



Minneapolis  
*living well*

*2010 Sustainability Report*

# Minneapolis

*living well*

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# Minneapolis

*living well*

## ***Executive Summary***

In its fifth year of publishing the Living Well report, the City of Minneapolis continues upgrading its business practices in ways that will systematically improve the city's ecological, economic and social systems. Aligning decision-making with principles of sustainability increases innovation and return on investment, reduces the risks associated with increasing pollution levels and environmental degradation, and protects the planet and human health.

The report is divided into three sections and highlights include:

### ***A Healthy Life***

- Meeting the teen pregnancy target
- Decreasing the asthma hospitalization rate by 10 percent from a year ago, with the greatest improvement among children up to age 4
- Inspecting all the homes of children with lead poisoning for the first time in Minneapolis history, and a decrease in the number of kids found to have lead poisoning

### ***Greenprint***

- Meeting the target for no combined sewer overflows for the third year in a row
- Expanding a pilot residential organics composting program to a second neighborhood
- Engaging more than 100 residents in the Homegrown Minneapolis initiative, focused on expanding efforts to grow, sell, distribute and consume more fresh, sustainably produced and locally grown foods
- Completing the downtown Marquette and Second avenues transit project providing side-by-side bus-only lanes for less idling of buses in downtown, decreased stormwater runoff, more efficient lighting and new trees

### ***A Vital Community***

- Nearing our 2014 target for brownfield sites by cleaning up 97 sites and 266 acres since 2004
- Meeting the homicide reduction target for the second year in a row

A number of important efforts are already under way for 2010, including the first map of the city's tree canopy using satellite imagery; more resident investment in solar power; a new hydropower plant at St. Anthony Falls; a 600 kW solar installation on the Convention Center roof; a community gardens pilot program; a public bike sharing system; improvements to food and physical activity policies and practices in child care programs, schools and neighborhoods; and an expansion of the City's efforts to address youth violence by increasing neighborhood collaboration and partnerships with community stakeholders.

Despite these advances, the city also continues to face a number of challenges that will require more efforts to resolve. These include the number of families and individuals staying in shelters increasing for the third year in a row, a higher first quarter homicide rate, 14 percent of Minneapolis residents living in poverty and 36 percent of those residents are people of color, and 10 percent of employed residents living in poverty.

Thank you to all those who contributed to this report including the City's Citizen Environmental Advisory Committee and Environmental Coordinating Team, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board staff, City, Hennepin County and Minneapolis Public Schools staff, Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak, the Minneapolis City Council, businesses, nonprofits, and residents working with us toward a sustainable city.

Learn more about the Minneapolis sustainability initiative at the City and join us in achieving its vision.

Please visit [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability).

Healthy Infants



Reduce Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weights

In the U.S., the five leading causes of infant death are birth defects, disorders related to low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), pregnancy complications and accidental injuries. Infants born too small and/or too soon are at a higher risk of death and disability. Pre-term birth (before 37 weeks) is the primary cause of low birth weight. Infants born to teenage mothers have the highest rate of mortality. Infant mortality is death from any cause during the first year of a baby's life.

Target

- Reduce infant mortality rates overall and within each racial/ethnic subgroup to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2010.
- Reduce the proportion of infants born at low birth weight to 5 percent by 2010.

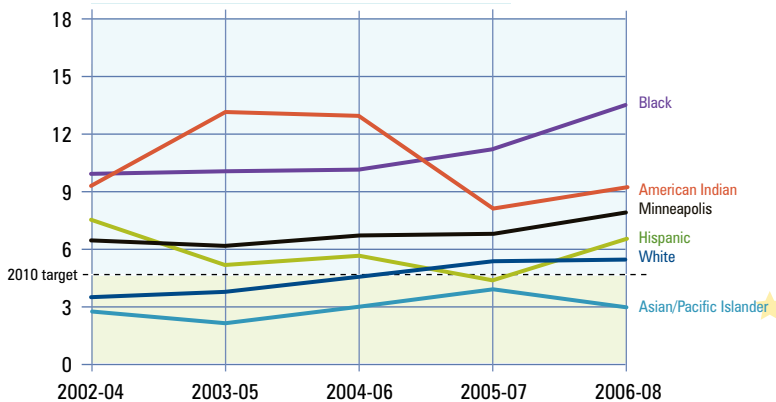
Trend Analysis

The infant mortality rate overall – the number of deaths per 1,000 live births – continues to rise in Minneapolis. The average rate from 2006 to 2008 was 7.9, up from 6.8 for the previous three-year period. The total number of deaths from 2006 to 2008 was 149 compared with 113 from 2003 to 2005. While the target was met for the Asian/Pacific Islander populations, infant mortality increased in the black, Hispanic and American Indian populations and stayed the same for the white population. From 2005 to 2007, the infant mortality rate was higher among U.S.-born blacks (12.7) than among foreign-born blacks (8.1). There were 6,232 births to Minneapolis residents in 2008.

The percentage of Minneapolis infants born with low birth weight was 7.6 percent in 2008, a decrease from 7.8 percent in 2007. The American Indian population met the target, the first population group to do so. Low birth weight remains highest within the black population.

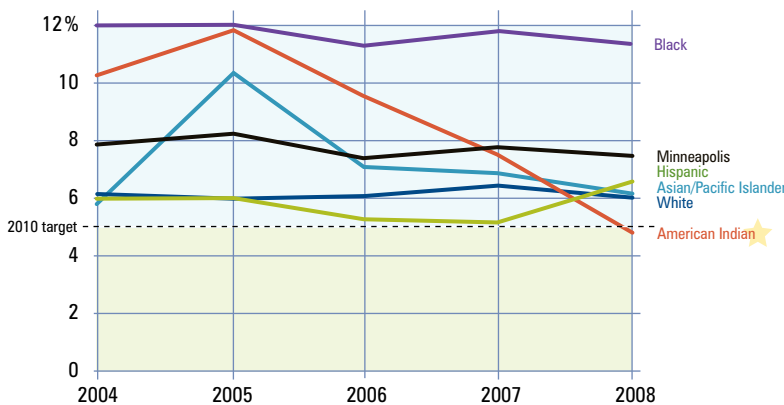
Infant mortality rates among Minneapolis residents<sup>1</sup>

per 1,000 live births in three-year rolling average rates



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Low-birth-weight babies born to Minneapolis residents<sup>1</sup>



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

1 Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive

Recent City and Community Activities

- Screened 758 pregnant women in community clinics and provided case management services to 386 through the Twin Cities Healthy Start Program.
- Provided 63 families in need with portable cribs for their infants.
- Conducted 6,212 home visits with 638 pregnant or parenting teens and 484 children of teen parents through the Minnesota Visiting Nurse Agency. [www.mvna.org](http://www.mvna.org)
- Conducted 2,115 home visits with 325 pregnant women and provided community-based prenatal classes to 195 women through Way to Grow. [www.mplswayatogrow.org](http://www.mplswayatogrow.org)
- Provided more than 1,110 people in African-American and American Indian communities with information on healthy birth outcomes and safe sleep environments for infants.
- Developed an action plan to respond to the results of focus groups with African-American and American Indian women on prenatal care and alcohol and drug use during pregnancy.

Web Links and Resources

- Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support: Twin Cities Healthy Start [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/healthy-start.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/healthy-start.asp)
- U.S. Department of Health [www.healthierus.gov](http://www.healthierus.gov)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)
- Minnesota SIDS Center [www.childrensmn.org/services/SIDS](http://www.childrensmn.org/services/SIDS)
- Minnesota March of Dimes [www.marchofdimes.com/minnesota](http://www.marchofdimes.com/minnesota)

## Teen Pregnancy



### Reduce Teen Pregnancy

Teenage childbearing can create challenges for the mother and her children. Teen mothers are at a higher risk for premature birth, low birth weight babies and ongoing difficulties such as long-term poverty, lower levels of education and poorer job prospects. Children born to teen parents are at a higher risk for abuse, neglect and poor school performance.

#### Target

- Reduce the pregnancy rate among 15- to 17-year-olds to 46 pregnancies per 1,000 by 2010.

#### Trend Analysis

The target for teen pregnancy was met in 2008. There were 271 teen pregnancies reported. The

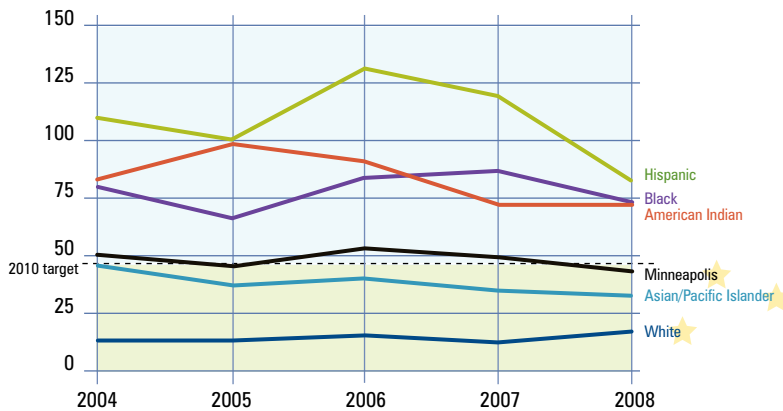
teen pregnancy rate<sup>1,2</sup> among 15- to 17-year-olds decreased from 49 to 44 pregnancies, surpassing the target of 46 pregnancies per 1,000. Teen pregnancy rates for all racial groups remained steady or declined except for whites, for whom the rate increased. The rate for the Hispanic population decreased the most from 2007 to 2008, from 119.1 to 83.2 pregnancies per 1,000 girls.

Despite the overall decline in teen pregnancies, much work remains to be done to address the higher pregnancy rates for Hispanic, black and American Indian teens compared with other racial/ethnic groups.

- <sup>1</sup> The pregnancy rate includes live births, abortions and fetal deaths.
- <sup>2</sup> Pregnancy rate calculations use population counts from the 2000 U.S. Census.

### Teen pregnancies in Minneapolis<sup>3</sup>

per 1,000 teenagers ages 15 to 17



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

<sup>3</sup> Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Provided health services for 2,120 students through clinics in six public high schools. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/school-home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/school-home.asp)
- Partnered with the Minnesota Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Prevention and Parenting and Minneapolis Public Schools (MPS) to revise the MPS health curriculum for grades K-12. MPS staff, board members and community agencies were trained on science-based approaches for preventing teen pregnancies and practical strategies for handling community controversy. [healthphyed.mpls.k12.mn.us/health\\_core\\_content.html](http://healthphyed.mpls.k12.mn.us/health_core_content.html)
- Partnered with the University of Minnesota, Southside Community Health Center and South High School to launch a teen action group in south Minneapolis that develops community approaches for addressing teen pregnancy.
- Awarded \$168,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds to community-based agencies to provide teen pregnancy prevention education and services to approximately 1,000 teens.
- Provided training and technical assistance to teachers at Na-Way-Ee Center School and City Inc. on science-based comprehensive sexuality education curricula.
- Partnered with Minneapolis Public Schools Teenage Pregnant and Parenting program and Minnesota Visiting Nurses Association (MVNA) to offer public health home visits, vocational, educational and support services to pregnant and parenting teens and their infants. MVNA provided 6,212 visits to 638 teens and their infants.

### Web Links and Resources

Teen health information [www.birdsandbees.org](http://www.birdsandbees.org)  
 National Institutes of Health  
[www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/teenagepregnancy.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/teenagepregnancy.html)

# HIV and Gonorrhea



## Reduce the Rates of HIV and Gonorrhea

HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) and gonorrhea have immense consequences for public health and the economy, and they have a higher prevalence in Minneapolis than in other areas in Minnesota. Comprehensive sex education and prevention are effective in reducing the spread of disease. Aggressive screening of those at risk is also necessary, because a person can be infectious with these sexually transmitted infections before symptoms develop.

### Target

- Reduce the rate of new HIV cases to 21 per 100,000 people by 2010.
- Reduce the rate of new gonorrhea cases to 161 per 100,000 people by 2010.

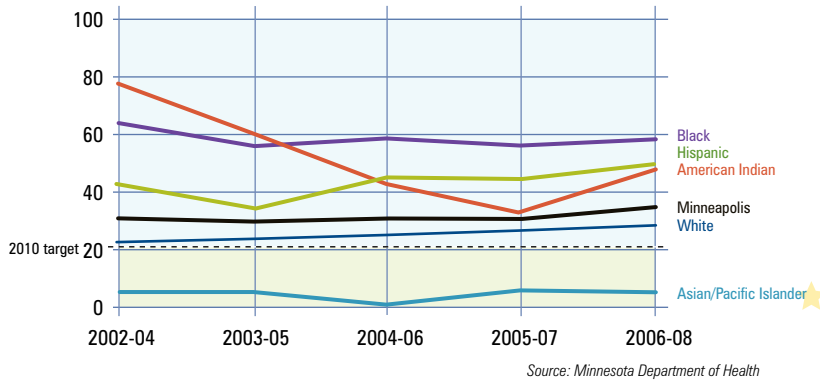
## Trend Analysis

In 2008, 142 new cases of HIV were reported in Minneapolis. The three-year rolling average rate was 34 cases per 100,000 people,<sup>1</sup> an 8-percent increase. The rate rose among all populations except among the Asian/Pacific Islander population, whose rate remained stable and again met the target.<sup>2</sup> Most HIV transmission continues to be among men who have sex with men, demonstrating the continued need for prevention and screening among this population.

