



Sustainability Initiative



City of Minneapolis
2005 Annual Report



June 2006

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Executive Summary

Creating a more sustainable, healthy and environmentally-friendly city is a top priority for Minneapolis leaders. To set a road map for making Minneapolis truly sustainable, the Minneapolis City Council and Mayor R.T. Rybak started integrating sustainability principles into City decision-making by developing a Sustainability Report in 2003. An extensive public process followed, including roundtable discussions, expert testimony and resident committee review. The City Council formally adopted these 24 sustainability indicators in March 2006. The indicators were selected as quantifiable measures that represent the values of the community. They are snapshots of individual issues that – taken together – give a big picture perspective on the health and vitality of Minneapolis.

This Sustainability Report is a result of that initial planning and significant public discussions and input from residents, community leaders, policy experts, City officials and other stakeholders. The report evaluates our progress towards sustainability both inside the City enterprise and in Minneapolis' community of residents and businesses.

The report includes goals, targets and strategies for both City government and the community to conserve local resources, protect human health, maintain a healthy economy and improve our quality of life. It is intended to serve as a foundation for civic activism and future policy decisions. Residents, policy-makers and City staff will use it to begin thinking, planning and acting more sustainably. The indicators are a quick way to measure progress, but more importantly to inspire critical thinking about our priorities and the impacts of our behaviors. They are a way to help us think about the future while making decisions about the present. A sustainable Minneapolis is the most important legacy we can leave for future generations.

This document, the first of intended annual reports, is primarily focused on introducing the indicators, targets and baseline information and providing a snapshot of work done in 2005 toward accomplishing these targets. The report will be updated and delivered to the City Council each June. In future years, there will be more of a focus on trend analysis and progress toward goals.

These sustainability targets set quantifiable performance goals, measure real progress toward these goals and hold policymakers and the general public accountable for the city's sustainability. Baseline information has been or is being gathered to capture the current levels of performance, complete with graphs illustrating historical data where possible. Trend analysis, critical to determining if we are headed in the right direction, has been provided where data are available.

The data presented are our best effort to provide a current statistical snapshot of each indicator. The vast majority of requested data were successfully collected and included in the report, but there were limitations for this first report. Some data are simply not currently collected or publicly available. Staff will continue to collect information to update the online version of the indicators through 2006. Stronger baseline data on energy consumption are being collected for the Carbon Dioxide and Renewable Energy

indicators. Targets and baseline data will be established in 2006 for the Homelessness indicator and the Workers Earn a Livable Wage indicator. Because this primary information was not yet established, the activities and historical data for these indicators are incomplete.

Next Steps

As directed by the City Council, the principles, goals and indicators from the Sustainability Report will be incorporated into all City decision-making. Elements from the report will become part of all City departments' business plans. Each department will develop strategies to meet the sustainability goals that correspond to their business areas and report on annual progress in their business plans. Coordination among City departments is critical to achieving these goals. Stronger alignment among stakeholders will help by streamlining resources, spurring creativity and institutionalizing sustainability principles.

Future annual Sustainability Reports will focus on the previous year's activities and progress toward the sustainability goals and targets.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the Minneapolis City Council for leadership on sustainability, including City Council Member Scott Benson, who chairs the Committee of Health, Energy and Environment; Council President Barbara Johnson and; the author of the original Sustainability Resolution, Council Member Gary Schiff, along with Mayor R.T. Rybak, for steering the City toward a more sustainable future.

In addition, appreciation is extended to two groups who spent a significant amount of time reviewing and guiding the report: the Environmental Coordinating Team, a cross-departmental group of City staff and elected officials, and the Citizens Environmental Advisory Committee, a volunteer group of residents, representatives from environmental advocacy organizations, technical environmental experts and representatives from industry appointed to advise City leaders on sustainability. Lastly, thanks to the hundreds of residents who helped shape this first Sustainability Report by discussing environmental priorities and reviewing indicators. This is a living document that will be updated and revised to reflect both our vision and our progress as we become a more sustainable city.

Summary of the 24 indicators and trends, where available:

Affordable Housing

City government plays an important role by ensuring that people at lower income levels have access to housing that is safe and affordable. Minneapolis has set and met aggressive goals for increasing investment in affordable housing – particularly rental housing – over the past several years.

AIDS and Gonorrhea Rate

AIDS and gonorrhea are two of the most serious sexually transmitted diseases. Infection rates for both AIDS and gonorrhea have declined over the past five years. Racial and ethnic disparities for both diseases are declining as well.

Air Quality

Air quality in Minneapolis is among the best of major metropolitan areas in the United States. Still, the number of “unhealthy” days is increasing. Formaldehyde levels (from auto, truck and small-engine exhaust) have exceeded health benchmarks regionally for more than a decade, and they continue to rise.

Airport Noise and Impacts

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport plays an important role in our economy but also generates environmental impacts such as noise. While individual planes are becoming quieter, air traffic levels and overall noise are increasing significantly.

Asthma Morbidity

Asthma has been associated with a variety of indoor and outdoor air quality factors. Hospitalization rates for children under five have decreased in the last five years. Overall hospitalization rates are largely unchanged.

Bicycle Lanes and Trails

Biking is good for our health, economy and environment, and the City can play a key role by building and maintaining bike lanes and paths in our streets and commuter bike routes. Minneapolis has steadily added bike lanes and paths and has an active resident advisory committee guiding the process. In spite of cold weather challenges, the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau Supplemental Survey named Minneapolis the number one bicycle commuting city in America.

Block Clubs

Encouraging block club participation is a critical piece of Minneapolis’ crime prevention and public safety strategy. Minneapolis has been a leader in block club participation and has the top-ranked National Night Out for several years.

Brownfield Sites – Land Recycling

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

Carbon Dioxide

Increasing levels of carbon dioxide, primarily from fossil fuel emissions, are warming the planet. This poses significant environmental and economic threats throughout the world. Improved data collection is needed.

Combined Sewer Overflow

Heavy rains can make sewer pipes overflow into adjoining stormwater pipes, which can drain untreated rainwater and raw sewage into the Mississippi River. This is called a combined sewer overflow (CSO), and it can cause serious health and environmental problems. CSOs have dramatically decreased in recent years as the City has been working with property owners and the Metropolitan Council to steadily separate the stormwater and sanitary sewer systems.

Downtown Transportation Alternatives

Taking alternative transportation is good for our health, economy and the environment. The City plays an important role in making alternative transit, such as bussing, biking and walking, affordable and convenient and promoting its use. The use of alternative transportation in downtown Minneapolis has steadily decreased since 1958 as our dependence on the automobile has increased. Light rail use has exceeded expectations in its first year, but it is too soon to evaluate its long-term impact.

Graduation Rate from Minneapolis Public Schools

The high school graduation rate is a critical measure of a community's success. City government, though not primarily responsible for schools, can play an important role in increasing the graduation rate by partnering with schools, residents and employers. The graduation rate at Minneapolis' seven largest public high schools increased slightly between 2004 and 2005. The graduation rate for African-American students decreased slightly, while graduation rates for other races and ethnicities increased slightly.

Healthy Weight

Two key measures of a community's general health involve a healthy weight: a healthy birth weight for infants and maintaining healthy weights for adults. The proportion of babies born at a low birth weight has changed little in the last five years. African-American babies make up the highest proportion, followed by Native American babies. Diet and exercise are the predominant factors associated with healthy weight in adults.

Homelessness

Homelessness is a critical issue that affects individuals, families and children. An important staff position was created last year to coordinate City and county homelessness efforts and develop a strategy to end homelessness.

Homicide

Violent crime rates are a very visible area of concern when a community assesses the state of public safety. In response to this concern in Minneapolis, the City has increased collaboration with criminal justice agencies, community groups and corporate partners, focusing on seizing guns and reducing gang violence. The Police Department maintains a commitment to youth, community and cultural

understanding programs and initiatives as important components of violence prevention efforts.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality is defined as death from any cause during the first year of a baby's life. The Infant Mortality Rate is an internationally established marker of population health that reflects maternal conditions and social factors. The Minneapolis infant mortality rate has declined significantly over the last decade, and racial disparities have decreased. African Americans and Native Americans, followed by Hispanics, have the highest infant mortality rates.

Lead Testing of Children

Childhood lead poisoning is one of the most common, yet preventable, health problems in the United States. There has been a significant increase in testing children for lead poisoning between 2000 and 2004.

Permeable Surfaces

The most important actions a resident can take to improve overall water quality in Minneapolis are to slow down stormwater runoff, reduce its volume and improve the water's quality before it goes into the City's storm sewers. The City established a new stormwater utility fee system to encourage property owners to adopt environmentally friendly ways of handling stormwater. Now more residents and businesses are installing rain gardens, green roofs and pervious pavers that allow storm water to absorb into the ground instead of washing into the sewers. Over the last year, the City has also increased the numbers of amenities such as ponds, wetlands and rain gardens, as well as underground treatment chambers and green roofs.

Renewable Energy

In the face of global warming, harmful pollution levels and skyrocketing fossil fuel costs, it is critical to increase our use of renewable energy. Baseline information on the City's operational use of renewable energy, as well as citywide use of renewable energy is currently being collected.

Students in the Arts

Arts education improves academic achievement and provides lifelong resources for students and the community as a whole.

Teen Pregnancy Rate

The teen pregnancy rate is an important measure of youth development that affects individuals and society, both short- and long-term. Teen pregnancy rates have decreased among all racial and ethnic groups with the exception of Hispanics in the last four years.

Urban Tree Canopy

Our urban forest reduces air pollution, provides habitat for wildlife, limits water runoff and cools our homes. The City has planted an average of 3,200 trees per year on public property during this period to combat tree losses.

Water Quality

Keeping our lakes, streams and rivers clean is critical to maintaining a safe and healthy urban environment. From 1996 to 2005, water clarity has improved or stayed relatively the same for Lake Calhoun, Cedar Lake, Lake Harriet, Wirth Lake and Brownie Lake, Lake Hiawatha, Lake of the Isles, Loring Pond, Lake Nokomis, Powderhorn Lake and Webber Pond. Clarity has deteriorated slightly during the same period for Spring Lake.

Workers Earning a Living Wage

When workers earn enough to support themselves and provide for their families' basic needs, the entire community benefits. Minneapolis can set an important example in the way the City conducts its business. The City passed a Living Wage Ordinance in 2005 ensuring that companies doing significant business with the City pay their employees a living wage.

Increase Affordable Housing Units

A safe place to live is among our most basic needs, but for some it can seem out of reach. City government plays an important role by ensuring that families and individuals have access to housing that is safe and affordable. Minneapolis has significantly increased its investment in affordable housing over the past four years by building new affordable units and renovating existing units.

Target

By 2009, new construction of rental units affordable at these levels:

- 520 units affordable to families with income at 30 percent of median family income (MFI).
- 440 units affordable to families with income between 31 percent and 50 percent of MFI.
- 250 units affordable to families with income between 51 percent and 80 percent of MFI.

