



(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, **may possibly** be found at [www.njleg.state.nj.us](http://www.njleg.state.nj.us))

**FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT:** Yes 03/20/2023  
05/22/2023  
12/11/2023

**LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE:** No

**VETO MESSAGE:** No

**GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING:** Yes

**FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:**

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**REPORTS:** No

**HEARINGS:** Yes  
Committee meeting of Senate Environment and Energy Committee: "The Committee will meet to hear testimony from invited guests on reducing food waste and greenhouse gas emissions through food date labeling," December 15, 2022 <https://hdl.handle.net/10929/110432>

**NEWSPAPER ARTICLES:** Yes

Matthew Fazelpoor, 'Trenton's lame duck session closes with flurry of activity', *NJBIZ* (online), 9 Jan 2024

CL/MM

§1  
C.56:8-229  
§2  
C.13:1K-43  
and Note to s.1  
§3  
Approp.

P.L. 2023, CHAPTER 243, *approved January 8, 2024*  
Assembly, No. 4125 (*First Reprint*)

1 AN ACT concerning perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances  
2 in firefighting foam <sup>1</sup>**[and]** <sup>1</sup> supplementing Title 56 <sup>1</sup>and Title  
3 58<sup>1</sup> of the Revised Statutes <sup>1</sup>, and making an appropriation<sup>1</sup> .  
4

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

8 1. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, no  
9 person shall use, or shall sell, offer for sale, manufacture, or  
10 distribute for sale or use in the State any class B firefighting foam  
11 containing intentionally added PFAS.

12 b. Subsection a. of this section shall not apply to the sale,  
13 manufacture, distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam for  
14 which the inclusion of PFAS is required by federal law, or by a rule  
15 or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, including, but not limited to,  
16 14 C.F.R. s.139.317. If a federal requirement to include PFAS in  
17 class B firefighting foam is revoked, subsection a. of this section  
18 shall apply one year after the requirement is revoked.

19 c. <sup>1</sup>Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection a. to the  
20 contrary, the owner or operator of a facility that uses a fixed foam  
21 fire suppression system for class B fires, which system is designed  
22 for 110 percent containment of any expected discharge volume,  
23 may use any class B firefighting foam containing intentionally  
24 added PFAS until four years after the effective date of this act,  
25 provided that the use complies with the provisions of subsection e.  
26 of this section. A manufacturer or distributor may manufacture  
27 class B firefighting foam for, or distribute or sell class B  
28 firefighting foam to, a facility owner or operator for use pursuant to  
29 this subsection.

30 d. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection a. to the  
31 contrary, the owner or operator of an oil refinery or petroleum  
32 terminal may use any class B firefighting foam containing  
33 intentionally added PFAS for fire suppression on a storage tank for  
34 combustible or flammable liquids with a surface area of 120 square

**EXPLANATION** – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[thus]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined **thus** is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

<sup>1</sup>Assembly AEN committee amendments adopted November 30, 2023.

1 meters or greater, or for fire suppression on a fuel-in-depth pool  
2 until eight years after the effective date of this act, provided that the  
3 use complies with the provisions of subsection e. of this section. A  
4 manufacturer or distributor may manufacture class B firefighting  
5 foam for, or distribute or sell class B firefighting foam to, a facility  
6 owner or operator for use pursuant to this subsection.

7 (2) The owner or operator of an oil refinery or petroleum  
8 terminal that intends to continue the use of class B firefighting foam  
9 containing intentionally added PFAS pursuant to paragraph (1) of  
10 this subsection shall disclose this information to the Commissioner  
11 of Community Affairs no later than two years after the effective  
12 date of this act. If, after providing this information to the  
13 Commissioner of Community Affairs, the owner or operator of the  
14 oil refinery or petroleum terminal intends to transition a facility to  
15 PFAS-free firefighting foam, the owner or operator shall inform the  
16 Commissioner of Community Affairs no later than 90 days prior to  
17 the proposed transition date.

18 (3) (a) An owner or operator of an oil refinery or petroleum  
19 terminal may apply to the Commissioner of Community Affairs for  
20 a waiver to extend the exemption provided in paragraph (1) of this  
21 subsection.

22 (b) An owner or operator of an oil refinery or petroleum  
23 terminal that anticipates applying for a waiver pursuant to this  
24 paragraph shall submit a notice of intent to the Commissioner of  
25 Community Affairs no later than five years after the effective date  
26 of this act.

27 (c) The Commissioner of Community Affairs may grant a  
28 waiver if the applicant provides:

29 (i) clear and convincing evidence that there is no commercially  
30 available replacement that does not contain intentionally added  
31 PFAS and that is capable of suppressing fire for that specific use;

32 (ii) information on the amount of firefighting foam containing  
33 intentionally added PFAS stored, used, or released by the applicant  
34 on an annual basis;

35 (iii) a detailed transition plan, including a timeline, for the  
36 owner or operator of the oil refinery or petroleum terminal to  
37 transition to firefighting foam that does not contain intentionally  
38 added PFAS chemicals for that specific use; and

39 (iv) a plan for meeting the requirements of subsection e. of this  
40 section.

41 (d) The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall provide an  
42 applicant an opportunity to correct deficiencies in an application for  
43 a waiver.

44 (e) The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall not grant a  
45 waiver under this paragraph for a specific use if any other oil  
46 refinery or petroleum terminal is known to have transitioned to  
47 commercially available class B firefighting foam that does not

1 contain intentionally added PFAS chemicals for that specific use.  
2 The applicant may provide evidence as to why this subparagraph is  
3 inapplicable, including evidence that the specific use is different. In  
4 making a decision on a waiver, the Commissioner of Community  
5 Affairs shall consider both information provided by the applicant  
6 and information provided through public comment.