In 2008, 1,011 total gonorrhea cases – 264 cases per 100,000 people – were reported in Minneapolis. The rates for the Asian-Pacific Islander and white populations met the target, black and American Indian populations saw decreases and the Hispanic population stayed at the same level.<sup>3</sup> Since peaking at 314 cases per 100,000 people in 2005, the overall rate has now returned to 2004 levels.

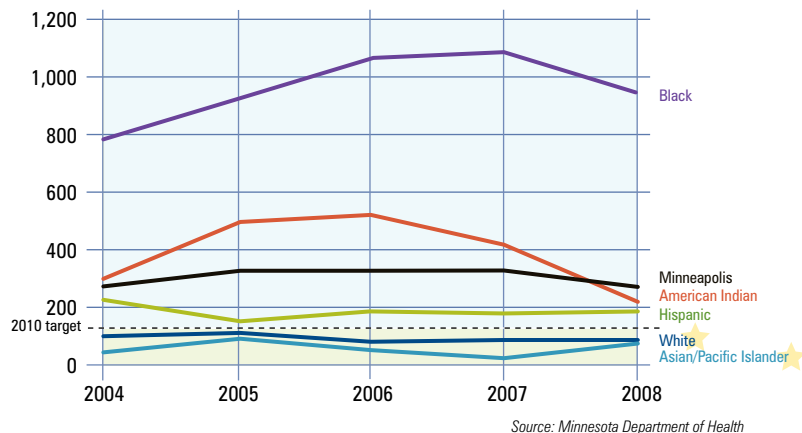
### New cases of HIV<sup>1,2,4</sup> in Minneapolis

per 100,000 people



### Gonorrhea cases in Minneapolis<sup>3,4</sup>

per 100,000 people



## Recent City and Community Activities

- Provided sexually transmitted disease (STD) and HIV prevention education to 2,396 young males in underserved areas by assuring the continuation of the Seen on da Streets project with an allocation of \$200,000 in state public health funds in 2009 and 2010.  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/seenondastreet.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/seenondastreet.asp)
- Tested uninsured people for STDs and HIV through Neighborhood Health Care Network clinics.
- Provided 2,215 family planning visits, 742 other reproductive visits, and 2,136 sexually transmitted infection tests through City-funded school-based clinics.  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/school-home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/school-home.asp)

## Web Links and Resources

Some of the sites below contain explicit information about prevention and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and are not appropriate for all viewers.

Minnesota AIDS Project  
[www.mnaidsproject.org](http://www.mnaidsproject.org)

Minnesota Department of Health sexually transmitted diseases statistics  
[www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/dtopics/stds/stdstatistics.html](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/dtopics/stds/stdstatistics.html)

Red Door Clinic  
[www.reddoorclinic.org](http://www.reddoorclinic.org)

1 Minneapolis has a small number of HIV cases, so rolling averages from 2002 to 2008 are presented to interpret trends in HIV rates.

2 These rates were calculated based on 2000 U.S. Census population counts. Because the population may have increased since 2000, the reported rates may be higher than the actual rates of the disease.

3 These rates represent identified cases. While people with symptoms typically seek treatment, screening programs targeting high-risk individuals without symptoms have been implemented in recent years. This increases the rate of reported disease, so how much a reported increase represents an actual increase in disease incidence is unknown.

4 Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.



## Healthy Weight



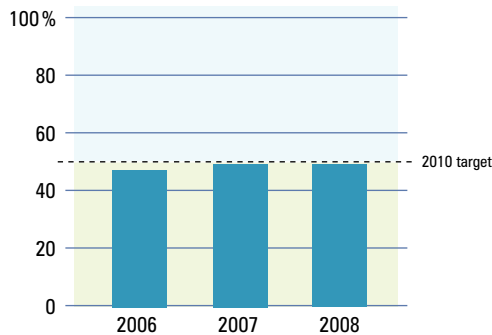
### Increase the Proportion of Adults at a Healthy Weight

Obesity is a leading cause of preventable illness and death. Weight reflects individual health and the general health of a community. People at a healthy weight<sup>1</sup> are less likely to suffer from chronic conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease and high cholesterol. Women at a healthy weight in their childbearing years have fewer problems than overweight women with fertility, pregnancy and birth. Diet, accessibility to affordable, healthy food, exercise and opportunities for physical activity all affect healthy weight.

#### Target

Increase the proportion of Minneapolis adults who are at a healthy weight to 52 percent by 2010.

#### Minneapolis adult residents at a healthy weight



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey 2008



Over the last few decades, Americans have engineered physical activity out of their daily lives via elevators, people movers and other interventions. Simple improvements to stairwells can encourage people to build more physical activity into their daily lives.

### Trend Analysis

The percentage of Minneapolis adults at a healthy weight in 2008 was 49 percent,<sup>2</sup> not significantly different than the 2006 measure. U.S. and Hennepin County surveys have found that black, American Indian and Hispanic adults are more likely to be overweight or obese than Asian or white adults. Adults with lower levels of education and lower incomes are at a greater risk of obesity.

<sup>1</sup> Assessment of healthy weight for adults is based on body mass index (BMI). BMI is a number calculated from a person's weight and height and is a reliable indicator of body fat for most people. People are considered to be at a healthy weight if they have a BMI of less than 25.

<sup>2</sup> Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Assessed convenience stores in north Minneapolis to determine availability of fresh produce and owners' interest and needs related to improving availability.
- Launched the Healthy Housing, Healthy Communities project to improve the food environment and increase opportunities for physical activity around eight low-income housing units. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/ship.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/ship.asp)
- Supported community-based physical activity and nutrition programs in which hundreds of people participated in walking programs, cooking classes and fitness classes.
- Passed a citywide Pedestrian Master Plan including recommendations for improving the walking environment. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/pedestrian/pedestrian-masterplan.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/pedestrian/pedestrian-masterplan.asp)
- Enhanced the food and fitness environment for City of Minneapolis employees by improving the appearance of stairwells and facilitating weekly delivery of locally grown produce from a nearby farm.
- Received \$2.2 million from the Minnesota Statewide Health Improvement Program to improve the food environment and increase access to physical activity in worksites, communities, schools and clinics.
- Improved physical activity and nutrition policies and practices at 142 child care programs and Minneapolis Public Schools to ensure that young people enter adulthood at a healthy weight.

### Web Links and Resources

Statewide Health Improvement Program – Minneapolis [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/ship.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/ship.asp)

Minneapolis farmers markets [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/MplsFarmersMarkets.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/MplsFarmersMarkets.asp)

# Asthma



## Reduce the Asthma Hospitalization Rate

Asthma is associated with a variety of indoor and outdoor environmental factors, including smoking. Asthma hospitalization rates often increase when air pollution from fine particles is high; this comes primarily from the burning of fossil fuels, especially in cars and trucks.

### Target

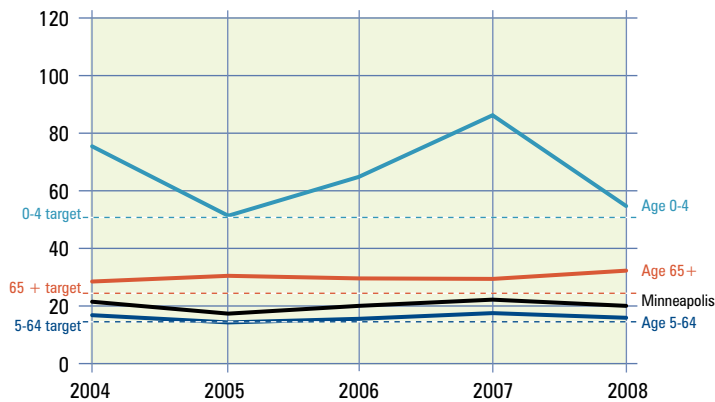
- Reduce asthma-related hospitalizations by 2010:
- 0 to 4 years old – reduce to 51 per 10,000 people
- 5 to 64 years old – reduce to 14 per 10,000 people
- 65 and older – reduce to 24 per 10,000 people

## Trend Analysis

According to the most recent data available, there were 768 asthma hospitalizations in Minneapolis during 2008, down 10 percent from 855 the year before. The asthma hospitalization rate decreased the most in children up to age 4 from 86 to 55 hospitalizations per 10,000 children. Similar to 2007, the 2008 rate for people ages 5 to 64 was 16 hospitalizations per 10,000 people and for people 65 and older was 33 hospitalizations per 10,000 people.

### Hospitalizations from asthma among Minneapolis residents

per 10,000 people



## Recent City and Community Activities

- Enrolled 128 families in the Environmental Action for Children’s Health project, which completed environmental assessments and interventions on 86 rental properties and 11 licensed home daycares to identify asthma triggers and provide tools for reduction. Participants reported reduced hospital admissions and improvements in observed symptoms on a daily basis.
- Inspected every licensed tobacco dealer in the city and issued 32 citations for selling tobacco products to minors, a decrease from 74 citations the year before.
- Inspected all 1,164 restaurants and bars for violations of the smoking ordinance and found high compliance rates despite increased after-hours inspections. Only three citations were issued.
- Took enforcement action on 65 vehicle idling cases. An ordinance limiting idling was adopted by the City in 2008 to improve air quality by reducing vehicle emissions.

[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality/Antildling\\_home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality/Antildling_home.asp)



Children’s lungs are especially susceptible to fine particles found in air pollution. Residents can help protect everyone’s lung health by driving less.

## Web Links and Resources

Minnesota Department of Health asthma program [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/hpcd/cdee/asthma/index.html](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/hpcd/cdee/asthma/index.html)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention asthma program [www.cdc.gov/asthma](http://www.cdc.gov/asthma)

American Lung Association of Minnesota [www.alamn.org/americancities](http://www.alamn.org/americancities)

City of Minneapolis anti-idling policy [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality/Antildling\\_home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality/Antildling_home.asp)

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency asthma triggers [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/hpcd/cdee/asthma/documents/09.eng.trigger.pdf](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/hpcd/cdee/asthma/documents/09.eng.trigger.pdf)

# Lead Poisoning



## Keep Children Lead Safe

Childhood lead poisoning is one of the most common yet preventable health problems in the U.S. Lead is highly toxic and can be found in peeling paint, soil and unregulated products. Children usually have no overt symptoms, but the damage is irreversible and can be profound – including brain damage, learning problems and antisocial behavior. Ensuring that all children are tested will promote prevention, education and early intervention and can reduce lead poisoning. Inspecting the homes of lead-poisoned children identifies lead sources so they can be removed to prevent future exposures.

### Target

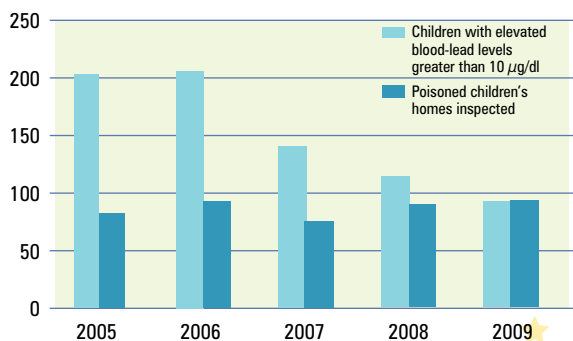
- Annually test all 1- and 2-year-old children for lead by 2014.

- Annually inspect all homes where children have elevated blood-lead levels (10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood or higher).

### Trend Analysis

The number of children found suffering from lead poisoning is decreasing even though the rate of lead testing is increasing. In 2009, 92 children were identified as having lead poisoning; this is a decrease of 24 children from 116 in 2008. All the homes with children with lead poisoning were inspected, compared with 78 percent in 2008. Lead testing of 1- and 2-year-olds increased from 55 percent in 2002 to 74 percent in 2008.

### Number of children who have elevated blood-lead levels and home inspections<sup>1</sup>



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

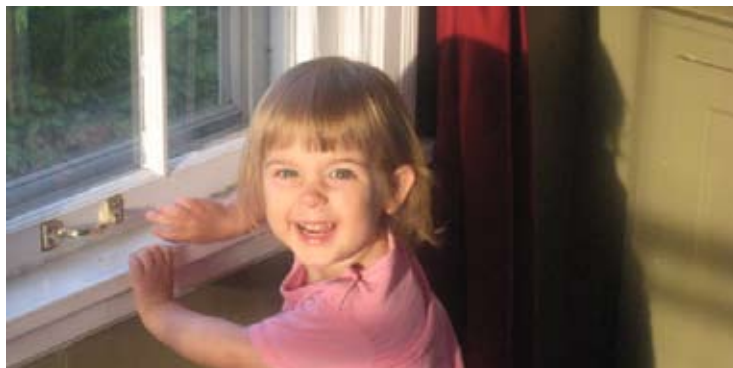
<sup>1</sup> As of July 2008, the City inspects the homes of children with a blood-lead level at 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood or higher (µg/dl).

### Minneapolis 1- and 2-year-olds tested for lead

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
64%	65%	69%	72%	74%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Testing is recommended for all Minneapolis 1- and 2-year-olds plus anyone up to age 6 not previously tested.



Ingesting paint chips and dust from window sills is a common yet preventable way children are poisoned with lead.

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Received a \$3 million U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant to make properties lead safe. Ninety-five homeowners signed up to receive up to \$8,000 in free Energy Star window replacements and no-interest loans. Ninety-one rental units signed up to receive a 50-percent match on Energy Star window replacements and no-interest loans.  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/lead-hazard-control](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/lead-hazard-control)
- A total of 174 properties received lead risk assessments – 100 properties were assessed because poisoned children lived in the home, and the other 74 were part of HUD prevention grants.
- A total of 149 properties were made lead safe through HUD lead poisoning prevention grants – 93 of these properties were the homes of lead poisoned children.
- As a part of redeveloping them, 679 properties were made lead safe by conducting risk assessments of the whole property and removing each source of lead.
- Increased the percentage of 1- and 2-year-olds tested for lead poisoning in the Near North community (Near North, Willard-Hay, Jordan, Sumner Glenwood, Harrison, and Hawthorne neighborhoods) from 56 percent in 2007 to 63 percent in 2008 as part of targeted outreach efforts.

