

SENATE, No. 1221

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

222nd LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2026 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Senator LINDA R. GREENSTEIN

District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)

Senator BOB SMITH

District 17 (Middlesex and Somerset)

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Diegnan, Singleton and Turner

SYNOPSIS

"Protecting Against Forever Chemicals Act"; establishes requirements, prohibitions, and programs for regulation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



1 AN ACT concerning perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances,
2 supplementing Title 13 of the Revised Statutes, and making an
3 appropriation.
4

5 **BE IT ENACTED** *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State*
6 *of New Jersey:*
7

8 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Protecting
9 Against Forever Chemicals Act.”
10

11 2. The Legislature finds and declares: that perfluoroalkyl and
12 polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, are man-made chemical
13 compounds that have multiple fluorine atoms bonded to a chain of
14 carbon atoms; that there are several thousand different types of
15 PFAS, and new types are invented on a nearly daily basis; that since
16 the 1930s, PFAS have been widely used in countless consumer
17 products because they repel oil, water, and grease; and that PFAS
18 continue to be used across a variety of industries for a variety of
19 purposes and are ultimately contained in many of the products sold
20 in the State.

21 The Legislature further finds and declares: that the carbon-
22 fluorine bond used to make PFAS is one of the strongest chemical
23 bonds and does not break down under typical environmental
24 conditions; that PFAS are nicknamed “forever chemicals” because
25 they accumulate in the environment, rather than break down, over
26 time; that PFAS enters the environment through manufacturing
27 processes and waste streams, and humans are exposed through
28 contaminated food, dust, air, drinking water, and certain consumer
29 products; that human exposure to these chemicals has been linked to
30 endocrine disruption, cancer, immuno-toxicity, and developmental
31 impacts; and that PFAS have been detected in the blood serum of 98
32 percent of humans tested.

33 The Legislature further finds and declares: that contamination of
34 air, soil, and water in the State from PFAS poses a significant threat
35 to the environment of the State and to the health of its citizens; that
36 the full extent of PFAS contamination in the State is not presently
37 known, but is anticipated to be widespread and to require a
38 significant expenditure of resources to identify and remediate; and
39 that, to address the imminent threat of further contamination of air,
40 soil, and water in the State and protect the public health of citizens
41 in the State, it is imperative to conduct PFAS-related research
42 within the State and to phase out the sale of certain nonessential
43 products containing PFAS.

44 The Legislature therefore determines that it is in the best interest
45 of the residents of New Jersey for PFAS to be prohibited from
46 being intentionally added to certain products being manufactured
47 and sold within the State, for manufacturers of cookware products
48 containing PFAS to notify consumers about the presence of PFAS

1 in their products, and for educational programming and research
2 concerning PFAS to be available to residents in the State.

3

4 3. As used in this act:

5 “Carpet” means a rug or fabric marketed or intended for use as a
6 floor covering.

7 “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Environmental
8 Protection.

9 “Cookware” means durable houseware items that are used to
10 prepare, dispense, or store food, foodstuffs, or beverages, that are
11 intended for direct food contact, and that are items to which heat is
12 transferred or which come into direct contact with a heat source,
13 including pots, pans, skillets, grills, baking sheets, baking molds,
14 trays, bowls, and cooking utensils. “Cookware” does not include
15 products that are intended for commercial use only.

16 “Cosmetic” means (1) articles intended to be rubbed, poured,
17 sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to
18 the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying,
19 promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and (2) articles
20 intended for use as a component of any such articles; except that
21 such term shall not include soap.

22 “Department” means the Department of Environmental
23 Protection.

24 “Fabric treatment” means a substance applied to fabric to give
25 the fabric one or more characteristics, including, but not limited to,
26 stain resistance or water resistance.

27 “Food packaging” means a nondurable package, packaging
28 component, or food service ware that is intended to contain, serve,
29 store, handle, protect, or market food, foodstuffs, or beverages, and
30 is composed, in substantial part, of paper, paperboard, or other
31 materials originally derived from plant fibers. “Food packaging”
32 includes food or beverage containers, take-out food containers, unit
33 product boxes, liners, wrappers, serving vessels, eating utensils,
34 straws, food boxes, and disposable plates, bowls, or trays.

