements specified in Section 7583.23.

(f) The bureau shall not issue a firearm permit pursuant to this chapter to a licensee or a qualified manager of a licensee who, within the past 12 months, has been found incapable of exercising appropriate judgment, restraint, and self-control, for the purposes of carrying and using a firearm during the course of his or her duties, pursuant to the assessment required under Section 7583.47 for a permit associated with a security guard registration.

SEC. 44. Section 7583.47 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7583.47. (a) As used in this section, "assessment" means the application of a testing instrument identified by the bureau that evaluates whether an applicant for a firearms permit who is a registered security guard, at the time of the assessment, possesses appropriate judgment, restraint, and self-control for the purposes of carrying and using a firearm during the course of his or her security guard duties.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2018, or on a date to be determined by the bureau, but no later than July 1, 2018, the applicant shall complete the assessment, as specified in this section.

(c) (1) The bureau shall implement a process to administer the assessment specified in this section. The establishment of the assessment and the process for administering the assessment shall not be subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(2) The bureau shall consult with a California licensed psychologist, psychologists, or other persons with subject matter expertise, whose minimum duties shall include, but are not limited to, assisting the bureau with all of the following:

(A) Establishing criteria for a contract with a vendor to administer the assessment.

(B) Identifying minimum standards for the assessment.

(C) Evaluating currently available assessments.

(D) Providing consultative services on the bids received by the bureau from third-party vendors seeking to administer and interpret the assessment, to ensure both of the following:

(i) Compliance with the applicable standards of care for the administration and interpretation of such assessments.

(ii) The assessment will be administered in accordance with the assessment manufacturer's requirements.

(3) The bureau shall contract with a third-party vendor to administer the assessment. All third-party vendors seeking to administer the assessment must meet the minimum standards established by the bureau, its

consultants, and the assessment manufacturer's requirements for administering the assessment. Considerations for the third-party vendor contract shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (A) Cost to the applicant to complete the assessment.
- (B) Geographic accessibility statewide of the assessment to applicants.
- (C) Assessment compliance with the established minimum standards for the assessment and assessment process.
- (D) Ensuring an assessment carried out on an applicant complies with the applicable professional standards of care for such assessments, as well as the assessment manufacturer's requirements for administering the assessment.
- (d) Upon the bureau's verification that the applicant has satisfied subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, of Section 7583.23 and upon the applicant's clearance of a background check by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to possess a firearm, the bureau shall notify the applicant that he or she is to contact the bureau's vendor to complete the assessment. The applicant, or his or her designee or employer if the employer voluntarily chooses, shall bear the cost of the assessment.
- (e) Within 30 days of administering an applicant's assessment, the vendor shall directly provide the bureau, on a form and in a manner prescribed by the bureau, the applicant's assessment results. If the results of the applicant's assessment indicate that he or she is incapable of exercising appropriate judgment, restraint, and self-control for the purposes of carrying and using a firearm during the course of his or her duties, at the point in time of the evaluation, the bureau shall not issue a firearms permit.
- (f) The application shall be deemed incomplete until the bureau receives the applicant's results of his or her assessment.
- (g) The bureau may prescribe, adopt, and enforce emergency regulations, and promulgate regulations to implement this section. Any emergency regulation prescribed, adopted, or enforced pursuant to this section shall be adopted in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and for purposes of that chapter, including Section 11349.6 of the Government Code, the adoption of the regulation is an emergency and shall be considered by the Office of Administrative Law as necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and general welfare.
- (h) The assessment required pursuant to this section shall be subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. The review shall be performed as if this section was scheduled to be repealed as of January 1, 2020.

SEC. 45. Section 7585.16 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7585.16. (a) In the event of the loss, theft, or destruction of a baton permit, a permit holder may request the bureau to issue a replacement permit. The request shall be in writing, shall state the circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, or destruction of the permit and the name of the instructor, training facility, and date of instruction relating to the issuance of the original baton permit. The request shall be accompanied by a five dollar (\$5) replacement fee. The bureau may issue a replacement baton permit upon verification of successful baton training.

(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 46. Section 7585.16 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7585.16. (a) In the event of the loss, theft, or destruction of a baton permit, a permit holder may request the bureau to issue a replacement permit. The request shall be in writing, shall state the circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, or destruction of the permit and the name of the instructor, training facility, and date of instruction relating to the issuance of the original baton permit. The request shall be accompanied by a fee prescribed in this chapter. The bureau may issue a replacement baton permit upon verification of successful baton training.

(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 47. Section 7588 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7588. The fees prescribed by this chapter are as follows:

(a) The application and examination fee for an original license for a private patrol operator may not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).

(b) The application fee for an original branch office certificate for a private patrol operator may not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(c) The fee for an original license for a private patrol operator may not exceed seven hundred dollars (\$700).

(d) The renewal fee is as follows:

(1) For a license as a private patrol operator, the fee may not exceed seven hundred dollars (\$700).

(2) For a branch office certificate for a private patrol operator, the fee may not exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(e) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration.

(f) A reinstatement fee is equal to the amount of the renewal fee plus the regular delinquency fee.

(g) The fee for reexamination of an applicant or his or her manager shall be the actual cost to the bureau for developing, purchasing, grading, and administering each examination.

(h) Registration fees pursuant to this chapter are as follows:

(1) A registration fee for a security guard shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(2) A security guard registration renewal fee shall not exceed thirty-five dollars (\$35).

