

City of Minneapolis

Mayor
Betsy Hodges

City Council President
Ward 4 - Barbara Johnson

City Council

Ward 1 - Kevin Reich
Ward 2 - Cam Gordon
Ward 3 - Jacob Frey
Ward 5 - Blong Yang
Ward 6 - Abdi Warsame
Ward 7 - Lisa Goodman
Ward 8 - Elizabeth Glidden
Ward 9 - Alondra Cano
Ward 10 - Lisa Bender
Ward 11 - John Quincy
Ward 12 - Andrew Johnson
Ward 13 - Linea Palmisano

Long Range Planning Division

Kjersti Monson - Director
Haila Maze - Principal Planner, Research Thematic Lead
Lacy Shelby - Principal Urban Designer
Peter Crandall - City Urban Designer
Jody Rader - Urban Design Research Assistant

City of Minneapolis

City Council
City Hall, Room 307
350 South Fifth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55415
www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/council



Minneapolis

Community Planning and
Economic Development

Minneapolis
City of Lakes

FOSHAY

Minneapolis

MAYOR: BETSY HODGES

population: 400,070

2015

City of Minneapolis

Department of Community Planning and Economic Development
105 Fifth Avenue South #200
Minneapolis, MN 55401
www.minneapolismn.gov

Minneapolis

Context

Minneapolis is the county seat of Hennepin County and the largest city in Minnesota with an estimated population of 400,070 residents as of 2013. Minneapolis lies on both banks of the Mississippi River, just north of the river's confluence with the Minnesota River and adjoins St. Paul, the state's capital city.

The city is known as "the city of lakes" because of its abundance of water with twenty lakes and wetlands, many of which are connected by the Chain of Lakes and the Grand Rounds Scenic Byway.

Minneapolis got its start as a lumber milling town and then grew to be the flour milling capital of the world thanks to its location on St. Anthony Falls.



Minneapolis City Hall and Hennepin County Courthouse (also known as the "Municipal Building"), designed by Long and Kees in 1888, is the main building used by the city government of Minneapolis, Minnesota as well as by Hennepin County, Minnesota. The structure has served many different purposes since it was built although today the building is 60 percent occupied by the city and 40 percent occupied by the County. The building is jointly owned by the city and county divided right down the middle and controlled by the Municipal Building Commission.

The building replaced an earlier City Hall that existed from 1873 until 1912 near the old intersection between Hennepin Avenue and Nicollet Avenue. That structure eventually was razed to make way for Gateway Park, which continues to occupy part of the old City Hall site. The building also replaced an earlier courthouse and the Hennepin County Jail, which was located on the future site of the Minnesota Multipurpose Stadium.

The building, located at 350 South Fifth Street, is an example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. The design is based upon Henry Hobson Richardson's Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Washington School, the first schoolhouse in Minneapolis west of the Mississippi River, was demolished to make way for the new building. Groundbreaking took place in 1889, and the cornerstone was laid (a story off the ground) in 1891. Construction did not officially end until 1909, although the structural exterior was essentially complete by the end of 1895.

Minneapolis

Context

Minneapolis is governed jointly by the office of the Mayor and the City Council. The City Council holds the most power and represents the city's thirteen districts called wards. Currently the council is made up of 12 members of the Democratic Farmer Labor Party and one member from the Green Party of Minnesota.

Mayor



At the federal level, Minneapolis proper sits within Minnesota's 5th congressional district, which has been represented since 2006 by Keith Ellison. Both of Minnesota's two U.S. Senators, Amy Klobuchar and Al Franken were also elected while living in Minneapolis.

Mayor Betsy Hodges

Betsy Hodges is the 47th mayor of Minneapolis. In her role as mayor, she focuses on three clear goals: running the city well, growing a great city and increasing equity. Her priorities are ensuring the city works well for everyone and that all people can contribute to - and benefit from - the growth and prosperity of Minneapolis.

