

Government of the District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Financial Officer



Glen Lee
Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Phil Mendelson
Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia

FROM: Glen Lee
Chief Financial Officer 

DATE: October 14, 2026

SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact Statement – Rodent Education and Management Yields
Results Amendment Act of 2026

REFERENCE: Bill 26-707, Draft Committee Print as provided to the Office of Revenue
Analysis on October 5, 2026

Conclusion

Funds are not sufficient in the fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2030 budget and financial plan to implement the bill. The bill costs \$674,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$2.4 million over the financial plan to implement.

Background

The bill expands the District's rodent control policies and procedures at the Department of Health (DC Health), Department of Public Works (DPW), and Department of Energy and the Environment (DOEE). The bill's impact on each of these agencies is detailed below.

Department of Health

The Department of Health (DC Health) Rodent and Vector Control Division (Division) protects the public health and safety of the residents and visitors of the District by reducing rodent activity and other vectors through proactive surveys, inspections, baiting, enforcement, community outreach, and distribution of educational materials.¹

¹ District of Columbia Department of Health. Rodent and Vector Control Division.
<https://dchealth.dc.gov/service/rodent-and-vector-control-division>

The bill expands² DC Health's enforcement authority by making it unlawful to cause, permit, or maintain conditions on public or private property that enable rodent activity or infestation. DC Health may require a person to submit and implement a rodent abatement plan when it determines that such a plan is necessary to eliminate rodent activity or infestation. The bill also allows DC Health to recover up to three times the cost incurred by the District for undertaking corrective or enforcement action to abate rodent infestation, rodent harborage, or rodent food sources on private property.

The bill requires DC Health to maintain a rodent abatement dashboard with time-series geospatial data on treated burrows, types of rodent abatement treatments used, rodent abatement treatment requests, and filters to enable users to view data by Ward, Advisory Neighborhood Commission, Single Member District, and calendar quarter. The dashboard must be machine-readable, enabled for source data export, maintained with time-series and geospatial data, and capable of filtering data by attributes via a graphical user interface.

The bill requires DC Health to create and operate a public education program on rodent prevention strategies, effective abatement strategies, safe practices for encounters, and pesticide use. The bill also authorizes DC Health to distribute materials, create digital content, conduct in-person training, place bus and metro banners, partner with community organizations, and conduct outreach to high-priority parties.

Department of Public Works

The bill adds³ procedural requirements for the Department of Public Works (DPW) by establishing a formal notice and Advisory Neighborhood Commission consultation process before the removal of residential litter can. The bill also requires DPW to refer any enforcement case involving active rodent or vector activity to DC Health.

The bill establishes a DPW-run commercial corridor rodent-proof receptacle pilot grant program, which requires the installation of at least ten rodent-proof receptacles in commercial corridors with high rodent activity. DPW must evaluate the program for at least 12 months and issue a report to the Council detailing the program's findings, recommendations for expanding the pilot program, and feedback on the best-performing rodent-proof dumpsters.

Department of Energy and the Environment

The bill prohibits⁴ the sale, distribution, and outdoor use of anticoagulant rodenticides⁵ except in limited cases involving government agencies or certified applicators. A person or entity that uses anticoagulant rodenticide must remove the product within 24 hours of being notified of a violation. After receiving one notice, a person or entity will be subject to civil fines of up to \$5,000 for each sale

² By amending Subtitle B of the Rodent Control Act of 2000, effective February 2, 2001 (D.C. 37 Law 13-172; D.C. Official Code § 8-2103.01 et seq.).

³ By amending Subtitle A of Title I of the Sustainable Solid Waste Management Amendment Act of 2014, effective Feb. 26, 2015 (D.C. Law 20-154; D.C. Official Code § 8-1031.01 et seq.).

⁴ By amending The Pesticide Education and Control Amendment Act of 2012, effective Oct. 23, 2012 (D.C. Law 19-191; D.C. Official Code § 8-431 et seq.).

