

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TITLE 11. LAW
DIVISION 5. FIREARMS REGULATIONS
CHAPTER 14. CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS LICENSES

December 8, 2023

FINDING OF EMERGENCY

Pursuant to the requirements of Government Code section 11346.1, subdivision (a)(1), the Department of Justice (Department) is providing notice of proposed emergency adoption of regulations regarding carry concealed weapons (CCW) licenses. The Department finds that an emergency exists, and that the immediate adoption of sections 4400, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4430, 4431, 4432, and 4440 of Title 11, Division 5, of the California Code of Regulations is necessary to avoid serious harm to the public peace, health and safety, and general welfare.

SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS

Government Code section 11346.1, subdivision (a)(2) requires that, at least five working days prior to the submission of the proposed emergency action to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), the Department provide a notice of proposed emergency action (Finding of Emergency) and proposed text to every person who has filed a request for notice of regulatory action with the Department. After submission of the proposed emergency regulation to OAL, OAL shall allow interested persons five calendar days to submit comments on the proposed emergency regulation as set forth in Government Code section 11349.6.

The Proposed Text of the emergency regulation and the Finding of Emergency are posted on the Department's website at <https://oag.ca.gov/regulations>.

The Department plans to file the emergency rulemaking package with OAL at least five working days from the date provided at the top of this notice. If you would like to comment on the Finding of Emergency or the proposed text, those comments must be made in writing only, must contain a notation that identifies the emergency regulation to which they relate, and must be received by both the Department and OAL within five calendar days of the Department's filing with OAL. The Department may respond to comments at its discretion.

Send comments simultaneously to:

Quentin Farris
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 160487
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 210-2377
bofregulations@doj.ca.gov

and

Office of Administrative Law
300 Capitol Mall, Suite 1250
Sacramento, CA 95814

EXPRESS STATEMENT OF EMERGENCY

The proposed regulations are, by legislative mandate, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and general welfare within the meaning or purposes of Government Code section 11346.1. (Pen. Code, § 26225, subd. (d).)¹

SPECIFIC FACTS DEMONSTRATING NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

Purpose and Necessity of Each Provision

Article 1. General

§ 4400. Definitions.

This section defines five key terms that are used in the proposed regulations. The definitions are necessary to avoid any confusion that might result if these terms were not defined and to ensure uniform application throughout the regulations.

Subdivision (a) defines “CCW DOJ Certified Instructor” as an instructor certified by the Department to provide the course of training described in Penal Code section 26165. Creating an abbreviation for this term makes the regulations easier to read.

Subdivision (b) defines “CCW license” as a license issued pursuant to Penal Code sections 26150, 26155, or 26170. Creating an abbreviation for this term makes the regulations easier to read.

Subdivision (c) defines “Department” as the California Department of Justice. This definition is necessary to clarify that the term “Department” refers to the California Department of Justice.

Subdivision (d) defines “Licensing authority” as a sheriff of a county, or the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county. This is the same definition found in Penal Code section 26185, subdivision (e). Including this statutory definition in the regulations is necessary for ease of reference.

Subdivision (e) defines “Prohibited Armed Persons File” as the same meaning as that in Penal Code sections 30000 and 30005. Including this statutory definition is necessary for ease of reference.

¹ All references are to the Penal Code unless otherwise indicated.

Article 2. CCW DOJ Certified Instructors.

§ 4410. CCW DOJ Certified Instructor Qualifications and Applications.

Penal Code section 26165 requires CCW license applicants to complete a course of firearms training as a condition of obtaining a license. Except for the component on mental health and mental health resources, the course must be taught and supervised by firearms instructors certified by the Department under Penal Code section 31635, or in a manner to be prescribed by regulation. (§ 26165, subd. (a)(4).) Section 4410 establishes the qualifications required to become a CCW DOJ Certified Instructor and creates the application process.

Subdivision (a) requires CCW DOJ Certified Instructor applicants to have a valid Certificate of Eligibility (COE) issued under Penal Code section 26710 and California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4030 et seq. This requirement ensures that the applicant has passed a background check and is eligible to possess a firearm.