By 2009, renovation of rental units affordable at these levels:

- 740 units affordable to families with income at 30 percent of MFI.
- 600 units affordable to families with income between 31 percent and 50 percent of MFI.
- 350 units affordable to families with income between 51 percent and 80 percent of MFI.

By 2009, new construction of ownership units affordable at these levels:

- 110 units affordable to families with income between 31 percent and 50 percent of MFI.
- 150 units affordable to families with income between 51 percent and 80 percent of MFI.

By 2009, renovate ownership units affordable at these levels:

- 30 homes affordable to families with income between 31 percent and 50 percent of MFI.
- 60 homes affordable to families with income between 51 percent and 80 percent of MFI.

These units should include 210 new and 180 renovated units of special needs housing that is affordable to families with income up to 80 percent of MFI.

Trend Analysis

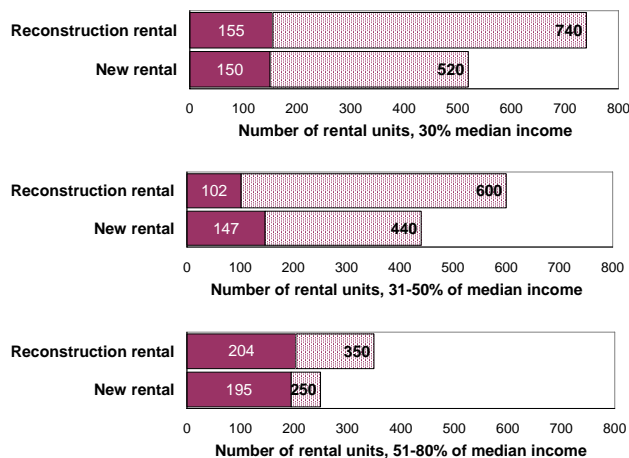
Minneapolis has significantly increased the production and preservation of affordable housing since 2003. Between 2003 and 2005, the City helped build or renovate 2,470 affordable housing units, an increase of more than 50 percent over the previous two-year period. Between 2000 and 2002, the City helped build or renovate 1,621 affordable units.

Recent City Activities

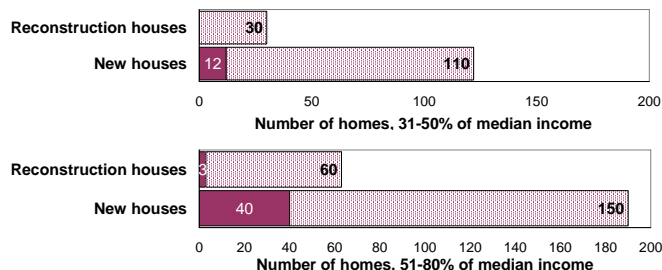
Completed construction of the following housing in 2005:

- St. Barnabas, which includes 39 units for homeless youths and 13 units with affordable rent for people in the workforce.
- Midtown Exchange Rental, which includes 219 units, of which 62 are affordable to people with income at 50 percent of MFI.
- Clare Apartments, which includes 32 supportive housing units for people with HIV/AIDS.
- Lindquist Apartments, which includes 24 units of supportive housing for homeless single adults, with a preference for young adults with a history of incarceration.

Affordable rental units completed in 2005 compared to 2009 target¹



Affordable ownership units completed in 2005 compared to 2009 target¹



■ Completed in 2005
 □ 2009 Target

Web Links & Resources

Minneapolis Affordable Housing Trust Fund Program
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/ahhf_rfp_home.asp

Minneapolis affordable housing thermometer
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/mayor/priorities/afford_housing_thermo.asp

2004 Affordable Housing Report
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/docs/affordable_housing_annual_2004.pdf

¹Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development

AIDS and Gonorrhea Rate

Reduce the Rates of AIDS and Gonorrhea

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and gonorrhea are two of the most serious sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in urban areas across the United States. Lowering the rates of these two diseases will improve the reproductive health of the population overall.

Target

- Reduce the rate of new AIDS cases to 10 cases per 100,000 people by 2010.
- Reduce the rate of new gonorrhea cases to 161 cases per 100,000 people by 2010.

Trend Analysis

- AIDS - In 2005 there were 13.1 new cases of AIDS per 100,000 people. Since 2000, racial disparities have decreased.
- Gonorrhea - In 2000, Minneapolis had the highest gonorrhea rate among African-Americans of the 50 largest American cities,¹ but this rate has declined considerably among African Americans in the past five years. Overall, gonorrhea rates have declined over the past five years and racial disparities have narrowed. In 2004 there were 264 new cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 people.

Recent City Activities

- Provided health education about high-risk behavior and STD testing for 6,026 young men through *Seen on da Streets* federal grant project. Expanded health care access by testing for STDs offsite for 627 young men.
- Tested uninsured people for STDs and HIV through Neighborhood Health Care Network clinics.
- Provided STD-related education, condoms, STD tests and treatment to adolescents through school-based clinics. Referred students for additional services as needed.

Web Links & Resources

Seen on da Streets first year report, a collaboration of the City of Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support, Fremont Community Health Services and Teen Age Medical Services

www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/docs/seenondastreet.pdf

Minnesota AIDS Project

www.mnaidsproject.org

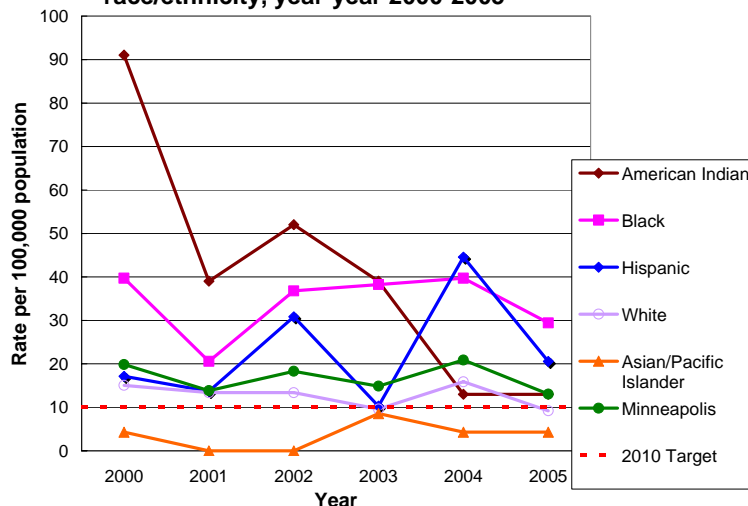
Minnesota Department of Health Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance Statistics

www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/dtopics/stds/stdstatistics.html

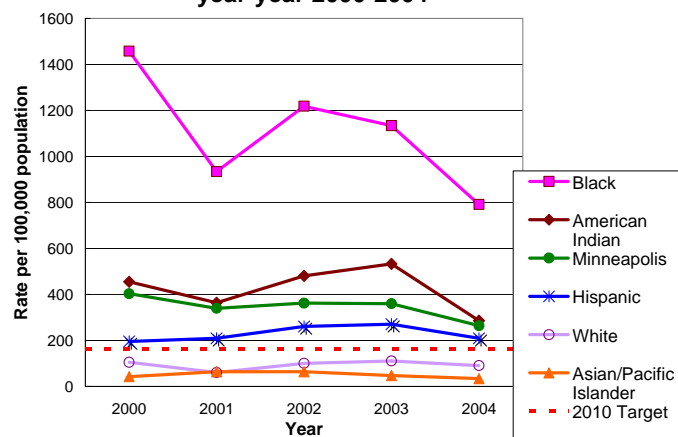
Red Door Clinic

www.hennepin.us/vgn/portal/internet/hcdetailmaster/0,2300,1273_82128_100248120,00.html

Incidence rates of AIDS in Minneapolis by race/ethnicity, year-year 2000-2005^{1,2,3,4,5}



Gonorrhea rates in Minneapolis by race/ethnicity, year-year 2000-2004^{1,2,3,4,5}



¹Big Cities Health Inventory, 2003. National Association of County and City Health Officials. Benbow, N., editor. Washington, D.C.

²Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support.

³Population estimates by race/ethnicity are not available for the years 2001 through 2004, therefore, US Census 2000 data were used for population estimates in determining rates.

⁴Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

⁵Rates may be higher than total cases as some populations are below 100,000 people.

Improve Air Quality Levels

Air quality in Minneapolis is among the best of major metropolitan areas in the United States. Still, the area has air quality issues that contribute to adverse health effects such as asthma, pulmonary disease and heart disease.

Target

- Reduce moderately unhealthy days in Minneapolis to fewer than 35 per year by 2015, with further reductions thereafter.
- Reduce all monitored air toxins to healthy levels by 2015.

Trend Analysis

Limited data make it difficult to establish a trend. The number of moderately unhealthy days increased slightly from 2003 to 2005. Formaldehyde levels have exceeded health benchmarks region wide since 1995 and levels appear to be climbing since 2002. The largest source of formaldehyde comes from burning fossil fuels in autos, trucks, off-road vehicles and other engines such as lawn mowers.

Recent City Activities

- The City's fleets use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel and gasoline, reducing emissions including particulate matter, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide.
- Required installation of stage-one vapor recovery systems at fuel stations ahead of mandates, cutting volatile organic compounds, such as benzene, and other emissions that promote ground-level ozone formation.
- Installed catalytic converters on eight City diesel trucks to reduce carbon monoxide, particulate matter and hydrocarbon emissions.
- Notified City employees and residents through Web site about air pollution alert days and actively encouraged residents and employees to reduce pollution-causing activities for that period.
- Conducted an air quality study for 2005-2006, sampling for 32 volatile organic compounds throughout the city. Preliminary results show good overall air quality throughout Minneapolis. Two chemicals, benzene and tetrachloroethylene, exceeded health levels at some locations. Final study results are expected in the summer of 2006 and will be posted on the City's Web site.
- Most air pollution comes from burning fossil fuels - see activities under related indicators on Renewable Energy, Carbon Dioxide Emissions Reduction and Bicycle Lanes.

