PFAS Long-Term Funding Opportunities

House Bill 5898, Rebuild MI Water Infrastructure, sponsored by Representative Larry Inman, provides a sustainable funding source for water infrastructure projects, especially in emergency situations that threaten public health. This proposal generates over $2 billion in infrastructure improvements over twenty years completely debt-free to Michigan taxpayers.

Rebuild Michigan provides a strong foundation for repair and replacement by investing $110 million annually, for twenty years, including a $50M annual Emergency Fund. This fund includes:

- Infrastructure enhancements for situations that threaten public health and the environment
- Short-term approaches, such as filters, as well as long-term fixes such as municipal hookups to regional systems.
- Should the Emergency Fund balance exceed $100M in any given year, excess funds will be directed to the $45M annual Capital Grant Program for water infrastructure upgrades.

Senate Bill 943, Renew Michigan, sponsored by Senator Mike Nofs, will provide a sustainable funding source to address the state's existing 3,000 contaminated and abandoned sites while tackling emerging contaminants, like PFAS.

Renew Michigan provides a strong foundation to ensure safer, cleaner communities by investing $69 million annually including a $45M brownfield and emerging contaminants program that will address 300 existing contaminated brownfield sites annually and address emerging contaminant situations, like PFAS.

These bills are a common-sense approach of how to sustainably build a better Michigan without indebting future generations. Here is a summary of what each bill contains to address PFAS:

HB 5898, Rebuild MI	SB 943, Renew MI
Drinking water testing	Environmental testing and response
Drinking water infrastructure upgrades	Lab Analysis
	Pollution prevention and waste disposal

- **Drinking Water Testing**
    - Ongoing testing efforts will continue as the initial testing effort expands. Current state testing efforts existing and planned include:
        - The amount of testing done by the DEQ includes:
        - 3,600 private residential wells and other sources
        - Over 400 surface water samples
        - Over 600 fish
        - 2,000 groundwater samples from monitoring wells
        - 5,000 drinking water supplies that were not part of the initial public water supply testing initiative will be tested in 2019. Samples will be collected from any of the following types of supplies:
            - 1 million private residential wells.
            - 8,000 supplies serving transient populations (e.g. restaurants, golf courses, parks, churches, campgrounds, businesses, children's camps, and rest areas, etc.)

        - 1,742 licensed child cares served by wells, typically located in a residential setting.
        - Approximately 700 remaining non-transient public supplies (e.g. industry, offices, medical care institutions)
    - Follow-up testing on up to 100 supplies sampled during the initial public water supply testing that had detections of PFAS below health-based criteria will be done to help verify that concentrations are not increasing.
- **Drinking Water Infrastructure**
    - Funds provided to local governments to remediate PFAS contamination and offset costs of transitioning residents impacted by PFAS contamination to an alternative water system. Grants would not be limited or require a local match.
- **Environmental Testing and Response**
    - Ongoing investigation, response, and long-term monitoring of groundwater and soils will be needed for those sites already identified, as well as future sites.
    - Surface water and fish testing will continue at priority lakes and streams across the state to identify contamination and to assist with site investigations.
    - Oversight of investigations and remediation conducted by responsible parties will be needed.
    - State-run cleanup sites will require treatment systems for wastewaters that are determined to have unacceptable levels of PFAS.
- **Lab Analysis**
    - The DEQ laboratory was updated with state-of-the-art equipment to analyze for PFAS compounds, and two specialized lab scientists were hired to run the equipment. After the new test methods are validated in 2019, the lab will have the capacity to process an estimated 20 samples per day. This will establish ongoing in-state expertise for PFAS analytical and capability for priority in-state testing of drinking water.
- **Pollution prevention and waste disposal**
    - DEQ will partner with LARA and MDOT to lead an effort to collect and dispose of longer chain, C8 Class B AFFF foam from fire stations and airports. A waste transportation and disposal company will be contracted for the collection and disposal of the foam. Michigan's 20 commercial airports are required under FAA regulations to maintain a certain inventory of Military Spec AFFF and routinely train with it so they will not be disposing of their inventory of the newer short chain, C6 foam.