

NACWA State PFAS Legislation Tracker

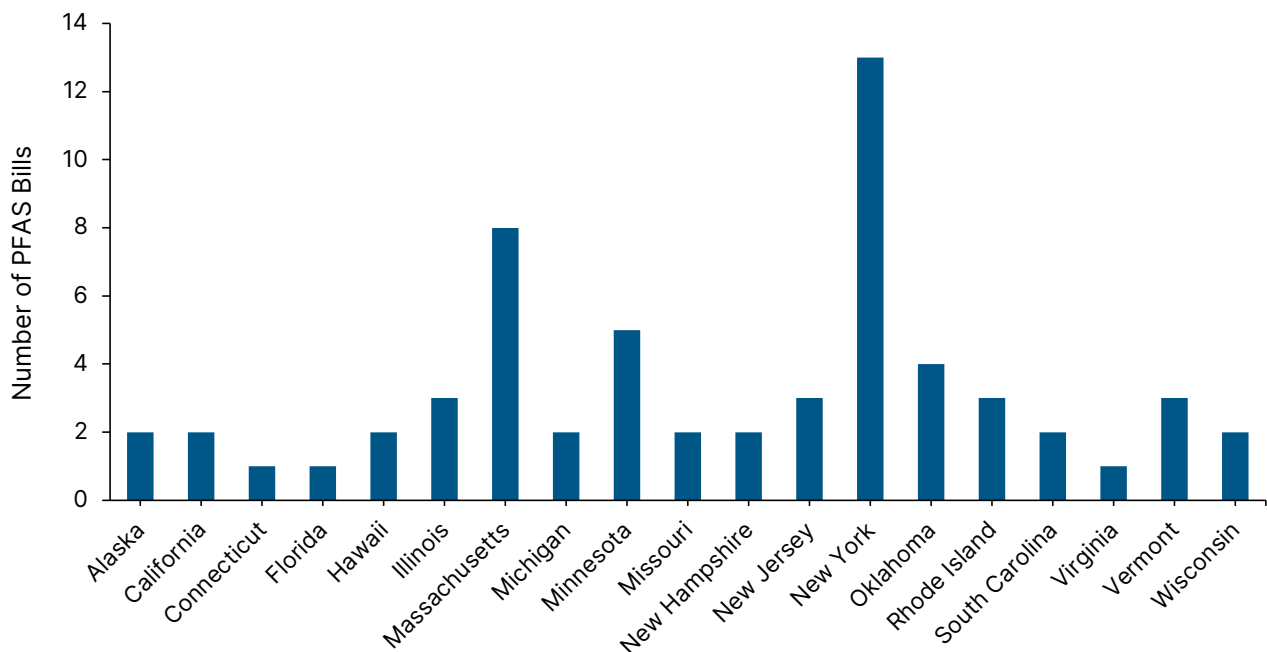
In an effort to help members track the many different state legislative efforts across the nation dealing with PFAS, NACWA has assembled this list of various state bills. This list reflects PFAS-related state legislation active as of 05/05/2026 in *ongoing* state legislative sessions. It does not include measures that have passed, formally failed, are presumed dead based on state legislative calendars, or have stalled in committee without further action.

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

We will continue refining and updating this list on a monthly basis as additional information becomes available and to keep track of evolving developments. 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 we're currently tracking.

Active State PFAS Legislation



Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
ALASKA			
AK SB 219: An Act relating to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, relating to thermal remediation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination, and providing for an effective date.	testing, biosolids, products (other), water	Introduced	<p>The legislation mandates annual testing of drinking water from all public water systems in Alaska for PFAS. In the event of a release of these substances near a water supply, immediate testing is required, and if contamination exceeds specified limits, the state must provide alternative drinking water at no cost to affected individuals. Specific contamination limits for various PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS are set at 4 parts per trillion.</p> <p>Facilities engaged in thermal remediation of PFAS contamination must obtain a permit, which will not be granted if the remediation process is likely to release significant airborne compounds containing carbon-fluorine bonds. The provisions of this act will take effect on January 21, 2026, while certain provisions will take effect immediately, and others on January 1, 2027.</p>
AK HB 235: An Act relating to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, relating to thermal remediation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination, and providing for an effective date.	testing, biosolids, products (other), water	Introduced	<p>The proposed legislation in Alaska mandates annual testing of drinking water from all public water systems for PFAS. In the event of a release of these substances near a water supply, immediate testing is required, and if contamination exceeds specified limits, alternative drinking water must be provided at no cost to affected individuals.</p> <p>Liability for costs associated with providing safe drinking water and testing falls on individuals or entities responsible for the release of PFAS, unless they can demonstrate compliance with relevant laws. Additionally, facilities engaged in thermal remediation of PFAS contamination must obtain a permit to ensure that remediation efforts do not result in significant airborne emissions of compounds with carbon-fluorine bonds.</p>
CALIFORNIA			
CA SB 1313: Public water systems: grants and loans:	Water	Introduced	This legislation authorizes the California State Water Resources Control Board to fund projects that address PFAS in drinking water and source water, contingent upon legislative