Prior to becoming mayor in 2014, Betsy Hodges served on the Minneapolis City Council for eight years as the council member from Ward 13. On the Council, she served as chair of the Ways and Means/Budget Committee and the Intergovernmental Relations Committee.

By the numbers*

400,070

Population estimate as of 2013

49.2%

Homeownership rate by housing units

2.23

Average household size

\$49,885

Median Household Income

88.3%

High school graduate or higher

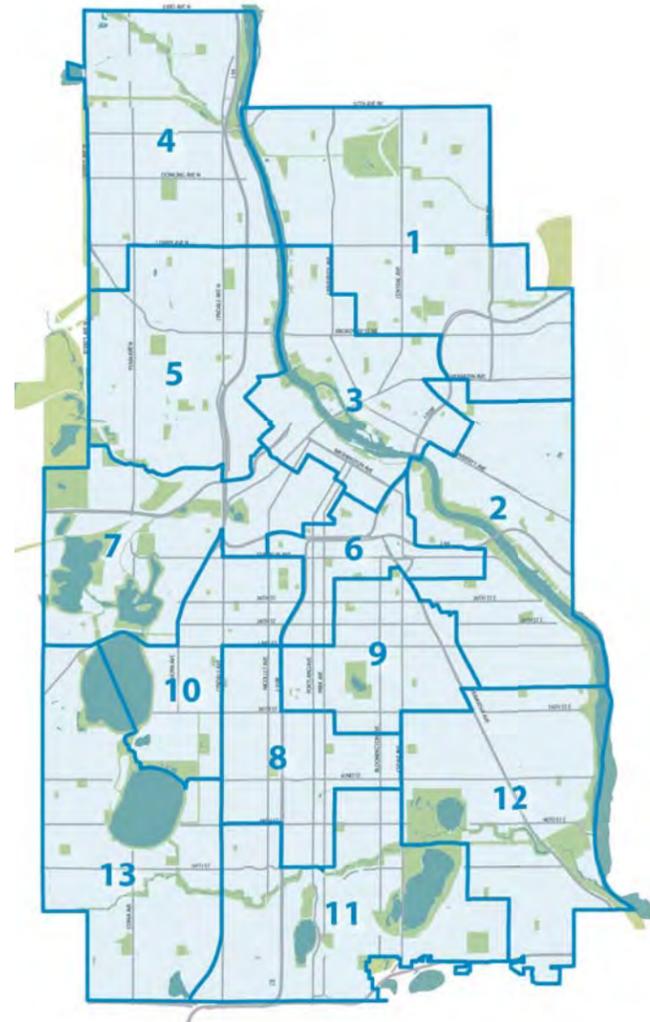
59,166

Foreign born population

22.5%

Individuals below the poverty level

*All demographic information from the American Community Survey 2009-2013 5 year estimates



City Council



Ward 1 - Kevin Reich

Kevin Reich was elected to represent the First Ward on the east side of Minneapolis in 2009. He is Chair of the Transportation and Public Works Committee and also serves on the Executive, Community Development & Regulatory Services, Public Safety, Civil Rights & Emergency Management, Claims, Elections & Rules, Taxes and Zoning and Planning committees.



Ward 2 - Cam Gordon

Cam Gordon has represented the Second Ward as a City Council Member since 2006. Cam chairs the Council's Health, Environment and Community Engagement committee and vice chairs the Council's Public Safety, Civil Rights and Emergency Management committee. He also serves on the Executive, Transportation and Public Works, and Claims committees.



Ward 3 - Jacob Frey

In 2013, Jacob Frey was elected to represent the new and incredibly dynamic Third Ward. As the first annual recipient of the City of Minneapolis Martin Luther King Jr. award, Jacob has repeatedly shown the ability to work in collaboration with a team to positively impact our diverse community.