(i) Fees to carry out other provisions of this chapter are as follows:

(1) A firearms qualification fee may not exceed eighty dollars (\$80).

(2) A firearms requalification fee may not exceed sixty dollars (\$60).

(3) An initial baton certification fee may not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(4) An application fee and renewal fee for certification as a firearms training facility or a baton training facility may not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).

(5) An application fee and renewal fee for certification as a firearms training instructor or a baton training instructor may not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(j) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 48. Section 7588 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7588. The fees prescribed by this chapter are as follows:

(a) The application and examination fee for an original license for a private patrol operator shall be at least five hundred fifty dollars (\$550) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed six hundred five dollars (\$605).

(b) The application fee for an original branch office certificate for a private patrol operator shall be at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275).

(c) The fee for an original license for a private patrol operator shall be at least seven hundred seventy dollars (\$770) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eight hundred forty-seven dollars (\$847).

(d) The renewal fee is as follows:

(1) For a license as a private patrol operator, the fee shall be at least nine hundred dollars (\$900) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed nine hundred ninety dollars (\$990).

(2) For a branch office certificate for a private patrol operator, the fee shall be at least one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed one hundred sixty-five dollars (\$165).

(e) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(f) A reinstatement fee is equal to the amount of the renewal fee plus the regular delinquency fee.

(g) The fee for reexamination of an applicant or his or her manager shall be at least sixty dollars (\$60) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty-six dollars (\$66).

(h) Registration fees pursuant to this chapter are as follows:

(1) A registration fee for a security guard shall be at least fifty-five dollars (\$55) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60).

(2) A security guard registration renewal fee shall be at least forty dollars (\$40) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed forty-four dollars (\$44).

(i) Fees to carry out other provisions of this chapter are as follows:

(1) A firearms permit fee shall be at least one hundred dollars (\$100) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed one hundred ten dollars (\$110).

(2) A firearms permit renewal fee shall be at least eighty dollars (\$80) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eighty-eight dollars (\$88).

(3) An initial baton permit fee shall be sixty dollars (\$60) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty-six dollars (\$66).

(4) An application fee for certification as a firearms training facility shall be at least eight hundred dollars (\$800) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eight hundred eighty dollars (\$880).

(5) A renewal fee for certification as a firearms training facility shall be at least seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eight hundred twenty-five dollars (\$825).

(6) An application fee for certification as a baton training facility shall be at least seven hundred dollars (\$700) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed seven hundred seventy dollars (\$770).

(7) A renewal fee for certification as a baton training facility shall be at least five hundred fifty dollars (\$550) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed six hundred five dollars (\$605).

(8) An application fee for certification as a firearms or baton training instructor shall be at least three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$385).

(9) A renewal fee for certification as a firearms training instructor shall be at least three hundred dollars (\$300) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed three hundred thirty dollars (\$330).

(10) A renewal fee for certification as a baton training instructor shall be at least two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed three hundred three dollars (\$303).

(11) The fee for the replacement of a lost or destroyed registration card, license, certificate, or permit authorized by this chapter shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The request for a replacement of a registration card, license, certificate, or permit shall be made in the manner prescribed by the bureau.

(12) The fee for a Certificate of Licensure, as specified in Section 7582.11, shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(j) The fee for an endorsed verification of registration, licensure, certification, or permit shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The verification document shall include the registration, license, certificate, or permit number, the date of issuance and expiration of the registration, license, certificate, or permit, the current registration, license, certificate, or permit status, the date of the endorsement, an embossed seal, and the signature of the chief.

(k) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 49. Section 7591.14 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7591.14. It is the intent of the Legislature, consistent with Section 128.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that the bureau shall not maintain a reserve balance of funds greater than the amount necessary to fund operating expenses of the bureau and that the bureau shall periodically review fees pursuant to this chapter to evaluate the appropriateness of each fee and the regulatory costs associated with each fee.

SEC. 50. Section 7596.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7596.5. (a) The firearms qualification card shall be mailed to the applicant at the address that appears on the application. In the event of the loss or destruction of the card, the cardholder may apply to the bureau for a certified replacement of the card, stating the circumstances surrounding the loss, and pay a ten dollar (\$10) certification fee, whereupon, the bureau shall issue a certified replacement of the card.

(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 51. Section 7596.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7596.5. (a) The firearms qualification card shall be mailed to the applicant at the address that appears on the application.

(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 52. Section 7598.14 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7598.14. (a) Upon approval of an application for registration, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant, at his or her last known address, a registration card in a form approved by the director. A photo identification card shall be issued upon written request of the applicant, submission of two recent photographs of the applicant, and payment of the fee. The applicant may request to be issued an enhanced pocket card that shall be composed of a durable material and may incorporate technologically advanced security features. The bureau may charge a fee sufficient to reimburse the department's costs for furnishing the enhanced license. The fee charged may not exceed the actual costs for system development, maintenance, and processing necessary to provide this service, and may not exceed six dollars (\$6). If the applicant does not request an enhanced card, the department shall issue a standard card at no cost to the applicant. In the event of the loss or destruction of the card, the cardholder may apply to the bureau for a certified replacement of the card, stating the circumstances surrounding the loss, and pay a ten dollar (\$10) certification fee, whereupon the bureau shall issue a certified replacement of the card. Every person, while engaged in any activity for which registration is required, shall display their valid pocket card as provided by regulation.

