NACWA State PFAS Legislation Tracker

In an effort to help members track the many different state legislative efforts across the nation dealing with PFAS, NACWA has assembled this list of active state bills. This list reflects PFAS-related state legislation active as of November 2, 2026, in ongoing state legislative sessions. It does not include measures that have passed, formally failed, are presumed dead based on state legislative calendars, or have stalled in committee without further action.

States included in this report are those whose regular legislative sessions have not yet adjourned, whose legislatures operate throughout the year without a set adjournment date, or that are currently convened in a special legislative session where the listed legislation may remain eligible for consideration. Additional information on 2026 state legislative session and adjournment dates is available through the National Conference of State Legislatures State Legislative Session Calendar.

Where appropriate, NACWA has also made an effort to consolidate companion or substantially similar bills rather than count each measure separately. This includes formal companion bills introduced in the upper and lower chambers, as well as bills whose text, purpose, and intended policy outcome are sufficiently similar that they can reasonably be considered companion measures for purposes of this tracker.

Please note that PFAS activity at the state level is highly dynamic, and variations in state legislative calendars and tracking systems mean some proposals may be difficult to categorize or confirm. This list represents NACWA's best available snapshot but should not be considered exhaustive or definitive of all PFAS-related legislation across the states.

NACWA will continue refining and updating the tracker on a monthly basis as additional information becomes available and state legislative activity evolves.

Please contact NACWA staff with any updates, corrections, or information on proposed state bills not included on this list.

The graph below also provides a visual representation of active state PFAS legislation. States not listed do not have active PFAS legislation that fit the criteria listed above.

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
California			
CA SB 1313: Drinking water: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Water Funding	Introduced	The bill expands eligible uses of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and its special accounts to include projects addressing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. Because the fund is continuously appropriated, this expansion constitutes an appropriation, but it does not increase the state's obligation to provide resources under the relevant chapter
CA SB 1010: Hazardous waste: major appliances: recycling.	Disposal	Passed First Chamber	The bill tightens certification and recordkeeping requirements for major-appliance recyclers. Persons transporting, delivering, or selling discarded major appliances to scrap recycling facilities must provide the Department of Toxic Substances Control with specified compliance records. Certification applications must include a description of the applicant's facility and its registration with the applicable certified unified program agency (CUPA). The department must visit the applicant's facility before issuing certification, may charge fees covering its reasonable and actual regulatory costs, and must transmit certification information to the applicable CUPA. The CUPA must inspect the facility no later than six months after certification and report compliance or alleged violations to the department within 30 days after the inspection.
Florida			
FL HB 1019: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	AFFF	Passed Second Chamber	Creates Florida Statutes section 376.911 regulating aqueous film-forming firefighting foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances. Beginning July 1, 2026, such foam may not be used for nonemergency instruction, training, or testing, and all entities possessing it must report their inventories to the Department of Environmental Protection. Beginning July 1, 2027, in-state sale, purchase, and distribution are prohibited, and entities with remaining inventories must submit disposal plans.

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
Illinois			
IL SB 3400: Pfas-Containing Pesticides IL HB 4523: Pfas-Containing Pesticides	Products/Goods	Introduced	This bill prohibits registering or using pesticides containing intentionally added PFAS beginning January 1, 2027, and prohibits using PFAS-containing spray adjuvants beginning January 1, 2030.
Massachusetts			
MA H 2450: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS MA S 1504: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS MA S 3034: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Products/Goods Packaging	Introduced	This bill prohibits manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers from selling or distributing priority products with intentionally added PFAS, expanding restrictions to food packaging in 2030 and other consumer products in 2035.
MA H 4853: An Act protecting our soil, farms and food from PFAS contamination S 2802: An Act protecting our soil, farms and food from PFAS contamination	Biosolids Agriculture Products/Goods	Introduced	This bill prohibits applying biosolids to land and selling or distributing products containing them beginning June 30, 2028, and requires manufacturers and fertilizer distributors to certify products contain no biosolids.
MA S 56: An Act protecting our soil and farms from PFAS contamination	Biosolids Agriculture Products/Goods	Introduced	This bill prohibits applying biosolids to land and selling sewage-sludge-derived products unless manufacturers prove no measurable PFAS, and requires a statewide sludge master plan by December 31, 2026.
MA H 920: An Act for the establishment of a voucher program for home water filtration equipment	Products/Goods Health Water	Introduced	The bill establishes a PFAS Filtration Voucher Program within the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). DEP must identify municipalities where PFAS levels exceed DEP maximum contamination levels and maintain a registry of addresses that have previously received vouchers.
MA H 2600: An Act relative to the establishment of the PFAS research and development public safety fund	Research Funding	Introduced	The bill amends Chapter 29 of the Massachusetts General Laws by inserting Section 2R, establishing the PFAS Research and Development Public Safety Fund, administered by the secretary of public safety and security.