### Web Links and Resources

- Minneapolis Project for Lead-Safe Kids  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/kids-home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/kids-home.asp)
- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention lead information [www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm)
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [www.hud.gov/offices/lead/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/index.cfm)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead)
- Minnesota Department of Health, Environmental Health [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/lead/index.html](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/lead/index.html)

# Climate Change



## Reduce Carbon Dioxide Emissions

The science is clear – climate change is real, we are responsible, and it is a threat. Carbon dioxide pollution, a greenhouse gas, causes climate change. Transportation and coal-burning power plants are the largest sources of carbon dioxide pollution in the U.S. Worldwide, 2009 was tied for the second warmest year since recording began in 1880. Our most recent decade was the warmest decade on record.

### Target

- Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from municipal operations by 1.5 percent annually.
- Reduce citywide carbon dioxide emissions by 17 percent by 2020 using 2006 as a baseline.

## Trend Analysis

In 2009, 4.1 million megawatt hours of electricity were consumed citywide releasing almost 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide.

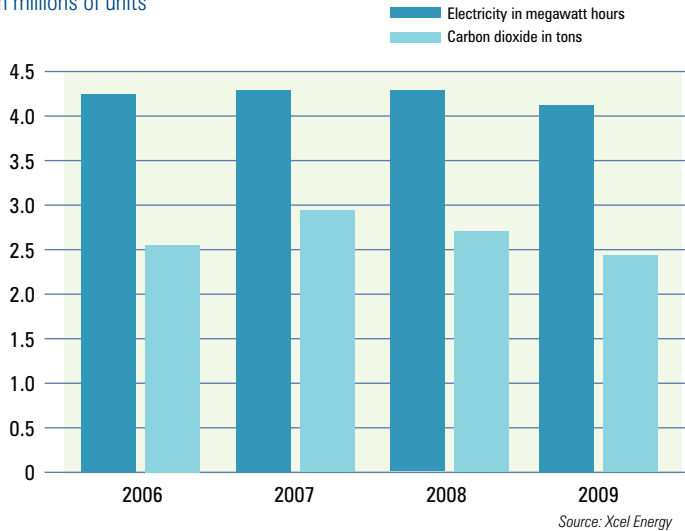
The estimated number of vehicle miles traveled on Minneapolis roads was 2.4 billion, a 3.5-percent decrease from the prior year.<sup>1</sup> In Minneapolis, 63 percent of all households do not own a vehicle (29,400 households) or own only one vehicle (71,600 households).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2008 Minnesota Department of Transportation [www.dot.state.mn.us/roadway/data/reports/vmt.html](http://www.dot.state.mn.us/roadway/data/reports/vmt.html)

<sup>2</sup> 2008 Census Bureau's, American Community Survey [factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2008\\_1YR\\_G00\\_DP4&-geo\\_id=16000US2743000&-ds\\_name=ACS\\_2008\\_1YR\\_G00\\_-&-lang=en&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-qr_name=ACS_2008_1YR_G00_DP4&-geo_id=16000US2743000&-ds_name=ACS_2008_1YR_G00_-&-lang=en&-redoLog=false)

### Citywide electricity consumed and carbon dioxide emissions released

in millions of units



## Recent City and Community Activities

- The Xcel Energy Riverside Plant in northeast Minneapolis was converted from coal to natural gas, producing more electricity while emitting much less carbon dioxide and other pollutants.
- More than 8,200 Minneapolis residents and businesses have taken the Minnesota Energy Challenge and are discovering new ways to save energy and money. [www.mnenergychallenge.org](http://www.mnenergychallenge.org)
- The City awarded a third year of climate change microgrants to engage people in innovative, immediate energy-saving and money-saving actions. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/ClimateChangeGrants2009.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/ClimateChangeGrants2009.asp)
- The Energy Innovation Corridor was formed to create a sustainable energy and transportation showcase along the planned Central Corridor light-rail transit route between downtown Minneapolis and downtown Saint Paul. [www.energyinnovationcorridor.com](http://www.energyinnovationcorridor.com)
- Completed a comprehensive overhaul of the City's parking requirements in the zoning code – the City now requires bicycle parking for many uses, eliminates parking minimums and introduces parking maximums in certain districts, and allows more generous shared parking arrangements.
- LEED-certified projects – projects with national third-party verification for high green building standards – now registered in Minneapolis include 13 certified nonresidential buildings, seven certified homes and an additional 40 projects that are slated for certification. [www.usgbcmm.org](http://www.usgbcmm.org)



Butler Properties, LLC

Butler Square, built in 1908 and renovated in 2009, is the oldest multi-tenant commercial building in the nation to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification for existing buildings. It ranks among the top 15 percent of all commercial buildings nationwide for its efficient energy use.

## Web Links and Resources

- Minnesota Center for Energy and Environment [www.mncee.org](http://www.mncee.org)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Energy Star Program [www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov)
- Xcel Energy [www.xcelenergy.com/mplsconserves](http://www.xcelenergy.com/mplsconserves)

# Renewable Energy



## Increase the Use of Renewable Energy

In the face of climate change and harmful pollution levels created by our current energy consumption, it is critical to use more renewable energy including solar, wind, biomass and hydropower. Renewable energy contributes to energy security, stable energy pricing, climate change solutions and green jobs.

### Target

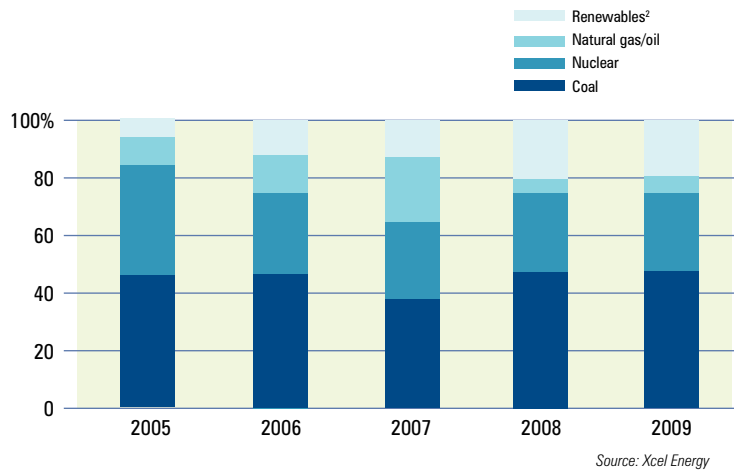
- In municipal operations increase renewable electricity to one megawatt by 2014.
- Citywide, increase renewable energy use to 10 percent above Xcel Energy’s renewable power mix by 2014.

## Trend Analysis

Limited state solar rebate availability and the economy contributed to a decline in new solar installations in 2009. The City issued five solar permits in 2009 compared to 10 in 2008, 12 in 2007 and 18 in 2006. There are solar photovoltaic systems on three City buildings. Twelve permits related to geothermal systems were also issued by the City in 2009.

In 2009, Xcel Energy obtained 20 percent of its power from renewable energy compared to 19 percent in 2008. Minnesota regulations require Xcel to obtain 30 percent of its electricity from renewable resources by 2020 – most of it coming from Minnesota-generated wind power.

### Xcel Energy electric power sources<sup>1</sup> in Minnesota



1 Includes sources owned by and purchased from other companies  
 2 2009 renewables include 9 percent hydro, 8 percent wind, 3 percent biomass and 0.4 percent other renewables

## Recent City and Community Activities

- Partnered with stakeholders to pass state legislation encouraging renewable resource development combined with energy efficiency and conservation.
- As part of a federal Solar America Cities grant, improved the permitting process for solar projects and conducted solar training for local governments to encourage more solar projects on government buildings.
- Launched a joint project with the University of Minnesota Law School to investigate local government financing options for leveraging private solar investment.
- Received a federal stimulus grant in partnership with Saint Paul to evaluate and potentially add solar energy at Saint Paul District Energy and NRG Thermal, the district heating provider for downtown Minneapolis.
- The self-guided, annual Minnesota Solar Tour showcased 10 Minneapolis homes, businesses, and institutions that set an example for incorporating renewable energy into the design and operation of their buildings. [mnrenewables.org/2009-solar-tour-sites](http://mnrenewables.org/2009-solar-tour-sites)
- More than 7,100 Minneapolis customers participated in Xcel Energy’s Windsource program, buying enough wind-generated electricity for 5,700 homes a year. This results in more Minnesota-produced wind power, which helps our economy and environment. [www.xcelenergy.com/Minnesota/Residential/RenewableEnergy/Windsource/\\_Pages/WindSource.aspx](http://www.xcelenergy.com/Minnesota/Residential/RenewableEnergy/Windsource/_Pages/WindSource.aspx)



Bruce Slick

The Wellstone Apartments uses solar energy to heat water for its residents. [www.wellstoneapts.com](http://www.wellstoneapts.com)

## Web Links and Resources

- City of Minneapolis solar [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/solar.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/solar.asp)
- Minnesota Renewable Energy Society [www.mnrenewables.org](http://www.mnrenewables.org)
- Minnesota Department of Commerce information on renewable energy [www.state.mn.us/portal/mn/jsp/content.do?id=-536893809&agency=Energy](http://www.state.mn.us/portal/mn/jsp/content.do?id=-536893809&agency=Energy)

# Air Quality



## Improve Air Quality Levels

Air quality in Minneapolis is among the best of large metropolitan areas in the U.S. Still, the area has air quality issues that contribute to health problems such as asthma, lung disease and heart disease. Most air pollution comes from cars and trucks releasing fossil fuel exhaust.

### Target

- Reduce air pollution in the Minneapolis area to health-based levels recommended by the Environmental Protection Agency’s Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC).
- Reduce all monitored air toxins to levels within state health guidelines by 2015.

## Trend Analysis

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's 2009 air monitoring results revealed promising signs for air quality. The days exceeding the CASAC recommendations for ozone concentrations in the metro area were 66 percent fewer than the average over the last seven years. 2009 was the second lowest in the past seven years for number of days exceeding CASAC standards for fine particulate (PM 2.5) concentrations.

All air toxins monitored in Minneapolis have trended downward in concentrations over the last five years and are below state health guidelines.

### Metro area ozone<sup>1,2</sup> and Minneapolis particulate matter 2.5<sup>3</sup>

in number of days

	Met CASAC Ozone Levels	Exceeded CASAC Ozone Levels	Met CASAC PM 2.5 Levels	Exceeded CASAC PM 2.5 Levels
2005	136	47	353	8
2006	145	38	360	5
2007	150	33	355	8
2008	165	18	355	9
2009	172	11	358	7

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

- 1 Ozone is an air pollutant in the lower atmosphere that creates smog and has harmful effects on respiratory systems and plants.
- 2 Based on Minnesota’s annual 183-day ozone season from April 1 to September 30
- 3 PM 2.5 refers to fine particles that are 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller and can pass through the throat and nose and enter lungs, having serious health effects.

## Recent City and Community Activities

- Reduced the City vehicle fleet’s fuel use and emissions by almost 14,000 gallons and increased the fleet’s number of hybrid vehicles by 9 percent.
- Updated the zoning code to allow neighborhood electric vehicle and motorized scooter sales to promote lower emitting vehicles.
- Took enforcement actions on 87 air quality violations and collected \$3,000 in fines.
- Increased educational outreach on the negative effects of idling to motorists through the Downtown Improvement District program.  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality/Antildling\\_home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality/Antildling_home.asp)  
[www.minneapolisidid.com](http://www.minneapolisidid.com)
- Increased street sweeping in the Phillips community to reduce particulates in these neighborhoods as part of the Community Air Improvement Project, a collaborative effort between the Phillips community, the City and the Minnesota Health Department.
- Purchased a new mobile air quality monitor, the Electronic-Beta Attenuation Monitor (E-BAM), to test particulate air pollution of activities such as sand blasting of lead-painted surfaces and rock crushing.
- The Emergency and Community Health Organization included air quality alerts as part of its multi-lingual outreach to residents with limited English proficiency. [www.echominnesota.org/index.cfm/p/Home](http://www.echominnesota.org/index.cfm/p/Home)

## Web Links and Resources

- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency air quality [www.pca.state.mn.us/air/index.html](http://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/index.html)
- City of Minneapolis air quality [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality)
- Minnesota Department of Health air quality [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/air/index.htm](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/air/index.htm)
- Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee [yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabpeople.nsf/WebCommittees/CASAC](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabpeople.nsf/WebCommittees/CASAC)



This mobile air quality monitor is a new tool being tested by the City to measure fine particulate air pollution for specific activities.

# Waste Reduction and Recycling



## Prevent, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

Economic activity and daily living produce materials that can be classified as waste. Limiting consumption of natural resources to levels that the planet can manage, processing waste by recycling and reducing garbage that goes to a landfill are priorities for the City. Most of the waste in Minneapolis is from the packaging of purchased goods.

### Target

- Increase recycling and source separated organics (SSO) composting from 35 percent<sup>1</sup> of discarded waste tonnage to 50 percent by 2013, including a 10 percent SSO composting target.
- Reduce the number of households with more than one garbage cart from 22<sup>1</sup> percent to 11 percent by 2013.

