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# Appendix B: Land Use and Planning

## Overview

This appendix contains the population, household, and employment calculations required by the Metropolitan Council. Additionally, it has tables showing how the City plans to accommodate this projected growth into the future.

As noted elsewhere in the plan, the City of Minneapolis is a developed community, which has been fully urbanized. Additionally, land around its borders has been completely annexed by other municipalities, basically prohibiting its territorial expansion.

As a result, new population and employment growth will occur on the sites of previously developed acreage. As a result, the total land area dedicated to development will change very little. The main difference will be the increase in densities, which will allow the City to accommodate more people and jobs on the same amount of land.

Although these charts do not show this, the planned growth and increase in densities is not evenly spread across the City. Instead, it is concentrated along designated corridors, nodes, and other centers of activity. The Development Density map in this appendix illustrates generally how density would be distributed throughout the city along an in these land use features. These areas correspond to the land use features described in Chapter 1 Land Use. This ensures that new growth and density is located in places which already have excellent transit access, as well as a range of shopping, employment, and other urban amenities nearby.

Naturally, these calculations are not precise. It is impossible to know exactly how much land will develop and the precise numbers of people and jobs that will occupy it in the future. However, this exercise is useful in demonstrating that the growth projections are realistic given the City's ability to accommodate them.

The City is confident it will be able to accommodate the full amount of growth projected, and more. Furthermore, the City provides the most sustainable location for this growth in the region, given its strategic location and existing infrastructure. The range of housing types, levels of affordability, and access to a full range of urban amenities make this an attractive location as well. The City will continue to advocate for infrastructure investments which support this growth and development.

**Net Residential Density Worksheet**
**Table Calculating Net Density of Residential Development**

Land Use	Single Family # of Units	Multi Family # of Units	Acres Gross Resid.	Acres Wetland & water- bodies	Acres Public Parks & Open	Acres Arterial Roads ROW	Acres Other Undevel- oped	Net Residential Acres	Net Density Units/Acre
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H=C-D-E-F-G	(A+B)/H
Low density residential	75,650	24,786	12,202	0	0	0	0	12,202	8
Medium density residential	675	21,887	747	0	0	0	0	747	30
High density residential	0	32,624	485	0	0	0	0	485	67
Very high density residential	0	14,170	89	0	0	0	0	89	159
Congregate living	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed use**	0	1,741	27	0	0	0	0	27	64
Public institutional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trans/comm/utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parks and open space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vacant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,325</b>	<b>95,208</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>13</b>

\* Describe on a separate page any other undeveloped land that does not fall under wetlands and water, public parks or arterial roads, including steep slopes or outlots for future or commercial development.

\*\* Acres of residential calculated based just on mixed use development lots which include residential units

Based on existing land use.

May also be used in lieu of existing planned land use for 2020 (which was not included in City's comprehensive plan adopted in 2000).

**LAND USE TABLE IN 5-YEAR STAGES**
**Existing and Planned Land Use Table (in acres)**

Within Urban Service Area	Average Density Range Housing Units/Acre		Existing (2000)	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Change 2000-2030
	Minimum	Maximum							
<b>Residential Land Uses*</b>									
Urban Neighborhood (low density)	8	20	14,328	14,162	13,997	13,831	13,665	13,499	-829
Community Corridor (medium density)	20	50	704	869	1,034	1,199	1,364	1,529	825
Commercial Node (medium-high density)	20	120	54	128	201	275	348	422	368
Commercial Corridor (high density)	50	120	473	481	489	497	506	514	40
Activity/Growth Centers (high-very high density)	50	200	89	348	606	865	1,124	1,383	1,295
<b>C/I Land Uses**</b>									
	Est. Employees/Acre								
General commercial	3.33		1,927	1,586	1,246	906	565	225	-1,702
Industrial	2.31		2,112	2,250	2,389	2,527	2,666	2,805	693
<b>Public/Semi Public Land Uses</b>									
Public/Institutional***			485	485	485	485	485	485	0
Parks and Open Space			2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202	0
Transportation/Comm/Utilities			1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	0
Roadway Rights of Way			10,042	10,042	10,042	10,042	10,042	10,042	0
<b>Subtotal Sewered</b>			<b>33,467</b>	<b>33,605</b>	<b>33,743</b>	<b>33,881</b>	<b>34,019</b>	<b>34,157</b>	<b>690</b>
<b>Outside Urban Service Area</b>									
	Minimum lot size	Maximum lot size	Existing (2000)	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Change 2000-2030
Rural Residential 2.5 acres or less									0
Rural Residential 2.5 -10 acres									0
Rural Residential 10-40 acres									0
Agricultural 40+ acres									0
<b>Subtotal Unsewered</b>									
Vacant land (has sewer access)			952	814	676	538	400	262	-690
Wetlands and water bodies	--	--	2,344	2,344	2,344	2,344	2,344	2,344	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>36,763</b>	<b>36,763</b>	<b>36,763</b>	<b>36,763</b>	<b>36,763</b>	<b>36,763</b>	<b>0</b>

\* All residential areas allow and incorporate mixed use

\*\* Remainder of jobs incorporated in mixed use areas

\*\*\* Does not include smaller scale institutional uses; these are included within urban neighborhood designation

Notes: Average densities represent approximate range - not directly linked to ordinance requirements. Scenario represents a way of incorporating planned growth within a fully developed city with minimal vacant land available, representing increased housing/jobs densities. While development activity will be guided by underlying plan policies, actual densities and acreages may vary significantly in practice.

# Appendix B: Development Density Concept Map

## Legend

- Urban neighborhood
- Community corridor
- Commercial node
- Commercial corridor
- Growth or activity center
- General commercial
- Industrial
- Public and institutional
- Parks and open space
- Transp/comm/utilities
- Growth Center
- Major Retail Center
- Transit Station

## RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES

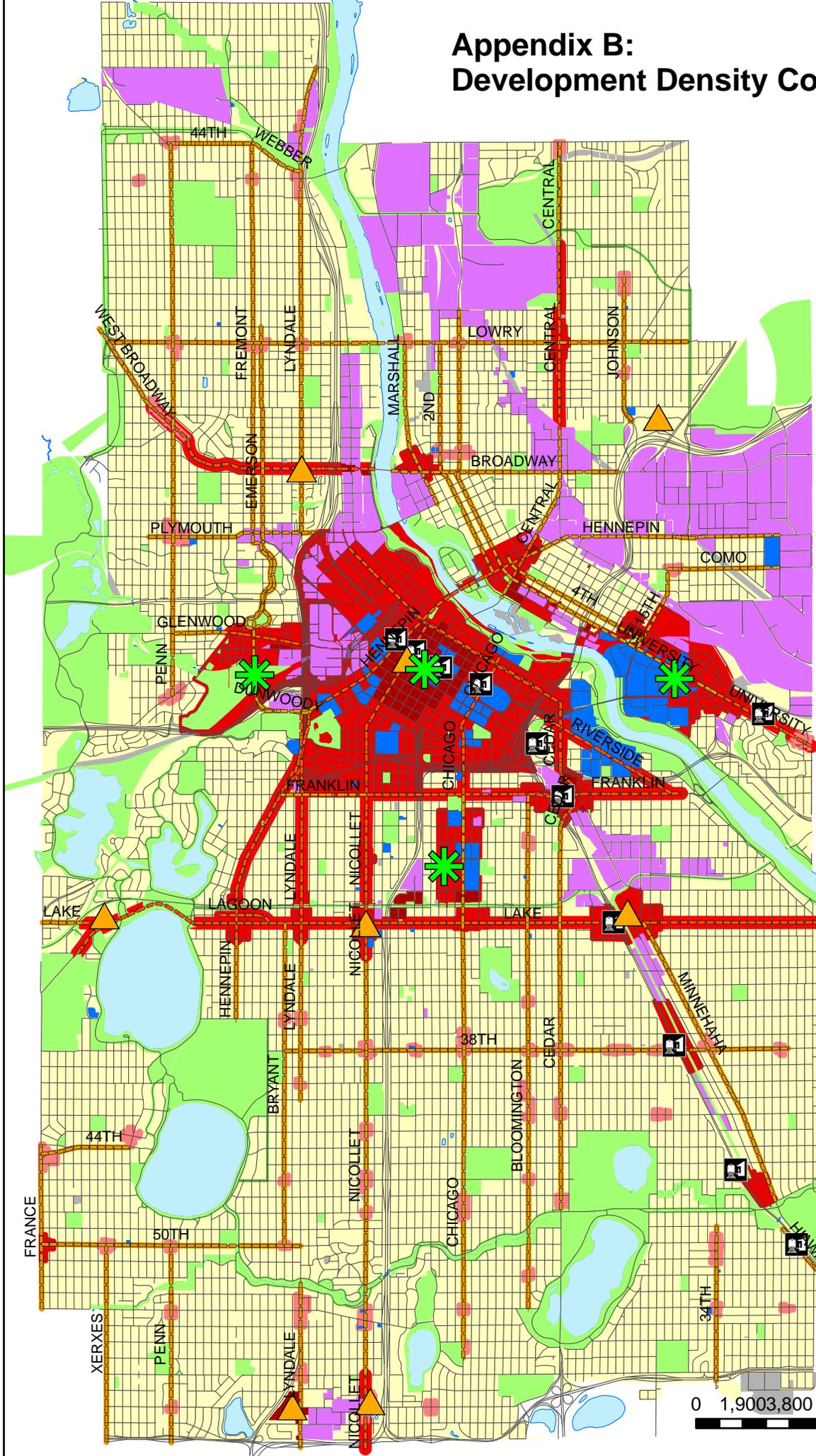
- Urban neighborhood - low
- Community corridor - medium
- Commercial nodes - med/high
- Commercial corridors - high
- Activity centers - high/very high
- Growth centers - high/very high



Source:  
City of  
Minneapolis

Created by:  
Minneapolis Community  
Planning and Economic  
Development Department  
Planning Division  
Adopted by City Council  
October 2, 2009

0 1,900 3,800 7,600 11,400 15,200  
Feet



**MINNEAPOLIS TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ZONES (TAZ)**
**Allocation of Forecasts to Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ)**

TAZ #*	2000			2010			2020			2030		
	Pop	HH	Emp									
311	562	101	420	888	252	864	1,022	291	923	889	310	944
313	260	99	0	396	150	0	342	136	0	316	128	0
314	6,677	3,093	828	7,040	3,227	657	7,676	3,059	607	7,325	3,280	612
315	4,902	2,174	288	4,982	2,187	243	5,070	2,021	219	4,698	1,993	225
316	2,951	1,295	84	2,995	1,301	88	3,002	1,197	91	2,782	1,180	92
317	5,751	2,431	932	5,857	2,453	862	5,746	2,290	843	5,431	2,202	865
318	4,258	1,827	196	4,314	1,834	181	4,249	1,694	184	3,938	1,596	187
319	1,988	853	543	2,005	852	507	2,020	805	501	1,835	780	511
320	2,526	1,069	392	2,568	1,077	237	2,513	1,002	278	2,382	966	291
321	3,525	1,457	568	3,091	1,428	695	3,132	1,488	695	3,235	1,376	710
322	2,734	1,014	267	2,140	989	343	2,144	1,019	358	2,209	882	373
323	3,032	1,387	1,113	2,948	1,361	991	3,099	1,435	1,133	3,250	1,468	1,091
324	2,459	1,066	2,093	2,582	1,140	3,025	2,646	1,257	3,066	2,742	1,206	3,119
325	6,832	3,030	719	6,367	2,941	874	6,559	3,116	805	6,673	2,943	819
326	3,327	1,568	257	3,245	1,499	385	3,250	1,544	454	3,127	1,425	472
327	1,688	817	356	1,745	806	416	1,778	845	431	2,029	923	439
328	2,523	1,238	765	2,706	1,250	835	2,773	1,317	785	2,839	1,337	792
329	1,930	862	157	1,800	832	115	1,864	885	112	2,053	912	114
330	2,692	1,228	391	2,575	1,190	420	2,580	1,226	405	2,572	1,131	414
331	4,976	2,441	657	5,186	2,395	707	5,258	2,508	708	5,488	2,599	724
332	1,865	1,334	594	2,887	1,365	858	2,958	1,405	841	2,839	1,536	862
333	2,545	1,300	906	2,654	1,334	943	3,030	1,413	908	3,197	1,487	930
334	4,720	2,734	1,419	4,736	2,737	1,940	5,414	2,926	1,724	6,114	3,130	1,745
335	5,186	2,470	1,301	5,161	2,384	1,332	5,170	2,456	1,374	5,731	2,616	1,407
336	6,056	2,695	630	5,673	2,620	813	5,779	2,745	771	6,200	2,845	792
337	6,561	2,870	308	6,688	2,908	1,749	7,034	2,993	1,739	7,285	3,100	1,766
338	4,980	1,400	406	5,194	1,454	451	3,642	1,452	414	3,927	1,049	422
339	5,959	1,901	634	6,018	1,909	427	4,728	1,885	428	4,489	1,487	437
340	2,889	1,268	536	2,747	1,290	447	2,782	1,322	449	2,825	1,213	456
341	2,489	914	339	2,558	933	226	2,186	871	206	1,941	764	215
342	2,347	1,051	118	2,390	1,059	126	2,457	979	135	2,277	923	139
343	6,958	2,833	535	7,039	2,841	531	6,839	2,726	534	6,550	2,655	546
344	5,605	1,996	657	5,574	1,971	797	4,833	1,926	902	5,211	1,880	940
345	3,385	1,212	643	3,573	1,271	811	3,180	1,267	934	3,639	1,302	947
346	2,672	990	407	2,827	1,042	671	2,547	1,015	528	2,724	1,021	528
347	4,390	1,952	257	4,398	1,936	350	4,562	1,818	305	4,169	1,757	308
348	2,076	943	109	2,122	954	114	2,245	895	120	2,186	1,000	122
349	1,035	408	243	1,267	495	242	1,262	503	253	1,328	538	258
350	3,048	1,524	746	3,785	1,871	836	5,178	2,064	773	5,996	2,486	863
351	3,967	1,793	873	4,419	1,977	912	5,546	2,210	899	5,776	2,450	876
352	3,610	1,673	330	3,682	1,688	214	4,052	1,615	214	3,720	1,706	219
353	6,759	3,037	1,677	6,872	3,056	1,865	7,433	2,962	1,821	6,978	3,137	1,865
354	3,604	1,676	872	3,756	1,728	888	4,078	1,625	856	3,991	1,843	880
355	1,064	438	665	1,030	416	571	1,266	433	557	1,270	490	567
356	2,386	1,043	796	2,534	1,103	810	2,757	1,178	764	2,816	1,154	778
357	802	156	2,032	592	73	2,993	736	140	6,114	1,214	333	5,410

TAZ #*	2000			2010			2020			2030		
	Pop	HH	Emp	Pop	HH	Emp	Pop	HH	Emp	Pop	HH	Emp
358	273	49	769	513	86	1,184	757	236	2,213	1120	377	1,922
359	690	68	9,643	978	170	629	1,011	214	579	1067	232	583
360	5,230	812	10,539	7,242	1,518	16,486	6,983	1,596	16,708	6960	1,543	17,149
361	881	547	1,595	1,169	721	499	1,425	843	530	1630	918	545
362	1,291	177	6,539	1,297	175	6,885	1,335	225	6,928	2437	856	7,093
363	1,503	301	1,379	1,684	344	1,134	1,587	429	1,064	1712	494	1,087
364	3,552	1,814	1,904	3,568	1,800	2,104	4,300	1,714	1,923	3,819	1,914	1,965
365	2,884	1,523	3,923	3,226	1,682	4,060	4,951	1,973	3,992	6,469	2,721	4,644
366	3,889	1,824	337	3,351	1,564	459	2,835	1,677	432	4162	2,087	447
367	8,294	2,581	3,445	9,262	2,891	6,186	7,052	2,811	4,426	6,643	2,061	4,453
368	2,332	611	675	2,747	718	1,123	1,947	776	727	2,623	806	734
369	2,170	606	1,170	3,969	1,121	2,449	3,014	1,201	1,306	2,953	1,097	1,300
370	4,009	1,374	2,041	4,524	1,563	2,151	3,855	1,536	1,883	3,573	1,179	1,912
371	7,230	4,004	3,447	8,734	4,101	3,209	10,003	4,779	3,099	9772	4,807	3,178
372	3,000	1,161	8,011	2,912	1,112	8,548	2,812	1,121	8,400	2,819	1,063	8,636
373	6,339	2,542	1,808	6,811	2,697	2,346	7,628	2,882	2,108	7,779	2,947	2,135
374	5,626	3,108	1,263	5,803	3,050	1,203	7,042	3,345	1,091	6528	3,427	1,117
375	5,912	3,560	2,860	7,593	4,354	3,147	9,939	4,969	2,999	10,126	5,063	3,075
376	7,136	4,144	3,226	7,191	4,157	2,430	7,841	4,332	2,429	8,906	4,687	2,509
377	2,917	1,558	1,447	3,467	1,758	1,210	4,526	2,057	1,202	4,700	2,136	1,236
378	2,065	831	2,262	1,879	868	2,444	2,003	951	2,609	2,204	1,014	2,690
379	2,214	876	759	1,863	860	764	1,896	901	762	2,473	979	774
380	2,121	743	879	2,295	811	2,093	3,054	956	3,210	4,104	1,378	1,791
381	171	132	1,099	0	0	1,174	0	0	1,133	0	0	1,162
382	1,870	579	1,134	2,683	832	1,226	2,494	780	1,104	2,789	937	1,124
383	3,830	1,082	1,950	4,337	1,230	2,216	3,729	1,023	2,187	3,561	1,024	2,225
384	4,757	1,474	144	4,456	1,382	119	3,599	1,126	110	3,389	1,138	111
385	2,531	803	5	2,426	770	62	2,060	691	69	2,019	659	69
386	3,245	929	531	3,282	941	848	2,535	813	848	2,513	735	861
387	1,837	742	478	1,814	732	1,037	1,984	665	859	2,002	842	864
388	15	10	2,477	508	341	2,444	1,014	673	2,541	2,024	1,320	2,537
389	97	11	3,250	969	495	3,124	1,660	1,049	3,589	1,983	1,242	2,932
390	644	446	1,562	2,545	1,775	1,674	3,917	2,599	2,823	4,558	2,971	2,521
391	155	105	9,147	448	306	2,390	759	504	2,211	1,296	845	1,936
392	1,291	963	1,975	1,521	1,149	8,092	2,125	1,372	8,429	2,375	1,512	9,329
393	339	314	7,413	729	678	6,489	1,608	1,067	7,122	1,728	1,126	9,679
394	500	0	1,242	0	0	1,299	0	0	1,221	500	0	1,358
395	268	70	1,359	382	137	766	349	131	771	344	128	1,042
396	956	697	257	1,005	737	226	1,194	793	545	1,387	904	289
397	2,017	1,475	2,480	2,205	1,623	2,594	2,812	1,866	2,371	3,124	2,036	2,804
398	2,499	1,928	753	2,686	2,089	963	3,281	2,121	943	3,384	2,152	969
399	2,029	1,538	2,531	2,003	1,527	2,470	2,716	1,780	2,580	3,029	1,953	2,650
400	74	70	2,977	63	60	3,307	366	243	3,569	430	280	7,164
401	571	241	1,386	558	232	1,820	730	317	1,670	789	353	1,710
402	400	313	35,391	682	540	39,042	1,307	863	39,227	1,430	928	42,311
403	0	0	78	0	0	141	0	0	130	0	0	131
404	2,270	1,088	520	2,277	1,101	554	2,407	1,334	632	2,923	1,653	650
405	1,978	886	7,975	2,820	1,513	3,566	3,900	2,066	3,377	4,193	2,231	3,466
406	118	0	10,641	692	258	2,208	994	580	6,020	1,187	697	6,069
407	0	0	27,420	49	22	27,928	230	152	30,929	363	237	32,284

