

Minnesota

Enacted Legislation

Name (bill number)	Year	PFAS Addressed	Agency Responsible	Summary of Action	Codified at
HF 2123 (link) <i>Companion Bill: SF 1915</i>	2009	PFCs (“perfluorocarbons”)	Pollution Control Agency	Mostly an appropriation bill but does include an amendment to an existing statute to include “perfluorocarbons” and other gases that the agency determines has a “high global warming potential” to their definition of “High-GWP greenhouse gas”.	Minn. Stat. §§ 216H.01–216H.13
HF 359 (link) <i>Companion Bill: SF 321</i>	2019	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Pollution Control Agency (link for fire reporting system)	<p>This act amended a law from 2018 (§325F.071) regarding flame-retardant chemicals. It added some new definitions for “mattress”, “Organohalogenated chemical”, and “residential textile” and changed the existing prohibition on the sale, offer to sell, manufacturing, or distributing children’s products (such as mattresses) that contain any organohalogenated chemicals.</p> <p>It also added some exemptions to this prohibition. Newly-created Minn. Stat. § 325F.072 prohibited the use of firefighting foam containing PFAS by any state agency, city, count, town, or metropolitan airport for testing purposes. Starting 7/1/2020 any of the listed grounds must report to the Fire Incident Reporting System within 24 hours of any discharge, use, or release of AFFF containing PFAS. Section does not affect the ability to use AFFF containing PFAS for emergency firefighting or the sale, distribution, and manufacturing of AFFF containing PFAS.</p>	Minn. Stat. § 325F.071–.72 .

SF 7 (link)	2019	PFAS	Department of Natural Resources	<p>Appropriation</p> <p>\$250,000 in the first year of the biennium to DNR and Hawk Ridge to quantify exposure and health risk of mercury and PFAS on raptors in Minnesota. This allocation was in support of a Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCCMR) project proposal.</p>	
<p>SF 20/ HF 5 (link)</p> <p>Contains: SF 70/HF 79</p>	2021 (special session)	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated atom.”	Pollution Control Agency in cooperation with the Department of Health; Department of Natural Resources	<p><i>Environment and natural resources omnibus.</i></p> <p>Appropriations</p> <p>\$600,000 to PCA, with the requirement to cooperate with the Department of Health, to develop and implement strategies to reduce PFAS contamination in environment and municipal wastewater treatment facilities. The agencies must work with an advisory group made up of representatives of cities, municipal utilities, waste and recycling facilities, the Rural Water Association, and others.</p> <p>\$104,000 in the second year for PFAS provisions relating to the food packaging prohibitions, with future base appropriations of \$144,000 in and after FY24.</p> <p>Appropriated \$1,404,000 to the Commissioner of PCA to help municipal wastewater facilities, landfills, and compost facilities to address PFAS in land-applied biosolids. This allocation was in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>\$250,000 was allocated to the Commissioner of Natural Resources (DNR) and Dem-Con Companies to carry out an agreement to develop technologies to remove PFAS from point source discharge. This allocation was in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p>	Minn. Stat. § 325F.075 .

				<p>Policy</p> <p>The finalized bill created statutory language that would prohibit the use of intentionally-added PFAS in food packaging, with an effective date of January 1, 2024. (This became Minn. Stat. § 325F.075. The prohibition went into effect as written.)</p>	
<p>HF 3765 (link) <i>Companion Bill: SF 4043</i></p>	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Pollution Control Agency	<p><i>Environment and Natural Resources Omnibus</i></p> <p>Appropriations</p> <p>\$200,000 to University of Minnesota to develop and examine methods for destruction of PFAS in landfill leachate. This allocation was in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>UM West Central Research and Outreach Center received \$169,000 to study the presence of PFAS and microplastics in agricultural supply chains and to research how to communicate ways to reduce plastic and PFAS use. This allocation was in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>The UM Southern Research and Outreach Center received \$445,000 to develop a treatment process to use “liquid-phase plasma discharge technology” to remove PFAS in drinking water. This allocation was in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>UM also got \$189,000 to develop and test “various types of waste wood chips and fungi” to use as sequestration of PFAS at contaminated waste sites. This allocation was in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p>	N/A

				<p>PCA and St. Louis County received \$446,000 to design and implement a way to protect aquatic resources from PFAS migration from landfills using engineered wetland treatment systems. This allocation was in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>Lastly, PCA received \$800,000 to establish a “Pig’s Eye Landfill Task Force” to coordinate remediation efforts to address PFAS contamination at the Pig’s Eye Superfund site and surrounding contaminated sites. The task force includes representatives from St. Paul, Newport, Ramsey County, Dakota County, Washington County, and relevant federal agencies. This allocation was a Legislative Addition to the LCCMR project roster. The appropriation is available until 6/30/2026.</p>	
<p>HF 2310/ SF 2438 (link), including Amara’s Law (Contains HF 1000/SF 834, HF 742/SF 776, HF 172/SF 442, HF 2005/SF 1721)</p>	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Pollution Control Agency, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture, Department of Revenue, Minnesota Management and Budget, Department of Public Safety (State Fire Marshal)</p>	<p><i>Some parts are similar to the appropriations bill in 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Environment and Natural Resources Omnibus Appropriations</i></p> <p>Appropriated \$2,070,000 each year (\$4,140,000 total) to develop and implement Minnesota’s PFAS Blueprint and other emerging contaminant programs.</p> <p>\$50,000 to PCA to support the work group and associated report on manufacturer fees as required by this legislation.</p> <p>One-time appropriation of \$63,000 first year and \$92,000 to PCA, for transfer to MDH, for amending the health risk limit for PFOS. Appropriation is available until June 30, 2026.</p> <p>One-time appropriation of \$25,000,000 for grants that support the planning, designing, and other solutions for treating PWS</p>	<p>Minn. Stat. §§ 116.943, 325F.072</p>

