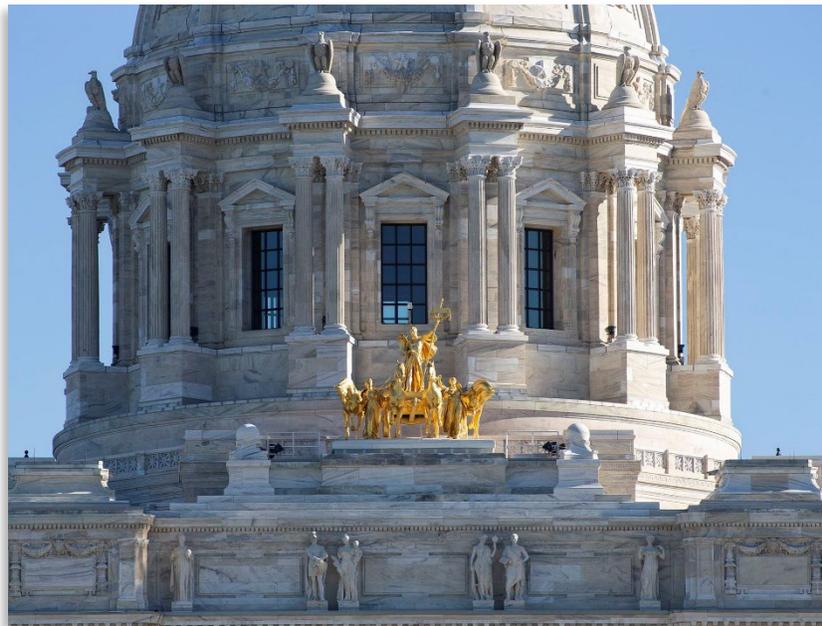


Bondable Grant Programs



About this Publication

This publication provides an overview of grant programs for political subdivisions that may be funded with state general obligation bond proceeds.

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Minnesota Statutes and Laws cited in this work can be located on the Office of the Revisor of Statutes website, <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/>.



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Contents

Overview	3
Resources for Political Subdivisions.....	4
Programs	5
Department of Administration	5
Cooperative Local Facilities Grants.....	5
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	6
Early Childhood Learning and Child Protection Facilities Grant Program	6
Department of Education	9
Cooperative Facilities Grants	9
School Building Accessibility Capital Improvement Grants	10
Mary C. Murphy Library Construction Grant Program	11
Department of Employment and Economic Development	14
Greater Minnesota Child Care Facility Capital Grant Program.....	14
Greater Minnesota Business Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program.....	15
Innovative Business Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program	18
Transportation Economic Development Infrastructure Program	20
Redevelopment Grants.....	21
Department of Human Services.....	25
Behavioral Health Crisis Facilities Grants.....	25
Department of Natural Resources.....	27
Parks and Outdoor Recreation Area Grants	27
Natural and Scenic Areas Grant Program	30
Regional Trails Grant Program.....	34
Trail Connections Grant Program	36
Environmental Learning Center Grants	39
Community Tree-Planting Grants	40
Flood Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	41
Publicly Owned Dam Repair Program.....	48

Department of Transportation	52
State Bridge Grants (generally).....	52
Small City Bridge Grants.....	55
Fracture-Critical Bridge Grants	56
Major Local Bridge Grants	57
Trunk Highway Corridor Project Grants.....	58
Local Road Improvement Grants for Routes of Regional Significance	60
Rural Road Safety Grants	62
Public Transportation Participation Program (Nonoperating Assistance)	64
Active Transportation Program	66
Safe Routes to School Program	68
Minnesota Rail Service Improvement Programs	70
Airport Infrastructure Capital Assistance Grants.....	71
Port Development Assistance Program	74
Metropolitan Council	77
Community Tree-Planting Grants	77
Metropolitan Cities Inflow and Infiltration Grants	78
Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission	80
“Mighty Ducks” Grant Program	80
Athletic Facilities Grants	82
Minnesota Historical Society	83
County and Local Historic Preservation Capital Grants	83
Minnesota Housing Finance Agency	85
Cooperative Manufactured Housing Infrastructure Grant Program	85
Greater Minnesota Housing Infrastructure Grant Program	85
Pollution Control Agency	87
Capital Assistance Program: Solid Waste Processing Facilities Grants.....	87
Statewide Drinking Water Contamination Mitigation Program	90
Capital Projects that Demonstrate Beneficial Use of Wastewater or Stormwater	91

Public Facilities Authority	93
Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) Grants	93
Point Source Implementation Grants	97
Small Community Wastewater Treatment Program	
Construction Grants.....	99
Lead Service Line Replacement Grant Program	101
Emerging Contaminants Grants.....	102

Overview

There are nearly 50 grant programs authorized in statute for political subdivisions to fund projects with state general obligation bonds. Individual political subdivisions have to meet specific criteria to get a grant.

These programs are administered through various state agencies and entities, including the Department of Agriculture; Department of Children, Youth, and Families; Department of Education; Department of Employment and Economic Development; Department of Human Services; Department of Natural Resources; Department of Transportation; Metropolitan Council; Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission; Minnesota Historical Society; Minnesota Housing Finance Agency; Pollution Control Agency; and Public Facilities Authority.

This publication describes various statutory grant programs that may be funded with state general obligation bonds.¹ The publication lists programs in table form by the state entity that administers them. Each table describes program eligibility, purpose, criteria, local match requirements, maximum grant amounts, limitations, and the year the program was created. Additionally, the tables include the funding history of each program from 1995 to the present, with the amount of appropriations to the program and the funding sources. Some programs have been funded with other sources in addition to state general obligation bonds.

¹ The publication does not cover grant programs that are not codified in the Minnesota Statutes (e.g., programs developed in rider language, uncodified programs in session law).

This publication also does not cover programs that provide funding exclusively to state agencies or the University of Minnesota. Lastly, it does not cover grant programs to political subdivisions funded by trunk highway bonds.

The tables in this publication only detail the bondable aspects of the grant programs. Criteria that apply to a program when it is funded from sources other than state general obligation bonds are excluded.

Some programs are set up to provide loans in addition to grants. This publication only covers the details of the grant criteria for those programs.

For more information about state bonding and capital investment, please see the House Research Department publication [Capital Investment and State Bonding](#).

Resources for Political Subdivisions

A political subdivision that is interested in a grant program summarized in this publication should contact the administering state agency for more information.

Minnesota Management and Budget also provides resources on capital grants. The [Capital Grants Manual](#) and [Capital Budget Instructions](#) webpages are helpful resources for political subdivisions that are exploring funding for their capital projects.

Programs

Department of Administration

Cooperative Local Facilities Grants

Section 16B.355

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, cities, towns, and school districts
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance for capital improvements for facilities from which at least three eligible local units of government will provide governmental services
Program criteria	The grant applicants must have entered into a joint powers agreement and formed a joint powers board to govern the facilities. The joint powers board must approve the application by resolution.
Prioritization criteria	Priority is given to projects that demonstrate a significant increase in cooperation measured by one or more of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) improved quality, access, transparency, or level of service to citizens; 2) fundamental change in the organization of service delivery; 3) substantial savings in operating costs; or 4) positive return on investment over the life of the facility.
Local match requirements	At least 30 percent of the total project cost must be committed from nonstate sources.
Maximum grant amount	Grants may not exceed one-third of the amount of a legislative appropriation for the program for a single project.
Geographical limitations	At least one-half of the appropriations for the program each biennium must be for projects located outside the seven-county metropolitan area. ²
Year created	2010 (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 35)
Funding history	2010: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was subsequently line item vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 11, subd. 4) Accordingly, this program has never been administered.

² The metropolitan area is defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2. In brief, the metropolitan area is the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area, but excluding certain cities near the outer boundary of those counties. This definition of metropolitan area is used in many grant programs to define geographic limitations.

Department of Children, Youth, and Families

Early Childhood Learning and Child Protection Facilities Grant Program

Section 142A.46³

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	State agencies and political subdivisions of the state
Program purpose	To construct or rehabilitate facilities for early childhood programs, crisis nurseries, or parenting time centers
Program criteria	The facilities must be publicly owned but may be leased to organizations that operate the programs. ⁴ Statutory criteria are provided as to how the commissioner of children, youth, and families must prioritize grants and where the commissioner has discretion in prioritization.
Prioritization criteria	Priority must be given to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) projects in counties or municipalities with the highest percentage of children living in poverty; 2) grants that involve collaboration among program sponsors; and 3) grants for programs that utilize Youthbuild for at least 25 percent of each grant awarded or \$50,000 of the labor portion of the construction, whichever is less, if certain criteria is met.⁵ Priority may be given to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) projects that collaborate with child care providers; 2) grants for programs that will increase their child care workers' wages; and 3) projects that will improve the quality of early childhood programs.
Local match requirements	A 50 percent match must be provided with nonstate funds.

³ The program was originally codified under section 119A.45. The program was recodified under section 256E.37 in 2008 pursuant to a revisor's instruction. Laws 2008, ch. 361, art. 3, § 13. The program was again recodified as section 142A.46 due to the creation of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families in 2024. Laws 2024, ch. 80, art. 1, § 96; Laws 2024, ch. 115, art. 16, § 34.

⁴ A lease must comply with the requirements of section 16A.695.

⁵ Youthbuild is a program administered by the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development that targets low-income youth ages 16 to 24 at risk of dropping out of school for construction trades training that improves the built environment, primarily for homeless or low-income people. See Minnesota Statutes, sections 116L.361 to 116L.366. More information about the program can be found at <https://mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/find-a-job/targeted-services/youth-employment/youthbuild.jsp>.

Key Characteristic	Description
Maximum grant amount	Grants cannot exceed more than \$500,000 for each program housed in an individual facility, with up to a maximum of \$2,000,000 for a facility that houses three or more programs (i.e. Head Start, School Readiness, Early Childhood Family Education, licensed child care, and other early childhood intervention programs).
Geographical limitations	None stated ⁶
Year created	1998 (Laws 1998, ch. 273, § 9)
Funding history	<p>2000: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, § 5, subd. 6)</p> <p>2002: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 5, subd. 10)</p> <p>2005: \$500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 5, subd. 5)⁷</p> <p>2006: \$500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 4, subd. 5)</p> <p>2008: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 18, subd. 4)</p> <p>2009: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2009, ch. 93, art. 1, § 13, subd. 3)</p> <p>2010: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 18, subd. 3)</p> <p>2011: \$1,900,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess., ch. 12, § 15, subd. 3)</p> <p>2014: \$6,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 18, subd. 4)⁸</p> <p>2023: \$1,125,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 71, art. 1, § 12, subd. 4)</p>

⁶ Prior to 2023, the program required at least 80 percent of grant funds to be distributed to facilities located in counties outside of the metropolitan area. Laws 2023, ch. 71, art. 2, § 10.

⁷ The rider provided that a grant under this appropriation could not exceed \$75,000 per program and \$200,000 per facility.

⁸ The rider provided that one grant from the appropriation for an individual facility could be for up to \$1,000,000. Further, \$3,000,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to Hennepin County for the early childhood center at the YWCA of Minneapolis.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2023: \$900,000 from the bond proceeds fund.⁹ (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 18, subd. 4)</p> <p>2025: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 17)</p>

⁹ This appropriation was cancelled in 2024 and reappropriated for child care improvement grants. Laws 2024, ch. 115, art. 22, § 11; Laws 2024, ch. 115, art. 22, § 2, subd. 9, para. (d).

Department of Education

Cooperative Facilities Grants

Sections 123A.44 to 123A.445

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	A consolidated district, or a group of two or more districts
Program purpose	To provide a financial incentive to encourage school districts to cooperate to improve and expand educational programs, services, and facilities to students
Program criteria	<p>Grant money must be used to acquire, construct, remodel or improve the building or site of a cooperative facility under contracts to be entered into within 15 months after the grant award date.</p> <p>Districts that have not consolidated at the time of receipt of a cooperative facilities grant must submit a consolidation plan to the Department of Education for approval and hold a referendum on the question of consolidation no later than four years after the grant is awarded.</p> <p>A proposal must be submitted to the commissioner of education for review and comment under Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.71. The proposal must receive favorable review and comment for the facility to be funded with a cooperative facilities grant.</p> <p>Additionally, an application must be submitted to the commissioner of education. The criteria for all qualified applicants include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the submission of a statement of need; 2) the preparation of an educational plan that includes input from community and professional staff; 3) the development of a plan for providing instruction of any resident students in other districts when distance to the education facility makes attendance at the facility unreasonably difficult or impractical; and 4) a meeting on library services must be scheduled. <p>A group of districts must meet certain joint powers agreement and joint powers board criteria, and must develop an education program that provides for more learning opportunities and course offerings for students than is currently available in any single member district.</p> <p>A grant contract must be entered into between the state and the grant recipient for payment of the grant funds.</p>

Key Characteristic	Description
Prioritization criteria	If the total amount of approved applications exceeds the amount of grant money available, grants are first awarded to districts that will close at least one existing school building. Remaining grant funds are then awarded equally between any other approved applicant districts.
Local match requirements	Nonstate funds must cover project costs above and beyond the grant amount. If a bond referendum fails to cover the nonstate costs, the grant is canceled.
Maximum grant amount	A grant for new construction must not exceed the lesser of \$20,000,000, or 75 percent of the approved construction costs of a cooperative education facility. A group of districts that receives a new construction grant may be eligible to receive an additional grant of \$1,000,000 if a plan is developed that provides for the location of a significant number of noneducational student and community service programs within the cooperative facility. A grant for remodeling and improving an existing facility must not exceed the lesser of \$10,000,000, or 75 percent of the approved remodeling costs.
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	1987 (Laws 1987, ch. 400, §§ 33-36, 59)
Funding history	Grants have not been issued under this program since 1994. (Laws 1994, ch. 643, § 14, subd. 5) ¹⁰

School Building Accessibility Capital Improvement Grants

Sections 123B.67 to 123B.69¹¹

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	School districts
Program purpose	To remove architectural barriers to accessibility from a school building or site
Program criteria	The commissioner of education prepares application forms and establishes dates for the program.

¹⁰ The appropriation was from the bond proceeds fund.

¹¹ The program was originally codified as Minnesota Statutes, sections 124C.71 to 124C.73. The program was recodified as sections 124D.96 to 124D.98 in 1998. Laws 1998, ch. 397, art. 7, § 164.

Key Characteristic	Description
Prioritization criteria	<p>Priority is given to school districts that have entered into a cooperation and combination process, or have consolidated since January 1, 1987.</p> <p>Priority is also based on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the district's tax burden 2) the long-term feasibility of the project 3) the suitability of the project 4) the district's need for the project
Local match requirements	A school district must match the grant with local district funds.
Maximum grant amount	50 percent of the approved costs of removing architectural barriers from a building or site, up to \$150,000 in any fiscal year.
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	1993 (Laws 1993, ch. 373, §§ 20 to 22) ¹²
Funding history	<p>1996: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 4, subd. 4)¹³</p> <p>1998: \$1,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 5, subd. 8)</p>

Mary C. Murphy Library Construction Grant Program¹⁴

Section 134.45

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Regional public library systems, regional library districts, cities, and counties operating libraries under chapter 134 of the Minnesota Statutes
Program purpose	To construct or improve public libraries
Program criteria	The grant money must be used to remove architectural barriers from a building or site, to renovate or expand an existing building for use as a library, or to construct a new library building.

¹² The program was originally codified in chapter 124C but was later recodified as Minnesota Statutes, sections 123B.67 to 123B.69, as part of a total recodification of the K-12 education statutes in 1998.

¹³ The grants required a dollar-for-dollar match by nonstate sources.

¹⁴ The name of this program was changed in Laws 2025, chapter 25, after the death of Rep. Mary C. Murphy in December 2024.

Key Characteristic	Description
	A public library jurisdiction must adopt a policy to prohibit library users from using Internet services at the library to access pornographic material before being eligible for a grant.
Prioritization criteria	Grants are prioritized based on degree of collaboration with other public or private agencies, the public library jurisdiction's tax burden, the long-term feasibility of the project, the suitability of the project, and the need for the project. The commissioner of education considers applications in consultation with the state Council on Disability.
Local match requirements	The public library jurisdiction must match the grant amount with local funds.
Maximum grant amount	Grants for removing architectural barriers may be made in an amount up to \$450,000 or 50 percent of the approved costs, whichever is less. Grants for renovating or expanding an existing library building or to construct a new library building may be in an amount up to \$1,000,000 or 50 percent of the approved costs, whichever is less.
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	1994 (Laws 1994, ch. 643, § 63)
Funding history	1996: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund for accessibility capital projects. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 4, subd. 5) 1998: \$1,500,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 5, subd. 10) 2000: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, art. 1, § 5, subd. 9) ¹⁵ 2002: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 5, subd. 4) 2003: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 20, § 4, subd. 2) ¹⁶ 2005: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 5, subd. 4) ¹⁷

¹⁵ The appropriation was “to remove architectural barriers from a library building or site.”

¹⁶ The appropriation was “to remove architectural barriers from a library building or site.”

¹⁷ The appropriation was for grants for renovating or expanding an existing library building or to construct a new library building.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2006: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 4, subd. 3)¹⁸</p> <p>2008: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 4, subd. 5)</p> <p>2010: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 4, subd. 3)</p> <p>2012: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 4)</p> <p>2014: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 4, subd. 3)¹⁹</p> <p>2017: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 4, subd. 2)</p> <p>2018: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 4, subd. 2)</p> <p>2020: \$2,951,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 4, subd. 2)</p> <p>2023: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 4)²⁰</p> <p>2025: \$750,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 4)</p>

¹⁸ The appropriation was for grants for renovating or expanding an existing library building or to construct a new library building.

¹⁹ Some of the appropriation was for specific projects. \$570,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Jackson to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip the renovation and expansion of the city library.” \$257,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Perham to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip the renovation of the city library.” \$50,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Bagley for capital improvements to the city’s library.”

²⁰ The section was amended in 2025 to exempt a grant to the city of Redwood Falls under the program from certain sustainable building and energy efficiency requirements. Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 3, § 14.

Department of Employment and Economic Development

Greater Minnesota Child Care Facility Capital Grant Program

Section 116J.417

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, school districts, or a joint powers board established by two or more cities, counties, or school districts ²¹
Program purpose	To keep or enhance jobs, increase the tax base, or expand or create new economic development in the area where grants are made by providing child care facilities to support workers and their families
Program criteria	<p>The child care facility program must meet the requirements for state licensing under Minnesota Rules, chapter 9503.</p> <p>The grant may be used to acquire land or an interest in land, predesign, design, renovate, construct, furnish and equip child care facilities, or for other child care facility improvements that support the purposes of the program.</p> <p>All projects must increase child care capacity in the community served by the provider and meet all state requirements for child care facilities or programs.</p>
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	A grant may provide up to 50 percent of the capital costs of an eligible child care facility capital project. The remainder of the costs of the project must be provided by the applicant and can be either cash or in kind. In-kind contributions may include the cost of project elements made before or after the grant award is made.
Maximum grant amount	Grants may not be awarded for more than \$500,000 per project or more than \$2,000,000 in two years to an applicant for one or more projects in the same city or county.
Geographical limitations	An applicant must be located outside of the metropolitan area. (Minn. Stat. § 116J.417, subd. 3, para. (c))
Year created	2020 (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 5, § 4)
Funding history	2023: \$900,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 21, subd. 5)

²¹ Private child care providers licensed as a child care center or that provide in-home family child care are additionally eligible for a grant under the program if the program is funded with general fund money.

Greater Minnesota Business Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program
Section 116J.431

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties and cities that meet the geographical limitations of the program
Program purpose	To keep or enhance jobs in the area, increase the tax base, or expand or create new economic development
Program criteria	<p>The economic development project must fit one of six eligible purposes.²²</p> <p>Up to 15 percent of the project development may be for a purpose not described as eligible. Notice must be provided to the commissioner of employment and economic development for the approval of the proposed project.</p> <p>The applicant must include a resolution certifying that the required local match is available.</p> <p>The commissioner must evaluate applications using the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the eligibility of the project 2) the project is expected to result in or will attract substantial public and private capital investment and provide substantial economic benefit to the county or city in which the project would be located 3) the project is not relocating substantially the same operation from another location in the state, unless the commissioner determines the project cannot be reasonably accommodated within the county or city in which the business is currently located or the business would otherwise relocate to another state 4) the project is expected to or will create or retain full-time jobs
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	Grants may provide up to 50 percent of the capital costs of public infrastructure needed for an eligible project. The remainder of the project may be funded by the applicant in cash or in kind. In-kind

²² The purposes are “(1) manufacturing; (2) technology; (3) warehousing and distribution; (4) research and development; (5) agricultural processing, defined as transforming, packaging, sorting, or grading livestock or livestock products or plants and plant-based products into goods that are used for intermediate or final consumption, including goods for nonfood use; or (6) industrial park development that would be used by any other business listed in this subdivision even if no business has committed to locate in the industrial park at the time the grant application is made.” Minn. Stat. § 116J.431, subd. 2. Retail development or office space development are ineligible projects. Minn. Stat. § 116J.431, subd. 3.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>contributions may include the value of site preparation other than the public infrastructure needed for the project.</p> <p>As part of the application, the applicant must certify by resolution that the required local match is available.</p>
Maximum grant amount	\$2,000,000 in two years for one or more projects in the county or city.
Geographical limitations	The city or county applicant must be located outside of the metropolitan area. (Minn. Stat. § 116J.431, subd. 1a) ²³
Year created	2002 (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 46)
Funding history	<p>2002: \$12,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 25, subd. 6)</p> <p>2003: \$7,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 20, art. 1, § 12, subd. 4)</p> <p>2005: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 23, subd. 10)</p> <p>2006: \$7,750,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 21, subd. 5)²⁴</p> <p>2008: \$7,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund, \$500,000 of which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 21, subd. 2)²⁵</p> <p>2010: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 21, subd. 2)²⁶</p>

²³ “Metropolitan area” is defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2. In brief, the metropolitan area is the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area, but excluding certain cities near the outer boundary of those counties.

