



Senate

General Assembly

File No. 140

January Session, 2023

Senate Bill No. 100

Senate, March 21, 2023

The Committee on Environment reported through SEN. LOPES of the 6th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the bill ought to pass.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN ACCOUNT IN THE GENERAL FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO TOWNS THAT NEED PFAS TESTING AND REMEDIATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023*) There is established an
2 account to be known as the PFAS Testing account which shall be a
3 separate, nonlapsing account within the General Fund. Moneys in such
4 account shall be used by the Commissioner of Energy and
5 Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Commissioner of
6 Public Health, to provide municipalities with grants to test for the
7 presence of PFAS contamination in drinking water supplies and to
8 remediate any such contamination. Such account shall contain all
9 moneys required by law to be deposited in such account. Such account
10 may receive funds from private or public sources, including, but not
11 limited to, the federal government. For the purposes of this section,
12 "PFAS" has the same meaning as provided in section 22a-255h of the
13 general statutes.

14 Sec. 2. (*Effective July 1, 2023*) The sum of twenty-five million dollars is
15 appropriated to the Department of Energy and Environmental
16 Protection from the General Fund, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
17 2024, for the purpose of depositing such funds in the PFAS Testing
18 account established in section 1 of this act.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	New section

ENV *Joint Favorable*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	GF - Cost	25,059,679	59,679
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost	23,842	23,842

Note: GF=General Fund

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Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Various Municipalities	Revenue Gain	25 million	See Below

Explanation

The bill results in a cost to General Fund through the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) of \$25,059,679 in FY 24 and \$59,679 in FY 25 and a revenue gain of \$25 million in FY 24 in the form of grants to various municipalities for the testing and remediation of “perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances” (PFAS) in drinking water. It would also result in costs to DEEP of \$59,679 in each of FY 24 and FY 25 to hire an Environmental Analyst I, plus fringe benefits of \$23,842 in each of FY 24 and FY 25 to administer the new grant program.

The bill establishes a separate, non-lapsing General Fund account, the "PFAS Testing account," for municipal grants to test and remediate

¹The fringe benefit costs for most state employees are budgeted centrally in accounts administered by the Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes is 42.82% of payroll in FY 24.

contamination in drinking water. It appropriates \$25 million in FY 24 from the General Fund to DEEP for deposit into the account, to be used by DEEP to provide such municipal grants, in consultation with the Department of Public Health. The bill also allows the account to accept funds from other public and private sources, and if any such funds are received, then the bill's revenue gain to municipalities would exceed \$25 million.

To the extent the full \$25 million is not paid out in FY 24, the revenue gain of any remaining amount may be received by various towns in FY 25 and future years.

The Out Years

The fiscal impact identified above for grants would end in FY 24, except that any moneys remaining in the PFAS Testing account after FY 24 would continue to be available for providing municipal grants. The fiscal impact for the position would continue into the future subject to inflation.

OLR Bill Analysis**SB 100*****AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN ACCOUNT IN THE GENERAL FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO TOWNS THAT NEED PFAS TESTING AND REMEDIATION.*****SUMMARY**

This bill establishes a separate, non-lapsing account in the General Fund for municipal grants to test for and remediate PFAS contamination in drinking water supplies (the “PFAS Testing account”). For FY 24, the bill appropriates \$25 million from the General Fund to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) for deposit into the account.

Under the bill, the DEEP commissioner must use the account funds in consultation with the public health commissioner. The account must contain any moneys the law requires to be deposited into it, and it may receive funds from private or public sources, including the federal government.

PFAS (“perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances”) are all members of the class of fluorinated organic chemicals that have at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom (CGS § 22a-255h). These chemicals are used to make certain coatings and products that are resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2023

COMMITTEE ACTION

Environment Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 32 Nay 0 (03/03/2023)