			<p>contaminated with PFAS, and for PCA to investigate sources of PFAS contamination, and treat contaminated private drinking water wells.</p> <p>\$2,278,000 (\$1,163,000 the first year and \$1,115,000 the second) for the implementation of Amara’s Law (prohibitions on intentionally-added PFAS in various products); \$312,000 and \$468,000 in each year of the biennium, respectively, transferred to the Department of Health.</p> <p>\$2,000,000 to St. Louis County to design and construct facilities/solutions to address PFAS contamination in Lake Superior and other Great Lakes leaking in from landfills.</p> <p>One-time appropriations of \$140,000 for each year in the biennium to support the Pig’s Eye Landfill Task Force (total \$280,000).</p> <p>One-time appropriation of \$4,420,000 (\$4,210,000 the first year then \$210,000 the second year) to give out as PFAS reduction grants to industry and public entities to investigate and identify PFAS sources. Priority is given to entities servicing underserved communities.</p> <p>\$478,000 to UM to develop new methods to detect and sequester PFAS in lakes and rivers. Similarly, \$189,000 to UM to identify and test new ways to use wood chips and fungi to sequester PFAS at contaminated waste sites. This funding is in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>\$189,000 in the second year to provide further support research into using Fungal-Wood Chip filtering system for PFAS</p>	
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			<p>removal, as related to the LCCMR project first approved in 2022 Session Law.</p> <p>Created a PFAS Manufacturers Fee Working Group to work with the Commissioner of PCA to review options to have manufacturers pay fees to the state to address PFAS contamination.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>Created new statute regarding Products Containing PFAS, known as Amara’s Law. Amara’s Law, Minn. Stat. § 116.943, prohibits the sale, offer for sale, or distribution for sale of products containing intentionally-added PFAS in 11 product categories starting January 1, 2025 with a final prohibition date for all other products (except for those deemed to have a “currently unavoidable use” of PFAS) of January 1, 2032. The eleven categories include carpets and rugs, cleaning products, cookware cosmetics, fabric treatments, products meant for children under 12 years old, ski wax, textile furnishing, and upholstered furnishings. For products not prohibited starting January 1, 2025, manufacturers must provide the PCA with a description of the product, the purpose of the PFAS in the product, the amount of PFAS, and contact information for the manufacturer, among other things. The PCA can waive the information requirement if the information is already publicly available. The manufacturers of pesticides, fertilizers, and agricultural liming material can satisfy the requirements under other reporting statutes (18B or 18C). If the PCA reasonably suspects that a product contains PFAS, the PCA can direct the manufacturer within 30 days to test for PFAS and report on the exact quantity of PFAS in their products. If there is PFAS in the products, then the manufacturer must notify those who sell their</p>	
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				<p>products. This rule does not affect the resale of these products. PCA was granted authority under Amara’s Law to adopt rules necessary to implement the Law, which has led to three active rulemakings.</p> <p>Various parts of Minn. Stat. § 325F.072 were amended to include a prohibition on the sale, manufacturing, and offering to sell of Class B firefighting foam that is known to contain PFAS. Does not affect the sale or manufacturing of Class B firefighting foam that contains PFAS as required under federal law or foams purchased to use at airports as required under state law.</p> <p>Sec. 30 directed PCA, in cooperation with the Department of Revenue and Minnesota Management and Budget, to establish a workgroup to review options for collecting manufacturing-related fees from PFAS manufacturers in the state. A report including recommendations was due to environmental legislative committees by February 15, 2024.</p> <p>Sec. 31 temporarily exempts the use of AFFF containing PFAS at terminal and oil refiners from the requirements of Minn. Stat. 325F.072, subd. 3 until 1/1/2026. Operators may apply to extend the waiver/exemption beyond 1/1/26, at which time the fire marshal must determine, using clear and convincing evidence, that there is not an alternative foam to use.</p> <p>Sec. 32 required PCA and MDH to report on the use of PFAS in firefighting turnout gear to environmental and natural resources legislative committees by 1/15/2024. The report needed to include current turnout gear requirements and options for eliminating or reducing PFAS in gear, current and future disposal methods of gear to prevent PFAS contamination, and recommendations and protocols for biomonitoring in</p>	
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HF 100/ SF 73 (link)	2023	perfluoroalkyl substances		<p><i>Mostly about Cannabis use.</i> Created new Minn. Stat. 342.62, which includes language prohibiting packaging that contains or is coated in perfluoroalkyl substances.</p>	Minn. Stat. § 342.62, subd. 3(b)
HF 2310/SF 1955 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Department of Agriculture	<p><i>Agriculture omnibus.</i></p> <p>Appropriations</p> <p>One-time appropriation of \$125,000 the first year (2024) and \$125,000 the second year (2025) (\$300,000 total) for the review of PFAS in pesticides as described in this legislation.</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>Revised and created new sections in statutes 18B and 18C for pesticide products that contain intentionally-added PFAS, including a requirement for pesticide registrants to notify MDA</p>	Minn. Stat. §§ 18B , 18C

				<p>if any pesticide products contain intentionally-added PFAS. The statutory language effectively created a prohibition on PFAS in pesticides as of January 1, 2026 (for cleaning products) or January 1, 2032 (all products except for those that have been determined to have a “currently unavoidable use” of PFAS). The definitions and text in these statutes are either identical to or closely reflect those in Amara’s Law.</p> <p>Sec. 138 required MDA to conduct a review of existing published literature and other available info on the presence of PFAS in pesticides used in Minnesota, including the presence of intentionally-added PFAS in active and inert ingredients; PFAS not intentionally added to pesticides; and other considerations associated with PFAS in pesticides. An interim report was due to the legislature by February 1, 2024, with the final report due February 1, 2025.</p>	
HF 1999 (link)	2023	PFAS	Department of Natural Resources, Metropolitan Council	<p><i>Clean Water Fund appropriations.</i></p> <p>\$455,000 in each year (\$910,000 total) to DNR for assessing mercury and other fish contaminants, including PFAS, and monitoring to track the status of impaired waters over time. \$1,125,000 in each year (\$2,250,000 total) to Met Council to implement projects that address emerging threats to drinking water supply and suppliers, including PFAS contamination, among other things.</p>	N/A
HF 5247/SF 5234 (link)	2024	PFAS	Department of Agriculture	<p><i>Omnibus including amendments to 2023 Session Law.</i></p> <p>Amended 2023 Session Law appropriating funds to the Department of Agriculture. The amendments included portions of session law with references to appropriations for PFAS in pesticides, but those sections were not themselves changed.</p>	N/A