- Increase the percentage of Minneapolis residents using the smaller garbage carts from 4 percent<sup>1</sup> to 25 percent by 2013.
- Expand the source-separated organics composting program by 2013.

### Trend Analysis

The rate of recycling rose from 34.5 percent in 2008 to 34.9 percent in 2009. Composting – including source-separated organics and residential yard and street waste – increased from 15.3 percent in 2008 to 15.6 percent in 2009.

The percentage of residents using the small garbage carts rose to 4.7 percent. The number of large carts per household remained close to 2008 levels with an average of 1.06 carts per household.

<sup>1</sup> Baseline data from 2008

### Residential recycling and composting<sup>2</sup>

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
33.3%	33.2%	32.3%	34.5%	34.9%

Source: Minneapolis Public Works

<sup>2</sup> This does not include multifamily housing (six units and more).

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Expanded the source-separated organics recycling program from the Linden Hills pilot neighborhood to the East Calhoun neighborhood. An average of three tons of food waste and non-recyclable paper is collected weekly from 40 percent of residents in Linden Hills. [www.lhpowerandlight.org](http://www.lhpowerandlight.org)
- Supported the East Side Food Co-op's pilot recycling program for plastics currently not collected curbside.
- Collected 819 tons of electronics from residents, for recycling in the U.S. Minneapolis continues to be the only City in the country to accept electronics from its residents at no additional charge.
- The Mill City Farmers Market was the first farmers market in the state to convert to zero-waste practices. This conversion was supported by a Climate Change Grant awarded by the City. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/zerowaste.pdf](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/zerowaste.pdf)
- Installed the first public art drinking fountain to encourage use of municipal water and reduce the number of water bottles discarded. [www.tapmpls.com](http://www.tapmpls.com)
- Supplied 54 community gardens with more than 700 cubic yards of free and reduced-rate compost.



Linden Hills Power and Light

Home composting, the practice of turning kitchen and garden waste into nutrient-rich soil, is an important part of reducing waste that is burned and landfilled.

### Web Links and Resources

- Minneapolis Solid Waste and Recycling [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/solid-waste/index.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/solid-waste/index.asp)
- Clean City Minneapolis [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/solid-waste/clean-city.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/solid-waste/clean-city.asp)

# Biking



## Increase Biking and Bikeways

Bicycling requires less energy than any other form of transportation on wheels. It is good for our health, economy and environment, yet Minneapolitans still drive alone in their cars for 63 percent of their commutes to work. The City encourages bicycling for all ages to all destinations by providing new and improved bikeways and education.

### Target

- Increase bikeways (on-street lanes and off-street trails) from 123 miles in 2008 to 178 miles by 2015.
- Increase residents' trips to work on bicycle to 6 percent by 2012 and 7 percent by 2014.<sup>1</sup>
- Increase the number of cyclists in the bike count<sup>2</sup> 30 percent by 2011 and 60 percent by 2014.

## Trend Analysis

In 2009, five miles of on-street bikeways were added, including lanes for bicyclists only and marked shared lanes. Since 2000, total miles of bikeways have increased by 32 miles, or 34 percent. The fastest growth has occurred on streets, with 17 additional miles (a 61-percent increase over 2000 levels).

Minneapolis has the second highest percentage of people biking to work of the 50 largest U.S. cities.<sup>3</sup> Of all residents' trips to work in 2008, 4.3 percent were on bikes, up from 2 percent in 2000. An estimated 8,160 residents were biking to work, a 111-percent or 4,300-person increase since 2000.

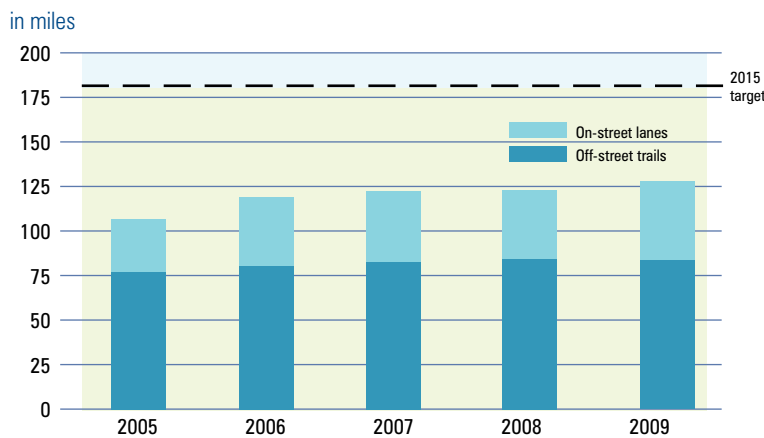
The count of bicycle traffic at 30 citywide locations was 28,810, a 5-percent decrease from 30,340 in 2008 and a 10-percent increase over the 2007 count of 26,310.

<sup>1</sup> This is also known as the "bicycle commute mode share."

<sup>2</sup> At the locations of previous bike counts

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau

### Bikeways<sup>4</sup> in Minneapolis



Source: Minneapolis Public Works

<sup>4</sup> Bikeways are multi-use paths, bike lanes and marked shared lanes.

## Recent City and Community Activities

- Improved bikeways in Minneapolis by adding bike lanes to Riverside Avenue, First Avenue North, and 18th Avenue Northeast and marking shared lanes on Hennepin Avenue in downtown. The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board also reconstructed the West River Parkway bike path between Franklin Avenue and Godfrey Parkway. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/bicycles/new-projects.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/bicycles/new-projects.asp)
- Painted Minneapolis' first bike boxes on the street on Hennepin and First avenues, making left turns safer and easier for bicyclists. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/hennepinfirst/Henn\\_1Bicyclists.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/hennepinfirst/Henn_1Bicyclists.asp)
- The Bike Walk Ambassadors encourage biking and walking as part of everyday routines. In 2009, they reached more than 5,000 participants through Bike Walk Week and nearly 10,000 members of the public through more than 150 events. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/bicycles/ntp-bikewalk-ambassadors.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/bicycles/ntp-bikewalk-ambassadors.asp) [www.bikewalktwincities.org/ambassadors](http://www.bikewalktwincities.org/ambassadors)
- Trained City employees on commuting basics and offered an on-road downtown short course teaching best practices for street riding, safety, routes into downtown and parking.
- Annual bicycle events include the Minneapolis Bike Tour, Great River Energy Bicycle Festival, and Bike Walk Week. [www.bikewalkweek.org](http://www.bikewalkweek.org)



Bikes Belong

The city's world-class bike trail system includes Grand Rounds, Midtown Greenway and the Stone Arch Bridge, making it easy to bike for work, errands or fun.

## Web Links and Resources

- City of Minneapolis biking information [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/bicycles](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/bicycles)
- Future bike sharing program [www.niceridemn.com](http://www.niceridemn.com)
- Bike Walk Twin Cities [www.bikewalktwincities.org](http://www.bikewalktwincities.org)
- Metro Transit Biking Resources [www.metrotransit.org/bike](http://www.metrotransit.org/bike)
- Online biking forum [www.mplsbielove.com](http://www.mplsbielove.com)



## Downtown Transportation Alternatives



### Increase Use of Alternative Transportation into Downtown

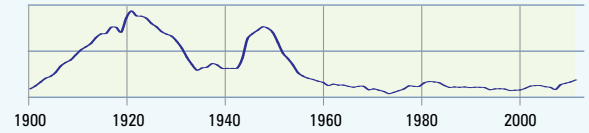
Using transportation other than driving is good for our hearts, lungs and budgets. Today in Minneapolis, alternative transportation includes busing, riding trains, carpooling, bicycling and walking. The City plays important roles in making transit affordable and convenient, promoting its use, and creating dynamic urban corridors that are safe and accessible for pedestrians and bicyclists.

### Target

Increase the percentage of people who enter downtown via alternative transportation (busing, riding trains, carpooling, bicycling and walking) from 55 percent in 2003 to 67 percent by 2013.

### Trend Analysis

The number of people entering downtown via alternative transportation was 55 percent when last measured in 2003. In 2009, transit ridership in the region including downtown fell after several years of growth. In 2009, light-rail transit (LRT) ridership fell 2.7 percent, and system-wide bus ridership fell 7.4 percent. Over the longer term, however, transit ridership has grown 16 percent from 2003 to 2009.

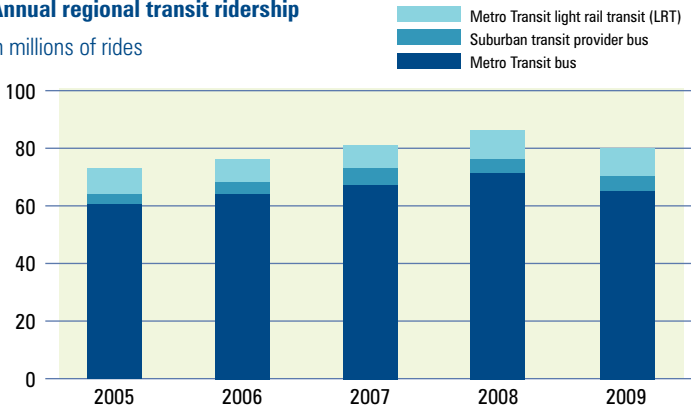


Historic regional transit service ridership (1900 to 2009)

Source: Metropolitan Council

### Annual regional transit ridership

in millions of rides



Source: Metro Transit

### Downtown jobs

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
136,165	139,127	135,713	135,378	n/a

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED)



Metropolitan Council

Walking along Nicollet Mall brings residents and downtown employees to the farmers market and shops.

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Completed the Marquette and Second avenues South transit project providing side-by-side bus-only lanes improving bus speed in downtown, new bus shelters, wider sidewalks and trees.  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/public-works/marq2](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/public-works/marq2)  
[www.metrotransit.org/marq2](http://www.metrotransit.org/marq2)
- Opened the Northstar Commuter Rail connecting downtown Minneapolis and Big Lake.  
[www.metrotransit.org/northstar.aspx](http://www.metrotransit.org/northstar.aspx)
- Opened the new Hiawatha LRT station in downtown and lengthened the platforms at 10 LRT stations to accommodate future use of longer trains.
- Increased the number of employers participating in the Metropass and Go-To College Pass discount transit programs by 17 over 2008. Total downtown Metropass users declined by 22 percent to 21,000 users, while City employee Metropass users increased by 7 percent to 517 users.  
[www.metrotransit.org/metropass.aspx](http://www.metrotransit.org/metropass.aspx)
- Registered 1,473 carpools and vanpools for free or discounted parking in many downtown Minneapolis facilities, a 10-percent increase from 2008.
- Downtown commuters registered in carpool, vanpool or transit pass programs reduced their vehicle miles traveled by almost 19.75 million miles and carbon dioxide pollution by more than 5,400 tons.
- Opened high-occupancy toll (MnPASS) lanes from downtown to Highway 62, reducing travel times for express bus, carpool and vanpool users.
- Revised the zoning code to require active uses on the street-facing, ground floor of buildings. This increases perceived and real safety and creates a more pedestrian-friendly environment.

### Web Links and Resources

Downtown Minneapolis Transportation Management Organization [www.mplstmo.org](http://www.mplstmo.org)

# Airport Noise



## Reduce Airport Noise and the Environmental Impacts of the Airport

The Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (MSP) is one of the 20 busiest airports in the U.S. and one of the 30 busiest airports in the world, measured by the number of passengers. Despite a declining number of landings and takeoffs, the airport provides global access for a significant number of business and leisure travelers. The airport also impacts the environment, producing noise and air pollution that affects the quality of life for nearby residents.

### Target

Reduce the average noise levels from 2004 levels by at least three decibels at all nine monitored locations in Minneapolis by 2009. Three decibels is the minimum change that is perceptible to the average person's ear.

## Trend Analysis

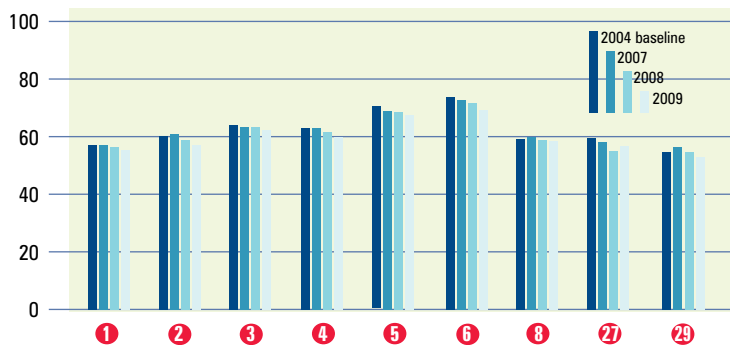
Airplane landings and takeoffs at MSP in 2009 totaled 432,395, a 3-percent decline. This was the fourth year of reductions following declines of 0.59 percent in 2008, 4.6 percent in 2007 and 10.6 percent in 2006. The number of nighttime landings and takeoffs decreased by an average of 24 percent from 2008, however, there were approximately five percent more nighttime operations in 2009 than in 2004.

Fewer flights and phasing out older planes have caused noise levels to decline at all nine monitors. Only four of the monitors, however, indicated a reduction of at least three DNL,<sup>1</sup> with an average reduction at all nine monitors of approximately 2.67 DNL. While the numbers clearly show improvement, many residents still perceive no significant change in noise levels.