7 (f) The term of a waiver under this paragraph shall not exceed  
8 two years. A waiver may be extended for one additional  
9 consecutive term. All waivers shall expire no later than twelve  
10 years after the effective date of this act.

11 (g) The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall provide an  
12 opportunity for public comment during the waiver application and  
13 review process.

14 (h) The owner or operator of an oil refinery or petroleum  
15 terminal that has received a waiver may provide and use class B  
16 firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals in  
17 the form of mutual aid to another oil refinery or petroleum terminal  
18 at the request of authorities only if the other oil refinery or  
19 petroleum terminal also has a waiver.

20 (i) The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall notify the  
21 waiver applicant of a decision within one year after the date the  
22 application is received.

23 (j) The Department of Community Affairs shall impose a fee on  
24 an applicant who requests a waiver or waiver extension pursuant to  
25 this paragraph, in an amount not to exceed the reasonable costs of  
26 administering the provisions of this paragraph.

27 e. (1) A person that uses class B firefighting foam containing  
28 intentionally added PFAS pursuant to subsection c. or d. of this  
29 section shall report the use of the foam to the Commissioner of  
30 Community Affairs within five business days after the use,  
31 including the identity of the foam, the quantity used, the total PFAS  
32 concentration, the application for which the foam was used, and the  
33 duration of the fire.

34 (2) A person that uses, or plans to use, class B firefighting foam  
35 containing intentionally added PFAS pursuant to subsection c. or d.  
36 of this section shall:

37 (a) not release PFAS chemicals directly to the environment, such  
38 as to unsealed ground, soakage pits, waterways, or uncontrolled  
39 drains;

40 (b) fully contain all releases onsite;

41 (c) implement containment measures such as bunds and ponds  
42 that are controlled, impervious to PFAS chemicals, and do not  
43 allow water used for firefighting, wastewater, runoff, or other  
44 wastes to be released to the environment, such as to soils,  
45 groundwater, waterways, or stormwater;

- 1       (d) dispose of all water used for firefighting, wastewater, runoff,  
2 and other wastes in a manner that prevents releases to the  
3 environment;
- 4       (e) in the event of a release of PFAS chemicals, report the  
5 identity of the foam, the quantity used, the total PFAS  
6 concentration, and the form of any waste that contains PFAS  
7 chemicals that is released into the environment immediately to the  
8 Department of Environmental Protection; and
- 9       (f) document the measures undertaken to comply with the  
10 provisions of this paragraph, which documentation shall be retained  
11 by the person and made available to any State or local official  
12 enforcing the provisions of this act, upon request.
- 13       f. No later than one year after the effective date of this act, a  
14 manufacturer of class B firefighting foam containing intentionally  
15 added PFAS shall notify, in writing, persons that sell the  
16 manufacturer's products in the State about the provisions of this act.
- 17       g. A manufacturer that manufactures, sells, or distributes class B  
18 firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS in the State  
19 after one year after the effective date of this act, except as  
20 authorized pursuant to subsections c. and d. of this section, shall  
21 recall the product no later than 27 months after the effective date of  
22 this act, and shall reimburse the retailer or any other purchaser for  
23 the product. A recall of the product shall include safe transport and  
24 storage, and documentation of the amount and storage location of  
25 the class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS,  
26 until the Department of Environmental Protection formally  
27 identifies a safe disposal technology. The manufacturer shall retain  
28 this documentation and shall provide it to any State or local official  
29 enforcing the provisions of this act, upon request.
- 30       h. After the expiration of any applicable exemption or waiver  
31 pursuant to subsections c. or d. of this section, the owner or  
32 operator of a facility that uses a fixed foam fire suppression system  
33 for class B fires, an oil refinery, or a petroleum terminal, as  
34 applicable, shall safely store any remaining class B firefighting  
35 foam containing intentionally added PFAS until the Department of  
36 Environmental Protection formally identifies a safe disposal  
37 technology. Safe storage shall include safe transport and  
38 documentation of the amount and storage location of the class B  
39 firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS. The  
40 operator shall retain this documentation and shall provide it to any  
41 State or local official enforcing the provisions of this act, upon  
42 request.
- 43       i.<sup>1</sup> A violation of <sup>1</sup>【subsection a.】 the provisions<sup>1</sup> of this section  
44 shall constitute an unlawful practice for the purposes of P.L.1960,  
45 c.39 (C.56:8-1 et seq.), and the violator shall be subject to all  
46 remedies and penalties available pursuant to P.L.1960, c.39  
47 (C.56:8-1 et seq.).

1 <sup>1</sup>[d.] j. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose  
2 liability on any news media that accepts or publishes advertising for  
3 any product that may fall within the scope of the provisions of this  
4 section.

5 k.<sup>1</sup> As used in this section:

6 "Class B firefighting foam" means foam designed to prevent or  
7 extinguish a fire in flammable liquids, combustible liquids,  
8 petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers,  
9 alcohols, and flammable gases.

10 <sup>1</sup>"Fixed foam fire suppression system" means: (1) an engineered  
11 or pre-engineered total flooding or local application system  
12 consisting of a fixed supply of extinguishing agent permanently  
13 connected for fixed agent distribution to fixed nozzles that are  
14 arranged to discharge an extinguishing agent into an enclosure,  
15 directly onto a hazard, or a combination of both; or (2) an automatic  
16 sprinkler system.

17 "Fuel-in-depth pool" means fuel pooling in an area bounded by  
18 contours of land or physical barriers that are at least six inches in  
19 height, surround a surface area greater than 500 square meters, and  
20 are designed to retain fuel.<sup>1</sup>

21 "Intentionally added PFAS" means PFAS added to a product or  
22 one of the product's components to provide a specific characteristic,  
23 appearance, or quality or to perform a specific function.  
24 "Intentionally added PFAS" also includes any degradation  
25 byproducts of PFAS.

