



2021 Enacted Legislation

Below is a synopsis of the legislation enacted into law in 2021 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, 2022.

Locksmiths

1. [Assembly Bill 830 \(Flora, Chapter 376, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill authorizes the Bureau to automatically suspend a license that is not in good standing with the Secretary of State, Franchise Tax Board, or both, and authorizes the Bureau to reinstate the license once the license is in good standing and upon payment of the reinstatement fee. Further, this bill clarifies what is to be included in an “endorsed verification of licensure.”

Collateral Recovery Act

1. [Assembly Bill 913 \(Smith, Chapter 416, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill redefines specified terms in the Collateral Recovery Act, including ‘deadly weapon,’ ‘legal owner,’ and ‘repossession.’ This bill also requires instruments or weapons, other than a firearm, to be inventoried and disposed of in a reasonable and safe manner and requires a repossession agency to receive written authorization from a debtor allowing a third party to take possession of their belongings. Lastly, this bill makes other minor, technical, and non-substantive changes to the Collateral Recovery Act.

2. [Assembly Bill 830 \(Flora, Chapter 376, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill authorizes the Bureau to automatically suspend a license that is not in good standing with the Secretary of State, Franchise Tax Board, or both, and authorizes the Bureau to reinstate the license once the license is in good standing and upon payment of the reinstatement fee. Further, this bill clarifies what is to be included in an “endorsed verification of licensure.”

Private Investigator Act

1. [Assembly Bill 229 \(Holden, Chapter 697, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill expands the training in the carrying and use of firearms to include appropriate use of force topics, effective January 1, 2023. This bill also removes the requirement for Private Investigators seeking a firearms permit to complete the power to arrest training, effective January 1, 2023.

2. [Assembly Bill 830 \(Flora, Chapter 376, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill:

- a. Prohibits a Bureau-certified firearms training instructor from certifying their own firearms permit application requirements.
- b. Authorizes the Bureau to automatically suspend a license that is not in good standing with the Secretary of State, Franchise Tax Board, or both, and authorizes the Bureau to reinstate the license once the license is in good standing and upon payment of the reinstatement fee.
- c. Clarifies what is to be included in an “endorsed verification of licensure.”

Proprietary Security Services Act

1. [Assembly Bill 229 \(Holden, Chapter 697, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill expands the power to arrest course to include appropriate use of force topics, effective January 1, 2023.

2. [Assembly Bill 830 \(Flora, Chapter 376, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill authorizes the Bureau to automatically suspend a license that is not in good standing with the Secretary of State, Franchise Tax Board, or both, and authorizes the Bureau to reinstate the license once the license is in good standing and upon payment of the reinstatement fee. Further, this bill clarifies what is to be included in an “endorsed verification of licensure.”

Private Security Services Act

1. [Senate Bill 607 \(Min and Roth, Chapter 367, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill would require an applicant for a firearms permit to pass the assessment required pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 7583.47 prior to submitting their application to the Bureau. As such, an applicant who has fails the assessment shall not be entitled to an administrative hearing or an appeal. Further, this bill specifies that the applicant must pass the assessment within the 6 months preceding the date the application is submitted to the Bureau. This bill would allow an applicant who has failed the assessment to retake the assessment no sooner than 180 days after the results of the previous assessment are provided to the Bureau.

2. [Assembly Bill 229 \(Holden, Chapter 697, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill:

- a. Expands the power to arrest course and training in the carrying and use of firearms to include appropriate use of force topics, effective January 1, 2023.
- b. Clarifies that an armed (firearm or baton) security guard may only work for a licensed private patrol operator or a political subdivision of the state.
- c. Expands the circumstances under which a private patrol operator must submit a written report (incident report) to the Bureau, clarifies the report must be submitted

within 7 business days, and increases the fine amount for failure to submit an incident report as required by law.

- d. Clarifies security guard training requirements and amends security guard and private patrol operator training record retention requirements.

