

AMENDMENT TO RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116-

19

OFFERED BY MR. FITZPATRICK OF

PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of the division A, insert the following new title:

1 **TITLE XVII—PFAS RELEASE DIS-**
2 **CLOSURE, DETECTION, AND**
3 **SAFE DRINKING WATER AS-**
4 **SISTANCE**

5 **SEC. 1701. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.**

6 In this title, the term “Administrator” means the Ad-
7 ministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

8 **Subtitle A—PFAS Release**
9 **Disclosure**

10 **SEC. 1711. ADDITIONS TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.**

11 (a) DEFINITION OF TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—

12 In this section, the term “toxics release inventory” means
13 the toxics release inventory under section 313(c) of the
14 Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
15 of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)).

16 (b) IMMEDIATE INCLUSION.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e),
2 beginning January 1 of the calendar year following
3 the date of enactment of this Act, the following
4 chemicals shall be deemed to be included in the
5 toxics release inventory:

6 (A) Perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly re-
7 ferred to as “PFOA”) (Chemical Abstracts
8 Service No. 335–67–1).

9 (B) The salt associated with the chemical
10 described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Ab-
11 stracts Service No. 3825–26–1).

12 (C) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (com-
13 monly referred to as “PFOS”) (Chemical Ab-
14 stracts Service No. 1763–23–1).

15 (D) The salts associated with the chemical
16 described in subparagraph (C) (Chemical Ab-
17 stract Service Nos. 45298–90–6, 29457–72–5,
18 56773–42–3, 29081–56–9, 4021–47–0,
19 111873–33–7, and 91036–71–4).

20 (E) A perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
21 stance or class of perfluoroalkyl or
22 polyfluoroalkyl substances that is—

23 (i) listed as an active chemical sub-
24 stance in the February 2019 update to the
25 inventory under section 8(b)(1) of the

1 Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C.
2 2607(b)(1)); and

3 (ii) on the date of enactment of this
4 Act, subject to the provisions of—

5 (I) section 721.9582 of title 40,
6 Code of Federal Regulations; or

7 (II) section 721.10536 of title
8 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

9 (2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
11 graph (B), the threshold for reporting the
12 chemicals described in paragraph (1) under sec-
13 tion 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and
14 Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42
15 U.S.C. 11023(f)(1)) is 100 pounds.

16 (B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years
17 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Ad-
18 ministrators shall—

19 (i) determine whether revision of the
20 threshold under subparagraph (A) is war-
21 ranted; and

22 (ii) if the Administrator determines a
23 revision to be warranted under clause (i),
24 initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2)
25 of the Emergency Planning and Commu-

1 nity Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42
2 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

3 (e) INCLUSION FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), a
5 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class
6 of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances shall
7 be automatically included in the toxics release inven-
8 tory beginning January 1 of the calendar year after
9 any of the following dates:

10 (A) ESTABLISHMENT OF TOXICITY
11 VALUE.—The date on which the Administrator
12 establishes a toxicity value for the
13 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or
14 class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
15 stances.

16 (B) SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The
17 date on which the Administrator finalizes a sig-
18 nificant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of
19 section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act
20 (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use
21 rule promulgated in connection with an order
22 issued under subsection (e) of that section, for
23 the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance
24 or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
25 stances.

1 (C) ADDITION TO EXISTING SIGNIFICANT
2 NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the
3 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or
4 class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
5 stances is added to a list of substances covered
6 by a significant new use rule previously promul-
7 gated under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of
8 the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C.
9 2604), except a significant new use rule pro-
10 mulgated in connection with an order issued
11 under subsection (e) of that section.

12 (D) ADDITION AS ACTIVE CHEMICAL SUB-
13 STANCE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl
14 or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of
15 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that
16 is on a list of substances covered by a signifi-
17 cant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of
18 section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act
19 (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use
20 rule promulgated in connection with an order
21 issued under subsection (e) of that section, is—

22 (i) added to the inventory under sub-
23 section (b)(1) of section 8 of the Toxic
24 Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607)
25 and designated as an active chemical sub-

1 stance under subsection (b)(5)(A) of that
2 section; or

3 (ii) designated as an active chemical
4 substance on the inventory in accordance
5 with subsection (b)(5)(B) of that section.

6 (2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

7 (A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
8 graph (B), the threshold for reporting under
9 section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning
10 and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986
11 (42 U.S.C. 11203(f)(1)) the substances and
12 classes of substances included in the toxics re-
13 lease inventory under paragraph (1) is 100
14 pounds.

15 (B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years
16 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Ad-
17 ministrator shall—

18 (i) determine whether revision of the
19 thresholds under subparagraph (A) is war-
20 ranted; and

21 (ii) if the Administrator determines a
22 revision to be warranted under clause (i),
23 initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2)
24 of the Emergency Planning and Commu-

1 nity Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42
2 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

3 (d) INCLUSION FOLLOWING DETERMINATION.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent not already
5 subject to subsection (b), not later than 2 years
6 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
7 trator shall determine whether the substances and
8 classes of substances described in paragraph (2)
9 meet the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of
10 the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-
11 Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)) for in-
12 clusion in the toxics release inventory.