26 "Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS"  
27 means substances that include any member of the class of  
28 fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully  
29 fluorinated carbon atom.

30 <sup>1</sup>"Petroleum terminal" means: (1) a bulk liquid storage facility  
31 exclusively engaged in the merchant wholesale distribution of  
32 petroleum products, including liquefied petroleum gas, which  
33 contains at least one storage tank containing petroleum products  
34 with a surface area of 120 square meters or greater; or (2) a facility  
35 engaged in the distribution of crude petroleum from extraction or  
36 processing facilities, which includes at least one storage tank  
37 containing crude petroleum with a surface area of 120 square meters  
38 or greater.<sup>1</sup>

39

40 <sup>1</sup>2. a. As used in this section:

41 "Class B firefighting foam" means the same as defined in  
42 subsection k. of section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before  
43 the Legislature as this bill).

44 "Intentionally added PFAS" means the same as defined in  
45 subsection k. of section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before  
46 the Legislature as this bill).

1 "Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS"  
2 means the same as defined in subsection k. of section 1 of P.L. ,  
3 c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)

4 b. The Department of Environmental Protection shall establish a  
5 program to provide for the collection and safe disposal of certain  
6 Class B firefighting foams containing intentionally added PFAS, the  
7 use of which has been prohibited pursuant to section 1 of P.L. ,  
8 c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), from  
9 fire departments in the State. The purpose of the program shall be  
10 to ensure that the Class B firefighting foams containing  
11 intentionally added PFAS are disposed of in a manner that protects  
12 the public health and the environment, and to facilitate compliance  
13 by fire departments with the provisions of section 1 of P.L. ,  
14 c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

15 c. Under the program:

16 (1) the department shall be responsible for, and bear the cost of,  
17 collecting Class B firefighting foams containing intentionally added  
18 PFAS from fire departments that participate in the program and  
19 disposing of the foam in an environmentally sound manner; and

20 (2) except as provided in subsection d. of this section, the  
21 participating fire department shall be responsible for, and bear the  
22 cost of, obtaining replacement firefighting foams that comply with  
23 the provisions of section 1 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending  
24 before the Legislature as this bill) and all other applicable State and  
25 federal laws.

26 d. The department shall establish a procedure by which fire  
27 departments may voluntarily opt in to the program established  
28 pursuant to this section.

29 e. As part of the program, the department shall award grants to  
30 qualifying municipalities to cover the costs of replacement class B  
31 firefighting foams that are purchased to replace firefighting foams  
32 that are prohibited under the provisions of section 1 of P.L. ,  
33 c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). A  
34 municipality may apply to the department, in a form and manner  
35 determined by the department, for a grant, which shall be in an  
36 amount sufficient to fully reimburse the municipality for the costs  
37 of the replacement class B firefighting foam. In order to be eligible  
38 for a grant, a municipality shall demonstrate, to the department's  
39 satisfaction, that the costs of the replacement firefighting foam  
40 exceed 5 percent of annual operating expenses of the municipality's  
41 fire department, for municipalities having a population in excess of  
42 40,000 persons and a population density in excess of 3,000 persons  
43 per square mile, or 2.5 percent of annual operating expenses of the  
44 municipality's fire department, for all other municipalities.<sup>1</sup>

45  
46 <sup>1</sup>3. There is appropriated from the General Fund to the  
47 Department of Environmental Protection the sum of \$250,000 to

1 provide the initial funding for the grant program established  
2 pursuant to section 2 of this act.<sup>1</sup>

3

4 <sup>1</sup>~~[2.]~~ 4.<sup>1</sup> This act shall take effect immediately.

5

6

7

8

9 Prohibits sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of firefighting  
10 foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and  
11 polyfluoroalkyl substances; requires DEP to establish  
12 collection and disposal program; appropriates \$250,000.

# ASSEMBLY, No. 4125

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY 220th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 2, 2022

**Sponsored by:**

Assemblywoman **SHAMA A. HAIDER**

District 37 (Bergen)

Assemblywoman **LISA SWAIN**

District 38 (Bergen and Passaic)

**Co-Sponsored by:**

Assemblyman Conaway

**SYNOPSIS**

Prohibits sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of firefighting foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

**CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/13/2022)

1 AN ACT concerning perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances  
2 in firefighting foam and supplementing Title 56 of the Revised  
3 Statutes.

4  
5 **BE IT ENACTED** *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State*  
6 *of New Jersey:*

7  
8 1. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, no  
9 person shall use, or shall sell, offer for sale, manufacture, or  
10 distribute for sale or use in the State any class B firefighting foam  
11 containing intentionally added PFAS.

12 b. Subsection a. of this section shall not apply to the sale,  
13 manufacture, distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam for  
14 which the inclusion of PFAS is required by federal law, or by a rule  
15 or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, including, but not limited to,  
16 14 C.F.R. s.139.317. If a federal requirement to include PFAS in  
17 class B firefighting foam is revoked, subsection a. of this section  
18 shall apply one year after the requirement is revoked.

19 c. A violation of subsection a. of this section shall constitute an  
20 unlawful practice for the purposes of P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et  
21 seq.), and the violator shall be subject to all remedies and penalties  
22 available pursuant to P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et seq.).

23 d. As used in this section:

24 “Class B firefighting foam” means foam designed to prevent or  
25 extinguish a fire in flammable liquids, combustible liquids,  
26 petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers,  
27 alcohols, and flammable gases.

28 “Intentionally added PFAS” means PFAS added to a product or  
29 one of the product’s components to provide a specific characteristic,  
30 appearance, or quality or to perform a specific function.  
31 “Intentionally added PFAS” also includes any degradation  
32 byproducts of PFAS.