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perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.			appropriations. It expands funding sources to include the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the federal Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and the federal Emerging Contaminants grant program. Eligible activities encompass research, source exploration, planning, treatment, testing, public education, and technical assistance aimed at reducing PFAS contamination. The law emphasizes environmental justice by ensuring equitable consideration for small and disadvantaged communities, particularly those with limited financial capacity. The Board may implement policies through a workplan or handbook that are exempt from standard rulemaking procedures. Funding will be provided upon legislative approval, with no specific effective date indicated.
CA SB 1010: Solid waste: Refrigerant Stewardship and Recovery Act.	Products (other)	Introduced	This legislation establishes a comprehensive statewide extended producer responsibility program for managing refrigerant-containing household appliances, such as refrigerators, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers. It requires producers to form and join approved producer responsibility organizations (PROs) that oversee the collection, transportation, recycling, reclamation, and proper disposal of end-of-life appliances. The program aims to reduce environmental and public health impacts by ensuring hazardous materials, including high global warming potential refrigerants, are managed responsibly.
CONNECTICUT			
CT SB 17: AN ACT CONCERNING FUNDING FOR THE REMOVAL OF PFAS FROM FIRE APPARATUS.	Firefighting Foam	Introduced	The bill allocates \$1,500,000 to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2027. The funds are designated to provide grants or reimbursements to municipalities, fire companies, and state agencies. These resources are intended to support the removal of PFAS from fire apparatus. The funding aims to assist efforts to eliminate PFAS contamination from fire equipment. Reimbursements will cover removals that took place prior to July 1, 2023.
FLORIDA			

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FL HB 1019: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Testing, firefighting foam	Passed Second Chamber	This legislation imposes restrictions on the use, sale, purchase, and possession of AFFF containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances PFAS, including specific chemicals such as perfluorooctanoic acid and perfluorooctane sulfonate. Starting July 1, 2026, AFFF may only be used for emergency firefighting, training, or testing, and entities are required to report their inventories to the DEP. By July 1, 2027, the sale, purchase, or distribution of AFFF within the state is prohibited, and remaining inventories must be disposed of according to approved plans. Full possession and use of AFFF are banned effective July 1, 2028, with certain exceptions for federal aviation facilities, military applications lacking alternatives, and emergency situations where no substitutes are available.
HAWAII			
HI HB 965: Relating To Microplastics.	packaging	Introduced	The proposed bill aims to tackle microplastic pollution from washing machines in Hawaii, recognizing that these appliances contribute significantly to the issue. Studies indicate that each laundry load can release over 700,000 microscopic fibers into wastewater, which poses risks to marine ecosystems and human health, as a large portion of global microplastic pollution in oceans is linked to laundry activities.
HI SB 737: Related To Toxic Chemicals.	water, Firefighting Foam, packaging	Introduced	The document discusses the formation of a PFAS working group within the Office of the Governor of Hawaii, which aims to tackle the environmental and health issues related to PFAS. This group will include a diverse range of stakeholders, such as the director of health, legislative committee chairs, county representatives, and members from environmental organizations and the business sector.
ILLINOIS			
IL HB 4523: Pfas-Containing Pesticides	products (other), agriculture	Introduced	The Illinois Pesticide Act has been amended to introduce new regulations concerning the registration and use of pesticides containing PFAS. Pesticide registrants are now required to disclose whether their products contain PFAS, including the specific name and quantity of the chemical if present.

