

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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SB-292

AN ACT CONCERNING THE USE OF PFAS IN CERTAIN PRODUCTS.

AMENDMENT

LCO No.: 5053

File Copy No.: 306

Senate Calendar No.: 208

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	GF - Cost/Revenue Gain	None	479,700 - 1.3 million	222,700 - 334,600
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost/Revenue Gain	None	80,300 - 115,700	80,300 - 115,700

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$
Local and Regional School Districts	Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below
Various Municipalities	Potential Revenue Loss	See Below	See Below

Explanation

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 41.25% of payroll in FY 25.

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The amendment strikes the underlying amendment and the associated fiscal impact, and results in the fiscal impact described below.

The amendment regulates the sale and distribution of certain products containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This is anticipated to result in General Fund costs of approximately \$560,000 to \$1.4 million in FY 26, and \$303,000 to \$450,300 in FY 27 (and annually thereafter), primarily within the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). These costs likely will be covered by fees collected from manufacturers of PFAS-containing products.² The amendment additionally expands eligibility for a PFAS grant, which results in potential impacts to local and regional school districts as well as municipalities.

Section 1 establishes regulation of PFAS-containing products and requires DEEP to enforce the amendment's reporting, labeling, and ban requirements. This is anticipated to result in costs to: (1) DEEP ranging from \$479,700 to \$1.3 million in FY 26, and from \$222,700 to \$334,600 in FY 27 (and annually thereafter); and (2) the Office of the State Comptroller – Fringe Benefits of \$80,300 to \$115,700 annually beginning in FY 26. Costs depend on the data management method used, as described further below. It is expected that DEEP will charge fees (presumably to manufacturers), creating a revenue gain that will cover the state's costs, as allowed by the amendment.

DEEP anticipates hiring three Environmental Analyst 2 staff for compliance and enforcement activities with a total state cost of \$285,000 in FY 26 and \$278,000 annually beginning in FY 27. The cost components are: (1) salary totaling \$194,700 annually beginning in FY 26 (reflecting a salary of \$64,900 per person and a July 1, 2025 hire date); (2) equipment expenses of \$10,000 in FY 26 and \$3,000 annually beginning in FY 27; and (3) fringe benefits of \$80,300 annually beginning

² The amendment allows DEEP to charge fees to cover the costs of administration and enforcement. It is assumed the fees will be charged to manufacturers of products that contain intentionally added PFAS.

in FY 26.

Due to the volume of information that will likely be received, reviewed, and acted upon, particularly until January 1, 2028,³ DEEP will either establish an extensive data management platform or join a regional data clearinghouse (which does not currently exist). The estimated cost of establishing and maintaining a Connecticut-specific data management platform is expected to range from \$926,300 to \$1,126,300 in FY 26 when the platform start-up cost would be incurred, and to total \$172,300 annually beginning in FY 27. The cost components are: (1) platform expenses of \$800,000 to \$1 million in FY 26, and \$50,000 annually in maintenance/subscription costs beginning in FY 27; (2) an annual salary of \$64,900 beginning in FY 26 for one new full-time Environmental Analyst 2 and one-quarter full-time equivalent of a Staff Attorney I with an annual one-quarter salary of \$21,000 also beginning in FY 26; (3) equipment expenses of \$5,000 in FY 26 and \$1,000 annually beginning in FY 27; and (4) fringe benefits costs of \$35,400 annually beginning in FY 26.

If a regional clearinghouse to receive manufacturer information is started, and Connecticut joins in lieu of maintaining its own database, costs will be lower. The resulting costs (instead of those described in the paragraph above) are anticipated be \$275,000 in FY 26, including the start-up cost, and approximately \$25,000 annually beginning in FY 27 for dues. However, this option does not currently exist.

Section 2 results in a potential revenue gain to local and regional school districts and a corresponding potential revenue loss to municipalities beginning in FY 25. The amendment expands eligibility, to school districts, for a grant to test water supplies for PFAS contamination and remediate if contamination is found, but does not increase funding for the grant program. Under current law, the grants

³ The amendment allows for numerous PFAS-containing products to be manufactured or sold between July 1, 2026 and January 1, 2028 only if the manufacturer has reported certain information to DEEP and labeled the product. After January 1, 2028, such products cannot be sold.

are only available to municipalities. Any impact to school districts and municipalities will depend on the extent to which school districts receive these grants, and whether those grants supplant funding to municipalities.

The preceding Fiscal Impact statement is prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for the purposes of information, summarization and explanation and does 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.