<sup>1</sup> DNL is a cumulative average annual noise exposure of a 24-hour period with a nighttime penalty of 10 decibels for operations between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

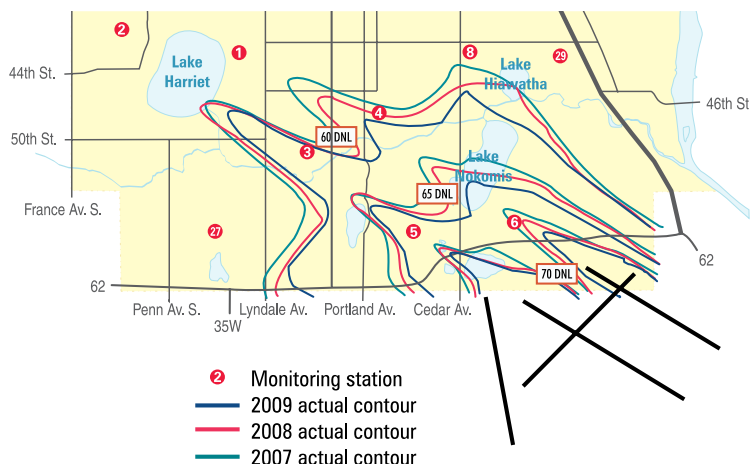
### Average noise levels at Minneapolis monitoring stations

in decibels



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

### Airport noise monitoring stations in Minneapolis



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

## Recent City and Community Activities

- Coordinated with the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) to implement the sound insulation program resulting from the 2007 settlement agreement. In Minneapolis, 248 homes impacted by the highest noise levels of 63 to 64 decibels received five decibel noise reduction packages. Settlement maps and details can be found on the City's Web site. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airportnoise](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airportnoise)
- Completed installation of central air and additional noise reduction upgrades at 389 homes in the 60, 61 and 62 DNL areas as part of the settlement agreement's second phase insulation program.
- Advocated with the MAC for abatement measures to manage noise at the airport including more balanced use of parallel runways for nighttime operations and more equitable distribution of noise on all runways.

## Web Links and Resources

Metropolitan Airports Commission

[www.msppairport.com/mac](http://www.msppairport.com/mac)

To file a noise complaint, call (612) 726-9411 or visit

[www.macnoise.com/complaint](http://www.macnoise.com/complaint)

City of Minneapolis airport noise

[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airportnoise](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airportnoise)

## Tree Canopy



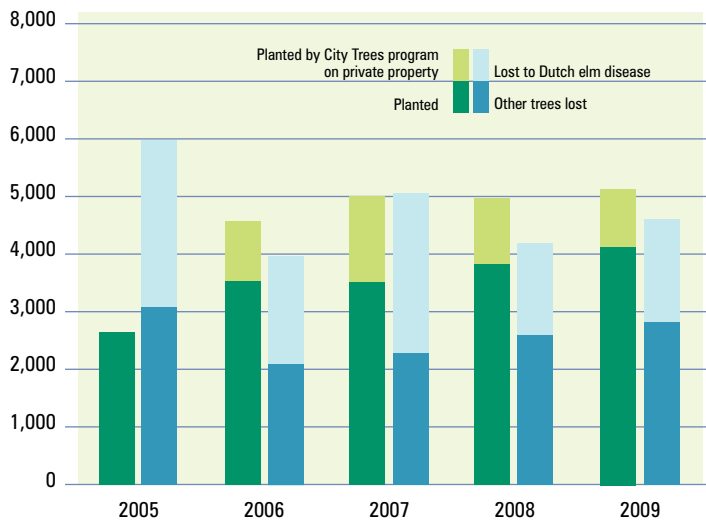
### Expand the City's Tree Canopy

Trees contribute significantly to human health and environmental quality, but protecting the urban forest is a challenge given the impacts of construction, diseases and insects. A new threat is the emerald ash borer, an invasive beetle that kills ash trees, found in Minneapolis in February 2010. With no known remedy, it is poised to destroy 22 percent of the city's trees.

#### Target

- Maintain the tree canopy at 26 percent of the city through 2015 and increase it to 30 percent of the city by 2030.
- Plant at least 4,000 trees on public land in 2010 and gradually increase to 6,000 trees planted annually by 2015.

Trees lost<sup>1</sup> and trees planted on boulevards and in public parks<sup>2</sup>



Source: Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board

- 1 This includes trees in natural areas that were not planted or maintained by the MPRB, such as remote locations in Theodore Wirth Park or Minnehaha Park.
- 2 The size of the average tree removed is 24 inches in diameter. The average replacement tree is 1.5 inches in diameter.



Ash trees make up one-fifth of Minneapolis' trees. Residents are encouraged to plant new trees now to lessen the impact of the loss of the city's ash trees due to the emerald ash borer.

### Trend Analysis

The tree canopy, last measured in 2004, covers 26 percent of the city. Since then, more than 15,000 elm trees on public land have died from Dutch elm disease.

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB) met the tree planting target for the fifth year in a row by planting 4,200 trees, but still saw a net loss of trees in 2009. Since 2003, the MPRB has planted an average of 3,600 trees per year and a total of almost 22,000 trees along streets and in parks. There has still been a net loss of 9,400 public trees in the city over the past six years. More than 4,500 trees have been planted by the City and its partners on private land over the past four years through the City Trees program.

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Obtained a grant from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to map the City's tree canopy using satellite imagery.
- Provided 1,000 trees to city residents through a partnership with Tree Trust, a local nonprofit, and coordinated a response to replant trees after a summer tornado. [www.treetrust.org](http://www.treetrust.org)
- Planted 179 new trees on Marquette and Second avenues to improve the streetscape and manage stormwater downtown. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/stormwater/green-initiatives/marq2-tree-install.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/stormwater/green-initiatives/marq2-tree-install.asp)
- Incorporated more than 2,000 tree gator bags into the MPRB's tree watering practices.
- Hosted the Minnesota Viking's "Planet Purple" tree planting event at Bohanon Park and Jenny Lind School. Students helped Vikings players plant more than 100 new trees.
- Began removing declining ash trees and replacing them with new trees of diverse species in preparation for the arrival of the emerald ash borer.
- Held the Minneapolis Arbor Day celebration at Waite Park and Waite Park School where students and staff helped plant more than 100 new trees. [www.minneapolisparcs.org/default.asp?PageID=986](http://www.minneapolisparcs.org/default.asp?PageID=986)

### Web Links and Resources

- Minnesota Department of Agriculture emerald ash borer [www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/~link.aspx?\\_id=739576CEA8434EB09D7334B18106C5D2&\\_z=z](http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/~link.aspx?_id=739576CEA8434EB09D7334B18106C5D2&_z=z)
- MPRB's Forestry Division [www.minneapolisparcs.org/default.asp?PageID=28](http://www.minneapolisparcs.org/default.asp?PageID=28)
- Minneapolis Urban Forest [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/urbantreecanopy.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/urbantreecanopy.asp)
- USDA's 2004 UFORE tree canopy study of Minneapolis [www.fs.fed.us/ne/syracuse/Data/State/downloads/CityReports/Minneapolisrb166.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/syracuse/Data/State/downloads/CityReports/Minneapolisrb166.pdf)

# Stormwater



## Reduce Stormwater Pollution Entering Lakes, Creeks and the Mississippi River

Reducing the pollutants that enter lakes and waterways from stormwater runoff is a responsibility of the City and all residents, property owners and visitors. Rain runs across surfaces such as roofs, streets, driveways and compacted lawns, picking up pollutants as it flows. Practices that keep pollutants out of our waterways include rain gardens, wetland areas, grassy swales, pervious pavers, underground treatment chambers and street sweeping.

### Target

- Reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, establish measurements of pollution reduction, and determine the extent of the City’s part in bringing impaired water bodies into compliance, by 2015.
- Increase the number of rain gardens to 3,000 by 2015.
- Eliminate combined sewer overflows by 2014.

### Minneapolis rain gardens

by land use category

Quantity	Garden type
656	Residential: <i>single and multifamily</i>
87	Institutional: <i>schools, universities, libraries, churches, other</i>
81	Businesses: <i>commercial and industrial</i>
63	Public: <i>parks, plazas, right-of-way areas, public parking lots</i>
19	Mixed Use: <i>businesses on lower floors with residences above</i>
<b>906</b>	<b>Total</b>

Source: Minneapolis Public Works



This Minneapolis rain garden, installed under the City’s permit review process, is located at the site of a former hospital converted to housing at Glenwood and Penn avenues North.

## Trend Analysis

The State of Minnesota determines whether lakes, rivers and creeks are suitable for swimming, consumption of fish, and habitat for fish and other aquatic life. Minneapolis discharges stormwater to 15 water bodies that are on the state’s impaired waters list – the Mississippi River, all three creeks, eight of 11 lakes in Minneapolis and three lakes outside of Minneapolis. Work is under way to establish measurements for stormwater pollution reduction.

There are currently 906 rain gardens in the city.

For the third year in a row, there were no combined sewer overflow events in which heavy rains can cause stormwater contaminated with raw sewage to be conveyed into the Mississippi River.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This shows very good progress gained by City and Metropolitan Council projects. It is likely also due to the lack of heavy precipitation or a water table generally lower than normal.

## Recent City and Community Activities

- Installed innovative stormwater management infrastructure on Marquette and Second avenues to create growing spaces that support mature trees.
- Adopted planning and zoning measures to reduce stormwater runoff, including new standards for plazas and revised off-street parking requirements for certain new developments.
- More than 2,000 volunteers removed 20,000 pounds of trash from their watersheds at 41 locations on Earth Day.
- Trained 676 residents to design and install rain gardens at workshops held by Metro Blooms. [www.metroblooms.org](http://www.metroblooms.org)
- Piloted a project using beet juice on the pavement of some City properties to pre-treat for snow and ice control, to decrease salt use. Salt can find its way to water bodies and harm aquatic life.
- Held a Canines For Clean Water summer movie series. At several events, dog owners took a Clean Water Pledge to dispose of dog waste responsibly.
- The new Target Center green roof, largest in the state and 10th largest in the world, will capture one million gallons of stormwater each year.

## Web Links and Resources

- Minneapolis storm and surface water management [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/stormwater](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/stormwater)
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Stormwater Manual [www.pca.state.mn.us](http://www.pca.state.mn.us)

## Healthy Lakes



### Improve the Water Quality of Minneapolis Lakes

Minneapolis is known as the City of Lakes because of its many lakes and waterways. City residents and visitors enjoy swimming, boating, fishing, biking and walking along the lakeshores and riverbanks. Keeping our lakes, streams and rivers clean is critical to a healthy urban environment, safe recreation and quality wildlife habitat. Practices that help protect lake water quality include frequent monitoring, lake restoration projects, managing stormwater to keep pollutants out of our lakes, and keeping residents informed of best practices for water management.

#### Target

- Every Minneapolis lake is rated and receives a ranking of eight, nine or 10 (with 10 being excellent) on the Lake Aesthetic and User Recreation Index (LAURI)<sup>1</sup> by 2014.
- No beaches are closed.

### Trend Analysis

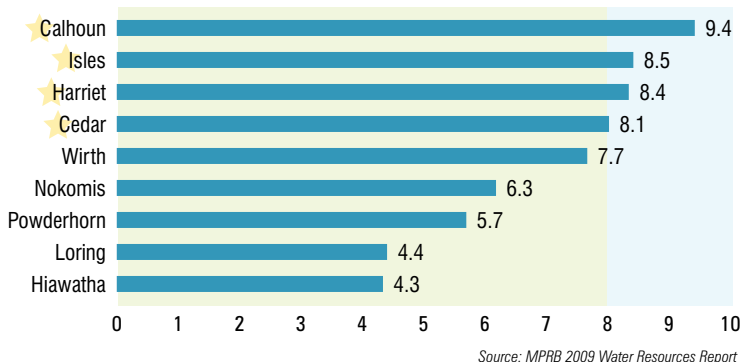
The baseline data for the City’s lakes using the LAURI<sup>1</sup> shows lakes Calhoun, Isles, Harriet and Cedar meeting the target. The LAURI provides a snapshot of the conditions at the lakes during the summer season, and future LAURI reporting will provide a means for analyzing trends and identifying problem areas affecting our lakes.

There were no beach closings in Minneapolis in 2009. Most Minneapolis lakes are showing measurable water quality improvements due to continuous improvements in treatment and mitigation of stormwater contamination by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB) and the City.

<sup>1</sup> The LAURI measures: 1) public health status at swimming beaches, 2) water quality including clarity, 3) aesthetics such as color, odor and debris, 4) availability and ease of public access for recreational uses, and 5) habitat quality for plant and fish diversity. These five indices are scored on a scale of one to 10. The LAURI standards were revised in 2009.

#### Lake Aesthetic and User Recreation Index

average on a scale of one to 10



### Recent City and Community Activities

- The MPRB and Friends of Diamond Lake completed the Diamond Lake Management Plan aimed at improving access and water quality. [www.minneapolisparke.org/documents/caring/Diamond\\_Lake\\_Management\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.minneapolisparke.org/documents/caring/Diamond_Lake_Management_Plan.pdf)
- Expanded comprehensive water monitoring to include five more stormwater sites and emerging contaminants such as pharmaceuticals and endocrine disrupters to the lake monitoring program.
- Reduced stormwater volume and contaminant outflow at North Mississippi Park by installing rain gardens, ponds and pervious surfaces. [www.minneapolisparke.org/default.asp?pageid=4&parkid=419](http://www.minneapolisparke.org/default.asp?pageid=4&parkid=419)
- Permeable pavement replaced impervious paved areas at the Lake Harriet Band Shell.
- The MPRB removed 500 cubic yards – 90 truckloads – of invasive Eurasian milfoil from city lakes to improve recreational access.
- The MPRB environmental education program served 15,000 people with more than 1,410 program hours at 75 sites and raised awareness and understanding of water quality issues.



Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board

Minneapolis residents enjoy learning how to sail on the lakes as part of Lake Calhoun Sailing School.

### Web Links and Resources

- MPRB Annual Water Resources Report [www.minneapolisparke.org/default.asp?PageID=791](http://www.minneapolisparke.org/default.asp?PageID=791)
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Lake Finder [www.dnr.state.mn.us/lakefind/index.html](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/lakefind/index.html)
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Water Resources [www.pca.state.mn.us/water/index.html](http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/index.html) [www.cleanwatermn.org](http://www.cleanwatermn.org)

# Green Jobs



## Grow a Green Economy

Minneapolis is emerging as a leader in attracting and growing green businesses. Strategically investing in job opportunities in areas such as green construction, transportation, food production, energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy will help solve current economic, energy and environmental challenges.

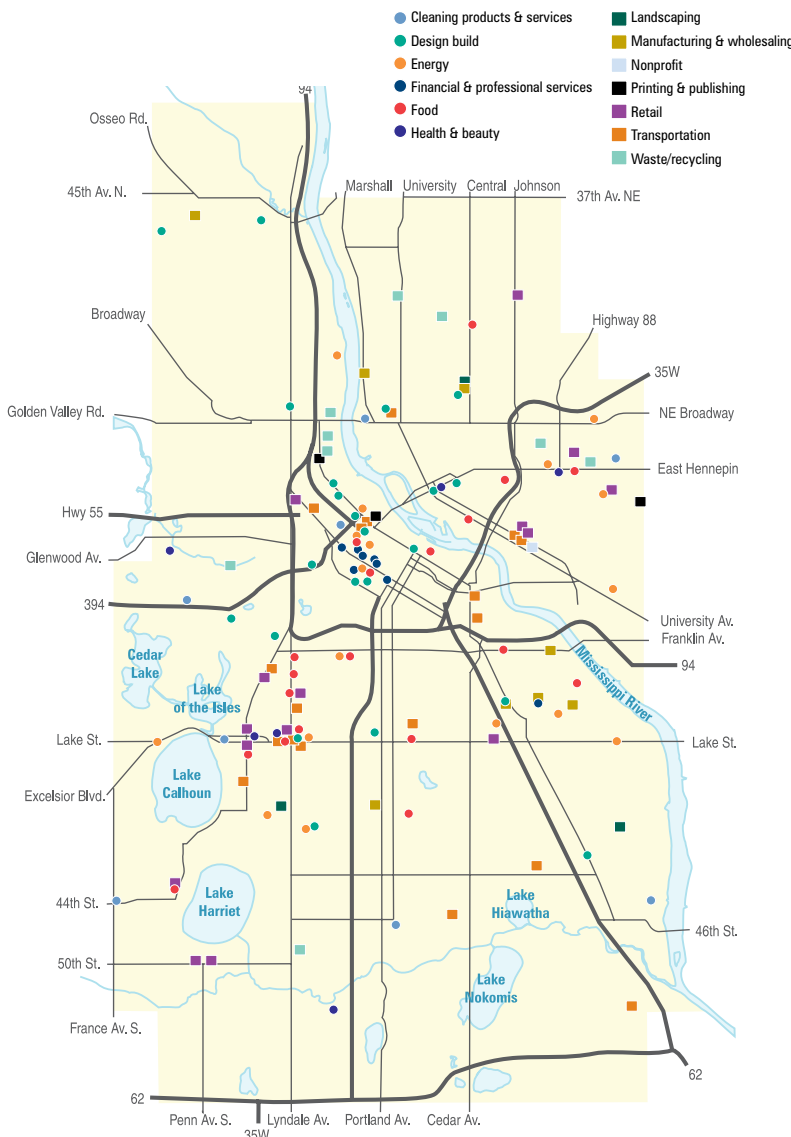
### Target

A target has not yet been established. City staff have identified 148 green businesses in Minneapolis and are working to establish direct contact with them. Our goal is to retain existing and attract new green businesses.

## Trend Analysis

Green businesses and green-collar jobs are tied to industries that reduce environmental impact and resource consumption. Examples include renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and biofuels), green products (green building products, clean vehicle technologies, biodegradable and energy-efficient products), green services (recycling, composting, green retail, professional services supporting green industries), and environmental conservation (energy efficiency, water conservation and treatment, sustainable land use). Green collar jobs also provide good wages and career laddering opportunities for moving low-income workers into occupations that develop skills in growing industries.

### Minneapolis green business locations



## Recent City and Community Activities

- The City selected a developer to install a 600 kW solar photovoltaic system on the Convention Center. The project will train and employ local, union electrical workers, pay good wages and benefits, reduce building emissions, and expand the region’s capacity to compete in the clean-energy economy.
- The City, in partnership with Ramsey County Workforce Solutions, received a \$4 million Green Jobs–Pathways Out of Poverty grant from the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) to create a green career training opportunities for low-income residents in high poverty neighborhoods in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Blue-Green Alliance received a \$5 million DOL grant for a statewide initiative, which includes the City and Minneapolis technical colleges as partners, to train workers in green manufacturing and clean-energy jobs.
- Minneapolis, Saint Paul, and the Blue-Green Alliance led the second phase of the Twin Cities Green Manufacturing Initiative, working to develop strategies, resources and partnership models to grow our regional green economy. [www.bluegreenalliance.org/press\\_room/publications?id=0020](http://www.bluegreenalliance.org/press_room/publications?id=0020)
- The City partnered with the Minneapolis Regional Chamber of Commerce on the first Greening Your Business Expo. [www.minneapolischamber.org/program\\_green\\_business\\_expo.php](http://www.minneapolischamber.org/program_green_business_expo.php)
- The City, in collaboration with several partners and using federal stimulus dollars, is launching new energy efficiency investment programs to reduce energy use in at least 50 percent of the City’s building stock over the next 10 years. These programs are designed to create jobs in the growing energy efficiency sector and cross-train construction workers in these skills.

## Web Links and Resources

Pathways Out of Poverty: Renewable Energy Network Empowering Workers (RENEW) Training and Employment Project [www.renewmn.com](http://www.renewmn.com)  
 The Blue-Green Alliance [www.bluegreenalliance.org](http://www.bluegreenalliance.org)

## Local Food



### Increase the Amount of Local Food Grown, Sold and Consumed in Minneapolis

A sustainable food system provides healthy food to meet current needs while maintaining a healthy ecosystem. It requires infrastructure that supports local food production, processing, distribution and waste recovery. It makes nutritious food available, accessible, and affordable to all and increases food safety and security. It is also humane and fair, protecting farmers, workers, consumers and communities.

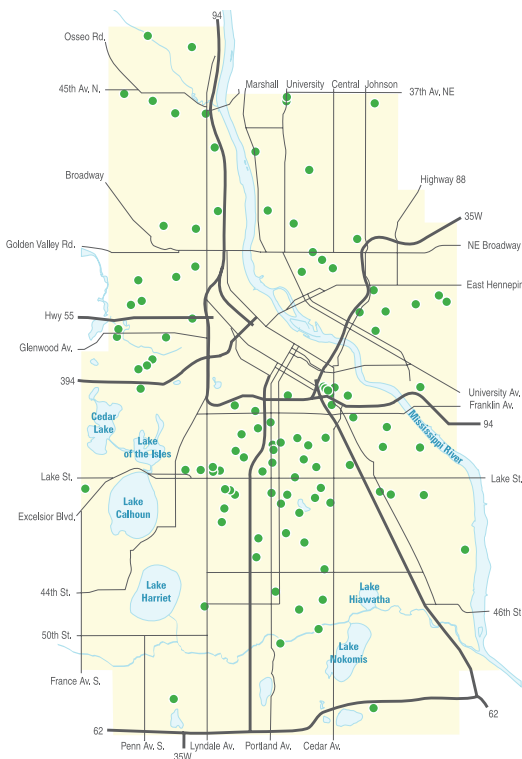
#### Target

A target has not yet been established.

### Trend Analysis

The local food system in Minneapolis currently includes 21 farmers markets, including 12 mini farm stands, more than 120 community gardens, five health food co-ops, 106 community supported agriculture (CSA) drop-off sites and many restaurants serving local food. But gaps remain, including unequal access to healthy, affordable, local foods; a lack of small- and mid-size facilities for processing, aggregating and distributing food; a disconnect between rural food producers and urban consumers; underused home gardens; and not enough suitable land for community food production.

#### Minneapolis community garden locations



Community gardens integrated into Minneapolis neighborhoods provide residents with open, green spaces for gathering, sources of fresh produce, a way to stay active, and opportunities for kids to learn about the environment.

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Convened more than 100 city and community partners in Homegrown Minneapolis, an initiative focused on improving growth, sales and consumption of healthy, local food. Established working groups to implement key recommendations.
- Partnered with the Minneapolis Employment and Training Program to start the Emerge Youth Community Garden in north Minneapolis – a community garden focused on teaching teens about local food production and sustainability.
- Installed raised gardening beds made of recycled materials at 11 of the City’s fire stations and provided additional soil for gardens at five other stations. Firefighters use these beds to grow their own fresh produce.
- Funded development of the Yards to Garden Web site through the City’s Climate Change Grant process to connect people who are looking for gardening space with people who have space. [www.y2g.org](http://www.y2g.org)
- Provided funding for five community members from the Little Earth of United Tribes to attend an urban agriculture training workshop at Growing Power in Milwaukee.
- Customers and vendors of the Minneapolis Farmers Market donated 108,000 pounds of fresh produce to Second Harvest Heartland in 2009 to help those in need in our community.

### Web Links and Resources

- Homegrown Minneapolis  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/homegrown-home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/homegrown-home.asp)
- Gardening Matters  
[www.gardeningmatters.org](http://www.gardeningmatters.org)
- Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy: Local Foods Program  
[www.iatp.org/localFoods](http://www.iatp.org/localFoods)
- Local Harvest  
[www.localharvest.org](http://www.localharvest.org)
- Twin Cities Urban Ag Connection  
[www.tcurbanag.com](http://www.tcurbanag.com)

# Affordable Housing



## Increase Affordable Housing Units

A safe place to live is among our most basic needs, but for some it is out of reach. Minneapolis works to ensure that families and individuals can live in housing that is safe and affordable. Sustainable affordable housing integrates practices such as land recycling, higher densities, proximity to transit and energy-efficient building technology.

### Target

By 2009<sup>1</sup>:

- New construction of 960 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 50 percent of median family income (MFI).
- New construction of 250 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.
- Renovation of 1,340 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 50 percent of MFI.

- Renovation of 350 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.
- New construction of 260 ownership housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.
- Renovation of 90 ownership housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.

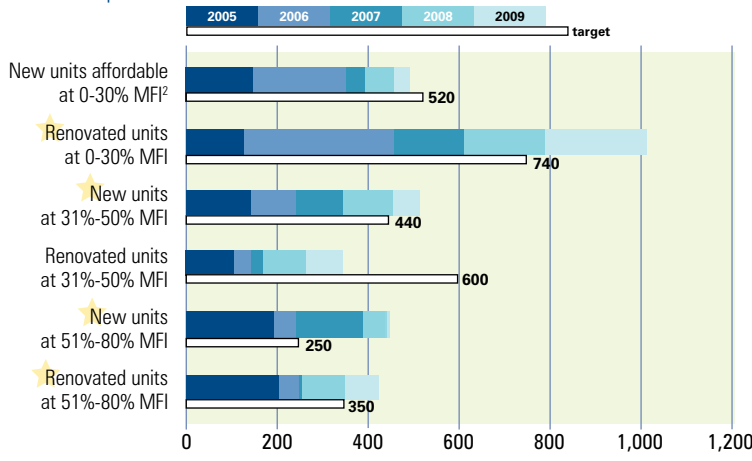
### Trend Analysis

Minneapolis significantly increased the production and preservation of affordable housing in recent years and successfully met five of the ten 2009 targets. Between 2003 and 2009, the City helped build or renovate 5,063 affordable housing units. Of these, 97 new affordable housing units were created in 2009. Fewer projects were completed in 2009, reflecting reduced opportunities and financing.

<sup>1</sup> Condensed target from the 2005 to 2009 Consolidated Plan.

### Affordable rental housing units in Minneapolis

units completed

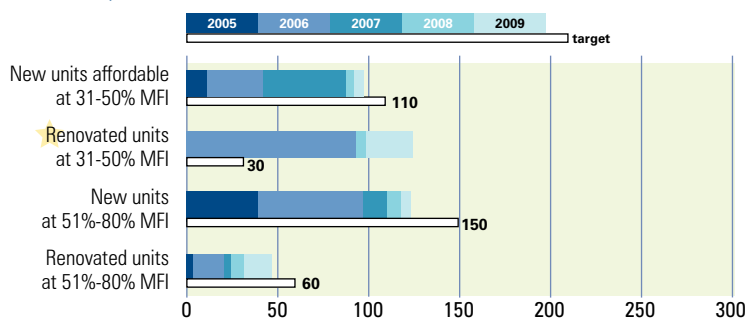


Source: Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development

<sup>2</sup> Median family income (MFI). In 2009 the metro area MFI was \$83,900.

