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Drinking water was the third most popular issue, with 595 being introduced and 109 being enacted. California alone enacted 29 bills relating to drinking water. Legislation on perfluorochemicals (PFAS) in drinking water was adopted in Michigan, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont and Washington.

States enacted 130 bills on wastewater. Colorado enacted laws allowing the reuse of graywater. Hawaii enacted several bills regarding cesspools in the state. Maine enacted five bills related to wastewater, and Maryland enacted 10, NC enacted four and VA five.

Since 2012, states have introduced 22,727 bills relating to environmental health.

Sxty five bills regarding asthma were introduced in 13 states, with 12 being enacted or adopted in eight states.

California and Michigan both recognized Asthma Awareness Month (<u>CA AOR68</u>; <u>MI HR108</u> and <u>HR330</u>). The Pennsylvania legislature adopted May as Asthma Awareness Month (<u>HR896</u>) and recognized May 1, 2018 as World Asthma Day (<u>HR863</u>).

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D ] Z ]  $\mathbb{B}$   $\mathbb{S}^{181}$  revises provisions relating to the licensing of child care organizations. Nebraska changed immunity provisions for asthma and allergens for schools and early childhood education ( $\lfloor 487$ ).

 $E \acute{A}$ ,  $u & \sim 239 227$  (equires landlords to install lead-reducing filters on faucets if the water exceeds EPA standards on lead.  $E \acute{A} : CE AB C120$  authorizes special assessments and bonds to replace lead water service lines.

New York also enacted laws on lead poisoning.  $\underline{\$7295}$  authorizes the Commissioner of Health to take enforcement actions in areas of lead poisoning.  $\underline{\$7292}$  requires the City Transit Authority to report on projects to remove lead-based paint.

dZ o P]•o šµŒ o•} u v šZ •š š [• Wµ o] , ošZ > Á š} oo}Á]vP repellent at camps (<u>SB 6710</u>).

Oklahoma (<u>SB 950</u>), Ohio (HB 49) and Pennsylvania (<u>HB 1228</u>) enacted laws allowing students and school employees to bring and apply sunscreen to protect students from the sun.

Pennsylvania adopted two resolutions. <u>HR228</u> designates July as Ultraviolet Safety Month and <u>HR700</u> declares April 3 as National Healthy Schools Day. Tennessee also adopted a resolution to commemorate National Healthy Schools Day 2018 (<u>HCR712</u>).

Tennessee  $\underline{SB619}$  requires each local board of education to develop a policy to implement a program to reduce the sources of lead contamination in drinking water in public schools.

Utah (SB11

Alabama enacted  $\underline{SB180}$ , which requires a public water system to notify the state before initiating any permanent changes to fluoridation in their water supply. Arizona [ $\underline{CB1042}$  directs the State Fire D  $CE \cdot Z$  o [ $\underline{to}$ ]  $\underline{to}$ ] additional protections to prevent contamination of drinking water.

California enacted 29 bills related to drinking water. <u>AB 277</u> establishes the water and wastewater loan and grant program. <u>AB 355</u> defines the parameters of a publicly-owned water treatment system for rural areas. <u>AB 574</u> specifies that direct potable reuse includes raw water augmentation and treated drinking water augmentation.

The legislature authorized the State Water Resources Control Board to provide funding from the State Drinking Water Revolving Fund for severely disadvantaged communities

Rhode Island adopted <u>HB 6035</u> which expands the Special House Commission on the presence of lead in drinking water from eight to nine members. <u>HB 5317</u> requests the Department of Environmental Management to conduct a study of the impact the new U.S Environmental Protection Agency policies and rules will have on its ability to preserve and protect Rhode Island's natural resources.

The Tennessee

Idaho [B1218 revises factors considered when the Department of Agriculture is deciding whether to permit a poultry animal feeding operation, and provides that the law shall not affect the authority of the Department of to administer and enforce  $\mathring{S}$  Z VNat[onal Permit Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) waste water program.

The legislature in Maryland enacted 10 bills regarding wastewater.  $\underline{SB.337}$  allows the Public Service Commission to authorize a certain rate consolidation of two or more water or sewage disposal systems.  $\underline{SB.468}$  requires landlords to use a written lease that includes a copy of water or sewer bills for tenants.  $\underline{SD.709}$  requires that homeowners have access to affordability programs for water and sewer services, as does <u>HB 923</u>. <u>SB 854</u> prohibits a person from acquiring a controlling interest in water services or sewage disposal providers without prior approval of the Public Service Commission. <u>HB 1566</u> establishes a process for valuing a water company or a sewage disposal company that is the subject of an acquisition.

<u>HB 417</u> requires the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission to develop and operate a website that includes information about commission payees and payments. <u>SB 496</u> authorizes the use of graywater for residential purposes and requires the state to adopt regulations regarding graywater use. <u>HB 1765</u> authorizes reductions in nitrogen from an upgrade to an on-site sewage disposal system to count toward a nitrogen load reduction required in a watershed implementation plan.