33 “Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances” or “PFAS”  
34 means substances that include any member of the class of  
35 fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully  
36 fluorinated carbon atom.

37  
38 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

39

40

41

#### STATEMENT

42

43 This bill would prohibit, beginning two years after the bill’s  
44 effective date, the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of any  
45 class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS  
46 within the State. As defined in the bill, “perfluoroalkyl and  
47 polyfluoroalkyl substances” or “PFAS” means substances that  
48 include any member of the class of fluorinated organic chemicals

1 containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom and “class B  
2 firefighting foam” means foam designed to prevent or extinguish a  
3 fire in flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases,  
4 tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and  
5 flammable gases.

6 The bill’s provisions would not apply to the sale, manufacture,  
7 distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam for which the  
8 inclusion of PFAS is required by federal law or regulation,  
9 including, but not limited to, 14 C.F.R. s.139.317. If a federal  
10 requirement to include PFAS in class B firefighting foam is  
11 revoked, the bill’s provisions would apply one year after the  
12 requirement is revoked.

13 A violation of the bill’s provisions would be an unlawful practice  
14 pursuant to P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et seq.), commonly known as  
15 the State’s “Consumer Fraud Act.” As provided by section 1 of  
16 P.L.1966, c.39 (C.56:8-13), an unlawful practice under the  
17 Consumer Fraud Act is punishable by a monetary penalty of not  
18 more than \$10,000 for a first offense and not more than \$20,000 for  
19 any subsequent offense. In addition, a violation can result in cease  
20 and desist orders issued by the Attorney General, the assessment of  
21 punitive damages, and the awarding of treble damages and costs to  
22 the injured.

23 PFAS are man-made chemical compounds that have multiple  
24 fluorine atoms bonded to a chain of carbon atoms. There are over  
25 4,700 different types of PFAS, and new types are invented on a  
26 nearly daily basis. The carbon-fluorine bond that forms PFAS is one  
27 of the strongest chemical bonds found in nature and does not break  
28 down under typical environmental conditions. As a result, PFAS  
29 are nicknamed “forever chemicals” because they accumulate, rather  
30 than break down, over time. Since the 1930s, PFAS have been  
31 widely used in countless consumer products and are used in certain  
32 types of firefighting foam.

33 There are two major types of firefighting foam, Class A and  
34 Class B. Class A firefighting foams are used to extinguish fires  
35 caused by wood, paper, and brush and generally do not contain  
36 PFAS. Class B firefighting foams are commercial surfactant  
37 solutions that have been, and continue to be, stored and used for fire  
38 suppression, fire training, and flammable vapor suppression at  
39 military installations, civilian facilities, and airports. Class B foams  
40 can be divided into two categories: fluorinated foams and fluorine-  
41 free foams. Fluorinated foams contain PFAS, and fluorine-free  
42 foams do not. Of the fluorinated foams, aqueous film forming  
43 foams or “AFFF” are the foams that contain varying amounts and  
44 mixtures of PFAS, and for this reason, are of the most concern to  
45 human health and the environment.

46 Studies have indicated that exposure to PFAS, and the resulting  
47 accumulation of PFAS in the human body, may be linked to certain  
48 adverse health effects. Firefighters, who endure prolonged

1 exposure to PFAS-based foams, face a greater risk of developing  
2 associated health conditions and diseases. In addition, the runoff  
3 from firefighting foam containing PFAS can lead to widespread  
4 PFAS contamination in the drinking water of surrounding  
5 communities near facilities where the firefighting foam is used.

6 Because PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam jeopardize the  
7 health, safety, and well-being of firefighters, it is crucial to prohibit  
8 the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of firefighting foams  
9 that contain PFAS within the State.

ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT AND SOLID WASTE  
COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

**ASSEMBLY, No. 4125**

with committee amendments

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

DATED: NOVEMBER 30, 2023

The Assembly Environment and Solid Waste Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 4125 .

This bill, as amended by the committee, would prohibit, beginning two years after the bill's effective date, the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of any class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS within the State. As defined in the bill, "perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS" means substances that include any member of the class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom and "class B firefighting foam" means foam designed to prevent or extinguish a fire in flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases.

The bill would authorize a temporary exemption for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams by certain facilities that have fixed foam fire suppression systems for class B fires and establish certain provisions governing the exemption, and provide that manufacturers and distributors of class B firefighting foam may manufacture, distribute, or sell class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS to facility owners and operators that are allowed to continue using the foam on a temporary basis. Additionally, the bill would authorize a temporary exemption for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams by oil refineries and petroleum terminals, and establish certain provisions governing the exemption.

The bill would require manufacturers of PFAS-containing firefighting foams to notify persons that sell the manufacturer's products in the State about the provisions of the bill, and require manufacturers who manufacture, sell, or distribute PFAS-containing firefighting foams in the State after one year after the bill's effective date to issue a product recall for the firefighting foam no later than 27

months after the bill's effective date and to establish certain provisions governing the recall.

The bill's provisions would not apply to the sale, manufacture, distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam for which the inclusion of PFAS is required by federal law or regulation, including, but not limited to, 14 C.F.R. s.139.317. If a federal requirement to include PFAS in class B firefighting foam is revoked, the bill's provisions would apply one year after the requirement is revoked.

A violation of the bill's provisions would be an unlawful practice pursuant to P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et seq.), commonly known as the State's "Consumer Fraud Act." In addition, a violation can result in cease and desist orders issued by the Attorney General, the assessment of punitive damages, and the awarding of treble damages and costs to the injured.