<p>HF 3377 (link)</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>PFAS</p>		<p><i>Appropriations from the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund.</i></p> <p>\$621,000 the second year to PCA to determine ambient PFAS levels in Minnesota soils to help develop management strategies for PFAS-contaminated soil. Appropriation is available until June 30, 2028. This funding is in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>\$400,000 the second year to the UMN to identify fluorinated pesticides and pharmaceuticals that degrade into potentially persistent or toxic byproducts. This funding is in support of an LCCMR project proposal that looks at fluorinated organic compounds outside of PFAS, but includes PFAS in the project title.</p> <p>\$1,481,000 the second year to Barr Engineering, City of St. Cloud, and MnTAP (UMN) to conduct a full-scale pilot evaluating supercritical water oxidation of biosolids and drinking water treatment residuals to destroy PFAS and recover energy in the process. This funding is in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>\$378,000 the second year to UMN to identify enzymes and microbes capable of breaking down PFAS-bound soil into nontoxic elements. This funding is in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p> <p>\$656,000 the second year to UMN to reduce microplastics and PFAS pollution to the environment through better management of solid waste streams. This funding is in support of an LCCMR project proposal.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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				<p>Sec. 6 of this bill also amended language from 2022 Session Law that includes a reference to funding for the Pig’s Eye Landfill Task Force, but no change was made to that portion of the Session Law text and therefore there was no impact on the appropriation.</p>	
<p>HF 3911/ SF 3887 (link)</p> <p>[Contains HF 5309/ SF 5463 (link), HF 5310/ SF 5462 (link), HF 4135/SF 4311 as amended (link)]</p>	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Pollution Control Agency, Department of Health	<p><i>Environment and natural resources appropriations.</i></p> <p>One-time appropriation of \$350,000 in second year for preparing and implementing a new strategy to analyze PFAS in sewage sludge prepared for land application.</p> <p>Also provides that all unspent funds from the PFAS Manufacturers Fee Work Group and associated report required by 2023 Session Law goes towards a new PFAS removal report (only available until 6/30/2025).</p> <p>Sec. 27 required PCA to develop and implement a strategy to require that sewage sludge prepared for land application be analyzed for the presence of PFAS. The strategy was to be developed by 12/31/2024 and immediately implemented in permits.</p> <p>Sec. 29 required that PCA and MDH submit a report to the legislature providing strategies and recommendations to require companies that manufacture, use, or release PFAS to pay for clean drinking water for Minnesotans with PFAS-contaminated drinking water, and strategies or fee schemes to get manufacturers to pay for removing PFAS from municipal wastewater facilities (through pretreatment and/or at end-of-pipe). This PFAS Removal Report must also include recommended legislation, building off the PFAS Manufacturers Fee report required in 2023 Session Law.</p>	N/A

				Sec. 31 required PCA to submit a report to the legislature regarding the use of intentionally-added PFAS in electronic or other internal components of upholstered furniture covered by Amara’s Law. This section also required PCA to report on the use of intentionally-added PFAS in firefighting foam in fire suppression systems installed at airport hangers, as related to prohibitions in Minn. Stat. 325F.072.	
HF 4124/SF 5116 (link) Contains HF 5313/SF 5298	2024		Department of Natural Resources	<i>Clean Water Fund appropriations.</i> Appropriates \$90,000 to the Department of Natural Resources to test for mercury, PFAS, and other contaminants in fish and to track impaired waters. This appropriation is in addition to that from 2023 Session Law.	N/A
HF 4975/SF 4942 (link) <i>HF 5229/SF 5365, HF 3763/ SF 3955, HF 4975/SF 4942 became part of the successful bill</i>	2024	PFAS	Department of Agriculture	<i>Agriculture omnibus – amendments to 2023 Session Law.</i> Amended 2023 Session Law appropriating funds to the Department of Agriculture. The amendments included portions of session law with references to appropriations for PFAS in pesticides, but those sections were not themselves changed.	N/A

Enacted Regulations

Name	Year	PFAS Addressed	Authorizing Statute	Summary of Action
Groundwater Rule Amendments - Health Risk Limits	2009 - 2023	PFAS (2009), PFOA (2018), PFBA (2018), PFBS (2023), PFHxS (2023); PFHxA (2023)	Groundwater Protection Act (M.S.A. § 103H.201)	Minnesota Rules, part 4717.7860
Class 1 Water Quality Standards for PFAS	2024	PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFBS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA	<i>MS</i> s 115.03 ; 115.44	Minnesota incorporates all EPA MCLs by reference as Class 1 water quality standards (surface water used for domestic consumption and groundwater) (Minn. R. 7050.0221). As such, unless/until legal challenges vacate or otherwise reverse the finalized NPDWR for six PFAS, EPA’s MCLs are now effective as Class 1 WQS in Minnesota. The broader Class 1 WQS rulemaking is still underway, but at this time the MPCA is considering our obligation to create WQS for PFAS to be fulfilled.

Other Administrative Actions

What	Year	PFAS Addressed	Who	Summary of Action
Minnesota PFAS Blueprint	2021	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA, MDH, DNR and MDA	Guidance document that provides an in-depth discussion of PFAS concerns in 10 key issue areas. For each issue area, the blueprint outlines existing PFAS and identifies key areas of opportunity for moving forward on managing and addressing PFAS. Minnesota’s PFAS Blueprint website .
PFAS Monitoring Plan	2022		MPCA	Monitoring plan was developed following publication of the PFAS Blueprint. Goals of the monitoring plan were to gather Minnesota-specific information, identify areas of particular concern, and gather data to support prevention actions. A report on initial findings from the plan and next steps was published in April 2024 (rev. May 2024).

Health-based Values for PFAS in Drinking Water	2002; 2006; 2007; 2009; 2013; 2016; 2017; 2019; 2022; 2024	PFBS, PFBA, PFHxS, PFHxA, PFAS, PFOA	MDH	The MDH developed health-based values for six types of PFAS in drinking water. MDH first developed Health Based Values for PFOS and PFOA in 2002. MDH reviews and updates values as knowledge about PFAS changes. Current values are: PFBS (.1 ppb), PFBA (7 ppb), PFHxS (.047 ppb), PFHxA (0.2 ppb), PFAS (0.0000079 ppb), PFOA (0.0.0023 ppb). A table documenting the changes over time is available on the MDH's PFAS and Health website .
Surface Water Quality Criteria	2020; 2023; 2024.	PFOS and PFOA addressed in 2020. Four additional PFAS added in 2023. Criteria revised in 2024.	MPCA	MPCA has developed surface water quality criteria (WQC) for six types of PFAS found in Bde Maka Ska in Minneapolis and the East Metro, including portions of the Mississippi River and St. Croix River. WQC provide the foundation for effluent limits in National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) wastewater and stormwater permits, remedial clean-up goals, and assessment of impaired waters. Website .
Fish Consumption Guidance	2021; 2024	PFOS	Department of Health	MDH first started issuing Fish Consumption Guidance for PFAS in 2005. MDH works collaboratively with MPCA and DNR on the fish contaminant data needed to provide guidance. MDH issues Statewide and Waterbody Specific Safe-Eating Guidelines related to PFOS (PFAS), mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Most recently in March 2024, MDH issued updated fish consumption guidance due to PFAS in fish sampled from the Mississippi River Pools 2 through 4 downstream of St. Paul to Wabasha, MN. Website .