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			Furthermore, the registration and use of any pesticide with intentionally added PFAS are prohibited.
IL HB 2955: Epa-Pfas Wastewater	Water, wastewater	Passed First Chamber	The policy established by the Act mandates that the State employ sound scientific practices and existing regulatory frameworks to manage PFAS, ensuring that the financial burden of PFAS management does not fall on wastewater agencies or their customers. Instead, manufacturers of PFAS are held accountable for all associated liabilities and costs, including compliance with regulations.
IL SB 3400: Pfas-Containing Pesticides	products (other), agriculture	Introduced	The set of summaries outlines regulatory changes to pesticide laws, focusing on PFAS chemicals. Starting January 1, 2027, pesticides must disclose whether they contain any chemicals classified as PFAS, with detailed information required if present. Additionally, the registration of any pesticide containing intentionally added PFAS will be prohibited from that date onward. Beginning January 1, 2030, the use of spray adjuvants containing intentionally added PFAS will also be banned. These measures aim to reduce environmental and health risks associated with PFAS chemicals.
MASSACHUSETTS			
MA S 1504: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Water, agriculture, wastewater, liability	Introduced	This legislation establishes a comprehensive framework for addressing PFAS contamination in Massachusetts, focusing on public health, environmental protection, and industry regulation. It creates a PFAS Remediation Trust Fund to finance cleanup efforts across various media, including drinking water, soil, groundwater, and wastewater, with funding sourced from claims, settlements, grants, and interest earnings. The legislation emphasizes supporting vulnerable populations and public education, particularly targeting environmental justice communities, through outreach campaigns and educational materials.
MA H 2600: An Act relative to the establishment of the PFAS research and development public safety fund	Research, funding	Introduced	The legislation establishes the PFAS Research and Development Public Safety Fund within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be managed by the secretary of public safety and security. The fund will receive financial support through appropriations, grants, gifts, and income generated from investments, with any unspent funds carrying over to subsequent fiscal years.

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MA S 3034: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Biosolids, water	Introduced	The document introduces several new provisions related to PFAS. It establishes the PFAS Remediation Trust Fund to finance mitigation projects, grants to private well owners, and administrative costs, with conditions including recovery of funds from liable third parties and income-based eligibility for testing and treatment grants. It mandates the development of a comprehensive statewide master plan for sludge processing and disposal, including public hearings, technical assistance, funding, and updates every 10 years. New regulations require PFAS monitoring, management, and restrictions on land application of biosolids, with prohibitions on sale or distribution of fertilizers and soil amendments derived from or containing biosolids, and certification requirements for manufacturers.
MA H 2450: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	water, Firefighting Foam, Personal Care Products, biosolids, packaging	Introduced	This collection of summaries describes comprehensive efforts within Massachusetts to address PFAS contamination through legislation and regulation. Key initiatives include establishing a PFAS Remediation Trust Fund to finance cleanup projects across various environmental media, prioritizing vulnerable populations, and supporting municipalities and private entities in remediation efforts. The legislation also authorizes monitoring, reporting, and permit modifications for industries involved in manufacturing, waste management, and water treatment that utilize or discharge PFAS. Additional measures aim to phase out the use of intentionally added PFAS in consumer products, including food packaging, children's items, textiles, and furnishings, with specific enforcement dates and exemption processes.
MA S 2802: An Act protecting our soil, farms and food from PFAS contamination	agriculture, biosolids	Introduced	This collection of summaries describes comprehensive efforts within Massachusetts to address PFAS contamination through legislation and regulation. Key initiatives include establishing a PFAS Remediation Trust Fund to finance cleanup projects across various environmental media, prioritizing vulnerable populations, and supporting municipalities and private entities in remediation efforts. The legislation also authorizes monitoring, reporting, and permit modifications for industries involved in manufacturing, waste management, and water treatment that utilize or discharge PFAS. Additional measures aim to phase out the use of intentionally added PFAS in consumer products, including food

