



## Bolster the state’s solid waste infrastructure

Help Minnesota counties better manage their waste and divert material from landfills.

### What’s the issue?

The Solid Waste Capital Assistance Program (CAP) provides financial incentives to local governments to develop and implement integrated solid waste management systems to:

- Increase reuse, recycling, and composting
- Reduce landfilling

Collaborative regional projects are eligible for additional dollars. The program goal is to recover materials and energy from waste and minimize land disposal of municipal solid waste.



### Proposal

The Governor’s bonding proposal includes \$ 17.05 million for CAP grants to three counties for solid waste projects:

County	Project summary	CAP grant request
Clay	Construct a new transfer station in Moorhead that will transport waste to a resource recovery facility in Perham. The project will divert more than 16,000 tons of material per year from the Clay County landfill. The transfer station will handle more recyclables and problem materials (e.g. household hazardous waste, electronic waste, and bulky waste) than the existing facilities.	\$7.55 million
Polk	Phase two of the overall project will add equipment to the resource recovery facilities in Fosston, create a composting facility in Gentilly, and construct two new transfer stations in Park Rapids (Hubbard County) and Crookston. The two phases of the project will divert more than 20,000 tons of material per year from landfills.	\$9.25 million
McLeod	Upgrade and expand the county’s recycling facilities in Hutchinson to handle non-traditional recyclables, such as mattresses and ag plastics. The expansion will also allow McLeod county to offer services to Meeker, Sibley, and other counties.	\$250,000

## Why is it important?

Putting waste in landfills is the least desirable disposal method for Minnesota solid waste. By diverting usable material like recyclables from landfills, we slow the creation of landfills that we must manage. The collected recyclable materials support Minnesota industries in creating new products and jobs. In addition, energy and steam produced from waste at resource-recovery facilities — instead of landfills — is used by local communities.

Landfills, on the other hand, must be monitored and managed in perpetuity, even after they stop receiving new waste. Closed landfills produce contaminated fluids (leachate) and methane gas that must be contained and disposed of properly.

## For more information

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