3. [Assembly Bill 830 \(Flora, Chapter 376, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill:

- a. Prohibits a Bureau-certified firearms training instructor from certifying their own firearms permit application requirements.
- b. Authorizes the Bureau to automatically suspend a license that is not in good standing with the Secretary of State, Franchise Tax Board, or both, and authorizes the Bureau to reinstate the license once the license is in good standing and upon payment of the reinstatement fee.
- c. Clarifies what is to be included in an “endorsed verification of licensure.”

Alarm Company Act

1. [Assembly Bill 830 \(Flora, Chapter 376, Statutes of 2021\)](#)

This bill:

- a. Redefines terms in the Alarm Company Act, including “alarm agent,” “alarm company operator,” and “alarm system.”
- b. Requires applications to be submitted online, effective July 1, 2022.
- c. Prohibits a Bureau-certified firearms training instructor from certifying their own firearms permit application requirements.
- d. Authorizes an alarm agent to carry a digital copy of their registration card or temporary application.
- e. Amends alarm agreement requirements, specific to the alarm agent, alarm agent applicant, or individual who solicited or negotiated the agreement and conforms the “right-to-cancel” provision of the alarm agreement to the California Civil Code.
- f. Authorizes the Bureau to automatically suspend a license that is not in good standing with the Secretary of State, Franchise Tax Board, or both, and authorizes the Bureau to reinstate the license once the license is in good standing and upon payment of the reinstatement fee.
- g. Authorizes the Bureau to charge a reinstatement fee for a license that is suspended for failing to maintain appropriate insurance.
- h. Clarifies what is to be included in an “endorsed verification of licensure.”
- i. Removes the requirement for principals and qualified managers to submit a photograph with their application.

2. [**Assembly Bill 229 \(Holden, Chapter 697, Statutes of 2021\)**](#)
This bill expands the power to arrest course and training in the carrying and use of firearms to include appropriate use of force topics, effective January 1, 2023.
3. [**Assembly Bill 484 \(Medina, Chapter 373, Statutes of 2021\)**](#)
This bill updates the existing requirement that alarm company advertisements include the business' name and license number to better reflect modern forms of advertisement. All advertisements will be required to provide the licensee's name and license number or direct them to a landing page on the licensee's website containing that information.
4. [**Assembly Bill 358 \(Flora, Chapter 148, Statutes of 2021\)**](#)
Current law defines an "electrified security fence" and authorizes a property owner to install and operate an electrified security fence on their property, as specified. This bill would allow an electrified security fence and to interface with a monitored alarm device in a way that would enable the alarm system to alert the business, monitoring service, or both, in response to an intrusion or burglary.

Department Wide Bills

1. [**Assembly Bill 107 \(Salas, Chapter 693, Statutes of 2021\)**](#)
This bill requires the Bureau to issue a temporary license to an applicant that is married to, or in a domestic partnership, or other legal union with an active duty member of the military who is assigned to a duty station in California if they meet a specified set of eligibility criteria, effective July 1, 2023. Further, this bill requires the Department of Consumer Affairs to submit an annual report to the Legislature containing specified information relating to the professional licensure of veterans, servicemembers, and their spouses and requires DCA to publish information pertinent to all licensing options available to military spouses on its home page.
2. [**Senate Bill 607 \(Min and Roth, Chapter 367, Statutes of 2021\)**](#)
This bill would require Department of Consumer Affairs boards and bureaus to waive the licensing fees for an applicant who is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and holds a current license in another state, district, or territory of the United States in the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a license, effective July 1, 2022.
3. [**Assembly Bill 1096 \(Luz Rivas, Chapter 296, Statutes of 2021\)**](#)
Under current law, the term "alien" is used in various California Codes to refer to a person who is not a citizen or national of the U.S. This bill revises the term "alien" to instead refer to these persons using other terms that do not contain "alien." In the PI Act, PSS Act and Alarm Company Act the term is changed to "immigration."

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