13 (2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances
14 and classes of substances referred to in paragraph
15 (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances
16 and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl sub-
17 stances, including—

18 (A) hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid
19 (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 13252-13-6);

20 (B) the compounds associated with the
21 chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chem-
22 ical Abstracts Service Nos. 62037-80-3 and
23 2062-98-8);

1 (C) perfluoro[(2-pentafluoroethoxy-
2 ethoxy)acetic acid] ammonium salt (Chemical
3 Abstracts Service No. 908020-52-0);

4 (D) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-
5 hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propanoyl fluo-
6 ride (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479-75-
7 6);

8 (E) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-
9 hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propionic acid
10 (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479-73-4);

11 (F) 3H-perfluoro-3-[(3-methoxy-propoxy)
12 propanoic acid] (Chemical Abstracts Service
13 No. 919005-14-4);

14 (G) the salts associated with the chemical
15 described in subparagraph (F) (Chemical Ab-
16 stracts Service Nos. 958445-44-8, 1087271-
17 46-2, and NOCAS__892452);

18 (H) 1-octanesulfonic acid
19 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8-tridecafluoro-potassium
20 salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 59587-
21 38-1);

22 (I) perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (Chemical
23 Abstracts Service No. 375-73-5);

1 (J) 1-Butanesulfonic acid,
2 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-potassium salt
3 (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 29420-49-3);

4 (K) the component associated with the
5 chemical described in subparagraph (J) (Chem-
6 ical Abstracts Service No. 45187-15-3);

7 (L) heptafluorobutyric acid (Chemical Ab-
8 stracts Service No. 375-22-4);

9 (M) perfluorohexanoic acid (Chemical Ab-
10 stracts Service No. 307-24-4);

11 (N) each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl
12 substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or
13 polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a method
14 to measure levels in drinking water has been
15 validated by the Administrator; and

16 (O) a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl
17 substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or
18 polyfluoroalkyl substances other than the
19 chemicals described in subparagraphs (A)
20 through (N) that is used to manufacture
21 fluoropolymers, as determined by the Adminis-
22 trator.

23 (3) ADDITION TO TOXICS RELEASE INVEN-
24 TORY.—Subject to subsection (e), if the Adminis-
25 trator determines under paragraph (1) that a sub-

1 stance or a class of substances described in para-
2 graph (2) meets the criteria described in section
3 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Commu-
4 nity Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C.
5 11023(d)(2)), the Administrator shall revise the
6 toxics release inventory to include that substance or
7 class of substances not later than 2 years after the
8 date on which the Administrator makes the deter-
9 mination.

10 (e) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to including on the
12 toxics release inventory pursuant to subsection
13 (b)(1), (c)(1), or (d)(3) any perfluoroalkyl or
14 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl
15 or polyfluoroalkyl substances the chemical identity of
16 which is subject to a claim of a person of protection
17 from disclosure under subsection (a) of section 552
18 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to sub-
19 section (b)(4) of that section, the Administrator
20 shall—

21 (A) review that claim of protection from
22 disclosure; and

23 (B) require that person to reassert and
24 substantiate or resubstantiate that claim in ac-

1 cordance with section 14(f) of the Toxic Sub-
2 stances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613(f)).

3 (2) NONDISCLOSURE OF PROTECTION INFORMA-
4 TION.—If the Administrator determines that the
5 chemical identity of a perfluoroalkyl or
6 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl
7 or polyfluoroalkyl substances qualifies for protection
8 from disclosure under paragraph (1), the Adminis-
9 trator shall include the substance or class of sub-
10 stances, as applicable, on the toxics release inventory
11 in a manner that does not disclose the protected in-
12 formation.

13 (f) EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-
14 TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986.—Section 313(c) of the Emer-
15 gency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of
16 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)) is amended—

17 (1) by striking the period at the end and insert-
18 ing “; and”;

19 (2) by striking “are those chemicals” and in-
20 serting the following: “are—

21 “(1) the chemicals”; and

22 (3) by adding at the end the following:

23 “(2) the chemicals included under subsections
24 (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(3) of section 1711 of the Na-

1 tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
2 2020.”.

3 **Subtitle B—Drinking Water**

4 **SEC. 1721. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULA-** 5 **TIONS FOR PFAS.**

6 Section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act
7 (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the
8 end the following:

9 “(D) PERFLUOROALKYL AND
10 POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

11 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2
12 years after the date of enactment of this
13 subparagraph, the Administrator shall pro-
14 mulgate a national primary drinking water
15 regulation for perfluoroalkyl and
16 polyfluoroalkyl substances, which shall, at
17 a minimum, include standards for—

18 “(I) perfluorooctanoic acid (com-
19 monly referred to as ‘PFOA’); and

20 “(II) perfluorooctane sulfonic
21 acid (commonly referred to as
22 ‘PFOS’).

23 “(ii) ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES.—

24 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later
25 than 1 year after the validation by the

1 Administrator of an equally effective
2 quality control and testing procedure
3 to ensure compliance with that na-
4 tional primary drinking water regula-
5 tion to measure the levels described in
6 subclause (II) or other methods to de-
7 tect and monitor perfluoroalkyl and
8 polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking
9 water, the Administrator shall add the
10 procedure or method as an alternative
11 to the quality control and testing pro-
12 cedure described in that national pri-
13 mary drinking water regulation by
14 publishing the procedure or method in
15 the Federal Register.