Ward 4 - Barbara Johnson

Barbara Johnson was first elected to the Minneapolis City Council in 1997 to represent the Fourth Ward. She has served as President of the Minneapolis City Council since January of 2006. Council President Johnson serves on the Public Safety, Civil Rights & Emergency Management, Executive and Zoning & Planning committees.



Ward 5 - Blong Yang

Blong Yang is the first Hmong-American to be elected to the Minneapolis City Council. Blong holds a B.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and a J.D. from the University of Minnesota Law School. Shortly after graduating from law school, he moved into the Jordan neighborhood of North Minneapolis and has lived there for over a decade.



Ward 6 - Abdi Warsame

Abdi Warsame was born in Somalia and grew up in the United Kingdom of Great Britain where he studied and attained a BSc in Business and a Masters Degree in International Business. He moved to Minneapolis in 2006. Mr. Warsame was the former Board Chair of the Cedar Riverside-Neighborhood Revitalization Program (CR-NRP) as well as the Executive Director of the Riverside Plaza Tenants Association (RPTA).



Ward 7 - Lisa Goodman

Lisa was first elected to the Minneapolis City Council in 1997 and has won re-election 3 additional times with more than 70% of the vote. Lisa is Chairperson of the City Council's Community Development Committee. Lisa also chairs the Minneapolis Claims Committee and serves on the City Council's Zoning & Planning and Regulatory, Energy & Environment Committees.



Ward 8 - Elizabeth Glidden

Elizabeth Glidden was first elected to the city council in 2005. Prior to serving on the council she worked as an attorney representing individuals in employment and civil rights cases. She is also an active volunteer and community servant as well as an accomplished violinist. She holds a Master of Public Affairs from the Humphrey Institute at the University of Minnesota.



Ward 9 - Alondra Cano

Alondra Cano was raised in Mexico and immigrated to the United States at age 10. She was first elected to serve on the council in 2014. Prior to her council service she was a council aide to council member Robert Lilligren and Associate Director for the Minnesota Immigrant Freedom Network.



Ward 10 - Lisa Bender

Lisa Bender was elected to the City Council in 2013. She has a Master's Degree in City Planning and over a decade of experience working to make cities more vibrant and sustainable. Prior to running for office, she worked as a City Planner for the City of San Francisco, at the Minnesota Department of Health and the Department of Transportation. She also co-founded the Minneapolis Bicycle Coalition, an organization dedicated to making bicycling safer and more accessible for more people. Lisa currently serves as chair of the Zoning & Planning Committee and is a member of the Transportation & Public Works Committee, the Health, Environment & Community Engagement Committee, and Ways & Means Committee.



Ward 11 - John Quincy

John Quincy was first elected to the council in 2009. John serves as Chair of the Ways and Means Committee, Claims (Vice Chair), Community Development, Committee of the Whole, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations committees.



Ward 12 - Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson was elected November 5th, 2013 and is the first millennial to serve on the Minneapolis City Council. He brings a unique perspective as the first IT professional to serve on the council, with eight years of experience as a systems engineer at Target Corporation. Andrew is also a small business owner, through which he works for an education non-profit that helps empower teachers via technology in the classroom.