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			packaging, children's items, textiles, and furnishings, with specific enforcement dates and exemption processes.
MA H 4853: An Act protecting our soil, farms and food from PFAS contamination	biosolids, agriculture	Introduced	This legislation addresses PFAS contamination affecting soil, farms, and food in Massachusetts by establishing comprehensive regulatory and funding measures. It mandates the development of a statewide plan for sludge processing and disposal, emphasizing reduction of sludge volume and toxicity, environmentally just practices, and public input through hearings. The legislation also creates grant programs to support wastewater treatment facilities in adopting practices and technologies to minimize sludge-related risks and establishes the Agricultural PFAS Relief Fund to assist farmers impacted by contamination.
MA H 920: An Act for the establishment of a voucher program for home water filtration equipment	water	Introduced	The legislation establishes a PFAS Filtration Voucher Program managed by the Department of Environmental Protection in Massachusetts. The program is designed to provide financial assistance to residents and property owners in areas where PFAS contamination exceeds the state's safety levels.
MA S 56: An Act protecting our soil and farms from PFAS contamination	water, biosolids	Introduced	This legislation provides legal protections and financial support to farmers affected by PFAS contamination in Massachusetts. It establishes an Agricultural PFAS Relief Fund to assist farmers with costs related to testing, remediation, and adapting practices, funded through recoveries, appropriations, donations, and federal grants. Additionally, a Fertilizer Purchasing Fund is created to help commercial farmers manage increased costs due to restrictions on PFAS-containing fertilizers, with funds allocated starting in fiscal year 2025. The legislation introduces restrictions on the use of biosolids and sewage sludge in land application, prohibiting their use and sale unless proven free of measurable PFAS.
MICHIGAN			
MI HB 5897: Environmental protection: hazardous waste; Michigan PFAS action response team; establish.	various	Introduced	Establishes the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART), a new inter-agency task force responsible for coordinating responses to PFAS contamination within Michigan. MPART's composition includes various state departments, local and tribal governments, public health stakeholders, and private entities involved in PFAS response. The team is empowered to establish advisory workgroups, hire outside experts, and develop response

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			plans, identify contaminated sites, conduct public outreach, and facilitate inter-agency collaboration.
MI HB 5895: Water supply: quality and standards; access to safe drinking water; require when a water source tests positive for PFAS	Drinking water	Introduced	The legislation mandates that owners of private wells, local health departments, and the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy be notified and conduct testing when PFAS levels exceed the EPA or state maximum contaminant levels. The law also requires the creation of a registry to track testing notifications and results. Definitions are provided for PFAS as perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom. No effective date is specified in the document.
MINNESOTA			
MN HF 3962: Identification and reporting on priority PFAS required, PFAS management protocol required, and rulemaking required.	water, monitoring	Introduced	<p>This legislation requires the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to identify and report on emerging priority PFAS substances that may harm human health or ecological functions, with reports due every three years starting in 2024. The agency is also tasked with developing a management protocol by January 1, 2028, to guide regulatory actions such as establishing site-specific water quality criteria, effluent limitations, or other controls for identified PFAS. These actions will consider factors like geographic distribution, industrial sector specifics, and cost implications for polluters.</p> <p>Additionally, the agency must adopt rules establishing water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS by January 1, 2028, including standards applicable to class 2 waters. The legislation impacts industries involved in manufacturing, wastewater treatment, chemical production, and other sectors discharging into water bodies, as they may face new monitoring, reporting, and regulatory requirements.</p>
MN SF 4207: Identification and reporting on priority PFAS requirement	water, agriculture, permitting, testing	Introduced	Key provisions include the introduction of buffer distance requirements for storage basins and vessels holding industrial wastewater, with distances ranging from 1,000 to 3,500 feet depending on capacity; existing permitted facilities as of July 9, 2024, are exempt from these buffer distances. Groundwater monitoring and sampling for metals and bacteria are required annually, with sampling conducted by certified third-party

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			laboratories. The department is tasked with issuing permits within specified timeframes—generally 60 to 180 days after all requirements are met—and must process renewal applications 180 days before permit expiration. If permits are not issued or denied within these periods, the department must refund application fees with interest.
MN HF 4761: Agricultural products and equipment exempted from regulations governing products containing PFAS.	Agriculture, products	Introduced	This legislation establishes regulations governing the use, sale, and registration of products containing PFAS in Minnesota. Starting January 1, 2025, the sale or distribution of certain PFAS-containing products, such as carpets, cleaning products, cookware, cosmetics, juvenile products, and others, will be prohibited, with electronic components exempted. The commissioner may expand the list of prohibited products, with deadlines no earlier than 2025 and no later than 2032, prioritizing products most harmful to the environment.
MN SF 5092: Products containing intentionally added PFAS manufacturers submission of information date modification and certain products usage of PFAS as currently unavoidable uses clarification provision	Products, disclosure	Introduced	The bill modifies the deadline for manufacturers to submit information about products containing intentionally added PFAS. Additionally, the bill defines specific categories of manufactured goods, electronic or mechanical devices, product components, and related equipment, parts, or materials.
MN SF 3884: PFAS biomonitoring appropriation	Monitoring, funding	Introduced	The legislation allocates funding from the environmental fund to support PFAS biomonitoring efforts in eastern metropolitan communities.
MISSOURI			
MO HB 3076: Clean Water Permitting	testing, water, agriculture, permitting	Passed First Chamber	This legislation establishes comprehensive regulations for water pollution control and permits related to water contaminants in Missouri. It applies to industries involved in manufacturing, wastewater treatment, agriculture, and any business discharging water contaminants into state waters or operating point sources such as sewer systems and storage facilities. The law mandates the issuance of permits for construction, modification, and operation of point sources handling domestic, agricultural, or industrial wastewater, with certain exemptions for small-scale facilities and publicly owned treatment works.