16 “(II) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The
17 levels referred to in subclause (I)
18 are—

19 “(aa) the level of a
20 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl
21 substance;

22 “(bb) the total levels of
23 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl
24 substances; and

1 “(cc) the total levels of or-
2 ganic fluorine.

3 “(iii) INCLUSIONS.—The Adminis-
4 trator may include a perfluoroalkyl or
5 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of
6 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances
7 on—

8 “(I) the list of contaminants for
9 consideration of regulation under
10 paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

11 “(II) the list of unregulated con-
12 taminants to be monitored under sec-
13 tion 1445(a)(2)(B)(i).

14 “(iv) MONITORING.—When estab-
15 lishing monitoring requirements for public
16 water systems as part of a national pri-
17 mary drinking water regulation under
18 clause (i) or clause (vi)(II), the Adminis-
19 trator shall tailor the monitoring require-
20 ments for public water systems that do not
21 detect or are reliably and consistently
22 below the maximum contaminant level (as
23 defined in section 1418(b)(2)(B)) for the
24 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance
25 or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl

1 substances subject to the national primary
2 drinking water regulation.

3 “(v) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND
4 COST ANALYSIS.—In meeting the require-
5 ments of paragraph (3)(C), the Adminis-
6 trator may rely on information available to
7 the Administrator with respect to 1 or
8 more specific perfluoroalkyl or
9 polyfluoroalkyl substances to extrapolate
10 reasoned conclusions regarding the health
11 risks and effects of a class of
12 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances
13 of which the specific perfluoroalkyl or
14 polyfluoroalkyl substances are a part.

15 “(vi) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL
16 SUBSTANCES.—

17 “(I) DETERMINATION.—The Ad-
18 ministrator shall make a determina-
19 tion under paragraph (1)(A), using
20 the criteria described in clauses (i)
21 through (iii) of that paragraph,
22 whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or
23 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of
24 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
25 stances in the national primary drink-

1 ing water regulation under clause (i)
2 not later than 18 months after the
3 later of—

4 “(aa) the date on which the
5 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl
6 substance or class of
7 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl
8 substances is listed on the list of
9 contaminants for consideration of
10 regulation under paragraph
11 (1)(B)(i); and

12 “(bb) the date on which—
13 “(AA) the Adminis-
14 trator has received the re-
15 sults of monitoring under
16 section 1445(a)(2)(B) for
17 the perfluoroalkyl or
18 polyfluoroalkyl substance or
19 class of perfluoroalkyl or
20 polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

21 “(BB) the Adminis-
22 trator has received finished
23 water data or finished water
24 monitoring surveys for the
25 perfluoroalkyl or

1 polyfluoroalkyl substance or
2 class of perfluoroalkyl or
3 polyfluoroalkyl substances
4 from a Federal or State
5 agency that the Adminis-
6 trator determines to be suf-
7 ficient to make a determina-
8 tion under paragraph
9 (1)(A).

10 “(II) PRIMARY DRINKING WATER
11 REGULATIONS.—

12 “(aa) IN GENERAL.—For
13 each perfluoroalkyl or
14 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class
15 of perfluoroalkyl or
16 polyfluoroalkyl substances that
17 the Administrator determines to
18 regulate under subclause (I), the
19 Administrator—

20 “(AA) not later than 18
21 months after the date on
22 which the Administrator
23 makes the determination,
24 shall propose a national pri-
25 mary drinking water regula-

1 tion for the perfluoroalkyl or
2 polyfluoroalkyl substance or
3 class of perfluoroalkyl or
4 polyfluoroalkyl substances;
5 and

6 “(BB) may publish the
7 proposed national primary
8 drinking water regulation
9 described in subitem (AA)
10 concurrently with the publi-
11 cation of the determination
12 to regulate the
13 perfluoroalkyl or
14 polyfluoroalkyl substance or
15 class of perfluoroalkyl or
16 polyfluoroalkyl substances.

17 “(bb) DEADLINE.—

18 “(AA) IN GENERAL.—
19 Not later than 1 year after
20 the date on which the Ad-
21 ministrator publishes a pro-
22 posed national primary
23 drinking water regulation
24 under item (aa)(AA) and
25 subject to subitem (BB), the

1 Administrator shall take
2 final action on the proposed
3 national primary drinking
4 water regulation.

5 “(BB) EXTENSION.—
6 The Administrator, on publi-
7 cation of notice in the Fed-
8 eral Register, may extend
9 the deadline under subitem
10 (AA) by not more than 6
11 months.