TAZ#*	2000			2010			2020			2030		
	Pop	HH	Emp									
408	393	279	11,688	392	280	10,855	1,012	671	13,223	1,342	875	14,142
409	588	0	10,721	871	126	11,123	1,372	513	14,308	1,692	721	14,652
410	2,387	934	2,615	2,521	1,031	3,157	3,000	1,286	3,295	3,232	1,428	3,220
411	20	8	2,584	138	56	3,614	175	116	3,710	853	556	4,512
412	592	396	1,090	1,394	996	1,842	2,287	1,479	2,226	2,604	1,660	2,009
413	629	330	1,451	1,574	824	1,731	2,038	858	1,429	2,202	842	1,459
414	4,747	2,447	1,684	4,391	2,251	2,148	5,572	2,346	2,075	4,322	2,268	2,124
415	3,481	1,423	1,474	3,147	1,257	5,473	4,184	1,581	5,394	4,389	1,832	5,486
416	0	0	1,843	0	0	1,918	0	0	2,171	0	0	2,269
417	122	46	1,230	53	20	1,391	45	19	1,334	42	17	1,362
418	3,737	1,527	1,162	3,435	1,403	1,316	3,269	1,377	1,202	3,251	1,303	1,231
419	1,836	771	457	2,084	874	397	2,156	908	413	2,118	929	425
420	11	6	11,463	51	28	8,611	146	61	8,878	274	110	8,973
421	0	0	1,215	0	0	3,389	0	0	3,760	0	0	3,756
422	0	0	3,254	210	93	3,544	314	132	4,073	335	134	4,120
423	1,323	496	559	1,401	525	896	1,364	574	967	1,516	565	883
424	3,252	1,694	1,578	3,408	1,771	1,107	4,646	1,956	1,090	4,972	2,100	1,116
425	144	82	88	133	75	1,493	173	73	1,416	161	102	1,444
426	1,372	781	1,673	1,890	1,073	1,729	2,791	1,176	1,609	3,180	1,214	1,641
427	825	303	1,417	559	172	1,561	574	169	1,435	539	151	1,457
428	0	0	1,053	0	4	1,276	9	3	1,145	8	3	1,165
429	1,876	549	98	1,978	580	219	1,631	513	229	1,671	464	231
430	5,733	2,152	96	5,261	1,974	118	5,151	1,727	114	4,890	1,596	119
431	796	270	106	761	258	107	678	227	107	651	212	109
432	5,047	1,613	49	4,748	1,519	78	3,968	1,330	61	3,778	1,233	61
433	6,324	1,673	264	6,361	1,685	557	4,489	1,455	492	4,359	1,316	490
434	7,272	2,070	786	7,249	2,065	1,089	5,608	1,861	999	5,526	1,683	1,017
435	4,942	1,501	545	4,744	1,442	586	4,246	1,325	637	4,790	1,337	657
436	2,416	780	716	2,287	739	765	2,225	746	731	2,584	843	751
437	1,344	590	3,090	1,597	700	2,945	1,689	711	2,801	1,576	650	2,853
438	554	243	134	538	236	131	543	229	122	507	203	123
439	10	10	2,260	55	54	2,184	728	244	2,099	1,578	515	2,136
440	2,844	1,284	1,345	4,060	1,831	1,653	4,664	1,964	1,541	4,503	1,745	1,571
441	6,266	2,692	4,831	6,851	2,942	4,782	7,369	3,103	4,424	7,196	3,222	4,534
442	2,728	1,121	998	2,486	1,017	923	2,543	1,071	1,523	2,532	1,015	1,315
443	10,461	4,648	866	10,777	4,783	954	11,221	4,725	906	10,815	4,728	927
444	6,237	2,912	2,154	6,344	2,958	2,238	7,195	3,030	2,049	7,012	3,140	2,085
445	430	202	463	431	202	31	473	199	33	455	209	34
449	1	1	1,090	0	0	1,601	0	0	1,604	0	0	1,639
450	3,210	1,120	575	2,901	1,012	1,135	2,618	878	692	2,453	801	684
451	5,106	2,130	715	4,731	1,972	719	5,136	1,722	766	4,864	2,046	779
452	4,448	1,646	537	4,594	1,701	732	4,427	1,484	628	4,183	1,365	641
453	99	38	0	100	38	0	87	35	0	81	33	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>382,174</b>	<b>162,139</b>	<b>307,172</b>	<b>405,329</b>	<b>172,735</b>	<b>317,000</b>	<b>425,797</b>	<b>181,975</b>	<b>332,500</b>	<b>441,143</b>	<b>189,398</b>	<b>346,500</b>

\* For maps of TAZ's, see Community Data Profile (maps 0.1, 0.2, and 0.3) and Chapter 2 (maps 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3).

Pop = Population forecasts  
 HH = Households forecasts  
 Emp = Employment forecasts

# Appendix B: Small Area Plans

## Overview

While the comprehensive plan does provide policy direction for the entire city, sometimes more specific guidance is needed for certain areas. These are typically developed for a defined geographic area, and are known as small area plans. These areas may be corridors, neighborhoods, commercial districts, or any other defined area with common issues and themes.

Just as with the comprehensive plan, small area plans are typically reviewed and adopted via City Council action. However, the policies in these plans tend to be more specific and detailed than comprehensive plan policy, and they are often followed by implementation plans, including rezoning studies and public investments through the capital improvements process.

This appendix summarizes the process by which small area plans are selected and completed. Additionally, it provides a summary of recent small area plans which provide relevant supplementary guidance to the comprehensive plan policies. These plans should be consulted when making policy decisions within the specified geographic area.

A couple caveats should be considered when reviewing small area plans:

- A number of older small area plans completed by the City are not referenced in this chapter. While some of these may still have some valid analysis and direction, it has been determined that they are superseded by more up-to-date policy direction.
- Though every effort has been made to ensure consistency between the comprehensive plan and small area plans, there are occasionally discrepancies. Most are intentional, with the comprehensive plan reflecting updated direction that has been put into place since the small area plan was adopted. By statute, when there is a discrepancy, the comprehensive plan's guidance is considered legally to overrule the other.

## Plan Development

### Purpose of Plan

Small area plans are initiated for a number of reasons. Some of the main considerations are listed below:

- **Area of growth or change.** Areas of the city experiencing higher than average rates of growth or change are often prime targets for small area

plans. More stable neighborhoods are unlikely to need much additional guidance, where as an are that is rapidly transitioning is likely to need specifics on where it should be headed. Areas with a major land use feature, such as an activity center, growth center, or commercial corridor, may fall into this category.

- **Areas targeted for investment.** A prime example of this is the Hiawatha LRT corridor, where the prospect of major public investment in light rail infrastructure sparked a series of small area plans around station areas. Other possibilities may include areas needing significant redevelopment or revitalization.
- **Areas with strong local interest.** Some of the small area plans were actually initiated by neighborhood groups interested in developing a vision for their area. The city will work with neighborhoods on this, particularly focusing on ensuring the process and product is consistent with broader city policy. However, the city budget will not always allow additional financial participation by the city in neighborhood-initiated processes.
- **Areas reflecting a larger policy issue.** Some plans are initiated to address a policy issue which impacts certain areas throughout the city, which needs further direction for future action. An example of this is the Industrial Land Use Study, which provided guidance for industrial areas citywide.
- **Updates to existing plans.** After a plan is developed, there is sometimes a need to update the plan, based on either changing conditions or new opportunities. These updates provide additional guidance for implementation.

## The Planning Process

The planning process for small area plans varies somewhat, depending on the scope and nature of the plan. Key elements of the planning process include:

- Formation of a steering committee for the plan
- Identification of staffing for the plan, e.g. city staff or consultants
- Public involvement and review throughout process
- Development of plan, including survey of existing conditions and proposed changes
- Review and adoption by applicable organizations, including Planning Commission and City Council

- Amendment into the comprehensive plan, requiring Metropolitan Council review and approval
- Implementation phase of the project, which may include rezoning studies or other strategies

Small area plans tend to have a similar life span to a comprehensive plan – between 10-15 years. The actual useful life of the plan will vary, depending on subsequent changes in the area and in city policy, as well as the extent the vision for the area remains consistent over time. There is generally no mandate to update the small area plans at a certain point, though this may be done as needed.

## Adopted Plans

The table below provides a brief summary of small area plans. As noted above, these are official adopted city policy, although they do not overrule the comprehensive plan. For the plans that have land use guidance, maps are included at the end of this appendix section. The [full text of all these plans](#) is available online.

Table 1: Adopted Small Area Plans

<b>Plan Title</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>
38 <sup>th</sup> Street and Chicago Avenue Small Area/Corridor Framework Plan	Bancroft, Bryant, Central, Powderhorn Park	3/21/08	The purpose of the 38th Street and Chicago Avenue Small Area / Corridor Framework Plan is to support the ongoing improvement and revitalization of the area of 38th Street and Chicago Avenue by proposing specific policies and strategies to guide its evolution. In general terms, this plan seeks to intensify land uses in the project area by promoting increased residential and commercial density along the Chicago Avenue and 38th Street transit corridors.
38th Street Station Area Master Plan	Corcoran, Hiawatha, Howe, Longfellow, Standish	10/20/06	The 38th Street Station Area Master Plan gives land use policy guidance to the area surrounding the 38th Street light rail station. As a designated Transit Station Area, the master plan proposed redevelopment organized by a series of commercial, residential, and mixed use districts. Along Hiawatha, the plans include redevelopment of former milling facilities and reconfiguration of street patterns. Redevelopment is proposed at a density and scale to support a vibrant transit-oriented community.

46th and Hiawatha Station Area Master Plan	Hiawatha, Ericsson, Howe, Standish	12/28/01	<p>The 46th Street Station Area Master Plan gives land use policy guidance to the area surrounding the 46th Street light rail station. As a designated Transit Station Area, the master plan proposed increasing multi-family housing options, a greater mix of uses, and the replacement of many auto-oriented retail businesses with mixed residential and commercial uses.</p> <p>Infrastructure recommendations include the extension of Snelling Avenue, the creation of a town square, and enhancements to the pedestrian environment including a safer crossing of Hiawatha Avenue.</p>
Above The Falls - A Master Plan for the Upper River in Minneapolis	Camden Industrial Area, North River Industrial Area, Hawthorne, Near North, St. Anthony West, Sheridan, Bottineau, Marshall Terrace, Columbia Park	6/9/00	<p>The Above the Falls Master Plan gives land use policy guidance to the Mississippi River in North and Northeast Minneapolis. It envisions the transformation of this area featuring a regional park amenity. Plan objectives include: providing public access to river, creating a system of Riverway Streets, enhancing the ecological function of river corridor, linking Upper River to Grand Rounds parkway system, realizing the area's potential for economic development, and establishing urban design guidelines.</p>
Southeast Minneapolis Industrial (SEMI)/Bridal Veil Area Refined Master Plan, Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR)	Como, Marcy-Holmes, Prospect Park East River Road, University of Minnesota	7/13/01	<p>The SEMI Refined Master Plan gives land use policy guidance to the Southeast Minneapolis Industrial area located between University Avenue SE, 15th Avenue SE, Elm Street SE and the Minneapolis/St. Paul border. As a designated Growth Center, the SEMI area is proposed for redevelopment in order to provide jobs and housing. The primary land use proposed for this area is light industrial with housing and commercial proposed along the University Avenue SE corridor. The plan also gives detailed direction for bridge and roadway infrastructure improvements, storm water management infrastructure and park components.</p>

Audubon Park Neighborhood Master Plan	Audubon Park	5/16/08	The Audubon Park neighborhood undertook a planning process to develop a small area plan to guide the type and scale of future development and articulate preferred design elements that complement their area. The planning process built on the existing policy direction given by the City's Comprehensive Plan for focusing new development along major corridors such as Central Avenue NE and Johnson Street NE and at neighborhood commercial nodes such as 29th & Johnson.
Bassett Creek Valley Master Plan 2006	Harrison, Bryn Mawr, Sumner-Glenwood	1/12/07	The Bassett Creek Valley Master Plan 2006 is an action-oriented update to a plan for the same area adopted in 2000. It envisions the creation of an intensively developed area with high density offices and housing, a neighborhood retail area, beautiful park amenities and excellent connections to the city's transportation, transit and trail networks. Major themes emphasized in this plan include connectivity, affordability, and access to good jobs.
Bryn Mawr Neighborhood Land Use Plan	Bryn Mawr	9/23/05	The Bryn Mawr Neighborhood Land Use Plan gives land use and development guidance for the Bryn Mawr neighborhood. Land use policy included protecting residential areas, diversifying the residential mix, preserving the Downtown Bryn Mawr commercial node, and promoting redevelopment of specific sites with appropriate uses. Additional guidance is provided for open space and transportation improvements.
Cedar Riverside Small Area Plan	Cedar Riverside	4/18/08	A land use and development plan for the Cedar Riverside neighborhood. Key policy areas include land use and urban design, economic development and transportation. The plan focuses on building connections within the neighborhood and between the neighborhood and surrounding areas and institutions.

<p>Central Avenue Small Area Plan</p>	<p>Audubon Park, Beltrami, Columbia Park, Holland, Logan Park, Marcy Holmes, Nicollet Island East Bank, Northeast Park, St Anthony East, Windom Park</p>	<p>6/20/08</p>	<p>The “Making Central Avenue Great Plan” was prepared in 1997 and has been used by the Northeast neighborhoods that line Central Avenue running from 7th Avenue NE to 37th Avenue NE. The existing plan was never formally adopted by the City of Minneapolis and is not part of the City’s comprehensive plan. An update for this plan was done to add a future land use plan, give detailed scale and massing preferences for new development, and incorporate additional Central Avenue planning documents for adoption by the City Council and incorporation into the City’s comprehensive plan.</p>
<p>Corcoran Midtown Revival Plan</p>	<p>Corcoran</p>	<p>10/11/02</p>	<p>The Corcoran Midtown Revival Plan gives land use policy guidance for the Corcoran neighborhood in the vicinity of the Lake Street/Midtown LRT Station. The plan recommends mixed use along the Lake Street corridor, with higher density residential and commercial nearer to the LRT station. Lower intensity uses are proposed to transition from the Lake Street corridor to surrounding neighborhoods.</p>
<p>Chicago Avenue Corridor Plan</p>	<p>Midtown Phillips, Phillips West</p>	<p>1/13/12</p>	<p>The Chicago Avenue Corridor Plan provides guidance for future development and land use changes, outlines multimodal transportation initiatives in the area, and includes an action plan for focusing investment on Chicago Avenue in the area between I-94 and the Midtown Greenway.</p>

Critical Area Plan	All areas along Mississippi River corridor	6/16/06	The Critical Area Plan contains policies and strategies to protect the natural, cultural, historic, commercial, and recreational value of the river corridor. The plan's general land use policies emphasize improving public access to and movement along the banks of the river, creating more park space, enhancing river-oriented recreation opportunities, reducing the amount of industry and open storage, attracting development that is compatible with the river, protecting natural features, and reducing adverse visual impacts.
Development Objectives for North Nicollet Mall	Downtown West	9/29/00	The Development Objectives for North Nicollet Mall provides land use and development guidance for a roughly 10-block area at the north end of Nicollet Mall. The plan discusses guidelines for development, including land uses, transportation, design, and various redevelopment activities. The plan presents four alternative redevelopment schemes, though none is presented as the recommended scenario. A variety of land uses are considered feasible, including residential, commercial retail, commercial office, hotel, cultural and entertainment, and parks and open space.
Development Objectives for the Hi-Lake Center	Mid-Town Phillips, Phillips East, Corcoran, Longfellow	12/14/01	Development Objectives for the Hi-Lake Center provided guidance for redevelopment of an area within the Hiawatha/Lake Station Area Master Plan, and are based on Guidelines for Transit-Oriented Development at Hi-Lake Center. The plan calls for strengthening the commercial mix, adding residential uses, and reinforcing pedestrian-friendly urban design.