Other State Actions

What/Title	Year	PFAS Addressed	Who	Summary of Action
Testing for PFAS at Community Water Systems	2022-2024	PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFNA	MDH	<p>Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) has a goal to test all community water systems (CWSs) for PFAS. A CWS provides water to the public in their primary living space—where people live and sleep. The goal of this effort is to evaluate whether Minnesotans are exposed to PFAS at levels above health-based guidance values in drinking water. 919 CWS have been tested, so far (as of 8/28); 46 remain untested.</p> <p>The NPDWR for PFAS was finalized partway through MDH’s efforts to sample these water systems (April 2024) and went into effect June 25, 2024. Community Water Systems affected by EPA’s rulemaking have five years to comply with the MCLs for PFAS. The MCLs do not apply to private wells, and MDH has not been able to conduct widescale private well testing outside of areas with known PFAS contamination.</p> <p>More at https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/pfas.html.</p>
Pig’s Eye Dump Task Force 2023 annual report (Legislative Report, lrc-clf-1sy23)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA	<p>Legal citation: MN Laws 2022, ch. 94, Sec. 2, subd. 10j</p> <p>Appropriation language: \$800,000 the second year is from the trust fund to the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency to establish a Pig's Eye Landfill Task Force to coordinate efforts to remediate and restore the Pig's Eye Landfill Superfund site and address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination of Battle Creek, Pig's Eye Lake, and nearby groundwater. The task force must be made up of at least the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency, the commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of health, a representative</p>

				<p>from the Metropolitan Council, a representative from the city of St. Paul, a representative from the city of South St. Paul, a representative from the city of Newport, a representative from Ramsey County, a representative from Dakota County, a representative from Washington County, and representatives from relevant federal agencies. The task force is subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 15.059, subdivision 6. The task force must submit an annual report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources on the status of the task force's work. The final report is due February 15, 2026. The task force expires June 30, 2026. This appropriation is available until June 30, 2026.</p>
<p>Minnesota's contaminated sites biennial report (Legislative Report, lrc-s-1sy23)</p>	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA, MDA	<p>Minn. Stat. § 115B.20, subd. 6</p> <p>By January 31 of each odd-numbered year, the commissioner of agriculture and the Pollution Control Agency shall submit to the senate Finance Committee, the house of representatives Ways and Means Committee, the Environment and Natural Resources Committees of the senate and house of representatives, the Finance Division of the senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, and the house of representatives Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance, and the Environmental Quality Board a report detailing the activities for which money has been spent pursuant to this section during the previous two fiscal years</p> <p>State activities and expenditures in cleaning up Minnesota's most polluted industrial sites for fiscal years 2021 and 2022</p>

3M Settlement biannual water quality and sustainability account expenditures report (Legislative Report, lrc-pfc-2sy23) (Feb. 2023)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA, DNR	Minn. Stat. § 115B.52 The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency and the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources must jointly submit by February 1 and August 1 each year, a biannual report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative policy and finance committees with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources on expenditures from the water quality and sustainability account during the previous six months.
2022 residential well sampling for PFAS compounds (Legislative Report, lrc-pfc-1sy23)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA, MDH	Information provided to communities in the East Metro area impacted by PFAS contamination in their groundwater, as required by Minn. Stat. 115B.171. In 2022, 306 residential wells were sampled; of those, 29 were issued well advisories.
Reduction of PFAS (Legislative Report, lrc-pfc-4sy23)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA	Laws of Minnesota 2021, 1st Special Session Chapter 6, Article 1, Section 2, Subd. 2(k). [B]y January 31, 2023, report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources on the development and implementation of the initiative. This is a onetime appropriation. Report covers progress on efforts to reduce sources of PFAS to wastewater and solid waste facilities.
3M Settlement annual report and spending plan for FY2023 (Legislative Report, lrc-pfc-3sy23)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA, DNR	Minn. Stat. § 115B.52 subd. 4 as amended during 2023 legislative session by Chapter 60, Article 3, Section 19 The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency and the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources must jointly submit by October 1 each year, a report to the chairs and

				ranking minority members of the legislative policy and finance committees with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources on expenditures from the water quality and sustainability account during the previous fiscal year
Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) Metropolitan WWTF air permit	2024	PFBA, PFHxS, PFHxA, PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS, plus all other target analytes under OTMs-45 and 50	MPCA, Met Council	The Met Council Environmental Services (MCES) Metro WWTF was recently required to perform air emissions testing on one of their fluidized bed sewage sludge reactors (incinerator), per their Title V/Part 70 permit. The test was conducted earlier this year; results are pending. The Metro WWTF, located in St. Paul, MN is a municipal/domestic WWTF that serves approximately 1.8m people and has a treatment capacity of 251m gallons per day.
PFAS in firefighting turnout gear (Legislative Report, lrc-pfc-5sy23)	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated atom.”	MPCA, MDH	<p>Legislative charge:</p> <p>2023 Session Law, Chapter 60, Article 3, Section 32</p> <p>(a) The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency, in cooperation with the commissioner of health, must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources regarding perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in turnout gear by January 15, 2024. The report must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) current turnout gear requirements and options for eliminating or reducing PFAS in turnout gear; (2) current turnout gear disposal methods and recommendations for future disposal to prevent PFAS contamination; and (3) recommendations and protocols for PFAS biomonitoring in firefighters, including a process for allowing firefighters to voluntarily register for biomonitoring. <p>(b) For the purposes of this section, "turnout gear" is the personal protective equipment (PPE) used by firefighters.</p>

<p>Fee collection options for PFAS manufacturers in Minnesota (Legislative report, lrc-pfc-3sy24)</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated atom.”</p>	<p>MPCA, Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB), Minnesota Department of Revenue (MDOR)</p>	<p>2023 Session Law, Chapter 60, Article 3, Section 30</p> <p>PFAS MANUFACTURERS FEE WORK GROUP</p> <p>The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency, in cooperation with the commissioners of revenue and management and budget, must establish a work group to review options for collecting a fee from manufacturers of PFAS in the state. By February 15, 2024, the commissioner must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over environment and natural resources with recommendations.</p>
<p>PFAS in Pesticides Interim Report to the Legislature (Legislative Report)</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated atom.”</p>	<p>MDA</p>	<p>Sec. 138. REPORTS REQUIRED; PFAS IN PESTICIDES.</p> <p>The commissioner of agriculture must conduct a review of existing published literature and other available information on the presence of PFAS in pesticides used in Minnesota. The review must consider the presence of intentionally-added PFAS in pesticide active and inert ingredients; the potential for PFAS that are not intentionally added in pesticides; an assessment of the use and necessity of pesticides containing PFAS in Minnesota; potential alternative products; and other considerations necessary to determine the risks of, and need for, PFAS in pesticide products used in Minnesota. The commissioner must submit an interim report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over agriculture no later than February 1, 2024, and a final report no later than February 1, 2025.</p>
<p>2023 residential well sampling for PFAS compounds (Legislative Report, lrc-pfc-1sy24)</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated atom.”</p>	<p>MPCA, MDH</p>	<p>Information provided to communities in the East Metro area impacted by PFAS contamination in their groundwater, as required by Minn. Stat. 115B.171. In 2023, 243 residential wells were sampled; of those, 14 were issued well advisories.</p>