12 “(vii) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER
13 HEALTH ADVISORY.—

14 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to
15 subclause (II), the Administrator shall
16 publish a health advisory under para-
17 graph (1)(F) for a perfluoroalkyl or
18 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of
19 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl sub-
20 stances not later than 1 year after the
21 later of—

22 “(aa) the date on which the
23 Administrator finalizes a toxicity
24 value for the perfluoroalkyl or
25 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class

1 of perfluoroalkyl or
2 polyfluoroalkyl substances; and
3 “(bb) the date on which the
4 Administrator validates an effective
5 quality control and testing
6 procedure for the perfluoroalkyl
7 or polyfluoroalkyl substance or
8 class of perfluoroalkyl or
9 polyfluoroalkyl substance, if such
10 a procedure did not exist on the
11 date on which the toxicity value
12 described in item (aa) was finalized.
13
14 “(II) WAIVER.—The Administrator
15 may waive the requirements of
16 subclause (I) with respect to a
17 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance
18 or class of perfluoroalkyl and
19 polyfluoroalkyl substances if the Administrator
20 determines that there is a
21 substantial likelihood that the
22 perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance
23 or class of perfluoroalkyl or
24 polyfluoroalkyl substances will not
25 occur in drinking water.”.

1 **SEC. 1722. MONITORING AND DETECTION.**

2 (a) MONITORING PROGRAM FOR UNREGULATED
3 CONTAMINANTS.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall in-
5 clude each substance described in paragraph (2) in
6 the fifth publication of the list of unregulated con-
7 taminants to be monitored under section
8 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act
9 (42 U.S.C. 300j-4(a)(2)(B)(i)).

10 (2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances
11 referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and
12 polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of
13 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—

14 (A) for which a method to measure the
15 level in drinking water has been validated by
16 the Administrator; and

17 (B) that are not subject to a national pri-
18 mary drinking water regulation under clause (i)
19 or (vi)(II) of subparagraph (D) of section
20 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42
21 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)(2)).

22 (3) EXCEPTION.—The perfluoroalkyl and
23 polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of
24 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in-
25 cluded in the list of unregulated contaminants to be
26 monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the

1 Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–
2 4(a)(2)(B)(i)) under paragraph (1) shall not count
3 towards the limit of 30 unregulated contaminants to
4 be monitored by public water systems under that
5 section.

6 (b) APPLICABILITY.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

8 (A) require public water systems serving
9 more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the
10 substances described in subsection (a)(2);

11 (B) subject to paragraph (2) and the avail-
12 ability of appropriations, require public water
13 systems serving not fewer than 3,300 and not
14 more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the
15 substances described in subsection (a)(2); and

16 (C) subject to paragraph (2) and the avail-
17 ability of appropriations, ensure that only a
18 representative sample of public water systems
19 serving fewer than 3,300 persons are required
20 to monitor for the substances described in sub-
21 section (a)(2).

22 (2) REQUIREMENT.—If the Administrator de-
23 termines that there is not sufficient laboratory ca-
24 pacity to carry out the monitoring required under
25 subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), the

1 Administrator may waive the monitoring require-
2 ments in those subparagraphs.

3 (3) FUNDS.—The Administrator shall pay the
4 reasonable cost of such testing and laboratory anal-
5 ysis as is necessary to carry out the monitoring re-
6 quired under paragraph (1) from—

7 (A) funds made available under subsection
8 (a)(2)(H) or (j)(5) of section 1445 of the Safe
9 Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4); or

10 (B) any other funds made available for
11 that purpose.

12 **SEC. 1723. ENFORCEMENT.**

13 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Ad-
14 ministrator may not impose financial penalties for the vio-
15 lation of a national primary drinking water regulation (as
16 defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act
17 (42 U.S.C. 300f)) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or
18 polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or
19 polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a national primary
20 drinking water regulation has been promulgated under
21 clause (i) or (vi) of subparagraph (D) of section
22 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C.
23 300g–1(b)(2)) earlier than the date that is 5 years after
24 the date on which the Administrator promulgates the na-
25 tional primary drinking water regulation.

1 **SEC. 1724. DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS.**

2 Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42
3 U.S.C. 300j-12) is amended—

4 (1) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end
5 the following:

6 “(G) EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

7 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding
8 any other provision of law and subject to
9 clause (ii), amounts deposited under sub-
10 section (t) in a State loan fund established
11 under this section may only be used to pro-
12 vide grants for the purpose of addressing
13 emerging contaminants, with a focus on
14 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl sub-
15 stances.

16 “(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—

17 “(I) SMALL AND DISADVAN-
18 TAGED COMMUNITIES.—Not less than
19 25 percent of the amounts described
20 in clause (i) shall be used to provide
21 grants to—

22 “(aa) disadvantaged commu-
23 nities (as defined in subsection
24 (d)(3)); or

1 “(bb) public water systems
2 serving fewer than 25,000 per-
3 sons.

4 “(II) PRIORITIES.—In selecting
5 the recipient of a grant using amounts
6 described in clause (i), a State shall
7 use the priorities described in sub-
8 section (b)(3)(A).