(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 53. Section 7598.14 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7598.14. (a) Upon approval of an application for registration, the chief shall cause to be issued to the applicant, at his or her last known address, a registration card in a form approved by the director. A photo identification card shall be issued upon written request of the applicant, submission of two recent photographs of the applicant, and payment of the fee. The applicant may request to be issued an enhanced pocket card that shall be composed of a durable material and may incorporate technologically advanced security features. The bureau may charge a fee sufficient to reimburse the department's costs for furnishing the enhanced license. The fee charged may not exceed the actual costs for system development, maintenance, and processing necessary to provide this service, and may not exceed six dollars (\$6). If the applicant does not request an enhanced card, the department shall issue a standard card at no cost to the applicant. Every person, while engaged in any activity for which registration is required, shall display their valid pocket card as provided by regulation.

(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 54. Section 7598.17 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7598.17. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires two years following the date of issuance or on the assigned renewal date. Every alarm agent issued a registration under this chapter that expires on or after January 1, 1997, and who is also issued or renews a firearms qualification card on or after January 1, 1997, shall be placed on a cyclical renewal so that the registration expires on the expiration date of the firearms qualification card. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the bureau is authorized to extend or shorten the first term of registration following January 1, 1997, and to prorate the required registration fee in order to implement this cyclical renewal. At least 60 days prior to the expiration of a registration, a registrant who desires to renew his or her registration shall forward to the bureau a copy of his or her current registration card, along with the renewal fee as set forth in this chapter, to the bureau for renewal of his or her registration.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal of registration.

(c) An expired registration may be renewed provided the registrant files a renewal application on a form prescribed by the director and the renewal and delinquency fees prescribed by this chapter are returned to the bureau within 60 days of the expiration date of the registration. A firearms permit is not valid while the registration is expired.

(d) A registration not renewed within 60 days following its expiration may not be renewed thereafter. The holder of the expired registration may obtain a new registration only on compliance with all of the provisions of this

chapter relating to the issuance of an original registration. The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(e) The holder of an expired registration shall not engage in the activity for which a registration is required until the bureau issues a renewal registration.

(f) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant, prior to the date of expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration, for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(g) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated until all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(h) A new registration shall be issued subject to payment of all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of Section 7591.9 and payment of all applicable fees.

(i) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 54.5. Section 7598.17 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7598.17. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires at midnight on the last day of the month two years following the date of issuance unless renewed. At least 60 days prior to the expiration of a registration, a registrant who desires to renew his or her registration shall forward to the bureau a completed registration renewal application and renewal fee. The renewal application shall be on a form prescribed by the director, dated and signed by the applicant, certifying under penalty of perjury that the information in the application is true and correct.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal of registration.

(c) An expired registration may be renewed provided the registrant files a renewal application on a form prescribed by the director and the renewal and delinquency fees prescribed by this chapter are returned to the bureau within 60 days of the expiration date of the registration. A firearms permit is not valid while the registration is expired.

(d) A registration not renewed within 60 days following its expiration may not be renewed thereafter. The holder of the expired registration may obtain a new registration only on compliance with all of the provisions of this chapter relating to the issuance of an original registration. The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(e) The holder of an expired registration shall not engage in the activity for which a registration is required until the bureau issues a renewal registration.

(f) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant, prior to the date of expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration, for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(g) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated until all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(h) A new registration shall be issued subject to payment of all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of Section 7591.9 and payment of all applicable fees.

(i) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 55. Section 7598.17 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7598.17. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires two years following the date of issuance or on the assigned renewal date. Every alarm agent issued a registration under this chapter that expires on or after January 1, 1997, and who is also issued or renews a firearms qualification card on or after January 1, 1997, shall be placed on a cyclical renewal so that the registration expires on the expiration date of the firearms qualification card. Notwithstanding any other law, the bureau is authorized to extend or shorten the first term of registration following January 1, 1997, and to prorate the required registration fee in order to implement this cyclical renewal. At least 60 days prior to the expiration of a registration, a registrant who desires to renew his or her registration shall forward to the bureau a copy of his or her current registration card, along with the renewal fee as set forth in this chapter, to the bureau for renewal of his or her registration.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal of registration.

(c) An expired registration may be renewed provided the registrant files a renewal application on a form prescribed by the director and the renewal and delinquency fees prescribed by this chapter are returned to the bureau within 60 days of the expiration date of the registration. A firearms permit is not valid while the registration is expired.

(d) A registration not renewed within 60 days following its expiration may not be renewed thereafter. The holder of the expired registration may obtain a new registration only on compliance with all of the provisions of this chapter relating to the issuance of an original registration.

(e) The holder of an expired registration shall not engage in the activity for which a registration is required until the bureau issues a renewal registration.

(f) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the date of expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration, for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(g) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated until all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(h) A new registration shall be issued subject to payment of all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of Section 7591.9 and payment of all applicable fees.

(i) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 55.5. Section 7598.17 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7598.17. (a) A registration issued under this chapter expires at midnight on the last day of the month two years following the date of issuance unless renewed. At least 60 days prior to the expiration of a registration, a registrant who desires to renew his or her registration shall forward to the bureau a completed registration renewal application and renewal fee. The renewal application shall be on a form prescribed by the director, dated and signed by the applicant, certifying under penalty of perjury that the information in the application is true and correct.

(b) The licensee shall provide to any employee information regarding procedures for renewal of registration.

(c) An expired registration may be renewed provided the registrant files a renewal application on a form prescribed by the director and the renewal and delinquency fees prescribed by this chapter are returned to the bureau within 60 days of the expiration date of the registration. A firearms permit is not valid while the registration is expired.