Downtown East/North Loop Master Plan	North Loop, Downtown East	10/10/03	The Downtown East/North Loop Master Plan provides direction for how growth should occur in the underdeveloped areas of Downtown Minneapolis surrounding rail transit stations. The plan includes recommendations for land use, infrastructure, transportation, parking, urban design, and streetscape. Recommendations also promote downtown living by forging Complete Communities that include a mixture of transit stations, commercial office, retail, housing, and parks/plazas. It proposes redevelopment for Downtown East and North Loop neighborhoods, while supporting and expanding the downtown core.
Elliot Park Neighborhood Master Plan	Elliot Park	4/4/03	The Elliot Park Neighborhood Master Plan provides land use and redevelopment guidance for the Elliot Park neighborhood. The focus of the plan is not on large-scale change, but rather on careful infill and adaptive reuse, with a focus on a mix of incomes, uses, and cultures. The plan defines a series of districts within the neighborhood and discusses appropriate redevelopment in each area. Transportation, open space, and cultural preservation recommendations are included.
Franklin/Cedar/Riverside Transit-Oriented Development Master Plan	Ventura Village, Seward, Cedar-Riverside	12/28/01	The Franklin-Cedar/Riverside Transit-Oriented Development Master Plan gives land use policy guidance to the areas surrounding the Franklin and Cedar/Riverside light rail stations. As two designated Transit Station Areas, the master plan proposed land uses within ½ mile of each station that provide opportunities for higher density housing, high employment work places, and other high activity uses (schools, entertainment, retail) which maximize the benefits of the LRT system. The plan also highlights the importance of improving pedestrian paths to the stations and better connections between the neighborhoods.

Grain Belt Brewery Area Development Objectives	Sheridan	9/13/96; amended 8/11/00	The Grain Belt Brewery Area Development Objectives provides guidance for redevelopment of the historic Grain Belt complex in Northeast Minneapolis. A varied but cohesive mix of land uses, compatible with the historic character of the brewery, are proposed. These may include neighborhood commercial services, residential uses, arts and arts-related uses, light industrial uses, a corporate headquarters complex, and a public riverfront attraction. Design should be compatible with the historic character of the area as well as the restrictions associated with shoreline development.
Hiawatha/ Lake Station Area Master Plan	East Phillips, Corcoran, Longfellow, Seward	5/18/01	The Hiawatha/Lake Station Area Master Plan gives land use policy guidance to the area surrounding the Lake Street/Midtown light rail station. As a designated Transit Station Area, the master plan proposed transforming the area from an automobile oriented shopping center into a higher density pedestrian-oriented district with a mix of uses, including housing and smaller-scale commercial uses. The plan also includes recommendations for infill development on underutilized sites as well as infrastructure changes.
Industrial Land Use and Employment Policy Plan	Industrial areas citywide	11/3/06	The Industrial Land Use and Employment Policy Plan provides policy direction for industrial land uses and industrial sector employment in Minneapolis. Key recommendations include adopting Employment Districts for industrial uses, protecting industrial areas from redevelopment, and pursuing economic development strategies for fostering industrial job growth and city resident employment.

Linden Hills Small Area Plan	Linden Hills	12/13/13	The Linden Hills Small Area Plan provides guidance that focuses on the future use of property, transportation, and the scale of development that is desired in the project area.
Loring Park Neighborhood Master Plan	Loring Park	10/18/13	Citizens for a Loring Park Community (CPLC) conducted a planning process to determine the direction of the Loring Park neighborhood for the next 20 years. This small area plan creates a shared vision for the future of the neighborhood and covers topics such as land use, urban design, and historic preservation.
Lowry Avenue Corridor Plan	Cleveland, Folwell, McKinley, Jordan, Hawthorne, Marshall Terrace, Bottineau, Holland, Audubon Park, and Windom Park	7/12/02	The Lowry Avenue Corridor Plan provides a comprehensive redevelopment strategy for the entire length of Lowry Avenue within the city. The plan includes recommendations for roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. It also has redevelopment guidelines for areas along Lowry Avenue, generally oriented around major intersections and commercial nodes. Commercial uses are directed to be concentrated at nodes, with residential in between. Open space improvements are also recommended.

Lowry Avenue Strategic Plan	Cleveland, Folwell, Hawthorne, Jordan, McKinley	12/17/10	The Lowry Avenue Strategic Plan is intended to serve as a companion and update to the Lowry Avenue Corridor Plan. It focuses on the part of Lowry Avenue that is west of the Mississippi River. It offers land use and development guidance for Lowry Avenue, and offers a menu of implementation strategies that can be pursued for attracting commercial and housing development along and near Lowry Avenue, as well as for invigorating the retail areas.
Lyn-Lake Small Area Plan	CARAG, Lowry Hill East, Lyndale, Whittier	6/26/09	The Lyn-Lake Small Area Plan is a vision for the business center, focusing primarily on Lyndale Avenue between 26 <sup>th</sup> Street and 31 <sup>st</sup> Street and Lake Street between Bryant Avenue South and Blaisdell Avenue South. The plan contains a series of recommendations designed to strengthen the business core, provide design considerations in the case that rail service is implemented within the Midtown Greenway, further historic preservation efforts, encourage incremental additions of green space, and provide guidance on building scale and design.
Lyndale Avenue: A Vision	Lowry Hill East, Whittier, CARAG, Lyndale, East Harriet, Kingfield, Lynnhurst, Tangletown, Kenny, Windom	4/11/97	Lyndale Avenue: A Vision is primarily a road improvement plan for the Lyndale Avenue corridor between Franklin Ave and 56 <sup>th</sup> Street. The corridor was divided into five sections, with specific recommendations around each. The plan included guidance roadway width, on-street parking, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and streetscape improvements. General comments on urban design and aesthetics are included.

<p>Master Plan for the Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood</p>	<p>Marcy-Holmes</p>	<p>12/15/03 supplement 1/26/07</p>	<p>The Master Plan for the Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood provides land use guidance for the Marcy-Holmes neighborhood. Land use direction includes preserving the residential core of the neighborhood while protecting it from encroachment from other uses; encouraging multi-family development only on the outer edge of the residential core; promoting the development of commercial, industrial, and institutional uses in appropriate areas; and opening up the riverfront increasingly for public use. The Marcy-Holmes Master Plan Supplement provides detailed redevelopment guidance for specific sites within the neighborhood, including sites located at: 14<sup>th</sup> &amp; 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE, Central Ave &amp; Hennepin Ave, University Ave SE &amp; I-35W, the low density residential core, and various scattered sites.</p>
<p>Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Master Plan and Dinkytown Business District Plan</p>	<p>Marcy-Holmes</p>	<p>7/15/14</p>	<p>The Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Association completed a process to update the Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Master Plan. During the same time period, a parallel planning process was conducted for the Dinkytown business district, coordinated with business district stakeholders. The intent was to provide a unified planning framework for the neighborhood, with some in-depth recommendations specifically for the business district. The Dinkytown Business District Plan is an addendum to the new Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Master Plan. The recommendations from the Dinkytown plan are also incorporated directly into the Marcy-Holmes plan document.</p>
<p>Midtown Greenway Land Use and Development Plan</p>	<p>CARAG, Cedar Isles Dean, Central, Corcoran, East Isles, East Phillips, ECCO, Lowry Hill East, Lyndale, Midtown Phillips, Phillips</p>	<p>2/23/07</p>	<p>The Midtown Greenway Land Use and Development Plan sets policy direction for land use and development in the Midtown Greenway corridor, excluding the Midtown Minneapolis plan study area. Land use guidance includes concentrating commercial uses at nodes and along designated corridors, directing industrial site redevelopment in a compatible manner, and placing the highest density residential along commercial corridors and near proposed transit stations.</p>

	West, Powderhorn Park, West Calhoun, Whittier		
Midtown Minneapolis Land Use and Development Plan	Central, Lyndale, Midtown Phillips, West, Powderhorn Park, Whittier	12/23/05	The Midtown Minneapolis Land Use and Development Plan sets policy direction for land use and development in a corridor along Lake Street between Blaisdell and 11 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Land use guidance included two high intensity mixed use nodes at the I-35W interchange and the Chicago-Midtown Exchange district, with lower intensity development in the area between the two. Generally, the area was planned for transit-oriented, mixed use urban development.
Minneapolis Near Northside Master Plan (aka Heritage Park)	Sumner Glenwood, Harrison, Near North	3/24/00	The Minneapolis Near Northside Master Plan guides the creation of a brand new urban neighborhood in North Minneapolis—now called Heritage Park. The goal is to build an attractive and sustainable development that is mixed-income, mixed-density, culturally diverse, and amenity-rich. This development replaces the North Minneapolis “Projects”, which had been comprised of a dozen blocks of exclusively public housing. Heritage Park also includes two new parks, and a boulevard style street that creates a new connection between North Minneapolis and Interstate 394.
Nicollet Avenue: The Revitalization of Minneapolis Main Street	Stevens Square, Whittier, Lyndale, Kingfield, Tangletown, Windom	4/7/00	Nicollet Avenue: The Revitalization of Minneapolis Main Street provides recommendations for redeveloping and investing in commercial nodes, promoting good urban design and pedestrian-friendly scale, and mitigating traffic impacts along Nicollet Avenue. Primarily a corridor redevelopment strategy, land use guidance in this plan is fairly general.

Nicollet Island – East Bank Small Area Plan	Nicollet Island East Bank	10/17/14	The Nicollet Island-East Bank Small Area Plan's objective is to define the community's vision for future development in the Nicollet Island – East Bank (NI-EB) area over a 20 year time horizon.
Nokomis East Station Area Plan	Minnehaha	1/12/07	The Nokomis East Station Area Plan gives land use policy guidance to the area surrounding the 50 <sup>th</sup> Street and VA Medical Center light rail stations, along the west side of the Hiawatha LRT. As a designated Transit Station Area, the plan proposed increased commercial services through the creation of mixed use nodes near each station. The nodes are connected by residential areas along Old Hiawatha and Minnehaha, with high density housing closer to the nodes. The southernmost end of the study area serves as a gateway into the city, and should be developed and designed as such.
North Loop Small Area Plan	North Loop	4/16/11	The North Loop Small Area Plan is intended to serve as a companion and update to the Downtown East/North Loop Master Plan. It focuses primarily on the remainder of the neighborhood not included in the original plan. The plan examines the current conditions of the area, develops a future vision of what community members want the neighborhood to become and then formulates specific goals, objectives, and policies that will help implement that vision. Of particular focus are the infrastructure improvements required to improve connectivity for all modes of transportation within the neighborhood and to nearby amenities.
Northside Jobs Park Design Guidelines Development Framework	North Loop	3/28/97	The Northside Jobs Park Design Guidelines and Development Framework provides guidance regarding the redevelopment of an underutilized industrial area. It sets design standards for new industrial buildings, and establishes employment goals related to job density and employing city residents.

Phillips West Master Land Use Plan	Phillips West	7/17/09	Phillips West Master Land Use Plan serves as a guide for investment and future land use changes within the boundaries of the Phillips West neighborhood. Recommendations for sensitive economic growth, infill and stabilization of neighborhoods, enhanced transportation access, and improved streetscape.
Seward and Longfellow Greenway Area Land Use and Pre-Development Study	Longfellow, Seward	2/9/07	The Seward and Longfellow Greenway Area Land Use and Pre-Development Study provides policy direction for land use and development along Phase 3 of the Midtown Greenway – from Hiawatha Avenue to the city’s eastern border. The plan focuses on balancing industrial and residential uses along the corridor, and encouraging compatible redevelopment. There is also a focus on enhancing urban green space in the study area.
Sheridan Neighborhood Small Area Plan	Sheridan	10/17/14	The Sheridan Neighborhood Small Area Plan creates a vision for the future of the Sheridan neighborhood, with specific focus on the future of the 13th Avenue and Marshall Street area.
South Lyndale Corridor Master Plan	Kenny, Lynnhurst, Tangletown, Windom	1/27/06	The South Lyndale Corridor Master Plan provides land use and development guidance along South Lyndale Avenue from Minnehaha Creek to Highway 62. Land use policy supports a mix of uses, with commercial uses oriented primarily around nodes and with new open space added. Transportation improvements, in line with the planned reconstruction of Lyndale and the possible reconstruction of TH 121, are also given, along with district design guidelines and potential redevelopment opportunities.

Stadium Village University Avenue Station Area Plan	University of Minnesota, Prospect Park – East River Road	8/31/12	The Stadium Village University Avenue Station Area Plan is the small area plan for the Stadium Village and Prospect Park light rail stations on the Central Corridor line.
St. Anthony East Neighborhood Small Area Plan	St. Anthony East	10/17/14	The St. Anthony East Neighborhood Small Area Plan provides general guidance for the future of the neighborhood.
University Avenue SE & 29th Avenue SE Development Objectives and Design Guidelines	Prospect Park	2/9/07	University Avenue SE & 29th Avenue SE Development Objectives and Design Guidelines provides guidance for the University & 29th transit corridor. The intent is to provide guidance for transit-supportive redevelopment of this corridor. Land use guidance is for a mix of uses, including a variety of residential, commercial, and open space. Built form and site development urban design guidelines are also included.
Update to Historic Mills District Master Plan	Downtown East	9/14/01	The Update to Historic Mills District Master Plan was occasioned by several major development projects that had occurred since the former plan had been completed several years earlier. The update included a development alternative showing the location of the new Guthrie Theatre, which had not been anticipated earlier. Additionally, it provided updated design guidelines for the district, and addressed transportation issues - including traffic management, parking, and other issues. Additional policy guidance comes from the original 1998 Historic Mills District Master Plan.
Uptown Small	CARAG,	2/1/08	A land use and development plan for the

Area Plan	East Isles, ECCO, Lowry Hill East,		Uptown area that prioritizes protecting established neighborhoods, values well-designed density, celebrates Uptown's primary amenities, prioritizes streets for social interaction and urban activity, and accepts Uptown's dual role as regional attraction and local community.
West Broadway Alive	Hawthorne, Jordan, Near North, Willard Hay	3/21/08	The purpose of the West Broadway Alive! (WBA) plan and planning process is to lay the groundwork for the revitalization of West Broadway as a recognized and cherished place and the center of commercial and community activity in north Minneapolis. The plan seeks to provide a roadmap for improving the corridor as well as better understanding the strengths and opportunities within this unique section of Minneapolis. Recommendations address redevelopment, business improvements, and design issues.

## Land Use Mapping

A future land use map is often one of the central features of the recommendations in a small area plan. However, the categories and approaches for these maps has varied somewhat over time, so they cannot always be compared directly to one another.

In coordination with this comprehensive plan update, a unified approach to mapping for small area plans is being developed. This will be used in future small area plans to provide more consistent policy guidance. Since a higher level of detail than the comprehensive plan map provides is desirable, these categories are not the same as for the comprehensive plan. The table below shows the relationship between comprehensive plan future land use categories and small area plan ones.

When small area plans are adopted, the land use recommendations shown on the plan's future land use map will be converted to the more general comprehensive plan categories, and then incorporated by amendment into the comprehensive plan's official future land use map.

Table 2: Relationship Between Comprehensive Plan and Small Area Plan Future Land Use Maps

<b>Comprehensive Plan</b>		<b>Small Area Plans</b>	
<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
Urban Neighborhood	Residential area with a range of densities, with highest density to be concentrated around identified nodes and corridors. May include some other small-scale uses, including neighborhood-serving commercial and institutional and semi-public uses (e.g. community centers, churches, etc.).	Low density residential	Primarily single family and two family residential, with less than 20 dwelling units/acre
		Medium density residential	Primarily smaller scale multi-family residential, with 20-50 units/acre
		High density residential	Primarily higher intensity multi-family housing, with 50-120 units/acre
		Very high density residential	Primarily very high intensity multi-family, with more than 120 units/acre
		Congregate living	Group living which cannot be classified by the standard units/acre, including nursing homes, dormitories, boarding houses, and other such uses
Commercial	Includes a broad range of commercial uses. This designation is reserved for areas that are less suited for mixed use development that includes residential, including the downtown office core.	Commercial	General commercial uses, including retail, services, and some office. Specific scale and uses dependent on context.
		Office	Provides for office employment uses with limited, complementary retail uses.
Mixed Use	Allows for mixed use development, including mixed use with residential. Mixed use may be horizontal as well as vertical, so there is no requirement that every building be mixed.	Mixed Use	Similar to general plan category, but may be more specific with desired mix. Emphasis on active uses (e.g. retail) on the ground floor, particular at key intersections.