Subdivision (b) requires applicants to be at least 21 years old. This requirement is the same minimum age requirement for CCW license applicants who will be trained by the instructor. (§§ 26150, subd. (a)(2), 26155, subd. (a)(2), 26170, subd. (a)(2).) Applicants must provide documentation so the Department can verify the applicant's age.

Subdivision (c) requires initial and renewal applications to be completed and submitted on the Concealed Carry Weapon Program DOJ Certified Instructor Application, Form BOF 1034 (Orig. 01/2024), which is incorporated by reference. Applicants must obtain a training certificate from one of the following programs: (1) Bureau of Security and Investigative Services, Department of Consumer Affairs, State of California-Firearm Training Instructor; (2) Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), State of California-Firearms Instructor or Rangemaster; or (3) Authorization from a State of California accredited school to teach a firearm training course. This requirement ensures the applicant has the minimum level of skill, knowledge, and competency to teach the course required by Penal Code section 26165. Specifically, a certification from one of these entities ensures the applicant is qualified to teach firearm safety, firearm handling, shooting technique, safe storage, legal methods to transport firearms and securing firearms in vehicles, and laws governing where permit holders may carry firearms, the permissible use of a firearm, and the permissible use of lethal force in self-defense. (§ 26165, subd. (a)(2).)

Subdivision (d) requires the applicant to pass a live-fire shooting qualification course within six months before submitting their application. This requirement ensures the applicant has the minimum level of skill, knowledge, and competency to teach the live-fire shooting exercises to CCW license applicants. (§ 26165, subd. (a)(6).) The live-fire qualification course must be administered by someone with a certification from one of the following training programs: (1) Bureau of Security and Investigative Services, Department of Consumer Affairs, State of California-Firearm Training Instructor; (2) Federal Government, Certified Rangemaster or Firearm Instructor; (3) Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Firearm Instructor Training Program or Rangemaster; (4) United States Military, Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) as marksmanship or firearms instructor; (5) Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training

(POST), State of California-Firearm Instructor or Rangemaster; or (8) Authorization from a State of California accredited school to teach a firearm training course. This requirement ensures the shooting qualification is administered and scored by a skilled instructor. The Department chose six months to ensure the applicant's skills are up-to-date.

The application form must be signed by the applicant and the administrator of the qualification course under penalty of perjury. The necessity for a certification under penalty of perjury is to impress upon applicants and the course administrator the seriousness and importance of the information submitted on the application, to attest to the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted, and to deter misrepresentations and submission of false information. Form BOF 1034 also includes a privacy notice that conforms to Civil Code section 1798.17.

Subdivision (e) specifies that a CCW instructor's certification is valid for four years provided they maintain a valid COE. The Department chose four years because this is the maximum length of time that a CCW license can be valid. (§ 26220, subd. (d) & (e).)

Subdivision (f) requires a CCW DOJ Certified Instructor with a revoked certification to wait one year before reapplying for certification. The same waiting period applies to Firearm Safety Instructors and dangerous weapons licensees/permittees. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 11, §§ 4153, 4251.5.) A one-year waiting period is necessary to allow the issues that lead to the revocation to potentially resolve.

§ 4411. Revoking CCW DOJ Certified Instructor's Certification.

Subdivision (a) establishes the grounds for revoking a CCW DOJ Certified Instructor's certification. The grounds for revocation stress upon instructors the importance of being truthful in their application, ensure that instructors possess the level of skill, knowledge, and competency required by Penal Code section 26165, and protect public safety.

Subdivisions (b) allows any person to notify the Department if they believe a CCW DOJ Certified Instructor's certification should be revoked. This is necessary to help the Department monitor CCW DOJ Certified Instructors. A licensing authority or trainee of the instructor will be in the best position to bring issues to the Department's attention. The complaining party should state the facts that support their complaint against the instructor. This is necessary so the Department can evaluate the complaint.

Subdivision (c) requires any revocation action to be conducted before an administrative law judge with the Office of Administrative Hearings in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, Government Code section 11500 et seq. These hearing procedures ensure a fair process that complies with due process, and are necessary because the Department does not currently have hearing officers.