(d) A registration not renewed within 60 days following its expiration may not be renewed thereafter. The holder of the expired registration may obtain a new registration only on compliance with all of the provisions of this chapter relating to the issuance of an original registration.

(e) The holder of an expired registration shall not engage in the activity for which a registration is required until the bureau issues a renewal registration.

(f) If the renewed registration card has not been delivered to the registrant prior to the date of expiration of the prior registration, the registrant may present evidence of renewal to substantiate continued registration, for a period not to exceed 90 days after the date of expiration.

(g) A registration may not be renewed or reinstated until all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of that section have been paid.

(h) A new registration shall be issued subject to payment of all fines assessed pursuant to Section 7591.9 and not resolved in accordance with the provisions of Section 7591.9 and payment of all applicable fees.

(i) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 56. Section 7599.70 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7599.70. (a) Effective July 1, 1998, the bureau shall establish and assess fees and penalties for licensure and registration as follows:

- (1) A company license application fee may not exceed thirty-five dollars (\$35).
 - (2) An original license fee for an alarm company operator license may not exceed two hundred eighty dollars (\$280). A renewal fee for an alarm company operator license may not exceed three hundred thirty-five dollars (\$335).
 - (3) A qualified manager application and examination fee may not exceed one hundred five dollars (\$105).
 - (4) A renewal fee for a qualified manager may not exceed one hundred twenty dollars (\$120).
 - (5) An original license fee and renewal fee for a branch office certificate may not exceed thirty-five dollars (\$35).
 - (6) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee as required by Sections 7593.12 and 7598.17 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.
 - (7) A fee for reexamination of an applicant for a qualified manager may not exceed two hundred forty dollars (\$240).
 - (8) An initial registration fee for an alarm agent may not exceed seventeen dollars (\$17).
 - (9) A registration renewal fee for an alarm agent may not exceed seven dollars (\$7).
 - (10) A firearms qualification fee may not exceed eighty dollars (\$80) and a firearms requalification fee may not exceed sixty dollars (\$60).
 - (11) The fingerprint processing fee is that amount charged the bureau by the Department of Justice.
 - (12) The processing fee required pursuant to Sections 7593.7 and 7598.14 is the amount equal to the expenses incurred to provide a photo identification card.
 - (13) The fee for a "Certificate of Licensure" may not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).
 - (14) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).
 - (15) The processing fee for the assignment of an alarm company operator license pursuant to Section 7593.15 may not exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125).
- (b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018, and, as of January 1, 2019, is repealed.

SEC. 57. Section 7599.70 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

7599.70. (a) The bureau shall establish and assess fees and penalties for licensure and registration as follows:

- (1) An alarm company operator license application fee shall be at least three hundred seventy dollars (\$370) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed four hundred seven dollars (\$407).
- (2) An original license fee for an alarm company operator license shall be at least six hundred dollars (\$600) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed six hundred sixty dollars (\$660). A renewal fee for an alarm company operator license shall be seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eight hundred twenty-five dollars (\$825).
- (3) A qualified manager certificate application and examination fee shall be at least three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$385).
- (4) A renewal fee for a qualified manager certificate shall be at least two hundred twenty-five dollars (\$225) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred forty-eight dollars (\$248).
- (5) An original license fee for a branch office certificate shall be at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275). A renewal fee for a branch office certificate shall be at least one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed one hundred sixty-five dollars (\$165).
- (6) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the reinstatement fee as required by Sections 7593.12 and 7598.17 is the amount equal to the renewal fee plus a penalty of 50 percent thereof.
- (7) A fee for reexamination of an applicant for a qualified manager shall be at least sixty dollars (\$60) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty-six dollars (\$66).

(8) An initial registration fee for an alarm agent shall be at least fifty-five dollars (\$55) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60).

(9) A registration renewal fee for an alarm agent shall be at least forty dollars (\$40) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed forty-four dollars (\$44).

(10) A firearms permit fee shall be at least one hundred dollars (\$100) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed one hundred ten dollars (\$110), and a firearms permit renewal fee shall be at least eighty dollars (\$80) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed eighty-eight dollars (\$88).

(11) The fingerprint processing fee is that amount charged the bureau by the Department of Justice.

(12) The processing fee required pursuant to Sections 7593.7 and 7598.14 is the amount equal to the expenses incurred to provide a photo identification card.

(13) The fee for a Certificate of Licensure, as specified in Section 7593.8, shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(14) The delinquency fee is 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the date of expiration, but not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(15) The processing fee for the assignment of an alarm company operator license pursuant to Section 7593.15 shall be at least four hundred dollars (\$400) and may be increased to an amount not to exceed four hundred forty dollars (\$440).

(16) The fee for the replacement of a lost or destroyed registration card, license, certificate, or permit authorized by this chapter shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The request for a replacement of a registration card, license, certificate, or permit shall be made in the manner prescribed by the bureau.

(17) The fee for an endorsed verification of licensure, certification, registration, or permit shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25). The verification document shall include the license, certificate, registration, or permit number, the date of issuance and expiration of the license, certificate, registration, or permit, the current license, certificate, registration, or permit status, the date of the endorsement, an embossed seal, and the signature of the chief.