<p>Pig's Eye Dump Task Force 2024 annual report (Legislative Report, lrc-clf-1sy24)</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances</p>	<p>MPCA</p>	<p>Legal citation: MN Laws 2022, ch. 94, Sec. 2, subd. 10j</p> <p>Appropriation language: \$800,000 the second year is from the trust fund to the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency to establish a Pig's Eye Landfill Task Force to coordinate efforts to remediate and restore the Pig's Eye Landfill Superfund site and address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination of Battle Creek, Pig's Eye Lake, and nearby groundwater. The task force must be made up of at least the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency, the commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of health, a representative from the Metropolitan Council, a representative from the city of St. Paul, a representative from the city of South St. Paul, a representative from the city of Newport, a representative from Ramsey County, a representative from Dakota County, a representative from Washington County, and representatives from relevant federal agencies. The task force is subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 15.059, subdivision 6. The task force must submit an annual report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources on the status of the task force's work. The final report is due February 15, 2026. The task force expires June 30, 2026. This appropriation is available until June 30, 2026.</p>
<p>3M Cottage Grove Wastewater Permit reissuance</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances</p>	<p>MPCA</p>	<p>MPCA is in the process of reissuing the wastewater permit for the 3M Chemical Operations facility in Cottage Grove, MN. The draft permit requires monitoring for up to 110 PFAS compounds in all treated wastewater, at 19 stormwater discharge locations, in seven internal waste streams, at up- and downstream surface waters, and in fish tissue from fish in the Mississippi River near and downstream of the facility. The draft permit also includes effluent limits for six – PFBA, PFBS, PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, and PFHxA – plus a unitless hazard index of 1 two or more of PFBA,</p>

				PFBS, PFHxS, and PFHxA. The draft permit was on notice from July 1, 2024, through August 30, 2024; the MPCA held three public meetings describing proposed changes to the permit. It is unknown what, if any, changes may be made prior to the permit's final reissuance, and when that may be. More at https://www.pca.state.mn.us/local-sites-and-projects/cottage-grove-3m-chemical-operations .
MCES Blue Lake WWTF	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	MPCA	MPCA is in the process of reissuing the wastewater permit for the MCES Blue Lake WWTF in Shakopee, MN. The draft permit, which is on public notice through September 25, 2024, requires MCES to conduct quarterly effluent monitoring for 40 PFAS (current permit requires effluent monitoring for four PFAS). The draft permit does not include any effluent limits for any PFAS compounds. The MCES Blue Lake WWTF serves approximately 300,000 people and has a treatment capacity of 32m gallons per day.

Outreach Actions

What/Title	Year	PFAS Addressed	Who	Summary of Action
Minnesota State Fair	2013-2024 (with some exceptions)	All PFAS	MPCA; MDH	MPCA staff have, for the last two years, prepared and presented an exhibit specific to the presence of PFAS in various products. 2024 additions address Amara's Law and forthcoming prohibitions. MDH has also been present at the Fair to address questions regarding groundwater and drinking water, including from Minnesotans with concerns about PFAS. MDH has been at the Fair to answer questions about groundwater and drinking water since 2013, except the years during Minnesota's response to COVID (2020-2023). The Eco Experience building, where the mentioned exhibits are housed, draws an estimated average of 260,000 visitors each year (over twelve days).
MPCA PFAS Prohibition webinar:	2024	PFAS	MPCA	Stakeholder webinar (open to the public) providing update on rulemakings associated with Amara's Law.

Progress on rule development				
MPCA PFAS Prohibition webinar: Information on 2025 prohibitions for retailers and manufacturers	2024	PFAS	MPCA	Stakeholder webinar (open to the public) providing information and answering questions regarding the prohibitions of PFAS intentionally added to 11 product categories under Amara’s Law, effective January 1, 2025.
MDA webinar: Rulemaking efforts regarding PFAS intentionally added to pesticides	2024	PFAS	MDA	Stakeholder webinar (open to the public) for pesticide registrants and manufacturers that do business in Minnesota, as related to the registration restrictions and future prohibition on PFAS intentionally added to pesticides.
Products with added PFAS		PFAS	MDA	MDA PFAS in products website (pesticides). https://www.mda.state.mn.us/environment-sustainability/products-added-pfas
PFAS and agriculture in Minnesota		PFAS	MDA	MDA PFAS website (dairy and meat inspection). https://www.mda.state.mn.us/environment-sustainability/pfas-agriculture-minnesota
PFAS in Minnesota		PFAS	MPCA	MPCA PFAS website. https://www.pca.state.mn.us/pfas-in-minnesota
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)		PFAS	MDH	MDH PFAS website. https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/hazardous/topics/pfas.html
Fish Consumption Guidance-outreach to people who are or may become pregnant, people who are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed, and children under age 15 (sensitive populations)	2023, 2024	PFAS	MDH	Fish Consumption: Waterbody-Specific Guidance - MN Dept. of Health (state.mn.us) – MDH updated our definition of sensitive populations and developed new signs in English, Hmong, and Spanish to install at public water access points along the Mississippi River Pools 2 through 4 and other Minnesota backwaters and lakes.

Proposed Legislation

Bill Name	Year	PFAS Addressed	Summary of Action	Status
HF 603/ SF 518 (link)	2019	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have required the University of Minnesota to review and report on all health issues related to PFAS exposure by 1/15/2020 to the legislature. The report would review all health studies and assessments, methodologies, and data from the Department of Health, hold listening sessions with community members and stakeholders, identify any additional scientific data regarding risk of exposure, and identify priorities for scientific research and assessment to between understand PFAS exposure risks.</p> <p>Would have awarded \$315,000 to UM to perform this review.</p>	Died in Senate Committee on Health and Human Services Finance Division and House Committee on Higher Education Finance and Policy
HF 2595/SF 2088 (link)	2019	“a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom”	Would have prohibited anyone from knowingly manufacturing, selling, offering to sell, distribute for sale, or distributing food packaging when PFAS has intentionally been added to it.	Died in House committee on Commerce and Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection Finance and Policy
HF 3013/ SF 3222 (link)	2020	PFOS	Would have required the Commissioner of Health to amend the existing health risk limit for PFOS so that it is not higher than 0.015 parts per billion. The Commissioner would also have to create a reasonable margin of safety or infants, children, and adults.	Died in House Committee on Health and Human Services Policy and Senate Committee on Health and Human Services Finance and Policy
HF 3180/ SF 3225 (link)	2020	“a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom”	<i>Same as HF 2595/ SF 2088</i>	Died in House Committee on Health and Human Services Finance Division and Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection Finance and Policy