Public and Institutional	Accommodates public and semi-public uses, including schools, libraries, emergency services, hospitals, civic uses, college campuses, and airports. Note that some smaller uses may be incorporated into Urban Residential, where they are generally permitted.	Public/ Institutional	Similar to general plan category in scope and content.
		Cultural/ Entertainment	Depending on specific plan context, these may be identified separately. May include auditoriums, stadiums, museums, and places of worship.
Parks and Open Space	Applies to land or water areas generally free from development. Primarily used for park and recreation purposes, natural resource conservation, or historic or scenic purposes.	Parks and Open Space	Similar to general plan category in scope and content. May make a distinction between public parks and other publicly accessible open space.
Industrial	Includes areas suited for industrial development and limited supporting commercial uses. Generally found within Industrial Employment Districts.	Light Industrial	Low impact industrial uses which produce little or no noise, odor, vibration, glare or other objectionable influences and which have little or no adverse effect on surrounding properties.
		General Industrial	Industrial uses with moderate or high impacts on the environment and surrounding properties.
Transitional Industrial	Industrial areas located outside of Industrial Employment Districts will be labeled “transitional” since they may eventually transition to another use. Although they may remain industrial for some time, they will not have the same level of policy protection as areas within districts.	Same as Industrial, though may be labeled Transitional Industrial	

# Appendix B: Neighborhood Revitalization Program Summary

## Background

The Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) was developed by the City in the late 1980's to address concerns related to neighborhood decline. It involves all 84 of Minneapolis' neighborhoods. The NRP was designed to "protect" fundamentally sound neighborhoods, "revitalize" those showing signs of decline and "redirect" those with extensive problems. The program was designed with a strong focus on involving residents directly in the priority-setting processes of the five jurisdictions that function within the City of Minneapolis (the City, Hennepin County, Minneapolis Public Schools, Minneapolis Public Library and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board).

Neighborhood-based priority setting, planning, and implementation are NRP's core. Residents and other neighborhood stakeholders create Neighborhood Action Plans (NAPs) that describe the neighborhood they want in the future and the goals, objectives and specific strategies that will help accomplish their vision. Each neighborhood was provided with a specific allocation of NRP funds to help implement their approved NAP. Implementing the plans frequently involves partnerships with other City departments, jurisdictions, and agencies.

The major goals of NRP include:

- Building neighborhood capacity to address change and make things happen.
- Redesigning public services to better align with neighborhood priorities, opportunities and needs.
- Increase inter-governmental and intra-governmental collaboration, including increased communication and coordination of services.
- Creating a sense of community.

## Impact

Since it was established in 1990, the NRP has supported the development of numerous neighborhood plans and subsequent implementation of these plans. Areas being addressed include housing, economic development, community building, crime prevention and safety, transportation and infrastructure, environment, parks and recreation, human services, and schools and libraries.

A summary by topic of the many accomplishments of NRP in its first 17 years is included in this appendix.

## Relationship to Comprehensive Plan

The comprehensive plan and neighborhood-level NRP plans share a concern for improving conditions for neighborhood residents and businesses. Their approaches to making this happen are different, but complementary:

- NRP plans generally focus on building a neighborhood internally, strengthening its character and connections and helping it to build capacity as a healthy, diverse entity. The comprehensive plan is more focused on considering the neighborhood in the context of the City and region, as part of a larger system, while still supporting the preservation of unique character and assets.
- While NRP plans do create broad visions for the future of their respective neighborhoods, their implementation frequently focuses on specific, concrete strategies that generate measurable results. In contrast, the comprehensive plan is an overall policy plan, which provides general guidelines for how future activities should happen in citywide – covering a wider range of activities than NRP plans, but without the level of detail.
- NRP plans include a focus on funding projects and programs directly, through allocation of funds to carefully considered neighborhood priorities. The comprehensive plan is focused on funding improvements indirectly, through identifying City priorities for public funding mechanisms and through directing private investment in positive directions.
- As with all official City plans, NRP plans adopted by the City Council are required to be consistent with the overall goals and policies of the comprehensive plan. They are reviewed for consistency when they are reviewed for adoption.

One very important relationship between the NRP and the comprehensive plan is the role it has played in empowering citizens and neighborhood organizations to be actively involved in public decision making at the City level. The input and priorities of these citizens has certainly impacted City policy in both the existing and previous comprehensive plans – as well as in many other plans, programs, and resources. An active, engaged citizenry is an important contribution to the City's continued success.

## Future

As the funding mechanism for the NRP is set to expire at the end of 2009, the City has taken this opportunity to set the direction for the program into the future.

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In December 2007, the City Council and mayor were presented with a proposed “Framework for the Future” of the Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP). This was followed by a series of public meetings to gather input on the framework.

These recommendations were designed to preserve neighborhood groups’ autonomy and provide funding to those groups for administrative support and discretionary funding. The recommendations also call for more resident oversight of the City’s community participation efforts and reworking the City’s organizational structure toward a greater alignment of neighborhoods’ visions and City goals and processes.

In September 2008, the Council and mayor approved establishing a Neighborhood and Community Engagement Commission (NCEC) and a Neighborhood and Community Relations Department. Together the new commission and City department will collaborate to support the ongoing work of the Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP), partner with neighborhoods to promote resident participation in City decision-making, and support the community engagement work of City departments.

As of June 2009, representatives on the NCEC had been appointed by the Mayor, City Council, Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, and Minneapolis neighborhoods.

There is still much work to be done regarding this new structure and the NRP. However, regardless of the future of this program, the City will certainly continue to work to strengthen its neighborhoods and empower its citizenry.

# A Summary of NRP Neighborhood Investments

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## 1991-2007

### Introduction

Now in its seventeenth year, the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) is a unique effort to change the future of the City's neighborhoods, making them better places to live, work, learn and play. Neighborhood-based planning and priority setting are the heart of the NRP.

Residents and other neighborhood stakeholders identify and address neighborhood concerns in partnership with government and others by developing a Neighborhood Action Plan. The partnerships created through involvement in the NRP have been as varied as the people and interests involved in the planning process. Residents have learned to work with City, County, Park, Library and School staff to tap new resources in their neighborhoods.

Thousands of Minneapolis residents have used the NRP planning process to identify and meet their neighborhoods' housing, safety, economic development, recreation, health, social service, environment and transportation needs. They build a foundation for their future by organizing residents, gathering information, prioritizing needs, brainstorming solutions and implementing the Neighborhood Action Plans that they develop.

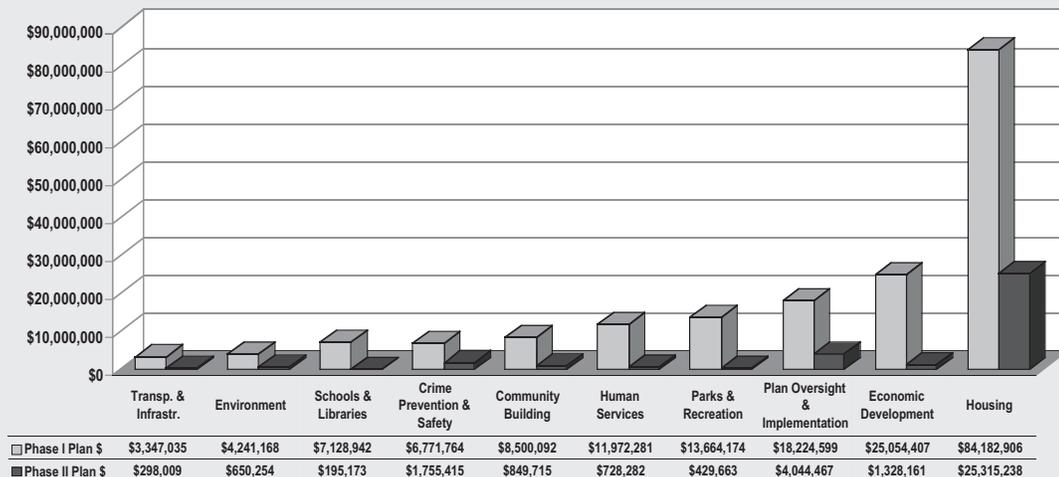
### About this Report

This report summarizes how Minneapolis neighborhoods have prioritized and invested their NRP resources since the program began in 1991. Given the volume and breadth of activity undertaken through neighborhood plans, it is difficult to fully capture the program's impact on the people and character of the city. This report provides a sense of the scale and variety of activity carried out through the program and gives examples to help illustrate that variety.

The table below provides a general summary of the categories of investment made through neighborhood plans during Phase I and Phase II of NRP. The pages that follow provide a more detailed look at each of these broad categories.

**Note regarding Phase II:** As of September 30, 2007, there have been 37 Phase II plans approved out of a potential 72 citywide. Information about Phase II allocations included in this report is shown at 100% of the allocations approved by the NRP Policy Board on April 19, 2004. Based on subsequent revenue projections, however, the Policy Board directed that neighborhoods may only expend up to 70% of their plans' approved allocations in the first three years after plan approval.

**NRP Neighborhood Action Plan Allocations By Phase and Category  
(1991-2007)**



**NOTE: Phase II Plan \$ include NRP Affordable Housing Reserve Funds and Community-Oriented Public Safety Initiatives Funds**

# Housing

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Housing Investments:

### Housing Education / Counseling / Referral

Residents in 35 neighborhoods have prioritized the need for housing education, counseling and referrals through 75 plan strategies. In Phase I, 6 of those neighborhoods allocated \$318,575 of NRP funds for these efforts. In Phase II, 10 neighborhoods have allocated \$414,500 for this purpose.

### Financial Assistance for Home Purchase

Thirty-five (35) neighborhoods have included 64 strategies in their plans that aim to help people purchase homes. In Phase I, 17 neighborhoods allocated \$5,549,110 for financial assistance for home purchases. In Phase II, 8 neighborhoods have allocated \$540,196 for this purpose.

### Home Improvement Loans and Grants

Through 254 strategies, 60 neighborhoods have prioritized the need for home improvement assistance (for structures of 3 or fewer dwelling units). In Phase I, 59 of these neighborhoods allocated \$50,150,086 for home improvements. In Phase II, 33

neighborhoods have allocated \$7,845,321 for such assistance.

### New Housing Construction

In 38 NRP plans, residents have included 72 strategies that call for development of new housing. In Phase I, 9 neighborhoods allocated \$3,288,500 for new housing construction. In Phase II, 20 neighborhoods have allocated \$7,105,325 for such projects.

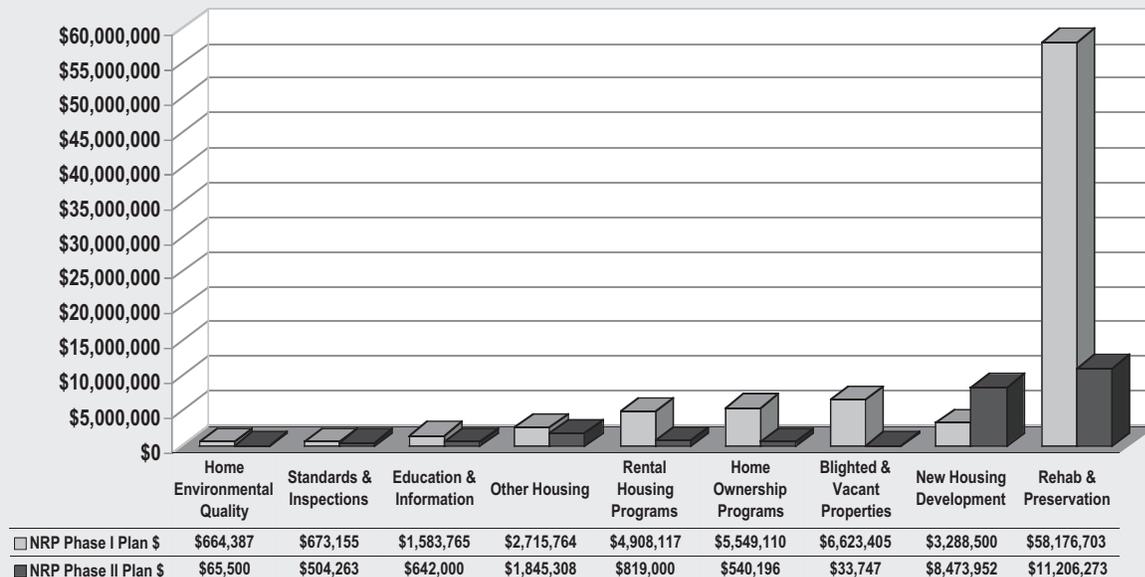
### Mixed-Use Development

Seventeen (17) neighborhoods included 26 strategies in their plans calling for mixed-use development. In Phase I, 1 neighborhood allocated \$362,854 for mixed-use housing. In Phase II, 5 neighborhoods have allocated \$338,627 for these projects.

### Rental Housing

In Phase I, 5 neighborhoods allocated \$204,400 to support a renters association or landlord/tenant organization or work with rental property owners. In Phase II, 1 neighborhood has allocated \$20,000 for this purpose.

**NRP Neighborhood Action Plan Allocations for Housing  
By Phase and Type of Activity**



NOTE: Phase II Plan \$ include NRP Affordable Housing Reserve Funds

## Examples of NRP-Funded Housing Initiatives:

**Whittier Housing Programs** - During Phase I of the NRP, the Whittier neighborhood invested \$4.5 million, or 58% of the neighborhood's overall NRP allocation, in rental and homeownership housing initiatives. The results of this investment are significant, and home ownership in the Whittier neighborhood has increased nearly 15 percent since the launch of the NRP.

**Corcoran Roof Replacement Education Program** - The Corcoran Neighborhood Organization conducted a major public education and outreach campaign to inform residents that their roofs may have been damaged in a 1998 hailstorm. Because the entire neighborhood was declared a Catastrophic Area by the insurance industry, 70 percent of the roofs - including all owner-occupied homes, rental properties and churches - were replaced.

**Hawthorne Homestead Program** - Under this NRP supported initiative, 25 new homes were built for owner occupants in a neighborhood in which little new construction had previously occurred.

**East Village Apartments** - Elliot Park invested \$500,000 of NRP funds to help jump-start a new \$30 million mixed-income, mixed-use housing development. Among East Village's 179 units, forty are affordable to households with incomes at or below 50 percent of the Metro Median Income. East Village was the first market-rate housing built in Elliot Park in decades.

**Shingle Creek Commons** - Using \$250,000 of their NRP funds, Camden community neighborhoods partnered to support the construction of 75 units of senior housing at Shingle Creek Commons on the Humboldt Greenway.

**HOMS Initiative** - The HOMS Initiative brought neighborhood groups, foundations and non-profit developers together to create affordable home ownership opportunities in South Minneapolis. Neighborhoods contributed \$400,000 of NRP funds toward the \$2.6 million project, which produced 150 affordable housing units.

**Stevens Community Apartments** - Stevens Square invested \$500,000 of NRP funds and teamed with private property owners to renovate and rehabilitate 618 units in 23 low-income apartment buildings. The neighborhood leveraged nearly \$15 million in additional private and public monies to assure that quality affordable housing would remain in one of the most densely populated neighborhoods in the city.

**Jordan Housing Programs** - Nearly \$8 million in NRP funds has been invested in Jordan's housing stock through revolving loans, purchase/rehab loans and grants, and major housing redevelopment efforts. Jordan's NRP funds have been used to improve over

Types of Housing Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Rehab & Preservation	63	90%
Education & Information	48	69%
Rental Housing Programs	39	56%
Blighted & Vacant Properties	38	54%
New Housing Development	38	54%
Standards & Inspections	35	50%
Home Ownership Programs	35	50%
Other Housing	28	40%
Home Environmental Quality	13	19%

400 properties. The program is structured so that it helps those who need it most; recipient annual income has averaged under \$30,000.

**Audubon Home Improvement Programs** - The Audubon Neighborhood Association (ANA) invested 60% of its Phase I NRP funds in its housing programs. Over \$1.2 million of its NRP funds have been invested in home improvements.

**Columbia Park Home Improvement Program** - Columbia Park invested \$200,000 of their NRP funds in a home improvement program that leveraged an additional \$125,000 of private investment. Eighty-six homes were improved through the program, with improvements ranging from new roofs and siding to sidewalk and foundation repairs.

**Lind-Bohanon Housing Programs** - Lind-Bohanon neighborhood residents invested nearly \$400,000 in home improvement programs and senior housing construction. These programs helped stabilize the neighborhood's supply of affordable housing.

**Near North-Willard Hay Home Improvement Loans** - Neighborhood Housing Services has used \$1.2 million dollars of Near North Willard Hay NRP funds to make \$5 million in home improvement loans to neighborhood residents. The 325 loans, which average about \$15,000 per home, have generated approximately \$3.3 million in exterior improvements to single family homes, \$1.5 million in interior improvements to single family homes, and \$200,000 in improvements to multi-family properties.

# Economic Development

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Economic Development Investments:

### Commercial Corridors

Fifty-eight (58) neighborhoods included a total of 157 strategies in their NRP plans for improving commercial corridors. In Phase I, 37 neighborhoods allocated \$4,998,142 toward improving commercial corridors. In Phase II, 11 neighborhoods have allocated \$455,331 toward improving the corridors.

### Commercial Rehab

Thirty-eight (38) neighborhoods included a total of 70 strategies that prioritize the improvement of commercial buildings. In Phase I, 28 neighborhoods allocated \$4,075,164 for improvements to these buildings. In Phase II, 11 neighborhoods have allocated \$365,859 for such improvements.

### Business Associations

Twenty-six (26) neighborhoods have included strategies to support business associations and development councils. In

Phase I, 12 neighborhoods approved \$497,440 to promote neighborhood businesses - including business directories, business associations and development councils. In Phase II, 8 neighborhoods have approved \$55,395 for these efforts.