(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 58. Section 7635 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7635. (a) Any person employed by, or an agent of, a licensed funeral establishment, who consults with the family or representatives of a family of a deceased person for the purpose of arranging for services as set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 7615, shall receive documented training and instruction, at least once every three years, that results in a demonstrated knowledge of all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations including those provisions dealing with vital statistics, the coroner, anatomical gifts, and other laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to the duties of a funeral director. A written outline of the training program, including documented evidence of the training time, place, and participants, shall be maintained in the funeral establishment and shall be available for inspection and comment by an inspector of the bureau.

(b) This section shall not apply to anyone who has successfully passed the funeral director's examination pursuant to Section 7622.

SEC. 59. Section 9882.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

9882.6. (a) There is in the department an enforcement program that shall investigate violations of this chapter and the Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 44000) of Part 5 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code) and any regulations adopted thereunder.

(b) (1) When purchasing undercover vehicles to be used for evidentiary purposes as part of the investigation, the department may purchase motor vehicles of various makes, models, and condition. These acquisitions shall be exempt from the following requirements:

(A) Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 8350) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(B) Section 12990 of the Government Code and any applicable regulations promulgated thereunder.

(C) Subdivision (a) of Section 13332.09 of the Government Code.

(D) Section 14841 of the Government Code and subdivision (d) of Section 999.5 of the Military and Veterans Code.

(E) Sections 2010, 10286.1, 10295.1, 10295.3, 10295.35, 10296, and 12205 and Article 13 (commencing with Section 10475) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.

(F) Section 42480 of the Public Resources Code.

(2) After purchase, the department may prepare the vehicle for use in an investigation by disabling, modifying, or otherwise changing the vehicle's emission control system components or any other part or parts of the vehicle. To complete the investigation, the department may purchase or attempt to purchase repairs, services, or parts from those entities licensed or registered by the department. The funds for the preparation and purchases shall be not subject to the monetary limit specified in Section 16404 of the Government Code, but the department shall comply with all other provisions of that section. The department shall implement the safeguards necessary to ensure the proper use and disbursement of funds utilized pursuant to this section. These expenses may be paid out of the Consumer Affairs Fund established pursuant to Section 204.

(3) Vehicles acquired pursuant to this subdivision shall be exempt from requirements established pursuant to Chapter 8.3 (commencing with Section 25722) of Division 15 of the Public Resources Code.

(4) The department shall maintain an inventory of these vehicles and provide semiannual fleet reports to the Department of General Services including, but not limited to, the vehicle's identification number, equipment number, and acquisition and disposal information.

(5) Records associated with these vehicles shall be exempt from disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code).

SEC. 60. Section 11302 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11302. For the purpose of applying this part, the following terms, unless otherwise expressly indicated, shall mean and have the following definitions:

(a) "Affiliate" means any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another entity.

(b) "Appraisal" means the act or process of developing an opinion of value for real property.

The term "appraisal" does not include an opinion given by a real estate licensee or engineer or land surveyor in the ordinary course of his or her business in connection with a function for which a license is required under Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700) or Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 8700) of Division 3, or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 10130) or Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 10500) and the opinion shall not be referred to as an appraisal. This part does not apply to a probate referee acting pursuant to Sections 400 to 408, inclusive, of the Probate Code unless the appraised transaction is federally related.

(c) "Appraisal Foundation" means the Appraisal Foundation that was incorporated as an Illinois not-for-profit corporation on November 30, 1987.

(d) (1) "Appraisal management company" means any person or entity that satisfies all of the following conditions:

(A) Provides appraisal management services to creditors or to secondary mortgage market participants, including affiliates.

(B) Provides those services in connection with valuing a consumer's principal dwelling as security for a consumer credit transaction or incorporating such transactions into securitizations.

(C) Within a given 12 calendar month period oversees an appraiser panel of more than 15 state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in a state or 25 or more state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in two or more states, as described in Section 11345.5.

(2) An appraisal management company does not include a department or division of an entity that provides appraisal management services only to that entity.

(3) An appraisal management company that is a subsidiary of an insured depository institution and regulated by a federal financial institution is not required to register with the bureau.

(e) "Appraisal management services" means one or more of the following:

(1) Recruiting, selecting, and retaining appraisers.

(2) Contracting with state-certified or state-licensed appraisers to perform appraisal assignments.

(3) Managing the process of having an appraisal performed, including providing administrative services such as receiving appraisal orders and appraisal reports, submitting completed appraisal reports to creditors and secondary market participants, collecting fees from creditors and secondary market participants for services provided, and paying appraisers for services performed.

(4) Reviewing and verifying the work of appraisers.

(f) "Appraiser panel" means a network, list, or roster of licensed or certified appraisers approved by an appraisal management company to perform appraisals as independent contractors for the appraisal management company. Appraisers on an appraisal management company's "appraiser panel" under this part include both appraisers accepted by the appraisal management company for consideration for future appraisal assignments in covered transactions or for secondary mortgage market participants in connection with covered transactions, and appraisers engaged by the appraisal management company to perform one or more appraisals in covered transactions or for secondary mortgage market participants in connection with covered transactions. An appraiser is an independent contractor for purposes of this part if the appraiser is treated as an independent contractor by the appraisal management company for purposes of federal income taxation.

(g) "Appraisal Subcommittee" means the Appraisal Subcommittee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.

(h) "Consumer credit" means credit offered or extended to a consumer primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

(i) "Controlling person" means one or more of the following:

(1) An officer or director of an appraisal management company, or an individual who holds a 10 percent or greater ownership interest in an appraisal management company.

(2) An individual employed, appointed, or authorized by an appraisal management company that has the authority to enter into a contractual relationship with clients for the performance of appraisal services and that has the authority to enter into agreements with independent appraisers for the completion of appraisals.