9 “(iii) NO INCREASED BONDING AU-
10 THORITY.—The amounts deposited in the
11 State loan fund of a State under sub-
12 section (t) may not be used as a source of
13 payment of, or security for (directly or in-
14 directly), in whole or in part, any obliga-
15 tion the interest on which is exempt from
16 the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the In-
17 ternal Revenue Code of 1986.”;

18 (2) in subsection (m)(1), in the matter pre-
19 ceding subparagraph (A), by striking “this section”
20 and inserting “this section, except for subsections
21 (a)(2)(G) and (t)”;

22 (3) by adding at the end the following:

23 “(t) EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available
25 under this subsection shall be allotted to a State as

1 if allotted under subsection (a)(1)(D) as a capital-
2 ization grant, for deposit into the State loan fund of
3 the State, for the purposes described in subsection
4 (a)(2)(G).

5 “(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
6 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
7 this subsection \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years
8 2020 through 2024, to remain available until ex-
9 pended.”.

10 **Subtitle C—PFAS Detection**

11 **SEC. 1731. DEFINITIONS.**

12 In this subtitle:

13 (1) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means
14 the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

15 (2) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUND.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term
17 “perfluorinated compound” means a
18 perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl
19 substance that is manmade with at least 1 fully
20 fluorinated carbon atom.

21 (B) DEFINITIONS.—In this definition:

22 (i) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON
23 ATOM.—The term “fully fluorinated carbon
24 atom” means a carbon atom on which all

1 the hydrogen substituents have been re-
2 placed by fluorine.

3 (ii) NONFLUORINATED CARBON
4 ATOM.—The term “nonfluorinated carbon
5 atom” means a carbon atom on which no
6 hydrogen substituents have been replaced
7 by fluorine.

8 (iii) PARTIALLY FLUORINATED CAR-
9 BON ATOM.—The term “partially
10 fluorinated carbon atom” means a carbon
11 atom on which some, but not all, of the hy-
12 drogen substituents have been replaced by
13 fluorine.

14 (iv) PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—
15 The term “perfluoroalkyl substance”
16 means a manmade chemical of which all of
17 the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated car-
18 bon atoms.

19 (v) POLYFLUOROALKYL SUB-
20 STANCE.—The term “polyfluoroalkyl sub-
21 stance” means a manmade chemical con-
22 taining a mix of fully fluorinated carbon
23 atoms, partially fluorinated carbon atoms,
24 and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

1 **SEC. 1732. PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION**
2 **OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a per-
4 formance standard for the detection of perfluorinated
5 compounds.

6 (b) EMPHASIS.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the perform-
8 ance standard under subsection (a), the Director
9 shall emphasize the ability to detect as many
10 perfluorinated compounds present in the environ-
11 ment as possible using analytical methods that—

12 (A) achieve limits of quantitation (as de-
13 fined in the document of the United States Ge-
14 ological Survey entitled “Analytical Methods for
15 Chemical Analysis of Geologic and Other Mate-
16 rials, U.S. Geological Survey” and dated 2002);
17 and

18 (B) are as sensitive as is feasible and prac-
19 ticable.

20 (2) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the per-
21 formance standard under subsection (a), the Direc-
22 tor may—

23 (A) develop quality assurance and quality
24 control measures to ensure accurate sampling
25 and testing;

1 (B) develop a training program with re-
2 spect to the appropriate method of sample col-
3 lection and analysis of perfluorinated com-
4 pounds; and

5 (C) coordinate with the Administrator, in-
6 cluding, if appropriate, coordinating to develop
7 media-specific, validated analytical methods to
8 detect individual and different perfluorinated
9 compounds simultaneously.

10 **SEC. 1733. NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a na-
12 tionwide sampling to determine the concentration of
13 perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams,
14 springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the
15 performance standard developed under section 1732(a).

16 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling
17 under subsection (a), the Director shall—

18 (1) first carry out the sampling at sources of
19 drinking water near locations with known or sus-
20 pected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

21 (2) when carrying out sampling of sources of
22 drinking water under paragraph (1), carry out the
23 sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

24 (3) survey for ecological exposure to
25 perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in deter-

1 mining direct human exposure through drinking
2 water; and

3 (4) consult with—

4 (A) States to determine areas that are a
5 priority for sampling; and

6 (B) the Administrator—

7 (i) to enhance coverage of the sam-
8 pling; and

9 (ii) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

10 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the com-
11 pletion of the sampling under subsection (a), the Director
12 shall prepare a report describing the results of the sam-
13 pling and submit the report to—

14 (1) the Committee on Environment and Public
15 Works and the Committee on Energy and Natural
16 Resources of the Senate;

17 (2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of
18 the House of Representatives;

19 (3) the Senators of each State in which the Di-
20 rector carried out the sampling; and

21 (4) each Member of the House of Representa-
22 tives that represents a district in which the Director
23 carried out the sampling.

1 **SEC. 1734. DATA USAGE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide the
3 sampling data collected under section 1733 to—

4 (1) the Administrator; and

5 (2) other Federal and State regulatory agencies
6 on request.

7 (b) USAGE.—The sampling data provided under sub-
8 section (a) shall be used to inform and enhance assess-
9 ments of exposure, likely health and environmental im-
10 pacts, and remediation priorities.

11 **SEC. 1735. COLLABORATION.**

12 In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall col-
13 laborate with—

14 (1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

15 (2) institutions of higher education;

16 (3) research institutions; and

17 (4) other expert stakeholders.