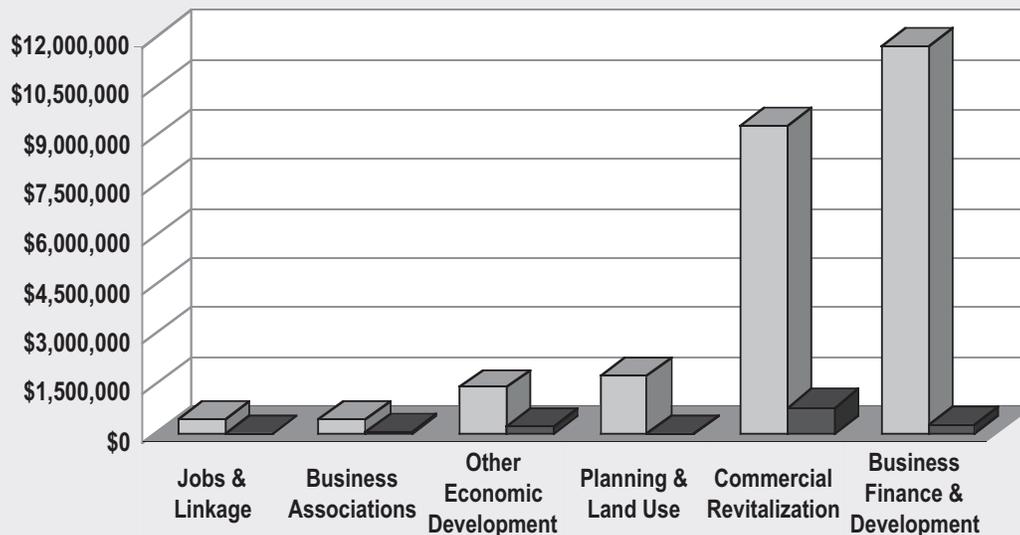
### Business Development

In 146 plan strategies, 42 neighborhoods have addressed business development activities. In Phase I, 27 neighborhoods approved \$9,219,492 for business development activities. In Phase II, 5 neighborhoods have approved \$107,512 for such activities.

### Home Based Businesses

Residents in 27 different neighborhoods have addressed the needs of home-based businesses through 45 NRP Neighborhood Action Plan strategies.

**NRP Neighborhood Action Plan Allocations for Economic Development By Phase and Type of Activity**



■ NRP Phase I Plan \$	\$431,756	\$444,441	\$1,394,548	\$1,724,710	\$9,309,831	\$11,749,122
■ NRP Phase II Plan \$	\$0	\$26,250	\$208,700	\$16,750	\$790,335	\$286,126

## Examples of NRP-Funded Economic Development Initiatives:

**Ancient Traders Market** - NRP funds were used to help acquire and renovate a building at 1113 E. Franklin Avenue. The building, now known as Ancient Trader's Market, serves as a retail mall/small business incubator housing American Indian and other multi-cultural businesses.

**Camden Physicians Clinic** - The Webber-Camden, Lind-Bohanon, Folwell, Victory, and Cleveland neighborhoods contributed a total of \$260,000 of their NRP funds to assist with the relocation of the Camden Physicians Clinic to the old Camden Theater site on Lyndale Avenue North. This action kept the only private practice clinic located in Camden from going to the suburbs.

**Mercado Central** -The Powderhorn Park and Phillips neighborhoods invested \$327,000 of their NRP funds in Mercado Central — a cooperative marketplace owned and operated by 47 Latino merchants. The Mercado creates an exciting marketplace atmosphere and attracts larger crowds than any single business could on its own. Mercado merchants also have access to a number of in-house business and technical support services.

**Midtown YWCA** - Residents of five neighborhoods invested more than \$1 million of NRP funds in the construction of a new \$21 million Midtown YWCA Community and Urban Sports Center that provides youth activities, childcare and fitness programs to thousands of residents. Construction of the YWCA has spurred development on this previously neglected stretch of Lake Street.

**Central Avenue Improvements** - Audubon, Holland and Windom Park invested NRP funds in pedestrian lighting for Central Avenue, a Business Watch Program to keep crime down, and banners with a new Central Avenue logo. Perhaps the most visible of the improvements are the 95 low-level pedestrian scale street lights that span from 18th to 27th avenues NE - creating a safe, pedestrian environment and a link to rear parking areas.

**Hennepin Ave. Revitalization** - Lowry Hill organized a 7-neighborhood planning process that resulted in the Hennepin Avenue Strategic Plan and over \$550,000 of NRP investments along the Avenue, from Douglas to 28th Street. Hennepin Avenue has been a major priority for nearby neighborhoods. Improvements included new pedestrian-level lighting, tree grates, benches, sidewalk improvements, and reconfigured entry points to the Avenue. The Hennepin Ave Strategic Plan also provides a detailed vision for the corridor to guide future development.

**Franklin Avenue Streetscape** - Residents in the Phillips neighborhood invested \$300,000 of NRP funds in a \$3.8 million Franklin Avenue Streetscape renewal project for the blocks from

Types of Economic Development Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Commercial Revitalization	58	83%
Business Finance & Development	48	69%
Planning & Land Use	36	51%
Other Economic Development	28	40%
Business Associations	20	29%
Jobs & Linkage	3	4%

Chicago to 16th Avenues. The project includes new pedestrian lighting, 80 new trees, benches, perennial flowerbeds, bike racks and widened sidewalks inlaid with colorful graphic designs depicting the many cultures represented in the Phillips neighborhood. The streetscape improvements have already stimulated additional development in the area.

**Nicollet Avenue Streetscape: EAT STREET** - The Whittier, Loring Park, and Stevens Square neighborhoods invested \$287,000 in NRP funds in planning for and marketing the renovation of Nicollet Avenue from 15th Street to 28th Street. The investment leveraged additional public and private funds that brought new trees, new sidewalks, decorative iron and brick railings, and pedestrian level street lighting to a 1.2 mile stretch of Nicollet Avenue. When EAT STREET officially opened in 1997, it completely changed the Avenue into one of the hottest restaurant and food-oriented corridors in all of Minneapolis.

**Nicollet Island-East Bank Storefront Matching Grant Program** The Nicollet Island-East Bank neighborhood established the St. Anthony Heritage Storefront Improvement Fund using \$155,748 in NRP funds. Improvements were made to more than twenty businesses. The funds acted as seed money and the resulting improvements encouraged other development. The commercial area has boomed ever since.

**Stinson Marketplace/Rose Court Townhomes Project** - The "Stinson Marketplace" and 32 "Rose Court" town homes are now located on the former site of the Rosacker's greenhouse in Northeast Minneapolis as the result of a \$25,000 grant for land acquisition/demolition, \$100,000 in low interest loans, and a \$500,000 loan guarantee from Windom Park. The land's former zoning designation would have allowed uses ranging from the originally proposed three-story apartment building to an adult entertainment establishment. Neighborhood involvement created a development benefiting both the neighborhood and the city.

# Community Building

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Community Building Investments:

### Block Clubs

Fifty-three (53) neighborhoods have addressed block clubs and block club projects through 128 NRP plan strategies. In Phase I, 28 neighborhoods approved \$1,097,763 for block clubs and block club projects. In Phase II, 6 neighborhoods have approved \$171,630 for block club efforts.

### Gateway Projects, Kiosks, and Signs

Sixty-nine (69) plan strategies in 49 neighborhoods have called for projects involving neighborhood gateways, kiosks, or signs. In Phase I, 32 neighborhoods approved \$722,964 for gateway projects, kiosks, and signs. In Phase II, one neighborhood has approved \$12,500 for such projects.

### Welcome Programs

Thirty (30) neighborhoods have developed 36 strategies to provide programs and materials to welcome new residents. In Phase I, 18 neighborhoods approved \$52,530 for programs and

materials aimed at welcoming new residents. In Phase II, 4 neighborhoods have approved \$11,000 for such programs and materials.

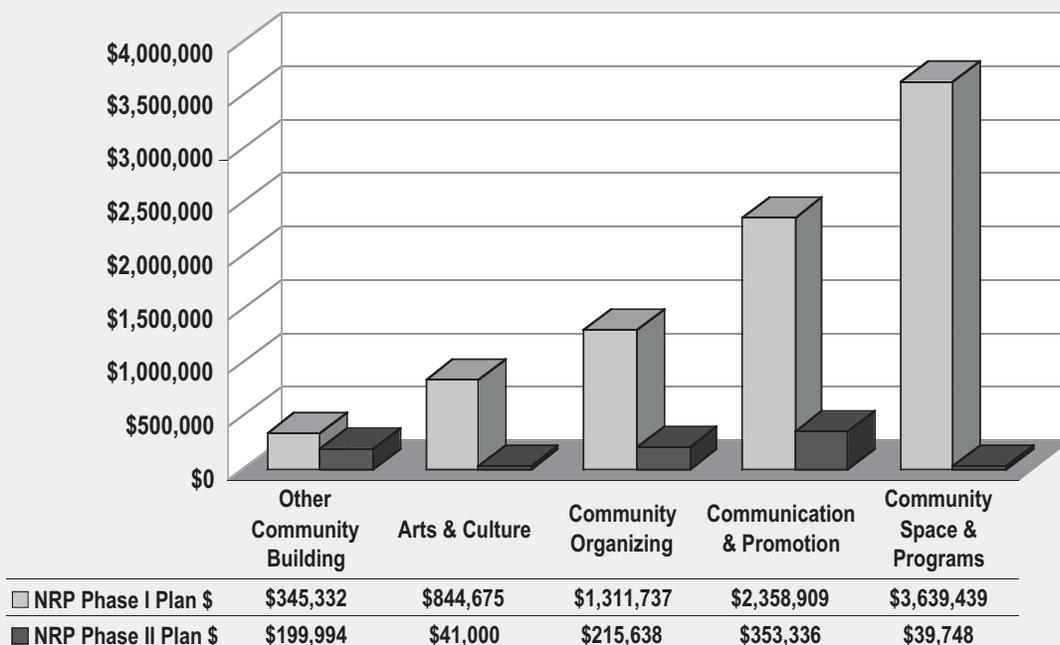
### Neighborhood History

Residents in 26 neighborhoods have included 44 strategies in their NRP plans to preserve neighborhood history. In Phase I, 9 neighborhoods allocated \$470,099 for preserving neighborhood history. In Phase II, 2 neighborhoods have allocated \$15,000 for these preservation efforts.

### Arts and Culture Programming

Thirty-two (32) neighborhoods have created 70 plan strategies to address arts and culture programming. In Phase I, 20 neighborhoods allocated \$611,125 for arts and culture programming. In Phase II, 5 neighborhoods have allocated \$29,000 for such programming.

**NRP Neighborhood Action Plan Allocations for Community Building By Phase and Type of Activity**



## Examples of NRP-Funded Community Building Initiatives:

**Washburn Water Tower** - The Tangletown Neighborhood Association (TNA) invested \$35,000 of NRP funds to renovate the water tower grounds with landscaping, decorative iron fencing, gardens, and benches. The Tower is a prominent historical feature in the neighborhood. It had also, however, been a target of graffiti and source of late night problems. Neighborhood volunteers invested thousands of hours over a three-year period to convert this site to a beautiful and safe neighborhood destination.

**Van Dusen Mansion Renovation** - Stevens Square saved the Van Dusen mansion from demolition - investing \$300,000 of NRP funds to help renovate this historic landmark. Built in 1894 by home to a host of private owners. Nearly a century after its construction, this landmark was scheduled for demolition - deemed too costly to renovate. The site had sat vacant for over a decade, vandals stripped the abandoned property, and it had fallen quietly into ruin. The project received a 1997 Heritage Preservation Award, and a record-breaking 5,000 visitors toured the mansion during the Tenth Annual Minneapolis-St. Paul Home Tour. Once slated for the wrecking ball, the Van Dusen now sits proudly on the National Registry of Historic Places. Turning around this single property contributed greatly to the neighborhood's revitalization.

**Building a Sense of Community** - Fulton initiated a major effort to increase residents' awareness of the neighborhood and connect residents to each other. The effort included the expansion of the Fulton Neighborhood Newsletter, installation of neighborhood signs, distribution of information and welcome packets, an annual Fulton Festival, an annual volunteer recognition program called "Friends of Fulton," formation of the Fulton Safety Committee, and development of a network of block contacts.

**Windom History Book** - Windom secured a Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA) grant to fund a journalism student who interviewed neighborhood elders and compiled a history book with photos and stories about the early settlers in the area. The book was printed using \$1,341 in NRP funds and distributed to local residents, realtors and businesses.

**Harrison Community Center** - Harrison residents collaborated with the Minneapolis Public Schools and the Park Board to raise funds for construction of a new Level 5 school and a single building to house programs of all three partners. The facility is three times the size of the partners' original facilities, and joint use allowed unification of the park and more green and play space for residents. The building is home to the Harrison Neighborhood Association for the next 20 years. Harrison allocated \$300,000 of its NRP dollars for the project and conducted a capital campaign that raised an additional \$400,000 from private sources.

Types of Community Building Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Communication & Promotion	56	80%
Community Organizing	52	74%
Community Space & Programs	40	57%
Arts & Culture	32	46%
Other Community Building	17	24%

**Bethlehem Stewart Community Center** - In order to create additional space for older neighborhood youth, Whittier invested \$250,000 of NRP funds to assist Loring Nicollet-Bethlehem Community Center with its expansion to and renovation of the Bethlehem Stewart Community Center.

**Windom Community Center** - Windom invested \$1.7 million of NRP funds in a \$3 million Windom Community Center. The project provided new classrooms, meeting rooms, media center, gymnasium, and park multi purpose rooms. The Center, a dream come true for neighborhood residents, resulted from a partnership between the Windom Community Council, the Minneapolis Public Schools, the Windom Open School Site Based Management Team, the Park Board, and the Volunteers of America. The design and final construction produced a beautiful, historically compatible addition to Windom Open School.

**Folwell Fun Factory** - The Folwell Fun Factory is a small, closed trailer packed with active game and sports equipment that is delivered by staff and a Special Projects Team to block parties within the neighborhood. The Fun Factory was designed as an icebreaker to facilitate resident communication and community building. It provides a significant opportunity for multi-generational and diverse resident interaction. Residents in the Folwell neighborhood invested \$11,500 of NRP funds in the Folwell Fun Factory.

**Picnic in the Park** - Picnic in the Park is a summer celebration of the Hale, Page, and Diamond Lake (HPDL) neighborhoods that draws 2,500 - 3,000 people each year to Pearl Park to enjoy live bands, great food, and kids' games and attractions. The Picnic is a partnership between Pearl Park, the Pearl Improvement and Recreation Council, and the HPDL Community Association. Businesses, non-profits, churches, and committees sponsor booths. More than 40 businesses, churches, and non-profits participate in the event and over sixty volunteers from the community help put it on.

# Crime Prevention & Safety

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Crime Prevention & Safety Investments:

### Police Services and Community Policing

Fifty-nine (59) neighborhoods have included 136 strategies to address the need for additional police services and community policing - including police "buy-back," "cops on bikes" and police substations. In Phase I, 26 neighborhoods allocated \$1,440,145 for additional police services. In Phase II, 45 neighborhoods have allocated \$1,419,040 for these activities. (The Phase II allocation includes \$954,062 for Community Oriented Public Safety Incentive Reserve Fund, COPSIRF).

### Citizen Patrols

Thirty-nine 39 strategies in 29 neighborhoods include citizen patrol efforts. In Phase I, 19 neighborhoods allocated \$544,320 for citizen patrols. In Phase II, 5 neighborhoods have allocated \$76,171 for citizen patrols.

### Crime Prevention Education

Residents in 45 neighborhoods included 86 strategies aimed at

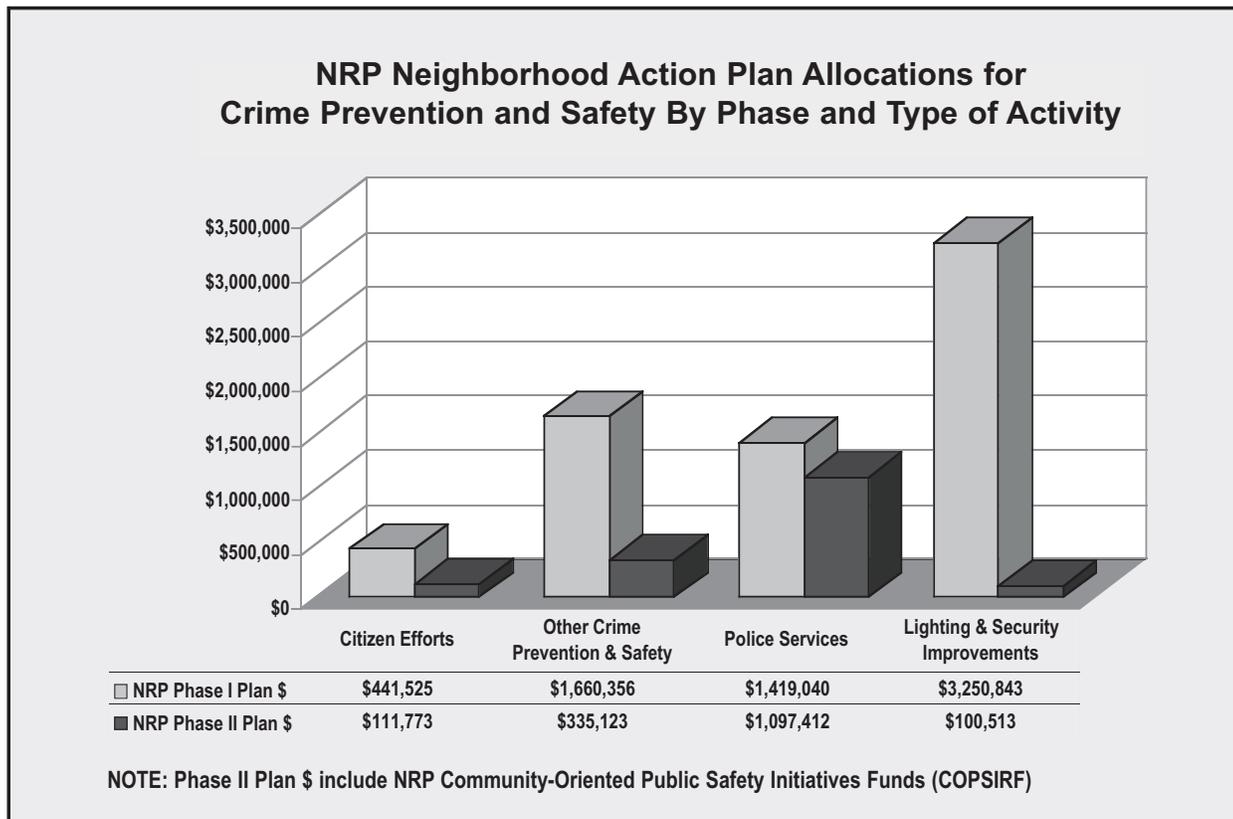
producing and distributing crime prevention education and information in their Neighborhood Action Plans. In Phase I, 11 neighborhoods allocated \$128,747 for these projects. In Phase II, 5 neighborhoods have allocated \$52,762 for this crime prevention activity.