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
Michigan			
MI HB 5897: Environmental protection: hazardous waste; Michigan PFAS action response team; establish. Creates new act.	Disposal Remediation Legal	Introduced	This act establishes MPART within Michigan's environment department to coordinate state PFAS activities, develop response and public-health protocols, recommend remediation and legal actions, and require state agencies to assist it.
MI HB 5895: Water supply: quality and standards; access to safe drinking water; require when a water source tests positive for polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).	Water Testing/Monitoring/Reporting Products/Goods	Introduced	This bill requires EGLE, within 30 days after a qualifying PFAS detection or private-well-owner notification, to advise owners and notify nearby property owners, while local health departments provide free PFAS-certified filters.
New Jersey			
NJ S 4468: Requires DEP to establish maximum contaminant level for certain perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water and establish private well testing program.	Water Testing/Monitoring/Reporting	Introduced	This bill requires DEP to adopt by April 26, 2029, PFAS drinking-water standards no less stringent than federal standards in effect January 1, 2026, and implement a private-well testing program within 12 months.
NJ S 1251: Requires certain water purveyors to identify, and use, alternative water supply source when perfluoralkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances exceed maximum contaminant levels.	Water Testing/Monitoring/Reporting	Introduced	The bill requires the commissioner, within 120 days after enactment, to require every public community water system in New Jersey to submit a plan identifying an alternative water supply for serving customers when a maximum contaminant level for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) is exceeded.
NJ S 3835: Requires DEP to perform certain assessments concerning regulation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Water Testing/Monitoring/Reporting	Introduced	The bill requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to assess every five years PFAS that are unregulated under state or federal law or related regulations, to determine whether maximum contaminant levels or other drinking-water standards should be established for those substances. DEP must also assess whether current and proposed PFAS maximum contaminant levels adequately protect children, accounting for their lower average body weight and higher drinking-water intake per unit of body weight compared with adults.
NJ S 1224: Requires DEP to study feasibility of using alternative water supply source when perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances exceed maximum contaminant level.	Research Water	Introduced	The bill requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), within one year after enactment, to conduct or commission a study on alternative drinking-water supplies for public community water systems when a maximum contaminant level for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) is exceeded. The study must assess existing drinking-water

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
			sources and identify alternative supplies that could provide water to affected customers. DEP must solicit input from public community water systems, academic institutions, and qualified environmental organizations, and may hold public hearings.
New York			
NY S 3207: Establishes maximum contaminant levels and a hazard index in drinking water for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Water Testing/Monitoring/Reporting	Passed Second Chamber	The bill adds a new subdivision to New York Public Health Law § 1112 requiring the commissioner to set maximum contaminant levels for certain PFAS in drinking water. The existing PFOS and PFOA limits must be no higher than 4 parts per trillion, and limits for PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX) must be no higher than 10 parts per trillion.
NY S 4574: Enacts the "PFAS discharge disclosure act"	Testing/Monitoring/Reporting Permitting	Passed Second Chamber	The bill amends the Environmental Conservation Law by adding PFAS discharge disclosure requirements for covered industrial dischargers, POTWs, and certain industrial users. Covered entities generally include SPDES permit applicants or holders and industrial users sending wastewater to POTWs in industries identified by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) as known or suspected PFAS sources, or otherwise designated for monitoring; covered dischargers exclude holders of non-multisector general SPDES permits. PFAS monitoring means sampling and testing effluent for PFAS presence and concentration.
Ohio			
OH HB 815: Require rules on drinking water contaminants, water quality	Water Testing/Monitoring/Reporting	Introduced	The bill requires the Director of Environmental Protection to adopt rules establishing maximum contaminant levels for PFAS, chromium-6, and 1,4-dioxane in drinking water. PFAS standards must include separate limits for combined total PFAS, perfluorooctanoic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, and any other individual PFAS the director considers necessary.
OH SB 453: Prohibit PFAS chemicals, lead in playground surfacing materials	Products/Goods	Introduced	Prohibits the installation or sale of playground surfacing material that contains intentionally added PFAS or a certain amount of lead.
Pennsylvania			
PA HB 2883: An Act prohibiting the use of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in	Products/Goods Agriculture	Introduced	The act requires Pennsylvania's Department of Agriculture, within one year, to identify pesticides registered in the Commonwealth whose labeling lists a PFAS chemical as an

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
pesticides; and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture.			active ingredient. The department must publish the list online, distribute it to all pesticide applicators, and notify the Pennsylvania Bulletin; it must maintain and update the list and repeat those notices for updates.
PA HB 2145: An Act amending Title 12 of the PA Consolidated Statutes, providing for consumer protection and prohibiting the use of PFAS in certain products; and imposing penalties.	Products/Goods	Passed First Chamber	This bill prohibits anyone from manufacturing, selling, or offering covered products containing intentionally added PFAS in Pennsylvania beginning January 1, 2028, and requires manufacturers to certify compliance.
South Carolina			
SC H 5013: PFAS Testing Program	AFFF Testing/Monitoring/Reporting	Introduced	This bill requires the Department of Public Health, coordinating with the State Fire Marshal, to provide active career and volunteer firefighters statewide free annual PFAS testing and occupational-health and cancer screenings.
SC H 5572: Forever Chemicals	Testing/Monitoring/Reporting Research	Introduced	This resolution directs the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services, with EPA, to develop comprehensive PFAS guidelines for water and soil and report proposed guidelines to legislative leaders within one year.
Virginia			
VA HB 880: Biosolids; monitoring requirements for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Biosolids Testing/Monitoring/Reporting Permitting	Introduced	The bill requires the Department of Environmental Quality to amend the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Regulation (9VAC25-31) to require owners of sewage treatment works to sample and test sewage sludge for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) once each month. Sampling results would be subject to all existing reporting, compliance, and enforcement requirements.
Wisconsin			
WI SB 127: exempting certain persons from PFAS enforcement actions under the spills law.	Biosolids Disposal Legal Permitting Agriculture	Introduced	The proposed legislation introduces exemptions from certain provisions of the "spills law" for individuals and entities involved with PFAS (perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances) contamination. These exemptions apply to those who spread biosolids or wastewater residuals contaminated by PFAS, provided they did so in compliance with relevant licenses or permits, as well as landowners where such materials were spread under the same conditions.

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
WI SB 128: programs and requirements to address PFAS.	Legal Funding	Introduced	This bill requires DNR to establish PFAS grants for municipalities and eligible innocent landowners, limiting municipal grants to PFAS covered by specified standards or health advisories.