35 “Intentionally added PFAS” means PFAS added to a product or
36 intentionally used during the development of a product or one of its
37 product components to provide a specific characteristic, appearance,
38 or quality or to perform a specific function. “Intentionally added
39 PFAS” also includes any degradation byproducts of PFAS.
40 “Intentionally added PFAS” shall not include a technically
41 unavoidable trace quantity of PFAS which stems from impurities of
42 natural or synthetic ingredients or the manufacturing process,
43 storage, or migration from packaging of the product or product
44 component.”

45 “Internal component” means an internal part of a product,
46 whether permanently affixed or removable, that is designed and
47 intended to not be touched by a person during the intended use or
48 handling of the product. “Internal component” includes parts of a

1 product used for holding batteries, regardless of whether the parts
2 are touched when replacing batteries.

3 “Manufacturer” means the person that manufactures a product or
4 whose brand name is affixed to the product. In the case of a
5 product imported into the United States, “manufacturer” includes
6 the importer or first domestic distributor of the product if the person
7 that manufactured or assembled the product or whose brand name is
8 affixed to the product does not have a presence in the United States.

9 “Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances” or “PFAS”
10 means substances that include any member of the class of
11 fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully
12 fluorinated carbon atom.

13 “Product” means an item manufactured, assembled, packaged, or
14 otherwise prepared for sale to consumers, including its product
15 components, which is sold or distributed for personal, residential,
16 commercial, or industrial use, including for use in making other
17 products.

18 “Product component” means an identifiable component of a
19 product, regardless of whether the manufacturer of the product is
20 the manufacturer of the component.

21 “Product label” means a display of written, printed, or graphic
22 material that appears on, or is affixed to, the exterior of a product,
23 or its exterior container or wrapper that is visible to a consumer, if
24 the product has an exterior container or wrapper.

25

26 4. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, no
27 person shall sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in the State any
28 cosmetic product that contains intentionally added PFAS.

29 b. If a cosmetic product contains a technically unavoidable trace
30 quantity of PFAS, which stems from impurities of natural or synthetic
31 ingredients or the manufacturing process, storage, or migration from
32 packaging of the cosmetic product, that trace quantity shall not cause
33 the product to be in violation of this section.

34 c. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a product that
35 contains intentionally added PFAS only in electronic components or
36 internal components of the product.

37

38 5. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, no
39 person shall sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in the State a
40 carpet or fabric treatment that contains intentionally added PFAS.
41 This prohibition shall not apply to the sale or resale of a used carpet
42 or fabric treatment.

43 b. If a carpet or fabric treatment contains a technically
44 unavoidable trace quantity of PFAS, which stems from impurities of
45 natural or synthetic ingredients or the manufacturing process,
46 storage, or migration from packaging of the product, that trace
47 quantity shall not cause the product to be in violation of this
48 section.

1 6. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, no
2 person shall sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale in the State any
3 food packaging that contains intentionally added PFAS.

4 b. If a food packaging product contains a technically
5 unavoidable trace quantity of PFAS, which stems from impurities of
6 natural or synthetic ingredients or the manufacturing process,
7 storage, or migration from packaging of the product, that trace
8 quantity shall not cause the product to be in violation of this
9 section.

10

11 7. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, a
12 manufacturer of cookware sold in the State that contains ²an²
13 intentionally added PFAS in the handle of the product or in any
14 product surface that comes into contact with food, foodstuffs, or
15 beverages shall list the presence of the intentionally added PFAS on
16 the product label.

17 b. The product label of a cookware product containing PFAS
18 shall include a statement, in both English and Spanish, that reads:
19 “This product contains PFAS.”

20 c. A manufacturer of cookware sold in the State shall ensure that
21 the statement required on the product label pursuant to subsection b.
22 of this section is visible and legible to the consumer, including on
23 the product listing for online sales.

24 d. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, a
25 manufacturer shall not make a claim, on the product label or
26 Internet website for the cookware product, that the cookware is free
27 of PFAS if PFAS was intentionally added to the cookware.