In addition, the bill would direct the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to establish a voluntary program to collect class B firefighting foams containing intentionally added PFAS from fire departments in the State and dispose of the foam in an environmentally sound manner. The bill would appropriate \$250,000 from the General Fund to the DEP in order to provide the initial funding for the collection and disposal program.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amendments to the bill:

(1) authorize a temporary exemption for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams by certain facilities that have fixed foam fire suppression systems for class B fires;

(2) authorize a temporary exemption for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams by oil refineries and petroleum terminals, and establish certain provisions governing the exemption;

(3) establish certain conditions for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams under the two exemptions listed above;

(4) provide that manufacturers and distributors of class B firefighting foam may manufacture, distribute, or sell class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS to facility owners and operators that are allowed to continue using the foam on a temporary basis;

(5) require manufacturers of PFAS-containing firefighting foams to notify persons that sell the manufacturer's products in the State about the provisions of the bill;

(6) require manufacturers who manufacture, sell, or distribute PFAS-containing firefighting foams in the State after one year after the bill's effective date to issue a product recall for the firefighting foam no later than 27 months after the bill's effective date, and establish certain provisions governing the recall;

(7) provide that the product recall of class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS required by the bill does not apply to firefighting foams that are manufactured, sold, or distributed under the exemptions authorized by subsections c. and d. of section 1 of the bill;

(8) provide that the bill's penalty provision would apply to violations of any of the bill's provisions, rather than those in subsection a. of the bill only;

(9) provide that the provisions of section 1 of the bill would not impose any liability on news media that accepts or publishes advertising for any product that may fall within the scope of the bill;

(10) add a new section to the bill, which would direct the DEP to establish a voluntary program to collect class B firefighting foams containing intentionally added PFAS from fire departments in the State and dispose of the foam in an environmentally sound manner; and

(11) appropriate \$250,000 from the General Fund to the DEP, in order to provide the initial funding for the collection and disposal program to be established pursuant to section 2 of the bill.

**SENATE, No. 2712**

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**220th LEGISLATURE**

INTRODUCED MAY 26, 2022

**Sponsored by:**

**Senator TROY SINGLETON**

**District 7 (Burlington)**

**Senator LINDA R. GREENSTEIN**

**District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)**

**SYNOPSIS**

Prohibits sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of firefighting foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

**CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



**(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/19/2022)**

1 AN ACT concerning perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances  
2 in firefighting foam and supplementing Title 56 of the Revised  
3 Statutes.

4  
5 **BE IT ENACTED** *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State*  
6 *of New Jersey:*

7  
8 1. a. Beginning two years after the effective date of this act, no  
9 person shall use, or shall sell, offer for sale, manufacture, or  
10 distribute for sale or use in the State any class B firefighting foam  
11 containing intentionally added PFAS.

12 b. Subsection a. of this section shall not apply to the sale,  
13 manufacture, distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam for  
14 which the inclusion of PFAS is required by federal law, or by a rule  
15 or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, including, but not limited to,  
16 14 C.F.R. s.139.317. If a federal requirement to include PFAS in  
17 class B firefighting foam is revoked, subsection a. of this section  
18 shall apply one year after the requirement is revoked.

19 c. A violation of subsection a. of this section shall constitute an  
20 unlawful practice for the purposes of P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et  
21 seq.), and the violator shall be subject to all remedies and penalties  
22 available pursuant to P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et seq.).

23 d. As used in this section:

24 “Class B firefighting foam” means foam designed to prevent or  
25 extinguish a fire in flammable liquids, combustible liquids,  
26 petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers,  
27 alcohols, and flammable gases.

28 “Intentionally added PFAS” means PFAS added to a product or  
29 one of the product’s components to provide a specific characteristic,  
30 appearance, or quality or to perform a specific function.  
31 “Intentionally added PFAS” also includes any degradation  
32 byproducts of PFAS.

33 “Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances” or “PFAS”  
34 means substances that include any member of the class of  
35 fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully  
36 fluorinated carbon atom.

37  
38 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

39

40

41

#### STATEMENT

42

43 This bill would prohibit, beginning two years after the bill’s  
44 effective date, the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of any  
45 class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS  
46 within the State. As defined in the bill, “perfluoroalkyl and  
47 polyfluoroalkyl substances” or “PFAS” means substances that  
48 include any member of the class of fluorinated organic chemicals

1 containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom and “class B  
2 firefighting foam” means foam designed to prevent or extinguish a  
3 fire in flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases,  
4 tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and  
5 flammable gases.

6 The bill’s provisions would not apply to the sale, manufacture,  
7 distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam for which the  
8 inclusion of PFAS is required by federal law or regulation,  
9 including, but not limited to, 14 C.F.R. s.139.317. If a federal  
10 requirement to include PFAS in class B firefighting foam is  
11 revoked, the bill’s provisions would apply one year after the  
12 requirement is revoked.

13 A violation of the bill’s provisions would be an unlawful practice  
14 pursuant to P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et seq.), commonly known as  
15 the State’s “Consumer Fraud Act.” As provided by section 1 of  
16 P.L.1966, c.39 (C.56:8-13), an unlawful practice under the  
17 Consumer Fraud Act is punishable by a monetary penalty of not  
18 more than \$10,000 for a first offense and not more than \$20,000 for  
19 any subsequent offense. In addition, a violation can result in cease  
20 and desist orders issued by the Attorney General, the assessment of  
21 punitive damages, and the awarding of treble damages and costs to  
22 the injured.

23 PFAS are man-made chemical compounds that have multiple  
24 fluorine atoms bonded to a chain of carbon atoms. There are over  
25 4,700 different types of PFAS, and new types are invented on a  
26 nearly daily basis. The carbon-fluorine bond that forms PFAS is one  
27 of the strongest chemical bonds found in nature and does not break  
28 down under typical environmental conditions. As a result, PFAS  
29 are nicknamed “forever chemicals” because they accumulate, rather  
30 than break down, over time. Since the 1930s, PFAS have been  
31 widely used in countless consumer products and are used in certain  
32 types of firefighting foam.