²⁴ Some of the appropriation was for specific projects. \$250,000 was “for a grant to Polk County to build approximately one mile of ten-ton road to provide access to a new ethanol plant outside of the city of Erskine.” The word “new” describing the ethanol plant was changed to “proposed” in Laws 2009, chapter 93, article 1, section 35. \$1,400,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of LaCrescent for public infrastructure made necessary by the reconstruction of a highway and a bridge.”

²⁵ The vetoed portion of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Floodwood for acquisition of land and site preparation and to construct or install public infrastructure to support development of a business park.” \$1,750,000 of the appropriation was reserved for the first 120 days after the effective date of the section “for grants and loans to Minnesota school districts, municipalities, and counties to build infrastructure improvements that use Minnesota biomass energy products to conserve energy and reduce reliance on electricity, oil, and natural gas.”

²⁶ Part of this appropriation was for specific projects. \$1,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of North Branch in Chisago County to complete the predesign, design, and construction of a main water line loop, including connections and a main sanitary sewer line with a lift station, in the city of North Branch.” \$200,000 of the appropriation was “for a matching grant to the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities for Pine Technical College to design, construct, furnish, and equip an entrepreneurship and technology business incubator at Pine Technical College.” \$285,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2011: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 18, subd. 2)²⁷</p> <p>2012: \$6,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 21, subd. 2)²⁸</p> <p>2014: \$2,200,000 in FY2015 from the general fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 312, art. 2, § 2, subd. 2, para. (l))</p> <p>2014: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 21, subd. 2)</p> <p>2015: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 14, subd. 2)</p> <p>2015: \$1,900,000 in FY2016 and \$1,300,000 in FY2017 from the general fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (o))²⁹</p> <p>2017: \$1,300,000 in FY2018 and FY2019 from the general fund. (Laws 2017, ch. 94, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (l), cl. (1))³⁰</p> <p>2017: \$12,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 20, subd. 4)</p>

Voyageurs National Park Clean Water Joint Powers Board to predesign a wastewater collection and treatment facility located in the Voyageurs National Park area.”

²⁷ The rider for the appropriation provided that a grant to the city of Thief River Falls pursuant to the appropriation was exempt from the local match requirement.

²⁸ The appropriation was to “be used for a grant to the Lake Superior-Poplar River Water District to acquire property interests for, engineer, design, permit, and construct works and systems to transport and treat water from Lake Superior through the Poplar River Valley to serve domestic and irrigation water users and commercial, stock watering, and industrial users.” A grant under the program to the district was not available until at least \$1,200,000 was committed to the project from nonstate sources. Expenditures made on or after October 1, 2011, counted towards the local match.

²⁹ The rider specified that funds could “be used for site preparation of property owned and to be used by private entities.” The FY2016 appropriation was for specific projects. \$1,800,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Cambridge to fund ongoing development and improvement of Trunk Highway 95 within the city of Cambridge, including economic development, land acquisition and enhancements, safety improvements, design, engineering, environmental studies, corridor mappings, right-of-way acquisitions, and associated improvements.” A local match was not required for the project. Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (o), cl. (1). \$100,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Taylors Falls for economic development, redevelopment, and job creation programs and projects.” Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (o), cl. (2).

³⁰ This appropriation created a base for the program of \$1,787,000 in FY2020 and beyond. “Of the amounts appropriated, \$1,600,000 in fiscal year 2018 is for a grant to the city of Thief River Falls to support utility extensions, roads, and other public improvements related to the construction of a wholesale electronic component distribution center at least 700,000 square feet in size and investing a minimum of \$200,000,000. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 116J.431, a local match is not required.” Laws 2017, ch. 94, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (l), cl. (2).

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2018: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 21, subd. 2)</p> <p>2019: \$1,787,000 in FY2020 and FY2021 from the general fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 7, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a))</p> <p>2020: \$8,200,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 21, subd. 2)</p> <p>2021: \$1,787,000 in FY2022 and FY2023 from the general fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 10, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a))</p> <p>2023: \$2,287,000 in both FY2024 and FY2025 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 53, art. 20, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a))</p> <p>2023: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 21, subd. 2)</p> <p>2025: \$2,287,000 in both FY2026 and FY2027 from the general fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para (a))</p> <p>2025: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 20, subd. 2)</p>

Innovative Business Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program
Section 116J.435

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, cities, towns, special districts, public higher education institutions, and other political subdivisions or public corporations
Program purpose	To keep or enhance jobs in the area, increase the tax base, or expand or create new economic development through the growth of new innovative businesses and organizations ³¹
Program criteria	<p>The local government must have a resolution certifying that the local match is available and committed.</p> <p>The commissioner of employment and economic development evaluates completed applications for projects using the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the eligibility of the project

³¹ An “innovative business” is defined as “a business that is engaged in, or is committed to engage in, innovation in Minnesota in one of the following: using proprietary technology to add value to a product, process, or service in a high technology field; researching or developing a proprietary product, process, or service in a high technology field; researching, developing, or producing a new proprietary technology for use in the fields of tourism, forestry, mining, transportation, or green manufacturing.” Minn. Stat. § 116J.435, subd. 2, cl. (4).

Key Characteristic	Description
	2) the project is expected to result in or will attract substantial public and private capital investment and provide substantial economic benefit to the county or city in which the project would be located 3) the project is not relocating substantially the same operation from another location in the state, unless the commissioner determines the project cannot be reasonably accommodated within the county or city in which the business is currently located or the business would otherwise relocate to another state 4) the project is expected to create or retain full-time jobs
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	The local government must provide for the public infrastructure costs beyond the awarded grant amount.
Maximum grant amount	50 percent of the sum of the cost of the public infrastructure project
Geographical limitations	None
Year Created	2006 (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 34)
Funding history	2006: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 21, subd. 7) ³² 2008: \$9,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 21, subd. 3) ³³ 2010: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 21, subd. 3) 2011: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 18, subd. 3) 2014: \$500,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 10, subd. 2) 2017: \$1,158,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 20, subd. 5)

³² \$8,000,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Rochester. The remaining \$2,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to political subdivisions for “publicly owned infrastructure required to support bioscience development in Minnesota outside of the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Olmsted, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington.”

³³ Part of the appropriation was for specific projects. \$3,500,000 was “for public infrastructure, including land acquisition, to support a private research park within a designated bioscience subzone that is adjacent to and complementary to research facilities of a college or university.” \$1,000,000 was “for a grant to the city of Worthington for public infrastructure to support an agricultural-based bioscience training and testing center for incubator firms developing new agricultural processes and products.”

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2018: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 21, subd. 4)</p> <p>2020: \$1,900,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 21, subd. 3)</p> <p>2023: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 21, subd. 3)</p>

Transportation Economic Development Infrastructure Program

Section 116J.436

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Local units of government ³⁴
Program purpose	To finance infrastructure to create economic development opportunities, jobs, and improve all types of transportation systems statewide
Program criteria	<p>Grants must fund predesign, design, acquisition of land, construction, reconstruction, and infrastructure improvements that promote economic development, increase employment, and improve transportation systems to accommodate private investment and job creation.</p> <p>Grant money cannot be used on trunk highway improvements but can be used for infrastructure improvements and nontrunk highway improvements in coordination with Minnesota Department of Transportation trunk highway improvement projects.</p> <p>The commissioners of transportation and economic development must take into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) job creation; 2) increase in local tax base; 3) level of private investment; 4) leverage of nonstate funds; 5) improvement to the transportation system to serve the project area; and 6) appropriate geographic balance between the metropolitan area and greater Minnesota.
Prioritization criteria	None stated

³⁴ “Local units of government” is not a defined term for purposes of the program.

Key Characteristic	Description
Local match requirements	There is no limit to the grant award, but the commissioner of employment and economic development may take a nonstate match into account when evaluating projects. ³⁵
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None, but the commissioner must consider “appropriate geographic balance between the metropolitan area and greater Minnesota” when evaluating projects.
Year created	2012 (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 34)
Funding history	<p>2012: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 21, subd. 4)</p> <p>2015: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 14, subd. 3)</p> <p>2017: \$3,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 20, subd. 3)</p> <p>2018: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 21, subd. 3; art. 3, § 15)</p> <p>2020: \$2,900,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 21, subd. 4)</p> <p>2023: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 21, subd. 4)</p> <p>2025: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 20, subd. 3)</p>

Redevelopment Grants

Section 116J.571 to 116J.575

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Statutory or home rule charter cities, counties, housing and redevelopment authorities, economic development authorities, and port authorities ³⁶
Program purpose	To provide state aid to local government development authorities for redevelopment of property that will result in public benefits ³⁷

³⁵ Minnesota Statutes, section 116J.436, does not state any local match criteria.

³⁶ See Minnesota Statutes, section 116J.572, subdivision 2.

³⁷ “Public benefits” is defined as “job creation, bioscience development, environmental benefits to the state and region, efficient use of public transportation, efficient use of existing infrastructure, provision of affordable

Key Characteristic	Description
Program criteria	<p>The governing body of a municipality³⁸ must approve the grant application by resolution.</p> <p>Information about the site, plans, costs estimates, and how the local match will be met must be detailed on the application, as prescribed by the commissioner of employment and economic development.</p>
Prioritization criteria	<p>Sites that, in the commissioner’s judgment, will provide the highest return in public benefits for the public costs incurred are prioritized.</p> <p>The following characteristics are taken into consideration for prioritization, with great discretion given to the commissioner on the importance of the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the need for redevelopment in conjunction with contamination remediation needs 2) the redevelopment project meets current tax increment financing requirements for a redevelopment district and tax increments will contribute to the project 3) the redevelopment potential within the municipality 4) proximity to public transit if located in the metropolitan area 5) redevelopment costs related to expansion of a bioscience business in Minnesota 6) multijurisdictional projects that take into account the need for affordable housing, transportation, and environmental impact 7) the project advances or promotes the green economy³⁹ <p>The commissioner may consider other factors that affect the net return of public benefits for completion of the redevelopment plan.</p>
Local match requirements	A municipality must pay for at least one-half of the redevelopment costs.
Maximum grant amount	50 percent of the eligible costs of a project
Geographical limitations	Assuming sufficient applications are submitted, at least 50 percent of the money provided as grants must be for sites located outside of the metropolitan area.
Year created	2002 (Laws 2002, ch. 393, §§ 47-51)

housing, multiuse development that constitutes community rebuilding rather than single-use development, crime reduction, blight reduction, community stabilization, and property tax base maintenance or improvement.” Minn. Stat. § 116J.575, subd. 1a, para. (a).

³⁸ “Municipality” is defined as “the statutory or home rule charter city, town, or, in the case of unorganized territory, the county in which the redevelopment or project is located.” Minn. Stat. § 116J.572, subd. 2b.

³⁹ “Green economy” has the definition under Minnesota Statutes, section 116J.437, subdivision 1, paragraph (b). Minn. Stat. § 116J.575, subd. 1a, para. (a), cl. (7).

Key Characteristic	Description
Funding history	<p>2002: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 25, subd. 2)⁴⁰</p> <p>2003: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds account. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 20, art. 1, § 12, subd. 2)⁴¹</p> <p>2005: \$15,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 23, subd. 11)⁴²</p> <p>2006: \$9,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 21, subd. 6)⁴³</p> <p>2007: \$2,000,000 in FY2008 from the general fund. (Laws 2007, ch. 135, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para (d))</p> <p>2008: \$8,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund, \$750,000 of which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 21, subd. 4)⁴⁴</p>

⁴⁰ The appropriation was only available for projects located outside of the seven-county metropolitan area. Further, \$1,000,000 of the appropriation was specified “for a grant to the city of Little Falls for environmental cleanup of the Hennepin Paper Company property in the city of Little Falls.” The Little Falls grant was exempt from the local match requirement.

⁴¹ The appropriation was for a grant to the city of Little Falls for environmental cleanup of the Hennepin Paper Company property. The grant was exempt from the local match requirement.

⁴² Some of the appropriation was for specific projects. \$5,000,000 was “for a grant to the city of Mounds View for public improvements for a commercial and industrial redevelopment project.” The Mounds View grant was exempt from the redevelopment grant program requirements. This appropriation carve out was changed from a grant to the city of Mounds View to instead be for grants to the “counties of Ramsey and Anoka for public improvements...to the portions of County Road J located within each county, including predesign and design, the acquisition of interests in land, and the repayment of loans the proceeds of which were used for the public improvements. The grants to the individual counties shall be in amounts proportionate to the individual counties’ costs associated with the public improvements.” The grant remained exempt from the redevelopment grant program requirements. Laws 2006, ch. 171, § 1. \$1,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Willmar to pay part of the cost of acquiring land for the city airport and to construct, furnish, and equip hangars and a precision lighting system at the airport.” This grant was amended in 2008 to add acquisition as a fundable activity and added “to renovate facilities to house RCO communications equipment and to relocate RCO communications equipment from the old airport to the new airport and for a perimeter security fencing and monitoring system. The appropriation may be used to design and construct ramp and taxiway expansions.” The local match requirement was also waived for the project. Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 57. \$600,000 was “for a grant to the city of Rushford to acquire real property for, and to design, construct, and renovate, furnish, and equip a facility for the Institute of Nanotechnology.”

⁴³ Some of this appropriation was for specific projects. \$800,000 was “for a grant to the city of Worthington to remediate contaminated soil and redevelop the site of the former Campbell Soup factory.” In 2008, the appropriation was amended to exempt the project from the redevelopment grant program requirements. Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 65. \$250,000 was “for a grant to the city of Winona to predesign facilities for the Shakespeare Festival as part of the riverfront redevelopment plan.” The grant to Winona was exempt from the redevelopment grant program requirements.

⁴⁴ Some of this appropriation was for specific projects. \$1,890,000 was “for a grant to Cass County to redevelop the Ah-Gwah-Ching site in Walker.” The project had until January 1, 2009, to proceed, otherwise the funds were to be made available for other grants under the program. The vetoed \$750,000 was “for a grant to St. Louis County

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2009: \$750,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 93, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)⁴⁵</p> <p>2010: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 21, subd. 4)</p> <p>2011: \$2,000,000 in FY2012 from the general fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 4, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (l))</p> <p>2012: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 21, subd. 3)</p> <p>2013: \$6,000,000 in FY2014 from the general fund. (Laws 2013, ch. 85, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (g))</p> <p>2016: \$2,000,000 in FY2017 from the general fund. (Laws 2016, ch. 189, art. 7, § 2, subd. 2, para. (c))</p> <p>2023: \$4,246,000 in both FY2024 and FY2025 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 53, art. 20, § 2, subd. 2, para. (s))</p> <p>2025: \$1,246,000 in both FY2026 and FY2027 from the general fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (o))</p>

to design, construct, and install public infrastructure from the city of Chisholm to the regional competition and exhibit center.”

⁴⁵ This appropriation was entirely “for a grant to St. Louis County to design, construct, and install public water and sewer related infrastructure from the city of Chisholm to the regional competition and exhibit center” notwithstanding the redevelopment grant program requirements.

Department of Human Services

Behavioral Health Crisis Facilities Grants

Section 245G.011

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Statutory or home rule charter cities, counties, housing and redevelopment authorities, publicly owned hospitals, or other public entities
Program purpose	To provide state assistance toward acquiring and bettering facilities whose purpose is to provide mental health or substance use disorder services
Program criteria	An eligible project is the acquisition or betterment of public land, buildings, and other public improvements of a capital nature within the meaning of the Minnesota Constitution, including acquisition of land or interest in land, predesign, design, renovation, construction, furnishing, and equipping facilities in which to provide behavioral health crisis programs and services.
Prioritization criteria	<p>Priority must be given to proposals that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) demonstrate a need for the program in the region; 2) provide a detailed service plan, including the services that will be provided and to whom, and staffing requirements; 3) provide an estimated cost of operating the program; 4) verify financial sustainability by detailing sufficient funding sources and the capacity to obtain third-party payments for services provided, including private insurance and federal Medicaid and Medicare financial participation; 5) demonstrate an ability and willingness to build on existing resources in the community; and 6) agree to a comprehensive evaluation of services and financial viability by the commissioner.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	100 percent of project costs, up to \$5,000,000 per project
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	2018 (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 2, § 11)
Funding history	2018: \$28,100,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 18, subd. 5)

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2020: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 18, subd. 5)</p> <p>2023: \$760,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 71, art. 1, § 12, subd. 5)</p> <p>2023: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 18, subd. 5)⁴⁶</p>

⁴⁶ \$6,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to Dakota County for a behavioral health crisis facility in Dakota County.” \$2,500,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the Human Development Center for a behavioral health crisis facility in Duluth.”

Department of Natural Resources

Local Recreation Grants

There are a variety of local recreation grants articulated under section 85.019. The statute was originally enacted in 1993 and provided for a program for parks and trails grants. The legislature amended the statute several times, with a significant overhaul of the language in 1995. (Laws 1995, ch. 220, § 68) The programs differ in eligibility, local match, and other criteria. The programs are articulated below.

Parks and Outdoor Recreation Area Grants

Section 85.019, subdivision 2

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, statutory or home rule charter cities, and towns
Program purpose	To acquire and better public lands and improvements needed for parks and other outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Veterans memorial gardens and parks qualify as such facilities.
Program criteria	No other specific details are provided outside of other information provided in this table.
Prioritization criteria	None
Local match requirements	At least 50 percent of the costs must be committed from nonstate sources. For units of government outside of the metropolitan area, the local match for a regional park or regional outdoor recreation area is \$2 of nonstate money for each \$3 of state money.
Maximum grant amount	50 percent of the costs
Geographical limitations	None. However, some appropriation riders established geographic limitations outside of the statutory program. ⁴⁷
Enacting Law	1993 (Laws 1993, ch. 172, § 35)
Funding history	1995: \$500,000 of a \$1,800,000 appropriation from the future resources fund. (Laws 1995, ch. 220, § 19, subd. 4, para. (e)) 1997: \$600,000 of a \$2,900,000 appropriation from the future resources fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 216, § 15, subd. 4, para. (c)) ⁴⁸

⁴⁷ See Laws 1995, chapter 220, section 19, subdivision 4, paragraph (e), which required half of the appropriation to be available for the metropolitan area and half for outside of the metropolitan area.

⁴⁸ \$50,000 of the \$600,000 appropriation was to complete the Larue public water access project.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>1998: \$3,500,00 of a \$8,000,000 appropriation from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 7, subd. 26)⁴⁹</p> <p>1999: \$1,953,000 of a \$5,587,000 appropriation from the future resources fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 16, subd. 4, para. (a))⁵⁰</p> <p>2001: \$1,614,000 in FY2002 and \$1,765,000 in FY2003 from the environment and natural resources trust fund and \$1,701,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, § 14, subd. 5, para. (b))⁵¹</p> <p>2003: \$1,290,000 in FY2004 and \$1,289,000 in FY2005 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2003, ch. 128, § 9, subd. 6, para. (c))⁵²</p> <p>2005: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 7, subd. 23)⁵³</p> <p>2005: \$600,000 in FY2006 and \$600,000 in FY2007 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2005, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, § 10, subd. 6, para. (j))⁵⁴</p>

⁴⁹ The \$3,500,000 appropriation was “for grants to units of government to acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas, and for grants to units of government to acquire and better natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, subdivision 4a.”

⁵⁰ The grants from this appropriation were limited to \$250,000, notwithstanding section 85.019. Two local projects were specifically carved out of this \$1,953,000 appropriation: (1) \$50,000 to complete the Larue Pit Recreation Development; and (2) \$28,000 for park construction at Lake Flora in the city of Hitterdal. \$460,000 of the appropriation was made available on the day following final enactment.

⁵¹ This appropriation was “...for matching grants: (1) for regional parks outside the metropolitan area as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121; (2) for local parks, outdoor recreation areas, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019; (3) for statewide conservation partners grants of up to \$20,000 each to encourage private organizations and local governments to cost-share improvements of fish, wildlife, and native plant habitats and research and surveys of fish and wildlife; and (4) for environmental partnerships program grants of up to \$20,000 each for environmental services projects and related educational activities through public and private partnerships.” The grants were limited to up to 50 percent of the nonfederal share of the project cost and the match could be either cash or qualifying in kind. Geographic balance between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas would be monitored.

⁵² These appropriations were also for the acquisition and development of natural and scenic areas. Geographic balance between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas would be monitored. Cash and in-kind contributions both counted toward the local match. The grants could cover up to 50 percent of the project cost for metropolitan areas and 60 percent for nonmetropolitan areas; these match requirements had not yet been placed in statute.