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MO SB 914: Modifies provisions relating to sewage regulation	biosolids, agriculture, testing, water	Passed First Chamber	<p>The legislation updates Missouri statutes related to sewage regulation by repealing certain existing sections and establishing new provisions effective September 1, 1995. It aims to enhance oversight of on-site sewage disposal systems, impacting contractors, soil evaluators, geologists, sanitarians, and soil scientists involved in the field.</p> <p>Key provisions include the development of state standards for sewage tank placement, size, and lateral line length, which will be based on soil properties. The legislation also establishes a list of qualified on-site soil evaluators, including certified individuals, licensed engineers, sanitarians, geologists, and soil scientists. Additionally, a voluntary registration program for sewage system contractors is created, with encouragement for counties to adopt it.</p>
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
NH HB 1275: relative to the effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances on agriculture.	agriculture, water, testing	Passed First Chamber	<p>This legislation addresses the presence and impact of PFAS in agriculture within New Hampshire. It establishes an agricultural PFAS relief fund to support farmers who have experienced losses or incurred costs due to PFAS contamination in soil, water, or agricultural products resulting from standard farming practices, including the land application of sludge or biosolids. The fund will be financed through recoveries from litigation, settlements, fines, donations, federal grants, and interest earnings.</p> <p>The act imposes a five-year moratorium on the land application of sludge and biosolids for agricultural purposes, starting from the effective date of the legislation. The law is set to take effect 60 days after its passage.</p>
NH HB 1258: relative to per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and public health data.	biosolids, agriculture, testing, water	Introduced	This legislation mandates the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services to publicly publish data related to PFAS testing results across various environmental media, including public water systems, private wells, surface water, groundwater, soil, sediment, biosolids, sludge, septage, compost, fish tissue, and air emissions. The data must be presented in a searchable

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			format that allows users to filter by location, date, and contaminant, and must be available for export.
NEW JERSEY			
<p>NJ S 1251: Requires certain water purveyors to identify, and use, alternative water supply source when PFAS exceed maximum contaminant levels.</p>	<p>biosolids, water, testing</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>This legislation addresses the presence and impact of PFAS in agriculture within New Hampshire. It establishes an agricultural PFAS relief fund to support farmers who have experienced losses or incurred costs due to PFAS contamination in soil, water, or agricultural products resulting from standard farming practices, including the land application of sludge or biosolids. The fund will be financed through recoveries from litigation, settlements, fines, donations, federal grants, and interest earnings.</p> <p>The act imposes a five-year moratorium on the land application of sludge and biosolids for agricultural purposes, starting from the effective date of the legislation. The law is set to take effect 60 days after its passage.</p>
<p>NJ S 1224: Requires DEP to study feasibility of using alternative water supply source when perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances exceed maximum contaminant level.</p>	<p>testing, water</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>The legislation requires the DEP to study the feasibility of using alternative drinking water supply sources when PFAS levels exceed MCLs. The DEP will evaluate available drinking water sources for public community water systems and identify alternatives to ensure water provision to customers in such cases.</p>
<p>NJ S 3835: Requires DEP to perform certain assessments concerning regulation PFAS</p>	<p>water</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>This legislation requires the New Jersey DEP to conduct comprehensive assessments every five years on unregulated PFAS in drinking water.</p>
<p>NJ S 1224: Requires DEP to study feasibility of using alternative water supply source when PFAS exceed maximum contaminant level.</p>	<p>water</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>The legislation requires the NJ DEP to study the feasibility of using alternative drinking water supply sources when PFAS levels MCLs. The DEP will evaluate available drinking water sources for public community water systems and identify alternatives to ensure water provision to customers in such cases.</p>
NEW YORK			

