DIGEST

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HB 353 Original

2019 Regular Session

Emerson

Abstract: Provides for the dates during which real estate licensing renewal and delinquent fees may be paid.

<u>Present law</u> provides that each license, certificate, or registration issued pursuant to the La. Real Estate License Law shall be issued for one year and expire on December 31 of that year. <u>Present law</u> further provides that if a license, certificate, or registration is not renewed by January 1, it expires. <u>Proposed law</u> changes the date to clarify licensing expiration <u>from</u> "by January 1" <u>to</u> a renewal requirement of "on or before December 31". <u>Proposed law</u> otherwise retains <u>present law</u>.

<u>Present law</u> allows a licensee or registrant whose license or registration has expired within three months to renew the license or registration by filing a renewal application and paying any renewal fee and any delinquency fee. If the three-month window has lapsed, the former licensee or registrant shall register and apply as an initial applicant.

<u>Present law</u> allows an inactive licensee whose license has expired within three months to renew the license by filing a renewal application and paying any licensing renewal fee and any delinquency fee. If the three-month window has lapsed, the inactive former licensee shall register and apply as an initial applicant.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes <u>present law</u> as it relates to both licensees and inactive licensees similarly to delete the three-month time period after expiration and provide for a two-month time period, limited to November and December, during which an individual can submit a renewal application and pay any renewal fees and delinquency fees. <u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> as it relates to reapplication after the specified time period after expiration has lapsed.

<u>Present law</u> allows a timeshare registrant whose registration has expired within three months to renew the registration by filing a renewal application and paying any applicable renewal fee and any delinquency fee; however, certain registered developers of timeshare projects who fail to renew timely shall no longer qualify pursuant to present law.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes <u>present law</u> as it relates to timeshare registrants, to delete the three-month period after expiration and provide for a two-month time period, limited to November and December, during which an individual can submit a renewal application and pay any renewal fees and delinquency fees. <u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> as it relates to re-application eligibility after the specified time period after expiration has lapsed.

<u>Present law</u> provides for the delinquent fees that the real estate commission can charge for licenses not renewed by December 31 of the license, registration, or certification period. <u>Proposed law</u> changes December 31 to October 31.

<u>Present law</u> requires a fee of \$50 if paid between January 1 and February 15 for active and inactive licenses. <u>Proposed law</u> changes the time period <u>to</u> November 1 through November 30 and otherwise retains <u>present law</u>.

<u>Present law</u> requires a fee of \$200 if paid between February 16 and March 31 for active licenses. <u>Proposed law</u> changes the time period <u>to</u> December 1 through December 31 and otherwise retains <u>present law</u>.

<u>Present law</u> requires a fee of \$50 if paid between February 16 and March 31 for inactive licenses. <u>Proposed law</u> changes the time period to December 1 through December 31 and otherwise retains present law.

<u>Present law</u> requires a fee of \$50 if paid between January 1 and January 31 for real estate schools, vendors, and pre-license instructors. <u>Proposed law</u> changes the time period <u>to</u> December 1 through December 31 and otherwise retains present law.

Effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

(Amends R.S. 37:1442 and 1443(4))