18 **SEC. 1736. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

19 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Direc-
20 tor to carry out this subtitle—

21 (1) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

22 (2) \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021
23 through 2024.

1 **Subtitle D—Safe Drinking Water**
2 **Assistance**

3 **SEC. 1741. DEFINITIONS.**

4 In this subtitle:

5 (1) **CONTAMINANT.**—The term “contaminant”
6 means any physical, chemical, biological, or radio-
7 logical substance or matter in water.

8 (2) **CONTAMINANT OF EMERGING CONCERN;**
9 **EMERGING CONTAMINANT.**—The terms “contami-
10 nant of emerging concern” and “emerging contami-
11 nant” mean a contaminant—

12 (A) for which the Administrator has not
13 promulgated a national primary drinking water
14 regulation; and

15 (B) that may have an adverse effect on the
16 health of individuals.

17 (3) **FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.**—The term
18 “Federal research strategy” means the coordinated
19 cross-agency plan for addressing critical research
20 gaps related to detecting, assessing exposure to, and
21 identifying the adverse health effects of emerging
22 contaminants in drinking water developed by the Of-
23 fice of Science and Technology Policy in response to
24 the report of the Committee on Appropriations of

1 the Senate accompanying S. 1662 of the 115th Con-
2 gress (S. Rept. 115–139).

3 (4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—

4 The term “technical assistance and support” in-
5 cludes—

6 (A) assistance with—

7 (i) identifying appropriate analytical
8 methods for the detection of contaminants;

9 (ii) understanding the strengths and
10 limitations of the analytical methods de-
11 scribed in clause (i);

12 (iii) troubleshooting the analytical
13 methods described in clause (i);

14 (B) providing advice on laboratory certifi-
15 cation program elements;

16 (C) interpreting sample analysis results;

17 (D) providing training with respect to
18 proper analytical techniques;

19 (E) identifying appropriate technology for
20 the treatment of contaminants; and

21 (F) analyzing samples, if—

22 (i) the analysis cannot be otherwise
23 obtained in a practicable manner other-
24 wise; and

1 (ii) the capability and capacity to per-
2 form the analysis is available at a Federal
3 facility.

4 (5) WORKING GROUP.—The term “Working
5 Group” means the Working Group established under
6 section 1742(b)(1).

7 **SEC. 1742. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR EN-**
8 **HANCED RESPONSE ON EMERGING CONTAMI-**
9 **NANTS.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

11 (1) review Federal efforts—

12 (A) to identify, monitor, and assist in the
13 development of treatment methods for emerging
14 contaminants; and

15 (B) to assist States in responding to the
16 human health risks posed by contaminants of
17 emerging concern; and

18 (2) in collaboration with owners and operators
19 of public water systems, States, and other interested
20 stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving
21 the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1).

22 (b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON EMERGING
23 CONTAMINANTS.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
25 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-

1 trator and the Secretary of Health and Human
2 Services shall jointly establish a Working Group to
3 coordinate the activities of the Federal Government
4 to identify and analyze the public health effects of
5 drinking water contaminants of emerging concern.

6 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall
7 include representatives of the following:

8 (A) The Environmental Protection Agency,
9 appointed by the Administrator.

10 (B) The following agencies, appointed by
11 the Secretary of Health and Human Services:

12 (i) The National Institutes of Health.

13 (ii) The Centers for Disease Control
14 and Prevention.

15 (iii) The Agency for Toxic Substances
16 and Disease Registry.

17 (C) The United States Geological Survey,
18 appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

19 (D) Any other Federal agency the assist-
20 ance of which the Administrator determines to
21 be necessary to carry out this subsection, ap-
22 pointed by the head of the respective agency.

23 (3) EXISTING WORKING GROUP.—The Adminis-
24 trator may expand or modify the duties of an exist-

1 ing working group to perform the duties of the
2 Working Group under this subsection.

3 (c) NATIONAL EMERGING CONTAMINANT RESEARCH
4 INITIATIVE.—

5 (1) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
7 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
8 the Director of the Office of Science and Tech-
9 nology Policy (referred to in this subsection as
10 the “Director”) shall coordinate with the heads
11 of the agencies described in subparagraph (C)
12 to establish a research initiative, to be known as
13 the “National Emerging Contaminant Research
14 Initiative”, that shall—

15 (i) use the Federal research strategy
16 to improve the identification, analysis,
17 monitoring, and treatment methods of con-
18 taminants of emerging concern; and

19 (ii) develop any necessary program,
20 policy, or budget to support the implemen-
21 tation of the Federal research strategy, in-
22 cluding mechanisms for joint agency review
23 of research proposals, for interagency co-
24 funding of research activities, and for in-
25 formation sharing across agencies.

1 (B) RESEARCH ON EMERGING CONTAMI-
2 NANTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the
3 Director shall—

4 (i) take into consideration consensus
5 conclusions from peer-reviewed, pertinent
6 research on emerging contaminants; and

7 (ii) in consultation with the Adminis-
8 trator, identify priority emerging contami-
9 nants for research emphasis.