Web Links & Resources

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Air Quality
www.pca.state.mn.us/air/index.html

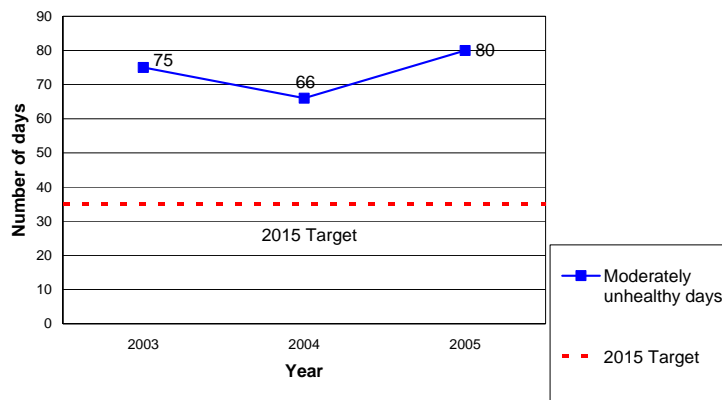
City of Minneapolis, Air Quality
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/airquality/

Minnesota Department of Health, Air Quality
www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/air/index.htm

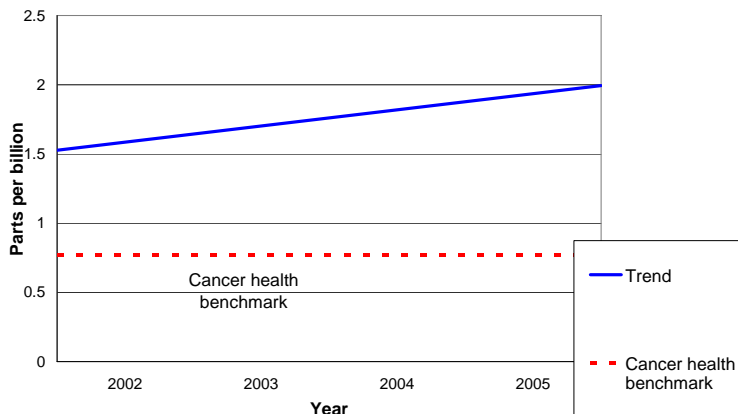
Air Quality Index in Minneapolis – all days¹

Year	Good days	Moderately unhealthy days	Unhealthy for sensitive groups days	Unhealthy days
2003	289	75	1	0
2004	297	66	2	0
2005	281	80	3	1

Air Quality Index in Minneapolis
Moderately Unhealthy Days¹



Trend of annual average formaldehyde levels at monitoring stations within Minneapolis¹



¹ Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Reduce Airport Noise and the Environmental Impacts of the Airport

The Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport (MSP) plays an important role in our region's economy and livability. But the airport also creates environmental impacts, such as noise and air pollution, which are particular concerns for those who live in nearby.

Target

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

Trend Analysis

While individual planes are becoming quieter, air traffic levels at MSP are increasing and have now surpassed pre-9/11 levels. The City anticipates a short-term reduction in noise due to the recent opening of the north-south runway. However, flights and landings are projected to increase at MSP by more than 35 percent from 2004 levels until 2015.

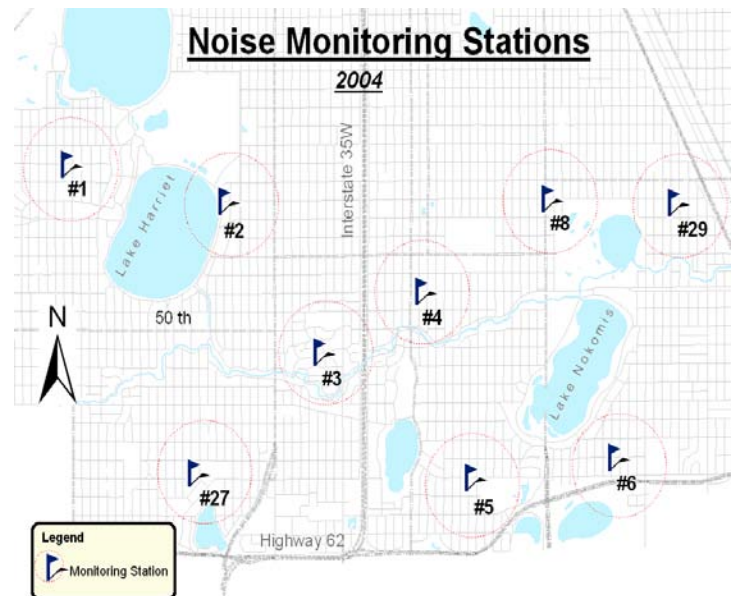
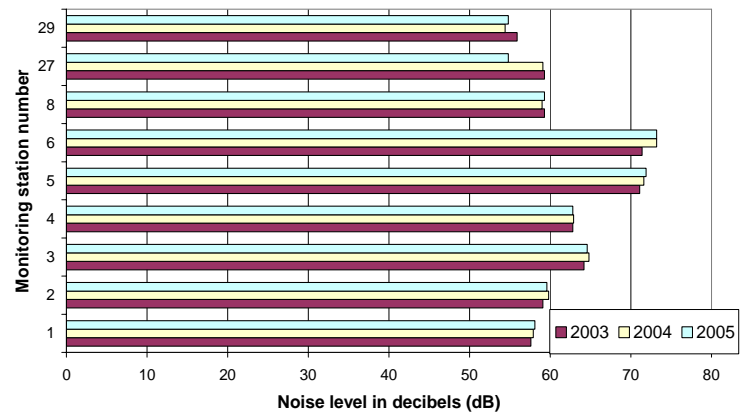
Recent City Activities

- Strongly advocated for delaying additional expansion of MSP Airport.
- Advocated with the Federal Aviation Administration, which began an innovative landing procedure pilot project to reduce noise.
- Initiated a lawsuit to compel the Metropolitan Airports Commission to provide sound insulation for homeowners who are impacted by noise levels of 60 to 64 decibels and were promised insulation packages.
- Supported the opening of the north-south runway to reduce traffic and reduce noise impacts on south Minneapolis.
- Worked with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to install a new air monitoring system at Wenonah Elementary School to test air in neighborhoods near the airport for carbonyls, criteria pollutants, ozone-depleting substances and particulate matter.
- Advocated for directing air traffic away from our neighborhoods by building a strong statewide coalition of cities to participate in a broader vision for a statewide airport strategy.
- Monitored advances in jet technology and advocated for newer, less noisy jets.

Web Links & Resources

Metropolitan Airports Commission www.msairport.com/mac/
Residents Opposed to Airport Racket (ROAR) and South Metro Airport Action Council (SMAAC)
www.quiettheskies.org

Annual average noise levels at Minneapolis monitoring stations¹



¹ Metropolitan Airports Commission

Reduce Asthma Hospitalization Rates

Asthma is common in Minnesota. Statewide, 10 percent of Minnesotans aged 18 and older and nearly 8 percent of children have asthma.¹ It has been associated with a variety of indoor and outdoor environmental factors. Asthma hospitalization rates often increase when fine particulate matter in the air increases.²

Target

Reduce asthma-related hospitalizations for the following age groups by 2010:

0 to 4 years old	51 per 10,000 people
5 to 64 years old	14 per 10,000 people
65 and older	24 per 10,000 people

Trend Analysis

Asthma hospitalization for children under 5 has decreased since 1998. Overall asthma hospitalization for 5- to 64-year-olds, while showing some fluctuation, has changed little since 1998. Asthma hospitalization for those 65 and older has increased since 1998.

Recent City Activities

- Created a public service video about asthma triggers that aired on local television in six languages. This video will be shown more widely in 2006.
- Banned smoking in restaurants and bars throughout the city.
- Improved enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to underage buyers.
- Introduced a new requirement for rental properties related to water damage in order to control excessive mold, which contributes to asthma and other respiratory ailments.
- Secured a grant from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to determine which household products reduce asthma triggers in homes. Encouraged private health plans to cover their purchase.
- Asthma is related to some air pollutants – see more activities under Air Quality.

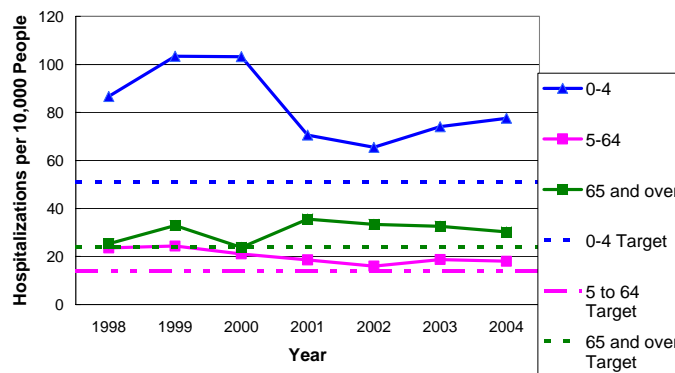
Web Links & Resources

Minnesota State Department of Health asthma program
www.health.state.mn.us/divs/hpcd/cdee/asthma/index.html

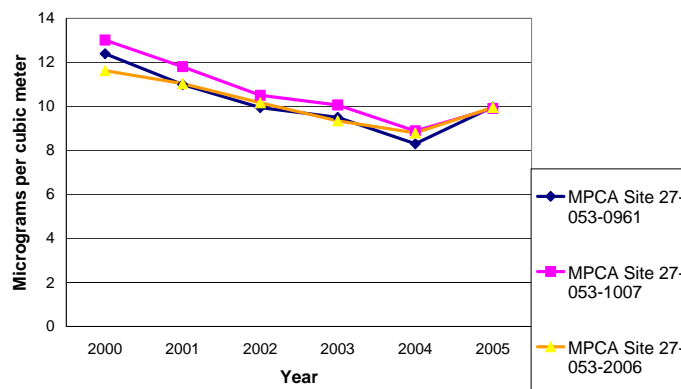
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention asthma program
www.cdc.gov/asthma

American Lung Association of Minnesota
www.alamn.org/mn/asthma/index.asp

Hospitalizations from asthma among Minneapolis residents by age groups, year-year 1998-2003¹



Average annual PM2.5 levels at three local air quality monitoring sites²



Airborne particulate matter (PM) is linked to asthma attacks. PM2.5, particulates 2.5 micrometers or less in length, are the smallest particles monitored. Due to their small size they can penetrate deeply into the lungs.²

¹ Minnesota Department of Health, Asthma in Minnesota 2005 Epidemiology Report.

² Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Increase Bicycle Lanes and Trails

In spite of cold weather challenges, Minneapolis has been named the No. 1 bicycle commuting city in America.¹ Bicycling is beneficial for our health, economy and environment. The City can play an important role by advocating for and constructing additional miles of bike trails and trails.

Target

Add 44 miles of bike trails and trails to 2004 levels by 2015. This includes 14 miles of on-street lanes and 30 miles of off-street bike trails.

Trend Analysis

Minneapolis has steadily added bicycle lanes and has moved bicycle-related capital projects ahead of schedule in recent years. The City has a bicycle plan calling for a total of 125 miles of trails and lanes by 2015, in accordance with the established target.

Recent City Activities

- Completed the Loring bikeway bridge.
- Completed the Como Avenue bike lanes.
- Completed Cedar Lake Road bridge bicycle accommodations.
- Completed the Ford Bridge connection.
- Repaved the Lake of the Isles bike trail.
- Repaved the Victory Memorial Parkway trail.
- Helped secure approximately \$21 million in federal funding over four years for bicycle and pedestrian improvements to demonstrate the viability of bicycling and walking as transportation. These funds will be administered locally by Transit for Livable Communities.
- Issued an innovative pedi-cab license to provide taxicab service by bicycle on the Midtown bike trails.

Web Links & Resources

City of Minneapolis biking information
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/citywork/public-works/transportation/bicycles

Minnesota State Bicycle Advisory Committee
www.mnsbac.org

Metropolitan Council Metro Commuter Services biking program
www.metrocommuterservices.org/chaingang.htm

Transit for Livable Communities Non-Motorized Transportation Pilot Program www.tlcminnesota.org

Total miles of on-street bike lanes and off-street bike trails²



Minneapolis has been named the No. 1 bicycle-commuting city in the United States.¹

¹ 2000 U.S. Census Bureau Supplemental Survey.