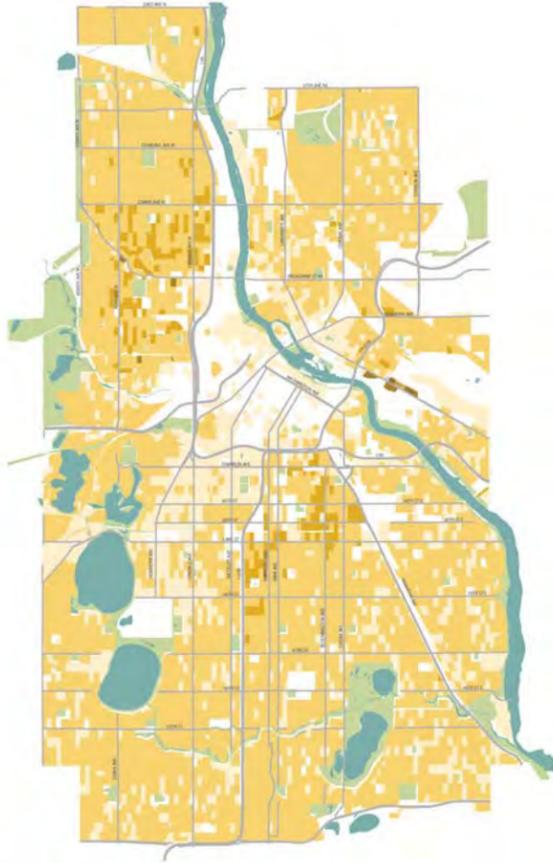


Ward 13 - Linea Palmisano

Council Member Linea Palmisano was elected in November 2013, and has lived in the 13th ward for about 15 years. Before her election to City Council, she served as board chair of the Linden Hills Neighborhood Council (LHiNC) and as an assistant track coach at Southwest High School. Additionally, she founded NAVIGATE, an immigrant college access program, and served as a board member for the Linden Hills Farmers Market.

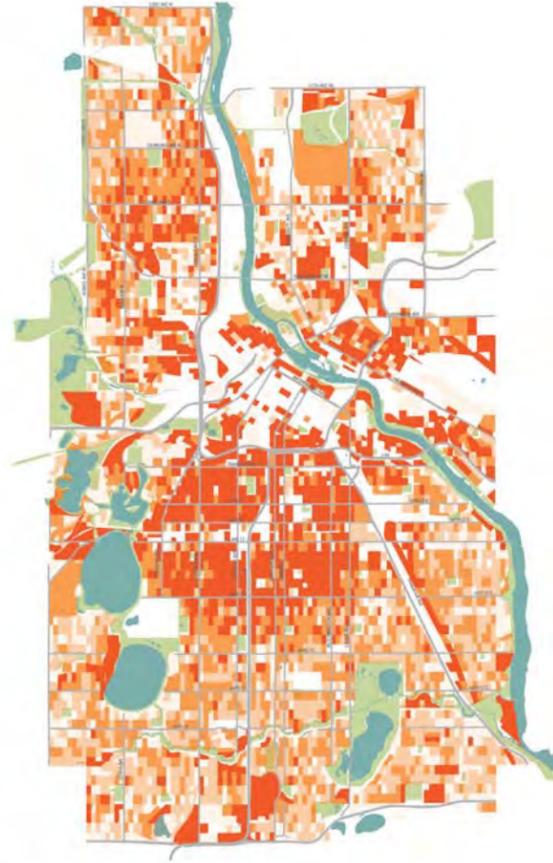
Minneapolis

Population



Average Household Size per Census Block

- 1 - 2 ppl/household
- 3 - 4 ppl/household
- 5 - 6 ppl/household
- 7+ ppl/household



Total Population per Census Block

- 1 - 49 ppl/block
- 50 - 65 ppl/block
- 66 - 89 ppl/block
- 90+ ppl/block

Housing: Average Household Size (Minneapolis)



Population: Average Population by Census Block (Minneapolis)



Minneapolis

Housing



Renter Occupied Units as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block

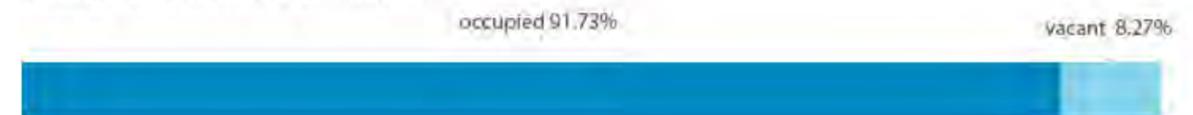
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%



Owner Occupied Units as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block

- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%

Housing: Vacant vs. Occupied (Minneapolis)



Housing: Owned vs. Rented Units (Minneapolis)



Minneapolis

Grand Rounds Scenic Byway

The Grand Rounds National Scenic Byway is a linked series of park areas in Minneapolis, Minnesota that takes a roughly circular path through the city. The corridors include roads for automobile traffic plus paths for pedestrians and bicycles, and extend slightly into neighboring cities. About 50 miles (80 km) of roadway is in the system, and much of it was built in the 1930s as part of Civilian Conservation Corps projects.