⁵³ This appropriation was for multiple types of projects. “For grants for local parks and outdoor recreation areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, subdivision 2; grants for natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, subdivision 4a; and grants for regional parks outside the metropolitan area defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121, subdivision 2, which may be for up to 60 percent of the nonfederal share of the project cost. Projects related to replacement of urban forests are eligible for funding under this subdivision.”

⁵⁴ These appropriations were also for the acquisition and development of natural and scenic areas. \$500,000 of the appropriation was for land acquisition for a proposed county regional park on Kraemer Lake in Stearns County.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2006: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 7, subd. 25)⁵⁵</p> <p>2007: \$1,000,000 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2007, ch. 30, § 2, subd. 4, para. (g))⁵⁶</p> <p>2008: \$1,000,000 from the environment and natural resources trust fund if the acquisition of land for a proposed regional park in Wright County was not completed. (Laws 2008, ch. 367, § 2, subd. 3, para. (j))⁵⁷</p> <p>2017: \$250,000 in both FY2018 and FY2019 from the general fund. (Laws 2017, ch. 93, art. 1, § 3, subd. 5, para. (j))</p> <p>2018: \$1,300,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$2,000,000 in FY2019 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 7, subd. 13; art. 4, § 2, subd. 9, para. (a))⁵⁸</p> <p>2019: \$3,000,000 in FY2020 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 4, art. 2, § 2, subd. 9, para. (b))⁵⁹</p> <p>2021: \$250,000 in FY2022 and FY2023 from the general fund and \$2,400,000 in FY2021 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 1, § 3, subd. 5, para. (g); art. 5, § 2, subd. 9, para. (d))⁶⁰</p>

Geographic balance between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas would be monitored. Cash and in-kind contributions both counted toward the local match. The grants could cover up to 50 percent of the project cost for metropolitan areas and 60 percent for nonmetropolitan areas; these match requirements had not yet been placed in statute.

⁵⁵ This appropriation was also for acquisition and betterment of natural and scenic areas.

⁵⁶ This appropriation was also for the acquisition of natural and scenic areas. The appropriation also specifically funded “regional parks outside of the metropolitan area.” The local match requirement was stated as \$2 of nonstate money for each \$3 of state money for a grant to acquire a regional park or regional outdoor recreation area. The local match could be either cash or a qualifying land donation.

⁵⁷ This appropriation was also for natural and scenic areas.

⁵⁸ The \$1,300,000 appropriation was made for a grant for the campground at the Babbitt Recreation Area. The \$2,000,000 appropriation was for multiple projects. “...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. The appropriation is for local nature-based recreation and connections to regional and state natural areas and recreation facilities and does not include athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁵⁹ This appropriation was for multiple projects. “...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. The appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and not for athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁶⁰ This \$2,400,000 appropriation was for multiple projects. “...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. This

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2022: \$3,560,000 in FY2023 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2022, ch. 94, § 2, subd. 9, para. (c))⁶¹</p> <p>2023: \$250,000 in both FY2024 and FY2025 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 60, art. 1, § 3, subd. 5, para. (g))</p> <p>2023: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, § 7, subd. 10)</p> <p>2024: \$4,791,000 in FY2025 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2024, ch. 83, § 2, subd. 9, para. (b))⁶²</p> <p>2025: \$250,000 in both FY2026 and FY2027 from the general fund, and \$4,769,000 in FY2026 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 3, subd. 5, para. (g); art. 2, § 2, subd. 9, para. (d))⁶³</p>

Natural and Scenic Areas Grant Program
Section 85.019, subdivision 4a

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, statutory or home rule charter cities, towns, and school districts
Program purpose	To acquire and better natural and scenic areas such as blufflands, prairies, shorelands, wetlands, and wooded areas
Program criteria	Reimbursable expenditures must be documented by the local unit of government.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	None stated

appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and may not be used for athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁶¹ This appropriation was for other grant programs under section 85.019, as well. “...from the trust fund to the commissioner of natural resources to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. This appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and may not be used for athletic facilities such as sport field, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁶² The appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019.”

⁶³ The environment and natural resources trust fund appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019.”

Key Characteristic	Description
Maximum grant amount	50 percent of the costs of acquisition and betterment of land or \$500,000, whichever is less.
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	1994 (Laws 1994, ch. 643, § 48)
Funding history	<p>1995: \$500,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1995, ch. 220, § 19, subd. 4, para. (e))</p> <p>1997: \$600,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 216, § 15, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (2))</p> <p>1998: \$3,500,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 7, subd. 26)⁶⁴</p> <p>1999: \$435,000 in both FY2000 and FY2001 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 16, subd. 4, para. (a))</p> <p>2001: \$1,614,000 in FY2002 and \$1,765,000 in FY2003 from the environment and natural resources trust fund and \$1,701,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, § 14, subd. 5, para. (b))⁶⁵</p> <p>2002: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was subsequently line item vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 7, subd. 27)</p> <p>2003: \$1,290,000 in FY2004 and \$1,289,000 in FY2005 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2003, ch. 128, § 9, subd. 6, para. (c))⁶⁶</p>

⁶⁴ The \$3,500,000 appropriation was “for grants to units of government to acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas, and for grants to units of government to acquire and better natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, subdivision 4a.”

⁶⁵ This appropriation was for multiple types of projects. “...for matching grants: (1) for regional parks outside the metropolitan area as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121; (2) for local parks, outdoor recreation areas, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019; (3) for statewide conservation partners grants of up to \$20,000 each to encourage private organizations and local governments to cost-share improvements of fish, wildlife, and native plant habitats and research and surveys of fish and wildlife; and (4) for environmental partnerships program grants of up to \$20,000 each for environmental services projects and related education activities through public and private partnerships.” The grants were limited to up to 50 percent of the nonfederal share of the project cost and the match could be either cash or qualifying in kind. Geographic balance between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas would be monitored.

⁶⁶ These appropriations were also for local parks and regional parks outside of the metropolitan area. Geographic balance between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas would be monitored. Cash and in-kind contributions both counted toward the local match. The grants could cover up to 50 percent of the project cost for metropolitan areas and 60 percent for nonmetropolitan areas; these match requirements had not yet been placed in statute.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2005: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 7, subd. 23)⁶⁷</p> <p>2005: \$600,000 in FY2006 and \$600,000 in FY2007 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2005, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, § 10, subd. 6, para. (j))⁶⁸</p> <p>2006: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 7, subd. 25)⁶⁹</p> <p>2007: \$1,000,000 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2007, ch. 30, § 2, subd. 4, para. (g))⁷⁰</p> <p>2008: \$1,000,000 from the environment and natural resources trust fund if the acquisition of land for a proposed regional park in Wright County was not completed. (Laws 2008, ch. 367, § 2, subd. 3, para. (j))⁷¹</p> <p>2011: \$500,000 in both FY2012 and FY2013 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, § 2, subd. 4, para. (k))</p> <p>2018: \$2,000,000 in FY2019 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 4, § 2, subd. 9, para. (a))⁷²</p> <p>2019: \$3,000,000 in FY2020 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 4, art. 2, § 2, subd. 9, para. (b))⁷³</p>

⁶⁷ This appropriation was for multiple types of projects. “For grants for local parks and outdoor recreation areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, subdivision 2; grants for natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, subdivision 4a; and grants for regional parks outside the metropolitan area defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121, subdivision 2, which may be for up to 60 percent of the nonfederal share of the project cost. Projects related to replacement of urban forests are eligible for funding under this subdivision.”

⁶⁸ These appropriations were also for the acquisition and development of local parks and regional parks outside of the metropolitan area. \$500,000 of the appropriation was for land acquisition for a proposed county regional park on Kraemer Lake in Stearns County. Geographic balance between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas would be monitored. Cash and in-kind contributions both counted toward the local match. The grants could cover up to 50 percent of the project cost for metropolitan areas and 60 percent for nonmetropolitan areas; these match requirements had not yet been placed in statute.

⁶⁹ This appropriation was also for acquisition and betterment of parks and outdoor recreation areas.

⁷⁰ This appropriation was also for regional parks outside the metropolitan area.

⁷¹ This appropriation was also for the acquisition of regional parks.

⁷² This appropriation was for multiple projects. “...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. The appropriation is for local nature-based recreation and connections to regional and state natural areas and recreation facilities and does not include athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁷³ This appropriation was for multiple projects. “...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. The

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2021: \$2,400,000 in FY2023 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 5, § 2, subd. 9, para. (d))⁷⁴</p> <p>2022: \$3,560,000 in FY2023 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2022, ch. 94, § 2, subd. 9, para. (c))⁷⁵</p> <p>2023: \$3,802,000 in FY2024 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 60, art. 2, § 2, subd. 9, para. (c))⁷⁶</p> <p>2023: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 7, subd. 10)</p> <p>2024: \$4,791,000 in FY2025 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2024, ch. 83, § 2, subd. 9, para. (b))⁷⁷</p> <p>2025: \$4,769,000 in FY2026 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 2, § 2, subd. 9, para. (d))⁷⁸</p>

appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and not for athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁷⁴ This appropriation was for multiple projects. “...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. This appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and may not be used for athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁷⁵ This appropriation was for other grant programs under section 85.019, as well. “...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. This appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and may not be used for athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds.”

⁷⁶ The appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019.”

⁷⁷ The appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019.”

⁷⁸ The appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019.”

Regional Trails Grant Program

Section 85.019, subdivision 4b

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, statutory or home rule charter cities, and towns
Program purpose	To acquire and better public land and make capital improvements needed for trails outside the metropolitan area that are of regional significance
Program criteria	If land used for the trails is not in full public ownership, the grant recipients must prove it is dedicated to the purposes of the grant for at least 20 years. Reimbursable expenditures must be documented by the local unit of government.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	At least 25 percent of the eligible project costs must come from nonstate cash.
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	Trails must be located outside the metropolitan area.
Year created	1999 (Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 103)
Funding history ⁷⁹	1997: \$700,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 216, § 15, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (3)) ⁸⁰ 1999: \$720,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 16, subd. 4, para. (a), cl. (3)) ⁸¹

⁷⁹ Laws 1998, chapter 404, section 7, subdivision 26, did not fund the program but funded grants for specific “locally funded publicly owned trails serving multiple communities: \$1,400,000 for Beaver Island Trail in Stearns County, \$1,400,000 for Skunk Hollow Trail in Yellow Medicine and Chippewa Counties, and \$700,000 for Unity Trail in Faribault County.” Restrictions on when grant funds could be released for the Beaver Island Trail were added in Laws 1999, chapter 240, article 1, section 21.

⁸⁰ Grants were limited to \$250,000 or less under the appropriation. \$250,000 was specifically set aside “to provide matching funds for an ISTE A grant to provide easement acquisition and engineering costs for a proposed trail between the city of Pelican Rapids and Maplewood state park.”

⁸¹ The program grants were limited to up to \$250,000 per grant. An additional \$210,000 was appropriated to provide funds for specific trails. “\$50,000 is to the upper Minnesota River valley regional development commission for the preliminary design and engineering of a single segment of the Minnesota River trail from Appleton to the Milan Beach on Lake Lac Qui Parle. \$160,000 is to the Department of Natural Resources to resurface four miles of recreational trail from the town of Milan to Lake Lac Qui Parle in Chippewa county.” The appropriation for the trail in Chippewa County was ultimately stricken from the rider in Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 2, section 153.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2000: \$500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, art. 1, § 7, subd. 16)⁸²</p> <p>2001: \$1,000,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, § 14, subd. 5, para. (c))⁸³</p> <p>2006: \$648,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 7, subd. 22)⁸⁴</p> <p>2008: \$156,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 7, subd. 28)⁸⁵</p> <p>2010: \$500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 7, subd. 18)⁸⁶</p> <p>2020: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 7, subd. 27)⁸⁷</p> <p>2023: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 7, subd. 10)</p>

⁸² The appropriation specified grants to specific trails. “Of this amount, \$250,000 is to the city of Fairfax to connect the Fair Ridge trail from Fort Ridgely state park to the city of Fairfax; and \$50,000 is to Rock county to connect the Blue Mounds state park to the city of Luverne.”

⁸³ This appropriation was for multiple projects. “...for matching trail grants on a one-to-one basis to local units of government, under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, for trail linkages between communities, trails, and parks, and for locally funded trails of regional significance outside the metropolitan area, under Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121.”

⁸⁴ The 2006 appropriation included money for two trail projects. “\$648,000 is for the Agassiz recreational ATV Trail. \$485,000 is for a grant to the Central Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails Coordination Board to design, engineer, and construct 6.3 miles of trail and two parking areas along the Mississippi River in Sherburne County, to be known as Xcel Energy Great River Woodland Trail.” In 2008, the 2006 law was amended to strike the Central Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails Coordination Board grant, as well as clarify that additional state funds were clarified as counting toward the match requirement for the Agassiz Recreational ATV Trail in 2008. See Laws 2008, chapter 179, section 62.

⁸⁵ This appropriation was for a single trail under the grant program. “For a grant to the city of Cambridge to design and construct the Cambridge-Isanti Bike/Walk Trail connecting the city of Cambridge, the city of Isanti, and Isanti Township in Isanti County. The trail will be designed to provide safe biking and walking connections between the cities and township, and is envisioned to become part of the state’s larger trail systems. Along with health and recreational benefits, the trail will help protect and provide an opportunity for environmental education and enjoyment of the wetlands in the area. It is anticipated that the total capital cost of the project will be \$1,080,000, with the federal and local governments contributing \$924,000. Through a joint powers agreement, Cambridge, Isanti, and Isanti Township will share in the maintenance and upkeep of the Cambridge-Isanti Bike/Walk Trail.”

⁸⁶ This appropriation was for one grant under the program. “For a grant to Aitkin County to acquire land for and to construct segments of the Northwoods Regional All-Terrain Vehicle Trail.”

⁸⁷ This appropriation was for a grant under the program “to the city of Winona to construct a paved trail from Levee Park to Lions Park along the Mississippi River...”

Trail Connections Grant Program

Section 85.019, subdivision 4c

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, statutory or home rule charter cities, and towns
Program purpose	To acquire and better public land and make capital improvements for trails that connect communities, trails, and parks, which effectively increase the length of the trail
Program criteria	If land used for the trails is not in full public ownership, then the grant recipient must prove it is dedicated to the purposes of the grant for at least 20 years. The local unit of government must document reimbursable expenditures.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	At least 25 percent of the eligible project costs must come from nonstate cash.
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	1999 (Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 104)
Funding history	1995: \$400,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1995, ch. 220, § 19, subd. 4, para. (e)) ⁸⁸ 1997: \$200,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 216, § 15, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (3)) ⁸⁹ 1998: \$1,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 7, subd. 26) ⁹⁰ 1999: \$500,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 16, subd. 4, para. (a), cl. (3)) ⁹¹ 2001: \$1,000,000 from the future resources fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, § 14, subd. 5, para. (c)) ⁹²

⁸⁸ This appropriation was for trail connections prior to the program being created.

⁸⁹ The grants were limited to a maximum of \$50,000 per project.

⁹⁰ The grants were limited to \$50,000 per project.

⁹¹ The program grants were limited to up to \$50,000 per project.

⁹² This appropriation was for multiple projects. "...for matching trail grants on a one-to-one basis to local units of government, under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019, for trail linkages between communities, trails, and parks,

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2002: \$1,857,000 from the bond proceeds fund, but this appropriation was line item vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 7, subd. 14)⁹³</p> <p>2005: \$885,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 7, subd. 15)⁹⁴</p> <p>2006: \$2,010,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 7, subd. 23)⁹⁵</p> <p>2008: \$697,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 7, subd. 29)⁹⁶</p>

and for locally funded trails of regional significance outside the metropolitan area, under Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121.”

⁹³ The appropriation specified that it included money for several individual grants. “...including a grant to the city of St. Louis Park to design and construct a grade separated pedestrian and regional trail crossing over CSAH No. 25/Trunk Highway 7 at Trunk Highway 100 to connect the Cedar Lake Regional Trail and the Southwest LRT Regional Trail, a grant to the city of New Ulm to connect the city trail to Flandrau state park, and a grant to Stearns county for the Lake Koronis trail.”

⁹⁴ This appropriation was entirely dedicated to specific projects. “\$365,000 is to Stearns County for land acquisition, engineering, and construction of trail connections on the Lake Koronis Trail. \$220,000 is for a grant to Stearns County to link the Lake Wobegon Trail to the Central Lakes State Trail. \$300,000 is for a grant to the St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority to complete constructing, furnishing, and equipping Mesabi Station along the 132-mile recreational trail known as Mesabi Trail and located on Lake Mesabi at the intersection of U.S. 53 and U.S. 169 and marked Trunk Highway 135. This appropriation is dependent upon a matching contribution of \$800,000 from other sources, public or private.” The appropriation was amended in Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 7, section 4, to clarify what funds qualified toward the local match for the Lake Koronis Trail project and the location information for the Mesabi Trail was also amended. The appropriation was further amended by Laws 2012, chapter 293, section 37, to redefine the trail segment location and waive the local match requirement.

⁹⁵ The appropriation was entirely earmarked for grants for specific projects. “\$500,000 is for a grant to Carlton County to predesign, design, and construct a nonmotorized pedestrian trail connection to the Willard Munger State Trail from the city of Carlton through the city of Scanlon continuing to the city of Cloquet, along the St. Louis River in Carlton County. \$260,000 is to provide the state match for the cost of the Soo Line Multiuse Recreational Bridge project over marked Trunk Highway 169 in Mille Lacs County. \$175,000 is for a grant to the city of Bowlus in Morrison County to design, construct, furnish, and equip a trailhead center at the head of the Soo Line Recreational Trail. \$125,000 is for a grant to Morrison County to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip a park-and-ride lot and restroom building adjacent to the Soo Line Recreational Trail at U.S. Highway 10. \$950,000 is for a grant to the St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority for land acquisition, engineering, construction, furnishing, and equipping of a 19-mile ‘Boundary Waters Connection’ of the Mesabi Trail from Bearhead State Park to the International Wolf Center in Ely. This appropriation is contingent upon a matching contribution of \$950,000 from other sources, public or private.” The Boundary Waters connection project appropriation was extended until June 30, 2014, in Laws 2010, chapter 399, section 2.

⁹⁶ The appropriation was entirely earmarked for grants for specific projects. “\$225,000 is for a grant to Clara City to design and construct a walking path in Clara City. \$100,000 is for a grant to the city of Mora for construction of pedestrian and bicycle trails, bridge restoration and renovation, and other improvements of a capital nature for the Spring Lake Trail, located in the city of Mora. \$372,000 is for a grant to the city of Rockville to design and construct the Rocori Trail from Richmond through Cold Spring to Rockville, connecting with the Glacial Lakes Trail, the Beaver Island Trail, and the Lake Wobegon Trail. For any project listed in this subdivision that the

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2010: \$3,292,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 7, subd. 19)⁹⁷</p> <p>2017: \$250,000 in both FY2018 and FY2019 from the general fund. (Laws 2017, ch. 93, § 3, subd. 5, para. (k))</p> <p>2018: \$2,000,000 in FY2019 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 4, § 2, subd. 9, para. (a))⁹⁸</p> <p>2019: \$250,000 in both FY2020 and FY2021 from the general fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 4, § 3, subd. 5, para. (j))</p> <p>2020: \$650,000 from the bond proceeds account. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, § 7, subd. 22)⁹⁹</p> <p>2021: \$250,000 in both FY2022 and FY2023 from the general fund and \$2,400,000 in FY2023 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 5, § 2, subd. 9, para. (d))¹⁰⁰</p> <p>2022: \$3,560,000 in FY2023 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2022, ch. 94, § 2, subd. 9, para. (c))¹⁰¹</p>

commissioner determines is not ready to proceed, the commissioner may allocate that project's money to another connection project in this subdivision. The chairs of the house and senate committees with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources and legislators from the affected legislative districts must be notified of any changes." The Rocori Trail grant was amended to have the grantee changed from Rockville to Stearns County in Laws 2009, chapter 93, article 1, section 41.

⁹⁷ The appropriation was entirely earmarked for grants for specific projects (safety improvements on the Soo Line Trail in Moose Lake, renovation of the Roebling suspension pedestrian bridge in Granite Falls, the Carey Lake Bike Trail in Hibbing, the DM&E Pine Island spur right-of-way, the Rocori Trail, the Dairyland Trail, and the Shingobee Trail Connection to the Paul Bunyan State Trail). The local match requirement for the Rocori Trail was waived in Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 12, section 41.

⁹⁸ This appropriation was for multiple projects. "...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. The appropriation is for local nature-based recreation and connections to regional and state natural areas and recreation facilities and does not include athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds."

⁹⁹ The appropriation was for a single project, a 1.9 mile segment of the Oberstar Trail in Pine County.

¹⁰⁰ The \$2,400,000 appropriation was for multiple projects. "...to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. This appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and may not be used for athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds."

¹⁰¹ This appropriation was for other grant programs under section 85.019, as well. "...from the trust fund to the commissioner of natural resources to solicit, rank, and fund competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019. This appropriation is for local nature-based recreation, connections to regional and state natural areas, and recreation facilities and may not be used for athletic facilities such as sport fields, courts, and playgrounds."