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<p>NY S 5759: Establishes a moratorium on the sale and use of biosolids</p>	<p>biosolids</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>The document establishes a five-year moratorium on the sale and use of biosolids in New York State, effective from the date the act becomes law. This moratorium encompasses biosolids generated from both publicly and privately owned wastewater treatment facilities, as well as compost materials or products intended for agricultural purposes that contain biosolids.</p>
<p>NY S 9073: Prohibits the sale of certain products that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and provides penalties for violations</p>	<p>packaging, products (other)</p>	<p>Passed First Chamber</p>	<p>The legislation amends the New York State Environmental Conservation Law to prohibit the sale of certain consumer and household products containing regulated PFAS. Affected products include textiles, rugs, fabric treatments, cookware, ski waxes, architectural paints, cleaning products, dental floss, and their components. The law sets thresholds for PFAS presence based on total organic fluorine levels, with the Department responsible for establishing and reviewing these thresholds at least every five years.</p>
<p>NY S 9496: Requires medicaid and insurers to include coverage for testing of PFAS levels in blood</p>	<p>testing</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>This legislation requires certain health insurance policies and social services programs in New York to provide coverage for blood testing of PFAS when ordered by a licensed healthcare provider authorized under Title Eight of the Education Law. Specifically, medical, major medical, and similar comprehensive insurance policies, as well as medical expense indemnity and health service corporations, are mandated to include coverage for PFAS blood testing.</p>
<p>NY S 9743: Enacts the "New York state healthy and green procurement act"</p>	<p>Numerous</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>The "New York State Healthy and Green Procurement Act," establishing a legislative framework to promote sustainable procurement practices aimed at reducing the use of toxic chemicals and protecting public health and the environment. It adds a new section to the state finance law that sets forth policies requiring state agencies to procure commodities, services, and technologies that minimize adverse health and environmental impacts, meet specified standards for recycled content, waste reduction, energy efficiency, and green building practices, and document compliance or reasons for non-compliance.</p>
<p>NY S 3972: Directs the department of environmental conservation to establish an</p>	<p>Biosolids, water</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>The document outlines the establishment of two programs in New York State aimed at addressing the contamination of drinking water by PFAS. The first program provides one-time grants to</p>

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installation grant program and a maintenance rebate program for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances removal treatment			private well users for the installation of PFAS treatment systems. Eligible applicants, including residential property owners and tenants, can receive up to \$5,000 for treatment installation or up to \$10,000 for connecting to a public water system. rebates.
NY S 3207: Establishes maximum contaminant levels and a hazard index in drinking water for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	water, testing	Passed First Chamber	Amendments to New York's public health law concerning the regulation of certain PFAS in drinking water. It establishes MCLs for specific PFAS, setting a limit of 4 parts ppt for PFOS and PFOA, and a limit of 10 ppt for PFNA, PFHXS, and HFPO-DA. Additionally, the amendments create a hazard index to address cumulative exposure to multiple PFAS, which will include PFNA, PFHXS, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. Public water systems are required to comply with these new MCLs and the hazard index by May 1, 2029.
NY S 9115: Relates to the management of PFAS in biosolids	water, testing	Introduced	The document outlines the establishment of two programs in New York State aimed at addressing the contamination of drinking water by PFAS.
NY S 1493: Relates to regulation of PFAS as a toxic air pollutant	water, testing	Introduced	The document outlines amendments to New York's public health law concerning the regulation of certain PFAS in drinking water. It establishes MCLs for specific PFOA, and a limit of 10 ppt for PFNA, PFHXS, and HFPO-DA.
NY A 10138: Relates to the management of PFAS in biosolids	biosolids, agriculture, testing, products (other)	Introduced	<p>The legislation amends environmental conservation laws to establish new regulations for managing PFAS chemicals in biosolids, which are byproducts from wastewater treatment. It mandates regular testing of biosolids, soil, and water samples from land application sites to monitor PFAS concentrations, and requires the reporting of these results to a publicly accessible database.</p> <p>A five-year moratorium is imposed on the land application, sale, and distribution of biosolids and biosolids-derived products, with certain exceptions for disposal at landfills and specific agricultural uses.</p>