§ 4412. POST-Certified Firearms Instructors May Serve as CCW Instructors.

Section 4412 allows any active or honorably retired peace officer who is certified as a Firearms Instructor by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to

provide the course of training described in Penal Code section 26165. Such officers are exempt from the application procedure described in section 4410. POST-certified peace officers have the minimum level of skill, knowledge, and competency to teach the course required by Penal Code section 26165.

Article 3. Background Checks

§ 4420. Submission of Fingerprints.

Initial CCW license applicants must submit their fingerprints for a background check. (§ 26185, subd. (a).) Starting September 1, 2026, fingerprints will also be sent to the Department for renewal applicants. (§ 26185, subd. (b)(2).) Subdivision (a) establishes the process for providing an applicant's fingerprints to the Department. Fingerprints shall be captured and transmitted electronically by an authorized Live Scan operator who is trained to obtain fingerprint impressions.

Subdivision (b) requires the CCW license applicant to complete the Request For Live Scan Service form with their personal information and take the form to a Live Scan operator. Variations of this form are used by Live Scan operators, who take fingerprints for a variety of purposes and submit them to the Department.

Certain victims and judicial officials are not required to provide their residence address in their CCW license application. (§ 26175, subd. (c)(2) & (3).) Instead, they may provide an alternative address, which will be listed on any license issued. (§ 26175, subs. (c)(2) & (3), (i)(2) & (3).) Subdivision (b)(1) and (2) allow these applicants to provide the same alternative address on their Request For Live Scan Service form. This option is necessary to protect their privacy.

Subdivision (b)(3) allows an applicant for a license issued under Penal Code section 26170 to provide their post office box or the address of the issuing license authority in lieu of a home address. This option is necessary to protect their privacy.

§ 4421. Initial and Renewal Applicant Background Checks to Determine if Applicant Is Prohibited.

The Department conducts background checks to determine if CCW license applicants are prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm. Subdivision (a) explains that for initial applicants, the Department shall examine its records and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to determine the CCW license applicant's eligibility under state and federal law to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm. This is the same process for the Department's fingerprint-based background checks for Certificates of Eligibility. (§ 26710.)

Subdivision (b) explains that for renewal applications, the Department shall review the Prohibited Armed Persons File and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to determine the CCW license applicant's eligibility under state and federal law to

possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm. If the applicant does not match an entry in the Prohibited Armed Persons File, the Department shall examine its records to determine the CCW license applicant's eligibility under state and federal law to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm. This process allows for a quicker processing of renewal applications.

§ 4422. Background Checks Following Denials or Revocations Reversed by Court Order.

Once an application is submitted, the licensing authority conducts an investigation to determine whether the applicant is a disqualified person under Penal Code section 26202. For example, a person currently abusing controlled substances or alcohol cannot receive or renew a CCW license. (§ 26202, subd. (a)(8).) If the licensing authority makes an initial determination that, based on its investigation thus far, the applicant is not a disqualified person, the licensing authority shall then submit the applicant's fingerprints or the renewal notification to the Department in accordance with Penal Code section 26185. (§ 26202, subd. (d)(1).) Thus, the disqualified person determination usually occurs before the Department has conducted any background check.

The applicant or licensee may appeal this disqualified person determination. (§ 26206.) If the court finds that a *new* or *renewal* applicant is not disqualified, the licensing authority must submit the applicant's fingerprints or the renewal notification to the Department. The Department must then confirm the applicant's eligibility to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm by conducting a background check in a manner prescribed by regulations. (§ 26206, subd. (f)(1).)

Subdivision (a) incorporates the background check process in section 4421, subdivision (a), for initial applicants, and the background check process in section 4421, subdivision (b), following CCW license denials reversed by court order. This is necessary so that the Department can determine the applicant's eligibility to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm. The Department shall notify the licensing authority of the results of the background check no later than 60 days from receipt of the applicant's fingerprints or the renewal notification. This provides a reasonable amount of time for the Department to complete the background check.