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2023: \$250,000 in both FY2024 and FY2025 from the general fund, and \$3,802,000 in FY2024 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 60, art. 1, § 3, subd. 5, para. (h); art. 2, § 2, subd. 9, para. (c))¹⁰²</p> <p>2023: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, § 7, subd. 10)</p> <p>2024: \$4,791,000 in FY2025 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2024, ch. 83, § 2, subd. 9, para. (b))¹⁰³</p> <p>2025: \$250,000 in both FY2026 and FY2027 from the general fund, and \$4,769,000 in FY2026 from the environment and natural resources trust fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 3, subd. 5, para. (h); art. 2, § 2, subd. 9, para. (d))¹⁰⁴</p>

Other Grant Programs

Environmental Learning Center Grants

Section 84.0875

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	<p>Counties, home rule charter or statutory cities, or school districts</p> <p>The commissioner of administration may also use money appropriated for the purpose of this program for facilities owned by the state.</p>
Program purpose	<p>To acquire or better residential environmental learning centers where students may learn how to use, preserve, and renew state natural resources</p>
Program criteria	<p>The facility must be publicly owned. If the facility is leased to or managed by a nonprofit organization to carry out an environmental learning program, the lease or management agreement must comply with state bond-financed property requirements and must provide for the procurement of liability insurance by the nonprofit organization.</p>

¹⁰² The environment and natural resources trust fund appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019.”

¹⁰³ The appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas under Minnesota Statutes, section 85.019.”

¹⁰⁴ The environment and natural resources trust fund appropriation was for “competitive matching grants for local parks, trail connections, and natural and scenic areas.”

Key Characteristic	Description
	During the time the center is used for education programs offered in conjunction with a college or university, the rules and standards for space requirements are governed by section 144.74.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	No local match limits are stated in statute, but local match requirements have been stated in the language of the appropriation rider. ¹⁰⁵
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	1994 (Laws 1994, ch. 643, § 46)
Funding history	2006: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 7, subd. 27) ¹⁰⁶

Community Tree-Planting Grants

Section 84.705

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, townships, and park and recreation boards in cities of the first class ¹⁰⁷
Program purpose	For: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) removing and planting shade trees on public land to provide environmental benefits; 2) replacing trees lost to forest pests, disease, or storms; and 3) establishing a more diverse community forest better able to withstand disease and forest pests.
Program criteria	Trees planted with the grants must be a climate-adapted species to Minnesota.

¹⁰⁵ See Laws 1994, chapter 643, section 23, subdivision 28; Laws 1995, First Special Session chapter 2, article 1, section 48.

¹⁰⁶ This appropriation was entirely for the Prairie Wetlands Environmental Learning Center in the city of Fergus Falls.

¹⁰⁷ Tribal governments are also eligible grantees under the program. However, Tribal governments are not eligible for grants funded with state general obligation bond proceeds, so they were not listed as an eligible applicant in the table.

Key Characteristic	Description
Prioritization criteria	Priority is given to: (1) projects removing and replacing ash trees that pose significant public safety concerns; and (2) projects in areas identified using the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s environmental justice screen technical documentation dated July 31, 2024.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2024 (Laws 2024, ch. 116, art. 3, § 9)
Funding history	2024: \$5,000,000 from the heritage enhancement account in the game and fish fund. (Laws 2024, ch. 116, art. 1, § 3, subd. 9) ¹⁰⁸ 2025: \$900,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 3, subd. 4, para. (h))

Flood Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Section 103F.161

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, statutory or home rule charter cities, towns, watershed districts, or lake improvements districts ¹⁰⁹
Program purpose	To implement flood mitigation measures
Program criteria	A local government must apply to the commissioner of natural resources on a form provided by the commissioner.
Prioritization criteria	The following factors are considered by the commissioner for prioritization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the extent and effectiveness of mitigation measures already implemented by the local government 2) the feasibility, practicality, and effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures and the associated nonflood related benefits and detriments

¹⁰⁸ \$300,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Northfield. \$300,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of St. Peter.

¹⁰⁹ The definition of “local government unit” for purposes of the program is in section 103F.111, subdivision 6.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) the level of grant assistance that should be provided to the local government, based on the nature, extent, and severity of flood problems 4) the frequency of severe flooding that has resulted in declaration of the area as a flood disaster area by the president of the United States 5) economic, social, and environmental benefits and detriments of the proposed mitigation measures 6) whether the local government's floodplain management ordinance or regulation meets minimum standards, the degree of enforcement of the ordinance or regulation, and whether the local government is complying with the ordinance or regulation 7) the degree to which the grant request is consistent with local water plans 8) the financial capability of the local government to solve its flood hazard problems without financial assistance 9) the estimated cost and method of financing the proposed mitigation measures based on local money and federal and state financial assistance
Local match requirements	Local funds must cover at least half of the cost of the project. Grants are limited to a maximum of \$150,000, unless the grant is in a disaster area. (Minn. Stat. § 12A.12, subd. 4)
Maximum grant amount	<p>No more than one-half the total cost of the proposed mitigation measures, up to \$150,000.</p> <p>A request for a grant amount of \$150,000 or more must be submitted to the governor and the legislature for funding consideration.</p> <p>A grant for implementation of a flood hazard mitigation project in the Red River basin that is consistent with the 1990 mediation agreement and approved by the Red River Flood Damage Reduction Work Group may be for up to 75 percent of the cost of the proposed mitigation measures.</p>
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	1990 (Laws 1990, ch. 391, art. 6, § 14)
Funding history	1997: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 246, § 3) ¹¹⁰

¹¹⁰ The appropriation was for flood damage reduction projects, including the nonfederal portion of federal hazard mitigation grant program projects.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>1997: \$13,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$900,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1997, 2nd spec. sess. ch. 2, § 3, subds. 3-5)¹¹¹</p> <p>1998: \$30,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 7, subd. 9)¹¹²</p> <p>1998: \$205,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 401, § 4)¹¹³</p> <p>1999: \$18,968,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 240, § 4, subds. 2-3)¹¹⁴</p> <p>1999: \$468,000 in FY2000 from the general fund in FY2000. (Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 5, subd. 3)¹¹⁵</p> <p>2000: \$14,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$300,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, § 7, subds. 23-24)¹¹⁶</p>

¹¹¹ The appropriation was divided for specific projects. \$5,000,000 in bond proceeds was appropriated “for publicly owned capital improvements to prevent or alleviate flood damages...and for the nonfederal portion of federal hazard mitigation grant program projects.” Laws 1997, 2nd spec. sess. ch. 2, § 3, subd. 2. \$5,000,000 in bond proceeds was appropriated “for flood proofing projects for publicly owned buildings and facilities.” \$3,000,000 in bond proceeds was appropriated “[t]o fund public flood protection and reduction measures...including ring dikes, levee repair and rehabilitation, and engineering for permanent projects.” \$900,000 was appropriated from the general fund “to fund flood damage reduction projects...including the construction of ring dikes.”

¹¹² \$1,500,000 of the appropriation was “to construct ring dikes, whether publicly or privately owned.” \$500,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to Clay County to remove houses in the Crestwood addition in Kurtz township on the Red River that are endangered by the collapsing river bank.” The Clay County appropriation was later amended to waive the local match requirement. Laws 1998, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, § 6.

¹¹³ This is the total of two appropriations for specific projects. \$75,000 of the appropriation was for a grant “to Swift county for improvements at Lake Oliver.” \$30,000 of the appropriation was for a grant “to the Chisago Lake improvement district for improvements to the outlet project.” \$100,000 was also appropriated in FY1998 “for a grant to the township of Linwood in Anoka county to construct a surface water drainage system to control water pollution.” The rider specified that “expenses incurred by Linwood township related to the proposed project, prior to this appropriation, may be considered as part of the total project cost for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 103F.161, subdivision 2, paragraph (c).” The Linwood township appropriation was later vetoed by the governor.

¹¹⁴ The appropriation was divided into two parts for local projects. \$1,698,000 of the appropriation was “for the state share of flood hazard mitigation grants for the Hoyt Avenue project in the city of St. Paul, and for Dawson, Granite Falls, and Montevideo...” \$17,270,000 of the appropriation was “to fund the local share of flood hazard mitigation projects in Crookston, East Grand Forks, Warren, Ada, Breckenridge, and Oakport...to the extent that the cost of each project exceeds two percent of the median household income in the municipality multiplied by the number of households in the municipality.”

¹¹⁵ This appropriation was for the construction of publicly or privately owned ring dikes.

¹¹⁶ The appropriation of bond proceeds was limited to “publicly owned capital improvements to prevent or alleviate flood damages.” The rider also included information about specific projects. “Funding for the Red River basin mediation agreement that is in addition to the governor’s recommendation, and funding to mitigate past flood damage and prevent future flooding at Lake of the Isles in Minneapolis, must be reduced by 25 percent from the level those projects would have received with a total appropriation of \$16,000,000.” The \$300,000 appropriation from the general fund was for the construction of ring dikes, whether publicly or privately owned.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2001: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 3)¹¹⁷</p> <p>2001: \$875,000 in FY2002 and \$900,000 in FY2003 from the general fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, § 5, subd. 3)¹¹⁸</p> <p>2002: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 7, subd. 20)¹¹⁹</p> <p>2003: \$750,000 in FY2004 from the general fund and \$125,000 in FY2005 from the general fund. (Laws 2003, ch. 128, art. 1, § 5, subd. 3)¹²⁰</p> <p>2003: \$4,405,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 20, art. 1, § 5, subd. 7; art. 2, § 3, subd. 2)¹²¹</p> <p>2005: \$125,000 in FY2006 and \$125,000 in FY2007 from the general fund. (Laws 2005, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 2, § 3, subd. 3)¹²²</p>

¹¹⁷ The appropriation was “for publicly owned capital improvements to assist with the cost of mitigative storm drainage system improvement and other flood mitigation measures.” \$234,000 of the appropriation was for projects in the Red River basin.

¹¹⁸ The appropriation was divided into different projects. First, \$625,000 in FY2002 and \$650,000 in FY2003 were appropriated for implementation of the Red River mediation agreement. Secondly, \$250,000 in FY2002 and \$250,000 in FY2003 was for ring dikes, whether publicly or privately owned.

¹¹⁹ The appropriation was for capital improvements to prevent or alleviate flood damage for the following specific projects: Warren, East Grand Forks, Agassiz, Montevideo, St. Anthony, Granite Falls, Minneapolis at 27th and Knox Avenue North, St. Louis Park, North Ottawa, Lebanon Hills in Dakota County, Hay Creek, and Two River watershed district Ross No. 7. The appropriation was for the local share of the project for Warren, East Grand Forks, Montevideo, Breckenridge, Granite Falls, Oakport, or Crookston to the extent that the project exceeded 2 percent of the median household income in the municipality multiplied by the number of households in the municipality. The rider was later amended to permit \$2,000,000 of the appropriation to be spent for projects to address the needs of the disaster identified in the area included in Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster, DR-1419. Laws 2002, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, § 12.

¹²⁰ The appropriation was divided between several uses. \$625,000 of the appropriation in FY2004 was from the general fund for the state share of grants “for flood damage reduction studies, planning, engineering, and publicly owned capital improvements to prevent or alleviate flood damage” in the area included in DR-1419. \$125,000 in FY2004, and \$125,000 in FY2005 was appropriated for the construction of ring dikes, whether publicly or privately owned.

¹²¹ The appropriation was divided between projects. \$1,405,000 of the appropriation included money for the state share of the Warren and Hay Creek projects. However, the rider provided that “to the extent that the cost of the project in Warren exceeds two percent of the median household income in the municipality multiplied by the number of households in the municipality, this appropriation is also for the local share of the project.” A second \$3,000,000 appropriation appropriated \$2,000,000 for the state share of grants for the 100-year flood protection projects in Roseau. However, the rider provided that “to the extent that the costs....exceed two percent of the median household income in the municipality multiplied by the number of households in the municipality, this appropriation is also for the local share of the project.” The remaining \$1,000,000 was to buy out flood damaged property in the area included in DR-1419.

¹²² This appropriation was for the construction of publicly or privately owned ring dikes.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2005: \$27,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 7, subd. 2)¹²³</p> <p>2006: \$25,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 7, subd. 3)¹²⁴</p> <p>2007: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2007, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 1, § 5, subd. 3; § 16, subd. 1)¹²⁵</p> <p>2008: \$22,000 reduction from the general fund appropriation for ring dikes. (Laws 2008, ch. 363, art. 5, § 4, subd. 3)</p> <p>2008: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$3,900,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 7, subd. 3)¹²⁶</p>

¹²³ The appropriation was for the following specific projects: Ada, Austin, Breckenridge, Canisteo Mine, Cannon Falls, Crookston, Dawson, East Grand Forks, Grand Marais Creek, Granite Falls, Green Meadow Dam, Inver Grove Heights, Little McDonald Lake, Malung, Manston Slough, Minneapolis, Montevideo, Oakport, Palmville, Roseau River, St. Louis Park, Two River Ross Impoundment, Warren, and Whiskey Creek. However, the appropriation could qualify toward the local share of the project in Ada, Austin, Breckenridge, Dawson, East Grand Forks, Granite Falls, Montevideo, Oakport Township, Roseau, or Warren if the project costs met a specified threshold. Browns Valley was later added to the list of eligible projects and to the projects that qualified for part of the appropriation to qualify toward the local share. Laws 2007, ch. 122, § 3. \$2,000,000 of the appropriation was specifically for Austin “for identified capital improvement projects, and any other authorized federal or state flood mitigation projects in the area designated under Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster, DR-1569, whether included in the original declaration or added later by federal government action.” \$175,000 of the appropriation was for the state share of a grant to Cannon Falls “for predesign and design of capital improvements to alleviate flooding caused by runoff from the bluffs and the flooding of the Little Cannon River and the Cannon River.” The local match was waived for the Canisteo Mine project. The state share was \$3 for each \$1 of nonstate contribution for Roseau River wildlife management area, Palmville, and Malung. Finally, the commissioner of natural resources was directed to extend the grant expiration date to June 30, 2007, for a grant to the city of Stillwater that was used to match certain federal appropriations for flood hazard mitigation.

¹²⁴ The appropriation was for the state share of the following specific projects: Austin, Albert Lea, Crookston, Canisteo Mine, Delano, East Grand Forks, Golden Valley, Grand Marais Creek, Granite Falls, Inver Grove Heights, Manston Slough, Oakport Township, Riverton Township, Roseau, Shell Rock Watershed District, St. Vincent, and Wild Rice River Watershed District. The appropriation could also be for the local share of the project in Ada, Breckenridge, Crookston, Dawson, East Grand Forks, Granite Falls, Montevideo, Oakport Township, Roseau, St. Vincent, or Warren if a project reached a specified cost threshold. The local share for the St. Vincent dike could not exceed \$30,000. Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 59. Browns Valley was later added to the list of eligible projects and to the projects that qualified for part of the appropriation to qualify toward the local share. Laws 2007, ch. 122, § 4.

¹²⁵ This appropriation was for the state share of grants for capital improvements to prevent or alleviate flood damage in the area included in DR-1717 and could only be used to buy out substantially damaged structures. If a project met a specific cost threshold, the appropriation could also be used for the local share of the project. The maximum grant award for grants in the DR-1717 area was waived.

¹²⁶ The appropriation was for the following projects: Ada; Agassiz Valley; Area II of the Minnesota River Basin; Austin; Bois de Sioux Watershed District, North Ottawa project; Breckenridge; Brandt-Angus; Browns Valley; Crookston; Canisteo Mine; Dawson; Granite Falls; Hay Creek-Norland; Inver Grove Heights; Malung; Montevideo; Moorhead; Oakport Township; Roseau; Southeast Minnesota; Stillwater; Sweded Grove Lake; and Wild Rice River Watershed District, Becker Dam. If the projects in Ada, Breckenridge, Browns Valley, Crookston, Dawson, Granite Falls, Montevideo, Oakport Township, or Roseau met a specific cost threshold, the appropriation could also be used for the local share of the project. \$3,500,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the Western Mesabi

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2009: \$53,800,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 93, art. 1, § 5, subd. 3)¹²⁷</p> <p>2009: \$125,000 in FY2010 and \$125,000 in FY2011 from the general fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 37, art. 1, § 4, subd. 3)¹²⁸</p> <p>2010: \$63,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 7, subd. 3)¹²⁹</p> <p>2011: \$50,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 5, subd. 3)¹³⁰</p> <p>2012: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 7, subd. 2)</p>

Mine Planning Board “to construct a conveyance system, and other betterments to accommodate water level and outflow control of the water level in the Canisteo mine pit in Itasca County.” The local match requirement was also waived for the project. The rider also specified that the Roseau project included “the state share of land acquisition, engineering and design, and bridge construction costs for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers East Diversion Flood Control Project.”

¹²⁷ The appropriation was “to maximize federal funds for projects in Ada, Breckenridge, and Roseau.” If any money from the appropriation remained, it could be used for the following projects, as prioritized by the commissioner: Ada; Agassiz Valley; Albert Lea; Argyle; Austin; Bois de Sioux Watershed District, North Ottawa project; Breckenridge; Browns Valley; Crookston; Granite Falls; Hay Creek-Norland; Inver Grove Heights; Manston Slough; Moorhead; Oakport Township; Red Path; Roseau; Shell Rock River Watershed; Spring Brook; Stillwater; St. Paul; St. Vincent; Two Rivers; and any other project in the Red River basin affected by the 2009 flood. \$12,000,000 was specified in the rider for the Oakport Township project. \$3,800,000 was specified for a grant to the city of St. Paul for river park development and redevelopment infrastructure in National Great River Park. \$2,500,000 of nonstate funds had to be committed to the project for the grant to be available. The projects in Ada, Breckenridge, Browns Valley, Crookston, Granite Falls, Moorhead, Oakport Township, Roseau, St. Vincent, or other communities affected by April 2009 flooding could apply the appropriation to the local match if specific project cost thresholds were met.

¹²⁸ This appropriation was for the construction of publicly or privately owned ring dikes.

¹²⁹ The appropriation specified a variety of county, municipal, and watershed district projects for which the appropriation was to be used. The funds could also be used for the Fargo-Moorhead metropolitan diversion project but could not be spent or used to make grants until an implementation plan for mitigation of downstream impacts had been developed, or April 1, 2012, whichever occurred first. A grant for Oakport Township or Clay County could also qualify toward the local match if specified project cost thresholds were met. The local match for the Moorhead project and other municipal Red River flood hazard mitigation projects was based off of “all bondable flood hazard mitigation activities occurring under Department of Natural Resources flood hazard mitigation grants after April 2009 and bondable flood hazard mitigation projects resulting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Feasibility Study.”

¹³⁰ The appropriation specified a variety of county, municipal, and watershed district projects. The acquisition and disposal of certain flood-damaged property in the Wild Rice Watershed District had the local match requirement waived. \$3,000,000 of the appropriation was dedicated for a project in the city of Georgetown. \$16,500,000 of the appropriation was for the project in the city of Moorhead. Acquisitions of property in Clay County with the appropriation had a local share maximum of \$1,000,000. \$6,000,000 of the appropriation was for the project in the city of Roseau. \$1,000,000 of the appropriation was for the project in the city of New Ulm.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2013: \$20,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2013, ch. 136, § 2)¹³¹</p> <p>2014: \$7,500,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 2, subd. 2)¹³²</p> <p>2014: \$4,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 7, subd. 3)¹³³</p> <p>2015: \$23,549,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 4, subd. 2)¹³⁴</p> <p>2017: \$11,555,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess., ch. 8, art. 1, § 6, subd. 3)¹³⁵</p> <p>2018: \$20,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 7, subd. 3)</p> <p>2020: \$17,600,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 7, subd. 3, para. (h), as amended by Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 9, § 19, and Laws 2024, ch. 88, art. 2, § 4; Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 7, subd. 24)¹³⁶</p> <p>2023: \$34,300,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 7, subd. 8)¹³⁷</p>

¹³¹ The appropriation included money for specific county, township, municipal, and watershed projects. To the extent possible, Moorhead needs were to be addressed first.

¹³² The appropriation included money for specific county, township, municipal, and watershed projects. Needs in Moorhead and Montevideo were to be addressed first to the extent possible.

¹³³ The appropriation included money for specific county, township, municipal, and watershed projects. Needs in Moorhead and Montevideo were to be addressed first to the extent possible.

¹³⁴ \$10,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to Otter Tail County for publicly owned capital improvements to address flooding and high-water conditions on Little McDonald Lake, Devil’s Lake, Kerbs Lake, and Paul Lake.” The appropriation did not require a local match.

¹³⁵ \$1,700,000 of the appropriation was for the Cedar River Watershed District. \$750,000 of the appropriation was for the city of Browns Valley. \$1,800,000 of the appropriation was for the city of Ortonville.

¹³⁶ The \$17,000,000 appropriation funded a variety of specific projects in municipalities, watershed districts, and the Southern Minnesota Rivers Basin Area II. \$2,000,000 of the appropriation was for flood hazard mitigation for the Toelle Coulee in the city of Browns Valley. A \$600,000 appropriation funded a grant to Scott County for publicly owned capital improvements to prevent or alleviate flood damage on McMahan Lake.