HF 3344/ SF 3293 (link)	2020	Perfluoroalkyl substances	Would have appropriated \$8,188,000 in grants to the city of Bemidji Public Facilities Authority to design, construct, furnish, and equip the water treatment plant to include a new filtration system to remove PFAS from their drinking water.	Became part of the omnibus bonding bill (SF 3463/ HF 3622) which failed to pass out of the Senate
HF 3638/ SF 3413 (link)	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have appropriated \$500,000 from the general fund to the Commissioner of PCA to develop and implement a way to reduce PFAS contamination into the environment and municipal wastewater treatment facilities. The Commissioner would have been required to work with the Department of Health, and an advisory group made up of representatives from various coalitions of cities, utilities, and the Minnesota Rural Water Association.</p> <p>The Commissioner would have been required to report to the legislature by 1/31/2022 on sources of PFAS contamination, strategies to reduce PFAS contamination, guidance documents they will distribute to cities on how to reduce PFAS contamination, and any issues that need further research.</p>	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance
HF 3423/ SF 3401 (link)	2020	PFOA and PFOS	Would have appropriated \$492,000 to the PCA to adopt new water quality standards for PFOS and PFOA. Standards would have been required to be adopted by 7/1/2023	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 3235/ SF 3501 (link)	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have appropriated funds to the Commissioner of Natural Resources to do testing in wild deer for PFAS contamination. The Commissioner would have been required to work with the Department of Health to develop protocol for informing the public on PFAS contamination and exposure risks. The Commissioner would have been required to report to the legislature on the findings of the testing by 3/15/2021.	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

SF 3525 (link)	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Similar to HF 4554.</i> Appropriations bill relating to environment and natural resources funds. Would have appropriated \$1,000,000 to PCA to give to municipal wastewater facilities, landfills, and compost facilities to develop strategies to address PFAS in land-applied biosolids. \$250,000 to the Commissioner of Natural Resources to carry out an agreement with Dem-Con Companies to develop new technology to address PFAS in drinking water.	Died in Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance
HF 20 (link)	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Same as HF 4554 that passed in 2020 but not a companion bill</i>	Died in House Ways and Means Committee
HF 3268/ SF 3674 (link)	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have created a PFAS Task Force to review and investigate water contamination. The Task Force would have included members of the general public, Commissioners of relevant agencies, experts of PFAS contamination, a fire chief rep., PWS reps., and Public Wastewater treatment facilities rep. The Task Force would work to identify and review locations of PFAS contamination, identify data gaps, develop opportunities for public education, identify sources of PFAS contamination migration, examine costs to mitigate PFAS contamination, and develop recommendations. Goal is to increase public knowledge of PFAS contamination by 50% by 2024. Would have been required to report to the legislature by 1/15/2021 on findings. Would have been appropriated \$150,000 to carry out tasks.	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 3922 (link)	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have appropriated \$500,000 to the Commissioner of PCA to work with other state agencies to reduce PFAS contamination in wastewater (50% by 2025 and 90% by 2030). The Commissioner would have been required to create an advisory group of scientists/experts to help achieve the goals.	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance Division
HF 3970/ SF 3955 (link)	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Until there was a state or federal law prohibiting PFAS in food service ware and compostable products, this bill would have	Died in House Committee on Water Division and Senate Committee on Environment and

			<p>allowed compost facilities to choose to not accept products containing PFAS.</p> <p>Would have appropriate funds to PCA to monitor surface and groundwater around compost facilities for PFAS contamination.</p>	Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 4311/ SF 4365 (link)	2020	PFOS and PFOA	<p>One-time appropriations. Among other things, it would have given \$429,000 to PCA to establish water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS, \$250,000 to the Department of Health for setting the health risk limit of PFOS at no higher than .015 parts per billion and \$1,750,000 to address health-based drinking water concerns and to adopt other health risk limits and to monitor water quality.</p>	Died in House Committee on Legacy Finance Division and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
<p>HF 4554 (link)</p> <p><i>Companion Bill: SF 4499</i></p> <p><i>SF 3842/HF 3657, SF 4454/ HF 4175 became part of the successful bill</i></p>	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances— specifically PFOS and PFOA	<p>Environment and natural resources appropriations</p> <p>Appropriated \$492,000 in 2021 to the Pollution Control Agency to adopt new water quality standards for PFOS and PFOA by 7/1/2023.</p> <p>Appropriated \$1,404,000 to the PCA to help municipal wastewater plants, landfills, and compost facilities develop ways to manage PFAS in land-applied biosolids.</p> <p>\$250,000 was allocated to DNR to carry out an agreement with Dem-Con Companies to develop new technology to remove PFAS from point source discharges into drinking water sources.</p> <p>Environment and natural resources (policy)</p> <p>Prohibited the manufacturing, knowing sale, offer to sell, distribution, or offer for distribution any food packing that contains intentionally-added PFAS (meant to go into effect on 1/1/2022). (Creation of Minn. Stat. 325F.075)</p>	Was passed by both House and Senate but, like most legislation that year, did not get signed by the Governor during 2020 Legislative session. Bills introduced in the 2021 special session were effectively the same as these.

SF 3342 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have provided an unspecified amount of funds to the Commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency to study the effect of land-applied biosolids containing PFAS. The Commissioner would have been required to report to the relevant legislative committees on their findings, alternatives, and any recommendations they have on managing/preventing PFAS-containing waste.	Died in Senate Committee on Environment, Climate, and Legacy
HF 2906/ SF 3403 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have prohibited anyone in the state from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering to sell cosmetic products that contain PFAS. The Commissioner of PCA would be in charge of enforcing the statute.	Died in House Committee on Health Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 2907/ SF 3327 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have prohibited anyone from manufacturing, distributing, selling, or offering to sell cookware that contained PFAS (including pots, pans, skillets, baking sheets, grills, trays, bowls, utensils, etc.). The Commissioner of PCA would be tasked with enforcing this statute.	Died in House Committee on Health Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 2952/ SF 3441 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have prohibited anyone from distributing, selling, or offering to sell ski wax or other “related tuning products” that have intentionally-added PFAS in them. The Commissioner of PCA would be tasked with enforcing this statute.	Died in House Committee on Health Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 3075/ SF 3326 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have required any manufacturer any manufacturer who sells, offers to sell, distributes, assembles, or prepare for sale products containing PFAS to provide information to the PCA Commissioner about the product, how much PFAS was used, the reason for using PFAS, the name and address of the manufacturer and the name, address and number for their contact person, and any additional information needed by the Commissioner to carry out this bill. Commissioners would have been able to require any	Died in House Committee on Commerce Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance

			<p>manufacturer to perform testing if they suspect that their products contain intentionally-added PFAS. People would be prohibited from selling, offering to sell, or distributing products containing intentionally-added PFAS without reporting to PCA.</p> <p>PCA would be able to waive any of the requirements when that information is already publicly available, have an agreement with other states or political subdivisions to collect and share that information, or if the manufacturer needs more time (at Commissioner’s discretion).</p> <p>The Commissioner would have been required to adopt rules to implement this bill. Was to prioritize products that were most likely to end up in land or water resources.</p>	
HF 3076/ SF 3345 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have prohibited the sale, distribution, offer to sell, or manufacturing of shoes, handbags/backpacks, scarves, outdoor apparel, and other clothing (outerwear, shirts, pants, skirts, dresses, leggings, swimwear, uniforms, etc.) that contain PFAS. Would not have affected the resale of these products. The Commissioner of PCA would have been tasked with enforcing this bill. Would have taken effect 1/1/2025</p>	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 3180/ SF 3307 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have prohibited the sale, distribution, or offer to sell rugs/carpets, fabric treatment, upholstered furniture, and textile furniture that contains PFAS. Would not apply to the resale of these products. The Commissioner of PCA would have been tasked with enforcing this statute.</p>	Died in House Committee on Commerce Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance
HF 3571/ SF 3669 (link)	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have prohibited the manufacturing, sale, offer to sell, or distribution of products made for children under 12 years old that contain PFAS. Covered products included crib/toddler mattresses, booster seats, car seats, highchairs, infant carriers, infant seats, play mats, playpens, strollers, etc.</p> <p>The Commissioner of PCA would have been tasked with carrying out this statute.</p>	Died in House Committee on Health Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Legacy Finance

HF 1000/ SF 834 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Combined HF 2952/ SF 3441, HF 2907/ SF 3327, HF 2906/ SF 3403, HF 3075/ SF 3326 and HF 3180/ SF3307 .</i>	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on
HF 372/ SF 450 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Same as HF 3075/ SF 3326</i>	Died in House Committee on Commerce Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection
HF 552/ SF 2222 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Same as HF 3571/ SF 36669</i>	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection
HF 2096/ SF 669 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Same as HF 2952/ SF 3441</i>	Died in House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Committee on Environment, Climate, and Legacy
HF 1150/ SF 2020 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would prohibit the registration of any pesticide that contains intentionally-added PFAS or PFAS as an “inert ingredient”	Died in House Committee on Agriculture Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Agriculture, Broadband, and Rural Development
HF 960/ SF 787 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Similar to HF 2310/ SF 2438.</i> Would have given \$20,000,000 to PCA to grant to St. Louis County to acquire land and build a new municipal solid waste landfill to prevent PFAS contamination into Lake Superior.	Died in House Committee on Capital Investment and Senate Committee on Capital Investment
HF 1152/ SF 871 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Similar to HF 3765.</i> Would have appropriated \$4,500,000 to PCA and St. Louis County to design and construct a new leachate treatment system at their landfill to reduce PFAS contamination.	Died in House Committee on Capital Investment Senate Committee on Capital Investment
HF 1283 (link)	2023	PFOS and PFOA	Would have required the Commissioner of PCA to establish water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS. Also would have required the Commissioner of health to amend the existing health risk limit for PFOS (<i>same as HF 2310/ SF 2438</i>)	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy

HF 2571/ SF 2939 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would have required the Commissioner to adopt new rules regarding recycling symbols. Included in the requirements, items with intentionally-added PFAS cannot be recycled when PFAS levels are above 100 parts per million.	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Environment, Climate, and Legacy
HF 2586/ SF 2842 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have created a “PFAS Gross Revenues Tax” that would have tasked the Commissioner of Revenue to tax manufacturers, subsidiaries, affiliates, centers, warehouses—anyone with a nexus— on products that contain PFAS that were deliberately added during the manufacturing process. The tax would have equal to 50% of gross revenue on the revenue from that product. Anyone subject to the tax must report monthly to the commissioner, even if they do not manufacture or sell any products with PFAS during the previous month. People taxed in other jurisdictions can receive credit for paid taxes (based on the lesser of the two taxes).</p> <p>Money from the tax would have gone into a cleanup account.</p>	Died in House Committee on Taxes and Senate Committee on Taxes
HF 2761/ SF 2882 (link)	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have amended existing laws about biofuel monitoring and testing to include references to PFAS and neonicotinoid pesticides. Would have been required to test for their presence in biofuels and at ethanol plants.</p> <p>Also would have appropriated \$100,000 to the Department of Agriculture, \$500,000 to PCA, \$250,000 to the Department of Health, and \$250,000 to the Commissioner of PCA and Commissioner of Agriculture (none of the appropriations directly related to PFAS).</p>	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment, Climate, and Legacy
HF 3163/ SF 3198 (link)	2023		Would have appropriated \$3,500,000 to the City of Cottage Grove Public Facilities Authority to design and construct new facilities to address PFAS contamination.	Died in House Committee on Capital Investment and Senate Committee on Capital Investment

HF 3115/ SF 3161	2023		Would have appropriated \$61,655,000 in bonds to city of Hastings' Public Facilities Authority to design and construct three 3 water treatment plants to remove PFAS from city wells.	Died in House Committee on Capital Investment and Senate Committee on Capital Investment
SF 4577/ HF 4567 (link)	2024	“a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.”	Relates to the Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act. Would have made PWS, treatment works, sewage sludge disposal facilities, and constructed management facilities for stormwater not liable for the release of PFAS when they are in compliance with applicable laws and the release was not a result of their negligence or willful conduct, and/or if federal law provides greater protection than this act and the system is protected from liability under federal laws. The protections could be applied retroactively or prospectively	Died in Senate Committee on Environment, Climate, and Legacy and the House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy
SF 4481/ HF 4521 (link)	2024	polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would appropriate \$3,600,000 in bonds to the Pollution Control Agency to give to the town of Sauk Rapids to design and implement infrastructure to abate and mitigate the presence of PFAS in their drinking water supply. Would allow the city to build 3 new drinking water wells, modify wells and improve water treatment facilities to increase supply.	Died in the Senate Committee on Capital Investment and the House Committee on Capital Investment
HF 5420/ SF 5494 (link)	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would provide \$500,000 in general funds to the city of Oak Park Heights' Public Facilities Authority to conduct a “Feasibility study” and design improvements to their water treatment infrastructure to remediate and remove PFAS from their drinking water supply.	Currently in House Committee on Capital Investment and Senate Committee on Capital Investment
HF 4060/ SF 4073 (link)	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would provide \$500,000 to the Pollution Control Agency to grant to local governments that own and operate their own wastewater treatment facilities. These grants would be for testing and monitoring for PFAS in influent, biosolids, and effluent,	Died in the House Committee on Legacy Finance and Senate Committee on Environment, Climate, and Legacy
HF 3705/ SF 3869 (link)	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Among other things, would require that all synthetic turf that is installed to help manage stormwater runoff not contain PFAS	Died in House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy and Senate Committee on Environment, Climate, and Legacy