⁵ Including Brodifacoum, Bromadiolone, Chlorophacinone, Difenacoum, Difethialone, Diphacinonon, and Warfarin.

or distribution offense and \$1,000 for each usage offense. The Department may refer violations to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), who may bring Superior Court action against violators.

Financial Plan Impact

Funds are not sufficient in the fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2030 budget and financial plan to implement the bill. The bill costs \$674,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$2.4 million over the financial plan to implement.

Rodent Education and Management Yields Results Amendment Act of 2026 Total Cost					
	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total
DC Health	\$169,000	\$173,000	\$176,000	\$180,000	\$698,000
DPW	\$45,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000
DOEE	\$460,000	\$392,000	\$398,000	\$405,000	\$1,655,000
Total	\$674,000	\$565,000	\$574,000	\$585,000	\$2,398,000

DC Health will need to hire one additional program analyst to manage the rodent dashboard and conduct outreach and community engagement for the rodent control program. The salary and fringe cost for this position is \$144,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$594,000 over the financial plan. DC Health will also need technology resources to maintain the rodent dashboard and meet the functionality requirements specified in the bill. Annual IT maintenance costs are expected to be \$25,000 a year. In total, DC Health requires \$169,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$698,000 over the financial plan to implement the bill.

To exercise the authority to develop digital content and printed materials, and to purchase advertising as part of the required public education campaign, DC Health would require \$50,000 in additional resources. These costs are not included in the fiscal impact since the bill authorizes but does not require the agency to conduct the campaign.

Rodent Education and Management Yields Results Amendment Act of 2026 DC Health Total Costs					
	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total
Salary and Fringe	\$144,000	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$153,000	\$594,000
Dashboard Maintenance	\$25,000	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$27,000	\$104,000
Total	\$169,000	\$173,000	\$176,000	\$180,000	\$698,000

- a) Assumes on Grade 14, Step 3 Program Analyst and cost growth of two percent. Assumes fringe benefit rate of 22.9 percent and fringe cost growth of 2.35 percent.
- b) Assumes dashboard maintenance and outreach costs grow by two percent each fiscal year.

DPW requires one-time funding of \$45,000 to implement the rodent-proof receptacle pilot grant program. Rodent-proof receptacles cost approximately \$4,000 each⁶ and shipping costs are \$5,000

⁶ See: <https://bearicuda.com/guardian-4-cubic-yard-bear-proof-steel-front-load-dumpsters/>

total for freight transport of ten receptacles.⁷ DPW can complete the grant awarding process and report to Council on the pilot program's results using existing DPW staff.

Rodent Education and Management Yields Results Amendment Act of 2026 DPW Total Costs					
	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total
Pilot Program Grant	\$45,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000

DOEE requires one additional Inspector to monitor and enforce the ban on the sale and use of anticoagulant rodenticides to the general public. The agency also requires one additional full-time Attorney to conduct investigations, issue notices of infractions, and engage in settlement discussions with violators. The agency also requires additional nonpersonnel resources to conduct outreach to the public and retail vendors to inform them of the anticoagulant ban. In total, DOEE requires \$410,000 in fiscal year 2027 and \$1.7 million over the financial plan to implement the bill.

Rodent Education and Management Yields Results Amendment Act of 2026 DOEE Total Costs					
	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total
Salary and Fringe	\$310,000	\$317,000	\$323,000	\$330,000	\$1,280,000
Outreach Materials	\$150,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$375,000
Total	\$460,000	\$392,000	\$398,000	\$405,000	\$1,655,000

- a) Assumes one Grade 12, Step 5 Investigator and one Grade 14, Step 5 Attorney. Assumes cost growth of two percent. Assumes fringe benefit rate of 23.9 percent and fringe cost growth of 2.35 percent.
- b) Assumes larger outreach costs in fiscal year 2027 to reach a broader audience in the first year.

No additional resources are required for the OAG, since the bill authorizes but does not require the agency to bring Superior Court actions against violators of the anticoagulant rodenticide ban.

⁷ Bearicuda Sales Office. Personal communication, October 8, 2026.