



# MPCA Bonding Proposals

House Capital Investment Division

February 13, 2020

# Our mission

*Protect and improve the environment and  
enhance human health.*

# Core products and services

- 
- Monitor air, land, and water for contaminants
  - Issue permits and enforce regulations
  - Educate to prevent pollution
  - Find and clean up contamination
  - Respond to emergencies and spills
  - Set environmental rules and policies

# Community Electric Vehicle Infrastructure

- Passenger vehicles are **the largest source of greenhouse gases (GHG)** and air pollution in Minnesota
- Electric vehicles (EVs) have no emissions
- More EVs on the road will reduce GHG emissions, combat climate change, and improve public health
- Just like combustion vehicles, EV use will grow once infrastructure is in place
- Many Minnesota communities need EV charging stations



# \$12 M - Community Electric Vehicle Infrastructure



- \$12 million – Grants for EV charging stations in Greater Minnesota
  - Priority will be given and to fast chargers on high-use corridors
  - Grants to be made via MPCA’s existing VW Settlement Grants Program
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- Governor’s recommendation includes an additional \$2 million Dept. of Admin request for EV charging stations at state fleet sites

# \$15 M - Sustainable Communities and Climate Resilience

- Climate resilience = the ability of a system to **anticipate**, **absorb**, **accommodate**, or **recover** from the effects of weather events **intensified by climate change**
- 20% increase (1951-2012) in total precipitation in the Twin Cities



*Sinkhole in Duluth caused by 2012 flooding.*

# \$15 M - Sustainable Communities and Climate Resilience

- Past 5 years were some of the **wettest** on record.
- In the future, rainfall will likely happen less frequently, but with more **intensity**.
- **Stormwater infrastructure is aging and undersized.**
- **98% of surveyed municipalities** want to implement at least one stormwater climate resiliency project.



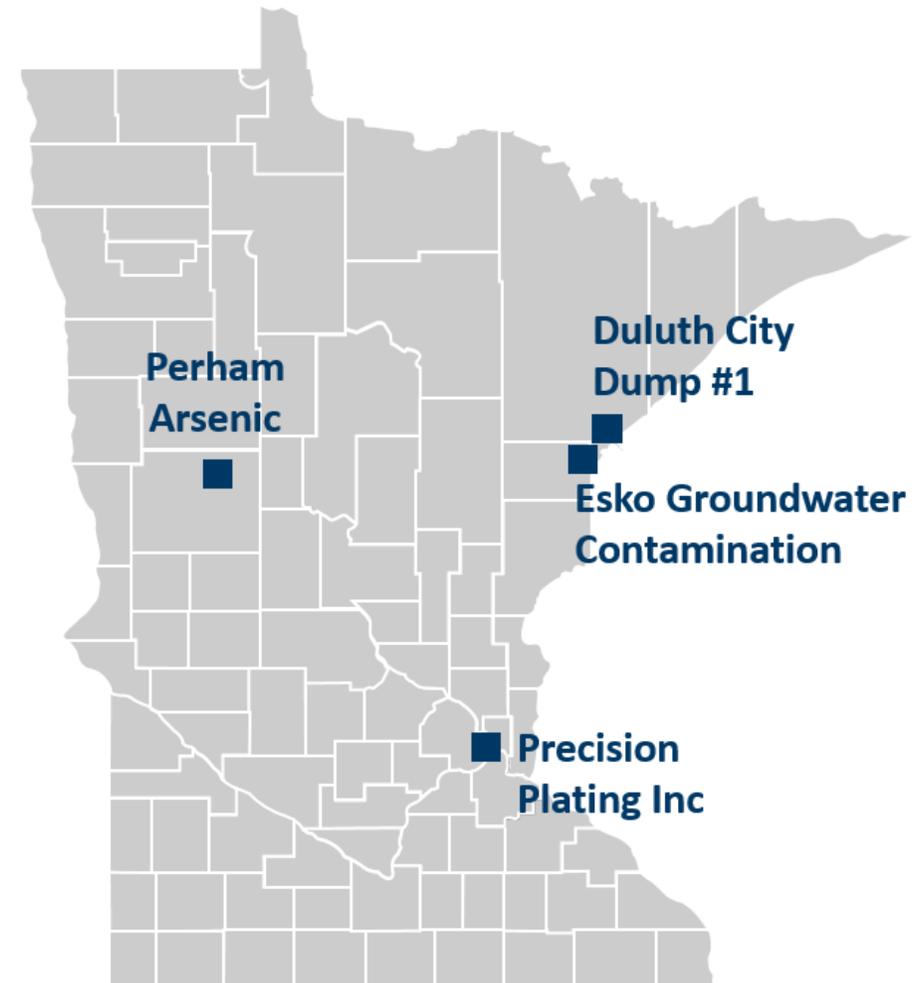
“We don’t have nearly enough capacity for the storm events we are likely to see due to climate change.”