(3) An individual who possesses the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of an appraisal management company.

(j) "Course provider" means a person or entity that provides educational courses related to professional appraisal practice.

(k) "Covered transaction" means any consumer credit transaction secured by the consumer's principal dwelling.

(l) "Creditor" means:

(1) A person who regularly extends consumer credit that is subject to a finance charge or is payable by written agreement in more than four installments, not including a down payment, and to whom the obligation is initially payable, either on the face of the note or contract, or by agreement when there is no note or contract.

(2) A person regularly extends consumer credit if, in any 12-month period, the person originates more than one credit extension for transactions secured by a dwelling.

(m) "Department" means the Department of Consumer Affairs.

(n) "Director" or "chief" means the Chief of the Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers.

(o) "Dwelling" means:

(1) A residential structure that contains one to four units, whether or not that structure is attached to real property. The term includes an individual condominium unit, cooperative unit, mobilehome, and trailer, if it is used as a residence.

(2) A consumer can have only one "principal" dwelling at a time. Thus, a vacation or other second home is not a principal dwelling. However, if a consumer buys or builds a new dwelling that will become the consumer's principal dwelling within a year or upon the completion of construction, the new dwelling is considered the principal dwelling for purposes of this section.

(p) "Federal financial institutions regulatory agency" means the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Home Loan Bank System, National Credit Union

Administration, and any other agency determined by the director to have jurisdiction over transactions subject to this part.

(q) "Federally regulated appraisal management company" means an appraisal management company that is owned and controlled by an insured depository institution, as defined in Section 1813 of Title 12 of the United States Code and regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(r) "Federally related real estate appraisal activity" means the act or process of making or performing an appraisal on real estate or real property in a federally related transaction and preparing an appraisal as a result of that activity.

(s) "Federally related transaction" means any real estate-related financial transaction which a federal financial institutions regulatory agency engages in, contracts for or regulates and which requires the services of a state licensed real estate appraiser regulated by this part. This term also includes any transaction identified as such by a federal financial institutions regulatory agency.

(t) "License" means any license, certificate, permit, registration, or other means issued by the bureau authorizing the person to whom it is issued to act pursuant to this part within this state.

(u) "Licensure" means the procedures and requirements a person shall comply with in order to qualify for issuance of a license and includes the issuance of the license.

(v) "Office" or "bureau" means the Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers.

(w) "Registration" means the procedures and requirements with which a person or entity shall comply in order to qualify to conduct business as an appraisal management company.

(x) "Secondary mortgage participant" means a guarantor or insurer of mortgage-backed securities, or an underwriter or issuer of mortgage-backed securities. Secondary mortgage market participant only includes an individual investor in a mortgage-backed security if that investor also serves in the capacity of a guarantor, insurer, underwriter, or issuer for the mortgage-backed security.

(y) "State licensed real estate appraiser" is a person who is issued and holds a current valid license under this part.

(z) "Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice" are the standards of professional appraisal practice established by the Appraisal Foundation.

SEC. 61. Section 11320.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11320.5. No person or entity shall act in the capacity of an appraisal management company or represent itself to the public as an appraisal management company, either in its advertising or through its business name, without a certificate of registration from the office.

SEC. 62. Section 11321 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11321. (a) No person other than a state licensed real estate appraiser may assume or use that title or any title, designation, or abbreviation likely to create the impression of state licensure as a real estate appraiser in this state.

(b) No person other than a licensee may sign an appraisal in a federally related transaction. A trainee licensed pursuant to Section 11327 may sign an appraisal in a federally related transaction if it is also signed by a licensee.

(c) No person other than a licensee holding a current valid license at the residential level issued under this part to perform, make, or approve and sign an appraisal may use the abbreviation SLREA in his or her real property appraisal business.

(d) No person other than a licensee holding a current valid license at a certified level issued under this part to perform, make, or approve and sign an appraisal may use the term "state certified real estate appraiser" or the abbreviation SCREA in his or her real property appraisal business.

SEC. 63. Section 11323 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11323. No licensee shall engage in any appraisal activity if his or her compensation is dependent on or affected by the value conclusion generated by the appraisal.

SEC. 64. Section 11324 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11324. An individual who is not a licensee may assist in the preparation of an appraisal in a federally related transaction under the following conditions:

(a) The assistance is under the direct supervision of an individual who is a licensed appraiser and the final conclusion as to value is made by a licensed appraiser.

(b) The final appraisal document in a federally related transaction is approved and signed, with acceptance of full responsibility, by the supervising individual who is licensed by the state pursuant to this part, identifies the assisting individual, and identifies the scope of work performed by the individual who assisted in preparation of the appraisal in a federally related transaction.

SEC. 65. Section 11345 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11345. The director shall adopt regulations governing the process and procedure of applying for registration as an appraisal management company. Applications for a certificate of registration shall require, at a minimum, all of the following:

(a) The name of the person or entity seeking registration.

(b) The business address and telephone number of the person or entity seeking registration.

(c) If the applicant is not a person or entity domiciled in this state, the name and contact number of a person or entity acting as agent for service of process in this state, along with an irrevocable consent to service of process in favor of the office.

(d) The name, address, and contact information for each controlling person of the applicant who has operational authority to direct the management of, and establish policies for, the applicant.