¹³⁷ The appropriation funded a variety of specific projects in municipalities and watershed districts. \$3,300,000 of the appropriation was for Phase II of the Toelle Coulee project in Traverse County to mitigate flood risks posed to the city of Browns Valley. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to watershed districts that are members of the Red River Watershed Management Board. Projects in the city of Moorhead were excluded from that specific carve-out. \$11,000,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Moorhead for flood mitigation infrastructure in North Moorhead.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2023: \$21,115,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 7, subd. 8; art. 2, § 3, subds. 5, 7, 12,13)¹³⁸</p> <p>2025: \$9,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, § 7, subd. 4)</p>

Publicly Owned Dam Repair Program

Section 103G.511

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties, cities, towns, school districts, and other local government jurisdictions that receive state aids or on which the state imposes state mandates ¹³⁹
Program purpose	To repair and reconstruct publicly owned dams.
Program criteria	<p>A political subdivision receiving a grant under the program must assure that the political subdivision will operate and maintain the dam safely for the benefit of the public. Other conditions may be a part of the agreement, as the commissioner of natural resources deems reasonable.</p> <p>The commissioner must make an investigation of the dam before a grant for improvements to the dam may be made to a political subdivision.</p>
Prioritization criteria	<p>Projects are prioritized based on the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) danger to life 2) damage to property 3) age and type of construction of the dam 4) uses of the dam 5) consequences of abandonment, removal, or alteration 6) prospective future uses of the dam 7) importance to the statewide water resource program

¹³⁸ The appropriation funded a variety of specific projects in municipalities. \$6,000,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Carver for capital improvements to restore the Carver levee. \$5,700,000 was for a grant to the city of Forest Lake for capital improvements to achieve flood management and water quality goals and protect surrounding and downstream communities. \$5,000,000 was for a grant to the city of Kasson for stormwater, sanitary sewer, water main, and roadway improvements. \$1,915,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Roseau for an upgraded storm sewer system. \$2,500,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Sartell for flood hazard mitigation projects.

¹³⁹ The program uses the term “political subdivision,” which is defined for the purposes of the program in Minnesota Statutes, section 103G.005, subdivision 14b.

Key Characteristic	Description
Local match requirements	<p>The local share must meet or exceed the amount contributed by the state for the project.</p> <p>Loans for up to 90 percent of the local share of the project costs are available through the commissioner of natural resources.</p> <p>Certain federal funds may count toward the local contribution amount.</p>
Maximum grant amount	<p>The grant may not exceed the amount contributed to the project by the political subdivision.</p> <p>A grant of \$250,000 or more to a political subdivision may be recommended to the legislature for consideration and action. Grants of less than \$250,000 may be awarded with direction to the political subdivision to repair or reconstruct the dam.</p>
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	1990 (Laws 1990, ch. 391, art. 7, § 45)
Funding history	<p>1995: \$200,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1995, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 1, § 5, subd. 4)¹⁴⁰</p> <p>1996: \$1,560,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 7, subd. 16)¹⁴¹</p> <p>1998: \$1,300,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 7, subd. 8)¹⁴²</p> <p>2000: \$1,200,000, up to \$246,000 of which was from the general fund, with the remainder from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, art. 1, § 7, subd. 22)¹⁴³</p>

¹⁴⁰ This appropriation was for dam safety projects.

¹⁴¹ \$910,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to Rochester public utilities for the repair of the Lake Zumbro hydroelectric dam.

¹⁴² This appropriation included money for specific projects. Up to \$300,000 of the appropriation was for the Sauk River Dam. Up to \$100,000 of the appropriation was for a study of removal of the Rapidan Dam. Up to \$300,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Appleton for removal of a dam on the Pomme de Terre River in Swift County.

¹⁴³ The appropriation had to at least provide money for dam removals in Mazeppa and Cannon Falls and dam repairs at Lake Bronson. \$246,000 of the appropriation was from the general fund for work for the removal of the Drayton Dam and removal of the Straight River Dam in Faribault and the Old Mill State Park Dam. Up to \$60,000 of the general fund appropriation could be used to reimburse the city of Mazeppa for engineering costs incurred before March 1, 2000, on the Mazeppa Dam removal project.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2002: \$1,800,000 from the bond proceeds fund, all but \$650,000 of which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 7, subd. 19)¹⁴⁴</p> <p>2005: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 7, subd. 3)¹⁴⁵</p> <p>2006: \$2,250,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 7, subd. 4)¹⁴⁶</p> <p>2008: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 7, subd. 6)¹⁴⁷</p> <p>2010: \$4,750,000 from the bond proceeds fund, \$750,000 of which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 7, subd. 5)¹⁴⁸</p> <p>2010: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, 2nd spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 9, subd. 5; Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 48)¹⁴⁹</p> <p>2012: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 7, subd. 3)¹⁵⁰</p>

¹⁴⁴ The governor vetoed money dedicated to specific projects. \$100,000 of the appropriation was to be used for a grant to Blue Earth County for renovation of the Rapidan Dam and \$1,050,000 was to be used for a grant to the city of Crookston for phases 2 and 3 of the Red Lake River restoration and habitat improvement project.

¹⁴⁵ The appropriation was for the following projects: “removal of the dam on Rush Creek in Chisago County; repair of the bridge deck at Rapidan dam in Blue Earth County; repair of the Vermilion River dam in St. Louis County; and replacement of the dam on the Shellrock River.” The local match was waived for the Rapidan Dam project. If unencumbered money remained after the listed projects were awarded grants, such money could be used to fund any other dam renovation or removal project on the commissioner’s priority list.

¹⁴⁶ \$250,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Kenyon for the Kenyon embankment removal project.

¹⁴⁷ The appropriation was to fund the following projects: Clayton Lake and Cross Lake in Pine County; Hartley in Saint Louis County; King’s Mill in Rice County; Lake Bronson in Kittson County; Luverne in Rock County; and Windom in Cottonwood County. If any unencumbered balance remained after awarding the grants for these projects, such money could be used to fund any other dam renovation or removal project on the commissioner’s priority list.

¹⁴⁸ The appropriation included money for the following projects: Byllesby Dam in Dakota and Goodhue counties; Champlin Mill Pond Dam in Hennepin County; Clayton Lake Dam in Pine County; Drayton Dam, Hallock Dam, and Lake Bronson Dam in Kittson County; Lanesboro Dam in Fillmore County; Milaca Dam in Mille Lacs County; Montevideo Dam in Chippewa County; and Pike River Dam in St. Louis County. The \$750,000 appropriation vetoed by the governor was for a grant to the Three Rivers Park District to renovate the Coon Rapids Dam. Any unencumbered money remaining after funding of the specified projects could be used for any other dam renovation or removal project on the commissioner’s priority list.

¹⁴⁹ The appropriation was for the renovation or removal of publicly owned dams and for publicly owned streambed restoration adjacent thereto in the DR-1941 area.

¹⁵⁰ The rider was later amended to waive a local match for a project in the city of Lanesboro. Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 2, § 24.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2014: \$6,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 7, subd. 5)¹⁵¹</p> <p>2017: \$15,400,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 6, subd. 4)¹⁵²</p> <p>2020: \$26,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 7, subd. 5)¹⁵³</p> <p>2023: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 7, subd. 7)</p>

¹⁵¹ The appropriation was for specific projects. Up to \$2,750,000 was for a grant to the city of Champlin to repair and renovate the Champlin Mill Pond Dam. \$2,400,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to Blue Earth County to repair and renovate the Rapidan Dam. \$1,350,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to Dakota County for improvements for upgrading the spillway capacity of Lake Byllesby Dam. The local match requirement for the Champlin Mill Pond and Rapidan Dam projects was waived.

¹⁵² The appropriation was for specific projects. \$4,400,000 was “for emergencies on state-owned dams; for repairs to the Lake Bronson dam; and for state dams at Brawner, West Leaf Lake, Collinwood, Grindstone River, Sullivan, and Willow River.” \$4,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Lanesboro for repair of the Lanesboro dam.” The local match requirement was waived for the Lanesboro project. \$500,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Pelican Rapids for engineering work on the Pelican Rapids dam.” \$200,000 was “for a grant to the city of Pine River for engineering work on the Norway Lake dam.” \$200,000 was “for a grant to Yellow Medicine County for the Canby R-6 impoundment dam.” \$100,000 was “for a grant to St. Louis County for the Little Stone Lake dam.” \$6,000,000 was “for a grant to Dakota County to design and construct capital improvements to the hydroelectric generating facility....at the Byllesby Dam located on the Cannon River.”

¹⁵³ This represents the total of two separate appropriations. At least \$18,000,000 of a \$20,000,000 appropriation was for the reconstruction of the Lake Bronson Dam in Lake Bronson State Park. A second appropriation of \$6,000,000 was for a grant to Dakota County to design and construct capital improvements to the hydroelectric generating facility at the Byllesby Dam. Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 7, subd. 14.

Department of Transportation

Local Bridge Program

Section 174.50 authorizes a number of grants that fund local bridges. The following summaries provide information about those grants that have been funded with state general obligation bond proceeds.

A bridge eligible for a specific bridge grant may have instead been funded through (1) a general fund appropriation for local bridges, (2) a formula-based allocation to the bridge program from state general sales tax revenue resulting from motor vehicle leases, or (3) an apportionment to town bridges from transportation-related tax revenue.

State Bridge Grants (generally)

Section 174.50, subdivision 7
Minnesota Rules, parts 8810.8000 to 8810.8500

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Any political subdivision
Program purpose	To rehabilitate, construct, or reconstruct bridges
Program criteria	A bridge or replacement bridge is eligible for assistance if a hydrological survey indicates the bridge or replacement bridge must be ten feet or longer. Local units of government must pass resolutions to request and to agree to funding. (Minn. Rules, parts 8810.8200 and 8810.8400)
Prioritization criteria	The commissioner of transportation maintains and annually updates a prioritized local bridge project list that includes every local bridge replacement or rehabilitation project with approved plans.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	\$6,999,999, except if the bridge qualifies for the major local bridge program, or if every other local bridge replacement or rehabilitation project with a total bridge cost of \$7,000,000 or less on the local bridge project list has been fully funded.
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	1976 (Laws 1976, ch. 339, § 1)

Key Characteristic	Description
Funding history ¹⁵⁴	<p>1995: \$4,500,000 from bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 1995, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 1, § 8)</p> <p>1996: \$10,000,000 from bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 19, subd. 4)</p> <p>1997: \$3,000,000 from bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 246, § 8)</p> <p>1998: \$34,000,000 from bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 17, subd. 2)</p> <p>1999: \$10,000,000 from bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund, which was vetoed by the governor; and \$28,000,000 from bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 240, art. 2, § 9, subd. 2)</p> <p>2000: \$39,000,000, with \$32,000,000 from the general fund and \$7,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 479, art. 1, § 2, subd. 11; Laws 2001, ch. 55, § 1)</p> <p>2001: \$10,000,000 from bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 7)</p> <p>2002: \$45,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 18, subd. 2)</p> <p>2005: \$40,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 18, subd. 2)</p> <p>2006: \$55,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁵⁵</p> <p>2007: \$26,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2007, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 1, § 4, subd. 4)¹⁵⁶</p> <p>2008: \$50,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2008, ch. 152, art. 2, § 3, subd. 8)</p>

¹⁵⁴ This funding history only looks back to 1995. The uses of the grants were specified in the rider language rather than statute until 2014, when specific uses of local bridge grants were added to section 174.50, subdivision 7. Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 15.

¹⁵⁵ \$2,500,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to Hennepin County to design replacement of the Lowry Avenue bridge carrying County State-Aid Highway 153 across the Mississippi River in Minneapolis.”

¹⁵⁶ This appropriation was for disaster relief from flooding that occurred on or after August 18, 2007, in the area of Southeast Minnesota designated under Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster, DR-1717.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2008: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁵⁷</p> <p>2009: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 93, art. 1, § 11, subd. 2)</p> <p>2010: \$66,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 15, subd. 2)¹⁵⁸</p> <p>2010: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2010, 2nd spec. sess. ch. 1, § 4, subd. 3)¹⁵⁹</p> <p>2011: \$33,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 13, subd. 2)¹⁶⁰</p> <p>2012: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁶¹</p> <p>2012: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2012, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, § 4, subd. 5)¹⁶²</p> <p>2014: \$12,257,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁶³</p> <p>2014: \$20,743,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 7, subd. 2)</p>

¹⁵⁷ The rider specified that the funds were “for a grant to Ramsey County for preliminary planning, design, and engineering of the Rice Street bridge where it crosses marked Trunk Highway 36 in Ramsey County to provide a better connection for the campuses of St. Jude Medical on both sides of the highway.”

¹⁵⁸ This appropriation was for both fracture-critical bridge grants and general local bridge grants. \$1,800,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Fergus Falls to renovate the Tower Road bridge.” Up to \$10,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to Hennepin County for phase 2 of the project for the removal of the existing Canadian Pacific Railway bridge and crib wall structure supporting the roadway, construction of a retaining wall structure to support Lowry Avenue, and construction of an extension of phase 1, the construction and replacement of the Lowry Avenue Bridge carrying County State-Aid Highway 153 across the Mississippi River in Minneapolis.” \$7,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Minneapolis to construct a bridge for St. Anthony Parkway over the Northtown Rail Yard.” The rider also required the commissioner of management and budget, subject to the approval of the commissioner of transportation, to implement a grant administration method for local bridge and local road grant programs by November 1, 2010, and provide a report on grant administration to the legislature.

¹⁵⁹ This appropriation was for disaster relief from storms and flooding that occurred on or after September 22, 2010, in the area in Minnesota designated under Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster FEMA-1941-DR.

¹⁶⁰ This appropriation was for both fracture-critical bridge grants and general local bridge grants.

¹⁶¹ This appropriation was for both fracture-critical bridge grants and general local bridge grants.

¹⁶² This appropriation was for disaster relief from storms and flooding that occurred on or after June 14, 2012, in the area in Minnesota designated under Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster FEMA-4069-DR.

¹⁶³ \$11,750,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to Hennepin County to restore and recondition the Franklin Avenue Bridge,” once \$16,500,000 of nonstate funds was secured for the project.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2015: \$7,410,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 10, subd. 2)</p> <p>2017: \$17,337,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 2)¹⁶⁴</p> <p>2018: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 16, subd. 3)</p> <p>2020: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 18)¹⁶⁵</p> <p>2021: \$14,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 2, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (1))</p> <p>2023: \$18,013,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 68, art. 1, § 2, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (1))</p> <p>2023: \$67,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 3)</p> <p>2025: \$20,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 14, subd. 3)</p>

Small City Bridge Grants

Section 174.50, subdivision 6b

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Home rule or statutory cities with a population of less than 5,000
Program purpose	To fund design, engineering, and construction of bridges on small city streets
Program criteria	The grant may be used for design, engineering, bridge approach, and construction work.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	None stated

¹⁶⁴ \$800,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Isle for demolition and construction necessary to replace the Malone Island Bridge, including the replacement of accompanying water and sewer lines.”

¹⁶⁵ The rider limited the commissioner of transportation to award no more than \$7,000,000 for a single project funded with the appropriation.

Key Characteristic	Description
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2005 (Laws 2005, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 3, § 79) ¹⁶⁶
Funding history	Not funded

Fracture-Critical Bridge Grants

Section 174.50, subdivision 6c

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Any political subdivision
Program purpose	To fund the replacement or rehabilitation of fracture-critical bridges
Program criteria	The project must produce a bridge structure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) that is no longer classified as fracture critical, by having alternate load paths; and 2) whose failure of a main component will not result in the collapse of the bridge.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2009 (Laws 2009, ch. 39, art. 3, § 15)
Funding history	2010: \$66,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 15, subd. 2) ¹⁶⁷ 2011: \$33,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 13, subd. 2) ¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁶ The grant program originally was intended only until June 30, 2007, and also included net tax capacity criteria for city eligibility. Amendments to the program language in 2014 made the program permanent, eliminated net tax capacity criteria, and added new eligible uses of the grants. Laws 2014, ch. 227, art. 1, § 16.

¹⁶⁷ This appropriation was for both fracture-critical bridge grants and general local bridge grants. Other rider language for appropriations for specific bridges and for grant administration requirements was also included. See footnote 153.

¹⁶⁸ This appropriation was for both fracture-critical bridge grants and general local bridge grants.

Key Characteristic	Description
	2012: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 16, subd. 2) ¹⁶⁹

Major Local Bridge Grants
Section 174.50, subdivision 6d

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Any political subdivision
Program purpose	To fund replacement or rehabilitation of a major local bridge with a total cost estimate of \$7,000,000 or more
Program criteria	The total bridge cost estimate must be \$7,000,000 or more to qualify for funding.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2017 (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 3, § 99; Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 2, § 11)
Funding history	2017: \$31,875,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 2.) ¹⁷⁰ 2025: \$11,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 14, subd. 3) ¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁹ This appropriation was for both fracture-critical bridge grants and general local bridge grants.

¹⁷⁰ The appropriation was for a grant “to the city of Minneapolis to repair and rehabilitate the bridge over the Mississippi River that is aligned on the east side of the river with 10th Avenue, also designated Route 328, on the municipal state-aid system, notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary.”

¹⁷¹ The appropriation also authorized the funds to be “used for other costs, including design, construction engineering, approach reconstruction work identified within the project limits, and right-of-way acquisition.”

Local Road Improvement Grants

There are several road improvement grants administered by the commissioner of transportation.

Trunk Highway Corridor Project Grants

Section 174.52, subdivision 2

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Statutory or home rule charter cities, towns, and counties ¹⁷²
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance for the local share of trunk highway projects that have local costs
Program criteria	The project must be directly or partially related to a trunk highway project and not funded or only partially funded with other state and federal funds
Prioritization criteria	<p>Consideration is given to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the availability of other funding; 2) the regional significant of the route; 3) effectiveness of the proposed project in eliminating a transportation system deficiency; 4) the number of persons who will be positively impacted by the project; 5) the project's contribution to other redevelopment efforts; and 6) the ability of the local government to adequately provide for the safe operation and maintenance of the facility upon project completion. <p>The local road improvement program advisory committee provides recommendations to the commissioner on what projects should be funded.</p>
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2002 (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 55)

¹⁷² Indian Tribes are also eligible applicants if the funding is from a source other than state general obligation bond proceeds. Minn. Stat. § 174.52, subd. 2.

Key Characteristic	Description
Funding history	<p>2002: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 18, subd. 3)</p> <p>2003: \$20,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 20, art. 1, § 9, subd. 2)¹⁷³</p> <p>2017: \$25,336,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2017, 1st. spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 3)¹⁷⁴</p> <p>2018: \$35,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2; art. 3, § 15)¹⁷⁵</p> <p>2020: \$75,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁷⁶</p> <p>2023: \$18,013,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 68, art. 1, § 4, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (2))¹⁷⁷</p> <p>2023: \$84,954,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁷⁸</p> <p>2025: \$47,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 14, subd. 2)¹⁷⁹</p>

¹⁷³ The appropriation was only available for loans.

¹⁷⁴ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52.

¹⁷⁵ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52.

¹⁷⁶ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

¹⁷⁷ The appropriation was for local road grants generally under section 174.52.

¹⁷⁸ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$6,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

¹⁷⁹ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

Local Road Improvement Grants for Routes of Regional Significance

Section 174.52, subdivision 4

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Statutory or home rule charter cities, towns, and counties ¹⁸⁰
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance for the costs of constructing or reconstructing city streets, county highways, and town roads with statewide or regional significance that have not been fully funded through other state, federal, or local funding sources
Program criteria	No additional criteria stated
Prioritization criteria	<p>Consideration is given to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the availability of other funding; 2) the regional significant of the route; 3) effectiveness of the proposed project in eliminating a transportation system deficiency; 4) the number of persons who will be positively impacted by the project; 5) the project's contribution to other redevelopment efforts; and 6) the ability of the local government to adequately provide for the safe operation and maintenance of the facility upon project completion. <p>The Local Road Improvement Program Advisory Committee provides recommendations to the commissioner on what projects should be funded.</p>
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2002 (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 55)
Funding history	<p>2002: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 18, subd. 3)</p> <p>2005: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 18, subd. 3)</p>

¹⁸⁰ Indian Tribes are also eligible for grants or loans if the source of funding is not from state general obligation bond proceeds. Minn. Stat. § 174.52.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2006: \$7,650,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 16, subd. 3)¹⁸¹</p> <p>2011: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 13, subd. 3)¹⁸²</p> <p>2012: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 16, subd. 3)¹⁸³</p> <p>2014: \$24,356,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 16, subd. 3)¹⁸⁴</p> <p>2014: \$28,750,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 7, subd. 3)¹⁸⁵</p> <p>2015: \$4,290,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, § 10, subd. 3)¹⁸⁶</p> <p>2017: \$25,336,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 3)¹⁸⁷</p> <p>2018: \$50,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁸⁸</p> <p>2020: \$75,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁸⁹</p> <p>2023: \$18,013,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 68, art. 1, § 2, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (2))¹⁹⁰</p>

¹⁸¹ \$500,000 of the appropriation was “for county state-aid highway 46 between Interstate 35 and Interstate 90 in Freeborn County.”

¹⁸² The appropriation was also for grants to counties for rural road safety capital improvement projects.

¹⁸³ The appropriation was also for grants to counties for rural road safety capital improvement projects.

¹⁸⁴ The appropriation was also for grants to counties for rural road safety capital improvement projects. The appropriation included funding for “(1) a grant to Anoka County for the U.S. Highway 10 and County State-Aid Highway 83 (Armstrong Boulevard) project; and (2) a grant to the city of Richfield for the 77th Street underpass project.”

¹⁸⁵ This appropriation was also for grants to counties for rural road safety capital improvement projects. The appropriation included funding for “a grant to Ramsey County for the road improvements related to the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant redevelopment project.”

