

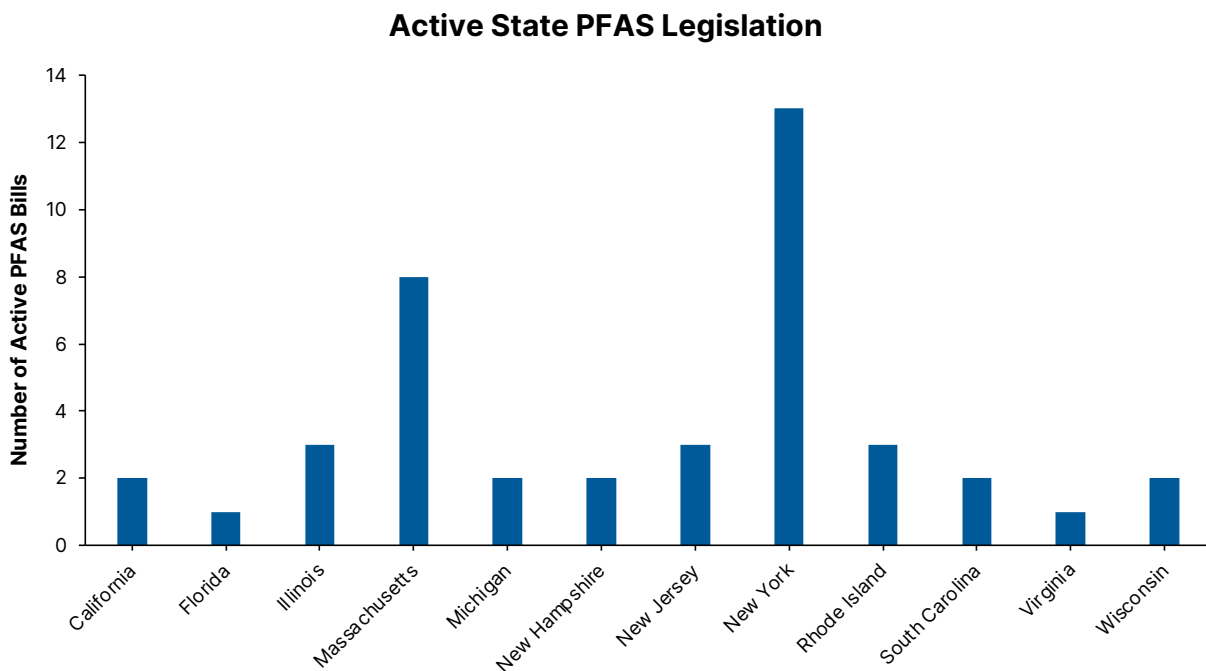
# NACWA State PFAS Legislation Tracker

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 06/10/2026 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.



Bill	Focus Area	Status	Summary
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
CA SB 1313: Drinking water: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Drinking water	Introduced	The bill expands the allowable uses of funds from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and its special accounts to include projects that address perfluoroalkyl and PFAS in drinking water. It authorizes the addition of provisions to the fund's policy handbook to facilitate the expenditure of funds for PFAS-related projects, explicitly permitting these projects without the need for rulemaking. The change replaces existing provisions to explicitly specify that funds may be expended for projects targeting PFAS contamination in drinking water, and it clarifies that the policy updates are authorized to be implemented through updates to the handbook. Definitions for PFAS are noted as needed for implementation, but no specific effective date is provided.
CA SB 1010: Solid waste: Refrigerant Stewardship and Recovery Act.	Products (other)	Passed First Chamber	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 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.
<b>FLORIDA</b>			
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 PFOA and PFOS. 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

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			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.
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
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. 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	This bill establishes the PFAS Wastewater Citizen Protection Act, setting state findings and policy that PFAS exposure can harm human health, PFAS do not naturally degrade, and PFAS enter wastewater treatment through consumer products, industrial products, and solid waste streams. It declares that Illinois should rely on sound science, use existing source-control regulatory frameworks, avoid unintended negative consequences, and facilitate funding to eliminate or mitigate PFAS in wastewater while minimizing economic impacts from monitoring, elimination, and mitigation requirements.
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.

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<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
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.
MA S 3034: An Act to protect Massachusetts public health from PFAS	Biosolids, water	Introduced	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,	Introduced	This collection of summaries describes comprehensive efforts within Massachusetts to address PFAS contamination through legislation and regulation. Key

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	biosolids, packaging		<p>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.</p>
<p>MA S 2802: An Act protecting our soil, farms and food from PFAS contamination</p>	<p>agriculture, biosolids</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>This legislation addresses PFAS contamination in Massachusetts by implementing comprehensive measures related to sewage sludge management, agricultural practices, and environmental protection. It mandates the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection to develop a statewide master plan for sludge processing and disposal, focusing on reducing sludge volume and toxicity, improving treatment technologies, and promoting environmental justice. The plan will include technical assistance, funding, and benchmarks for sludge reduction, with updates required at least every ten years and public input through hearings. Additionally, the legislation restricts the sale, distribution, and application of biosolids containing PFAS, and sets provisions for reimbursements to cities and towns for increased sludge disposal costs incurred due to PFAS regulations. These reimbursements are contingent upon municipalities submitting detailed financial documentation and are scheduled to take effect on June 30, 2028.</p>
<p>MA H 4853: An Act protecting our soil, farms and food from PFAS contamination</p>	<p>biosolids, agriculture</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>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</p>