The area was designated as a Minnesota State Scenic Byway in 1997 and a National Scenic Byway in 1998. The Grand Rounds are considered to be the most significant example of an urban byway, as most such areas run through rural regions. Portions are also part of the Great River Road along the Mississippi River.

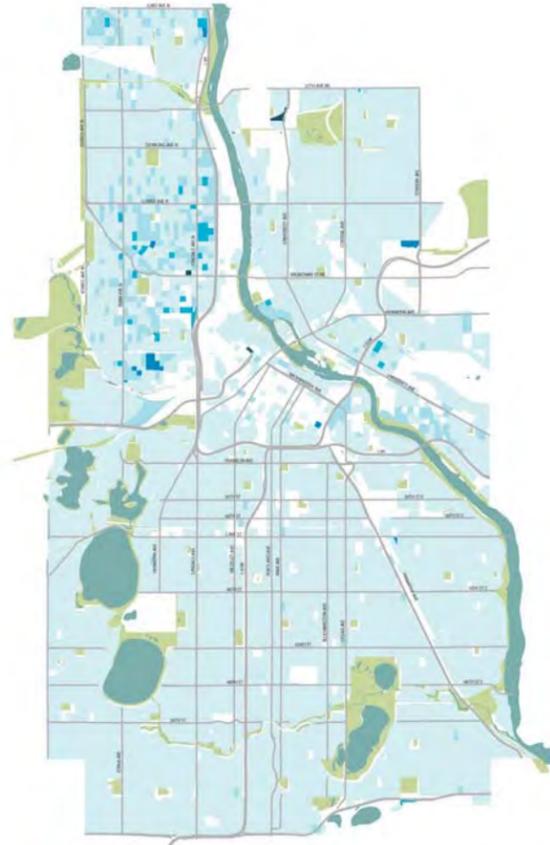
Fortuitously, the city bought up all the land immediately adjoining its lakes during its formative period, turning them into public parks rather than allowing them to be privately developed. Because of this, Minneapolis' lakes are open to all.

Minneapolis

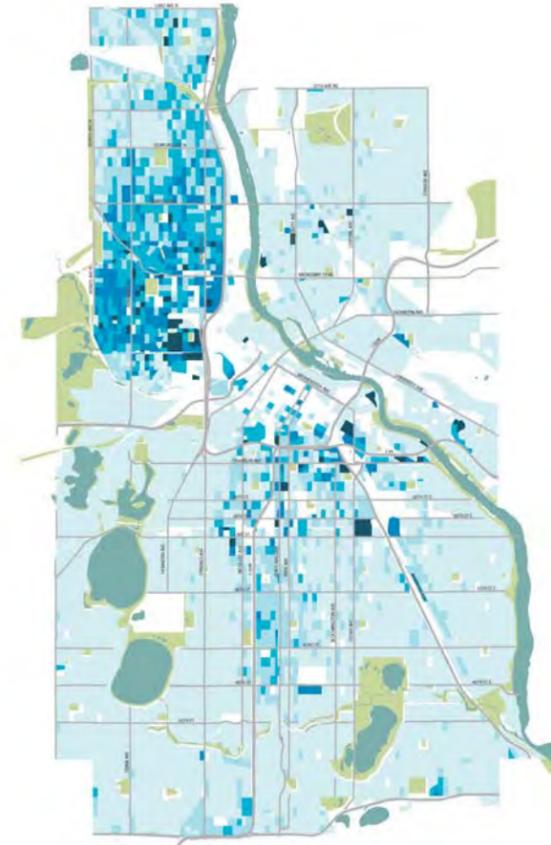
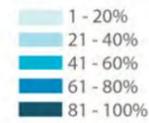
Race + Ethnicity



