Fiscal Note State of Alaska Bill Version: SB 121 2022 Legislative Session Fiscal Note Number: () Publish Date: Identifier: SB121-DEC-WIF-02-11-22 Department: Department of Environmental Conservation Title: PFAS USE & REMEDIATION; FIRE/WATER Appropriation: Water SAFETY Allocation: Water Quality, Infrastructure Support & Financing Sponsor: **KIEHL** OMB Component Number: 3204 Requester: Senate Resources Committee **Expenditures/Revenues** Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars) Included in FY2023 Governor's FY2023 Appropriation **Out-Year Cost Estimates** Requested Request **OPERATING EXPENDITURES** FY 2026 FY 2023 FY 2023 **FY 2024 FY 2025 FY 2027 FY 2028** Personal Services Travel Services Commodities Capital Outlay **Grants & Benefits** Miscellaneous 0.0 **Total Operating** 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 **Fund Source (Operating Only)** None **Total** 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 **Positions** Full-time Part-time Temporary Change in Revenues None Total 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2022) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required) Estimated CAPITAL (FY2023) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required) Does the bill create or modify a new fund or account? No (Supplemental/Capital/New Fund - discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section) **ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS** Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? Why this fiscal note differs from previous version/comments: Updated for SLA 2022 form.

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Division:	Commissioner's Office	Date: 02/11/2022	
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Agency:	Department of Environmental Conservation		

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FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA 2022 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 121

Analysis		
This bill defines and establishes concentration limits for per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. It requires that the Department of Environmental Conservation periodically test all drinking water in areas where PFAS has been released near a drinking water source.		
Under 46.03.340(b), the establishment of drinking water concentration limits for the seven PFAS pollutants appears to act as a State of Alaska maximum contaminant level (MCL) for each of the pollutants. Wastewater permits must protect all water sources in Alaska as potential drinking water sources, and establishment of an MCL would require establishing monitoring and discharge limits to all dischargers where these PFAS compounds have a reasonable potential to be present. The addition of these new MCLs would likely require dischargers to monitor and report on the PFAS compounds and if the compounds exceeded the MCLs, dischargers would either have to add treatment or apply for mixing zones, if available, to meet their discharge permit requirements. This would likely affect all publicly owned treatment works and other industrial dischargers.		
The Division of Water will add it as a requirement upon reissuing of permits and if regulations are needed, the Division can absorb the cost. There will be no additional cost to the Department.		

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