33 There are two major types of firefighting foam, Class A and  
34 Class B. Class A firefighting foams are used to extinguish fires  
35 caused by wood, paper, and brush and generally do not contain  
36 PFAS. Class B firefighting foams are commercial surfactant  
37 solutions that have been, and continue to be, stored and used for fire  
38 suppression, fire training, and flammable vapor suppression at  
39 military installations, civilian facilities, and airports. Class B foams  
40 can be divided into two categories: fluorinated foams and fluorine-  
41 free foams. Fluorinated foams contain PFAS, and fluorine-free  
42 foams do not. Of the fluorinated foams, aqueous film forming  
43 foams or “AFFF” are the foams that contain varying amounts and  
44 mixtures of PFAS, and for this reason, are of the most concern to  
45 human health and the environment.

46 Studies have indicated that exposure to PFAS, and the resulting  
47 accumulation of PFAS in the human body, may be linked to certain  
48 adverse health effects. Firefighters, who endure prolonged

1 exposure to PFAS-based foams, face a greater risk of developing  
2 associated health conditions and diseases. In addition, the runoff  
3 from firefighting foam containing PFAS can lead to widespread  
4 PFAS contamination in the drinking water of surrounding  
5 communities near facilities where the firefighting foam is used.

6 Because PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam jeopardize the  
7 health, safety, and well-being of firefighters, it is crucial to prohibit  
8 the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of firefighting foams  
9 that contain PFAS within the State.

# SENATE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY COMMITTEE

## STATEMENT TO

### SENATE, No. 2712

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 15, 2022

The Senate Environment and Energy Committee favorably reports Senate Bill No. 2712.

This bill would prohibit, beginning two years after the bill's effective date, the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of any class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS within the State. As defined in the bill, "perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances" or "PFAS" means substances that include any member of the class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom and "class B firefighting foam" means foam designed to prevent or extinguish a fire in flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases.

The bill's provisions would not apply to the sale, manufacture, distribution, or use of class B firefighting foam for which the inclusion of PFAS is required by federal law or regulation, including, but not limited to, 14 C.F.R. s.139.317. If a federal requirement to include PFAS in class B firefighting foam is revoked, the bill's provisions would apply one year after the requirement is revoked.

A violation of the bill's provisions would be an unlawful practice pursuant to P.L.1960, c.39 (C.56:8-1 et seq.), commonly known as the State's "Consumer Fraud Act." As provided by section 1 of P.L.1966, c.39 (C.56:8-13), an unlawful practice under the Consumer Fraud Act is punishable by a monetary penalty of not more than \$10,000 for a first offense and not more than \$20,000 for any subsequent offense. In addition, a violation can result in cease and desist orders issued by the Attorney General, the assessment of punitive damages, and the awarding of treble damages and costs to the injured.

STATEMENT TO  
**SENATE, No. 2712**

with Senate Floor Amendments  
(Proposed by Senator SINGLETON)

ADOPTED: MARCH 20, 2023

These floor amendments would:

(1) authorize a temporary exemption for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams by certain facilities that have fixed foam fire suppression systems for class B fires;

(2) authorize a temporary exemption for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams by oil refineries and petroleum terminals, and establish certain provisions governing the exemption;

(3) establish certain conditions for the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foams under the two exemptions listed above;

(4) require manufacturers of PFAS-containing firefighting foams to notify persons that sell the manufacturer's products in the State about the provisions of the bill;

(5) require manufacturers who manufacture, sell, or distribute PFAS-containing firefighting foams in the State after one year after the bill's effective date to issue a product recall for the firefighting foam no later than 27 months after the bill's effective date, and establish certain provisions governing the recall; and

(6) clarify that the bill's penalty provision would apply to violations of any of the bill's provisions, rather than those in subsection a. of the bill only.

STATEMENT TO  
[First Reprint]  
**SENATE, No. 2712**

with Senate Floor Amendments  
(Proposed by Senator SINGLETON)

ADOPTED: MAY 22, 2023

These floor amendments would:

(1) provide that manufacturers and distributors of class B firefighting foam may manufacture, distribute, or sell class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS to facility owners and operators that are allowed to continue using the foam on a temporary basis pursuant to subsections c. and d. of section 1 of the bill; and

(2) clarify that the product recall of class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS required by the bill does not apply to firefighting foams that are manufactured, sold, or distributed under the exemptions authorized by subsections c. and d. of section 1 of the bill.

STATEMENT TO  
[Second Reprint]  
**SENATE, No. 2712**

with Senate Floor Amendments  
(Proposed by Senator SINGLETON)

ADOPTED: DECEMBER 11, 2023

These floor amendments would:

(1) clarify that the provisions of section 1 of the bill would not impose any liability on news media that accepts or publishes advertising for any product that may fall within the scope of the bill;

(2) add a new section to the bill, which would direct the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to establish a voluntary program to collect class B firefighting foams containing intentionally added PFAS from fire departments in the State and dispose of the foam in an environmentally sound manner. Under the program, the DEP would cover the costs of collecting and disposing of the firefighting foam. Fire departments would be responsible for the costs of obtaining replacement firefighting foam, except that a municipality that can demonstrate to the DEP that the costs of the replacement foam would exceed a certain percentage of the fire department's operating budget may apply to the DEP for a grant to fully reimburse the fire department for the costs of the replacement foam; and

(3) add a \$250,000 appropriation from the General Fund to the DEP, in order to provide the initial funding for the collection and disposal program.