¹⁸⁶ This appropriation was also for grants to counties for rural road safety capital improvement projects.

¹⁸⁷ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52.

¹⁸⁸ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52.

¹⁸⁹ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

¹⁹⁰ The appropriation was for local road grants generally under section 174.52.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2023: \$84,954,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)¹⁹¹</p> <p>2025: \$47,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 14, subd. 2)¹⁹²</p>

Rural Road Safety Grants

Section 174.52, subdivision 4a

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance for the costs of capital improvement projects on county state-aid highways that are intended primarily to reduce traffic crashes, deaths, injuries, and property damage
Program criteria	Procedures are established by the commissioner.
Prioritization criteria	Eligibility for selection is based on the ability of each proposed project to reduce the frequency and severity of crashes.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	One-third of money in the rural road safety account in the local road improvement fund is for projects in the counties of Anoka, Chisago, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington. The remainder is used for projects elsewhere in the state.
Year created	2005 (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 36)
Funding history	<p>2005: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 18, subd. 3)</p> <p>2006: \$7,650,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 16, subd. 3)¹⁹³</p>

¹⁹¹ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$6,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

¹⁹² This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

¹⁹³ The appropriation could not be used for a grant to the counties of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2008: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 152, § 3, subd. 9)</p> <p>2011: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 13, subd. 3)¹⁹⁴</p> <p>2012: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 16, subd. 3)¹⁹⁵</p> <p>2014: \$24,356,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 16, subd. 3)¹⁹⁶</p> <p>2014: \$28,750,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 7, subd. 3)¹⁹⁷</p> <p>2015: \$4,290,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, § 10, subd. 3)¹⁹⁸</p> <p>2017: \$25,336,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 3)¹⁹⁹</p> <p>2018: \$50,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)²⁰⁰</p> <p>2020: \$75,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)²⁰¹</p>

¹⁹⁴ The appropriation was also for grants for construction and reconstruction of local roads with statewide or regional significance.

¹⁹⁵ The appropriation was also for grants for construction and reconstruction of local roads with statewide or regional significance.

¹⁹⁶ The appropriation was also for grants for construction and reconstruction of local roads with statewide or regional significance. The appropriation included funding for “(1) a grant to Anoka County for the U.S. Highway 10 and County State-Aid Highway 83 (Armstrong Boulevard) project; and (2) a grant to the city of Richfield for the 77th Street underpass project.”

¹⁹⁷ The appropriation was also for grants for construction and reconstruction of local roads with statewide or regional significance. The appropriation included funding for “a grant to Ramsey County for the road improvements related to the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant redevelopment project.”

¹⁹⁸ The appropriation was also for grants for construction and reconstruction of local roads with statewide or regional significance.

¹⁹⁹ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52.

²⁰⁰ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52.

²⁰¹ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2023: \$18,013,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 68, art. 1, § 2, subd. 4, para. (c), cl. (2))²⁰²</p> <p>2023: \$84,954,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 2)²⁰³</p> <p>2025: \$47,000,000 from the bond proceeds account in the state transportation fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 14, subd. 2)²⁰⁴</p>

Other Grant Programs

Public Transportation Participation Program (Nonoperating Assistance)

Sections 174.21; 174.24, subdivision 3c

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Legislatively established public transportation commissions or authorities, counties, or statutory or home rule charter cities providing financial assistance to or operating public transportation, or a combination thereof ²⁰⁵
Program purpose	<p>To provide financial assistance for public transportation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) provide access to transit for persons who have no alternative mode of transit available; 2) increase the efficiency and productivity of public transportation systems; 3) alleviate problems of automobile congestion and energy consumption and promote desirable land use where such activities are cost-effective; 4) maintain a state commitment to public transportation; and 5) meet the needs of individual transit systems to the extent they are consistent with the other objectives stated above.
Program criteria	Eligible capital activities include:

²⁰² The appropriation was for local road grants generally under section 174.52.

²⁰³ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$6,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

²⁰⁴ This appropriation was also for other types of grants under section 174.52. \$5,000,000 of the appropriation was for grants to townships for capital improvements to township roads.

²⁰⁵ Private operators of public transportation and Tribal governments are also eligible applicants through the program. However, they are not eligible for assistance funded through state general obligation bond proceeds. Accordingly, they have not been included in the table.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>1) planning and engineering design for transit services and facilities; and</p> <p>2) purchasing or refurbishing transit capital facilities.²⁰⁶</p> <p>The commissioner of transportation must determine the total cost of the capital expenditures for the project.</p> <p>An applicant must provide all financial records and other information and must permit any inspection reasonably necessary to determine the total cost and amount of assistance that may be paid.</p>
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	The percentage of local sources paid by any recipient must not exceed 20 percent of the awarded amount.
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	An eligible applicant must be located outside of the metropolitan area.
Year created	1977 ²⁰⁷
Funding history	<p>1998: \$5,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 17, subd. 4)²⁰⁸</p> <p>2003: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 20, art. 1, § 9, subd. 5)</p> <p>2006: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 16, subd. 8)</p> <p>2008: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 16, subd. 4)</p>

²⁰⁶ There are other eligible activities under the program that are not eligible for funding from state general obligation bond proceeds. These include the purchase or refurbishment of transit vehicles and operating assistance.

²⁰⁷ A public transit subsidy program was established in 1977. The program has changed since that time, including focusing the program on greater Minnesota transit.

²⁰⁸ \$2,500,000 of the appropriation was “for grants to local units of government to acquire rolling stock for transit systems...” \$1,500,000 of the appropriation was “for public transit subsidy program grants to eligible recipients...” Priority was required to “be given to projects involving collaboration between transit operators and local government.” \$675,000 of the appropriation was “for renovation of the Duluth transit operating facility,” contingent on matching funds in the same amount. \$100,000 of the appropriation was “for renovation and roof replacement at the Duluth Transit Center,” contingent on matching funds in the same amount. \$100,000 of the appropriation was “to design and construct a transit hub on or near the campus of St. Cloud State University,” contingent on matching funds in the same amount. \$125,000 of the appropriation was “to renovate the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system at the Mankato transit building,” contingent on matching funds in the same amount.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2010: \$2,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 15, subd. 3)²⁰⁹</p> <p>2011: \$2,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 13, subd. 5)</p> <p>2012: \$6,400,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 16, subd. 4)</p> <p>2014: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 16, subd. 4)²¹⁰</p> <p>2020: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 24)</p> <p>2023: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 9)</p>

Active Transportation Program

Section 174.38

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Political subdivisions ²¹¹
Program purpose	To construct and maintain infrastructure for bicycling, pedestrian activities, and other forms of nonmotorized transportation ²¹²
Program criteria	<p>See “prioritization criteria” below.</p> <p>An application must be submitted.</p>
Prioritization criteria	Program criteria and prioritization of projects is based on:

²⁰⁹ \$520,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Northfield to design, construct, furnish, and equip a multimodal hub to serve as a transfer station, park and ride, intercity hub and trailhead, providing connections to Mill Towns State Trail, bike paths, and sidewalks within the city of Northfield.”

²¹⁰ \$1,100,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the St. Cloud Metropolitan Transit Commission for phase I of the metro bus operations center vehicle storage addition and improvements project.” \$400,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the Kandiyohi Area Transit Joint Powers Board to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip an additional bus storage garage in Willmar.”

²¹¹ Tax-exempt organizations under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and federally recognized Indian Tribes are also eligible recipients of financial assistance under the program. However, they are not eligible for financial assistance funded through state generally obligation bond proceeds. Accordingly, they are not included in this table.

²¹² The program also funds active transportation programming and youth safety curriculum. However, programming is not an eligible use of state general obligation bond proceeds. Accordingly, programming is not included in this table.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the project’s inclusion in a municipal or regional nonmotorized transportation system plan; 2) the extent to which policies or practices of the political subdivision encourage and promote complete streets planning, design, and construction; 3) the extent to which the project supports connections between communities and to key destinations within a community; 4) identified barriers or deficiencies in the nonmotorized transportation system; 5) identified safety or health benefits; 6) geographic equity in project benefits, with an emphasis on communities that are historically and currently underrepresented in local or regional planning; and 7) ability of a grantee to maintain the active transportation infrastructure following project completion.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	Geographic equity is part of prioritization criteria. No other geographic limitations are stated.
Year created	2017 (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 3, § 95)
Funding history	<p>2019: \$5,000,000 in both FY2020 and FY2021 from available federal funds under the Federal Transportation Alternatives Program. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 8)</p> <p>2021: \$5,000,000 from the general fund in FY2022. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (b))</p> <p>2023: \$1,200,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 7)</p> <p>2024: \$19,500,000 from the general fund to the active transportation account in the special revenue fund in FY2024 and FY2025. (Laws 2024, ch. 68, art. 1, § 20)²¹³</p> <p>2024: \$3,750,000 from the special revenue fund. (Laws 2024, ch. 127, art. 1, § 2, subd. 1, para. (a))²¹⁴</p>

²¹³ The base for FY2026 was set at \$8,875,000 and \$9,000,000 in FY2027.

²¹⁴ The appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Ramsey for design, environmental analysis, site preparation, and construction of the Mississippi Skyway Trail Bridge over marked U.S. Highways 10 and 169 in Ramsey to provide for a grade-separated crossing for pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles.”

Key Characteristic	Description
	2025: \$2,655,000 from the general fund to the active transportation account in the special revenue fund in FY2026 and FY2027. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 18) ²¹⁵

Safe Routes to School Program

Section 174.40

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Statutory or home rule charter cities, counties, and towns ²¹⁶
Program purpose	To fund capital investments for safe and appealing nonmotorized transportation to and from a school
Program criteria	A statutory or home rule charter city, county, or town must have adopted subdivision regulations that require safe routes to school infrastructure in developments authorized on or after June 1, 2016. An application must be filed with the commissioner.
Prioritization criteria	The commissioner establishes criteria, which must include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) establishment or capital improvement of transportation infrastructure that improves safety and encourages nonmotorized transportation to and from a school; and 2) compliance with all applicable requirements for capital infrastructure projects established by the Federal Highway Administration, United States Department of Transportation, under a similar federal program. Other components may be determined by the commissioner.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2012 (Laws 2012, ch. 287, art. 3, § 45)

²¹⁵ The base for FY2028 and thereafter was set at \$8,284,000.

²¹⁶ Federally recognized Indian Tribes are also eligible recipients under the program, but they are not eligible for funding of the program with state general obligation bond proceeds. Accordingly, they are not included in the list of eligible applicants in this table.

Key Characteristic	Description
Funding history	<p>2013: \$250,000 in FY2014 and \$500,000 in FY2015 from the general fund. (Laws 2013, ch. 117, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (e))²¹⁷</p> <p>2014: \$1,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 7, subd. 4)</p> <p>2015: \$500,000 in FY2016 and FY2017 from the general fund. (Laws 2015, ch. 75, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (c))</p> <p>2017: \$500,000 in FY2018 and FY2019 from the general fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (c))</p> <p>2017: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 12)</p> <p>2018: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 16, subd. 6)</p> <p>2019: \$500,000 in FY2020 and FY2021 from the general fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (c))</p> <p>2020: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 20)</p> <p>2021: \$5,000,000 in FY2022 from the general fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (c))²¹⁸</p> <p>2023: \$10,000,000 in FY2024 and \$10,000,000 in FY2025 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 68, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (c))²¹⁹</p> <p>2023: \$2,400,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 6)</p> <p>2025: \$1,500,000 from the general fund in both FY2026 and FY2027. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, § 2, subd. 2, para. (c))</p>

²¹⁷ The FY2015 appropriation was increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000 in Laws 2014, chapter 312, article 9, section 6.

²¹⁸ This amount reflects a onetime increase over base.

²¹⁹ These amounts reflect a onetime increase over base.

Minnesota Rail Service Improvement Programs

Section 222.50

Minnesota Rules, parts 8830.5300 to 8830.5700

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Political subdivisions ²²⁰
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance for improvement of rail service in the state
Program criteria	The freight rail service improvements must support economic development.
Prioritization criteria	Criteria are set by the commissioner and must include (1) anticipated economic and social benefits to the state and to the area being serviced, and (2) the economic viability of the project.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	1978 (Laws 1978, ch. 667, § 9) ²²¹
Funding history	<p>2006: \$3,700,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 16, subd. 6)²²²</p> <p>2009: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2009, ch. 93, art. 1, § 11, subd. 3)</p> <p>2010: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 15, subd. 4)</p> <p>2017: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 6)</p> <p>2020: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 20)</p> <p>2021: \$6,500,000 in both FY2022 and FY2023 from the general fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 9)</p>

²²⁰ Other eligible applicants include railroads, rail users, the state, and the federal government.

²²¹ This is when grants authority was added to the railroad improvement program section.

²²² \$700,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the McLeod County Railroad Authority to acquire land for and to design and construct a railroad switching yard facility in Glencoe.” \$1,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the Minnesota Valley Regional Rail Authority to rehabilitate up to 33 miles of railroad track from Gibbon to Norwood-Yong America.”

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2023: \$9,600,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 8)</p> <p>2025: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 14, subd. 5)</p>

Airport Infrastructure Capital Assistance Grants

Section 360.305

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Political subdivisions, municipalities, and public corporations
Program purpose	To acquire, construct, improve, maintain, and operate airports and other air navigation facilities
Program criteria	<p>The commissioner of transportation must designate the municipalities and airports that are a part of various airport systems.</p> <p>The award recipient must enter into an agreement with the commissioner giving assurance that the airport will be operated and maintained in a safe, serviceable manner for aeronautical purposes only for the use and benefit of the public for 20 years after the date the recipient receives state funds for construction or improvement costs, and for 99 years after the recipient receives state funds for land acquisition costs.</p> <p>Zoning authority must be established by the recipient.</p>
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	The commissioner of transportation establishes local contribution rates. The local contribution rate cannot be less than 5 percent of the total cost of the activity or acquisition, except that less than 5 percent may be required for certain projects for which federal funds are available to cover more than 90 percent of the total cost.
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	1945 (Laws 1945, ch. 469, § 5)

Key Characteristic	Description
Funding history	<p>1995: \$11,349,000 in FY1996 and \$11,748,000 in FY1997 from the state airports fund. (Laws 1995, ch. 265, art. 2, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a))²²³</p> <p>1997: \$12,948,000 in both FY1998 and FY1999 from the state airports fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 159, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a))²²⁴</p> <p>1999: \$13,948,000 in both FY2000 and FY2001 from the state airports fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 238, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a))²²⁵</p> <p>2001: \$14,298,000 in both FY2002 and FY2003 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a))</p> <p>2003: \$14,298,000 in both FY2004 and FY2005 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 19, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))²²⁶</p> <p>2005: \$14,298,000 in both FY2006 and FY2007 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2005, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))</p> <p>2007: \$20,298,000 in FY2008 and \$5,298,000 in FY2009 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2007, ch. 143, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1), as amended by Laws 2008, ch. 363, art. 11, § 10)²²⁷</p> <p>2009: \$16,548,000 in FY2010 and \$14,298,000 in FY2011 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 36, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))</p> <p>2011: \$14,298,000 in FY2012 and \$16,073,000 in FY2013 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))²²⁸</p>

²²³ \$2,146,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for navigational aids.” \$6,800,000 of the appropriation in FY1996 and \$7,200,000 in FY1997 was “for airport construction grants.” \$2,300,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for airport maintenance grants.” \$12,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for maintenance of the Pine Creek Airport.” \$91,000 in FY1996 and \$90,000 in FY1997 was “for air service grants.”

²²⁴ \$12,846,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for navigational aids, construction grants, and maintenance grants.” \$12,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for maintenance of the Pine Creek Airport.” \$90,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for air service grants.”

²²⁵ \$12,846,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for navigational aids, construction grants, and maintenance grants.”

²²⁶ \$750,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for the long-range radar facility in Alexandria.” \$100,000 of the appropriation in each fiscal year was “for the civil air patrol at the South St. Paul airport.”

²²⁷ \$6,000,000 of the appropriation in FY2008 was a onetime appropriation. The appropriation established a base for FY2010 of \$14,298,000. \$200,000 of the appropriation in FY2008 was “to the Legislative Coordinating Commission for the administrative expenses of the Airport Funding Advisory Task Force and for other costs relating to the preparation of the task force report, including the costs of hiring a consultant, if needed.”

²²⁸ The appropriation established a base for the program for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 of \$14,298,000.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2011: \$3,700,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 13, subd. 7)</p> <p>2013: \$13,648,000 in both FY2014 and FY2015 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2013, ch. 117, § 3, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))²²⁹</p> <p>2015: \$19,798,000 in both FY2016 and FY2017 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2015, ch. 75, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))²³⁰</p> <p>2017: \$26,001,000 in FY2018 and \$16,598,000 in FY2019 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))²³¹</p> <p>2019: \$18,598,000 in both FY2020 and FY2021 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))</p> <p>2021: \$18,598,000 in both FY2022 and FY2023. (Laws 2021, 1st. spec. sess. ch. 5, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))</p> <p>2023: \$36,000,000 in FY2024 from the general fund and \$33,598,000 in FY2024 and \$18,598,000 in FY2025 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 68, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))²³²</p> <p>2025: \$27,398,000 in FY2026 and \$27,348,000 in FY2027 from the state airports fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (a), cl. (1))²³³</p>

²²⁹ The appropriation established a base for the program in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 of \$14,298,000.

²³⁰ The appropriation established a base for the program for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 of \$14,298,000.

²³¹ \$6,619,000 of the appropriation in FY2018 was “for a grant to the Duluth Airport Authority for improvements at the Duluth International Airport and the Sky Harbor Airport...” \$2,334,000 of the appropriation in FY2018 was “for a grant to the city of Rochester for improvements to the passenger terminal building at the Rochester International Airport...” \$250,000 of the appropriation in FY2018 was “for a grant to the city of St. Cloud for an air transport optimization planning study for the St. Cloud Regional Airport.” The appropriation established a base of \$15,298,000 in fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

²³² The general fund appropriation was “for matches to federal aid and state investments related to airport infrastructure projects.” The appropriation was onetime and is available until June 30, 2027. \$15,000,000 in FY2024 from the state airports fund was “for system maintenance of critical airport safety systems, equipment, and essential airfield technology.”

²³³ \$5,000,000 of the appropriation in each year was “for a grant to the Duluth Airport Authority to design, construct, furnish, and equip a new air traffic control tower base building at the Duluth International Airport, including associated site preparation, building demolition, and utility and stormwater retention system improvements.” \$150,000 of the appropriation in FY2026 was “for a grant to the city of McGregor to relocate the automated weather station at the McGregor Isedor Iverson Airport.” The appropriation established a base for the program of \$22,248,000 in FY2028 and FY2029.

Port Development Assistance Program

Minnesota Statutes, chapter 457A and Minnesota Rules, chapter 8895

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Any political subdivision or port authority that owns a commercial navigation facility ²³⁴
Program purpose	To fund capital improvements that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) expedite the movement of commodities and passengers on the commercial navigation system; 2) enhance the commercial vessel construction and repair industry in Minnesota; and 3) promote economic development in and around ports and harbors in the state.
Program criteria	An eligible applicant may receive a grant if the commissioner of transportation determines that the project: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) satisfies one or both of the first two program purposes stated above; 2) does not produce an increase in revenue that could be used to finance the project; and 3) either (i) promotes identifiable economic development in and around ports and harbors in the state; or (ii) produces a regional or community benefit independent of an individual facility. <p>All requirements stated in the assistance agreement must be complied with (liability insurance, performance and payment bonds, record requirements, etc.).</p>
Prioritization criteria	The following are used to determine project ranking: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ability of the project to expedite, retain, or generally improve the movement of passengers or cargo 2) ability of the project to enhance the commercial vessel construction and repair industry 3) ability of the project to promote identifiable economic development in and around the port and harbor 4) ability of the project to produce a regional or community benefit independent of an individual facility 5) ability to repay a loan on the basis of the benefit-cost analysis

²³⁴ The program also allows for “any person...that owns a commercial navigation facility” to apply for assistance under the program. Minn. Stat. § 457A.03, subd. 1. However, a “person” likely does not qualify as a public owner for purposes of funding the program through state general obligation bond proceeds. Accordingly, “person” was not included in the eligible applicants for the program for the purposes of this publication.

Key Characteristic	Description
Local match requirements	No threshold specifically stated, but is stated in an assistance agreement.
Maximum grant amount	Up to 80 percent of the nonfederal share of a project.
Geographical limitations	Eligible projects must be located on Minnesota's Lake Superior shoreline or on the shoreline of Minnesota's commercially navigable portions of the Mississippi, Minnesota, and St. Croix Rivers.
Year created	1991 (Laws 1991, ch. 298, art. 3, §§ 1-6)
Funding history	<p>1996: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 19, subd. 2)²³⁵</p> <p>1998: \$4,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 17, subd. 6)</p> <p>2000: \$2,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 479, art. 1, § 2, subd. 10)</p> <p>2001: \$1,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 479, art. 1, § 2, subd. 10)</p> <p>2002: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 18, subd. 6)</p> <p>2003: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch. 20, § 9, subd. 3)</p> <p>2005: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, § 18, subd. 4)</p> <p>2006: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 16, subd. 7)</p> <p>2008: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 16, subd. 9)</p> <p>2008: \$500,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 152, art. 1, § 3, subd 2, para. (c))</p> <p>2009: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 93, art. 1, § 11, subd. 6)</p> <p>2010: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 15, subd. 8)</p> <p>2011: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 13, subd. 6)</p> <p>2012: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 16, subd. 6)</p>

²³⁵ The grants required a \$4 state to \$1 local match.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2014: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 16, subd. 10)</p> <p>2015: \$3,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2015, ch. 75, art. 1, § 3, subd. 2, para. (e))</p> <p>2017: \$1,100,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (e))²³⁶</p> <p>2017: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 15, subd. 9)</p> <p>2018: \$5,200,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 16, subd. 5)</p> <p>2019: \$160,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 2, subd. 2, para. (e))²³⁷</p> <p>2020: \$14,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 16, subd. 22)</p> <p>2023: \$18,097,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 16, subd. 5)</p>

²³⁶ The appropriation was to the city of Red Wing and to the Port Authority of Winona.