² Minneapolis Department of Public Works

Increase the Number of Neighborhood Block Clubs

Because everyone has a role to play in keeping our city safe, block clubs are a critical piece of Minneapolis' crime prevention and safety strategy. Minneapolis has been a leader in block club participation, having the top ranked National Night Out among large cities for four of the past five years.¹

Target

Increase the number of Minneapolis neighborhood block clubs to 875.

Trend Analysis

Minneapolis has been a national leader in encouraging block club participation with approximately 800 active neighborhood block clubs as of 2005.

Recent City Activities

- For the fourth time in the last five years, Minneapolis was top-ranked among large cities for its National Night Out efforts.
- 46,000 Minneapolis residents gathered at more than 840 neighborhood and community National Night Out celebrations involving 1,651 blocks citywide. Turnout was 21 percent higher than in 2004.

Web Links and Resources

Minneapolis block clubs

www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/outreach/blockclubs-home.asp

National Night Out

www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/nno

Trained Block Club Leaders by Neighborhood			
Armatage	62	Loring Park	6
Bancroft	58	Lowry Hill	17
Beltrami	12	Lowry Hill East	19
Bryant	30	Lynnhurst	65
Bryn Mawr	42	Marcy Holmes	10
Cedar-Isles-Dean	3	McKinley	22
Cedar Riverside	5	Midtown	5
Central	69	Minnehaha	47
Cleveland	42	Morris Park	19
Como	26	Near North	48
Cooper	29	Nicollet Island	4
Corcoran	49	North Loop	1
Diamond Lake	41	Northrop	54
Downtown	2	Page	20
East Isles	20	Phillips West	3
East Phillips	4	Powderhorn Park	100
Elliot Park	1	Prospect Park	34
Ericsson	35	Regina	23
Field	25	Seward	50
Folwell	49	Shingle Creek	21
Fulton	54	St. Anthony East	16
Hale	27	St. Anthony West	33
Harrison	28	Standish	99
Hawthorne	54	Stevens Square	33
Heritage Park	4	Tangletown	44
Hiawatha	45	Ventura Village	5
Howe	64	Victory	75
Jordan	60	Webber Camden	48
Keewaydin	32	Wenonah	33
Kenny	63	Whittier	72
Kenwood	17	Willard Hay	80
Lind-Bohanon	40	Windom	28
Longfellow	44		

The closest current approximation of block club participation by neighborhood can be found through these Police Department data detailing trained block club leaders by neighborhood.



¹ National Association of Town Watch www.natw.org.

Clean Up Brownfield Sites

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

Target

Clean up 100 sites by 2014.

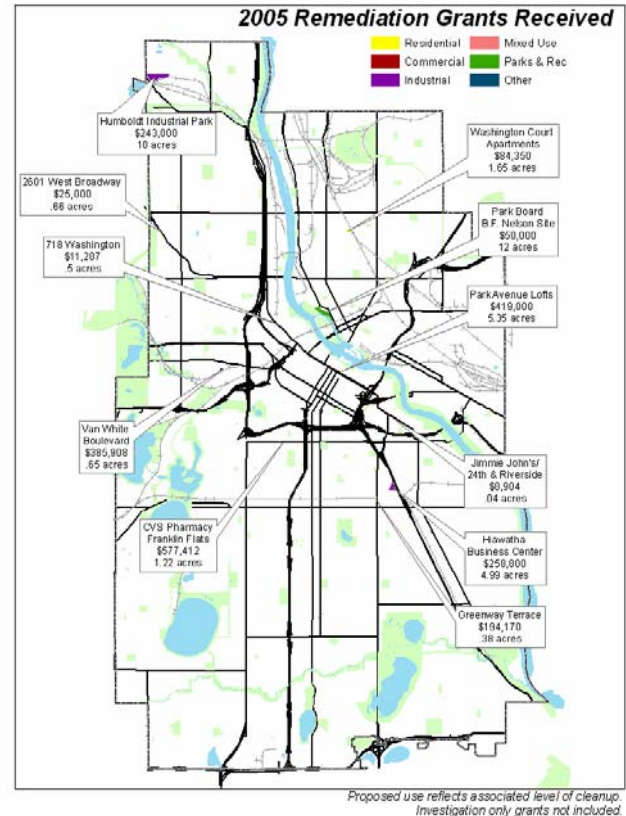
Trend Analysis

There is growing interest in brownfield redevelopment in Minneapolis and developers in the city have received more grants in recent years. Baseline information is being collected now. This baseline will be the starting point from which trends will be measured.

Recent City Activities

- Secured grants to clean up 36 acres in 2005.
- Released innovative land recycling plan.
- The Hiawatha Business Center opened in the Phillips neighborhood on the CMC Heartland site, which was contaminated with arsenic from a pesticide manufacturing plant. The project required extensive environmental cleanup. Arsenic contamination from the site was found to extend into the neighborhoods. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sampled more than 800 properties and identified 60 with significant arsenic contamination in the soil. These properties were cleaned up in 2004 and 2005. Additional properties are to be sampled in 2006.
- Requests for investigation and remediation by developers increased by nearly 50 percent since 2003.
- Investigation and remediation grant awards in Minneapolis increased nearly 60 percent since 2003.
- \$3 million in federal funds was used to remediate Gluek Park in northeast Minneapolis. The clean-up involved the removal of surface soil contaminated by asbestos, which was used in soil when the park was developed. The action plan is taking great measures to save existing trees in the park.
- Extensive work has been done evaluating contamination and preparing for site remediation on a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Shoreham Yards, still in use in northeast Minneapolis. Additional soil remediation in 2006 will address soil and groundwater contamination.

2005 Brownfields Remediation Grants



After these 11 sites are cleaned up the new uses for the sites will provide more than 400 jobs, more than 150 housing units and 12 acres of riverfront park land¹

Web Links and Resources

Minneapolis Brownfield Program

www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/brownfields.asp

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) brownfields site

www.epa.gov/brownfields/

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency brownfields guide

www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/reports/brownfields-guide.pdf

¹ Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development Department.

Reduce Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Like windows in a greenhouse, carbon dioxide (CO₂) traps the sun's heat and insulates the earth. This is why it is called a greenhouse gas. Increasing levels of CO₂, from using fossil fuels such as gasoline and coal to produce electricity and heat, are warming the planet, posing significant environmental and economic threats to communities throughout the world.

Target

- Reduce CO₂ emissions from municipal operations by 12 percent by 2012 and by 20 percent by 2020.
- Reduce citywide emissions by 12 percent by 2012 and by 20 percent by 2020.

Trend Analysis

In 1988 a baseline was established for Minneapolis: 22.3 tons of CO₂ per capita, a total of 14 million metric tons of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere per year. Updated baseline information is being collected now. Once established, this baseline will be the starting point from which trends will be measured.

Recent City Activities

- Increased the City's fleet of alternative-fuel vehicles to 53 E85 fuel vehicles, five hybrid electric vehicles and three maintenance shop tricycles. Purchased 760,000 gallons of B5 (5 percent) biodiesel. The City is also developing an E-85 gas station for City and county vehicles, to open in late 2006.
- Partnered with HOURCAR to allow City employees to use these shared community electric and hybrid cars while conducting City business. HOURCAR currently operates nine cars within the city.
- Implemented a policy to reduce engine idling for Public Works vehicles.
- Signed the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, committing the City to reduce CO₂ emissions to levels agreed to in the Kyoto Protocol (which are 7 percent below 1990 levels) by 2012.
- Fought for and secured Bus Rapid Transit as part of the I-35W/Crosstown expansion project.
- Installed solar arrays on two City buildings. This will reduce CO₂ emissions by four tons annually.
- CO₂ is related to energy use – see more activities under Renewable Energy, Downtown Transportation Mode Split and Bike Lanes.
- Trees can absorb CO₂ – see more activities under Urban Tree Canopy.



The most rapidly growing category of CO₂ emissions¹ is vehicle emissions.

About CO₂

- Transportation accounts for 27 percent of the nation's energy consumption¹.
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) has by far the largest impact of the greenhouse gases, which also include methane, nitrous oxide and Chlorofluorocarbons.
- Rising temperatures in Minnesota may make trees more susceptible to pests and diseases such as gypsy moths, emerald ash borers and sudden oak death.²

Web Links & Resources

HOURCAR www.hourcar.org

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency global warming <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/index.html>

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency global warming www.pca.state.mn.us/hot/globalwarming.html

¹USEPA. Climate Change and Minnesota. 1997

² Frelich, Lee. *Global Warming and Forest Impacts in Minnesota – A Background Paper to Guide Discussion*. University of Minnesota. 2003.

Eliminate Combined Sewer Overflows

Heavy rains can fill sewer pipes beyond capacity and make them overflow into adjoining stormwater pipes, which can drain untreated rainwater and raw sewage into the Mississippi River. This is called a combined sewer overflow (CSO), and it can cause serious health and environmental problems.

Target

Eliminate combined sewer overflows by 2014.

Trend Analysis

Upgrades to Minneapolis' sewer system have resulted in a dramatic reduction in CSOs. The first sewers in the city combined sewage and stormwater. In the 1930s, the City of Minneapolis began building separate systems for each, and in the 1960s began to separate the existing sewers. Today less than 5 percent of the City-managed system still requires sewer separation. The City is working with the Metropolitan Council, which owns the interceptor sewers in the city (these connect all remaining combined sewers).

Recent City Activities

- Inspected 16 priority neighborhoods, totaling more than 20,000 individual land parcels for roof drains or other stormwater drains connected illegally to the sanitary sewer system. More than 1,000 violations were found.
- Inspected four street projects before reconstructing. This gave property owners enough notice to plan disconnection work in conjunction with Public Works operations, saving money and minimizing damage to roads.
- Investigated and resolved two instances of raw sewage flow into the storm sewer system.
- Diverted more than eight acres worth of stormwater from running off into the sewer system. Diverted additional stormwater through the Rainleader Disconnect Program (disconnecting home rain spouts from the sewer system).
- Continued joint CSO inspection program with the University of Minnesota.
- CSOs have an impact upon water quality – see more activities under Water Quality and Permeable Surfaces.