Subdivision (b) lists additional requirements for the background checks when fingerprints are submitted to the Department. These requirements mirror the statutory requirements for initial applicant background checks and background checks for renewal applications submitted on or after September 1, 2026. (§ 26185, subd. (a)(1)-(3), (b)(2), & (c)(3).) Not all of the initial and renewal applicants who are found to be qualified by the court will have undergone the background check required by Penal Code section 26185. The Department must therefore complete this necessary background check for these applicants to ensure they are eligible to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm.

If the court reinstates a *revoked* license, the court must send its order to the Department. The license is reinstated so long as the Department confirms the applicant's eligibility to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm in a manner prescribed through regulation. (§ 26206, subd. (f)(2).)

Subdivision (c) explains that for CCW license revocations reversed by court order, the Department shall review the Prohibited Armed Persons File and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) to determine the CCW license holder's eligibility under state and federal law to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm. If the person does not match an entry in the Prohibited Armed Persons File, the Department shall examine its records to determine the CCW license applicant's eligibility under state and federal law to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm. This process allows for a quicker completion of background checks for licensees whose CCW license was reinstated pursuant to a court order. The Department shall notify the licensing authority of the results of the background check no later than 30 days from receipt of the court's order. This provides a reasonable amount of time for the Department to complete the background check.

Court orders shall be mailed to the Department. (§ 26206, subd. (f)(1) & (2).) Subdivision (d) provides the Department's mailing address to ensure timely receipt.

Article 4. Licensing Authority Duties.

§ 4430. Revocations When Licensee Is Disqualified Person.

To ensure continued licensee eligibility, licensing authorities must request notification of a licensee's subsequent state or federal arrests or criminal dispositions (subsequent arrests notifications), as set forth in Penal Code section 11105.2, from the Department. (§ 11105, subd. (u)(4).)

Subdivision (a) prohibits licensing authorities from requesting that the Department terminate this subsequent notification when a CCW license is revoked based on a determination that the licensee is a disqualified person prior to the deadline for the licensee to request a hearing pursuant to Penal Code section 26206, subdivision (c). Subdivision (b) prohibits licensing authorities from requesting that the Department terminate this subsequent notification prior to the court's decision in the case, if a hearing is requested timely.

Section 4430 ensures that the licensing authority will continue to receive the subsequent arrests notifications after license revocation until the deadline to challenge the revocation has passed or a court has issued a final decision. This is necessary because a court may reinstate a license after revocation, and a licensee may have been arrested for a criminal act in the interim affecting their eligibility to possess a firearm.

§ 4431. Reviewing the Automated Firearms System.

Section 4431 explains how a licensing authority can determine if a CCW license applicant is the registered owner of a firearm that is the subject of the CCW license application. Licensing authorities must review "the designated Department of Justice system" to determine if the applicant is the recorded owner of the particular firearm reported in the application for a CCW license or the application for the amendment to a license. (§ 26162.) Subdivision (a) explains that the Automated Firearms System (AFS) is the system used for this purpose. This is

necessary to clarify what system is used to verify that the applicant is the recorded owner of the firearm.

Subdivision (b) explains that the serial number of the firearm and the CCW license applicant's name, date of birth, and identification number must match an entry in certain AFS records. Matching the owner and firearm information ensures that a CCW license will not be issued for an unregistered or illegal firearm.

§ 4432. Notifications, Records, and Annual Survey.

Licensing authorities must provide the following records to the Department in a manner prescribed by the Attorney General: (1) the denial of a license; (2) the denial of an amendment to a license; (3) the issuance of a license; (4) the amendment of a license; and (5) the revocation of a license. (§ 26225, subd. (b).)

Although Penal Code section 26225, subdivision (b), requires these records to be provided to the Department "immediately," "immediately" is not defined. Subdivision (a) requires licensing authorities to provide the records no less than 15 days after the denial, denial of an amendment, issuance, amendment, or revocation of a CCW license. This provides a reasonable amount of time for the licensing authorities to provide the records, but also ensures that the Department receives the information timely so it can update its records.

Subdivision (b) requires the licensing authority to report the denial or revocation of a CCW license on the License to Carry Concealed Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Notification of Denial or Revocation, Form BOF 1032 (Rev. 01/2024). Requiring the use of the prescribed form is the easiest way to ensure that the licensing authority provides all required information.

