

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 682 (HB 917)

2026 Regular Session

Deshotel

Prior and existing law provides relative to life safety and property protection licensing.

Prior and existing law provides for definitions.

New law repeals the definition of "door hardware specialist".

New law defines "administrative personnel".

Existing law provides exemptions for which requirements for licensure do not apply.

New law exempts administrative personnel who do not visit a customer's home or other protected premises.

New law exempts an employee of a licensed firm who is physically located outside the state, sells, programs, or provides technical support remotely, and has passed a criminal background check verifying certain information.

New law requires that a remote technical support employee shall notify his employer within 10 days of any of the following:

- (1) A change in home address.
- (2) A felony conviction.
- (3) Entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony charge.
- (4) Receipt of a first-time offender pardon.

Existing law allows an individual to act as a temporary apprentice for a 30-calendar-day period commencing on the date the fire marshal receives an application from the applicant.

Prior law required that applications for property protection endorsements by persons be accompanied by a criminal record check of the applicant.

New law repeals prior law.

Existing law requires that each principal, or officer of a firm holding a property protection endorsement, shall undergo and pass a criminal background check prior to the firm receiving a license.

New law provides that existing law also applies to each designated qualifier.

Prior law required each person holding a property protection endorsement to undergo and pass a criminal background check prior to receiving a license pursuant to this prior and existing law.

New law repeals prior law.

Existing law provides that no person or officer or principal of a firm applying for a property protection license shall have been convicted of a felony, received a first-time offender pardon for a felony, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony charge.

New law changes applicability of existing law from person to a designated qualifier of a firm.

Existing law provides that the office of the state fire marshal may consider the seriousness and circumstances of the offense and subsequent arrests.

New law adds that the office may also consider convictions.

Prior law allowed the state fire marshal to order fingerprint analysis or any other analysis or documents deemed necessary by the state fire marshal for the purpose of verifying the criminal history of a person or named officer or principal of a firm applying for a license.

New law instead allows the state fire marshal to conduct criminal background checks or any other analysis or documents deemed necessary by the state fire marshal for the purpose of verifying the criminal history of a principal, officer, or designated qualifier applying for a property protection license.

Prior law provided that the fire marshal may issue provisional licenses to property protection applicants provided certain criteria are met.

New law repeals prior law.

Prior law provided a schedule of fees for Life Safety and Property Protection licenses for a firm.

Prior law provided a schedule of fees for Life Safety and Property Protection licenses for a person.

New law amends the schedule of fees.

Prior law provided that all licenses are valid for one year, unless a multi-year license is created.

New law instead provides that all licenses are valid for three years.

Prior law provided that a license not renewed within 30 days of its expiration date is considered past due and subject to late fees of \$25 for a license not renewed 31-45 days past the expiration date and \$50 for a license not renewed 46-60 days past the expiration date.

New law provides that a license not renewed before its expiration date is invalid, considered past due, and subject to late fees, and the person to whom it was issued has 15 days following the expiration date to file a renewal application without the payment of a late fee. For applications placed after 15 days, a late fee not exceeding \$125 in addition to the renewal fee will be charged.

Prior law provided that a license is suspended if not renewed within 60 days of its expiration date or if the license holder has not maintained the license, and that the reinstatement fees are the cost of initial fees plus \$20.

New law repeals prior law and provides that if a license is not renewed within one year of the date of expiration, it is no longer eligible for renewal. An application for a new license may be submitted and, upon approval, a new license issued. A license that is not renewed within one year of its expiration date will require a criminal background check at the time of application.

New law provides that licenses or endorsements based on certifications, education, or credentials expire when the certification, education, or credential expires.

Prior law provided that a municipality or parish that has adopted and is enforcing a nationally recognized standard or code for conveyance devices may continue to enforce such standard or code, with no additional inspections required in such instances; however, such standard or code shall contain requirements that are substantially equal to the fire marshal's code with respect to conveyance devices.

New law repeals prior law.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 40:1664.7(F), 1664.8(A), (C), (G), and (H), 1664.9(B), (C), (E), (F), and (G); Adds R.S. 40:1664.3(82) and 1664.5(A)(15) and (16); Repeals R.S. 40:1664.3(22), 1664.8(B) and (I), 1664.9(J), and 1664.17)