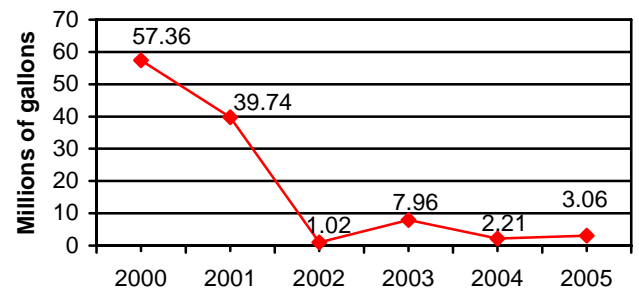
Web Links and Resources

Metropolitan Council Environmental Services
www.metrocouncil.org/environment

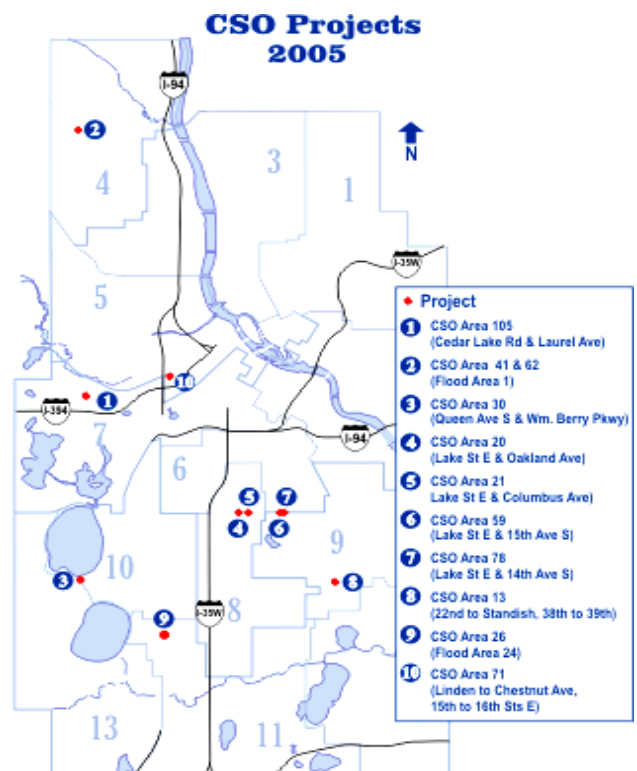
City of Minneapolis CSO information
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cso

City of Minneapolis rainleader information
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cso/rainleader-ordinance

Volume of combined sewer overflows into the Mississippi¹



Combined sewer overflows are monitored at sites along the Mississippi River. Frequent and heavy rainstorms and snowmelt mean an increased likelihood of overflowing.



2005 CSO-related Improvement Projects²

¹Metropolitan Council

²Minneapolis Department of Public Works

Downtown Transportation Alternatives

Increase Use of Downtown Alternative Transportation

Taking alternative modes of transportation is good for our hearts, lungs and pocketbooks. Today in Minneapolis alternative transportation can mean anything from light rail and bus transit to bicycling and walking. The City plays an important role in making transit affordable and convenient, promoting its use and creating dynamic urban corridors that are safe and convenient for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Target

Increase the use of transportation alternatives (other than the single-occupancy vehicles) in Downtown Minneapolis to 67 percent by 2013.

Trend Analysis

In Downtown, the use of alternative transportation, which includes carpooling, public transit, bicycling and walking, has steadily decreased since 1958. During the period of 1958 to 2003, the percentage has dropped by more than 10 percent.

Recent City Activities

- Played a pivotal role in advocating for legislative support of the Bus Rapid Transit line on Interstate 35W.
- Partnered with the Minneapolis Transportation Management Organization to aggressively work with employers on transportation alternatives.
- Made increasing public transit funding a priority at the State Capitol, including funding the North Star Corridor connecting northern suburbs with downtown and the Central Corridor connecting Minneapolis and Saint Paul.
- Launched Access Minneapolis, a 10-year transportation action plan, which addresses pedestrian, bicycle, transit, auto and freight transportation.
- Partnered with HOURCAR to allow City employees to use these shared community cars while conducting City business.

Web Links & Resources

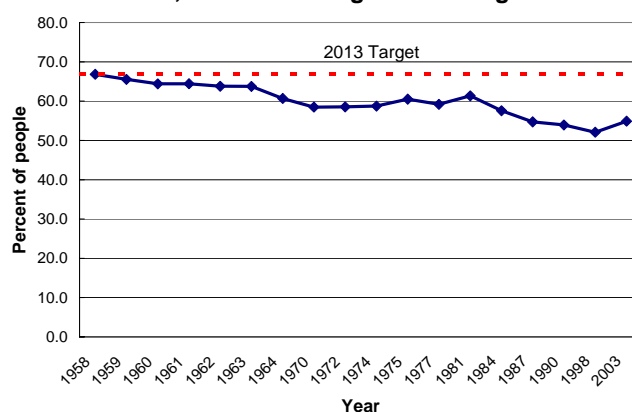
Metro Transit www.metrotransit.org

HOURCAR www.hourcar.org

Minneapolis Transportation Management Organization
www.mplstmo.org

City of Minneapolis Transportation Action Plan
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/public-works/trans-plan

Percent of people traveling downtown by carpool, bus, bike or walking 1958 through 2003¹



The Hiawatha Light Rail Line exceeded ridership estimates by 58 percent, carrying 7.9 million riders last year.²

¹Minneapolis Department of Public Works. 2003 Cordon Count.

²Metro Transit first-year ridership numbers for the Hiawatha Light Rail line.

Graduation Rate

Increase the High School Graduation Rate in Minneapolis Public Schools

The high school graduation rate is a critical measure of a community's success in one of its most important responsibilities: educating children and preparing them for successful futures. City government, though not primarily responsible for schools, can play an important role in partnering with schools, residents and employers.

Target

Increase the high school graduation rate to an average of 80 percent by 2008 for students at the seven public high schools: Edison, Henry, North, Roosevelt, South, Southwest and Washburn.

Trend Analysis

The average high school graduation rate of the seven high schools increased between 2004 and 2005 from 76.1 to 78.4 percent.

Recent City Activities

- Aggressively expanded STEP-UP, a summer employment program, to employ 300 youths during the summer of 2005.
- Enforced lead regulations, which results in safer housing stock and fewer children who have lead poisoning and the learning disabilities and loss of IQ that are caused by it.
- The Minneapolis Police Activities League (PAL) program sponsored youth athletics, camps and recreational programs, all involving Minneapolis police officers and volunteers who coached, mentored and chaperoned PAL youths at events throughout the year. PAL encourages graduation through mentoring, fostering respectful behavior, and communicating the value of education to youth.
- Student success is related to student health – see more activities under AIDS and Gonorrhea Rate, Asthma Morbidity, Healthy Weight, Lead Testing and Teen Pregnancy Rate.

Web Links & Resources

Minneapolis Public Schools www.mpls.k12.mn.us

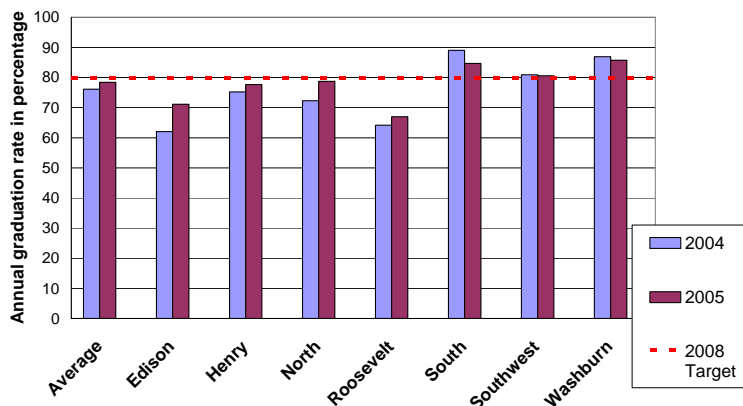
STEP-UP

www.achievetminneapolis.org/programs_STEP%20UP.htm

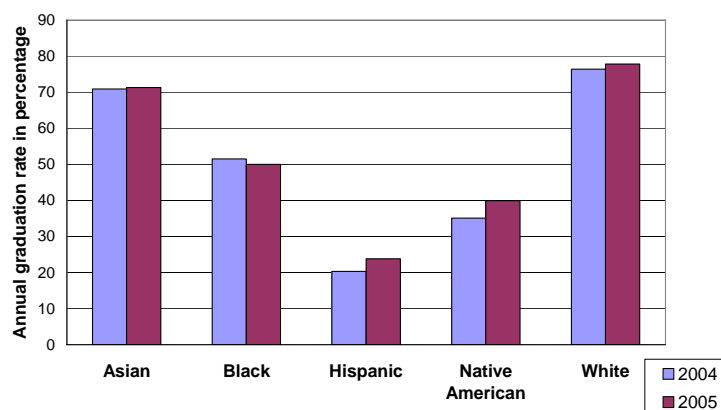


Recent Graduates of Washburn High School

Graduation rate of Minneapolis public high schools, 2004-2005¹



Graduation rate by race of Minneapolis public high school students, 2004-2005¹



¹ Minneapolis Public Schools

Healthy Weight

Increase the Proportion of Infants Born at Healthy Birth Weight and Adults at Healthy Weight

A healthy birth weight for infants and healthy weight for adults are key indicators of the general health of a community. Premature birth is the largest predictor of low birth weight. Factors such as maternal health, multiple births and maternal age are also associated with low birth weight.¹ Diet and exercise are the predominant factors associated with healthy weight in adults.

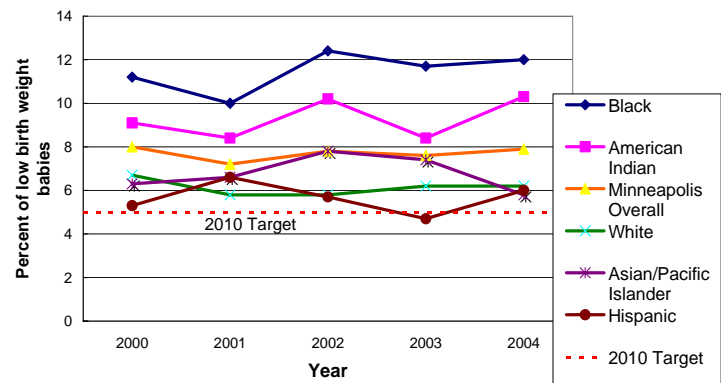
Target

- Increase the proportion of infants at a healthy birth weight to 95 percent by 2010.
- Increase the proportion of adults at a healthy weight to 52 percent by 2010.

Trend Analysis

- The proportion of babies born at a low birth weight, while fluctuating, has changed little since 2000. However, racial disparities have narrowed since 1994. African American babies make up the highest proportion, with approximately 12 percent born at low birth weight in 2004, followed by American Indians with 10 percent born at low birth weight.
- The proportion of adults at a healthy weight, based on the SHAPE 2002 survey was 46.8 percent. Analyzing trends will be possible when more recent data are available.

Proportion of low birth weight babies among Minneapolis residents by race/ethnicity, year-year 2000-2004^{1,2}



Recent City Activities

- Implemented walking clubs and nutrition education classes and increased access to healthy foods through contracts with community organizations, funded by the federal grant program *Steps to a Healthier Minneapolis*.
- Developed a pilot project with the YMCA to address physical activity and nutrition for families.
- Implemented a worksite program for City employees to promote physical activity and healthy nutrition.
- Implemented universal screening of prenatal clients for psychosocial factors at Twin City Healthy Start program sites.
- Expanded healthy food choices and the Physical Activity Lifestyle Achievement Award program in Minneapolis Public Schools.