10 (C) FEDERAL PARTICIPATION.—The agen-
11 cies referred to in subparagraph (A) include—

12 (i) the National Science Foundation;

13 (ii) the National Institutes of Health;

14 (iii) the Environmental Protection
15 Agency;

16 (iv) the National Institute of Stand-
17 ards and Technology;

18 (v) the United States Geological Sur-
19 vey; and

20 (vi) any other Federal agency that
21 contributes to research in water quality,
22 environmental exposures, and public
23 health, as determined by the Director.

24 (D) PARTICIPATION FROM ADDITIONAL
25 ENTITIES.—In carrying out subparagraph (A),

1 the Director shall consult with nongovernmental
2 organizations, State and local governments, and
3 science and research institutions determined by
4 the Director to have scientific or material inter-
5 est in the National Emerging Contaminant Re-
6 search Initiative.

7 (2) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH REC-
8 OMMENDATIONS.—

9 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year
10 after the date on which the Director and heads
11 of the agencies described in paragraph (1)(C)
12 establish the National Emerging Contaminant
13 Research Initiative under paragraph (1)(A), the
14 head of each agency described in paragraph
15 (1)(C) shall—

16 (i) issue a solicitation for research
17 proposals consistent with the Federal re-
18 search strategy; and

19 (ii) make grants to applicants that
20 submit research proposals selected by the
21 National Emerging Contaminant Research
22 Initiative in accordance with subparagraph
23 (B).

24 (B) SELECTION OF RESEARCH PRO-
25 POSALS.—The National Emerging Contaminant

1 Research Initiative shall select research pro-
2 posals to receive grants under this paragraph
3 on the basis of merit, using criteria identified
4 by the Director, including the likelihood that
5 the proposed research will result in significant
6 progress toward achieving the objectives identi-
7 fied in the Federal research strategy.

8 (C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Any entity or
9 group of 2 or more entities may submit to the
10 head of each agency described in paragraph
11 (1)(C) a research proposal in response to the
12 solicitation for research proposals described in
13 subparagraph (A)(i), including—

- 14 (i) State and local agencies;
15 (ii) public institutions, including pub-
16 lic institutions of higher education;
17 (iii) private corporations; and
18 (iv) nonprofit organizations.

19 (d) FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUP-
20 PORT FOR STATES.—

21 (1) STUDY.—

22 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year
23 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Ad-
24 ministrators shall conduct a study on actions the
25 Administrator can take to increase technical as-

1 sistance and support for States with respect to
2 emerging contaminants in drinking water sam-
3 ples.

4 (B) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—In carrying
5 out the study described in subparagraph (A),
6 the Administrator shall identify—

7 (i) methods and effective treatment
8 options to increase technical assistance and
9 support with respect to emerging contami-
10 nants to States, including identifying op-
11 portunities for States to improve commu-
12 nication with various audiences about the
13 risks associated with emerging contami-
14 nants;

15 (ii) means to facilitate access to quali-
16 fied contract testing laboratory facilities
17 that conduct analyses for emerging con-
18 taminants; and

19 (iii) actions to be carried out at exist-
20 ing Federal laboratory facilities, including
21 the research facilities of the Administrator,
22 to provide technical assistance and support
23 for States that require testing facilities for
24 emerging contaminants.

1 (C) AVAILABILITY OF ANALYTICAL RE-
2 SOURCES.—In carrying out the study described
3 in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall
4 consider—

5 (i) the availability of—

6 (I) Federal and non-Federal lab-
7 oratory capacity; and

8 (II) validated methods to detect
9 and analyze contaminants; and

10 (ii) other factors determined to be ap-
11 propriate by the Administrator.

12 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after
13 the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator
14 shall submit to Congress a report describing the re-
15 sults of the study described in paragraph (1).

16 (3) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL ASSIST-
17 ANCE TO STATES.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years
19 after the date of enactment of this Act, based
20 on the findings in the report described in para-
21 graph (2), the Administrator shall develop a
22 program to provide technical assistance and
23 support to eligible States for the testing and
24 analysis of emerging contaminants.

25 (B) APPLICATION.—

1 (i) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for
2 technical assistance and support under this
3 paragraph, a State shall submit to the Ad-
4 ministrator an application at such time, in
5 such manner, and containing such infor-
6 mation as the Administrator may require.

7 (ii) CRITERIA.—The Administrator
8 shall evaluate an application for technical
9 assistance and support under this para-
10 graph on the basis of merit using criteria
11 identified by the Administrator, includ-
12 ing—

13 (I) the laboratory facilities avail-
14 able to the State;

15 (II) the availability and applica-
16 bility of existing analytical methodolo-
17 gies;

18 (III) the potency and severity of
19 the emerging contaminant, if known;
20 and

21 (IV) the prevalence and mag-
22 nitude of the emerging contaminant.

23 (iii) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting
24 States to receive technical assistance and

1 support under this paragraph, the Admin-
2 istrator—

3 (I) shall give priority to States
4 with affected areas primarily in finan-
5 cially distressed communities;

6 (II) may—

7 (aa) waive the application
8 process in an emergency situa-
9 tion; and

10 (bb) require an abbreviated
11 application process for the con-
12 tinuation of work specified in a
13 previously approved application
14 that continues to meet the cri-
15 teria described in clause (ii); and

16 (III) shall consider the relative
17 expertise and availability of—

18 (aa) Federal and non-Fed-
19 eral laboratory capacity available
20 to the State;

21 (bb) analytical resources
22 available to the State; and

23 (cc) other types of technical
24 assistance available to the State.