28 e. Cookware that meets both of the following requirements shall
29 be exempt from the labeling requirements of this section:

30 (1) the surface area of the cookware cannot fit a product label of
31 at least two square inches; and

32 (2) the cookware does not have either of the following:

33 (a) an exterior container or wrapper on which a product label can
34 appear or be affixed; or

35 (b) a tag or other attachment with information about the product
36 attached to the cookware.

37 f. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a product that
38 contains intentionally added PFAS only in electronic components or
39 internal components of the product.

40 g. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary,
41 any cookware product with a product label that lists the presence of
42 PFAS or a PFAS chemical pursuant to another state or federal law
43 shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of this
44 section.

45

46 8. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, no
47 person shall sell, offer for sale, or distribute for sale within the State
48 cookware that contains PFAS unless the cookware and the

1 manufacturer of the cookware have complied with the labeling
2 requirements established pursuant to section 7 of this act.

3 b. If a cookware product contains a technically unavoidable
4 trace quantity of PFAS, which stems from impurities of natural or
5 synthetic ingredients or the manufacturing process, storage, or
6 migration from packaging of the product, that trace quantity shall
7 not cause the product to be in violation of this section.

8
9 9. a. As used in this section, “consumer product” means an item
10 manufactured, assembled, packaged, or otherwise prepared for sale
11 to consumers, including its product components, which is sold or
12 distributed for personal, residential, or commercial use. “Consumer
13 product” shall not include the following: (1) drugs, dietary
14 supplements, medical devices, or cosmetics as those terms are
15 defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.
16 s.301 et seq.); (2) products regulated under the “Federal Insecticide,
17 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act” (7 U.S.C. s.136 et seq.); (3)
18 medical food, as that term is defined in 21 U.S.C. s.360ee(b)(3); (4)
19 drugs, biological products, parasiticides, medical devices, or in
20 vitro diagnostics that are used to treat, or that are administered to,
21 animals, and are regulated by the United States Food and Drug
22 Administration pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic
23 Act (21 U.S.C. s.301 et seq.), or by the United States Department of
24 Agriculture pursuant to 21 U.S.C. ss.151-159, known as the Virus-
25 Serum-Toxin Act; (5) medical equipment and products, and the
26 packaging or packaging components thereof, which are used in
27 healthcare settings, including hospitals and clinics that are regulated
28 by the United States Food and Drug Administration, or which are
29 used for the dispensing of medication; (6) medical equipment or
30 products, and the packaging or packaging components thereof,
31 which are intended for “Research Use Only,” as defined in the
32 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. s.301 et seq.);
33 and (7) products made with or containing fluoropolymers,
34 consisting of polymeric substances for which the backbone of the
35 polymer is either a perfluorinated or polyfluorinated carbon-only
36 backbone or perfluorinated polyether backbone that is a solid at
37 standard temperature and pressure.

38 b. In determining which additional consumer products
39 containing PFAS the department shall recommend, pursuant to
40 subsection c. of this section, to be prohibited for sale or distribution
41 within the State, the department shall prioritize consumer product
42 categories or uses that, in the department’s judgment, pose the
43 greatest risk to public health or are most likely to cause
44 contamination of the State’s air, land, or water resources if they
45 contain intentionally added PFAS.

46 c. The department shall recommend to the Legislature consumer
47 products, in addition to those prohibited from being sold, offered
48 for sale, or distributed pursuant to this act, by category or use, that

1 should not be sold, offered for sale, or distributed for sale in this
2 State if they contain intentionally added PFAS. Notwithstanding
3 the provisions of paragraph (7) of subsection a. of this section to the
4 contrary, the department may make a recommendation concerning a
5 product that contains a fluoropolymer, if the recommendation is
6 based on the presence of an intentionally added PFAS that is not a
7 fluoropolymer.

