

CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

AB 2380 (Papan)

As Amended June 10, 2026

Majority vote

SUMMARY

Raises the caps on multiple registration fees levied by County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) for structural pest control businesses and various pest control licensees.

Senate Amendments

- 1) Reinstates the cap on pest control aircraft pilot registration fees that are established by county boards of supervisors, for pest control aircraft pilots registering in their home county, in the amount of \$55 dollars in calendar year 2027; \$65 dollars in calendar year 2028; and \$75 dollars per year in 2029 and thereafter. Establishes a lower cap for pest control aircraft pilot registration fees for registering in an additional county.
- 2) Reinstates the cap on pest control advisor registration fees that are established by county boards of supervisors, for pest control advisors registering in their home county, in the amount of \$55 dollars in calendar year 2027; \$65 dollars in calendar year 2028; \$75 dollars per year in 2029 and thereafter. Establishes a lower cap for pest control advisor registration fees for registering in an additional county.
- 3) Reinstates the cap on structural pest control business registration fees that are established by county boards of supervisors, for structural pest control businesses registering in their home county, in the amount of \$55 dollars in calendar year 2027; \$65 dollars in calendar year 2028; and \$75 five dollars per year in 2029 and thereafter. Establishes a lower cap for structural pest control business registration fees for registering in an additional county. Requires the fee to be set in an amount that does not exceed the actual cost of processing the registration.

COMMENTS

The Department of Pesticide Regulation (*DPR's mission*): Since most pesticides are, by design, inherently toxic to their target pest – and may be harmful to human health or the environment - pesticide use must be strictly controlled. Amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act have delegated responsibility and authority for pesticide regulation to states for training, registration, and enforcement through cooperative agreements, with the United States Environmental Protection Agency maintaining oversight responsibility over state programs. In California, these duties lie with the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), which is housed within the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and has the express mission "to protect human health and the environment by fostering sustainable pest management and regulating pesticides." Separately, structural pesticide control is housed at the Department of Consumer Affairs (under the Structural Pest Control Board), and local enforcement lies with CACs, who receive guidance and support from DPR.

Local enforcement: CACs: California's geography, population size and the diversity of its agricultural commodities necessitate a more complex partnership between state and local authorities when compared with any other state in the nation. While DPR is responsible for the

delivery of an effective statewide pesticide regulatory program, the legislature has delegated local pesticide use enforcement to CACs.

County boards of supervisors appoint CACs who must be licensed by the state. Numbering approximately 400 in total, CACs and their staff receive funding for their enforcement activities from DPR; their respective county governments; grants; registration fees; fines; and from the Department of Food and Agriculture. CACs are tasked with the enforcement of laws and regulations that cover environmental protection, pest prevention, worker and consumer protection, and other special services.

Critically, CACs investigate reports of illnesses and injuries associated with pesticide use. They are also responsible for the inspection of operations and records of growers, non-agricultural pesticide applicators, pest control businesses (agricultural and structural), farm labor contractors, and government agencies to ensure compliance with safety standards and requirements. They further certify private applicators, issue restricted materials permits, train field workers, and conduct public outreach efforts. CAC staff also conduct inspections to prevent pesticide misapplication and drift, ground and surface water contamination, and to protect endangered species and non-target wildlife. If violations are found, CACs can levy civil penalties.

CAC registration fees: Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to establish fees for the registration of pest control businesses, pest control aircraft pilots, pest control advisors, structural pest control businesses, and structural pest control licensees. These fees have caps that are in state law, meaning if a county needs more resources to process these registrations, it would need to change state law. Additionally, the current fees were placed into law from 20 to 40 years ago.

CUPA's: Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) are local agencies certified by the Secretary of CalEPA to implement and enforce six "unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management" regulatory programs (Unified Program). Currently, there are 81 CUPAs in California tasked with implementation and enforcement of these six statewide programs.

Existing law authorizes the governing body of the CUPA to establish the amounts to be paid by each person regulated by the Unified Program under the single fee system at a level sufficient to pay the necessary and reasonable costs incurred by the CUPA. CUPAs, like CACs are local governments that implement and enforce state environmental protection programs. However, unlike CACs, CUPAs have fee authority that allows them to set their fees to cover their regulatory costs.

This bill: AB 2380 raises the cap on various registration fees levied by CAC's for registering structural pest control businesses and various pest control licensees. Additionally, the bill allows the cap to gradually increase over a several year period until 2029. AB 2380 allows a pest control company to pay a lower fee in a county that is not their home county.

According to the Author

"AB 2380 modestly increases the fee cap for pest control operator registrations, enabling counties to fully fund their local pesticide enforcement programs. County agricultural commissioners play a critical role in ensuring the safe and effective application of pesticides across all 58 counties. They are responsible for addressing a wide range of potential risks

associated with pesticide use and must report annually to the state on both program successes and incidents.

Importantly, fees collected from pesticide applicator and adviser registrations are reinvested directly into county oversight activities, supporting nearly all of the commissioners' work.

Despite the significant responsibility counties bear in mitigating pesticide-related harm, fee caps have not been raised in decades.

AB 2380 acknowledges the essential role of county agricultural commissioners in protecting the environment, local communities, and farmworkers. By increasing the fee cap on pesticide operator registrations from \$25 to \$75, the bill gives county boards of supervisors the flexibility to cover program costs and strengthen local oversight."

Arguments in Support

According to the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association,

"County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) are responsible for enforcing state and federal pesticide regulations. This responsibility includes reviewing site-specific pesticide permits, maintaining applicator registration databases, inspecting pesticide applications, investigating crop loss complaints, auditing Pest Control Advisers (PCA) records, and enforcing worker safety standards. These duties are carried out through the Pesticide Use Enforcement Program, which protects agricultural productivity, public health, and environmental safety across the state.

A key component of this program is the registration process for pest control professionals, including PCAs, structural pest control operators and pest control aircraft pilots. These individuals must register in each county where they operate so CAC offices can maintain accurate records identifying who is applying pesticides, where they are operating, and how they can be contacted. These county-level databases are essential for transparency, regulatory oversight, and accountability.

Unfortunately, the current statutory registration fee caps, established decades ago – no longer reflects the true cost of administering these programs. As operational costs have increased over time, counties have been left without the ability to adjust fees to meet current needs. As a result, CAC offices are often forced to rely on limited local taxpayer dollars to subsidize regulatory oversight that should be supported by the professional registration system itself."

Arguments in Opposition

None on file.

FISCAL COMMENTS

This bill is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

VOTES:

ASM ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS: 7-0-0

YES: Connolly, Ellis, Bauer-Kahan, Castillo, Lee, McKinnor, Papan

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 61-2-17

YES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Pellerin, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Tangipa, Valencia, Ward, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NO: DeMaio, Sanchez

ABS, ABST OR NV: Arambula, Bains, Bonta, Chen, Flora, Hadwick, Hart, Hoover, Lackey, Patel, Patterson, Petrie-Norris, Celeste Rodriguez, Schiavo, Ta, Wallis, Wicks

UPDATED

VERSION: June 10, 2026

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FN: 0003316