In Michigan, the legislature enacted \$\frac{328840}{32840}\$ which exempts certain permit requirements for waste collection or treatment facilities. \$\frac{32129}{329}\$ establishes a stormwater discharge fee and permit process, and provides an exemption for municipalities that do not own or operate a separate storm sewer system. HB 4286 relates to the laying out of drainage districts, the consolidation of drainage districts, the construction and maintenance of drains and sewers and for flood control and drainage projects within drainage districts. HB 4540 extends fees for wastewater and drinking water certifications and waste program facilities. HB 4438 exempts farm operations from field sanitation and food safety standards, including the servicing of portable toilets.

D]  $v v \cdot$   $\delta = \frac{1}{2802}$  provides regulatory certainty to municipalities that construct publicly-owned treatment works to comply with new or modified effluent limitations.

In Mississippi, the legislature enacted <u>HB 331</u> which requires advanced treatment systems be in compliance with standards for a Class I system as defined by the American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation (ANSI/NSF) International Standard Number 40. <u>HB 380</u> authorizes a municipality to enter into an inter local agreement with a rural water association operating within the corporate limits that requires the association to terminate the water service of customers who are delinquent in the payment of charges for sewer services provided by the municipality.

Nebraska enacted <u>L253</u>, which provides that a county or city may enter into a service agreement with any joint entity created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act which owns or operate-2(v)-4(id)5(e)9(st)-4(h)3(at)10

The New Jersey legislature enacted  $\underline{SB1247}$  which authorizes local government utilities to impose additional waste water connection fees, and relates to new construction of additional service units connected to a sewer system or a water system.

New Mexico **Harisieptits** Water Facility Construction Loan Act (<u>HB 66</u>), stating that funding assistance is available for eligible projects as provided by the federal Clean Water Act. The legislature appointed an interim committee on the effectiveness of the Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Water Utility (<u>HB 102</u>).

New York amended its State Septic System Replacement Fund (<u>AB 7892</u>) authorizing septic system installers contracted by the property owner to receive reimbursement directly if the property owner makes such request in writing.

North Carolina enacted **several lawss** elating to wastewater. <u>HB 351</u> authorizes water and wastewater public utilities to elect to use a fair value determination for rate making purposes when acquiring utilities owned by counties, municipalities, or other governmental entities, requires the probable future revenues and expenses to be based on the plant and equipment in operation at the end of the test

 $d \vee v \cdot \underline{SP}$  repeals the Utility Management Review Board's authority to approve or disapprove corrections made by a public water system of a utility district to comply with federal or state law as a condition for the system to receive a loan from the Local Development Authority.

Utah amended the State Construction and Fire Codes Act, adding the definition of motor vehicle waste disposal well from the International Plumbing Code to the state code (<u>HB 32</u>).

Virginia enacted several bills regarding wastewater. SB 340 requires the Department of Environmental Quality to prioritize cost effective technologies to reduce nutrient loads of total phosphorus, total nitrogen, or nitrogen containing ammonia over other water quality improvement methods in distributing grants. SB 344 provides that the Water Control Board may not to adopt federal EPA freshwater ammonia water quality criteria unless it includes a phased implementation program. HB 1475 similarly provides that if the board adopts such federal Criteria for ammonia, it must include a phased implementation program consistent with the federal Cean Water Act that includes consideration of infrastructure needs of the local community. HB 887 provides that the adjustment or replacement of sewer lines, conveyance lines, distribution boxes, or header lines is considered maintenance of an onsite sewage system and does not require a permit. HB 888 directs the Department of Health to take steps to eliminate evaluation and design services provided by the department for onsite sewage systems and private wells, provides specific requirements and a timeline for such elimination.

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dwelling or sleeping unit ( $\underline{\$91}$ ). It also enacted  $\underline{\$107}$ , which establishes an information portal on the Health and Social Services website relating to indoor environment concerns.unit (

The legislature in Connecticut limited exposure to pesticides by prohibiting the use of residential automatic pesticide misting systems ( $\underline{SB104}$ ).

In Florida, SB 740 enacts

application fees. The state also revised tax provisions regarding endoparasiticides and ectoparasiticides, directing the funds be used for veterinary student tuition grants and for the operations of the  $\mathfrak{S}$  ate Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory ( $\mathfrak{B}$  55).

d v v ••  $\underline{SE}[1685]$  requires applicators to notify the Department of Agriculture prior to making aerial applications of pesticides via an online reporting system.

Utah [ HB 413 modifies provisions of the Pesticide Control Act regarding the requirements for obtaining a business registration certificate for a pesticide applicator business.

In Washington, the legislature enacted  $\underline{SB6529}$  which protects agricultural workers and community members from pesticides and establishes a pesticide application safety work group.