SEC. 66. Section 11345.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11345.2. (a) An individual shall not act as a controlling person for a registrant if any of the following apply:

(1) The individual has entered a plea of guilty or no contest to, or been convicted of, a felony. Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 480, if the individual's felony conviction has been dismissed pursuant to Section 1203.4, 1203.4a, or 1203.41 of the Penal Code, the bureau may allow the individual to act as a controlling person.

(2) The individual has had a license or certificate to act as an appraiser or to engage in activities related to the transfer of real property refused, denied, canceled, or revoked in this state or any other state.

(b) Any individual who acts as a controlling person of an appraisal management company and who enters a plea of guilty or no contest to, or is convicted of, a felony, or who has a license or certificate as an appraiser refused, denied, canceled, or revoked in any other state shall report that fact or cause that fact to be reported to the office, in writing, within 10 days of the date he or she has knowledge of that fact.

SEC. 67. Section 11345.3 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 68. Section 11345.3 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

11345.3. All appraisal management companies shall do all of the following:

(a) Ensure that all contracted appraisal panel members possess all required licenses and certificates from the office.

(b) Establish and comply with processes and controls reasonably designed to ensure that the appraisal management company, in engaging an appraiser, selects an appraiser who is independent of the transaction and who has the requisite license, education, expertise, and experience necessary to competently complete the appraisal assignment for the particular market and property type.

(c) Direct the appraiser to perform the assignment in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(d) Establish and comply with processes and controls reasonably designed to ensure that the appraisal management company conducts its appraisal management services in accordance with the requirements of Section 129E(a) through (i) of the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1639e(a) through (i), and regulations thereunder.

(e) Engage appraisal panel members with an engagement letter that shall include terms of payment.

(f) Appraisal management companies shall maintain all of the following records for each service request:

(1) Date of receipt of the request.

(2) Name of the person from whom the request was received.

(3) Name of the client for whom the request was made, if different from the name of the person from whom the request was received.

(4) The appraiser or appraisers assigned to perform the requested service.

(5) Date of delivery of the appraisal product to the client.

(6) Client contract.

(7) Engagement letter.

(8) The appraisal report.

SEC. 69. Section 11345.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

11345.5. For purposes of subdivision (d) of Section 11302 and determining whether, within a 12-month period, an appraisal management company oversees an appraiser panel of more than 15 state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in a state or 25 or more state-certified or state-licensed appraisers in two or more states:

(a) An appraiser is deemed part of the appraisal management company's appraiser panel as of the earliest date on which the appraisal management company does either of the following:

(1) Accepts the appraiser for the appraisal management company's consideration for future appraisal assignments in covered transactions or for secondary mortgage market participants in connection with covered transactions.

(2) Engages the appraiser to perform one or more appraisals on behalf of a creditor for a covered transaction or secondary mortgage market participant in connection with covered transactions.

(b) An appraiser who is deemed part of the appraisal management company's appraiser panel pursuant to subdivision (a) is deemed to remain on the panel until the date on which the appraisal management company does either of the following:

(1) Sends written notice to the appraiser removing the appraiser from the appraiser panel, with an explanation of its action.

(2) Receives written notice from the appraiser asking to be removed from the appraiser panel or notice of the death or incapacity of the appraiser.

(c) If an appraiser is removed from an appraisal management company's appraiser panel pursuant to subdivision (b), but the appraisal management company subsequently accepts the appraiser for consideration for future assignments or engages the appraiser at any time during the 12 months after the appraisal management company's removal, the removal will be deemed not to have occurred, and the appraiser will be deemed to have been part of the appraisal management company's appraiser panel without interruption.

SEC. 70. Section 11345.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11345.6. (a) No appraisal management company may alter, modify, or otherwise change a completed appraisal report submitted by an appraiser.

(b) No appraisal management company may require an appraiser to provide it with the appraiser's digital signature or seal. However, nothing in this subdivision shall be deemed to prohibit an appraiser from voluntarily providing his or her digital signature or seal to another person, to the extent permissible under the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

SEC. 71. Section 11345.8 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

11345.8. A federally regulated appraisal management company operating in California shall report to the bureau the information the bureau is required to submit to the Appraisal Subcommittee, pursuant to the Appraisal Subcommittee's policies regarding the determination of the Appraisal Management Company Registry fee. The bureau may charge the federally regulated appraisal management company a state fee in an amount not to exceed the reasonable regulatory cost to the board for processing and submitting the information. This fee shall be deposited in the Real Estate Appraisers Regulation Fund.

SEC. 72. Section 11422 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11422. The office shall, on or before February 1, 1994, and at least annually thereafter, transmit to the appraisal subcommittee specified in subdivision (g) of Section 11302 a roster of persons licensed pursuant to this part.

SEC. 73. Section 12241 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

12241. The secretary shall establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the department for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed pursuant to Sections 12210 and 12211 and to recover reasonable costs incurred by the department for the safekeeping and certification of the state standards pursuant to Section 12304 and for certification services provided pursuant to Sections 12305 and 12310. This administrative fee shall be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures, and paid to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund.

SEC. 74. Section 12304 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

12304. The department shall keep the standards of the state in a suitable laboratory location or, if transportable, shall maintain the standards under environmental conditions appropriate for maintaining the integrity of the unit of measure represented by the standard. The department shall have the standards directly certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or by any measurement assurance procedures approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

SEC. 75. Section 12305 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

12305. The department shall use the standards of the state to certify similar standards and any dissimilar standards that are dependent on the values represented by the state standards. Copies of the standards that have been compared and certified against the state standards shall become working standards that shall be used in the certification, calibration, and sealing of county field standards, and in the certification, calibration, and sealing of measurement devices submitted by state and local government agencies or by industry.