Subdivisions (c) and (e) require the licensing authority to report the amendment of a CCW license or the denial of an amendment to a CCW license on the License to Carry Concealed Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Amendment, Form BOF 4502. Form BOF 4502 is exempt from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. (§ 26175, subd. (h).) After the applicant completes Form BOF 4502, the licensing authority will check a box indicating whether the application to amend was approved or denied, and then mail a copy of the form (with amended license, if applicable) to the Department.

Subdivision (d) requires the licensing authority to mail copies of all issued CCW licenses to the Department. This is necessary for the Department to have a record of all issued licenses.

Penal Code section 26225, subdivision (c), requires the licensing authority to provide an annual report to the Department. The Reserve/Auxiliary Peace Officer and Judicial Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) License Annual Survey, Form BOF 1027 (Rev. 01/2024), was developed for this purpose. This form is incorporated by reference into subdivision (f). Requiring the use of the prescribed form is the easiest way to ensure that the licensing authority provides all required information.

Article 5. Signs Allowing Firearms on the Property.

§ 4440. Signs Allowing Firearms on Private Property.

A person granted a CCW license may carry a firearm into a place of worship or a privately owned commercial establishment only if the operator posts a sign indicating that license holders are permitted to carry firearms on the property. (§ 26230, subd. (a)(22) & (26).) Signs shall be of a uniform design as prescribed by the Department and shall be at least four inches by six inches in size. (*Ibid.*)

Subdivision (a) prescribes two language options for the sign indicating concealed carry is allowed. The first option clearly indicates that all lawful concealed carry is allowed. The second option clearly indicates that no lawful concealed carry is allowed without written permission. The owner/operator may select either option.

Subdivision (b) prescribes two language options for the sign indicating open carry is allowed. The first option clearly indicates that all lawful open carry is allowed. The second option clearly indicates that no lawful open carry is allowed without written permission. The owner/operator may select either option.

Subdivision (c) prescribes the design standards for the sign. These standards ensure that the sign is noticeable and easy to read.

Explanation of Failure to Adopt Nonemergency Regulations

The Legislature deemed the Department's regulations necessary to address an emergency because of the public's safety interests in preventing persons who are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm from obtaining CCW licenses.

RELIED ON DOCUMENTS

None.

AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE CITATIONS

Authority: Sections 26165, 26185, 26206, 26225 and 26230, Penal Code.

Reference: Sections 11105, 11105.2, 18205, 26150, 26155, 26162, 26165, 26170, 26185, 26206, 26225, 26230, 26710, 29800, 29805, 29815, 29820, 29825, 29900, 30000 and 30005, Penal Code; Sections 8100 and 8103, Welfare and Institutions Code; Section 922 of Title 18, United States Code; and Part 478.32 of Title 27, Code of Federal Regulations.

INFORMATION DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

Summary of Existing Laws and Regulations:

In late June 2022, the Supreme Court issued a decision in *New York Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen* (2022) 597 U.S. ___ [142 S.Ct. 2111] holding that licensing schemes requiring concealed carry license applicants to show “proper cause” (or something similar) to carry firearms are unconstitutional. The decision required a legislative response given California’s similar concealed carry laws.

Senate Bill 2 (SB 2) replaced California’s “good cause” and “good moral character” requirements. Before issuing a concealed carry license, the licensing authority must now determine that the applicant is not a disqualified individual under certain defined and objective criteria. (§ 26202.) A licensing authority will be required to deny a license or renewal application if it determines that the applicant has committed certain acts, been convicted of certain crimes, or has been the subject of certain restraining orders, all of which indicate, in California’s view, that it is reasonably likely that the applicant has been or is reasonably likely to be a danger to themselves or others. (*Ibid.*) This bill further strengthens current law by imposing more stringent training requirements, setting the minimum age at 21 years, and establishing a uniform standard license. (§§ 26150, 26155, 26165, 26170, 26175.)

Effect of the Proposed Rulemaking:

The proposed regulations:

- establish the qualifications necessary to become a CCW DOJ Certified Instructor;
- establish the grounds for revoking a CCW DOJ Certified Instructor’s certification;
- establish the process for the CCW license applicant’s background check so the Department can determine the applicant’s eligibility to possess, receive, own, or purchase a firearm; and
- provide the manner for a licensing authority to send certain CCW license records to the Department.