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NY A 5832: Enacts the "PFAS discharge disclosure act"	water, testing, biosolids	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act focused on regulating the discharge of PFAS in New York. It primarily targets industries identified by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) as known or suspected sources of PFAS discharges, including industrial dischargers and POTWs that manage industrial wastewater.
NY S 4574: Enacts the "PFAS discharge disclosure act"	water, testing	Passed First Chamber	The document outlines a legislative act focused on regulating the discharge of PFAS in New York. It primarily targets industries identified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) as known or suspected sources of PFAS discharges, including industrial dischargers and POTWs that manage industrial wastewater.
NY A 4373: Relates to regulation of PFAS as a toxic air pollutant	water, testing	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative act aimed at regulating PFAS as toxic air pollutants in New York. The act primarily targets industries associated with major polluting facilities, such as incinerators, landfills, and manufacturing operations, which will now be required to address previously unregulated PFAS emissions.
NY A 10211: Requires medicaid and insurers to include coverage for testing of PFAS levels in blood	testing	Introduced	This legislation requires certain health insurance policies and social services programs in New York to cover blood testing for when ordered by a licensed healthcare provider under Title Eight of the Education Law. Specifically, policies that offer medical, major medical, or similar comprehensive coverage must include coverage for this testing.
OKLAHOMA			
OK SB 2141: Agriculture and environmental protection, creating the Oklahoma PFAS-Safe Biosolids and Farmland Protection Act. Effective date.	biosolids, agriculture, testing	Introduced	The Oklahoma PFAS-Safe Biosolids and Farmland Protection Act establishes regulations for the land application of biosolids and septage, focusing on the management of PFAS. Key provisions include mandatory PFAS testing for generators of human-derived biosolids or septage, which must be conducted by accredited laboratories. The Department of Environmental Quality will determine the testing frequency, with a minimum requirement of once per year.
OK HB 3403: Environment and natural resources, creating the	biosolids, testing	Introduced	The document describes the launch of a pilot program in Oklahoma focused on the land application of biosolids, which will

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Oklahoma Biosolids Land Application Research Pilot Program Act, effective date.			be managed by the DEQ in partnership with Oklahoma State University (OSU). The program aims to research the use of biosolids in agriculture, including the development of application protocols, agronomic studies, and assessments of environmental impacts.
OK SB 268: Biosolids, prohibiting land application, spreading, sale, and distribution of certain materials, requiring reporting, requiring remediation. Emergency.	biosolids, agriculture	Introduced	<p>The document outlines new regulations in Oklahoma concerning the land application, sale, and distribution of biosolids and related materials. Municipal, commercial, and industrial wastewater treatment plants will be significantly impacted, as they are prohibited from applying or spreading sludge and compost derived from their processes on land. Agricultural producers may also face challenges, particularly those utilizing fertilizers or soil amendments that contain sludge or septage.</p> <p>The regulations impose strict prohibitions on the application or spreading of sludge, compost material containing sludge, and similar agricultural products, with limited exceptions for certain types of compost and agricultural products not mixed with prohibited materials. Enforcement of these regulations will be carried out by the Department of Environmental Quality and the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry.</p>
OK SB 1799: Biosolids, prohibiting certain land application. Emergency.	biosolids, agriculture	Introduced	The new legislation establishes regulations concerning the land application, sale, and distribution of materials related to biosolids, specifically targeting sludge from municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plants and septage.
RHODE ISLAND			
RI HB 7734: An Act Relating To Health And Safety -- Consumer Pfas Ban Act Of 2024 (Amendment)	firefighting foam, personal care products, products (other)	Introduced	The upcoming regulations will restrict the use, sale, and manufacture of products containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), with key implementation dates set for January 1, 2025, and January 1, 2027. Starting in 2025, there will be a ban on the discharge, use, manufacture, sale, or distribution of PFAS-containing class B firefighting foam, with certain federal exemptions. By 2027, the manufacture, sale, or distribution of any covered product containing intentionally added PFAS will be prohibited.