8
9 10. The department may audit or investigate a manufacturer of a
10 product covered under the provisions of this act to assess the
11 manufacturer's compliance with the requirements of this act. Each
12 year, the department may audit, or cause to be audited, a random
13 sample of manufacturers of products covered under the provisions of
14 this act in order to determine compliance with this act. A
15 manufacturer shall cooperate fully with any audit or investigation
16 conducted pursuant to this section. The department may require a
17 manufacturer to pay the costs of an audit conducted pursuant to this
18 section.

19
20 11. a. Whenever the Commissioner of Environmental Protection
21 finds that a person has violated any provision of this act, or any rule
22 or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, including violating the
23 provisions of subsection d. of section 7 of this act by making a false
24 claim on the product label or Internet website for a cookware
25 product, the commissioner may:

26 (1) issue an order requiring the person found to be in violation
27 to comply in accordance with subsection b. of this section;

28 (2) bring a civil action in accordance with subsection c. of this
29 section;

30 (3) levy a civil administrative penalty in accordance with
31 subsection d. of this section;

32 (4) bring an action for a civil penalty in accordance with
33 subsection e. of this section;

34 (5) direct a manufacturer or other person that is not in
35 compliance with the requirements of this act to stop offering for
36 sale or distributing certain products that contain intentionally-added
37 PFAS; or

38 (6) notify the public of a manufacturer that is not in compliance
39 with the requirements of this act.

40 The exercise of any of the remedies provided in this section shall
41 not preclude the seeking of any other remedy specified.

42 b. Whenever the commissioner finds that a person has violated
43 this act, or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, the
44 commissioner may issue an administrative enforcement order
45 specifying the provision or provisions of this act, or the rule or
46 regulation adopted pursuant thereto, of which the person is in
47 violation, citing the action that constituted the violation, requiring
48 compliance with the provision violated, and giving notice to the

1 person of the person's right to a hearing on the matters contained in
2 the administrative enforcement order. The ordered person shall
3 have 20 calendar days from receipt of the order within which to
4 deliver to the commissioner a written request for a hearing. After
5 the hearing and upon finding that a violation has occurred, the
6 commissioner may issue a final order. If no hearing is requested,
7 the order shall become final after the expiration of the 20-day
8 period. A request for hearing shall not automatically stay the effect
9 of the order.

10 c. The commissioner is authorized to institute a civil action in
11 Superior Court for appropriate relief from any violation of the
12 provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant
13 thereto. This relief may include an assessment against the violator
14 for the costs of any investigation, inspection, or audit that led to the
15 discovery and establishment of the violation, and for the reasonable
16 costs of preparing and litigating the case under this subsection.

17 d. The commissioner is authorized to impose a civil
18 administrative penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than
19 \$20,000 for each violation, provided that each day during which the
20 violation continues shall constitute an additional, separate and
21 distinct offense. In assessing a civil administrative penalty, the
22 commissioner shall consider the severity of the violation, the
23 measures taken to prevent further violations, and whether the
24 penalty will maintain an appropriate deterrent. Prior to assessment
25 of a civil administrative penalty, the person committing the
26 violation shall be notified by certified mail or personal service that
27 the penalty is being assessed. The notice shall identify the section
28 of the statute, rule, regulation, or order violated; recite the facts
29 alleged to constitute a violation; state the basis for the amount of
30 the civil administrative penalties to be assessed; and affirm the
31 rights of the alleged violator to a hearing. The ordered party shall
32 have 35 days from receipt of the notice within which to deliver to
33 the commissioner a written request for a hearing. After the hearing
34 and upon finding that a violation has occurred, the commissioner
35 may issue a final order after assessing the amount of the fine
36 specified in the notice. If no hearing is requested, the notice shall
37 become a final order after the expiration of the 35-day period.
38 Payment of the assessment is due when a final order is issued or the
39 notice becomes a final order. The authority to levy an
40 administrative order is in addition to all other enforcement
41 provisions in this act, and the payment of any assessment shall not
42 be deemed to affect the availability of any other enforcement
43 provisions in connection with the violation for which the
44 assessment is levied. The department may compromise any civil
45 administrative penalty assessed under this section in an amount and
46 with conditions the department determines appropriate.