²³⁷ The appropriation was to the Port Authority of Winona.

Metropolitan Council

Community Tree-Planting Grants

Section 473.355

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, townships, and implementing agencies
Program purpose	To provide grants for the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) removing and planting shade trees on public land to provide environmental benefits 2) replacing trees lost to forest pests, disease, or storms 3) establishing a more diverse community forest better able to withstand disease and forest pests
Program criteria	Any tree planted with a grant under this program must be a climate-adapted species to Minnesota.
Prioritization criteria	Priority is given to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) projects removing and replacing ash trees that post significant public safety concerns; and 2) projects located in an area identified using the United States environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool methodology provided in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's environmental justice screen technical documentation dated July 31, 2024.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	Metropolitan area
Year created	2024 (Laws 2024, ch. 116, art. 9, § 3)
Funding history	2024: \$3,188,000 in FY2025 from the general fund. (Laws 2024, ch. 116, art. 1, § 5) ²³⁸ 2025: \$900,000 in FY2026 from the general fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 1, § 5) ²³⁹

²³⁸ \$688,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of South St. Paul. The appropriation is available until June 30, 2026.

²³⁹ The appropriation is available until June 30, 2028.

Key Characteristic	Description
	2025: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 15, subd. 3)

Metropolitan Cities Inflow and Infiltration Grants

Section 473.5491

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Statutory or home rule charter cities located within the metropolitan area ²⁴⁰
Program purpose	For capital improvements in municipal wastewater collection systems to reduce the amount of inflow and infiltration to the council's metropolitan sanitary sewer disposal system
Program criteria	The council must identify the city as a contributor of excessive inflow and infiltration in the metropolitan disposal system or have a measured flow rate within 20 percent of its allowable council-determined inflow and infiltration limits.
Prioritization criteria	Applications that meet affordability criteria are prioritized. ²⁴¹
Local match requirements	Up to 50 percent for a typical grant under the program.
Maximum grant amount	Up to 50 percent of the cost to mitigate inflow and infiltration in the publicly owned municipal wastewater collection system. A grant may be up to 100 percent of the costs if the project meets affordability criteria.
Geographical limitations	The project must be located in the metropolitan area.
Year created	2023 (Laws 2023, ch. 60, art. 9, § 10) ²⁴²
Funding history	2024: Any unencumbered amount on July 1, 2024, from a 2023 \$12,000,000 appropriation from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2024, ch. 88, art. 2, § 18)

²⁴⁰ "Metropolitan area" "means the area over which the Metropolitan Council has jurisdiction, including only the counties of Anoka; Carver; Dakota excluding the cities of Northfield and Cannon Falls; Hennepin excluding the cities of Hanover and Rockford; Ramsey; Scott excluding the city of New Prague; and Washington." Minn. Stat. § 473.121, subd. 2.

²⁴¹ "Affordability criteria" is defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 473.5491, subdivision 1, paragraph (b).

²⁴² A metropolitan cities inflow and infiltration program without affordability criteria was stated in a bonding bill rider for many years.

Key Characteristic	Description
	2025: \$15,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 15, subd. 2)

Minnesota Amateur Sports Commission

“Mighty Ducks” Grant Program

Section 240A.09

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, or consortia of cities
Program purpose	To develop and improve statewide public ice facilities
Program criteria	<p>Proposals for ice centers and matching grants must provide ice time for female groups during prime ice time.</p> <p>The location of all proposed facilities must be in areas of maximum demonstrated interest and must maximize accessibility to an arterial highway.</p>
Prioritization criteria	<p>For ice center proposals, priority is given to proposals that come from more than one local government unit.</p> <p>Priority must be given to grant applications for indoor air quality improvements and projects that eliminate R-22.</p> <p>In the metropolitan area, priority is encouraged to be given to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) proposals for construction of two or more ice sheets in a single new facility; 2) proposals for construction of an additional sheet of ice at an existing ice center; 3) proposals for construction of a new, single sheet of ice as part of a sports complex with multiple sports facilities; and 4) proposals for construction of a new, single sheet of ice that will be expanded to a two-sheet facility in the future.
Local match requirements	A proposal for an ice center must include matching contributions, including in-kind contributions of land, access roadways and access roadway improvements, and necessary utility services, landscaping, and parking.
Maximum grant amount	<p>A grant for new facilities cannot exceed \$250,000.</p> <p>A rehabilitation or renovation grant for air quality may not exceed \$200,000.</p> <p>A rehabilitation or renovation grant for R-22 elimination may not exceed \$250,000 for indirect cooling systems or \$500,000 for direct cooling systems.</p>
Geographical limitations	50 percent of the grants are intended to be awarded to communities in greater Minnesota.

Key Characteristic	Description
Year created	1994 (Laws 1994, ch. 648, art. 1, § 2 and art. 2, § 1)
Funding history	<p>1995: \$1,226,000 in FY1996 and \$1,227,000 in FY1997 from the general fund. (Laws 1995, ch. 254, § 17, para. (b), cl. (1))</p> <p>1996: \$6,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 14, subd. 2, para. (a))</p> <p>1997: \$5,000,000 in FY1998 from the general fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 202, art. 1, § 26)²⁴³</p> <p>1998: \$2,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 15, subd. 6)</p> <p>1999: \$4,000,000 in FY2000 from the general fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 1999, ch. 250, § 25)²⁴⁴</p> <p>2000: \$810,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, art. 1, § 13, subd. 2)</p> <p>2014: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 5)²⁴⁵</p> <p>2015: \$2,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, § 9)²⁴⁶</p> <p>2016: \$10,000,000 in FY2017 from the general fund. (Laws 2016, ch. 189, art. 13, § 5)</p> <p>2020: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 13, subd. 4)²⁴⁷</p> <p>2025: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 12, subd. 3)</p>

²⁴³ The rider provided that “up to \$1,000,000 of this amount may be used for renovation grants for existing ice arenas of up to \$100,000 each. Any unencumbered balance remaining in the first year does not cancel and is available for the second year of the biennium.”

²⁴⁴ The rider allowed money to be used toward an ice center project for the University of Minnesota-Duluth. Further, the rider provided that “up to \$1,000,000 of this amount may be used for renovation grants for existing ice arenas, including renovation of bleachers to meet code requirements. Any unencumbered balance remaining in the first year does not cancel and is available for the second year of the biennium.”

²⁴⁵ The appropriation was specifically for projects “to improve indoor air quality or eliminate R-22.”

²⁴⁶ The money was for projects that improve indoor air quality or eliminate R-22.

²⁴⁷ The appropriation provided money “to improve indoor air quality or eliminate R-22. This appropriation shall not be used to acquire ice resurfacing or edging equipment.”

Athletic Facilities Grants

Section 240A.12

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Political subdivisions
Program purpose	To acquire and better facilities for amateur athletics ²⁴⁸
Program criteria	The grants must be to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) acquire and better public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature to be used for community facilities and related infrastructure primarily for amateur athletics; or 2) renovate existing facilities used primarily for amateur athletics.
Prioritization criteria	None stated
Local match requirements	A grant for new facilities must be matched by the recipient at a rate of four times the amount of the grant. A grant for renovation of existing facilities must be matched equally by the recipient.
Maximum grant amount	A grant for new facilities may not exceed \$100,000. A grant for renovation of existing facilities must not exceed \$50,000.
Geographical limitations	To the extent possible, grants must be dispersed equally among the state's congressional districts, with one-half of all grants to communities or institutions outside the metropolitan area.
Year created	1999 (Laws 1999, ch. 250, art. 1, § 91)
Funding history	2001: \$475,000 in FY2002 from the general fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2001, 1st spec. sess. ch. 10, art. 1, § 32)

²⁴⁸ The program also funds recreational programs for children and adolescents, and special events involving amateur athletics, neither of which are bondable. Minn. Stat. § 240A.12, subd. 1, cls. (3) and (4). This publication only focuses on the bondable aspects of the program.

Minnesota Historical Society

County and Local Historic Preservation Capital Grants

Section 138.0525

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Political subdivisions
Program purpose	To restore publicly owned historic structures
Program criteria	Program criteria are set by the Minnesota Historical Society.
Prioritization criteria	The Minnesota Historical Society may set criteria for program priorities.
Local match requirements	A grant may pay for at least 50 percent of the eligible project capital costs.
Maximum grant amount	Up to 50 percent of the eligible project capital costs
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	2008 (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 49)
Funding history	<p>2008: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, \$400,000 of which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 24, subd. 4; Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 35)²⁴⁹</p> <p>2010: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 24, subd. 3)²⁵⁰</p> <p>2012: \$750,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 24, subd. 3)</p> <p>2014: \$1,400,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 295, § 12)²⁵¹</p>

²⁴⁹ The appropriation was for specific projects, including the renovation of the Hokah City Hall building and a renovation of the Houston County Historical Society building in the city of Caledonia. The \$400,000 vetoed portion of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Chatfield to predesign, design, construct, furnish, and equip a community center that will, among other uses, house the Chatfield Brass Band Music Lending Library.” \$100,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the city of Wells to renovate the historic Wells Train Depot.” The grants to the city of Wells and the city of Hokah were exempt from the local match requirement.

²⁵⁰ The appropriation originally included a \$150,000 set aside “for a grant to the city of South St. Paul to renovate the historically significant 1941 Navy Hangar at 310 Airport Road at Fleming Field in the city to meet life safety and building code requirements, subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.695.” However, this language was stricken from the rider in Laws 2012, chapter 293, section 46.

²⁵¹ This appropriation was originally for the program generally. However, in Laws 2015, First Special Session chapter 2, article 4, section 4, specific projects were added to the rider. \$50,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to the Fulda Heritage Society to expand the display areas for historic materials.” \$250,000 of the

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2020: \$750,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 24, subd. 3)</p> <p>2023: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 25, subd. 3)</p> <p>2025: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 23, subd. 3)</p>

appropriation was for a grant to the Gunflint Trail Historical Society to complete phase two of the Chik-Wauk Museum and Nature Center. \$250,000 was “for a grant to the Hibbing School District to plan, design, and engineer the preservation and reconstruction of the historic Hibbing High School Auditorium.”

Minnesota Housing Finance Agency

Cooperative Manufactured Housing Infrastructure Grant Program

Section 462A.2036

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties and cities
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance for housing infrastructure necessary for cooperative manufactured housing development projects
Program criteria	The project must serve manufactured housing cooperatives.
Prioritization criteria	Determined by Minnesota Housing Finance Agency upon determining that nonstate resources are committed to complete the project.
Local match requirements	At least 50 percent of the capital costs of the project. May be cash or in kind.
Maximum grant amount	No more than \$60,000 per manufactured housing lot.
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2025 (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 2, § 9)
Funding history	2025: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 22, subd. 3)

Greater Minnesota Housing Infrastructure Grant Program

Section 462A.395

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Counties and greater Minnesota cities
Program purpose	To finance public infrastructure necessary for workforce housing development projects in greater Minnesota
Program criteria	Eligible housing projects may be a single-family or multifamily housing development, either owner-occupied or rental, or a manufactured home development qualifying for homestead treatment. An application must be submitted.
Prioritization criteria	None stated

Key Characteristic	Description
Local match requirements	At least 50 percent of the capital costs of public infrastructure necessary for an eligible workforce housing development project. The match may be cash, other committed grant funds, or in kind.
Maximum grant amount	<p>Up to \$40,000 per lot for single-family, duplex, triplex, or fourplex housing.</p> <p>Up to \$50,000 per manufactured housing lot.</p> <p>Up to \$180,000 per lot for multifamily housing with more than four units per building.</p> <p>A county or city may receive no more than \$500,000 in two years for one or more housing developments, but this limitation does not apply to use on manufactured housing developments.</p>
Geographical limitations	A city must be located outside of the metropolitan area.
Year created	2023 (Laws 2023, ch. 37, art. 2, § 7)
Funding history	<p>2023: \$5,000,000 in FY2024 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 37, art. 1, § 2, subd. 22)</p> <p>2025: \$2,000,000 in FY2026 from the general fund. (Laws 2025, ch. 32, art. 1, § 2, subd. 18)</p>

Pollution Control Agency

Capital Assistance Program: Solid Waste Processing Facilities Grants

Minnesota Statutes, sections 115A.49 to 115A.54
Minnesota Rules, parts 9210.0100 to 9210.0180

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, solid waste management districts, and sanitary districts
Program purpose	To properly manage the generation of solid waste throughout the state.
Program criteria	<p>A preliminary application must be filed with the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency for consideration of assistance. The commissioner then invites certain applicants to submit a final grant application.</p> <p>Eligible projects are waste processing facilities that include resources recovery, together with transfer stations, transmission facilities, or other related and appurtenant facilities primarily serving the waste processing facility. Projects for incinerating solid waste without resource recovery are not eligible for assistance under the program.</p> <p>An application for a project serving jurisdictions in only one county must demonstrate that cooperation with other jurisdictions outside the county to develop the project is not necessary or feasible.</p> <p>The required resolution of the local government must include specifics articulated in statute regarding commitments to funding and use of state assistance. (Minn. Stat. § 115A.54, subd. 3)</p>
Prioritization criteria	<p>Special consideration is given to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) areas where natural geological and soil conditions are especially unsuitable for land disposal of solid waste; 2) areas where the capacity of existing solid waste disposal facilities is determined by the commissioner to be less than five years; and 3) projects serving more than one local government unit.
Local match requirements	None specifically stated. The nonstate portion of the project must cover whatever capital costs are not covered by the state grant.
Maximum grant amount	Depends on the type of project. The maximum grant amount can be anywhere from 25 percent to 75 percent of the capital cost of the project, up to \$5,000,000, whichever is less.
Geographical limitations	None

Key Characteristic	Description
Year created	1985 (Laws 1985, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, § 34)
Funding history	<p>1996: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 8)²⁵²</p> <p>1998: \$3,500,000 from the general fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 8)²⁵³</p> <p>1999: \$3,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 240, § 5)²⁵⁴</p> <p>2000: \$2,200,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, art. 1, § 8)²⁵⁵</p> <p>2002: \$3,600,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 9, subd. 2)²⁵⁶</p> <p>2005: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 9)²⁵⁷</p> <p>2006: \$4,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 8, subd. 3)</p> <p>2010: \$5,575,000 from the bond proceeds fund, \$500,000 of which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 8, subd. 3)²⁵⁸</p>

²⁵² Grants issued pursuant to this appropriation were exempted from the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.335.

²⁵³ Grants issued pursuant to this appropriation were exempted from the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.335. \$375,000 of the appropriation was “for an air emissions project at the Prairieland Compost Facility located in Martin county.” A rider in 1999 stated “Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.54, subdivision 2a, paragraph (h), and rules of the office of environmental assistance, an applicant that receives a grant from money appropriated in Laws 1998, chapter 404, section 8, for less than 25 percent of the total capital costs of a project may be issued a second grant for capital costs of the project from other money appropriated for capital assistance grants. For the purpose of the grants issued under this item, each grant phase of the project shall be considered a separate project, but not for purposes of determining the maximum grant assistance as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.54.” Laws 1999, ch. 231, § 3.

²⁵⁴ The appropriation was for a single project “for the retrofit and reconstruction of a solid waste resource recovery facility located in the city of Perham that serves a seven-county area.”

²⁵⁵ Grants awarded pursuant to this appropriation were exempt from the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.335.

²⁵⁶ The appropriation could only be awarded “to applicants whose applications were on file with the office before January 1, 2022.” Priority was to be given for projects that expanded processing capacity.

²⁵⁷ The appropriation was for specific projects. \$2,000,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Red Wing. \$2,000,000 was for a grant to Olmsted County.

²⁵⁸ The appropriation was for specific projects. \$500,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to Becker County to design and construct a waste transfer facility; this project was line item vetoed by the governor. \$5,075,000 was for a grant to the city of Perham in Otter Tail County for a material recovery facility at the Perham Resource Recovery Facility. The counties that used the facility “must agree to achieve a 60 percent recycling rate and an organics recovery rate of 15 percent by 2025.” The \$2,000,000 statutory limit on the total grant amount was also waived in the rider.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2011: \$550,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 6, subd. 3)²⁵⁹</p> <p>2014: \$2,625,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, § 8)²⁶⁰</p> <p>2015: \$9,276,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, § 5)²⁶¹</p> <p>2017: \$9,250,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 1, § 7, subd. 4)²⁶²</p> <p>2018: \$750,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, § 8)²⁶³</p> <p>2020: \$25,146,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 8, subds. 2-5, 7-8)²⁶⁴</p> <p>2023: \$15,628,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 71, art. 1, § 3, subds. 2, 5)²⁶⁵</p>

²⁵⁹ The appropriation was to expand the Pope/Douglas materials recovery facility in the city of Alexandria. The local match was waived.

²⁶⁰ The appropriation was for a grant to Becker County “to design and construct a waste transfer facility and a material recovery facility.” The appropriation covered 75 percent of the cost of the transfer station and 50 percent of the cost of a material recovery facility.

²⁶¹ This appropriation was for specific projects. “\$600,000 is for a grant to Clay County for phase 1 of an integrated solid waste system; \$600,000 is for a grant to McLeod County for phase 1 of an integrated solid waste system; \$56,000 is for a project in Dodge County; and \$20,000 is for a project in Western Lake Superior Sanitary District.” \$8,000,000 of the appropriation was “for a grant to Polk County for phase 1 of a regional integrated solid waste management system.”

²⁶² The appropriation was “for a grant to Polk County....to complete a regional integrated solid waste management system.”

²⁶³ This appropriation was “for a grant to Becker County for buildings to store and process large, bulky materials that had to be deconstructed before shipping to recycling facilities.”

²⁶⁴ The total was spread amongst several appropriations. A \$7,500,000 appropriation was for a grant to Clay County for a new resource recovery campus. A \$2,000,000 appropriation was for a grant to Dakota County or Scott County for phase 1 of a new regional household hazardous waste collection and recycling facility. A \$5,000,000 appropriation was for phase 1 of both a new organics composting facility in Douglas County and a new environmental learning center in Alexandria for problem materials recycling and disposal of household hazardous waste. A \$7,000,000 appropriation was for a grant to Ramsey County for an expansion of and upgrades to the Ramsey/Washington Recycling and Energy facility in the city of Newport. A \$316,000 appropriation was for a grant to the city of Coon Rapids for expanding and improving the Coon Rapids Recycling Center. Finally, a \$4,000,000 appropriation was for a grant to Todd County for a new solid waste transfer station and household hazardous waste facility.

²⁶⁵ \$12,833,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the Pope-Douglas Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Board “to predesign, design, and construct the renovation of the existing Material Recovery Facility to add additional space of the installation of advanced processing equipment with the ability to process raw incoming municipal solid waste with the capability to switch over to processing single sort recycling.” \$2,795,000 of the

Key Characteristic	Description
	2023: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 8) ²⁶⁶ 2025: \$6,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 8, subd. 3)

Statewide Drinking Water Contamination Mitigation Program

Section 115B.245

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, school districts, joint powers boards, and other political subdivisions ²⁶⁷
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance for projects that provide safe drinking water when drinking water has been contaminated by hazardous substances
Program criteria	Grants may only be issued to acquire land or an interest in land and to predesign, design, construct, and improve public infrastructure projects that further the program's purpose.
Prioritization criteria	The criteria for selecting projects is the same as the state response to releases program.
Local match requirements	None stated
Maximum grant amount	None stated
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	2025 (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 2, § 2)
Funding history	2025: \$6,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 8, subd. 2)

appropriation was for a grant to Todd County "to design, construct, and equip a new solid waste transfer station and household hazardous waste facility."

²⁶⁶ The grant was to Olmsted County to design, construct, and equip a new materials recovery facility.

²⁶⁷ Any person is an eligible grantee if a project is funded from the statewide drinking water contamination mitigation account in the general fund. "Person" is not included in this table because the table is specific to the requirements for the program when it is funded with state general obligation bonds.