### Affordable ownership housing units in Minneapolis

units completed



Source: Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Encouraged housing developers to incorporate Minnesota Green Communities building criteria into 71 City-funded single-family housing projects. [www.mngreencommunities.org](http://www.mngreencommunities.org)
- Received \$14 million in federal and state Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds to preserve affordable housing using market stabilization, revitalization and recovery strategies. Over the next three years, 236 housing units will be rehabilitated with more than half designated for people at 50 percent of median income.
- Completed rehabilitation of two large north Minneapolis multifamily developments consisting of 226 units of affordable housing.
- The Minneapolis Public Housing Authority received \$11.6 million in federal stimulus funds to improve 733 units of single-family housing with energy and water conservation measures such as energy efficient window installation, high efficiency boilers and water heaters, appliances and lighting fixtures.
- Converted an industrial building into the Presidents Row Lofts, a 70 unit residential condominium including 18 units affordable to households at 50 percent of median income.

### Web Links and Resources

- Minneapolis Affordable Housing Programs [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/housing-development.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/housing-development.asp)
- Higher Density Corridor Program [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/higher\\_density\\_home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/higher_density_home.asp)



# Homelessness



## Ending Homelessness

Homelessness is a difficult problem facing communities across the U.S. and right here. On any given night, 9,200 people in Minnesota are homeless.<sup>1</sup> Not only does their homelessness destabilize their lives, it also hikes costs in emergency health care, shelter and food services. Innovative strategies at the State, County and City levels focus on preventing homelessness and providing housing opportunities linked with supportive services such as chemical dependency treatment, employment assistance and mental health resources.

### Target

End homelessness by 2016.

## Trend Analysis

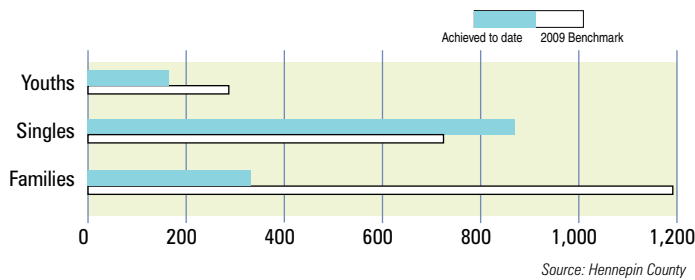
For the third year in a row, more individuals and families found themselves at Hennepin County's emergency shelters. In 2009, 1,343 families (an average of 140 families per night) stayed in County-funded shelters, compared to 1,252 families in 2008 and 1,032 in 2007. Families also stayed in shelters longer in 2009, with an average stay of 38.3 days. On average per night, 574 individuals (not in families) were in County-funded shelters.

The most recent street count<sup>2</sup> of unsheltered people in Minneapolis found 342 people in January 2010, a 45-percent increase from 235 a year earlier.

<sup>1</sup> Wilder Statewide Survey 2009

<sup>2</sup> Heading Home Hennepin

### Affordable<sup>3</sup> housing opportunities developed in Hennepin County<sup>4, 5, 6</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Affordable to people with income 30 percent and below the metropolitan median income.

<sup>4</sup> This includes both new construction and access to existing rental units.

<sup>5</sup> Minneapolis-only data do not exist.

<sup>6</sup> This data does not reflect the hundreds of individuals and families housed through prevention and rapid re-housing strategies.

## Recent City and Community Activities

- During their first 18 months of work, new street outreach workers found housing for 141 people who had an average of 12 years of being homeless. The number of people with no permanent address arrested in Downtown West decreased 14 percent from 2008 to 2009.
- The Office to End Homelessness partnered with Downtown Congregations to End Homelessness and the Downtown Council to raise funds to house 150 people from the Currie Avenue emergency shelter in six months by hiring 10 new housing case managers. [www.dceh.org](http://www.dceh.org)
- Partnered with more than 150 agencies and 1,400 volunteers to host two Project Homeless Connect events at the Minneapolis Convention Center. More than 1,600 people without a home attended to receive on-site assistance.
- The Frequent User Service Enhancement project targeted housing with support services to 51 of the highest users of jail and shelter and found \$13,000 in taxpayer savings per year per person.
- More than 400 homeless single adults were housed through Housing First with Minnesota Group Residential Housing funds between 2006 and 2008. A University of Minnesota study found a statistically significant decline in police contacts for people served through this program compared to those who remained in shelters. [www.endhomelessness.org/section/solutions/housing\\_first](http://www.endhomelessness.org/section/solutions/housing_first)



A volunteer converses with a fellow Minneapolis resident during a Project Homeless Connect event.

## Web Links and Resources

Project Homeless Connect or to sign up, donate or volunteer [www.homelessconnectminneapolis.org](http://www.homelessconnectminneapolis.org)

The 10-year plan, reports and video [www.headinghomehennepin.org](http://www.headinghomehennepin.org)

## Brownfield Sites



### Clean Up Brownfield Sites

Brownfields are commercial, industrial or residential properties that are difficult to redevelop because of actual or suspected contamination. Minneapolis was among the first cities in the country to reuse land by cleaning it up for redevelopment, open space or parks.

#### Target

Clean up 100 sites from 2004 to 2014.

### Trend Analysis

Minneapolis continues its strong brownfield redevelopment program. Property owners and developers increasingly turn to grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, the Metropolitan Council and Hennepin County for the type of financial assistance needed to reduce the cost of reusing urban brownfield sites. Since 2004, 97 sites totaling 266 acres in Minneapolis have been awarded grants to clean up brownfields.

#### Minneapolis brownfield grants summary

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Number of sites	11	11	17	17	26	15 <sup>1</sup>	<b>97</b>
Total acres	46	36	39	56	62	27	<b>266</b>
Total funds awarded in millions of \$	4.3	4.3	4.1	5.7	4.4	5.7	<b>28.5</b>

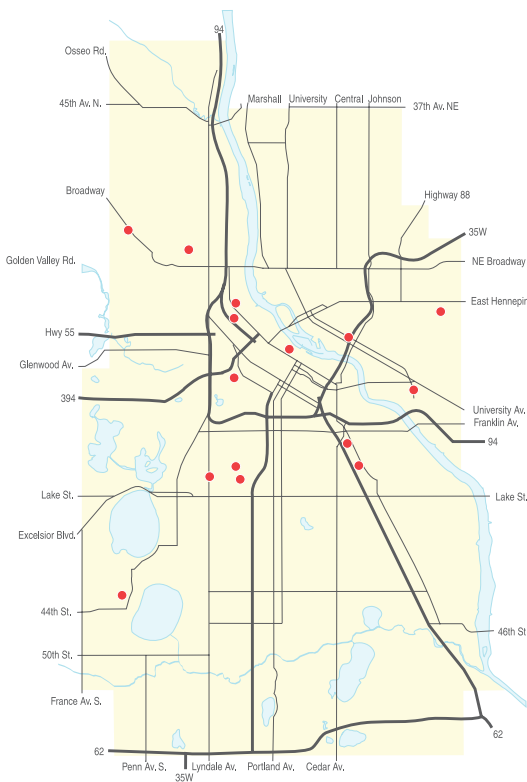
Source: City of Minneapolis - Community Planning and Economic Development

<sup>1</sup> 20 sites were awarded grants in 2009, but five of those sites were excluded from this total because they were not "new" sites (that is, they had previously been awarded at least one grant).

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Facilitated \$4.69 million in grants to conduct environmental investigations and/or remediation at 15 sites, involving more than 26 acres of contaminated land. When this land is cleaned, new construction activity will result in new or retained jobs, new or renovated commercial and industrial space, and new housing units (many of which will be affordable).
- Cleaned up contaminated soil at the City's new Hiawatha Maintenance Facility at 26th Street East and Hiawatha Avenue South.
- Reviewed 85 sites, removed six underground storage tanks, installed 61 new monitoring/remedial wells and sealed 38 existing monitoring/remedial wells under the City's preliminary development review process.
- Obtained City Council approval of proposed guidelines for the use of \$400,000 in citywide environmental assessment funding that was awarded by the U.S. EPA.

#### 2009 remediation grant recipients



### Web Links and Resources

- Minneapolis Brownfields Program [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/brownfields.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/brownfields.asp)
- Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development's Contamination Investigation and Cleanup Program [www.positivelyminnesota.com/Government/Financial\\_Assistance/Site\\_Cleanup\\_Redevelopment\\_Funding/Contamination\\_Cleanup\\_Investigation\\_Grant\\_Program.aspx](http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Government/Financial_Assistance/Site_Cleanup_Redevelopment_Funding/Contamination_Cleanup_Investigation_Grant_Program.aspx)
- Metropolitan Council's Tax Base Revitalization Account Program [www.metrocouncil.org/grants/tbra/TBRAFAQ.htm](http://www.metrocouncil.org/grants/tbra/TBRAFAQ.htm)
- Hennepin County's Environmental Response Fund [www.hennepin.us/ERF](http://www.hennepin.us/ERF)

The 2009 remediation grant recipients are 129 Plymouth (two 2009 grants), 800 Third St. N. (recipient in 2008 and 2009), 811-817 Fourth St. S.E., 2600 Minnehaha Ave. S. (recipient in 2008 and 2009), Bystrom/PPL Phase I, Como Student Community Cooperative (two 2009 grants), Gateway Lofts, Groundwork Assessment Program, Hennepin Healthcare System (Family Medical Clinic), Huron Flats, Ken's Metal Finishing, Linden Hills, Lyndale Green/Salem Church (two 2009 grants), Near North Community Housing, Parcel A, Walker Apartments and Whittier Cooperative. Fifteen "new" sites received grant funding for the first time in 2009. (That this total does not include two sites that also received grants in 2008 and were therefore included in the total for that year. Projects that received two grants in 2009 were counted only once.)

## Violent Crimes



### Reduce the Violent Crime Rate

Violent crime is tragic and one of the most critical ways a community assesses its public safety. To address violent crime, the City is using the CODE-FOR policing strategy and focusing on seizing guns and reducing gang violence by increasing collaboration with criminal justice agencies, community groups and corporate partners. The City is committed to violence prevention programs and initiatives that expand cultural understanding and focus on our youths and communities.

#### Target

- Reduce violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) by 10 percent by 2014 from the 2008 baseline.
- Maintain no more than 11 homicides per 100,000 residents regardless of population change.

### Trend Analysis

Violent crime has decreased consistently over the past three years. There were 4,331 offenses reported in 2009, an 11-percent decrease from 2008. There were 1,194 arrests, an 8-percent decrease from the previous year.

Minneapolis' homicide rate met the target by reducing homicides to 4.96 per 100,000 residents in 2009. This is significant progress from 9.7 per 100,000 residents in 2008 and 15 per 100,000 in 2001. There were 19 homicides in Minneapolis in 2009, a decrease from 39 the year before.

There have been no homicide victims during the last six years among the Hispanic population or among the Asian population during the last two years.

The MPD will continue to use up-to-date crime data to focus the assignments of police officers and other law enforcement and community resources on the greatest need.

#### Violent crimes

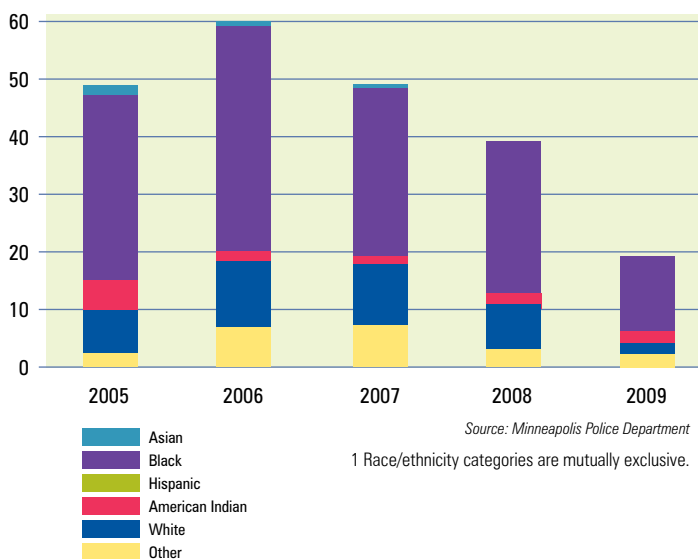
Offense	Reported offenses		Total arrests	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Homicide	39	19	27	11
Rape	395	429	66	57
Robbery	2,067	1,707	396	311
Aggravated assault	2,387	2,176	805	815
Total violent crimes	4,889	4,331	1,294	1,194

Source: Minneapolis Police Department

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Received national attention for a cutting-edge approach to gathering accurate and timely crime intelligence. The approach shifts police resources to times and places where crime is most likely to occur.
- Continued partnering with the schools to address school truancy, a leading indicator of becoming involved in crime.
- Partnered with the schools and Hennepin County to help prevent low-level juvenile offenders from becoming more serious offenders.
- Continued meeting with neighborhoods to complete annual neighborhood policing plans to assess the previous year and plan for the future year.
- Launched 1-800-SPEAK-UP, an anonymous tip line for Minneapolis Public School students to report a weapons threat. The tip line helps defuse potentially dangerous situations early and provides a measure of safety and reassurance to students. The effort was supported by the Minneapolis Police Department, Minneapolis Blueprint for Action and PAX, a nonprofit organization working to prevent gun violence among children and families.

#### Homicide victims in Minneapolis<sup>1</sup>



### Web Links and Resources

- Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/outreach](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/outreach)
- Minneapolis Police Department  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police)

# Community Engagement



## Community Engagement

Minneapolis has a long and rich history of community engagement and resident involvement. Intentionally and systematically building stronger networks and improved communication lines between the residents and the City will result in more informed residents, a more democratic community, and a more sustainable and resilient Minneapolis.

### Target

The City has not yet established a target for this indicator.

