February 2, 2022

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Biden:

We appreciate your focus on accelerating government-wide efforts to prevent and respond to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that threaten our health and the environment. We encourage you to provide detailed funding plans for a broad range of agencies and programs in your budget request to Congress for Fiscal Year 2023 to address the scale and scope of the challenges presented by PFAS.

PFAS chemicals have emerged as widespread contaminants affecting thousands of communities across the country, causing significant concern for those drinking contaminated water or facing significant exposures through their work or military service. These chemicals, which persist in the environment and accumulate over time, have been used for decades in a wide variety of consumer products, various industrial applications, firefighting foam and the personal protective equipment firefighters wear on the job, presenting numerous pathways of exposure.

The prevalence of PFAS combined with the adverse health impacts associated with exposure—including developmental effects, changes in liver, immune, and thyroid function and increased risk of some cancers—requires a comprehensive approach. Specifically, we ask that your budget request include dedicated funding to close gaps in data and research to better inform responses and drive innovation. Second, we urge prioritization of regulatory work necessary to enhance protections for public health and the environment. Finally, we encourage robust funding to support ongoing testing and cleanup of existing contamination nationwide.

Our nation’s response to PFAS must be guided by sound science. The budget should invest in research that will:

- **Advance scientific understanding of exposure pathways, toxicities, health and ecological impacts.** The budget request for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should support research priorities outlined in the PFAS Strategic Roadmap,\(^1\) including increasing understanding of PFAS exposures and toxicities, human health and ecological effects and effective interventions. Additionally, the ongoing efforts of the National Science and Technology Council to develop a National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative\(^2\) and update its plan for addressing critical research gaps related to emerging contaminants in drinking water\(^3\) should inform budget requests for research activities at

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\(^3\) As directed by Congress in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260).
the National Institutes of Health (NIH), EPA, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other federal agencies. The budget should also support ongoing efforts to evaluate PFAS exposure on human health like the multi-site PFAS health impacts study being undertaken by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The budget should also prioritize better utilization of data collected through the Department of Defense’s (DoD) PFAS blood testing program for DoD firefighters and provide blood testing to current and former service members—and their families—who served at one of the more than 600 military installations confirmed to have PFAS contamination. Additionally, studies at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) looking at specific risks of chemical manufacturing workers, firefighters and other occupations and work at NIST to identify risks to firefighters from PFAS in their protective gear are critical to addressing specific risks to our first responders and other critical workers. Efforts to develop guidance and provide physician education on best practices for caring for patients with PFAS exposure should also be supported, including the ongoing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services and the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

- **Accelerate development of tools and technologies to clean up and ultimately destroy PFAS.** As contaminated sites are cleaned up and PFAS containing materials are phased out of use in firefighting foams, more needs to be done to accelerate technologies to test, treat and ultimately fully destroy PFAS so that disposal does not simply transfer harmful substances from one medium to another—a practice that too often adds environmental burden to already disadvantaged communities.

- **Promote transitions to safer materials.** In addition to using federal procurement to prioritize purchasing products without added PFAS, the budget should support innovation in finding suitable replacements for essential items such as personal protective firefighting equipment and firefighting foam.

Our regulatory framework must also catch up to the risks posed by PFAS. Accordingly, we request that the budget include sufficient funding and staffing to:

- **Undertake and expedite regulatory work outlined in the EPA’s PFAS Strategic Roadmap.** The EPA needs sufficient funds and staff to establish drinking water standards, establish a framework to hold responsible parties accountable and undertake other regulatory actions to reduce PFAS pollution into the air, soil and water. This work should emphasize increasing engagement with representatives from communities most impacted by PFAS pollution to promote partnership in addressing PFAS contamination across the nation and facilitating access to clear, easy to understand information for the general public.

- **Address PFAS in agriculture, the food supply and consumer products.** The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
have important roles in protecting consumers from undue risk from PFAS in the food supply and products like cosmetics.

- **Facilitate the end of use of PFAS-containing firefighting foam at airports, local fire departments and military installations.** The budget should prioritize necessary research and regulatory updates, including a new firefighting foam military specification, to ensure the military and civilian airports transition away from the use of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam (AFFFF) as required by Congress.⁶

Finally, we urge the budget request to support monitoring, testing, cleanup and support for impacted parties. Specifically, we encourage the budget request to:

- **Support PFAS monitoring and sampling in water and wildlife.** The budget should support USGS efforts to sample for PFAS in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, and soil nationwide, as well as work to understand groundwater vulnerability. The budget should also support research through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Sea Grant College program into the prevalence, transportation, accumulation and effects of PFAS within coastal waters.

- **Ensure the DoD can meet testing requirements and accelerate cleanup activities.** Congress has required DoD to establish a PFAS task force, complete testing at DoD and National Guard installations within two years, develop a proposed schedule for PFAS remediation and report on the status of cleanup at 50 PFAS sites nationwide.⁷ The budget should significantly increase funding for testing and cleanup activities to address the needs of the nearly 700 sites with known or suspected contamination from PFAS as required by the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act, while ensuring the timely buyout of contaminated lands and dispersal of relocation assistance authorized in the FY 2020 NDAA. This work should emphasize increasing direct outreach and engagement with impacted communities on and around affected installations. We also request that the budget include cost estimates for future PFAS investigation and cleanup, including their scope and any limitations, as recommended by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO).⁸

- **Prioritize implementation of funding for PFAS and emerging contaminants under the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.** Congress provided a total of $10 billion to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the EPA’s small and disadvantaged communities program that includes a critical state response to contaminants program. We encourage your budget request to prioritize implementation of these funds, including providing technical assistance, information sessions, grant workshops, as well as extensive advertising and outreach to ensure states, tribes and local entities are aware of and can fully participate in opportunities to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants provided by the bipartisan infrastructure law.

- **Support funding for agricultural producers harmed by PFAS contamination.** The budget should support robust funding to help monitor and detect PFAS in the food

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supply. Many farmers, producers, and growers, at no fault of their own, have found alarmingly high levels of PFAS in their food products. Therefore, the budget should also take into consideration the financial support that farmers, producers, and growers need when they are forced to remove their products from the commercial market. Existing programs like the Dairy Indemnity Payment Program have been a lifeline to farmers across the country who have been forced to remove milk and cattle from the commercial market due to PFAS contamination.

We look forward to working with you to meet the promise of providing all Americans clean air, clean water and safe food, free of harmful chemicals. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Shaheen  
United States Senator

Susan M. Collins  
United States Senator

Richard Blumenthal  
United States Senator

Jack Reed  
United States Senator

Angus S. King, Jr.  
United States Senator

Christopher A. Coons  
United States Senator

Dianne Feinstein  
United States Senator

Kirsten Gillibrand  
United States Senator
Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator

Jacky Rosen
United States Senator

Margaret Wood Hassan
United States Senator

Patrick Leahy
United States Senator

Amy Klobuchar
United States Senator

John Hickenlooper
United States Senator

Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator

Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator

Gary C. Peters
United States Senator

Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator
Debbie Stabenow
United States Senator

Mark Kelly
United States Senator

Ben Ray Lujan
United States Senator

Tammy Baldwin
United States Senator

Alex Padilla
United States Senator

Ron Wyden
United States Senator

Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator

Cory A. Booker
United States Senator

Bernard Sanders
United States Senator

Tina Smith
United States Senator
Raphael G. Warnock  
United States Senator

Martin Heinrich  
United States Senator

Edward J. Markey  
United States Senator

Thomas R. Carper  
United States Senator

Kyrsten Sinema  
United States Senator