Anticipated Benefits of the Proposed Regulations:

The Department’s regulations protect public health and safety by implementing a licensing scheme that prevents persons who are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm from obtaining CCW licenses.

Comparable Federal Regulations:

There are no existing federal regulations or statutes comparable to the proposed regulations.

Determination of Inconsistency/Incompatibility with Existing State Regulations:

The Department has determined that the proposed regulations are not inconsistent or incompatible with existing state regulations. After conducting a review for any regulations that would relate to or affect this area, the Department has concluded that these are the only regulations that concern CCW licenses.

Forms Incorporated by Reference:

- Concealed Carry Weapon Program DOJ Certified Instructor Application, Form BOF 1034 (Orig. 01/2024)
- License to Carry Concealed Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Notification of Denial or Revocation, Form BOF 1032 (Rev. 01/2024)
- Reserve/Auxiliary Peace Officer and Judicial Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) License Annual Survey, Form BOF 1027 (Rev. 01/2024)

Other Statutory Requirements: These emergency regulations are exempt from review by the OAL. These emergency regulations shall be submitted to the OAL for filing with the Secretary of State and shall remain in effect no later than two years after the effective date of Senate Bill No. 2. (§ 26225, subd. (d).)

DISCLOSURES REGARDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Department has made the following initial determinations:

Mandate on local agencies or school districts:

These regulations may create a reimbursable mandate as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

Penal Code section 26162 requires each licensing authority to review “the designated Department of Justice system” to determine if the applicant is the recorded owner of the particular pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person reported in the application for a CCW license or the application for the amendment to a license. Section 4430 explains that the Automated Firearm System (AFS) is the system used for this purpose.

Penal Code section 26225, subdivision (b), requires the licensing authority to provide the following records to the Department in a manner prescribed by the Attorney General: (1) the denial of a license; (2) the denial of an amendment to a license; (3) the issuance of a license; (4) the amendment of a license; and (5) the revocation of a license. Section 4432 prescribes the manner for the licensing authority to send this information to the Department.

Penal Code 26225, subdivision (c), requires the licensing authority to provide an annual report to the Department. The Reserve/Auxiliary Peace Officer and Judicial Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) License Annual Survey, Form BOF 1027 (Rev. 01/2024), was developed for this purpose.

These regulations implement SB 2. The bill analysis provided by the Senate Appropriations Committee contained the following information regarding SB 2’s fiscal impact on local government:

Local Costs: Unknown, possibly reimbursable costs, to local law enforcement agencies, including city police agencies and county sheriff offices to comply with the requirements in this bill for issuing CCWs (Local Funds, General Fund).

Prior to the *Bruen* decision, local law enforcement used a good cause standard to make case-by-case decisions on CCWs. This bill may require a more nuanced evaluation of a CCW application. Local costs could be in the millions in the first two or three fiscal years as more people apply for CCWs following the Supreme Court's ruling, with costs declining over time. Costs to the General Fund will depend on whether the duties imposed by this bill constitute a reimbursable state mandate, as determined by the Commission on State Mandates.

Cost or savings to any state agency: The Department anticipates \$3.235 million in costs for January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024. The Department anticipates \$18.24 million in costs for FY 2024-25, and \$21.041 million in costs for FY 2025-26.

These costs may be partially offset by fees collected pursuant to Penal Code section 11105 and 26190. The Department anticipates \$14.342 million in revenue for FY 2024-25, and \$20.365 million in revenue for FY 2025-26.

Cost to any local agency or school district which must be reimbursed in accordance with Government Code sections 17500 through 17630: None.

Other non-discretionary costs or savings imposed on local agencies: None. Licensing authorities may charge a fee in an amount equal to the reasonable costs for processing the application for a new license or a license renewal, issuing the license, and enforcing the license, including any required notices, excluding fingerprint and training costs. (Pen. Code, § 26190, subds. (b) & (d).)

Cost or savings in federal funding to the state: None.