### Trend Analysis

The City is reinvigorating existing neighborhood organizations to increase connections and engagement with residents. Plans are also underway to

increase resident and business participation in the City's organized neighborhood organizations. Barriers affecting understanding and access for residents where cultural norms, values, language, disabilities and/or socio-economic status are being addressed and removed. The definition of a block club is currently being reevaluated for future reporting.

Voter participation is one indicator reflecting community engagement. In 2009, the City's first ranked choice voting election brought out 45,937 voters or 19.6 percent of registered voters. This is 10.6 percent less than the last City General Election and 5.1 percent more than the last City Primary Election. Efforts are underway to increase voter participation in both local and national elections.

## Minneapolis neighborhood organizations

87 organizations

Source: City of Minneapolis Communications



## Recent City and Community Activities

- Established a resident-based Neighborhood and Community Engagement Commission to support neighborhood organizations and community engagement efforts. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/ncr/NCEC\\_AboutUs.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/ncr/NCEC_AboutUs.asp)
- Established a 10-year dedicated funding stream to support neighborhood organizations and community engagement work.
- Established policy support for community engagement efforts by adopting the Core Principles of Community Engagement. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/ncr/docs/CE\\_CouncilMotion\\_AdoptPrinciples.pdf](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/ncr/docs/CE_CouncilMotion_AdoptPrinciples.pdf)
- Continued as a national leader on National Night Out with more than 1,000 events, involving nearly 60,000 residents. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/nno](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/nno)
- In 2009, the City participated in or provided ongoing support for 45 boards and commissions engaging more than 500 volunteers. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/boards-and-commissions/](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/boards-and-commissions/)

## Web Links and Resources

- Neighborhood and Community Relations [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/ncr](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/ncr)
- Neighborhood Revitalization Program [www.nrp.org](http://www.nrp.org)
- Minneapolis block clubs [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/outreach/blockclubs-home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/outreach/blockclubs-home.asp)
- Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention/Safety for Everyone [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/safe](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/safe)
- Minneapolis elections results archive [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/elections/results-archive.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/elections/results-archive.asp)

## Arts and the Economy



### Retain and grow jobs in the creative sector

The arts are essential to our daily lives and form a vital component of the local economy. The arts allow us to maintain a competitive advantage, diversify our economy and enrich the skills of the city’s workforce, making Minneapolis a more vibrant place to live and an appealing destination for visitors and relocating workers. As part of its 2010-2014 strategic planning process, the Mayor and City Council recognized that the arts are integral to the city’s economy by stating the “arts and artists are economic drivers in and of themselves.”

### Target

The City has not yet established a target for this indicator.

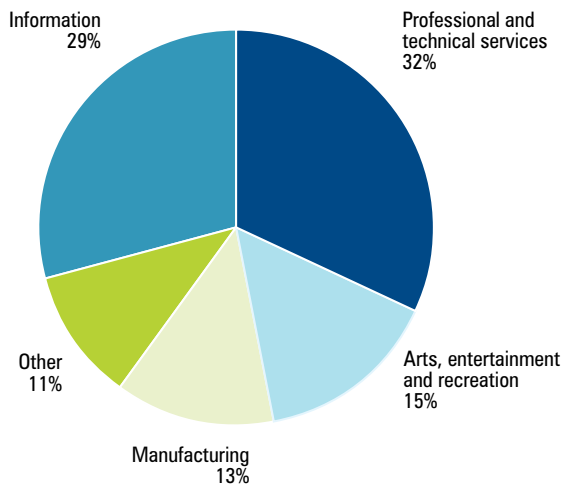
### Trend Analysis

There were 18,700 creative industry jobs in Minneapolis in 2008, down from 20,200 the year before. The decline is likely due to the recession and shifts in large sectors such as publishing and printing sectors. The performing arts lost approximately 100 jobs during this period, as did professional photographers, motion picture and sound recording combined. Despite these losses, the funding of the new Chicago Avenue Fire Arts Center and Minnesota Shubert Performing Arts and Education Center and the arrival of the American Craft Council headquarters from New York City suggest the creative economy remains strong.

### Minneapolis creative industry jobs

by economic sectors in 2008: 18,700 employees total

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development



The Chicago Avenue Fire Arts Center on 38th Street and Chicago, currently undergoing restoration, is scheduled to re-open in July.

### Recent City and Community Activities

- The City’s business lending programs recently funded two percent loans to the Zeus Jones marketing firm, the Chicago Fire Arts Center and a micro loan to the West Bank School of Music. These lending programs are available to help for-profit businesses in the creative sector as well as eligible nonprofits.
- Through an allocation of \$2 million in Federal Recovery Act funding, the City provided support for the rehabilitation of the historic Minnesota Schubert Theater into a flagship facility for dance. The City also provided financial support (\$780,000) and acquisition assistance to the Chicago Avenue Fire Arts Center that will offer classes and studio space for welding, enameling and neon.
- The Great Streets program supported the FLOW Northside Arts Crawl and a concert series at the Capri Theater. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/great\\_streets\\_home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/great_streets_home.asp)
- In its seventh year, Minneapolis MOSAIC showcased diverse cultural opportunities by bringing together a broad range of dance, film, literary work, music, theater and visual arts events to promote Minneapolis as an arts destination. [minneapolismosaic.com/](http://minneapolismosaic.com/)
- Target Field houses one of the state’s largest pieces of public art, the Target Plaza wind veil. Murals decorate the stadium’s exterior, and a suspended sculpture hangs in its transit building.
- The Art in Public Places program completed seven new works.

### Web Links and Resources

- Resources for Artists and Art Organizations [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/artsresources.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/artsresources.asp)
- Minneapolis Public Art Works Map [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dca/map.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dca/map.asp)

# Graduation Rate



## Increase the High School Graduation Rate in Minneapolis Public Schools

One of the community's most important responsibilities is educating children and preparing them for successful futures. City government, though not primarily responsible for schools, plays an important role by partnering with schools, residents and employers to improve student achievement.

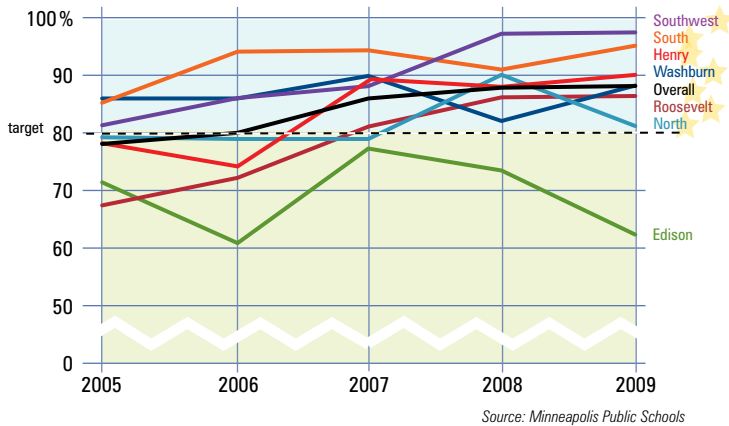
### Target

Increase the average high school graduation rate to 80 percent by 2012 for students at the Minneapolis public senior high schools: Edison, Henry, North, Roosevelt, South, Southwest and Washburn.

## Trend Analysis

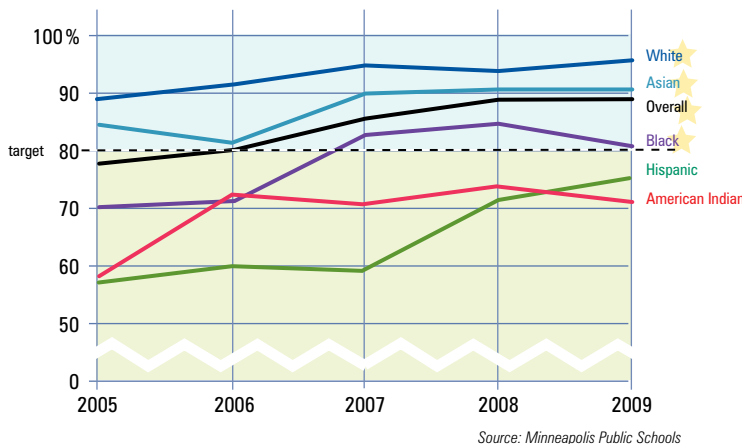
The overall high school graduation rate of the seven high schools exceeded the target by remaining at an average of 88 percent for a second year. For individual schools, the graduation rates ranged from 63 percent to 97 percent with one site below the 80 percent target.

**Graduation rate<sup>1</sup> of Minneapolis public high schools**  
in percent by school



1 The graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of graduates in a given year by the number of graduates plus dropouts during the four years of high school.

**Graduation rate of Minneapolis public high school students<sup>2</sup>**  
in percent by ethnicity



2 Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

## Recent City and Community Activities

- Through the Minneapolis Promise initiative, 11,725 youths ages 14-21 obtained summer jobs from 2002-2009. The Power of YOU and the University of Minnesota's U Promise programs have provided nearly 1,000 Minneapolis students with free tuition since 2006. [www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/promise/](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/promise/)
- In partnership with Metro Transit, encouraged students to ride public transportation and trains. Gave summer school students Go-To Passes, which allowed them unlimited access to public buses and trains as long as they attend classes.
- Provided a seamless safety link between schools and the City with 17 Minneapolis police officers serving as school resource officers. This effort increases the opportunity for officers to work with young people in constructive activities and build stronger relationships.
- Produced 11 television and radio public service announcements in English, Hmong, Somali and Spanish with the support of the Minneapolis Police Department and the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support. The spots encouraged adults and families to initiate conversations with children about youth violence and gang activity.
- In partnership with the Minnesota Department of Health, provided H1N1 vaccination clinics at schools for students who might not otherwise have access to the vaccine.

## Web Links and Resources

Minneapolis Public Schools  
[www.mpls.k12.mn.us](http://www.mpls.k12.mn.us)

## Employment and Poverty



### Improve Economic Security for All

The City is committed to generating opportunities for meaningful and good-paying work so that everyone can meet their basic needs. Many people continue to live in poverty even when employed. For decades, people of color in Minneapolis have been disproportionately likely to live in poverty. Economic disparity is closely related to other community indicators including infant mortality, high school graduation rate, teen pregnancy rate, homelessness, job skill attainment, employment and wages.

#### Target

- Reduce the percentage of people of color living in poverty in Minneapolis to 21 percent.
- Reduce the percentage of employed Minneapolis residents living in poverty from the 2008 baseline of 10.1 percent to 7 percent by 2014.

### Trend Analysis

In 2008, 14.1 percent of Minneapolis residents were living in poverty,<sup>1</sup> a 0.7-percent decrease from 2007. Thirty-six percent of the non-white Minneapolis population lives in poverty.

In 2008, 10.1 percent of employed Minneapolis residents were living in poverty, a 0.3-percent increase over the year before.<sup>2</sup>

In 2008, 5.1 percent of Minneapolis residents were unemployed.<sup>3</sup>

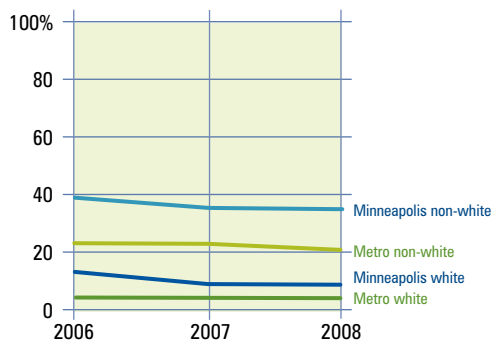
<sup>1</sup> Following the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine poverty levels. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits. For poverty guidelines see: [aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml](http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey

<sup>3</sup> Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

#### Minneapolis and metro area poverty rate by ethnicity

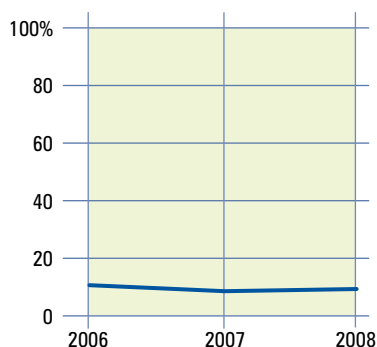
in percent



Source: Census Bureau's American Community Survey

#### Minneapolis residents employed with income below poverty level

in percent



Source: Census Bureau's American Community Survey

### Recent City and Community Activities

- Collaborated with Hennepin County to develop the Equity in Employment Action Team to examine and implement best practices for reducing economic disparities between minority and majority communities.
- Provided employment and training support to low-income Minneapolis residents through City partnerships with community-based employment service providers.
- Administered \$600,000 in U.S. Department of Labor American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding for skills training to low-income residents.
- Collaborated with Hennepin County in applying for a work grant to provide intensive individualized services, including wages for transitional jobs, to black and American Indian participants in the Minnesota Family Investment Program.
- Created new jobs, retained jobs, and created construction hours through a \$3.7 million investment in the Great Streets program.

### Web Links and Resources

Minneapolis Employment and Training Program  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/metp.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/metp.asp)

Minneapolis Employment and Training Program annual report  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/metp-reports-home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/metp-reports-home.asp)

Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development Department  
[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/economic\\_development\\_home.asp](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/economic_development_home.asp)

American Community Survey  
[www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/)



More than 8,700 Minneapolis residents and businesses have taken the **Minnesota Energy Challenge** and pledged to reduce their carbon footprint. Join the effort and start reducing carbon dioxide emissions in your own daily life.

For more information on these and other simple steps

[www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability](http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability)

[www.mnenergychallenge.org](http://www.mnenergychallenge.org)