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RI HB 7621: An Act Relating To Health And Safety -- Consumer Pfas Ban Act Of 2024 (Amendment)	Personal care products, products (other), packaging	Introduced	This legislation establishes a ban on the manufacture, sale, offer for sale, or distribution of products containing intentionally added PFAS within Rhode Island. The ban is set to take effect upon passage, with key implementation dates of January 1, 2027, for most PFAS-containing products and January 1, 2029, specifically for artificial turf and outdoor apparel designed for severe wet conditions. These latter products must also include a disclosure if they contain PFAS.
RI HB 7737: An Act Relating To Health And Safety -- Consumer Pfas Ban Act Of 2024 (Amendment)	personal care products, products (other), packaging	Introduced	The legislation amends Rhode Island's laws to regulate consumer products containing PFAS, focusing on reducing exposure through items such as apparel, carpets, cookware, cosmetics, juvenile products, menstrual products, outdoor apparel, and firefighting personal protective equipment. These restrictions target products with intentionally added PFAS, which are defined as those deliberately incorporated during manufacturing to serve a specific function. The law aims to influence manufacturing, labeling, and marketing practices within these industries, potentially increasing compliance costs.
SOUTH CAROLINA			
SC H 5572: Forever Chemicals	Monitoring, testing, water, wastewater, agriculture	Introduced	The document establishes a new legislative requirement for the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services, in collaboration with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to develop comprehensive, science-based PFAS guidelines. These guidelines must specify thresholds for safe and dangerous levels of PFAS in drinking water, surface water, groundwater, and soil, including identification of specific compounds of concern, threshold values for safety, monitoring protocols, and remediation strategies.
SC H 5013: PFAS Testing Program	Testing, firefighting foam	Introduced	The document introduces a legislative amendment to the South Carolina Code of Laws, establishing a statewide firefighter occupational health program. This initiative, coordinated by the Department of Public Health and the Office of the State Fire Marshal, mandates annual blood testing for PFAS and cancer screenings for all active career and volunteer firefighters at no cost to them.

*Bills with the highest concern/priority for NACWA members are noted in red text.

Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
VIRGINIA			
VA HB 880: Biosolids, monitoring requirements for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	biosolids, water	Introduced	The document outlines a legislative requirement for the Department of Environmental Quality to amend regulations regarding the monitoring of PFAS in biosolids. It mandates that owners of sewage treatment works must conduct monthly sampling and testing of sewage sludge for PFAS.
VERMONT			
VT H 292: An act relating to the land application and sale of biosolids containing PFAS	water, Firefighting Foam, biosolids	Introduced	The proposed legislation seeks to ban the land application and sale of biosolids, sewage sludge, and similar liquid wastes that contain PFAS. Additionally, it prohibits the landfill disposal of these materials if their PFAS levels exceed state hazardous waste standards.
VT H 425: An act relating to the regional management of the disposition of septage, sludge, and biosolids	biosolids, water, agriculture	Introduced	The proposed legislation mandates the Secretary of Natural Resources to develop a regional long-term management plan for the safe and cost-effective handling of septage, sludge, and biosolids. The primary goal of this plan is to mitigate environmental and public health risks associated with these materials.
VT H 652: An act relating to wastewater discharges from landfills	biosolids, testing, water	Introduced	<p>The proposed legislation seeks to prohibit the discharge of leachate from landfills and solid waste management facilities into the watershed of Lake Memphremagog, regardless of whether the leachate is treated. This initiative is motivated by concerns over the contamination of the lake with PFAS, which are associated with serious health risks and environmental damage.</p> <p>The legislation explicitly prohibits both direct discharges from landfills and the transfer of leachate to wastewater treatment facilities within the watershed. This could have significant implications for the waste management industry, especially for those involved in landfill operations and wastewater treatment, as they will need to comply with the new restrictions.</p>

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Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
WISCONSIN			
WI SB 127: exempting certain persons from PFAS enforcement actions under the spills law. (FE)	Firefighting Foam, biosolids, testing	Introduced	The proposed legislation introduces exemptions from certain provisions of the "spills law" for individuals and entities involved with PFAS 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.
WI SB 128: programs and requirements to address PFAS.	water, Firefighting Foam, biosolids	Introduced	The document outlines a comprehensive legislative approach to address PFAS contamination in Wisconsin. Key initiatives include the establishment of grant programs aimed at supporting municipalities and individuals affected by PFAS. The Municipal PFAS Grant Program will provide funding for testing and managing PFAS in water systems, while the Innocent Landowner Grant Program will offer financial assistance to those who have been impacted by PFAS contamination, including grants for emergency responses and remediation efforts.

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