



noncommercial license must be filed prior to the start of the calendar year and is only good for that calendar year. The local government would likely pay for the license.

**The fiscal impact of HB 236 GA on local governments will be minimal.** Those that contract with a commercial company for pesticide applications would continue to do so, no change. Those that opt to do this in-house would have to pay \$10 for each individual that will be applying the pesticide. This might be assumed to be a relatively small number.

Beyond the fee, there may be training cost related to the individual(s) that need to qualify for the license. This would ensure the individual “possesses adequate knowledge concerning the proper use and application of pesticides in the classifications” and “demonstrates a knowledge of the proper use of and calibration of the various equipment that he or she may have applied for a license to operate, including any pressurized, hand-sized devices”. Likewise, this will be a relatively small number.

The Department of Agriculture will waive fees for qualifying prison inmates and other incarcerated persons who are or will be engaged in pesticide application.

### **Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions**

Part II, above, pertains to the GA version. The GA version is the same as the bill as introduced. No amendments or substitutes were adopted when the bill passed its chamber of origin.

**Data Source(s):** LRC Staff

**Preparer:** Wendell F. Butler      **Reviewer:** KHC      **Date:** 2/22/21