Capital Projects that Demonstrate Beneficial Use of Wastewater or Stormwater
Section 116.195

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Political subdivisions of the state
Program purpose	To fund wastewater treatment projects intended for the beneficial use or for the use of stormwater to replace groundwater use
Program criteria	Predesign and design work must be submitted to the Pollution Control Agency, made available on the agency's website, and made available to anyone without charge.
Prioritization criteria	Priority is given to applications that include a binding commitment to participate by the user or users. Priority is also given to projects that will reduce use of the greatest volume of groundwater from aquifers with the slowest rate of recharge.
Local match requirements	At least 50 percent of the project must be funded with nonstate funds.
Maximum grant amount	Up to 50 percent of the capital project costs
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	2008 (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 37)
Funding history	2008: \$2,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 8, subd. 4) 2009: \$1,500,000 in FY2010 and \$3,169,000 in FY2011 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 172, art. 2, § 4, para. (c)) ²⁶⁸ 2017: \$300,000 in FY2018 from the environmental fund. (Laws 2017, ch. 93, art. 1, § 2, subd. 5, para. (c)) ²⁶⁹

²⁶⁸ \$1,000,000 in FY2010 was "for grants to ethanol plants that are within one and one-half miles of a city for improvements that reuse greater than 300,000 gallons of wastewater per day." Grants issued under the appropriations in Laws 2009, chapter 179, could be amended "to replace surface water with wastewater effluent that increases the reuse of wastewater effluent and reduces the use of surface water." Laws 2012, ch. 272, § 89. The appropriation was later amended to strike the requirement for the \$1,000,000 set aside in FY2010 of specific volume requirements for reuse of wastewater. Laws 2012, ch. 264, art. 2, § 2. In 2014, the unspent balance of the appropriations in Laws 2009, chapter 172, for the program was canceled. Laws 2014, ch. 312, art. 14, § 8.

²⁶⁹ This appropriation was for a grant to the Metropolitan council for wastewater infrastructure to support waste to biofuel development.

Key Characteristic	Description
	2021: \$700,000 of a FY2018 appropriation from the general fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 10, art. 2, § 17, para. (e), cl. (3)) ²⁷⁰

²⁷⁰ This provision reappropriated the funds for a grant to the Metropolitan Council for wastewater infrastructure to support industrial users in Rosemount that required significant water use. The grant funds were made available through June 30, 2025.

Public Facilities Authority

Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) Grants

Section 446A.072

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, sanitary districts, and other governmental subdivisions responsible for water treatment
Program purpose	To assist governmental units with financial need to build projects to address existing environmental or public health problems
Program criteria	<p>The project must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) be included on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's or Minnesota Department of Health's project priority list; 2) demonstrate a cost-effective solution to an existing environmental or public health problem; and 3) be approved by the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Economic and Community Development (USDA/RECD) or certified by the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency or the Department of Health. <p>Applications must be made to either the USDA/RECD or the Public Facilities Authority, depending on whether grant funding is received from the USDA/RECD.</p> <p>An applicant in an unsewered area must include a certification from the county in which the project is located that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the project is consistent with the county comprehensive land use plan, if the county has one; 2) the project is consistent with the county water plan, if the county has one; and 3) the county has adopted land use ordinances or controls to meet the requirements of Minnesota Rules, part 7082.0050.
Prioritization criteria	Prioritization is based on the project's ranking on the Pollution Control Agency's or Department of Health's project priority lists.
Local match requirements	A governmental unit that receives a WIF grant must annually deposit 50 cents per 1,000 gallons of flow for major rehabilitation, expansion, or replacement of the treatment system at the end of its useful life.
Maximum grant amount	For an applicant that received grant funding from the USDA/RECD, up to 65 percent of the eligible grant need determined by the USDA/RECD for the project, up to \$10,000,000 per project or \$20,000 per existing connection, whichever is less.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>For an applicant that received a loan from the clean water or drinking water revolving fund and meets certain affordability criteria, up to 80 percent of the amount needed to reduce wastewater or drinking water system costs to a certain threshold in the project service area, up to \$10,000,000 per project or \$20,000 per existing connection, whichever is less.</p> <p>If construction and installation costs are significantly increased due to geological conditions of crystalline bedrock or karst areas and discharge limits are more stringent than secondary treatment, the maximum award is up to \$25,000 per existing connection.</p>
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	<p>Minnesota Statutes, section 446A.072 was codified in 1996 originally as a zero-interest loan program for wastewater infrastructure funding, but a similar program was codified in 1992 (Laws 1992, ch. 601, § 13) under Minnesota Statutes, section 446A.071, which was repealed in 1996. The change to a grant program occurred in 1998. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, §§ 50-52) The program was amended to include drinking water projects in addition to wastewater projects in 2017. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, art. 2, § 15)</p> <p>The funding history in this table captures the funding of the program under section 446A.072.</p>
Funding history	<p>1996: \$17,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1996, ch. 463, § 10, subd. 3)</p> <p>1997: \$7,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1997, ch. 246, § 5)²⁷¹</p> <p>1998: \$15,300,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1998, ch. 404, § 9, subd. 3)²⁷²</p> <p>1999: \$20,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 1999, ch. 240, art. 1, § 6, subd. 3)</p>

²⁷¹ The rider provided that the authority was required to “provide supplemental assistance to a municipality that, before the first loans were made from the wastewater infrastructure fund, incurred increased project costs as a result of a wastewater discharge into outstanding resource value water.” The assistance was for up to 100 percent of the increased project costs.

²⁷² The rider provided that the authority must “reimburse the city of Isanti for costs it has incurred in construction of a project that reduced discharges into outstanding resource value waters...” The rider also provided that the authority was to “use the funds to first match grant funds on a 50 percent basis with USDA rural development projects prior to using the funds for non-USDA-eligible projects.” Priority was also to be given “to multijurisdictional projects connecting areas with failing on-site treatment systems with an existing wastewater treatment system.” \$500,000 of the appropriation was “to provide 50 percent grant funding for the cost of equipment and installation into an existing municipal wastewater treatment system.” \$1,300,000 was for “a grant to the city of Hawley to repair and update sewer lagoons.”

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2000: \$12,010,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$6,309,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2000, ch. 492, art. 1, § 22, subd. 3)²⁷³</p> <p>2002: \$30,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$600,000 from the general fund, which was vetoed by the governor. (Laws 2002, ch. 393, § 25, subd. 4)²⁷⁴</p> <p>2003: \$15,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund, which was later reduced to \$13,500,000 in Laws 2008, chapter 179. (Laws 2003, 1st spec. sess. ch 20, art. 1, § 12, subd. 3)²⁷⁵</p> <p>2005: \$29,900,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 23, subd. 3)²⁷⁶</p> <p>2006: \$23,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$300,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 21, subd. 3)²⁷⁷</p>

²⁷³ The rider provided that the authority was to use the grants for projects on the 2000 intended use plan in priority order. Up to \$400,000 of the appropriation was to be set aside “for the Innovative Technology Grants Program to provide 50 percent reimbursement for the cost of equipment and installation into an existing municipal wastewater treatment system.” The general fund appropriation was originally passed as \$10,409,000 for the authority to administer the program but was corrected to \$6,309,000 in Laws 2000, chapter 499, section 15. The general fund appropriation was again reduced Laws 2002, chapter 393, section 81, to \$4,309,000.

²⁷⁴ The general fund appropriation was to the authority to administer the program. \$1,500,000 of the appropriation of bond proceeds was “for grants to the Larsmont portion of the Knife River-Larsmont sanitary district...to reduce the amount of the municipality’s loan from the water pollution revolving fund that exceeds five percent of the market value of the properties in the project service area.”

²⁷⁵ \$1,500,000 of the appropriation was “for grants to the Larsmont portion of the Knife River-Larsmont sanitary district...to reduce the amount of the municipality’s loan from the water pollution revolving fund that exceeds five percent of the market value of the properties in the project services area.” However, this appropriation was stricken in Laws 2008, chapter 179, section 52.

²⁷⁶ \$29,900,000 of the appropriation was for grants and loans under the WIF program. \$500,000 of the appropriation was to implement the program. The appropriation was also for multiple grants to individual governmental units: \$1,500,000 to the city of Aurora; \$1,700,000 to the Central Iron Range Sanitary Sewer District Authority; up to \$5,000,000 for grants to the cities of Dunnell, Dumont, Henriette, Lewisville, McGrath, and Ostrander for corrective action on certain systems; \$4,950,000 for a grant to the city of Duluth; \$1,700,000 for a grant to the city of Eagle Bend; \$1,500,000 for a grant to the city of Two Harbors; \$1,550,000 for a grant to the city of Bayport; and \$2,000,000 for a grant to the city of New Brighton.

²⁷⁷ \$20,000,000 of the appropriation from the bond proceeds fund was for grants and loans under the WIF program. The general fund appropriation was to implement the WIF program. Some of the \$20,000,000 bond proceeds appropriation was for designated projects. Up to \$6,500,000 was for certain corrective action on certain systems in the cities of Big Fork, Darfur, Donaldson, Nerstrand, Palisade, Spring Hill, Strandquist, Tamarack, and Wolf Lake. Grants for these projects were limited to the amount of federal money used in the project unless the authority determined the best course of action to correct the problems would exceed that amount and other grants funding is not available. Up to \$500,000 was to cover additional costs for the projects in Dunnell, Dumont, Henriette, Lewisville, McGrath, and Ostrander funded in Laws 2005, chapter 20, article 1, section 23, subdivision 3. \$3,000,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Askov for a new wastewater treatment facility and sewer and water extensions. \$1,500,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to Lake Township in Roseau County for a wastewater treatment plant at Springsteel.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2008: \$15,300,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 22, subd. 3)²⁷⁸</p> <p>2010: \$27,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2010, ch. 189, § 22, subd. 3)²⁷⁹</p> <p>2011: \$20,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 12, § 19)²⁸⁰</p> <p>2012: \$15,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2012, ch. 293, § 22, subd. 3)²⁸¹</p> <p>2014: \$18,333,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2014, ch. 294, art. 1, § 22, subd. 3)</p> <p>2015: \$10,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 5, § 15)</p> <p>2017: \$55,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, § 21, subd. 3)²⁸²</p> <p>2018: \$25,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund and \$14,652,000 from the special appropriation trust fund bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 1, § 22, subd. 3; art. 6, § 4, subd. 8)²⁸³</p>

²⁷⁸ \$300,000 of the appropriation was to implement the WIF program. Up to \$2,000,000 could be used for corrective action on wastewater treatment systems listed in Laws 2005, chapter 20, article 1, section 23, subdivision 3, paragraph (b). The appropriation was also specified to provide up to \$6,000,000 in loans for a wastewater treatment facility in the city of Litchfield and up to \$7,000,000 in loans to the city of Willmar for a new wastewater treatment facility.

²⁷⁹ Up to \$2,800,000 of the appropriation could be used for a grant to the city of Williams to take corrective action on a specific system.

²⁸⁰ Up to \$1,000,000 of the appropriation was for a grant to the city of Albert Lea for water and sewer utilities.

²⁸¹ A grant made from the appropriation to the Central Iron Range Sanitary Sewer District to supplement previous wastewater infrastructure could not exceed \$5,000,000.

²⁸² The appropriation was specified to provide \$40,000,000 toward wastewater projects and \$15,000,000 for drinking water projects. The rider also provided that the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District was eligible for a grant under the appropriation for a combined heat and power system. No appropriation amount was specified for the project.

²⁸³ The state general obligation bond proceeds appropriation was for drinking water projects listed on the commissioner of health's project priority list in the fundable range. The rider provided that after all eligible projects had been funded, the authority could transfer any remaining uncommitted money to eligible projects in the clean water revolving fund or the drinking water fund. Finally, the rider provided that the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District was eligible for a grant for a combined heat and power system. The special appropriation trust fund bond proceeds fund appropriation was for wastewater projects listed on the Pollution Control Agency's project priority list in the fundable range.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2019: \$14,652,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2019, ch. 2, § 6, subd. 3)²⁸⁴</p> <p>2020: \$55,494,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 22, subd. 3)²⁸⁵</p> <p>2023: \$87,200,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 23, subd. 3)²⁸⁶</p> <p>2025: \$87,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 21, subd. 3)²⁸⁷</p>

Point Source Implementation Grants

Section 446A.073

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, sanitary districts, and other governmental subdivisions
Program purpose	To provide state assistance for certain wastewater infrastructure projects
Program criteria	<p>Qualifying water infrastructure projects are projects that are made necessary by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a wasteload reduction prescribed under a total maximum daily load plan required by the Clean Water Act; 2) a phosphorus concentration or mass limit which requires discharging certain amounts at permitted design flow; 3) any other water quality-based effluent limit established under Minnesota Statutes, section 115.03; or 4) a total nitrogen concentration or mass limit that requires certain discharge levels. (Minn. Stat. § 446A.073) <p>A project schedule and cost estimate must accompany a grant application.</p>
Prioritization criteria	Prioritization is based on the Pollution Control Agency's project priority list.

²⁸⁴ The appropriation was for wastewater projects listed on the Pollution Control Agency's project priority list in the fundable range.

²⁸⁵ The appropriation contained \$33,296,000 for wastewater projects and \$22,198,000 for drinking water projects.

²⁸⁶ The appropriation included \$52,000,000 for wastewater projects and \$35,200,000 for drinking water projects.

²⁸⁷ The appropriation included \$43,500,000 for wastewater projects and \$43,500,000 for drinking water projects.

Key Characteristic	Description
Local match requirements	None specifically stated, but the Pollution Control Agency must determine that any additional financing necessary to complete the project has been committed from other sources before a grant may be awarded.
Maximum grant amount	A grant may not exceed \$12,000,000 and may cover 80 percent of the cost of certain water infrastructure projects.
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	2005 (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 39)
Funding history	<p>2005: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2005, ch. 20, art. 1, § 23, subd. 4)</p> <p>2006: \$5,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 21, subd. 9)</p> <p>2008: \$2,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 22, subd. 5)</p> <p>2009: \$8,816,000 in FY2010 and \$12,834,000 in FY2011 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 172, art. 2, § 3, para. (a))</p> <p>2011: \$11,185,000 in FY2012 and \$11,185,000 in FY2013 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 2, § 4, para. (a))</p> <p>2013: \$9,000,000 in FY2014 and \$9,000,000 in FY2015 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2013, ch. 137, art. 2, § 4, para. (a))</p> <p>2015: \$9,000,000 in FY2016 and \$9,000,000 in FY2017 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 2, § 4, para. (a))</p> <p>2017: \$5,182,000 in FY2018 and \$10,568,000 in FY2019 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2017, ch. 91, art. 2, § 4, para. (a))</p> <p>2017: \$33,737,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2017, 1st spec. sess. ch. 8, § 21, subd. 4)²⁸⁸</p> <p>2018: \$38,348,000 from the special appropriation trust fund bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2018, ch. 214, art. 6, § 4, subd. 8, cl. (3))</p> <p>2019: \$38,348,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2019, ch. 2, art. 1, § 6, subd. 4)</p> <p>2019: \$10,000,000 in FY2020 and \$8,000,000 in FY2021 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 2, § 4, para. (a))</p>

²⁸⁸ The rider provided that the city of Detroit Lakes was eligible to receive a grant for 80 percent of the eligible project costs of the city's wastewater treatment facility phosphorus removal project notwithstanding the statutory limits.

Key Characteristic	Description
	<p>2020: \$44,553,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2020, 5th spec. sess. ch. 3, art. 1, § 22, subd. 4)</p> <p>2021: \$7,968,000 in FY2022 and \$7,968,000 in FY2023 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 2, § 11, para. (a))</p> <p>2023: \$8,250,000 in both FY2024 and FY2025 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 40, art. 2, § 11)²⁸⁹</p> <p>2023: \$80,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 72, art. 1, § 23, subd. 4)</p> <p>2025: \$8,190,000 in FY2026 and \$8,250,000 in FY2027 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2025, ch. 36, art. 2, § 10)²⁹⁰</p> <p>2025: \$32,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 21, subd. 4)</p>

Small Community Wastewater Treatment Program Construction Grants

Section 446A.075

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Cities, counties, sanitary districts, or other governmental subdivisions
Program purpose	To provide state assistance to replace noncomplying subsurface sewage treatment systems.
Program criteria	<p>To be eligible for a grant, a governmental unit must demonstrate that the estimate average annual residential wastewater system cost after completion of the project would exceed 1.4 percent of the median household income of the project service area.</p> <p>A governmental unit must own the subsurface sewage treatment systems built with the grant and must be responsible for all inspections, maintenance, and repairs necessary to ensure proper operation of the systems.</p> <p>An application must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a list of the subsurface sewage treatment systems proposed to be replaced over a period of up to three years; 2) a project schedule and cost estimate for each year of the project; and

²⁸⁹ The appropriations are available until June 30, 2030.

²⁹⁰ The appropriations are available until June 30, 2032.

Key Characteristic	Description
	3) a management plan providing for the inspection, maintenance, and repairs necessary to ensure proper operation of the systems.
Prioritization criteria	Prioritization is based on the Pollution Control Agency's project priority list.
Local match requirements	None stated, but the governmental unit must find funds to fully fund the project in the amounts needed in addition to a grant awarded under this program.
Maximum grant amount	A grant may be up to 80 percent of the eligible project costs minus any other applicable grants, up to \$2,000,000.
Geographical limitations	None
Year created	2006 (Laws 2006, ch. 251, § 15)
Funding history	<p>2006: \$1,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2006, ch. 258, § 21, subd. 10, para. (b))</p> <p>2008: \$1,500,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2008, ch. 179, § 22, subd. 6)</p> <p>2009: \$500,000 in FY2010 and \$2,000,000 in FY2011 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2009, ch. 172, art. 2, § 3, para. (c))</p> <p>2011: \$1,250,000 in FY2012 and \$1,250,000 in FY2013 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2011, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 2, § 4, para. (c))</p> <p>2013: \$2,000,000 in FY2014 and \$2,000,000 in FY2015 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2013, ch. 137, art. 2, § 4, para. (b))</p> <p>2015: \$250,000 in FY2016 and \$250,000 in FY2017 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2015, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 2, § 4, para. (b))</p> <p>2017: \$125,000 in FY2018 and \$125,000 in FY2019 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2017, ch. 91, art. 2, § 4, para. (b))</p> <p>2019: \$125,000 in FY2020 and \$125,000 in FY2021 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2019, 1st spec. sess. ch. 2, art. 2, § 4, para. (b))</p> <p>2021: \$100,000 in FY2022 and \$100,000 from FY2023 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2021, 1st spec. sess. ch. 1, art. 2, § 11, para. (b))</p> <p>2023: \$100,000 in both FY2024 and FY2025 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 40, art. 2, § 11)²⁹¹</p>

²⁹¹ The appropriation is available until June 30, 2030.

Key Characteristic	Description
	2025: \$50,000 in both FY2026 and FY2027 from the clean water fund. (Laws 2025, ch. 36, art. 2, § 10) ²⁹²

Lead Service Line Replacement Grant Program
Section 446A.077

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Community public water suppliers of a community water system as defined in federal law, municipalities, suppliers of other residential drinking water systems, and any applicant eligible for loans and grants under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act
Program purpose	To replace lead drinking water service lines in the state
Program criteria	<p>There are four eligible uses of grant money through the program. Only the removal and replacement of the publicly owned portions of lead drinking water service lines and associated construction activities are eligible for funding through state general obligation bonding.</p> <p>Each applicant must submit a plan to the Department of Health for replacement of all lead service lines in the service area that describes how the applicant will prioritize the expenditure of grant money.</p> <p>Applicants who serve 15,000 service connections or more must submit a workforce plan as a part of the application.</p> <p>Prevailing wage must be paid to laborers and mechanics performing work funded by a grant under the program.</p>
Prioritization criteria	Grants to repay debt incurred for certain lead replacement line activities are prioritized over other grants.
Local match requirements	Public entities must pay for at least 50 percent of the cost of a lead service line replacement project for the publicly owned portions of lead replacement lines.
Maximum grant amount	Grant money for removing and replacing lead drinking water lines cannot pay for more than 50 percent of the cost of replacing the publicly owned portions of those lines. ²⁹³
Geographical limitations	None

²⁹² The appropriation is available until June 30, 2032.

²⁹³ The grant program can also fund privately owned infrastructure. Grants for removing and replacing the privately owned portions of lead drinking water service lines can pay for 100 percent of the cost of replacement. Minn. Stat. § 446A.077, subd. 4, para. (b).

Key Characteristic	Description
Year created	2023 (Laws 2023, ch. 39, § 2)
Funding history	2023: \$240,000,000 in FY2024 from the general fund. (Laws 2023, ch. 39, § 6) ²⁹⁴ 2025: \$3,000,000 from the general fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 6, art. 1, § 5) ²⁹⁵

Emerging Contaminants Grants

Section 446A.082

Key Characteristic	Description
Eligible applicants	Public drinking water suppliers
Program purpose	To provide financial assistance to address emerging contaminants in drinking water.
Program criteria	An eligible project must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) be listed on the Drinking Water Revolving Fund Project Priority List; 2) receive priority points under Minn. Rules, part 4720.9020, subpart 4a; and 3) be certified by the commissioner of health.
Prioritization criteria	Prioritization follows the order of the eligible projects on the Drinking Water Revolving Fund Project Priority List.
Local match requirements	At least 50 percent of the project cost
Maximum grant amount	50 percent of the cost of the drinking water infrastructure project, up to \$5,000,000, minus the amount of federal emerging contaminant funds the project receives.
Geographical limitations	None stated
Year created	2025 (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 2, § 8)
Funding history	2025: \$18,000,000 from the bond proceeds fund. (Laws 2025, 1st spec. sess. ch. 15, art. 1, § 21, subd. 5)

²⁹⁴ The appropriation is available until June 30, 2033.

²⁹⁵ The appropriation is available until June 30, 2033.