Web Links & Resources

Minnesota Department of Health overweight and obesity prevention www.health.state.mn.us/obesity

U.S. Department of Health www.healthierus.gov

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/

Proportion of adult Minneapolis residents at a healthy weight by race/ethnicity^{2,3}



¹ Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support.

² Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

³ SHAPE, 2002

End Homelessness

Homelessness is a critical problem facing communities across America. It affects individuals and families, adults and children. Innovative solutions include strategies for preventing homelessness and housing that is linked with supportive services, such as chemical dependency treatment, employment assistance and mental health resources.

Target

End homelessness by the end of 2016.¹

Trend Analysis

The newly established City-County Commission to End Homelessness is in the process of collecting and analyzing available data. Trend analysis will be available when this process is completed.

Recent City-County Activities

- Created a full-time staff position to coordinate city and county homelessness efforts.
- Launched Minneapolis' first Project Homeless Connect, a one-day, one-stop shop to immediately deliver supportive services to people experiencing homelessness. More than 500 people experiencing homelessness attended this first event.
- Established a broad-based City/County Commission to End Homelessness. The commission is developing a plan that will be based on nationally recognized, evidence-based best practices. It will be presented to the City Council for consideration in the fall of 2006.

Web Links & Resources

City of Minneapolis homelessness information
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/homelessness/

Hennepin County Community Advisory Board on Homelessness
www.co.hennepin.mn.us/vgn/portal/internet/hcchannelmaster/0,2324,1273_138711707,00.html

Minnesota Coalition for the Homeless
www.mnhomelesscoalition.org

Project Homeless Connect
www.homelessconnectminneapolis.org

U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
www.usich.gov



One of the people attending Project Homeless Connect in December 2005 getting his beard trimmed. The event was a success and is now held semiannually in Minneapolis.

More About Homelessness

Approximately 2,400 men, women, children and youths in Hennepin County sleep in shelters each night². Close to another 400 sleep outside.³

In 2003:⁴

- 39 percent of all homeless people were children
- 47 percent had a serious mental illness
- 31 percent of homeless women were fleeing domestic abuse
- 30 percent were working
- 59 percent of those working were making less than \$10 per hour

¹ The target was developed by the City-County Commission to End Homelessness and will be sent to the City Council for approval in 2006.

² Hennepin County Housing and Homeless Initiatives, 2005

³ Petroskas, John. Catholic Charities, 2005

⁴ Wilder Research Center, Homeless in Minnesota, 2003

Homicide Rate

Reduce the Homicide Rate

Violent crime rates are a very visible area of concern when a community assesses the state of public safety. In response to this concern in Minneapolis, the City has increased collaboration with criminal justice agencies, community groups and corporate partners, focusing on seizing guns and reducing gang violence. The Police Department maintains a commitment to youth, community and cultural understanding programs and initiatives as important components of violence prevention efforts.

Target

Based on a five-year baseline and the estimated impact of new and ongoing prevention activities, the preliminary goal is to reduce the homicide rate to no more than 11 homicides per 100,000 city residents annually.

Trend Analysis

Minneapolis' homicide rate has declined dramatically since the 1990s. However, gang violence and the number of guns on the street have increased in recent years. Coincidentally, homicide rates have crept up in the last several years, from 11.2 per 100,000 residents in 2001 to 14.4 homicides per 100,000 residents in 2004 and 12.8 per 100,000 residents in 2005.

Recent Activities

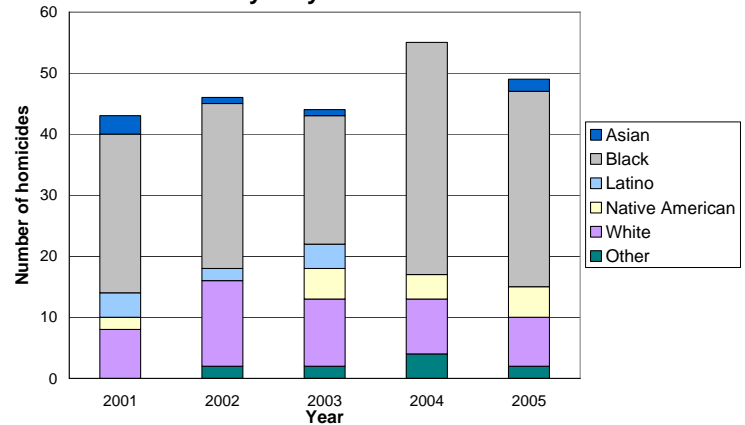
- Implemented SAFE patrols that saturate hot spots of criminal activity with targeted law enforcement teams.
- Created the Violent Offender Task Force unit, which investigates and builds cases against violent offenders. The unit has successfully indicted dozens of violent drug dealers and gang members, many of whom are suspects in past homicides.
- Developed a Strategic Safety Partnership targeting gangs, drugs and guns, in collaboration with corporate partners and community organizations. The strategy reduced homicides during the summer of 2005 by one-third, compared to 2004.
- Required more businesses to install camera surveillance, including all off-sale liquor stores, tobacco dealers and candy stores. This provides a deterrent to crime on the premises.
- After School Cops Out on Locations (ASCOOL) is a youth program to build cohesion and cooperation between the Minneapolis Police Department and Minneapolis middle school students from various cultures.
- Minneapolis' top-ranked National Night Out is a unique crime and drug prevention event scheduled annually for the first Tuesday in August. More than 46,000 residents participated in 2005.

Web Links & Resources

Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/outreach

Minneapolis Police Department
<http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/>

Total homicides in Minneapolis by race/ethnicity, year-year 2001-2005¹



2005 Homicides by Neighborhood

Central	4
Downtown West	2
East Phillips	3
Folwell	1
Hawthorne	4
Holland	1
Howe	1
Jordan	4
Lowry Hill East	1 ²
Midtown Phillips	1
Near North	7
Nicollet Island/East Bank	1
North Loop	1
Phillips West	1
Powderhorn Park	1
Stevens Square	1
Ventura Village	3
Webber Camden	1
Wenonah	1
Whittier	3
Willard Hay	4 ²

¹ Minneapolis Police Department

² Includes an officer-related incident.

Infant Mortality Rate

Reduce Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality is defined as death from any cause during the first year of a baby's life. The Infant Mortality Rate is an internationally established marker of population health that reflects maternal conditions and social factors.

Target

Reduce infant death rates overall and within each race to 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2010.

Trend Analysis

Between 1996 and 2004, the citywide infant mortality rates decreased by more than 30 percent. While race/ethnic disparities still exist, they also decreased during the same period. Most dramatic is the decrease in the infant mortality rate among American Indians.

Recent City Activities

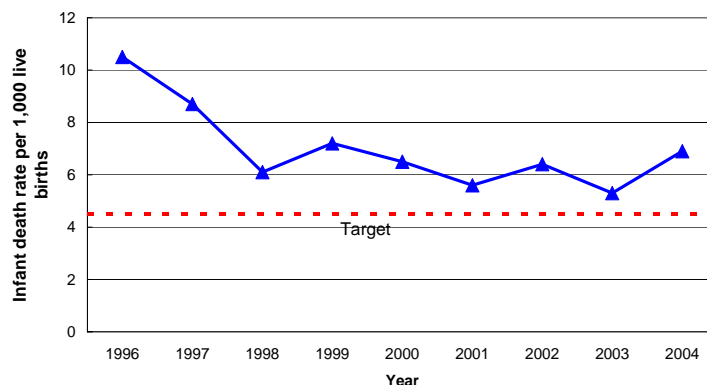
- Partnered with community organizations to educate residents about disparities in infant mortality.
- Offered screening and case management for high-risk pregnant women through the Twin Cities Healthy Start project. Developed strategies to promote healthy pregnancies and healthy babies.
- Explored the relationships between risk factors and infant mortality and developed strategies to address the risk factors.
- Provided home visits to pregnant and postpartum women and infants through the Minnesota Visiting Nurse Agency.
- Provided prenatal services to uninsured pregnant women through the Neighborhood Health Care Network.
- Provided services to pregnant and parenting Latino and American Indian women through Maternal Child Health Special Project grants.

Web Links & Resources

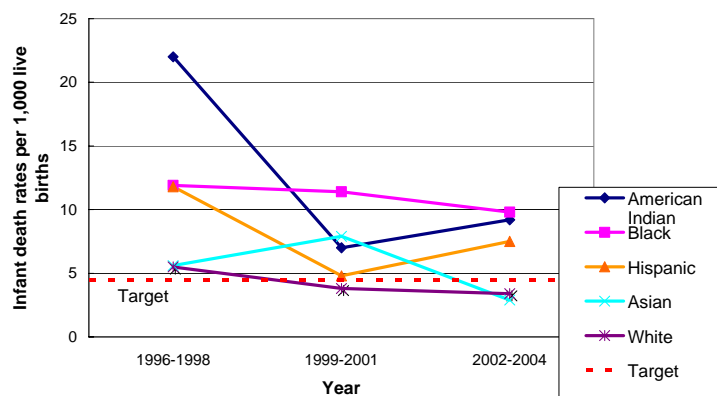
Minnesota State Department of Health infant mortality page
www.health.state.mn.us/ommh/infantmort.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention infant health information
www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/MaternalInfantHealth/InfantHealth.htm

Infant Mortality Rates in Minneapolis year-year 1996-2004¹



Infant Mortality Rates among Minneapolis residents by race/ethnicity, year-year 1996-2004^{1,2}



¹ Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support.

² Racial/ethnic categories are mutually exclusive.

Lead Testing of Children

Lead Testing for All Children

Childhood lead poisoning is one of the most common yet preventable health problems in the United States. Lead is highly toxic, and it can be found in chipping and peeling paint, soil and unregulated products. Children usually have no symptoms of lead poisoning, but the damage is profound. Lead poisoning can have a lasting affect on a child's health and ability to achieve academic success. Ensuring all children are tested can reduce lead poisoning.

Target

By 2010, every child in Minneapolis between the ages of 9 months and 36 months should have at least one blood test for lead.

Trend Analysis

There has been a 29-percent increase in testing children between 2000 and 2004. Reliable racial/ethnic data for those tested are not available.

Recent City Activities

- Provided lead education and testing at 300 community events and educated nearly 7,000 people through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant.
- Replaced lead-painted windows and stabilized other lead hazards in 54 housing units in the Phillips neighborhood as part of a HUD lead hazard reduction project led by the City.
- Educated nearly 1,000 people in the Phillips neighborhood, an area with historically high blood lead levels in children, about the dangers of lead poisoning. This was done mostly by people visiting door-to-door, speaking both Spanish and English, through the HUD lead hazard reduction project.
- Coordinated with health insurance providers to test previously untested, Medicaid-enrolled children by providing community outreach and training for medical providers.
- Coordinated with housing resources to be sure that lead problems can be corrected when lead poisoning is discovered.