47 e. A person who violates any provision of this act, or any rule or
48 regulation adopted pursuant thereto, or an administrative order

1 issued pursuant to subsection b. of this section, or a court order
2 issued pursuant to subsection c. of this section, or who fails to pay a
3 civil administrative penalty in full pursuant to subsection d. of this
4 section, or who knowingly makes any false or misleading statement
5 on any application, record, report, or other document required to be
6 submitted to the department, shall be subject, upon order of a court,
7 to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of the violation, and
8 each day during which the violation continues shall constitute an
9 additional, separate, and distinct offense. Any civil penalty
10 imposed pursuant to this subsection may be collected with costs in a
11 summary proceeding pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of
12 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.), or may be collected in
13 a civil action commenced by the commissioner. In addition to any
14 penalties, costs or interest charges, the Superior Court, or the
15 municipal court as the case may be, may assess against the violator
16 the amount of economic benefit accruing to the violator from the
17 violation.

18

19 12. a. No later than one year after the effective date of this act,
20 the department shall establish and implement a source reduction
21 program to reduce the presence of PFAS in the State's air, water,
22 and soil by encouraging the proper management of materials that
23 contain PFAS and the use of safer alternatives. The program shall
24 include, at a minimum:

25 (1) informational resources targeted to industrial and commercial
26 users of PFAS;

27 (2) education of the general public concerning PFAS and its
28 environmental and health impacts;

29 (3) to the extent funds are available, grants to operators of
30 publicly owned treatment works for the purposes of developing,
31 expanding, or implementing pretreatment standards for PFAS and
32 education of users on sources of PFAS and proper management;

33 (4) to the extent funds are available, grants to municipalities for
34 the purposes of educating solid waste disposal users on sources of
35 PFAS and its proper management; and

36 (5) any other information and efforts that are determined by the
37 department to be beneficial in reducing the presence and impact of
38 PFAS in the State.

39 b. No later than two years after the effective date of this act, and
40 annually thereafter until 10 years after the effective date of this act,
41 the department shall submit a report to the Governor and the
42 Legislature, pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-
43 19.1), on the effectiveness of the program in reducing PFAS
44 discharges to air, water, and soil within the State, and educating
45 industrial and commercial users of PFAS and residents of the State
46 on PFAS and its proper management.

1 13. a. The department shall conduct PFAS-related research and
2 comprehensive monitoring and testing of the presence and impact of
3 PFAS on the environmental media within the State, including air,
4 ground and surface water, biota, sediment, and soil. The purpose of
5 the department's research shall be to gain knowledge surrounding the
6 subject of PFAS, provide insight into the proper management and
7 mitigation of PFAS within the State, and to protect the environment
8 from the adverse impacts of PFAS.

9 b. The department's research shall include, at a minimum:

10 (1) the collection of soil samples from throughout the State for
11 monitoring and testing for PFAS;

12 (2) the collection of water samples from throughout the State for
13 monitoring and testing for PFAS;

14 (3) the collection of air samples from throughout the State for
15 monitoring and testing for PFAS;

16 (4) the collection of biosolids from throughout the State for
17 monitoring and testing for PFAS;

18 (5) the collection of fish, plant, and animal samples from
19 throughout the State for monitoring and testing for PFAS;

20 (6) the comparison of PFAS samples gathered across the State in
21 an effort to measure levels of PFAS contamination and also determine
22 if there are any hotspots of PFAS contamination in the State;

23 (7) research concerning the impact of PFAS on the State's air,
24 water, and soil quality and ways to mitigate the negative impacts of
25 PFAS;

26 (8) data collection of research findings and mitigation efforts
27 concerning PFAS in other States and countries; and

28 (9) any other data collection and research that the department
29 deems necessary to improve the current foundation of knowledge on
30 the subject of PFAS.

31 c. No later than two years after the effective date of this act, and
32 annually thereafter, the department shall provide a report to the
33 Governor and the Legislature, pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164
34 (C.52:14-19.1), summarizing their research findings and activities and
35 providing recommendations for programs, policies, and legislation to
36 address the presence of PFAS in the State.