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			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	The legislation aims to protect soil and agricultural operations from PFAS contamination in Massachusetts by establishing legal immunity for farmers engaged in standard practices from civil liability related to PFAS in soil, water, or crops. It creates dedicated funds to support farmers affected by PFAS, including the Agricultural PFAS Relief Fund, which provides financial assistance for testing, remediation, health needs, and adaptation costs, and the Agricultural Fertilizer Purchasing Fund. The legislation also introduces regulations to prevent further PFAS contamination, including prohibiting the application of biosolids on land, requiring manufacturers of fertilizers and soil amendments to test for PFAS and certify products as free of measurable PFAS, and banning the retail sale of fertilizers or amendments containing any detectable PFAS.
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
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.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			
NH HB 1275: relative to the effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances on agriculture.	agriculture, water, testing	Passed Second Chamber	It requires the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services to initiate rulemaking by June 30, 2027 to develop concentration-based PFAS standards for PFAS in biosolids at land-application sites. The standards must be set for PFAS compounds for which an ambient groundwater quality standard has been established under RSA 485-C and must include PFAS soil testing requirements at land-application sites. Beginning January 1, 2028, land application is prohibited when biosolid or soil PFAS concentrations exceed the applicable standards.
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 format that allows users to filter by location, date, and contaminant, and must be available for export.

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<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
NJ S 1251: Requires certain water purveyors to identify, and use, alternative water supply source when PFAS exceed maximum contaminant levels.	Drinking water	Introduced	New Jersey legislation mandates that public community water systems develop plans to identify alternative water supply sources when perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) exceed established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Water systems are required to submit these plans to the relevant department within a specified timeframe after the bill's enactment.
NJ S 3835: Requires DEP to perform certain assessments concerning regulation PFAS	Drinking water	Introduced	This legislation requires the New Jersey DEP to conduct comprehensive assessments every five years on unregulated PFAS in drinking water.
NJ S 1224: Requires DEP to study feasibility of using alternative water supply source when PFAS exceed maximum contaminant level.	Water, testing	Introduced	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.
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
NY S 5759: Establishes a moratorium on the sale and use of biosolids	biosolids	Introduced	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.
NY S 9073: Prohibits the sale of certain products that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and provides penalties for violations	packaging, products (other)	Passed First Chamber	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

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			establishing and reviewing these thresholds at least every five years.
NY S 9496: 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 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.
NY S 9743: Enacts the "New York state healthy and green procurement act"	Numerous	Introduced	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.
NY S 3972: Directs the department of environmental conservation to establish an installation grant program and a maintenance rebate program for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances removal treatment	Biosolids, water	Introduced	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 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	Drinking water, testing	Passed Second 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

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polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)			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	Biosolids	Passed First Chamber	The legislation establishes new regulations for managing PFAS contamination in biosolids, which are byproducts from wastewater treatment facilities. It mandates quarterly testing of biosolids for PFAS chemicals over a five-year period, with results reported to the Department of Environmental Conservation. A publicly accessible database will be created within 18 months to store testing data related to soil, water, and biosolids, while ensuring privacy protections. A five-year moratorium will be in place on the land application, sale, and use of biosolids and biosolids-derived products as fertilizers or soil amendments, with certain exceptions such as disposal at landfills and specific agricultural products not derived from biosolids.
NY S 1493: Relates to regulation of PFAS as a toxic air pollutant	landfills, testing	Introduced	The document discusses recent legislative changes to New York's environmental conservation law, focusing on the regulation of per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) as toxic air pollutants. This legislation primarily impacts industries linked to major polluting facilities, such as incinerators, landfills, and manufacturing operations, which will now be required to assess and control their PFAS emissions.
NY A 10138: Relates to the management of PFAS in biosolids	biosolids, agriculture, testing, products (other)	Introduced	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.

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			<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>
<p>NY A 5832: Enacts the "PFAS discharge disclosure act"</p>	<p>water, testing, biosolids</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>NY S 4574: Enacts the "PFAS discharge disclosure act"</p>	<p>water, testing, biosolids</p>	<p>Passed Second Chamber</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>NY A 4373: Relates to regulation of PFAS as a toxic air pollutant</p>	<p>testing, landfills, air</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>The document outlines a legislative act aimed at regulating per- and polyfluorinated substances (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.</p>
<p>NY A 10211: 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 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.</p>

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<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
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.
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.

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<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			
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.
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
VA HB 880: Biosolids, monitoring requirements for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	biosolids, water, testing	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.
<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
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.

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			<p>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.</p>

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