Web Links & Resources

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention lead information www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/default.htm

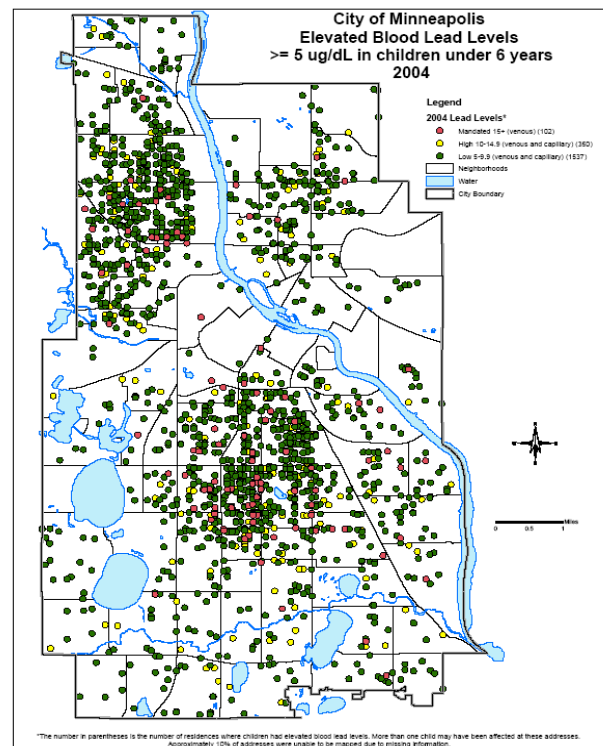
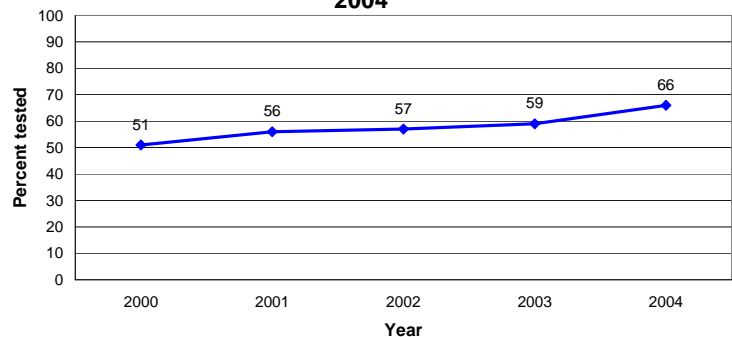
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development www.hud.gov/offices/lead/index.cfm

Minneapolis Lead and Healthy Homes www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/lead-hazard-control

Minnesota Department of Health www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/lead/index.html

Sustainable Resources Center www.src-mn.org/SRC_HOME_Absolute.htm

Percent of children aged 9 months to 36 months who have been tested for lead, year-year 2000-2004¹



Lead poisoning can occur in any neighborhood in the city but happens more often in rental units with poor paint maintenance.²

¹ Minnesota Department of Health

² Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support

Permeable Surfaces

Increase Permeable Surfaces in Minneapolis

The City's approach to stormwater has changed from collecting and quickly draining it away to managing it where it falls. Encouraging residents to slow the rate of rainwater runoff, reduce its volume and improve its quality replenishes groundwater, reduces erosion and improves our stewardship of natural and financial resources.

Target

- If it becomes feasible, the City will perform a pilot project to measure the amount of rainwater and snowmelt that runs off and leaves the City, to create a baseline and then targets will be set to reduce it.
- By 2015, increase the number of large area stormwater amenities that treat multiple properties to 30, and the number of small area stormwater amenities that treat single properties to 500. These are ways of managing rain water, including ponds, wetlands and rain gardens.
- By 2015, increase the number of large area underground stormwater treatment chambers that treat multiple properties to 150 and the number of small area underground stormwater treatment chambers that treat single properties to 100. These are ways of managing rain water, including grit chambers and swirl separators.
- By 2015, increase the number of green roofs in the city to 100. Green roofs are effective because these planted areas are designed to capture and treat rain water.

Trend Analysis

Word of the benefits of managing and treating water where it falls is rapidly spreading. Ten years ago, the city had several large stormwater ponds and about 50 large treatment (grit) chambers. Until 2004, there were no known "rain gardens" or "green roofs" in the city. At the end of 2005 there were eight green roofs, dozens of rain gardens and over 200 other rain water treatment devices throughout the city.

Recent City Activities

- Established a new stormwater utility fee system that encourages property owners to adopt environmentally friendly management techniques, such as installing rain gardens, which help stormwater soak into the ground rather than increasing runoff into the storm sewer.
- Used pervious pavers (that water can soak through, instead of running off) for the new animal control building parking lot and installed a green roof on the new Fridley Maintenance Facility.
- Strongly enforced compliance with City codes on landscaping and other stormwater management requirements.

Web Links & Resources

www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/stormwater City of Minneapolis
www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm
 Metropolitan Council

Stormwater management facilities²

	2004	2005	2015 Target
Large Area Amenities	17	20	30
Small Area Amenities	33	42	500
Large Area Underground Treatment Chambers	108	128	150
Small Area Underground Treatment Chambers	56	73	100
Green Roofs ¹	2	8	100



A redesigned parking lot and rain garden for 7-Sigma, a manufacturer in the Seward neighborhood. The rain garden captures 95 percent of the stormwater that previously ran off the parking lot into the street, earning 7-Sigma a credit under the City's new stormwater utility fee system.

¹Number reflects green roofs with stormwater management features and may not include other landscape features that are more broadly defined as green roofs.

²Minneapolis Department of Public Works.

Increase the Use of Renewable Energy

In the face of global warming, harmful pollution levels and skyrocketing fossil fuel costs, it is critical to increase the use of renewable energy – solar, wind, biomass and hydropower. This means setting a good example as a City as well as urging state and federal government, industry and residents to do their part to use more renewables.

Target

- In City operations, increase percentage of electrical energy usage from renewable sources to 10 percent above the renewable electrical energy supply provided by Xcel by 2008.
- Citywide, increase renewable energy usage to 10 percent above state and federal mandates by 2015.

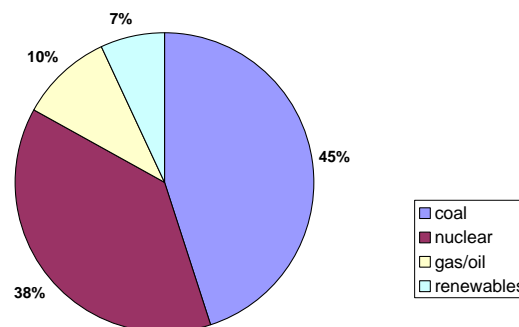
Trend Analysis

Baseline information is being collected. Trends will be determined when additional data are collected.

Recent City and Community Activities

- Installed solar arrays on a downtown fire station. These provide 25 kWh on a sunny day, enough electricity to meet more than 80 percent of an average home's electrical needs.
- Installed solar arrays on the City's Royalston Maintenance Facility. These provide 13 kWh on a sunny day, enough electricity to meet nearly 45 percent of an average household's electrical needs.
- Lobbied the State Legislature in support of a statewide renewable energy standard that, if passed, would have required that 20 percent of Minnesota's electricity be produced from renewable energy.
- The amount of garbage generated in Minneapolis produced enough electricity last year to power more than 8,000 homes. More than 100,000 tons of garbage from Minneapolis went to the Hennepin County Waste Incinerator and was then converted into electricity.
- More than 5,100 Minneapolis customers participated in Xcel Energy's Windsource® program, ensuring that wind energy provided a portion of their electricity needs.
- The Northern Star Company produced 504,000 kWh of electricity by harnessing energy from methane gas produced as a waste product of potato processing.
- Northern Sun Merchandising, the Seward Neighborhood Group, in partnership with the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, and two homeowners installed solar arrays. These are expected to produce nearly 10,000 kWh of electricity annually, the amount of electricity used by the average household in a year.
- Burning waste wood produced 2 percent of the University of Minnesota steam plant's energy.

Xcel Energy electric power sources^{1,2}
(both owned and purchased from other companies)



About Renewable Energy

- Minnesota has approximately the same potential for solar energy as Tallahassee, Florida and Houston, Texas.³
- Windsource®, a program offered through Xcel Energy, allows Minnesotans to purchase wind-powered renewable energy for homes or businesses.
- Minnesota ranks ninth in the nation for its wind energy potential.⁴
- Electricity generated by wind and solar power creates no air or water pollution and emits no greenhouse gases.

Web Links & Resources

Fresh Energy: <http://www.fresh-energy.org>
 Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance:
<http://www.moea.state.mn.us/energy/index.cfm>
 National Resources Defense Council:
<http://www.nrdc.org/air/energy/default.asp>

¹ Xcel Energy 2006.

² Nearly 60 percent of Xcel Energy's renewable energy comes from one large hydroelectric plant in Manitoba, Canada.

³ South East Como Improvement Association. www.secomo.org

⁴ American Sustainable Energy Council.
www.americansustainableenergy.org/pages/6/index.htm

Increase the Number of High School Students Involved in the Arts

Fine arts learning increases academic achievement and provides lifelong value for students and the community. Arts education is shown to be especially beneficial to low-income students and students who speak limited English.

Target

Ensure that 95 percent of Minneapolis Public High School students are enrolled in at least one art class between their freshman and senior year by 2014.

Trend Analysis

Sixty-one percent of high school students enrolled in at least one art class during the school year.

Recent Activities

- The Minneapolis Public Schools has enhanced its cultural partnerships and encouraged students to interact directly with arts and cultural institutions.
- The Minneapolis Public School District received a federal professional development grant for art teachers in schools in high-poverty areas to bring in multicultural artists and create classrooms that are more responsive to children from a variety of cultures.
- The district-wide *Viva City* art exhibition and performance at Calhoun Square and Orchestra Hall celebrates the artistic achievements of Minneapolis Public Schools students.
- The city sponsors Minneapolis MOSAIC, a summer celebration of the diverse arts and cultures of the city. The events incorporate many school-aged children throughout the city.
- Many high school art students participate in community arts events, such as Art-A-Whirl in northeast Minneapolis and their own high school arts festivals.

Web Links & Resources

Minneapolis Public School Fine Arts
<http://finearts.mpls.k12.mn.us/>

Arts for Academic Achievement
http://mpls.k12.mn.us/Arts_for_Academic_Achievement.html

Minneapolis MOSAIC
www.minneapolismosaic.org



Arvdaavidson Vang, 5th grade, Bancroft Elementary School¹



Arvdaavidson Vang, 5th grade, Bancroft Elementary School¹

¹ Student art provided by the Urban Arts Academy, one of Minneapolis Public Schools' many community partners.

Teen Pregnancy Rate

Reduce Teen Pregnancy Rate

The teen pregnancy rate is an important measure of youth development with both individual and societal impacts. Teen pregnancy can have long-term implications for the teen's individual self-sufficiency and educational success. These implications continue to reverberate throughout the broader community.

Target

Reduce pregnancy rate among teenage girls aged 15 through 17 to 46 pregnancies per 1,000 girls in that age group by 2010.

