



2022 Enacted Legislation

Below is a synopsis of the legislation enacted into law in 2022 that impact the Practice Acts regulated by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services along with a brief explanation of the substantive changes for each bill.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of the enacted legislation go into effect on January 1, 2023.

2022 Legislation

Private and Proprietary Security Services

1. [Assembly Bill \(AB\) 2515 \(Holden\)](#)

This law:

- Revises and recasts several provisions of law related to proprietary and private security officers (PSO) and employers, particularly with regard to designating a responsible person, requiring PSOs to show their registration card to any peace officer or bureau representative upon demand, retention of records, and imposition of fines for prohibited activities.
- Requires a registered private security employer to deliver a written report, under specified circumstances, describing any physical altercation with a member of the public while on duty including, but not limited to, injuries or damages incurred, the identity of all participants, and whether a police investigation was conducted. The report must be submitted within seven business days after the incident.
- Beginning January 1, 2024, requires baton permits to be issued by the Bureau instead of baton training facilities, and requires said permits to be renewed and applicants for renewal to take a refresher course of training as a condition for renewal.
- Clarifies that PSOs may not carry a firearm or any other deadly weapon, including any electronic control device, stun gun, baton, or any chemical agent, including pepper spray.
- Exempts the Powers to Arrest and Appropriate Use of Force Manual and the Firearms Manuals from the Administrative Procedures Act rulemaking process.
- Delays the operation of various provisions of law enacted by AB 229 (Holden, Ch. 697, Statutes of 2021) until July 1, 2023.

*Please note that pursuant to Business and Professions Code (BPC) section 7582.1, a Private Patrol Operator (PPO) is a person or business, who, for any consideration whatsoever: agrees

to furnish, or furnishes, a watchman, guard, patrolperson, or other person to protect persons or property or to prevent the theft, unlawful taking, loss, embezzlement, misappropriation, or concealment of any goods, wares, merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, notes, documents, papers, or property of any kind; or performs the service of a watchman, guard, patrolperson, or other person, for any of these purposes. There is nothing that would prohibit a PPO from employing guards or persons to carry out these functions directly for or on behalf of the PPO.

Status update: Signed by the Governor on September 13, 2022, Chapter 287.

2. [Senate Bill \(SB\) 1443 \(Roth\)](#)

This law:

- Extends the scheduled sunset review for several boards and bureaus within DCA, including BSIS, by one year, subjecting those entities to statutory repeal on January 1, 2025.

Status update: Signed by the Governor on September 27, 2022, Chapter 625.

3. [Senate Bill \(SB\) 1495 \(Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development\)](#)

This law:

- Requires private investigator licensees to report annually on and after March 1, 2023, any claim paid during the prior calendar year and requires the BSIS to create a form for that purpose; and removes the requirement that the BSIS post a notice of the claim.
- Repeals the requirement that the expiration date of the license or certification of appropriate use of force course providers be included in the security guard registration application.
- Repeals the requirement that a security guard applicant pay a \$10 certification fee and instead requires the applicant to pay a fee as otherwise prescribed for the replacement of a certified firearms qualification card.
- Repeals the requirement that a licensed private patrol operator suspend a security guard from employment if the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) director determines they may present an undue hazard to the public safety.

Status update: Signed by the Governor on September 23, 2022, Chapter 511.

Department Wide Bills

1. [Senate Bill \(SB\) 731 \(Durazo\)](#)

This law:

- Among other provisions, expands the types of arrest records that are eligible to be automatically sealed to include more types of felonies under specified circumstances. This bill also allows certain felony convictions that resulted in incarcerations to be automatically sealed as long as the individual has completed their sentence and has not been convicted of a new felony within four years. It also expands the date range for which arrests and convictions are eligible to be automatically sealed. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2022.

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Status update: Signed by the Governor on September 29, 2022, Chapter 814

2. [Senate Bill \(SB\) 1237 \(Newman\)](#)

This law:

- Clarifies that military members on active duty with the California National Guard or members of the military on non-temporary assignments stationed outside California are eligible for a waiver of license renewal fees, continuing education requirements, and other license renewal requirements.

Status update: Signed by the Governor on September 17, 2022, Chapter 386

You may access any of the above bills and their related legislative analyses at:
<http://www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov>