Date of Hearing: June 17, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS
Damon Connolly, Chair
SB 454 (McNerney) – As Amended May 23, 2025

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program

SUMMARY: Creates the PFAS Mitigation Fund (Fund), and authorizes, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys deposited into the Fund to be available for the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to expend for the treatment of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water, wastewater, and recycled water. Specifically, **this bill**:

1) Makes legislative findings about the human right to water, the health impacts of PFAS contamination in water, and that funding for the infrastructure to treat PFAS in water supplies and wastewater systems under this bill promotes investments for communities to create a cleaner environment.

2) Provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that true environmental justice be brought to our state by addressing PFAS contamination, including the continuing disproportionate environmental burdens in the state and on passive receivers, by creating a fund to provide for the treatment of PFAS in water, wastewater, and recycled water.

3) Provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the State Water Board, in managing the Fund, strive to ensure all regions of the state receive an equitable level of consideration for funding, to the extent practicable.

4) Defines "water supplier" as a local public agency or private company supplying or storing water, or a mutual water company.

5) Creates the Fund in the State Treasury, and authorizes, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys deposited into the Fund to be available for the State Water Board to expend consistent with the purposes of this bill.

6) Authorizes the State Water Board to seek out and deposit nonstate, federal, and private funds into the Fund, and to establish accounts within the Fund.

7) Authorizes the State Water Board to expend moneys from the Fund in the form of a grant, loan, or contract, or to provide technical assistance services to water suppliers and sewer system providers for one or more of the following purposes:
   a) Cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers associated with treating drinking water, including recycled water, to meet the applicable state advisory levels and applicable state and federal maximum PFAS contaminant levels;
   b) Cover or reduce the costs for sewer system providers associated with treating wastewater or recycled water to reduce or remove PFAS;

c) Upon the establishment of state or federal standards regarding treating wastewater or recycled water to reduce or remove PFAS, cover or reduce the costs for sewer system providers to meet the applicable standards;
d) Cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers or sewer system providers associated with proper disposal of PFAS contamination after treating drinking water supplies, recycled water, or wastewater; and,
e) Any other costs an applicant claims are associated with the removal of PFAS in drinking water, recycled water, and wastewater.

8) Provides that eligible expenditures from the Fund include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
   a) Construction of a new treatment facility or to upgrade an existing treatment facility that addresses PFAS contamination;
   b) Infrastructure related to monitoring PFAS; and,
   c) The costs associated with planning, design, and infrastructure for eligible projects.

9) Prohibits the State Water Board from expending more than 5 % of the total moneys available in the Fund to administer the Fund.

10) Requires a water supplier or sewer system provider to, in order to be eligible for funds in the Fund, include a clear and definite purpose for how the funds will be used to provide benefits to their community related to safe drinking water, recycled water, or treated wastewater.

11) Requires the State Water Board to adopt guidelines to implement the provisions of this bill.

12) Requires the development of the guidelines to include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
   a) Specific funding criteria from each funding source;
   b) Identification of minimum and maximum grant amounts, based on percentage of the total annual moneys available; and,
   c) Opportunities for public comment, for which the State Water Board shall solicit stakeholder input by doing both of the following:
      i) Notify the public when draft guidelines are posted on the State Water Board's internet website; and,
      ii) Conduct two public workshops on the draft guidelines to receive and consider public comment prior to finalizing the guidelines.

13) Provides that actions taken to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions of this bill are not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act.

14) Provides that this bill does not expand any obligation of the state to provide resources for the provisions of this bill or to require the expenditure of additional resources beyond the amount of moneys deposited in the Fund.

15) Makes a legislative finding that participation in an activity authorized for funding from the Fund or a contribution to the Fund by a federal, state, or local agency serves a public purpose and does not constitute a gift of public funds within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

16) Provides that the requirements in this bill shall become operative contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature for its purposes.

EXISTING LAW:

1) Authorizes, pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to set standards for drinking water quality and to oversee the local entities that implement those standards. (42 United States Code (USC) § 300(f),et seq.)

2) Provides, under federal Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) statute, financial assistance to help water systems and states achieve the health protection objectives of the SDWA. Requires that states must create a drinking water revolving loan fund to receive a federal DWSRF grant. (42 USC § 300(j-12), et seq.)

3) Provides, under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) statute, financial assistance for a wide range of water infrastructure projects. (33 USC §1383)

4) Establishes the California SDWA and requires the State Water Board to maintain a drinking water program. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 116270, et seq.)

5) Establishes the state DWSRF to provide financial assistance for the design and construction of projects for public water systems to meet safe drinking water standards. (HSC § 116760, et seq.)

6) Creates the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water. (HSC § 116766)

7) Establishes the Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Funding Program to provide grants to address emerging contaminants in small or disadvantaged communities. (HSC § 116774)

8) Establishes as policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Water Code (WC) § 106.3)

9) Establishes the Cleanup and Abatement Account (CAA) within the State Water Quality Control Fund, which is administered by the State Water Board. (WC § 13440)

10) Authorizes the State Water Board to award CAA funds to help clean up a waste, abate the effects of a waste, or address an urgent drinking water need. Provides that public agencies, tribal governments, non-profit organizations serving disadvantaged communities, and community water systems that serve a disadvantaged community are all eligible to receive funds from the CAA. (WC § 13442)

11) Provides that of the funds made available by Proposition 4, the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (Proposition 4), as approved by the voters on November 5, 2024, $610 million shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the State Water Board for grants or loans that improve

water quality or help provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. Provides that eligible projects include, but are not limited to, projects that increase water quality monitoring and remediation of PFAS. (Public Resources Code § 91011)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown.

COMMENTS:

Need for the bill: According to the author, "California has banned PFAS in consumer products ranging from food packaging and cosmetics to children's cribs and playpens. But PFAS has been used in thousands of products during the past eight decades, so forever chemicals have contaminated a substantial portion of our drinking water. SB 454 would create a much-needed funding tool to help local agencies pay for PFAS cleanup, while also helping protect ratepayers from higher costs."

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): PFAS are synthetic, highly fluorinated substances that have been widely used in industrial and consumer applications for their heat, water, and lipid resistance properties for more than seven decades. In consumer products, PFAS are used in carpets, furniture fabrics, apparel, food packaging, non-stick cookware, personal care products, and other products designed to be waterproof; grease, heat, water and stain resistant; or, non-stick. Commercial applications span many sectors of the economy, including aerospace, automotive, building and construction, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, paints, electronics, semiconductors, energy, oil and gas exploration, first responder safety, firefighting foams, and health care. During production, use, and disposal, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Some PFAS are volatile, and can be carried long distances through the air, leading to contamination of soils and groundwater far from the emission source. Researchers have found PFAS in indoor and outdoor environments, plants, soil, food, drinking water, wildlife, companion animals, production animals, and humans at locations across the nation and around the globe. PFAS are extremely persistent and degrade very slowly over time, which has resulted in their accumulation in the environment since the onset of their production in the late 1940s. Currently, nearly 15,000 PFAS chemicals are included in the chemicals database CompTox, which is maintained by the US EPA.

Exposure to PFAS: The main route of exposure to PFAS is through ingestion of contaminated food or liquid (accounting for up to half of total exposure), through contact with consumer products, and through inhalation and ingestion of contaminated indoor air and dust. Food can become contaminated with PFAS through soil and water used to grow the food, food packaging containing PFAS, and equipment that uses PFAS during processing. Some foods, such as fish, meat, eggs, and leafy vegetables, may contain PFAS due to bioaccumulation and crop uptake. Studies have shown that PFAS can transfer from pregnant mothers to their fetuses via the placenta during gestation, as well as transfer from nursing mothers to their infants via breastfeeding. Dermal exposure is also possible when people touch products treated with PFAS, such as carpets or clothing. Young children may be exposed to higher levels of PFAS than adults because they ingest more dust containing PFAS and mouth PFAS-treated consumer products. Workers, such as carpet installers, carpet cleaners, firefighters, and workers in furniture, furnishings, outdoor clothing, and carpet stores, may also experience above average PFAS exposure levels.

Like humans, wildlife is exposed to PFAS by consuming contaminated water or food. Within aquatic food webs, PFAS are found to increase in concentration from ambient water to plankton and further up the food chain.

PFAS in drinking water: According to the United States (U.S.) Geological Survey, "Exposure to PFAS through drinking water is a global human-health concern." PFAS in drinking water is an escalating issue due to the persistence of PFAS chemicals in the environment and their tendency to accumulate in groundwater. Groundwater PFAS contamination typically has been associated with industrial facilities where these chemicals were manufactured or are used in other products, and in airfields where the chemicals have been used for firefighting. PFAS chemicals can also enter the environment and drinking water through composting, landfilling, recycling, and incineration of products containing PFAS. The State Water Board indicates that the four major sources of PFAS in drinking water in California are fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids. The State Water Board notes that because of their presence and persistence in many drinking water supplies, PFAS remain a serious source of exposure decades after their release into the environment.

Currently, at least 45% of the nation's tap water is estimated to have one or more types of PFAS, according to a 2023 study by the U.S. Geological Survey that tested for the presence of 32 types of PFAS. Since there are more than 15,000 types of PFAS, not all of which can be detected with current tests, the levels of PFAS in American tap water can be assumed to be even higher than the levels detected in the U.S. Geological Survey study.

Hazard traits of PFAS: According to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), all PFAS display at least one of the hazard traits identified in California's Safer Consumer Products (Green Chemistry) Hazard Traits Regulations (22 C.C.R § 69401, et seq.). An intrinsic property of PFAS is the extreme environmental persistence of either the individual compounds or their degradation products or both, resulting in their classification as "forever chemicals." Most PFAS are mobile in environmental media such as air and water, and thus are widespread in living organisms and the environment.

Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS can lead to adverse health outcomes in humans and animals. DTSC states that if humans are exposed to PFAS through diet, drinking water, or inhalation, some of these chemicals remain in the body for a long time. As people continue to be exposed to PFAS, the PFAS levels in their bodies may increase to the point that they suffer adverse health effects. According to the US EPA, current peer-reviewed scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain levels of PFAS may lead to: reproductive effects such as decreased fertility or increased high blood pressure in pregnant women; developmental effects or delays in children, including low birth weight, accelerated puberty, bone variations, or behavioral changes; increased risk of some cancers, including prostate, kidney, and testicular cancers; reduced ability of the body's immune system to fight infections, including reduced vaccine response; interference with the body's natural hormones; and, increased cholesterol levels and/or risk of obesity. In addition to direct human health impacts, some PFAS may have high global warming potential. Also, several PFAS bioaccumulate significantly in animals or plants and emerging evidence points to their phytotoxicity, aquatic toxicity, and terrestrial ecotoxicity.

Federal drinking water standards: The federal SDWA is the primary federal law to protect public water supplies from harmful contaminants. First enacted in 1974 and substantially

amended in 1986, 1996, and 2018, the SDWA is administered by the US EPA through programs that establish national health-based drinking water standards and treatment requirements for public water supplies; finance drinking water infrastructure projects; promote water system compliance; and, control the underground injection of fluids to protect underground sources of drinking water.

Under the SDWA, the US EPA controls the level of contaminants in the nation's drinking water by setting drinking water standards, including national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs). These regulations also require water monitoring schedules and methods to measure contaminants in water. To establish a drinking water standard, US EPA reviews health effects data and then sets a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG). The MCLG is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of exposed persons would occur, allowing an adequate margin of safety. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals. MCLGs consider only public health and not the limits of detection and treatment technology effectiveness; therefore, MCLGs sometimes are set at levels that water systems cannot meet because of technological limitations.

Once the MCLG for a certain contaminant is determined, the US EPA sets an enforceable standard. In most cases, the standard is a maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MCL is the maximum level allowed of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system.

Recent federal action on PFAS in drinking water: On April 10, 2024, under the administration of Joseph R. Biden, Jr., the US EPA announced final NPDWRs for six PFAS. Under these regulations, the US EPA established legally enforceable MCLs for the following six PFAS in drinking water: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX) and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. The US EPA also finalized health-based, non-enforceable MCLGs for these PFAS. The US EPA gave public water systems until 2029 to comply with the PFAS MCLs.

To inform the final rule, US EPA evaluated over 120,000 comments submitted by the public on the rule proposal, as well as considered input received during multiple consultations and stakeholder engagement activities held both prior to and following the proposed rule. The US EPA expects that over many years, the final rule will prevent PFAS exposure in drinking water for approximately 100 million people; prevent thousands of deaths; and, reduce tens of thousands of serious PFAS-attributable illnesses.

On May 14, 2025, under the administration of Donald Trump, the US EPA announced its intent to extend the PFOA and PFOS MCL compliance deadlines and to establish a federal exemption framework. Additionally, the US EPA announced its intent to rescind the regulations and reconsider the regulatory determinations for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and the Hazard Index mixture of these three PFAS plus PFBS.

In its May 14, 2025, press release, the US EPA said, "To allow drinking water systems more time to develop plans for addressing PFOA and PFOS where they are found and implement solutions, [US] EPA plans to develop a rulemaking to provide additional time for compliance, including a proposal to extend the compliance date to 2031. [US] EPA plans to issue a proposed

rule this fall and finalize this rule in the Spring of 2026. Aligned with the agency's intent to provide additional compliance time for water systems, [US] EPA encourages states seeking primacy for implementing the PFAS drinking water regulation to request additional time from [US] EPA to develop their applications. At the same time, [US] EPA will support the U.S. Department of Justice in defending ongoing legal challenges to the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation with respect to PFOA and PFOS. "

Since the SDWA includes a provision meant to prevent new rules from weakening previous rules, it is unclear whether or how the Trump administration can roll back or rescind the current PFAS regulations.

Recent state action on PFAS in drinking water: In California, the State Water Board administers the federal and state SDWAs. According to the State Water Board, for California, the development of standards for PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX), PFBS, and other PFAS are among the priorities of the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water.

To address PFAS in California, on April 5, 2024, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) adopted Public Health Goals (PHGs) for two PFAS: PFOA and PFOS. PHGs are established by OEHHA and are the concentration of drinking water contaminants that pose no significant health risk, based on current risk assessment principles, practices, and methods. OEHHA establishes PHGs pursuant to HSC §116365(c) for contaminants with MCLs, and for those for which MCLs will be adopted. HSC §116365(a) requires a contaminant's MCL to be established at a level as close to its PHG as is technologically and economically feasible, placing primary emphasis on the protection of public health. In this way, PHGs serve as the basis for the development of MCLs in California.

In addition to the PHGs for PFOA and PFOS, the Division of Drinking Water has also requested that OEHHA include evaluations to determine whether PFAS can be grouped together for regulatory purposes or based on specific characteristics or features of the chemicals. In May 2025, the Division of Drinking Water requested that OEHHA establish a PHG for PFHxS.

The State Water Board has the authority to, if scientific findings support the action, set a more stringent MCL for drinking water contaminants than federal regulations require. Should the federal regulations on PFAS be weakened, California has the authority to proceed with its regulatory process to regulate PFAS in drinking water.

Costs for mitigation of PFAS in water: According to the US EPA, "The [US EPA] estimates the costs for public water systems and primacy agencies to implement [the April 10, 2024, PFAS] regulation are approximately $1.548 billion per year. These costs include water system monitoring, communicating with customers, and if necessary, obtaining new or additional sources of water or installing and maintaining treatment technologies to reduce levels of the six PFAS in drinking water. The estimated costs also include the costs to dispose of drinking water treatment residuals. The [US EPA] estimates 4,100 – 6,700 public water systems serving 83 - 105 million people will be required to take action to address PFAS above the regulatory standards."

Following US EPA's establishment of MCLs for six PFAS chemicals, the Orange County Water District (OCWD) stated, "PFAS contamination remains OCWD's top priority—it's a significant and costly challenge. The estimated cost of addressing PFAS in Orange County over the next 30 years is approximately $1.8 billion."

Benefits of mitigating PFAS in water: When rolling out the April 10, 2024, PFAS regulation, the US EPA also quantified the benefits of the regulation, saying,

> "Over many years, this action will prevent thousands of deaths and reduce tens of thousands of serious illnesses that would be attributable to long-term exposure to these PFAS. The [US] EPA has quantified some of the benefits associated with decreases in adverse health effects resulting from this rule and estimates these quantified benefits to be approximately $1.549 billion per year. The quantified health benefits include fewer cancers, lower incidents of heart attacks and strokes, and reduced birth complications.
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> The [US EPA] expects significant additional non-quantified benefits beyond those that the agency has quantified and that are not included in the quantified monetary estimate. Non-quantified benefits are those that [US EPA] could not assign a specific dollar amount to, but it doesn't mean their benefits are less important than those with numerical values. These substantial health benefits the agency could not quantify include reduced impacts to immune systems and ability to fight disease, reductions in thyroid disease and impacts to human hormone systems, reductions in liver disease, and reductions in negative reproductive effects such as decreased fertility. Furthermore, outside of the benefits related to the six PFAS which the [US EPA] is regulating in this rule, the agency also expects there are more benefits related to reductions in co-occurring contaminants (e.g., other PFAS, unregulated disinfection byproducts). The agency anticipates that the non-quantifiable human health benefits associated with reductions in drinking water PFAS exposure are substantial and may reasonably exceed the benefits the agency was able to quantify for this final rule."

This bill: This bill creates the Fund in the State Treasury, and authorizes, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys deposited into the Fund to be available for the State Water Board to expend in the form of a grant, loan, or contract, or to provide technical assistance services to cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers associated with treating drinking water, including recycled water, to meet the applicable state advisory levels and applicable state and federal maximum PFAS contaminant levels; cover or reduce the costs for sewer system providers associated with treating wastewater or recycled water to reduce or remove PFAS; cover or reduce the costs for sewer system providers to meet applicable PFAS standards; cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers or sewer system providers associated with proper disposal of PFAS contamination after treating drinking water supplies, recycled water, or wastewater; and, cover any other costs an applicant claims are associated with the removal of PFAS in drinking water, recycled water, and wastewater.

Potential funding sources: The Fund established by this bill is currently unfunded; however, the intent of the bill is to create a dedicated fund for the deposition of federal, state, and private funding in future years to support efforts for mitigating PFAS contamination. Sponsors of the bill hope for an initial infusion of Proposition 4 funding, and potentially funding from other sources, next year and in future years. Proposition 4, the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, as approved by the voters on November 5, 2024, provides $610 million, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the State Water Board for grants or loans that improve water quality or help provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. Projects eligible for Proposition 4 funding include, but are not limited to, projects that increase water quality monitoring and remediation of PFAS.

This bill: This bill authorizes the State Water Board to seek out and deposit nonstate, federal, and private funds into the Fund, and to establish accounts within the Fund.

Arguments in support: According to a coalition of supporters, including the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) and the League of California Cities,

> "Public water agencies are responsible for delivering safe, clean, and affordable drinking water throughout California. To fulfill that responsibility, public water agencies must comply with federal and state drinking water standards, including PFAS drinking water standards. Drinking water standards can have significant financial impacts on public water agencies, which are passed on to ratepayers and ultimately, impact water affordability.
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> In April 2024, the [US EPA] established new national, legally enforceable maximum contaminant levels (MCL) of 4.0 parts per trillion for PFOA and PFOS as individual contaminants. Public water agencies are required to comply with these MCLs by 2031. [US EPA] estimated that the nationwide cost for public water agencies to comply with the PFAS MCLs will be between $772 million and $1.2 billion annually.
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> This year, the [State Water Board] is expected to initiate a formal rulemaking process to set a PFAS drinking water standard. Existing law requires a contaminant's MCL to be established at a level as close to its public health goal as is technologically and economically feasible. Existing law also requires state drinking water standards to be at least as stringent as federal standards set by the [US EPA]. With California's MCL anticipated to be at least as protective as the federal MCL, the costs associated with treating California's water supplies will be significant.
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> SB 454, which would become operative upon appropriation by the Legislature, proposes the establishment of a PFAS Mitigation Fund to leverage continuously appropriated current and future nonstate, federal, and private funding for the State Water Board to help local public agencies in addressing costs associated with treating for PFAS and in ensuring the availability of safe and affordable drinking water for communities."

Arguments in opposition: None on file.

Related legislation:

1. SB 682 (Allen). Prohibits a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale covered products that contain intentionally added PFAS by 2027, 2035, and 2040. Exempts specified products from prohibition upon a granted determination from the DTSC that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use. This bill is pending in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee.

2. SB 903 (Skinner). Would have prohibited the distribution, sale, or offering for sale products that contain intentionally added PFAS unless the use of PFAS is currently unavoidable and would have authorized DTSC to establish regulations to administer the prohibition. This bill was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's suspense file.

3. AB 2515 (Papan, Chapter 1008, Statutes of 2024). Prohibits, as specified, a person from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering for sale a menstrual product that contains regulated PFAS, as defined.

4. AB 347 (Ting, Chapter 932, Statutes of 2024). Requires the DTSC to enforce and ensure compliance with three existing laws that set limits for PFAS in food packaging, textiles, and juvenile products.

5. AB 1817 (Ting, Chapter 762, Statutes of 2022). Prohibits, beginning January 1, 2024, a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale in the state a textile article, as defined, that contains regulated PFAS, and requires a manufacturer to use the least toxic alternative when removing regulated PFAS in textile articles to comply with the provisions of the bill.

6. AB 2771 (Friedman, Chapter 804, Statutes of 2022). Prohibits, commencing January 1, 2025, a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added PFAS.

7. AB 1200 (Ting, Chapter 503, Statutes of 2021). Prohibits, among other requirements, commencing January 1, 2023, the sale of food packaging that contains PFAS.

8. AB 652 (Freidman, Chapter 500, Statutes of 2021). Prohibits, on or after July 1, 2023, a person from selling or distributing in commerce any new juvenile products that contain PFAS.

9. SB 1044 (Allen, Chapter 308, Statutes of 2020). Prohibits the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of firefighting foam containing PFAS chemicals by January 1, 2022, with some exceptions, and requires notification of the presence of PFAS in the protective equipment of firefighters.

10. SB 1056 (Portantino, 2020). Would have required the State Water Board to establish an analytical laboratory method that can be used as a tool to assess the extent of PFAS contamination in drinking water, surface water, groundwater, and wastewater. This bill was held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

11. AB 756 (C. Garcia, Chapter 162, Statutes of 2019). Authorizes the State Water Board to order one or more public water systems to monitor for PFAS and requires municipalities to notify consumers of PFAS detected above notification levels.

12. SB 200 (Monning, Chapter 120, Statutes of 2019). Established the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water.

13. AB 841 (Ting, Chapter 372, Statutes of 2019). As heard by the Assembly, would have required OEHHA to assess PFAS substances, especially as they might be found in drinking water, to determine which might pose a potential risk to human health. The contents of this bill were deleted in the Senate and amended with unrelated content.

14. AB 958 (Ting, 2018). Would have required a manufacturer of food packaging or cookware sold in the state to visibly disclose on an exterior location of the food packaging or cookware

packaging a specified statement relating to the presence of PFAS in the product. This bill was held on the Senate Floor.

15. AB 685 (Eng, Chapter 685, Statutes of 2012). Established a policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

16. SB 1313 (Corbett, 2008). Would have prohibited the manufacture, sale, or distribution of any food contact substance, as defined, which contains perfluorinated compounds, as defined, in any concentration exceeding 10 parts per billion. This bill was vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American Water Works Association, California-Nevada Section
Association of California Water Agencies
Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
Bella Vista Water District
Burbank Water and Power
California Association of Environmental Health Administrators
California Association of Sanitation Agencies
California Environmental Voters
California Municipal Utilities Association
California Special Districts Association
California State Association of Counties
Calleguas Municipal Water District
Camrosa Water District
Carmichael Water District
City of Alameda
City of Roseville
City of Sacramento
City of Santa Rosa
City of Shasta Lake
City of Thousand Oaks
City of Vernon
Coachella Valley Water District
Crescenta Valley Water District
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Desert Water Agency
Diablo Water District
East Valley Water District
Eastern Municipal Water District
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
Helix Water District
Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District
Irvine Ranch Water District

Jurupa Community Services District
Lake Arrowhead Community Services District
League of California Cities
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control & Water Conservation
Mesa Water District
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Mid-Peninsula Water District
Monte Vista Water District
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Olivenhain Municipal Water District
Orange County Water District
Rancho California Water District
Regional Water Authority
Rowland Water District
San Gabriel County Water District
Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
Scotts Valley Water District
Stockton East Water District
Sweetwater Authority
Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
Walnut Valley Water District
West Valley Water District
Western Canal Water District
Western Municipal Water District

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Shannon McKinney / E.S. & T.M. / (916) 319-3965