# Governor Murphy Takes Action on Legislation

01/8/2024

**TRENTON** – Today, Governor Murphy signed the following bills into law:

- S-530/A-5164 (Ruiz, Turner/Coughlin, Quijano, McKnight, Reynolds-Jackson)** - Requires certain school meal information be provided to public school students' parents and requires school districts to request that families apply for school meals under certain circumstances
- S-553/A-4238 (Zwicker/Conaway, Atkins)** - Adds technology transfer duties to New Jersey Commission on Science, Innovation and Technology
- S-652/A-117 (Oroho, Pou/Space, Calabrese, Wirths)** - Permits governing body of municipalities having population of 30,000 or less to serve as local board of health; validates cc actions
- S-762/A-3786 (Pou, Cruz-Perez/Sumter, Reynolds-Jackson)** - Concerns certification of tax collectors
- S-765/A-3246 (Pou, Pennacchio/Lampitt, Schaer, Murphy)** - Prohibits carrier from precluding dentist from billing covered person under certain circumstances
- S-1211/A-1222 (Singleton, Gopal/Pintor Marin, Mukherji, Park)** - Provides for civil actions against persons or entities profiting from commission of human trafficking offenses, or maintaining victims of such offenses
- S-1228/A-4092 (Greenstein/Diegnan, Benson, Jaffer, Verrelli)** - Allows certain airports to carry over certain grant money into future years
- S-1892/A-4501 (Johnson, Schepisi/Park, Wimberly, Matsikoudis)** - Authorizes certain boards of education to issue bonds to repair damages caused by natural disasters in certain circumstances
- S-2057/A-1174 (Turner, Greenstein/Jasey, Benson, Quijano)** - Requires certain documentation of needs of students with disabilities during school security drills and emergency situations and in school security plans; requires staff training on needs of students with disabilities in emergency planning
- S-2716/A-4153 (Vitale, Turner/Carter, McKnight, Atkins)** - Requires NJ FamilyCare to reimburse claims for covered services submitted by clinical social workers, professional counselors, and marriage and family therapists under certain circumstances
- S-2789/A-3793 (Cruz-Perez, Johnson/Benson, Wimberly, Lopez)** - Requires certain permit holders to complete practice driving hours to obtain probationary driver's license
- S-3013/A-5062 (Scutari, Pou/Carter, Atkins, Stanfield)** - Revises definition of women's business enterprise and minority business enterprise
- S-3079/A-4977 (Diegnan, Lagana/Lampitt, Benson, Wimberly)** - Establishes School Safety and Security Task Force.
- S-3409/A-4785 (Pou, Oroho/McKeon, Flynn, Wimberly)** - Updates certain insurance company investment provisions in accordance with Investments of Insurers Model Act
- S-3490/A-5124 (Smith/Stanley, Calabrese)** - Amends certain requirements for installation of electric vehicle supply equipment and Make-Ready parking spaces
- S-3604/A-5212 (Madden, Cruz-Perez/Murphy, Stanley)** - Authorizes use of healthcare platforms providing discounted prices for payment of prescription and non-prescription drug devices and for telehealth and telemedicine services
- S-3723/A-5365 (Smith/McKeon, Danielsen, Haider)** – “Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Battery Management Act”
- S-3916/A-5486 (Cruz-Perez, Turner/Sauickie, Freiman, Rooney)** - Expands eligibility for wildlife fencing programs to farmers leasing farmland; clarifies eligibility and provides for uniform funding levels for grant recipients
- S-3969/A-5658 (Gopal/Freiman, Murphy)** - Allows for credit against contract cost for primary care services managed by health care provider for public employees and their dependents; allows referrals to other providers that have contractual relationship with such health care provider
- S-4081/A-5891 (Beach, Diegnan/Atkins, Carter)** - Allows board of county commissioners to hold annual meeting at certain additional locations other than Superior Court
- A-111/S-3201 (Space, Wirths, McCarthy Patrick/Oroho, Durr)** - Provides that farm, farmstand, or other agricultural operation selling firewood obtained from property other than seller's shall not be considered lumber yard; prohibits sale of untreated firewood from outside of State
- A-649/S-587 (McClellan, McKnight/Testa)** - Expands purposes for which civil asset forfeiture funds may be used by law enforcement agency
- A-831/S-461 (Jimenez, Rooney, Timberlake/Sacco, Greenstein)** - Provides for reciprocity of certain out-of-State EMT certification; establishes criminal history record background check process
- A-1475/S-1809 (Lopez, Speight, Haider/Ruiz, Cunningham)** - Requires court to consider information concerning coercive control in domestic violence proceedings
- A-1507/S-1503 (McKnight, Carter, Speight/Gopal, Oroho)** - Permits chair or booth rentals for the purpose of providing cosmetology and hairstyling services or ancillary services
- A-1570/S-2216 (Moen/Madden, Singleton)** - Authorizes issuance of special license plates for alumni of four-year public institutions of higher education
- A-1581/S-3880 (Moen, Benson, Conaway/Cruz-Perez, Turner)** - Requires MVC to provide customer service telephone number at motor vehicle inspection facilities
- A-1704/S-1000 (Speight, Pintor Marin, McKnight/Ruiz, Gopal)** - Requires domestic violence orders to be issued in other languages in addition to English under certain circumstances
- ACS for A-1707/S-3700 (Speight, McKnight, Karabinchak/Burgess, Ruiz)** - Establishes presumption that VCCO will order payment to victim of crime
- A-2040/S-540 (Benson, McKnight/Ruiz, Pou)** - Requires Commissioner of Human Services to request authorization for SNAP benefits to be used to pay delivery charges for online grocery purchases
- A-2138/SCS for S-1890 (Moriarty, Mukherji, McKnight/Johnson, Singer)** - Updates regulation of home improvement and home elevation contractors and contractors' businesses
- A-2351/S-2991 (Mukherji, Flynn, Murphy/Singleton)** - Permits court to effectuate equitable distribution when complaint for divorce or dissolution of civil union has been filed and party has died prior to final judgment; provides that surviving party would not receive intestate or elective share

