

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 825 (HB 715)

2026 Regular Session

Deshotel

Existing law prohibits any city, town, or political subdivision that owns or manages airports from discriminating against aerial applicators licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture for aerial application of seeds, fertilizers, or pesticides, provided the applicators follow all safety and operational regulations set by the airport or the Dept. of Transportation and Development.

New law clarifies the name of the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry.

Existing law requires that if an airport authority objects to a licensed aerial applicator using its facilities, the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry, upon request, must inspect and monitor the site before, during, and after application for any harmful chemicals and other residues remaining as a result of the use by the aerial applicator. Authorizes the commissioner to suspend the applicator from further airport use if violations are found.

New law requires that any aerial applicator using a publicly owned airport or participating in an airport priority program operate a functioning aircraft transponder meeting federal aviation standards, including ADS-B Out or Mode C, and maintain an operable two-way radio for communication with airport traffic or advisory services. Limits the transponder and radio requirements to aircraft operations during takeoff or landing to ensure public safety and coordinate airport surface and traffic operations. Further requires an aerial applicator operating at a publicly owned airport without a control tower to follow the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) recommended standard traffic pattern, unless safety, wind, runway, or aircraft performance considerations require deviation, or the pilot is directed otherwise by air traffic control or FAA guidance.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 2:135.3(Section heading), (A), and (B))