### Graffiti Removal

Thirty-one (31) neighborhoods' plans include graffiti removal strategies. In Phase I, 9 neighborhoods allocated \$64,110 for graffiti removal efforts. In Phase II, 3 neighborhoods have allocated \$58,500 for graffiti removal efforts.

### Lighting and Security Improvements

One hundred fifty (150) strategies in 57 neighborhoods address lighting and other security improvements. In Phase I, 23 neighborhoods allocated \$3,250,843 towards these improvements. In Phase II, 6 neighborhoods have allocated \$100,513 toward lighting and other security improvements.



## Examples of NRP-Funded Crime Prevention & Safety Initiatives:

**Cops on Bikes** - The Northeast Cops on Bikes program was created by the St. Anthony West, St. Anthony East and Nicollet Island-East Bank neighborhoods with over \$95,000 of NRP funds. Residents identify neighborhood “hot spots,” and police on bicycles get to know residents while working to address neighborhood-identified problems.

**Central Cities Neighborhood Partnership Community Conferencing Program** - Stevens Square initiated a multi-neighborhood collaboration with Loring Park and Elliot Park that resulted in the creation of a restorative justice program called Community Conferencing. Restorative justice programs are based on the belief that the community is one of the victims when a crime occurs. Justice can be served when the community and the victim hold offenders accountable for their actions. The NRP-supported neighborhood organizations and boards have given the program visibility and credibility and it has been copied in other neighborhoods.

**Crime Prevention Matching Grant Program** - Community Crime Prevention/S.A.F.E. administered a Crime Prevention Matching Grant Program on behalf of the Standish-Ericsson neighborhoods. \$59,087 helped residents receive reimbursement of up to 50% (maximum \$25) on the purchase of auto theft deterrence devices, and up to 50% (maximum \$300) of the pre-tax cost on the purchase and installation of approved home security devices.

**Jordan Community Garden** - When crime rates began climbing, residents invested a small portion of their NRP crime and safety funds in improving a vacant lot bordering 26th Avenue, an especially troubled corridor. The garden they established has become a neighborhood gathering spot and a symbol of hope.

**15th Avenue Street Lighting** - When University of Minnesota students voiced safety concerns, residents in Southeast Como and Marcy-Holmes invested \$6,000 of their NRP funds and worked with the University and the City to install pedestrian level street lights along 15th Avenue Southeast—a common route to the U.

**Neighborhood Cop Shop** - Windom neighborhood volunteers worked with Minneapolis Police to close a “massage parlor” located on Nicollet Avenue South. When the owners indicated that they intended to re-open the business, the neighborhood dedicated some of its NRP administrative funds to rent a small, nearby office space. Police officers were invited to use the office as a cop shop, a place to interview people or to write

Types of Crime Prevention & Safety Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Other Crime Prevention & Safety	64	91%
Police Services	59	84%
Lighting & Security Improvements	57	81%
Citizen Efforts	39	56%

reports, and to take lunch breaks. Neighborhood residents provided treats and kept the office and restroom available for police use. The unwanted business did not like the attention of the police, who frequently used the office, and eventually sold the property to a legitimate business-property owner.

**Prostitution Reduction Program** - Corcoran worked in partnership with an agency whose sole purpose was to alleviate the prostitution problem in Powderhorn Park and Corcoran. Volunteers patrolled areas known for prostitution, took down license numbers, and CCP/SAFE sent “Dear John” letters to inform the cars’ owners that their car had been observed in an area known for prostitution. In addition, they counseled known prostitutes on how they could stop, and helped connect those interested with services that would help them.

**Safety Cameras** - Working with corporate partners and the police department, the Downtown East and West neighborhoods provided \$25,000 of NRP funds to the Minneapolis Downtown Council to support the installation of a wireless, digital camera network in the Downtown Minneapolis SafeZone District.

**Thermal Imaging Equipment** - The Downtown neighborhoods provided funds to the Minneapolis Fire Department to enable them to purchase thermal imaging equipment. Currently, fire fighters who do not have this equipment have to crawl on the outer exterior of a room and feel around to see if there are people or pets in that room. The thermal imaging equipment allows them to see through the smoke and determine the exact locations of the persons or pets in that room. It also enables them to identify if there is a person or pet in a particular room in the house so they can make their room sweeps more quickly and increase the safety for the fire fighters.

# Transportation & Infrastructure

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Transportation & Infrastructure Investments:

### Bicycle, Pedestrian and Transit Activities

One hundred seventy-seven (177) strategies in 52 neighborhoods' action plans address pedestrian, bicycle and transit concerns. In Phase I, 27 neighborhoods allocated \$1,152,384 for bicycle, pedestrian and transit activities. In Phase II, 8 neighborhoods have allocated \$106,509 for these efforts.

### Traffic Calming Improvements

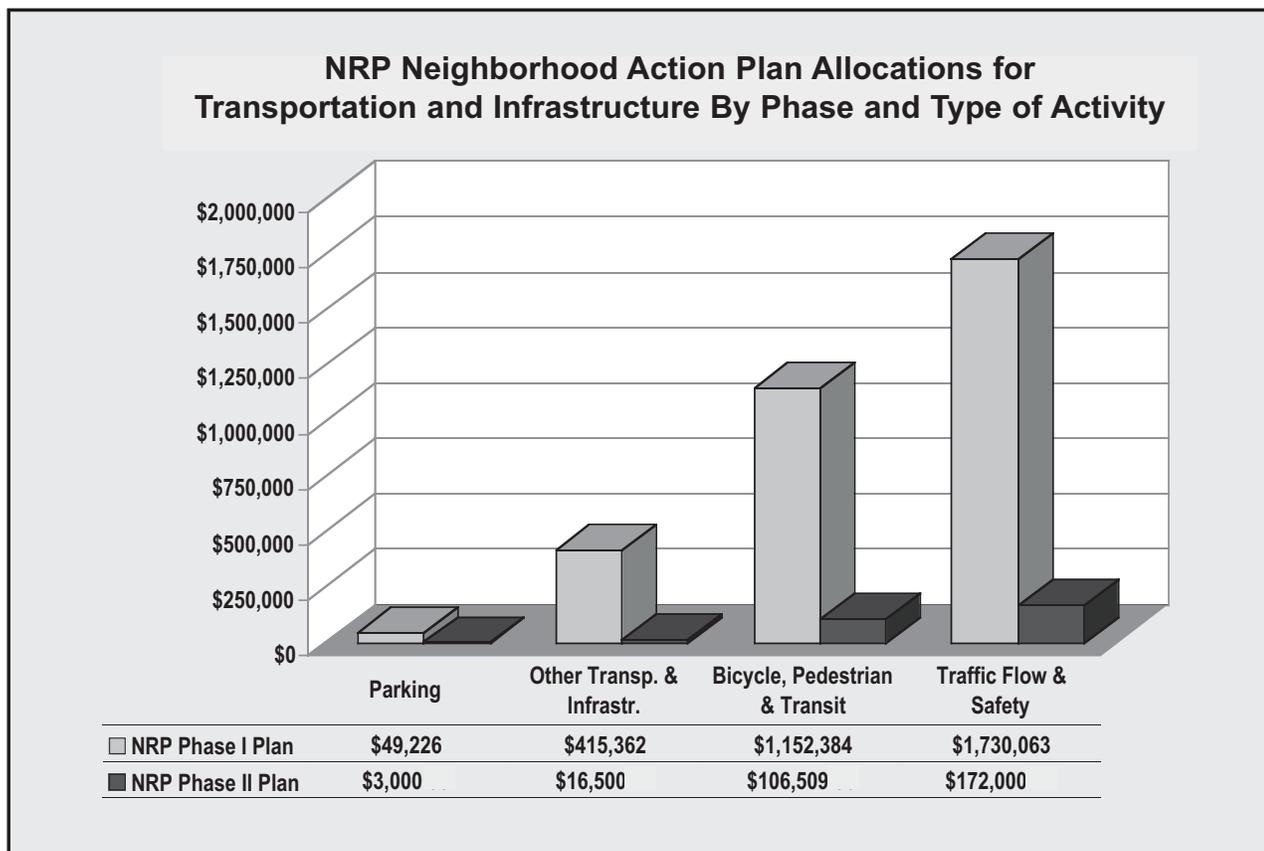
Fifty-four (54) strategies in 37 neighborhoods work toward implementing specific traffic calming improvements. In Phase I, 20 neighborhoods allocated \$1,267,924 for implementing these improvements. In Phase II, 4 neighborhoods have allocated \$101,500 for implementing traffic calming improvements.

### Transportation and Traffic Studies

Residents in 47 neighborhoods include 97 strategies that call for traffic or transportation studies in their NRP plans. In Phase I, 18 neighborhoods allocated \$520,359 for such studies. In Phase II, one neighborhood has allocated \$30,500 for transportation and traffic studies.

### Parking

Twenty-seven (27) neighborhoods have created 37 strategies to address parking issues. In Phase I, 6 neighborhoods allocated \$49,226 to this issue. In Phase II, one neighborhood has allocated \$3,000 to address parking issues.



## Examples of NRP-Funded Transportation & Infrastructure Initiatives:

### **Midtown Greenway Bicycle and Pedestrian Path -**

Six Minneapolis neighborhoods contributed about \$215,000 of NRP funds toward planning and construction of segments and amenities along the 2.8-mile Midtown Greenway Bicycle and Pedestrian Path. The Greenway is nearly complete and extends all the way from Minneapolis' western border to the Mississippi River along 29th Street.

### **Excelsior Boulevard Master Plan and West Calhoun Village Center Public Improvements -**

West Calhoun used its NRP funds to develop a plan for the important intersection of Excelsior Boulevard and West Calhoun Parkway. They also set aside funds for implementing complementary improvements. NRP funds were used for landscaping, brick detailing, burying overhead power lines, and other streetscape improvements. The result is a shopping area that's pedestrian- and bicyclist-friendly as well as useful to area shoppers.

**Neighbors for Safe Driving Campaign** - Traffic calming measures aimed at reducing traffic speeds and volume are a priority in 36 NRP Neighborhood Action Plans. One of the most innovative and visible of these traffic calming projects was the highly successful "Neighbors for Safe Driving" campaign launched by residents in the Fulton and Lynnhurst neighborhoods along 50th Street South. Developed in collaboration with the Minneapolis Police Department, this education and enforcement campaign used lawn signs, billboards, bumper stickers, newsletters, and a radar gun to encourage drivers to slow down. The campaign changed driver behavior along 50th Street South and helped build a greater sense of community.

**Street Pavers on Nicollet Island** - The Nicollet Island-East Bank neighborhood invested \$62,000 of their NRP funds to install street pavers on the island. The neighborhood investment supplemented Park Board funds used to reconstruct the streets of the island.

**Nicollet Avenue Bridge** - The neighborhood invested \$130,000 to slow traffic on the bridge and to increase pedestrian safety. The Nicollet Avenue bridge over Minnehaha Creek had the reputation of being the fastest bridge in the City, with recorded vehicle speeds reaching 60 mph. This project reduced the bridge driving lanes from 4 lanes to 2, widened the sidewalks, installed new bridge lighting and added 4 pediments with the Tangletown "T" logo. Pedestrian scale streetlights were added in 2003-2004 to Nicollet Avenue with an NRP investment of \$53,000 to complete the streetscape.

**Types of Transportation & Infrastructure Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)**

	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Bicycle, Pedestrian & Transit	52	74%
Traffic Flow & Safety	47	67%
Other Transp. & Infrastr.	44	63%
Parking	27	39%

**43rd and Upton/Sheridan Improvements** - NRP funds were used to make "downtown Linden Hills" greener and safer for both drivers and pedestrians. The results were traffic circles and planted medians that helped reduce vehicle speeds and increase pedestrian safety.

**40th Street Greenway** - The neighborhood invested \$290,000 of its NRP funds to plan and begin construction of a bike- and pedestrian-friendly greenway along 40th Street that would connect Lake Harriet and the Mississippi River. The project is a collaboration between Kingfield and the neighborhoods along the rest of the greenway route.

**Phelps Park Community Center** - Bancroft, Powderhorn Park and Bryant neighborhoods worked together to create a joint-use facility shared by the Boys and Girls Club of Minneapolis and the Park Board. The neighborhoods funded construction of the new gymnasium and computer center with the Boys and Girls Club. Both the Boys and Girls Club and the Park Board provide staff and programming at the facility.

**Pedestrian Safety** - When Phelps Park was improved with a new community center, the Bryant, Bancroft and Powderhorn Park neighborhoods also realized that many of the road crossings to get to the park were dangerous. The new center successfully attracted children to the park, but they had to cross two of the City's busiest streets. Crosswalk improvements on Chicago and Park Avenues were incorporated into the project to increase pedestrian safety. Bancroft's NRP investment in the park renovation and crosswalk improvements for safe crossing on Chicago and Park Avenues (1995-96) was \$220,000. Bryant and Powderhorn Park contributed \$40,000.

**Bancroft Safe Crossing** - Bancroft provided \$20,000 of NRP money for a safe crossing near Bancroft School by installing four way stops at 13th and 14th Avenue and 39th Street.

# Environment

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Environmental Investments:

### Tree Planting

Residents in 36 neighborhoods have created 64 strategies that provide for the planting of trees, bushes, wildflowers, native grasses and other plantings. In Phase I, 25 neighborhoods allocated \$973,086 for such plantings. In Phase II, 9 neighborhoods have allocated \$153,525 for plantings.

### “Blooming Boulevards” and Community Gardens

Sixty-nine (69) strategies in 43 neighborhoods include community gardens or “Blooming Boulevards.” In Phase I, 22 neighborhoods allocated \$304,558 for “Blooming Boulevards” and community gardens. In Phase II, 7 neighborhoods have allocated \$42,093 for this activity.

### Recycling and Solid Waste Reduction

Forty-five (45) strategies in 28 neighborhoods address recycling needs and solid waste reduction efforts. In Phase I, 5 neighborhoods allocated \$37,656 for these efforts. In Phase II, one

neighborhood has allocated \$10,500 for recycling and solid waste reduction efforts.

### Wildlife Habitat and Natural Vegetation

Resident in 11 neighborhoods have created strategies aimed at restoring and protecting the natural habitat.

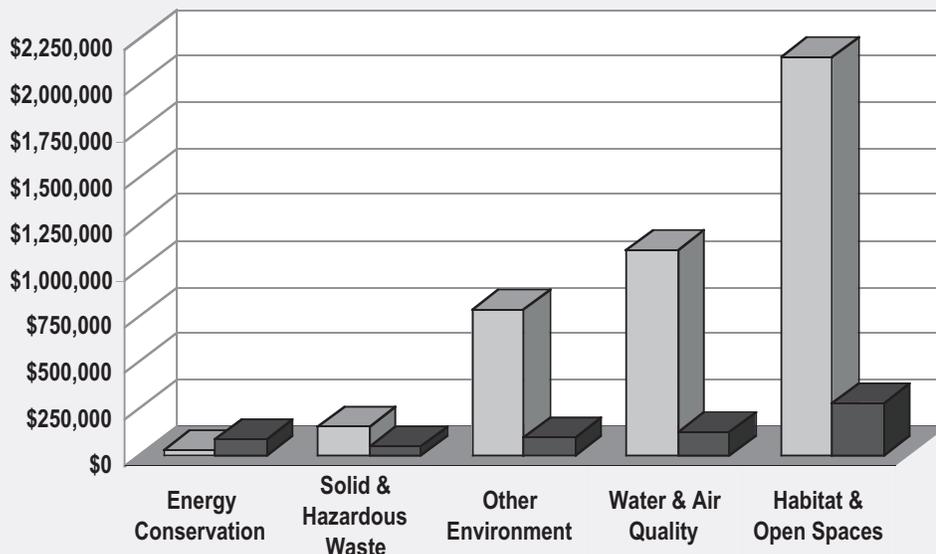
### Neighborhood “Clean Sweeps”

Twenty-eight (28) neighborhoods included neighborhood clean-up events (or “clean sweeps”) in their plans.

### Water Quality Improvements

NRP Neighborhood Action Plans include 71 strategies that address water quality projects. In Phase I, 17 neighborhoods allocated \$705,152 for creating wetlands, reducing pollutants in storm water runoff, and other efforts to improve water quality. In Phase II, 7 neighborhoods have allocated \$91,000 for these improvements.