1 (C) DATABASE OF AVAILABLE RE-
2 SOURCES.—The Administrator shall establish
3 and maintain a database of resources available
4 through the program developed under subpara-
5 graph (A) to assist States with testing for
6 emerging contaminants that—

7 (i) is—
8 (I) available to States and stake-
9 holder groups determined by the Ad-
10 ministrator to have scientific or mate-
11 rial interest in emerging contami-
12 nants, including—

13 (aa) drinking water and
14 wastewater utilities;

15 (bb) laboratories;

16 (cc) Federal and State emer-
17 gency responders;

18 (dd) State primacy agencies;

19 (ee) public health agencies;

20 and

21 (ff) water associations;

22 (II) searchable; and

23 (III) accessible through the
24 website of the Administrator; and

25 (ii) includes a description of—

1 (I) qualified contract testing lab-
2 oratory facilities that conduct analyses
3 for emerging contaminants; and

4 (II) the resources available in
5 Federal laboratory facilities to test for
6 emerging contaminants.

7 (D) WATER CONTAMINANT INFORMATION
8 TOOL.—The Administrator shall integrate the
9 database established under subparagraph (C)
10 into the Water Contaminant Information Tool
11 of the Environmental Protection Agency.

12 (4) FUNDING.—Of the amounts available to the
13 Administrator, the Administrator may use not more
14 than \$15,000,000 in a fiscal year to carry out this
15 subsection.

16 (e) REPORT.—Not less frequently than once every 2
17 years until 2029, the Administrator shall submit to Con-
18 gress a report that describes the progress made in car-
19 rying out this subtitle.

20 (f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies any
21 obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe
22 with respect to treatment methods for, or testing or moni-
23 toring of, drinking water.

1 **Subtitle E—Miscellaneous**

2 **SEC. 1751. PFAS DATA CALL.**

3 Section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15
4 U.S.C. 2607(a)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
5 lowing:

6 “(7) PFAS DATA.—Not later than January 1,
7 2023, the Administrator shall promulgate a rule in
8 accordance with this subsection requiring each per-
9 son who has manufactured a chemical substance
10 that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance
11 in any year since January 1, 2006, to submit to the
12 Administrator a report that includes, for each year
13 since January 1, 2006, the information described in
14 paragraph (2).”.

15 **SEC. 1752. SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE FOR LONG-CHAIN**
16 **PFAS.**

17 Not later than June 22, 2020, the Administrator
18 shall take final action on the significant new use rule pro-
19 posed by the Administrator under the Toxic Substances
20 Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) in the proposed rule
21 entitled “Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and
22 Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant
23 New Use Rule” (80 Fed. Reg. 2885 (January 21, 2015)).

1 **SEC. 1753. PFAS DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL GUIDANCE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
3 date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall
4 publish interim guidance on the destruction and disposal
5 of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and mate-
6 rials containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl sub-
7 stances, including—

8 (1) aqueous film-forming foam;

9 (2) soil and biosolids;

10 (3) textiles treated with perfluoroalkyl and
11 polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

12 (4) spent filters, membranes, and other waste
13 from water treatment.

14 (b) CONSIDERATIONS; INCLUSIONS.—The interim
15 guidance under subsection (a) shall—

16 (1) take into consideration—

17 (A) the potential for releases of
18 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances
19 during destruction or disposal, including
20 through volatilization, air dispersion, or leach-
21 ate; and

22 (B) potentially vulnerable populations liv-
23 ing near likely destruction or disposal sites; and

24 (2) provide guidance on testing and monitoring
25 air, effluent, and soil near potential destruction or

1 disposal sites for releases described in paragraph
2 (1)(A).

3 (c) REVISIONS.—The Administrator shall publish re-
4 visions to the interim guidance under subsection (a) as
5 the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not
6 less frequently than once every 3 years.

7 **SEC. 1754. PFAS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, acting
9 through the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Re-
10 search and Development, shall—

11 (1)(A) further examine the effects of
12 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances on
13 human health and the environment; and

14 (B) make publicly available information relating
15 to the findings under subparagraph (A);

16 (2) develop a process for prioritizing which
17 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or
18 classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl sub-
19 stances, should be subject to additional research or
20 regulatory efforts that is based on—

21 (A) the potential for human exposure to
22 the substances or classes of substances;

23 (B) the potential toxicity of the substances
24 or classes of substances; and

1 (C) information available about the sub-
2 stances or classes of substances;

3 (3) develop new tools to characterize and iden-
4 tify perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in
5 the environment, including in drinking water, waste-
6 water, surface water, groundwater, solids, and the
7 air;

8 (4) evaluate approaches for the remediation of
9 contamination by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl
10 substances in the environment; and

11 (5) develop and implement new tools and mate-
12 rials to communicate with the public about
13 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

14 (b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appro-
15 priated to the Administrator to carry out this section
16 \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