SEC. 76. Section 12310 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

12310. The department, or a laboratory designated by the department that has been certified pursuant to Section 12314, shall certify the standards of the county sealers as often as may be deemed by the secretary to be necessary, based upon a review of statistical data resulting from previous certifications, but in no event shall the period of time between certifications exceed 10 years. In the absence of statistical data, standards shall be certified at least every two years. Sealers shall, upon the request of the department, deliver for testing those standards in their possession that are used in the discharge of their duties. Direct expenses incurred in the certification process shall be borne by the state or recovered pursuant to Section 12241, while any incidental expense, such as the cost of transportation, shall be borne by the county whose standards have been certified.

SEC. 77. Section 12500 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

12500. As used in this chapter the following terms mean:

(a) "Weighing instrument" means any device, contrivance, apparatus, or instrument used, or designed to be used, for ascertaining weight and includes any tool, appliance, or accessory used or connected therewith.

(b) "Measuring instrument" means any device, contrivance, apparatus, or instrument used, or designed to be used, for ascertaining measure and includes any tool, appliance, or accessory used or connected therewith.

(c) "Correct" means any weight or measure or weighing, measuring, or counting instrument that meet all of the tolerance and specification requirements established by the secretary pursuant to Section 12107.

(d) "Incorrect" means any instrument that fails to meet all of the requirements of Section 12107.

(e) "Commercial purposes" include the determination of the weight, measure, or count of any commodity or thing that is sold on the basis of weight, measure, or count; or the determination of the weight, measure, or count of any commodity or thing upon which determination a charge for service is based. Devices used in a determination upon which a charge for service is based include, but are not limited to, taximeters, odometers, timing devices, parcel scales, shipping scales, and scales used in the payment of agricultural workers.

"Commercial purposes" do not include the determination of the weight, measure, or count of any commodity or thing that is performed within a plant or business as a part of the manufacturing, processing, or preparing for market of that commodity or thing, or the determination of charges for the transmission of letters or parcels of less than 150 pounds, except when that determination is made in the presence of the customer charged for the service, or the determination of the weight of any animal or human by a qualified health provider, California-licensed veterinarian, licensed physician and surgeon, or staff members within the business operations of, and under the supervision of, a California-licensed veterinarian or licensed physician and surgeon for the purposes of determining the appropriate dosage of any medication or medical treatment or the volume, duration, or application of any medical procedure.

SEC. 78. Section 1 of Chapter 539 of the Statutes of 2010 is amended to read:

SECTION 1. Section 12 of the act cited in this title is amended to read:

Sec.12. (a) Licenses issued under the provisions of this section expire at 12 midnight on the last day of the month of birth of licentiates of the board.

(b) The board shall establish regulations for the administration of a birth month renewal program.

(c) A person practicing chiropractic within this state shall, on or before the last day of the person's month of birth of each year, after a license is issued to the person under this act, pay to the Board of Chiropractic Examiners the renewal fee specified under subdivision (d).

(d) (1) Until January 1, 2019, the renewal fee shall be three hundred dollars (\$300).

(2) On and after January 1, 2019, the renewal fee shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(e) The secretary shall mail to a licensed chiropractor in this state, on or before 60 days prior to the last day of the month of the licensee's birth each year, a notice that the renewal fee will be due on or before the last day of the next month following the licensee's birth. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require the receipts to be recorded in like manner as original licenses.

(f) The failure, neglect or refusal of a person holding a license or certificate to practice under this act in the State of California to pay the annual fee during the time the license remains in force shall, after a period of 60 days from the last day of the month of the licensee's birth, automatically work a forfeiture of the license or certificate, and it shall not be restored except upon the written application therefor and the payment to the board of a fee of twice the annual amount of the renewal fee in effect at the time the restoration application is filed except that a licensee who fails, refuses, or neglects to pay the annual tax within a period of 60 days after the last day of the month of the licensee's birth of each year shall not be required to submit to an examination for the reissuance of the certificate.

SEC. 79. (a) (1) Section 40.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 7583.20 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 800. That section of this bill shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 7583.20 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Senate Bill 800, in which case Section 40 of this bill shall not become operative.

(2) Section 41.5 of this bill incorporates changes made to Section 7583.20 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 800. That section of this bill shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted, without regard to the order of enactment, and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 7583.20 of the Business and Professions Code, (3) and this bill adds Section 7583.20 to the Business and Professions Code, in which case Section 41 of this bill shall not become operative.

(b) (1) Section 54.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 7598.17 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 800. That section of this bill shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 7598.17 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Senate Bill 800, in which case Section 54 of this bill shall not become operative.

(2) Section 55.5 of this bill incorporates changes made to Section 7598.17 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 800. That section of this bill shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted, without regard to the order of enactment, and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 7598.17 of the Business and Professions Code, (3) and this bill adds Section 7598.17 to the Business and Professions Code, in which case Section 55 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 80. The Legislature finds and declares that Section 59 of this act, which adds Section 9882.6 of the Business and Professions Code, imposes a limitation on the public's right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution. Pursuant to that constitutional provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the need for protecting that interest:

This act strikes an appropriate balance between consumer protection and the public's right to access information about state agency spending by ensuring that only the identity of vehicle's used in undercover investigations are not revealed or disclosed as it would compromise the integrity of their purpose and the investigation.

SEC. 81. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.