HF 5194/ SF 5254 (link)	2024	Not defined	Among other things, would create a tax exemption for the City of Brooklyn for certain projects including the construction of a PFAS treatment facility	Died in Senate Committee on Taxes and House Committee on Taxes
HF 3395/ SF 3877 (link)	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would grant \$7,408,000 in bonds to the city of Woodbury's Public Facilities Authority to use to acquire property to construct a water storage facility and water main infrastructure to store and treat drinking water for PFAS contamination.	Died in Senate Committee on Capital Investment and House Committee on Capital Investment
HF 3774/ SF 3823 (link)	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would grant \$6 million in bonds to St. Louis County and Pollution Control Agency to design and construct a new municipal solid waste management campus on. The new campus will accept all waste from other landfills and waste dumps and work to prevent PFAS from entering Lake Superior.	Died in House Committee on Capital Investment and Senate Committee on Capital Investment
HF 5461/ SF 5510 (link)	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Would grant \$39,065,000 in bonds to the city of Stillwater's Public Facilities Authority to design and construct new infrastructure for their 3 water treatment plants to remove PFAS from drinking water wells.	Died in House Committee on Capital Investment and Senate Committee on Capital Investment

Proposed Regulation

What/Title	Year	PFAS Addressed	Summary of Action	Status
Groundwater Rule Amendments	2023	PFOS	<p>Request for comments on possible addition of new Health Risk Limit (HRL) values or revised values for groundwater contaminants to the Health Risk Limits Tables found in Minnesota Rules, parts 4717.7500 and 4717.7860. In particular, MDH seeks to update the HRL for PFOS so that the value does not exceed 0.015 parts per billion, per Laws of Minnesota 2023, Chapter 60, Article 3, Section 34.</p> <p>MDH is still accepting comments on the rulemaking as they develop PFOS values. Comments will continue to be accepted and considered until the Intent of Notice to Adopt is published in late 2024.</p>	Published August 7, 2023. Comments are still being accepted.

Use Class 1 Rule	2023	PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, and PFNA	Request for comments on amendments being considered to water rules, <i>Minnesota Rules</i> , chapter 7050 (Waters of the State), chapter 7052 (Lake Superior Basin Water Standards), chapter 7053 (State Waters Discharge Restrictions), and chapter 7060 (Underground Waters). Rulemaking includes developing WQS for PFAS as directed by Minnesota Session Law - 2023, Chapter 60, H.F. No. 2310.	Published August 28, 2023
PFAS in products reporting rule	2023	PFAS defined as “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.”	The main purpose of this rulemaking is to establish fees to be paid upon submission of required reporting information about products containing intentionally-added PFAS as provided for in Minnesota Session Law - 2023, Chapter 60, H.F. No. 2310. Final rule adoption date set by legislature is January 1, 2026.	Request for Comment published September 2023
PFAS in products fee rule	2023	PFAS defined as “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.”	The main purpose of this rulemaking is to establish a program for the MPCA to collect information about products containing intentionally-added PFAS as directed by Minnesota Session Law - 2023, Chapter 60, H.F. No. 2310. Final rule adoption date set by legislature is January 1, 2026.	Request for Comment published September 2023
PFAS in products “currently unavoidable use” rule	2023	PFAS defined as “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.”	The main purpose of this rulemaking is to establish criteria the MPCA will use to make decisions on which, if any, uses of intentionally-added PFAS will qualify as currently unavoidable uses in products sold, offered for sale, or distributed in Minnesota, as directed by Minnesota Session Law - 2023, Chapter 60, H.F. No. 2310.	Request for Comment published December 2023

Air Toxics Emissions Reporting Rule	2020-2024	PFAS defined as “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.”	<p>Currently, Minnesota facilities with air permits voluntarily report emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs, also known as air toxics) every three years to the MPCA. The MPCA is planning rule amendments to require annual reporting on air toxics emissions from permitted facilities (except those with Option B registration permits) located in Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington counties. The MPCA has three main goals for these rule amendments as directed by Minnesota Session Law – 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish the requirements for air toxics emissions reporting for permitted facilities on an annual basis. ● Identify the air toxics to be reported. ● Amend permit and reporting processes to align with annual air toxics emissions reporting. <p>The list of air toxics includes a significant number of PFAS, including those on the current TRI reporting list; target analytes quantifiable using EPA’s OTM-45 and/or OTM-50; and other PFAS. Facilities outside of the seven-county Metro area may be asked to voluntarily report air toxics emissions, including PFAS.</p>	Second request for comments published April 2024. Draft rules and SONAR underway.
Air Toxics Regulatory Rule	2023-2024	PFAS defined as “a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.”	<p>The main purpose is to adopt new rules to implement and govern regulation of facilities that emit air toxics as directed by Minnesota Session Law - 2023, Chapter 60, article 8, section 5 (H.F. No. 2310).</p> <p>This rule will use definitions established under the session law, such as "air toxics" and "environmental justice areas," and address specific criteria for facilities that emit air toxics and are located in the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington.</p> <p>Flagging because it is possible that some number of PFAS could be regulated under this rule, but no specific determinations have been made.</p>	Request for comments published in July 2023; notice of intent to adopt currently planned for May 2026.

Cases

- I. Minnesota 3M Settlement - <https://3msettlement.state.mn.us/>
 - a. From the agency website: On Feb. 20, 2018, the state of Minnesota settled its lawsuit against the 3M Company in return for a settlement of \$850 million. Minnesota's attorney general sued 3M in 2010 alleging that the company's production of chemicals known as PFAS had damaged drinking water and natural resources in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. After legal and other expenses are paid, about \$720 million will be invested in drinking water and natural resource projects in the Twin Cities east metropolitan region.
- II. Douglas Corporation - <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/news-and-stories/douglas-corp-to-pay-1375-million-settlement-for-natural-resource-damages-caused-by-forever-chemicals>
 - a. On May 17, 2023, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) today announced a \$1.375 million natural resource damages settlement agreement with Douglas Corporation. The damages are due to releases of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) and hexavalent chromium that reached Bass Lake in St. Louis Park, and Bde Maka Ska and Lake Harriet in Minneapolis. Douglas Corp. has used both substances at its chrome-plating facility in St. Louis Park and is the alleged source.

At least \$1 million of the settlement will be used to fund projects designed to improve water quality, fisheries, and outdoor recreational opportunities. The MPCA and DNR will manage the funds. Once Douglas Corp. completes payment to the State of Minnesota in early fall 2023, the DNR will connect with community partners for project ideas. The area eligible for projects is east of Highway 169 within the lower watershed of Minnehaha Creek, including but not limited to the affected lakes.