**NRP Neighborhood Action Plan Allocations for Environmental Efforts By Phase and Type of Activity**



■ NRP Phase I Plan	\$29,118	\$160,158	\$787,333	\$1,109,844	\$2,154,714
■ NRP Phase II Plan	\$94,000	\$46,300	\$99,750	\$124,586	\$285,618

## Examples of NRP-Funded Environmental Initiatives:

**Southeast Pollution Prevention Project** - Surrounded by industry and freeways, Como residents take a particular interest in air quality. Como's environmental efforts have resulted in two Good Neighbor Agreements that reduce or eliminate more than 730 tons of solvents from entering the neighborhood and \$1 billion in pollution equipment upgrades at area power plants. The neighborhood has also produced the first Minneapolis on-line environmental inventory. The inventory identifies the environmental impacts of over 70 facilities in and around Southeast Minneapolis.

**Lake of the Isles Improvements** - East Isles invested \$375,000 to help fund rehabilitation of flood damaged areas around Lake of the Isles and support improvements to the lake and surrounding park grounds - specifically shoreline restoration, tree planting, pathway reconstruction, flood prevention and control measures, landscaping and wildlife habitat improvement measures. East Isles was one of the major partners in the multi faceted program to improve the walking and biking paths, stabilize the shoreline and plant appropriate trees.

**Kenny Environmental Program** - The Kenny neighborhood invested \$12,240 in NRP funds and raised another \$60,000 from DNR, MN OEA, CURA and the Minneapolis Foundation to develop a wetland management plan for Grass Lake. Grass Lake, a Public Works asset, is an important hydrological and environmental amenity in Kenny. Many volunteer hours were spent removing buckthorn, other non-native trees and vegetation as part of the plan. The neighborhood made an additional investment of \$10,000 in NRP funds for new plantings in 2003-2004.

**Kenilworth Lagoon** - Kenwood residents invested NRP funds to improve the shoreline and adjacent area along the north side of Kenilworth lagoon near Lake of the Isles.

**Milfoil Harvester** - Linden Hills and Fulton used \$67,000 of NRP funds to purchase a milfoil harvester to address the quality of Lake Harriet. The Park Board has used the Milfoil harvester keep this important and frequently used lake from being overrun with invasive vegetation.

**Lake Nokomis Improvement Project** - The Nokomis East area invested \$350,000 of NRP funds to carry out several environmental initiatives. They established the Blue Water Commission in partnership with other neighborhood groups, the City of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District, and Hennepin County to oversee these efforts. The Commission issued a report that has served as the blueprint for addressing Lake Nokomis water quality

Types of Environmental Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Habitat & Open Spaces	55	79%
Water & Air Quality	40	57%
Solid & Hazardous Waste	36	51%
Other Environment	29	41%
Energy Conservation	9	13%

concerns. Three wetland ponds were constructed near the southwest part of Lake Nokomis to help capture contaminated runoff before it enters the lake. Neighborhood volunteers also reintroduced native plants, grasses, and wildflowers in three gardens and on the shoreline around Lake Nokomis to improve water quality through erosion control. The gardens are a major source of pride for residents responsible for their maintenance.

**Minnehaha Creek Wetland** - Standish-Ericsson used \$78,000 of NRP funds to create a pilot storm water wetland along Minnehaha Creek. The Park Board excavated the wetland, provided the design and supervised the plantings by neighborhood volunteers. The Minnehaha wetlands help improve the water quality of the creek. This project won a CUE award.

**G HAR Square** - The Lind-Bohanon neighborhood used \$112,162 of NRP funds to clean up and landscape a blighted and polluted site along 6th Street North. Numerous trees were planted to make this former eyesore a green and shady urban forest. The square is named for George Hill, a long time resident and neighborhood leader, and Alice Rainville, a former City Council member who served North Minneapolis for more than 30 years.

**Tree Planting** - Lynnhurst invested over \$52,000 of their NRP funds for tree plantings on parkland in the neighborhood. The prospects for survival were enhanced by volunteers who participated in the "Adopt a Tree" program and watered the new trees.

**Community Landscapes, Greening and Park Projects** - With projects ranging from the "BRYN MAWR" hedge to the Blooming Bryn Mawr Garden Tour (which drew 300 visitors in its first year) to the long awaited Luce Line Trail, Bryn Mawr residents have worked tirelessly to establish and tend community gardens. Their NRP investment makes up just a small percentage of the overall contributions to these projects. Residents note that "the highlight of these gardening projects was the community building."

# Parks and Recreation

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Parks & Recreation Investments:

### Park Buildings, Playgrounds and Fields

One hundred seventy-three (173) strategies in 51 neighborhoods support improvements to park buildings, playgrounds, and fields. In Phase I, 40 neighborhoods allocated \$9,354,696 for these park improvements. In Phase II, 5 neighborhoods have allocated \$178,163 for improvements to park buildings, playgrounds, and fields.

### Park Programming and Events

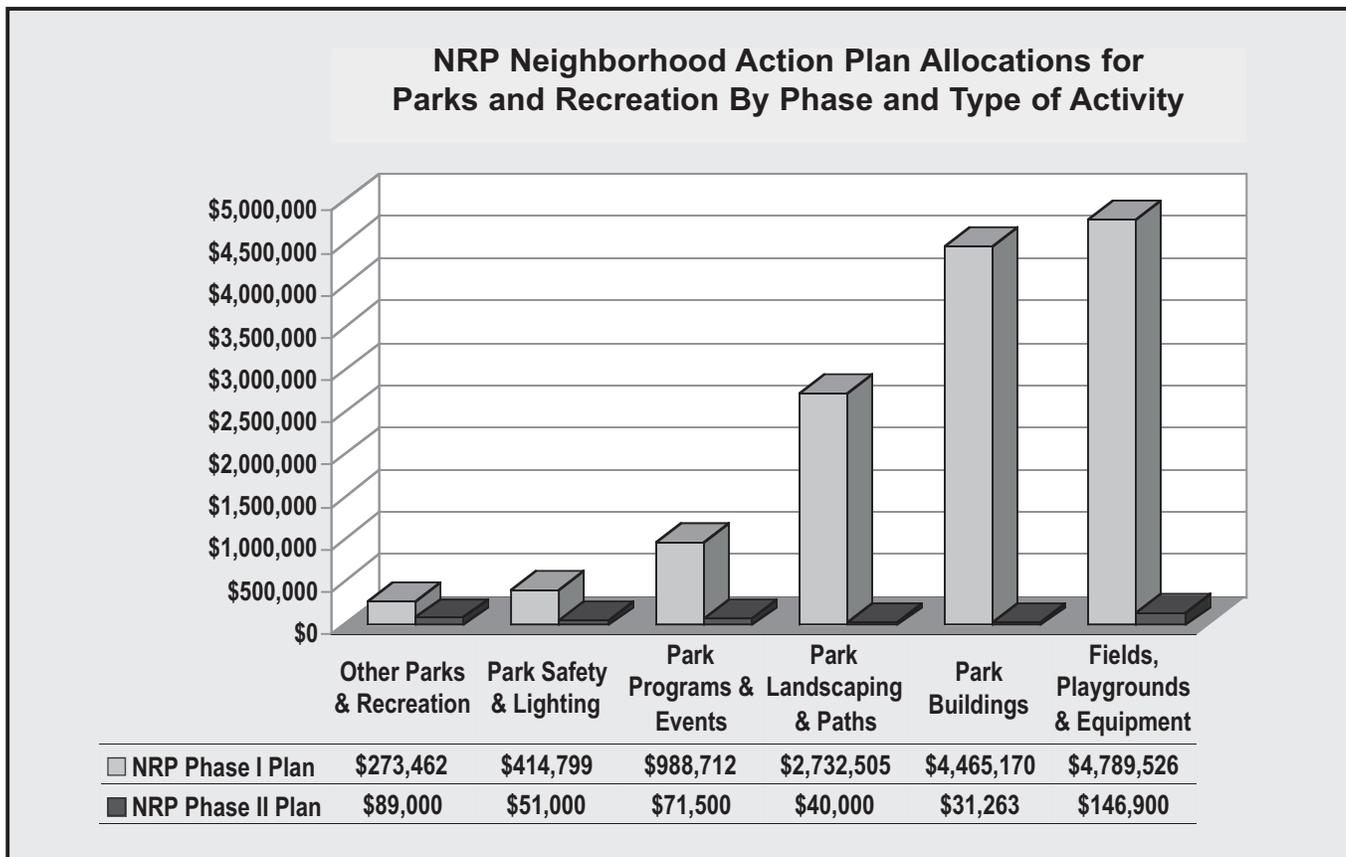
Residents in 41 neighborhoods have created 95 strategies addressing park programming. In Phase I, 24 neighborhoods allocated \$988,712 for park programming and events. In Phase II, 8 neighborhoods have allocated \$71,500 for park programming and events.

### Park Landscaping, Green Space, Lighting and Safety

One hundred forty-three (143) neighborhood action plans include 107 strategies for park landscaping, green space, paths, lighting and safety. In Phase I, 23 neighborhoods allocated \$3,147,304 for these park improvements. In Phase II, 4 neighborhoods have allocated \$91,000 for park landscaping, green space, lighting and safety.

### Non-sports Programming in Parks

Twenty-two (22) neighborhood action plans contain strategies supporting non-sports activities / program in parks.



## Examples of NRP-Funded Parks & Recreation Initiatives:

**Loring Park Renovation** - Residents in the Loring Park neighborhood invested \$1.1 million of NRP funds to renovate Loring Park. The improvements included: revitalizing the pond to stop it from losing water; safer bike and pedestrian paths; new lights, benches and landscaping; relocation and renovation of the historic office of the Park Board's first superintendent; and creation of a formal "Garden of the Seasons" at the park's center. The hundreds of people empowered through NRP to create a vision for the Park and see that vision become reality did so for the enjoyment of all the residents of Minneapolis who use and visit the park.

**Thomas Lowry Park Improvements** - Lowry Hill NRP invested \$265,000 in improvements to Thomas Lowry Park that included: major repairs to the "7 Pools" fountain, repaving of pathways, installation of new lighting and benches, and refurbishing of the perennial beds.

**Van Cleve Park Improvements** - NRP funds made possible a variety of improvements to Van Cleve Park, the park building and the pool. New playground equipment was installed, along with benches, a sign, a computer lab, and increased programming.

**Lake Hiawatha Park** - The Standish-Ericsson neighborhoods invested \$359,500 in developing a Master Plan and implementing a completely renovated playground at Lake Hiawatha Park that is accessible to all of the children of the neighborhood. They also invested \$145,000 in shoreline stabilization and plantings.

**Beltrami Park Improvements** - NRP funds paid for major improvements to Beltrami Park. Improvements included new playground equipment, a soccer field, and a ventilation system for the Beltrami Park building.

**Farview Park Improvements** - Farview is one of Minneapolis' busiest parks. The Hawthorne neighborhood has invested NRP funds in sports programs, computers, lighting, air conditioning and added staffing at this popular gathering spot for kids.

**MLK Park** - Kingfield invested \$152,016 of NRP funds to rehabilitate the park building and to make the multi-purpose room suitable for meeting space with improved acoustics and ventilation.

**Brackett Park Recreation Center and Park Renovations** - Longfellow residents invested \$677,000 of NRP funds to help bring a new \$1.2 million recreation center to Brackett Park. The 5,300 square-foot recreation center replaced a 70-year old park structure that was in need of major renovation. In addition, the neighborhood used NRP funds to create and support community

Types of Parks & Recreation Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Fields, Playgrounds & Equipment	38	54%
Park Programs & Events	41	59%
Park Buildings	31	44%
Other Parks & Recreation	25	36%
Park Landscaping & Paths	24	34%
Park Safety & Lighting	19	27%

programs for children, families, and seniors at Brackett Park.

**Matthews Park/Seward Montessori School** - The Seward neighborhood invested \$370,000 of NRP funds to enhance the facilities and equipment available at this Park/ School complex. The facility is a hub of community activity in the neighborhood. NRP dollars were used to improve: lighting, drainage and circulation in the parking lot; and the storage facilities, circulation, and accessibility at the recreation center. Seward also paid for a new floor in the gymnasium, new volleyball and other equipment for the park, and video and computer equipment for the media center.

**Columbia Park Improvements** - Columbia Park residents invested \$142,000 of NRP funds in improvements to the Columbia Park playground and nearby ball fields. With \$100,000 from the Park Board, and a \$70,000 Youth Initiative Grant, the total investment exceeded \$300,000. Improvements included new playground equipment, a half basketball court, a junior softball field, a rugby/soccer field and a big red slide.

**Kenny Park and School Playground Renovation** - The Kenny neighborhood invested \$185,297 of NRP funds with \$117,500 in Park Board funds to do a complete renovation of the Kenny Park and School playground. Funds were used to install new playground equipment, landscape the playground area so that it would be accessible to children with special needs, improve site grading, and upgrade lighting, play surfaces, and seating.

**Victory Park Improvements** - Residents in the Victory neighborhood proved just how committed they are to the City by investing their time, energy, and \$195,000 of NRP funds in a project to renovate their neighborhood park. The Victory neighborhood partnered with the Park Board and the Minneapolis Schools to: purchase new playground equipment, make major field improvements and design and implement a major landscape redesign.

# Human Services

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Human Services Investments:

### Families, Childcare and Parenting

Seventy-five (75) strategies in 28 neighborhoods address family, childcare and parenting concerns. In Phase I, 12 neighborhoods allocated \$982,891 for this purpose. In Phase II, 2 neighborhoods have allocated \$7,024 for these activities.

### Youth and Teens

One hundred eighty-nine (189) strategies in 48 neighborhoods address youth and teen issues (excluding park/school related activities). In Phase I, 28 neighborhoods allocated \$2,401,962 to these issues. In Phase II, 12 neighborhoods have allocated \$482,078 to address youth and teen issues.

### Employment

Through 147 strategies, 24 neighborhoods have prioritized job training and job placement activities. (Job placement is graphed in the Economic Development section). In Phase I, 11 neighbor-

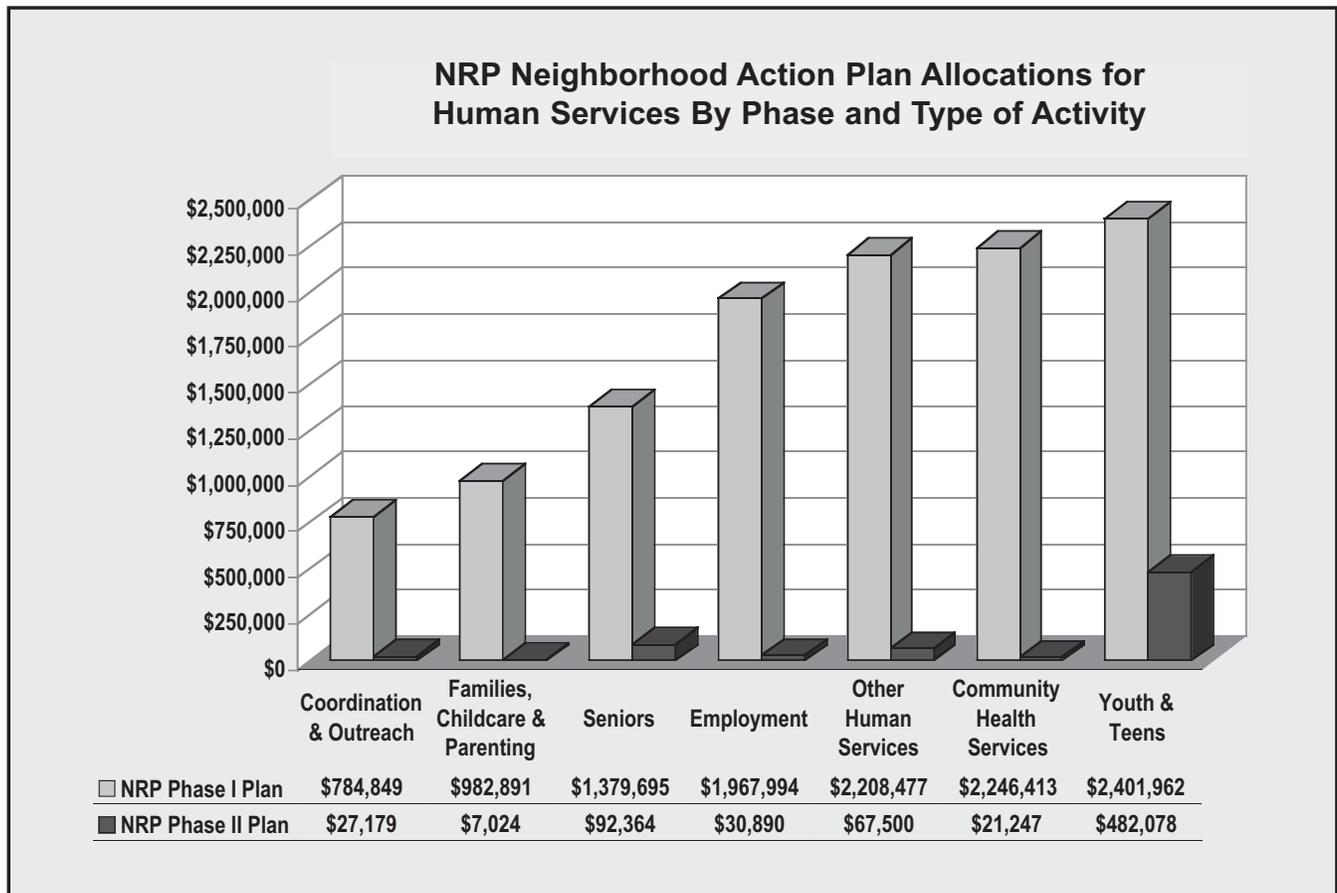
hoods allocated \$2,399,750 to address these employment issues. In Phase II, 2 neighborhoods have allocated \$30,890 for job placement and job training activities.