**A-3093/S-1516 (Stanley, Jaffer, Murphy/Greenstein, Gopal)** - Authorizes court to include in domestic violence restraining orders a provision making the order applicable to a pre victim's child upon birth of the child

**A-3737/S-3393 (Speight, Swain, McKnight/Ruiz, O'Scanlon)** - Establishes menstrual health public awareness campaign

**A-4125/S-2712 (Haider, Swain, Stanley/Singleton, Greenstein)** - Prohibits sale, manufacture, distribution, and use of firefighting foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalk and polyfluoroalkyl substances; requires DEP to establish collection and disposal program; appropriates \$250,000

**A-4614/S-3547 (Greenwald, Jasey, Carter, Lampitt/Pou, Vitale)** - Modifies Nursing Faculty Loan Redemption Program

**A-4729/S-3279 (Sauickie, Freiman, Clifton/Stanfield, Cruz-Perez)** - Revises method for appraisals of farmland to be acquired for farmland preservation purposes

**A-4757/S-3263 (Jimenez, Tucker, Atkins/Burgess, Turner)** - Requires DCA to conduct surveys and report data related to homelessness in administering the Rental Assistance Navigation Program

**A-4913/S-3133 (Conaway, Stanley, Wimberly/Johnson, Scutari)** - Requires carriers to offer health care providers more than one method of payment for reimbursement

**A-5036/S-3551 (Tully, Swain, Karabinchak, Lagana/A.M. Bucco)** - Requires "Electronic Permit Processing Review System" in DCA to enable applicant to submit electronic sign and certain other submission materials for permit application review

**A-5208/S-4082 (Coughlin, Munoz, Wimberly/Scutari, A.M. Bucco)** - Extends provisions of P.L.2021, c.498 in certain circumstances

**A-5281/S-2341 (Chaparro, Jimenez, Stanley/Johnson)** - Eliminates position of constable; removes statutory references to constable; repeals various parts of statutory law; implements recommendation of SCI report concerning elimination of constables

**A-5417/S-3890 (Lampitt, Jasey, Swain/Ruiz, Burgess)** - Prohibits limiting number of county college credits that may be applied towards educator preparation program and teach certification requirements

**A-5501/SCS for S-3895 (Jasey/Zwicker, Sarlo, Ruiz)** - Adjusts bid threshold amounts for certain public research universities; permits certain contracts for school districts, municipalities, and counties to be awarded by qualified purchasing agent

**A-5648/S-3933 (Barranco, Rooney/A.M. Bucco)** - Authorizes State Treasurer to sell as surplus property certain land and improvements in Township of Morris in Morris County

**A-5813/S-3392 (Wimberly, Sumter/Pou)** - Exempts electricity sold to certain recovered materials manufacturing facilities from renewable energy portfolio standards

**AJR-230/SJR-129 (Karabinchak, Schaer, Freiman/Diegnan, Beach, A.M. Bucco)** - Recognizes 75th anniversary of establishment of State of Israel

Governor Murphy conditionally vetoed the following bills:

**S-539/A-2140 (Ruiz, Pou/Reynolds-Jackson, Wimberly, Mosquera) - CONDITIONAL** - Permits online purchase of eligible foods using WIC funds and use of WIC funds for groc delivery charges

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**S-1680/A-2257 (Pou, Ruiz/Murphy, Quijano, Wimberly) - CONDITIONAL** - Designates each community college in State as provider of allowable services under SNAP employm and training program

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**S-2535/A-4048 (Polistina, Pou/Benson, McKnight, Reynolds-Jackson, Carter) - CONDITIONAL** - Requires health benefits coverage of hearing aids and cochlear implants for insureds aged 21 or younger

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**SCS for S-3632 and 3649/ACS for A-1948 (Johnson, Cryan/Haider, Conaway, Quijano) - CONDITIONAL** - Requires labeling of non-flushable disposable wipes

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**A-2146/S-855 (Reynolds-Jackson, Wimberly, Sumter/Singleton, Beach) - CONDITIONAL** - Creates State business assistance program to establish contracting agency procure goals for socially and economically disadvantaged business enterprises

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**A-3092/S-2415 (Stanley, Jaffer, Mukherji/Gopal, Ruiz) - CONDITIONAL** - Requires State agencies update demographic data collection methods on Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pa Islander, Middle Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora residents of this State

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**A-4033/S-2657 (Coughlin, Wimberly/Sarlo, Ruiz) - CONDITIONAL** - Extends deadline for completion of school district's annual audit

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**ACS for A-4821 and 4823/S-3283 (Karabinchak, Conaway, Schaer/Greenstein, Zwicker) - CONDITIONAL** - Directs DEP to take certain actions concerning identification and testing of microplastics in drinking water, and requires DEP and BPU to study and promote use of microplastics removal technologies

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**A-5416/S-3883 (Wimberly, Giblin, Haider/Greenstein, Turner) - CONDITIONAL** - Requires State Board of Education to authorize alternate route to expedite teacher certifiator persons employed as paraprofessionals in school districts

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**A-5610/S-3954 (Greenwald, Spearman, Chaparro/Beach, A.M. Bucco) - CONDITIONAL** - Revises penalties for possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by underag persons

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Governor Murphy absolute vetoed the following bills:

**ACS for A-3677 and 2807/SS for S-2186 (Stanley, Verrelli, Jaffer, Calabrese/Greenstein, Smith) - ABSOLUTE** - Prohibits sale, distribution, import, export or propagation of ce invasive species without permit from Department of Agriculture; establishes NJ Invasive Species Council

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**A-5283/S-3939 (Tully, Greenwald, Mosquera/Lagana, Gopal) – ABSOLUTE** - Requires calculation of national average time needed to approve applications for initial credential i  
profession or occupation and use of average time as standard in New Jersey

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