37
38 14. a. There is appropriated from the General Fund to the
39 department the sum of \$5 million to implement the provisions of this
40 act. The department shall utilize \$2.5 million for the purposes of
41 carrying out the source reduction program pursuant to section 12 of
42 this act and \$2.5 million for the purposes of conducting PFAS-related
43 research, monitoring, and testing pursuant to section 13 of this act.

44 b. Each year after the date of enactment of this act, the department
45 shall submit as a part of its annual budget, a request for sufficient
46 funds to conduct the air, water, and soil testing and PFAS-related
47 research required pursuant section 13 of this act.

1 15. a. Any proprietary information or trade secrets included in
2 any written notification, certification, or any other record submitted
3 to the department pursuant to this act shall not be made available to
4 the general public pursuant to P.L.1963, c.73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.),
5 commonly known as the open public records act.

6 b. In order to identify the proprietary information or trade
7 secrets to be protected from public disclosure pursuant to
8 subsection a. of this section, a manufacturer shall file a trade secret
9 claim to the department, in a form and manner determined by the
10 department. No later than 90 days after receipt of a trade secret
11 claim, the department shall make a determination on the validity of
12 the trade secret claim. Upon making a determination on the validity
13 of a trade secret claim, the department shall inform the
14 manufacturer of the determination by certified mail. If the
15 department determines that the manufacturer's trade secret claim is
16 not valid, the manufacturer shall have 45 days from the receipt of
17 the department's determination to file with the department a written
18 request for an administrative hearing on the determination. If the
19 manufacturer does not file such a request within 45 days, the
20 department may take action to disclose the information for which
21 the trade secret claim was made, pursuant to the provisions of this
22 act. If an manufacturer requests an administrative hearing pursuant
23 to the provisions of this subsection, the department shall refer the
24 matter to the Office of Administrative Law, for a hearing thereon.
25 At the hearing the manufacturer shall have the burden to show that
26 the trade secret claim is valid. Within 45 days of receipt of the
27 administrative law judge's recommendation, the department shall
28 affirm, reject, or modify the recommendation. The department's
29 action shall be considered the final agency action for the purposes
30 of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c. 410 (C.
31 52:14B-1 et seq.), and shall be subject only to judicial review as
32 provided in the Rules of Court. The department shall inform the
33 manufacturer of its decision on the administrative law judge's
34 recommendation by certified mail.

35 c. The subject of any trade secret claim pending or approved
36 shall be treated as confidential information. The department shall
37 not disclose any confidential information to any person except an
38 officer or employee of the State in connection with the official
39 duties of the officer or employee under any law for the protection of
40 public health or the environment. Any officer or employee of the
41 State who has access to any confidential information, and who
42 willingly and knowingly discloses the confidential information to
43 any person not authorized to receive it, shall be guilty of a crime of
44 the third degree.

45 d. Any written notification containing information for which a
46 trade secret claim is pending or has been approved may be made
47 available to the public with that information concealed.

1 P.L.1963, c.73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), commonly known as the open
2 public records act.

3 The bill would require the DEP to establish, no later than one
4 year after the bill's effective date, a source reduction program to
5 reduce the presence of PFAS in the State's air, water, and soil by
6 encouraging the proper management of materials that contain PFAS
7 and the use of safer alternatives. The program would be required to
8 include certain items enumerated in subsection a. of section 12 of
9 the bill. The bill would also require the DEP to conduct PFAS-
10 related research and comprehensive monitoring and testing of the
11 presence and impact of PFAS on the environmental media within
12 the State, including air, water, biota, sediment, and soil. The DEP's
13 research would be required to include certain items enumerated in
14 subsection b. of section 13 of the bill. No later than two years after
15 the bill's effective date, and annually thereafter, the DEP would be
16 required to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature
17 summarizing their research findings and activities and providing
18 recommendations for programs, policies, and legislation to address
19 the presence of PFAS in the State.

20 Finally, the bill would appropriate \$5 million to the DEP for the
21 purposes of implementing the source reduction program, conducting
22 PFAS-related research, and monitoring and testing environmental
23 media, such as air, water, and soil, for PFAS pursuant to the bill.