Legislatures adopted 5 bills in 4 states, and enacted 110 bills in 22 states regarding toxics and chemicals.

The Alaskan legislature enacted the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act (<u>SB 64</u>) which provides notices of activity and limits use at contaminated sites to ensure the protection of human health, safety, and the environment.

The California legislature adopted several laws relating to toxics and chemicals. <u>SB 1013</u> authorizes the Air Resources Board to include specified prohibitions regarding fluorinated refrigerants and requires the Public Utilities Commission to consider developing a strategy for including low global warming potential refrigerants in equipment funded by its energy efficiency programs.

California enacted several bills relating to lead poisoning. <u>SP 1041</u> requires the Department of Public Health to report on the total number of children enrolled in MediCal who have secured blood lead screening tests to prominently post the report on its website and to collect and analyze information related to children enrolled in MediCal. <u>SP 1097</u> expands on this by requiring the Department of Public Health to collect and analyze information relating to lead poisoning in children, and to incorporate the collected data into its Healthy Communities Data and Indicators Project. <u>AB 1316</u> changes the definition of lead poisoning to include concentrations of lead in arterial or cord blood and requires that regulations establishing a standard of care include the determination of risk factors for whether a child is at risk for lead poisoning. The bill adds screening for blood lead levels in children who are at risk for lead poisoning to benefits covered by group disability insurers. <u>AB 2370</u> addresses lead exposure in daycare facilities; requires as a condition of licensure health and safety training to include instruction in the prevention of lead exposure. The bill also requires the child day care facility upon enrolling or reenrolling any child to

 $W \vee v \bullet C$  as <u>AR 139</u> recognizes the week of October 21-27, 2018, as National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week.

The Tennessee legislature enacted a law (\$619) that requires each local board of education to develop a policy to implement a program to reduce the potential sources of lead contamination in drinking water in public schools, and requires notification to governing authorities and parents if elevated lead levels are detected in the drinking water. Vermont enacted <u>HB 736</u> which amends the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act to includes provisions relating to the accreditation of lead poisoning prevention training programs, provides for fees for accrediting training programs, and requires all health care providers to test children of specified ages for elevated blood lead levels. Wisconsin [ £48 allows public utilities to finance the replacement of lead service lines on private property.

Hawaii banned the sale or distribution of any SPF sunscreen protection personal care product that contains oxybenzone or octinoxate, without a prescription issued by a licensed healthcare provider (SP 2571). The legislature in Indiana also addressed sunscreen. SP 24 provides that a student may possess and use a non-aerosol sunscreen product while on school property or at a school sponsored event or activity without being required to have a physician's note or prescription, provides that a student may store the sunscreen product in a specific location, and provides immunity to schools and personnel regarding their sunscreen policies.

Michigan passed similar legislation; <u>HB 5379</u> allows a student at a public or nonpublic school to possess and use a federal FDA approved over-the-counter topical sunscreen substance at school, on school sponsored transportation, or at any school sponsored activity, event, or program. Oklahoma enacted <u>SB</u> <u>950</u> Applying Sunscreen in Schools which permits students to apply sunscreen and allows a school employee to apply sunscreen on a student. Pennsylvania <u>HB 1228</u> establishes sun protection measures for students including the application of non-prescription sunscreen.

Kansas enacted the Asbestos Trust Claims Transparency Act (<u>HB 2457</u>) which provides for disclosures regarding asbestos trust claims in civil asbestos actions; as did Michigan (<u>HB 5456</u>).

The Louisiana legislature authorized a pilot program to test drinking water for toxic chemicals in elementary schools (<u>HB 633</u>).

The Michigan legislature adopted <u>HR 228</u>, which proposes a framework to guide agencies and ensure the most impactful and relevant decisions in the use of the funds contained in the supplemental budget regarding perfluorochemicals (PFAS) related activities. New Hampshire enacted <u>S 309</u> which requires the commissioner of the Department of Environmental Services to adopt a state drinking water standard relative to PFAS, establishes a toxicologist position and a human health risk assessor position in the Department of Environmental Services the criteria for setting maximum contaminant limits for public drinking water. North Carolina included language in its Appropriations Bill (<u>S 99</u>) to address PFAS contamination in the state.

In Pennsylvania, the legislature adopted <u>HR682</u>, which urges the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services to select the former Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove and the former Naval Air Warfare Center Warminster and Horsham, Warrington and Warminster Townships for an exposure assessment and study on human health implications of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination. Washington addressed PFAS chemicals in food packaging; <u>HB 2658</u> revises provisions relating to the use of PFAS chemicals in food packaging and prohibits the manufacture and sale of food packaging to which PFAS chemicals have been intentionally added in any amount. The legislature also enacted  $\underline{\$6413}$  which restricts the manufacturing, selling, and distributing of firefighting foam with PFAS chemicals, requires a recall of firefighting foam products and