Trend Analysis

Between 1999 and 2004, teen pregnancy rates decreased among all racial/ethnic groups with the possible exception of Hispanics.

Recent City Activities

- Provided pregnancy prevention and reproductive health services to students through school-based clinics at six Minneapolis schools, including Broadway School for pregnant and parenting teens.
- Co-chaired the Teen Parent Connection, a coalition helping teen parents through a variety of high quality services with an emphasis on preventing second pregnancies for teens.
- Produced an annual Teen Parent Report Card to track progress.
- Participated in collaboratives promoting quality adolescent health care, family planning services and comprehensive sex education.
- Actively lobbied to protect the rights of adolescents to confidential health care.
- Implemented community-based research initiatives to improve adolescent and young adult reproductive health.

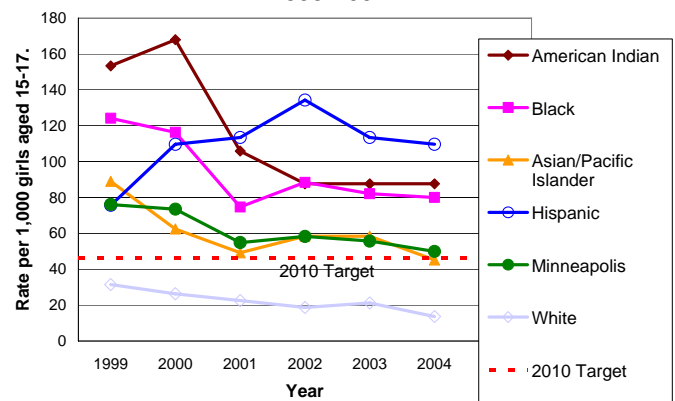
Web Links & Resources

Teen Parent Connection Report Card
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/docs/Teen_Parent_2005.pdf

teen health 411 pregnancy information
www.teenhealth411.org/pregnancy.php

National Institutes of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/teenagepregnancy.html

Teen Pregnancy Rates among girls aged 15-17 residing in Minneapolis by race/ethnicity, year-year 1999-2004^{1,2,3,4}



¹ Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support.

² U.S. Census Bureau 2000 data were used to calculate rates because population estimates by race/ethnicity are not available for the years 2001 through 2004.

³ Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive.

⁴ The numbers of teens for most racial/ethnic groups are not believed to have changed substantially during this period. However, Minneapolis Public School enrollment for Hispanic females increased dramatically since 2000, so pregnancy rates listed here for Hispanics are inflated by the amount that the number of Hispanic teens is underestimated.

No Net Loss to the Urban Tree Canopy

Our urban forest reduces air pollution, provides habitat for wildlife, limits water runoff, cools our homes and generally adds to our quality of life. Insects, disease and increasingly, damage from construction, are taking an increased toll on our trees, making it challenging to maintain the current urban tree canopy.

Target

- No net loss of citywide tree canopy cover by 2015.
- Plant at least 2,500 trees on public land annually through 2015.

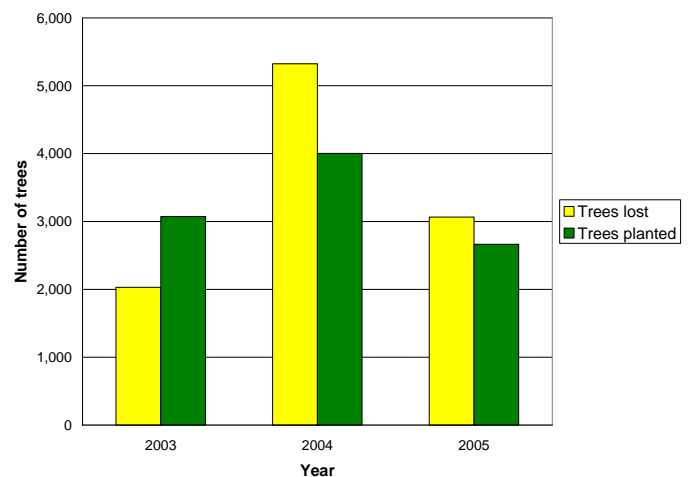
Trend Analysis

- The baseline tree canopy, established in 2004, covers 26 percent of the city¹. The resurgence of Dutch elm disease has caused a net loss over the past two years.
- The City planted an average of more than 3,200 trees per year on public property from 2003 to 2005.

Recent City Activities

- Planted more than 2,600 trees on public land in 2005.
- Secured a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to plant trees on Washington Avenue in downtown Minneapolis.
- Funded a new matching-grant program to plant trees on private property in 2006. The program was seeded with \$100,000 in City funds that leveraged private and foundation dollars.
- In a collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service, conducted an inventory of the Minneapolis urban forest. The inventory found that trees cover more than a quarter of the city, remove more than 400 tons of pollution annually and save more than \$200,000 in energy costs annually¹.
- Continued the work begun in 2004 with the new Minneapolis Tree Advisory Commission, which reports annually to the City and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board on the condition of our urban forest and how we should improve it.

Trees lost and trees planted on public land during the period 2003-2005



Web Links & Resources

Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board
www.minneapolisparcs.org

Minneapolis Committee on Urban Environment (CUE)
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cue

Treelink www.treelink.org

Tree Trust www.treetrust.org

Minnesotatrees.org www.mntrees.org

¹ U.S. Forest Service, Urban Forest Effects Model study, 2004.

Improve the Water Quality of Lakes, Streams and the Mississippi River

As the City of Lakes, Minneapolis is known for its beautiful recreational waters, which are enjoyed for swimming, boating, fishing and walking along their shores. Keeping the lakes, streams and rivers clean is critical to a healthy urban environment and safe recreation.

Target

Water quality is measured using the Trophic State Index (TSI). The TSI measures water quality based on clarity, phosphorus level and the amount of algae. Water clarity is higher in lakes with a lower TSI.

Keep the following low “Trophic State Index” (TSI) levels by 2014:

Brownie Lake	55 TSI
Lake Calhoun	47 TSI
Cedar Lake	47 TSI
Lake Harriet	47 TSI
Lake of the Isles	57 TSI

Targets for more lakes will be added in the future.

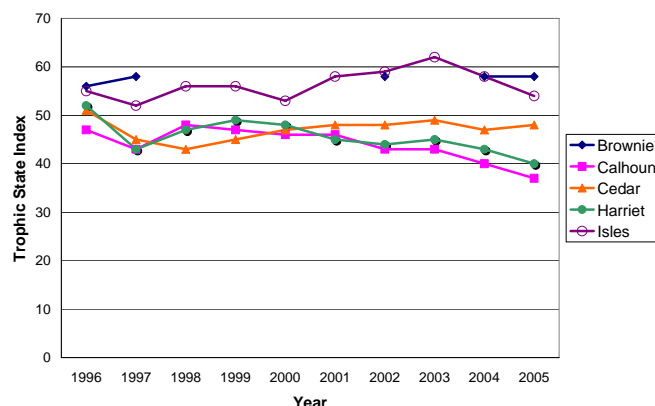
Trend Analysis

- Lakes with decreasing TSI levels (improving clarity) in recent years include: Lake Calhoun, Cedar Lake, Lake Harriet and Wirth Lake.
- Lakes with stable TSI levels in recent years include: Brownie Lake, Lake Hiawatha, Lake of the Isles, Loring Pond, Lake Nokomis, Powderhorn Lake and Webber Pond.
- Spring Lake is the only lake in recent years with increasing TSI levels and decreasing clarity.

Recent City Activities

- Established a new stormwater utility fee system that encourages property owners to adopt environmentally friendly stormwater management techniques such as installing rain gardens. These techniques help rain and snowmelt soak into the ground instead of washing into the storm sewer and from there our lakes and streams.
- Implemented more aggressive fines against those found polluting city bodies of water.
- Implemented best management practices for snow and ice control to reduce salt runoff into city waterways. New techniques include introducing “smart spreader” technology and improved anti-icing controls.
- Implemented second year of barley straw to reduce algae on Powderhorn Lake by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board to improve water quality.
- Improved public compliance with parking rules during street sweeping, meaning more effective sweeping and less pollutant runoff into city bodies of water.

Trophic State Index (TSI) of lakes during period 1996-2005¹



Lower TSI levels mean higher levels of water clarity.



Strolling around Lake Calhoun¹

Web Links & Resources

Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board annual report
www.minneapolis-parks.org/default.asp?PageID=922

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Lake Finder
www.dnr.state.mn.us/lakefind/index.html

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency water information
www.pca.state.mn.us/water/index.html

Stormwater Management Fee
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/stormwater

¹Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board

* The Trophic State Index for Brownie Lake was not measured in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 or 2003.

Workers Earn a Living Wage

Ensure Workers Earn a Living Wage

When workers earn enough to support themselves and provide for their families' basic needs, the entire community benefits. Minneapolis can set an important example in the way the city conducts its business.

Target

Target is being evaluated.

Trend Analysis

Data are being collected now to establish a baseline. After that, trends will be analyzed. Current wage data for Minneapolis residents is limited, but Minneapolis companies that have received financial or development assistance from the City report a steady increase in the number of people hired for living-wage jobs: from 1,840 new hires earning a living wage in 2002 to 4,961 in 2005.

Recent City Activities

- Passed a Living Wage Ordinance that requires companies that receive contracts or financial assistance from the City pay their employees a living wage.
- As a result of employment agreements between the City and certain Minneapolis businesses, living-wage jobs filled by these businesses increased from 3,786 to 4,961 or 30 percent from 2004 to 2005.
- Signed employment agreements with Global Market and Sheraton Hotels for training and placing people in jobs at the Midtown Exchange.
- Helped arrange a job fair at South Workforce Center for the Sheraton Hotel to hire employees. Forty-two applicants from this fair were hired at the area's living wage of \$10.23 per hour or more. Twenty-six of these living-wage jobs were filled by Minneapolis residents.
- Worked with a variety of community partners through the Close the Gap program to place 325 Minneapolis residents into jobs and to place 500 Minneapolis youths in unsubsidized summer jobs where they received work readiness skills, job coaching and work experience. Close the Gap also provided jobs for 50 at-risk-youths as part of Hennepin County's Sentence to Service program. Additionally, the program hired career and college center coordinators at Patrick Henry and Washburn high schools and provided training and technical assistance to people wanting to start a small business.



A participant in one of the City's jobs programs

Web Links & Resources

Minneapolis Employment and Training Program www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/metp/

Minneapolis Employment and Training Program annual report www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/metp/docs/METPSummary.pdf

Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/economic_development_home.asp

English - Attention. If you want help translating this information, call 311.

Hmong - Ceeb toom. Yog koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov xov no rau koj dawb, hu 612-673-2800.

Spanish - Atención. Si desea recibir asistencia gratuita para traducir esta información, llame al 612-673-2700.

Somali - Ogow. Haddii aad dooneyso in lagaa kaalmeeyo tarjamadda macluumaadkani oo lacag la' aan wac 612-673-3500.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing Access number: (612) 673-3220

TTY lines: (612) 673-2626