# \$15 M - Sustainable Communities and Climate Resilience

- Establish a **pilot grant program** with a \$15 million bonding appropriation
- Grants would go to Minnesota communities to build sustainable and resilient infrastructure to help manage climate impacts
- **Eligible projects could include:** energy-saving retrofits, energy-efficient buildings, public infrastructure retrofits or replacements, green stormwater infrastructure, and resilient energy projects
- This pilot could fund 5 to 10 pilot projects, with local match

# \$22.9 M – Cleanup at four Superfund sites

- Contamination poses human health risks and degradation of the environment
- The contamination source must be removed
- No viable responsible parties to pay for the cleanup for the four sites in this proposal
- The agency needs new funds to take on the large capital investments



# \$22.9 M – Cleanup four Superfund sites

<b>Superfund Site</b>	<b>Bonding \$ Requested</b>
<b>Esko Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site</b>	<b>\$1.2 M</b>
<b>City of Duluth Dump #1 Superfund Site</b>	<b>\$7.7 M</b>
<b>Perham Arsenic Superfund Site</b>	<b>\$8 M</b>
<b>Precision Plating Superfund Site</b>	<b>\$6 M</b>

# \$2 M – Remove PAH-contaminated stormwater pond sediment

- Some municipal stormwater ponds are contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), a chemical that can be **carcinogenic**
- PAH-laden pond sediment needs **costly disposal in specially lined landfills**
- Sediment must be removed for ponds to function properly
- 20,000 public stormwater ponds in MN
- Rough estimate: Up to 30% are contaminated with PAHs



*Removing sediment from a stormwater pond in White Bear Lake.*

# \$2 M – Remove PAH-contaminated stormwater pond sediment



- Provide \$2 million appropriation to help communities across Minnesota remove PAH-contaminated sediment from stormwater ponds
- These funds would supplement local investments

# \$49.2 M - Capital Assistance Program (CAP)

- Landfills are forever and landfills are costly
- Goal: **Divert organic/food waste** and recyclables out of landfills to save money and protect land and water resources
- CAP grants go to local governments for:
  - **Recycling infrastructure**
  - **Composting infrastructure**
  - **Reuse Programs**



# \$49.2 M - Capital Assistance Program projects

Project	Requested	Total Project Cost
Clay County Transfer Station Build	\$8,500,000	\$14,500,000
Pope Douglas Solid Waste Management Campus Expansion	\$9,000,000	\$18,900,000
Ramsey   Washington Recycling and Energy Center Expansion	\$8,000,000	\$47,691,450
Chisago County Household Hazardous Waste Facility Expansion	\$391,000	\$781,634
City of Coon Rapids Recycling Center Expansion	\$700,000	\$632,000*
Dakota and Scott County Household Hazardous Waste and Recycling Facility	\$4,000,000	\$11,600,000
Hennepin County Organics Transfer Station Expansion	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
Organics Infrastructure Projects	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Todd County Campus Expansion	\$6,000,000	\$9,489,000
City of Minneapolis Transfer Station Renovation	\$571,000	\$1,141,000

# \$1.33 M - Closed Brookston Area Landfill

- Manganese from Brookston Area closed landfill is contaminating groundwater
- **Contamination levels exceed safe drinking water standards**
- MPCA requests \$1.33 million to upgrade this closed landfill's environmental protections:
  - Consolidate existing waste
  - Install a new cover
  - Install passive methane venting system



*Brookston Landfill lacks adequate cover and other environmental controls to protect human health and the environment.*

# Questions?



**MINNESOTA POLLUTION  
CONTROL AGENCY**