(ii) the amount of the renewal fee.

(c) Before a certificate of qualification expires, the holder of the certificate of qualification may renew it for an additional 2–year term, if the holder:

(1) otherwise is entitled to a certificate of qualification;

(2) files with the Commissioner a renewal application on the form that the Commissioner provides;

(3) pays to the Commissioner a renewal fee; and (4) completes continuing education requirements established under § 10–116 of this article and any regulations adopted under § 10–116 of this article by the June 30 on which the certificate of qualification expires.

(d) (1) The Commissioner shall renew the certificate of qualification of each holder who meets the requirements of this section.

(2) If an application for renewal is filed with the Commissioner in a timely manner, the holder of the certificate of qualification may continue to act as a fraternal benefit agent under that certificate of qualification until the Commissioner renews the certificate of qualification.]

[8–455.

(a) The Commissioner may deny or refuse to renew a certificate of qualification if the applicant or holder of the certificate of qualification:

(1) in the judgment of the Commissioner, is not trustworthy and competent to act as a fraternal benefit agent;

(2) has failed to comply with any prerequisites for the issuance or renewal of the certificate of qualification; or

(3) has violated subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Subject to the hearing provisions of Title 2 of this article, the Commissioner may suspend or revoke a certificate of qualification if the holder of the certificate of qualification:

(1) has willfully violated this article or another law of the State that relates to insurance;

(2) has intentionally misrepresented or concealed a material fact in an application for a certificate of qualification;

(3) has obtained or attempted to obtain a certificate of qualification by misrepresentation, concealment, or other fraud;

(4) has misappropriated, converted, or unlawfully withheld money belonging to an insurer, agent, broker, beneficiary, or insured;

(5) has willfully and materially misrepresented the provisions of a policy;