### Community Health Clinics

Residents in 12 neighborhoods have created 19 strategies that call for community health clinics. In Phase I, 8 neighborhoods allocated \$2,000,554 for clinics. In Phase II, 3 neighborhoods allocated \$21,247 for community health clinics.

### Senior Activities and Programs

Thirty-five (35) neighborhood plans include strategies supporting senior activities and programs. In Phase I, 17 neighborhoods allocated \$1,379,695 for senior activities and programs. In Phase I, 5 neighborhoods have allocated \$92,364 in support of seniors.



## Examples of NRP-Funded Human Services Initiatives:

**Mujeres Latinas en Accion** - The 79 Latino women and their families who are involved with Mujeres Latinas en Accion have created a powerful support network within Lyndale's Latino community. Mujeres Latinas en Accion focuses on building community by: creating learning opportunities on immediately relevant topics such as domestic violence, fire prevention and safety, tenants rights etc.; celebrating and sharing Latino culture with non-Latino neighbors; and helping Latino women achieve economic independence. By taking this holistic approach, the isolation and alienation felt by Latino women five years ago has disappeared. Relationships have been established that never existed before and Latino women have become more invested in the community.

**East Side Neighborhood Services** - East Side Neighborhood Services (ESNS) has been an important part of Northeast Minneapolis since 1915. Bottineau residents invested \$200,000 of NRP funds to support the construction of a new \$7.8 million Northeast Neighborhood House two blocks from its original home. The new facility allowed ESNS to: increase its childcare capacity from 70 to 105 children, provide much needed space for ESNS's Menlo Park Alternative High School, provide better physical support for the multitude of senior services that ESNS offers, and house a food shelf for families in crisis, employment services, family intervention programs and a Minnesota Care program.

**Youth Leadership Initiative** - Lyndale's Youth Leadership Initiative annually supports over 100 teens working on dozens of projects including: graffiti removal and neighborhood beautification, weekend-long leadership retreats, and weekly summer service and enrichment projects. Youth are active and respected community builders in Lyndale. Lyndale residents have come to realize that involving teens as leaders and empowering them to helpshape their community was critical to revitalization efforts.

**Southeast Seniors Program** - Residents in the Marcy-Holmes, Southeast Como and Prospect Park neighborhoods have invested \$128,140 of NRP funds in the Southeast Seniors Living at Home Block Nurse Program. The program enables seniors in these neighborhoods to continue living in their own homes. Seniors participating in the program can access in-home nursing services, certified home health aides, homemaker assistance, and companionship from visiting volunteers. In addition, the program helps seniors with transportation, meals, and chores.

**Community Health Program** - The Logan Park, Sheridan, Holland and Saint Anthony East neighborhoods have invested \$173,600 of NRP funds to support the Community Health Program carried out by the Northeast Senior Citizen Resource

Types of Human Services Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
Youth & Teens	48	69%
Seniors	35	50%
Families, Childcare & Parenting	28	40%
Other Human Services	26	37%
Employment	24	34%
Coordination & Outreach	18	26%
Community Health Services	12	17%

Center. The Program provides a range of preventive services to seniors, lower income residents and young people.

**Glenwood Lyndale Community Clinic** - Sumner Glenwood NRP provided funds for capital improvements for the Glenwood Lyndale Community Clinic and for outreach efforts to encourage use of its culturally sensitive health services by surrounding neighborhoods - especially mothers and children of immigrant families. The clinic received more than 10,000 patient visits per year from 1,646 users. Its impact on the provision of health services to the new American communities was recognized with national awards from the American Hospital Association and SmithKline Beecham. Recently the clinic's operations were absorbed into the North Point clinic in the Willard Hay neighborhood.

**Minneapolis Urban League's Glover-Sudduth Center for Urban Affairs and Economic Development** - This \$6 million facility brought a treasured community institution home to the formerly vacant corner of Plymouth and Penn Avenues. The Glover-Sudduth Center received \$350,000 of Near North Willard Hay NRP funds to help create an employment and training center in the facility that provides unemployed and underemployed community residents with marketable and upgraded job skills, and serves as a business incubator for six small businesses.

**Youth Farm and Market Project** - The Lyndale Youth Farm and Market Project was established to help low-income urban youth, ages 9-14, develop the skills and support they will need to make the difficult transitions from adolescence to adulthood. YFMP's goals are to create entrepreneurial work experiences for urban youth, build community by strengthening relationships among youth and other neighborhood residents, create more "youth friendly" space in urban neighborhoods, teach youth skills to achieve economic independence, and produce high quality food for low-income people.

# Schools & Libraries

## Some Quick Stats About NRP Schools & Libraries Investments:

### School Facilities

Seventy-eight (78) strategies in 37 neighborhoods supported school building and site improvements. In Phase I, 28 neighborhoods approved \$5,732,274 for these improvements. In Phase II, 4 neighborhoods have approved \$47,000 for building and site improvements at schools.

### School Program, Events, and Partnerships

Residents in 43 neighborhoods have created 124 strategies that address school programs, events, and partnerships. In Phase I, 16 neighborhoods approved \$531,217 for these activities. In Phase II, 8 neighborhoods have approved \$69,673 for school programs, events and partnerships.

### Computers / Media Centers in Schools and Libraries

Twenty-eight (28) strategies in 22 neighborhoods call for increased or improved computer / media centers in schools and

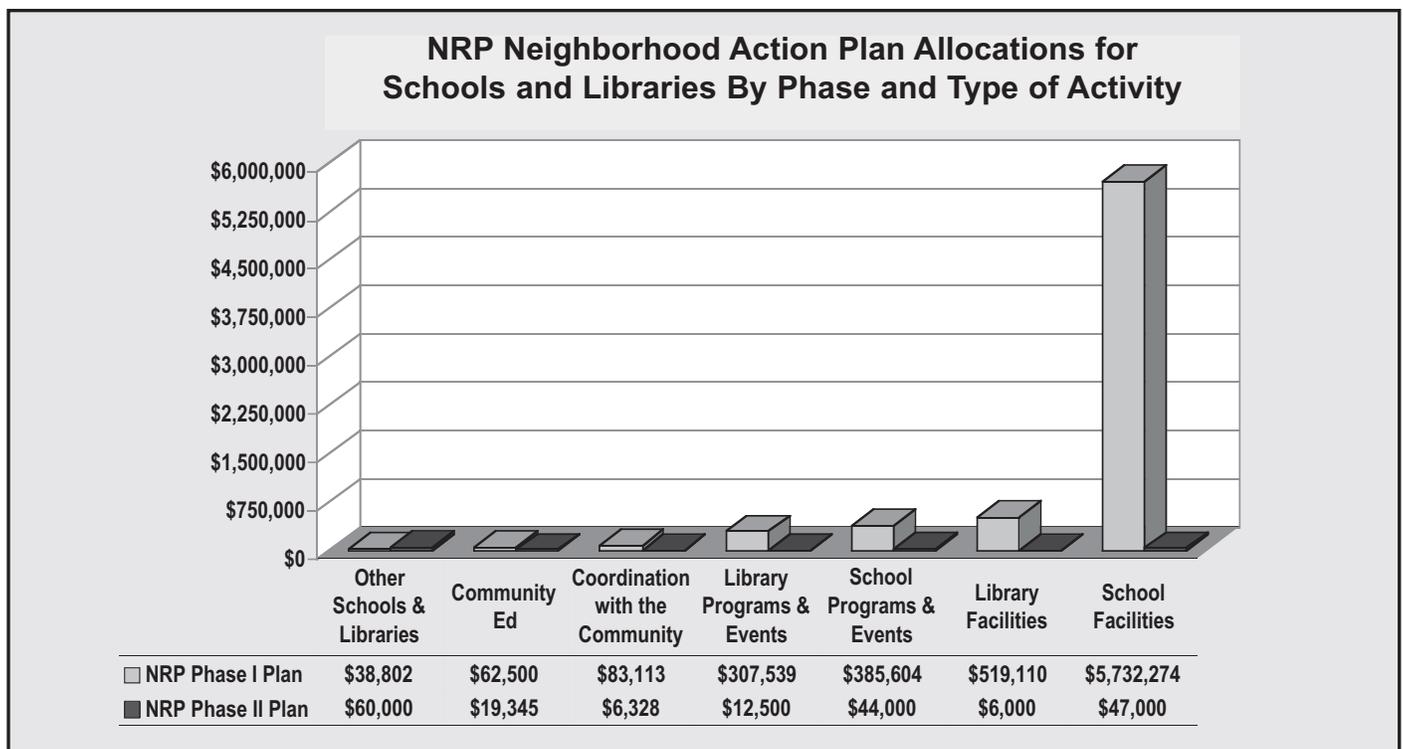
libraries. In Phase I, 13 neighborhoods approved \$1,107,810 for these centers. In Phase II, one neighborhood has approved \$12,000 for schools or library computers / media centers.

### Library Facilities

Sixteen (16) neighborhoods have included 19 strategies that address library facility improvements. In Phase I, 8 neighborhoods approved \$519,110 for library facilities. In Phase II, one neighborhood has approved \$6,000 for library facilities.

### Library Programs

Twenty-two (22) strategies in 19 neighborhoods support library programming. In Phase I, 10 neighborhoods approved \$307,538 for library programs. In Phase II, 3 neighborhoods have approved \$12,500 for library programs.



## Examples of NRP-Funded Schools & Libraries Initiatives:

**Armatage Park/School Complex** - Armatage residents invested \$717,000 of NRP funds in the \$2.8 million Armatage Park and School expansion that opened in January 2000. Armatage Neighborhood Association partnered with the School District and Park Board to build a new gymnasium and playground joining Armatage School and Armatage Park Neighborhood Center.

**Pratt School Renovation and Reopening** - Neighborhood efforts to foster community-based learning led to the reopening of Pratt School in 2000 after it had been closed for 18 years. The neighborhood invested over \$750,000 of NRP funds in major improvements including the addition of an elevator to increase accessibility, a playground, a "village green," a performance amphitheater, and an update to the facility's mechanical systems and grounds.

**Whittier Community School of the Arts** - Residents in the Whittier neighborhood invested more than \$2 million in NRP funds to acquire and clear land adjacent to Whittier Park, fund a renovation of the park, and construct a new gymnasium that is now shared by the school, park and community. Whittier designated \$400,000 of NRP funds to facilitate the construction of a new school building adjacent to the Whittier Park Center. The neighborhood's NRP investment helped leverage \$15,000,000 from the Minneapolis Schools for this state-of-the-art complex, which has become a vital asset to the community and brought a new school to a neighborhood with 3,300 children.

**Ramsey School Playground Improvements** - Neighborhood residents worked with school parents and other volunteers to install a new playground using \$75,000 in NRP funds and to purchase new equipment with \$40,000 in private contributions.

**Lake Harriet Community School Upper Campus Playground** - Residents in the Fulton and Linden Hills neighborhoods invested NRP funds to assure that children at Lake Harriet Community School would have a playground when the Minneapolis Schools built a new addition joining the original school to an annex built in 1965. The playground was built through a community-build process utilizing volunteer installation.

**Pierre Bottineau Library** - What began as a modest NRP investment from St. Anthony West in library computers at the old under-sized Bottineau library grew into the newest community library in Minneapolis. Sheridan and St. Anthony West residents invested over \$120,000 of NRP funds, and countless volunteer hours, to support construction of the new 1,200 sq. ft. library. The new library combines the best of the old (the 1893 Wagon Shed and

Types of Schools & Libraries Activity Addressed by Neighborhoods in NRP Plans (By Number and Percent)		
	# of Neighborhoods	% of Neighborhoods
School Facilities	37	53%
Coordination with the Community	26	37%
School Programs & Events	19	27%
Library Programs & Events	19	27%
Library Facilities	16	23%
Community Ed	13	19%
Other Schools & Libraries	9	13%

the 1913 Millwright Shop of the old Grain Belt Brewery) with a new addition that maintains the same look and feel as the historic original buildings. The neighborhood history collection, a youth tech zone, a conference room for book clubs and meetings, and teen-friendly areas are just a few of the assets of this new and old community landmark.

**Jefferson School Playground** - Residents in the Lowry Hill East and East Isles neighborhoods invested NRP funds and volunteer hours and energy in designing and installing (with over 200 neighborhood volunteers) a new playground.

**Anwatin Computer Facility** - Bryn Mawr was one of the first NRP groups to fund a computer center for their area school. Over 20 new computers were funded for school children and access by the broader community.

**Washburn High School Computer Lab** - A new computer lab was installed in Washburn High School with a neighborhood NRP contribution of \$125,000.

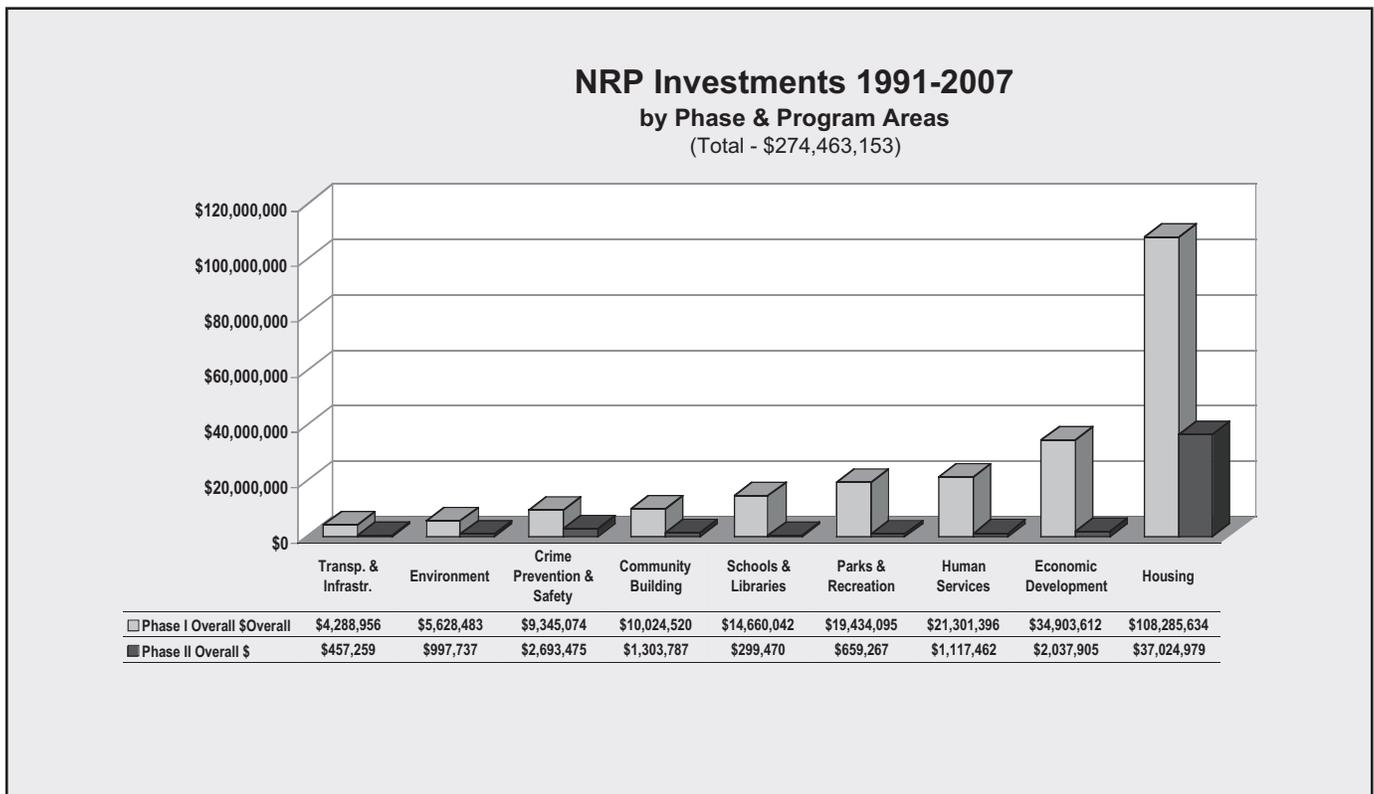
**Hosmer Library** - Residents of Bryant, Central, Kingfield, Lyndale, and Powderhorn Park invested \$440,000 of NRP funds for the renovation and restoration of the Hosmer library. Major facility improvements at the rejuvenated 90-year old library included a computer lab and tech center, and community meeting room. Library patronage at Hosmer increased 100 percent over each of the first four years after the renovation was completed in 1997.

**Linden Hills Library** - Linden Hills NRP provided \$138,000 for restoration and renovation of the Linden Hills Library that included a new elevator and an accessible front entrance, an enhanced children's room, an increase in audio-visual materials, and a new neighborhood history collection.

# NRP Overall

The chart below provides a snapshot of how all NRP funds have been invested since the inception of the program. To a large extent, this chart mirrors the chart on page 1 because funding of neighborhood plans has been the primary focus of the program.

In addition to funds approved for neighborhood plans, however, this chart also captures NRP dollars approved for Phase I Participation Agreements, Phase I Transition Funds, County & School "2nd 7 1/2" funds, the Youth Coordinating Board, and NRP Central Administration.



October 5, 2007