

Department of Planning and Budget
2026 General Assembly Session
State Fiscal Impact Statement

The bill creates new PFAS sampling and reporting requirements on sewage treatment works and establishes concentration-based land application restrictions that require agency review and enforcement. DEQ is required to modify existing Virginia Pollution Abatement and Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits to incorporate the new requirements. In addition, the bill establishes an ongoing obligation for DEQ to receive, review, and assess recurring laboratory data submissions; determine compliance; evaluate alternative management approaches where applicable; and oversee implementation of land application restrictions. These analytical and compliance functions are new to the program.

DEQ anticipates that implementation would require one data analyst to manage and evaluate recurring PFAS laboratory results and associated compliance calculations, one waste-specific technical reviewer to assess technical determinations and site-specific compliance issues, and up to three compliance coordinators to monitor permit holder implementation, oversee field compliance, and manage enforcement actions as necessary. The estimate reflects workload changes associated with oversight of approximately 60 wastewater treatment plants generating 115,000 tons of sewage sludge applied across 38,000 acres.

The bill also requires DEQ to convene a PFAS work group, publish a recommended reporting format, and submit a report to the Governor and specified legislative committee chairs. DEQ has indicated that these work group and reporting requirements can be absorbed within existing resources and do not require additional staffing.

The Sludge Management Fund supports administration of the existing sewage sludge program through permit fees and per-ton land application fees authorized under current law. The bill does not create a new fee authority. Certain activities, such as permit modifications and routine oversight, may allow for an indeterminate degree of cost recovery under existing fee structures. However, the bill establishes ongoing PFAS-specific data analysis, technical review, and compliance monitoring functions that are not directly tied to an existing fee trigger. As structured, the long-term staffing requirements created by the bill are not fully fee recoverable. Fund balances have declined over the past three fiscal years and are projected to continue declining as generators complete sewage treatment improvements that reduce land application volumes and associated per-ton fee collections. While existing fees may provide limited offsetting revenue, they do not constitute a sufficient funding mechanism to sustain the additional positions required to implement the bill's new PFAS responsibilities.

Other: Amendments to HB30 adopted by the House include \$650,000 from the general fund each year and five positions to support the additional workload of PFAS Action Plan Development and permit administration.