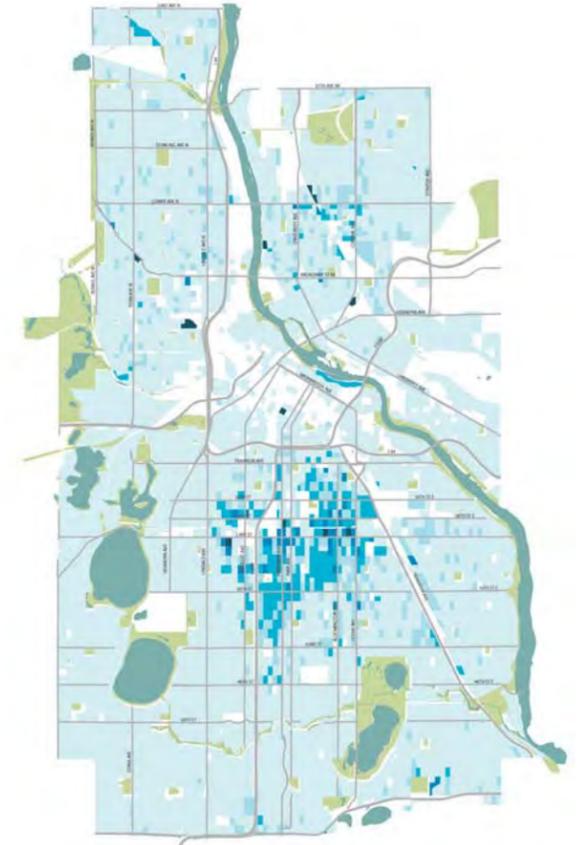
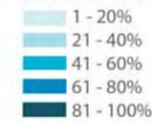
People Identifying as White Only as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block



People Identifying as Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander Only as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block



People Identifying as Black or African American Only as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block



People Identifying as Hispanic or Latino as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block



Race and Ethnicity (Minneapolis)

white 60.28%

black 18.29%

hispanic or latino 10.47%

asian 5.59%

amer indian & alaska native 1.66%

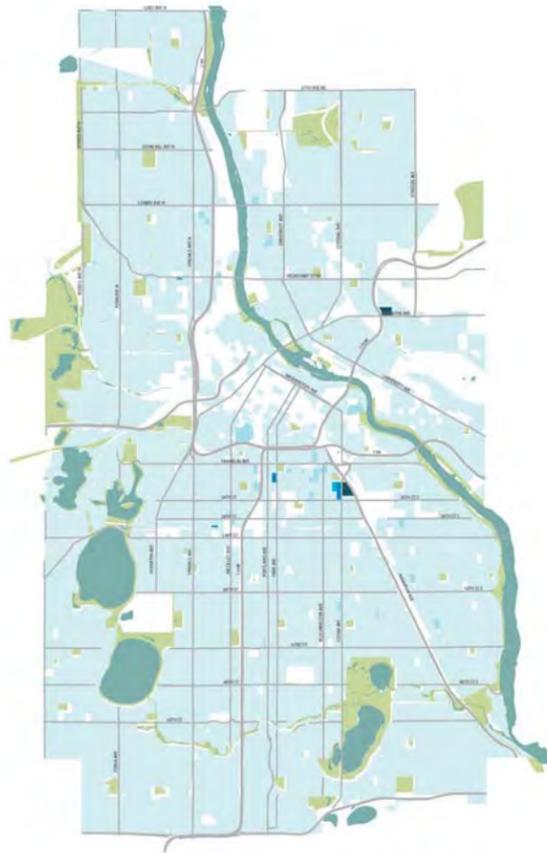
other 0.25%

2+ races 3.40%



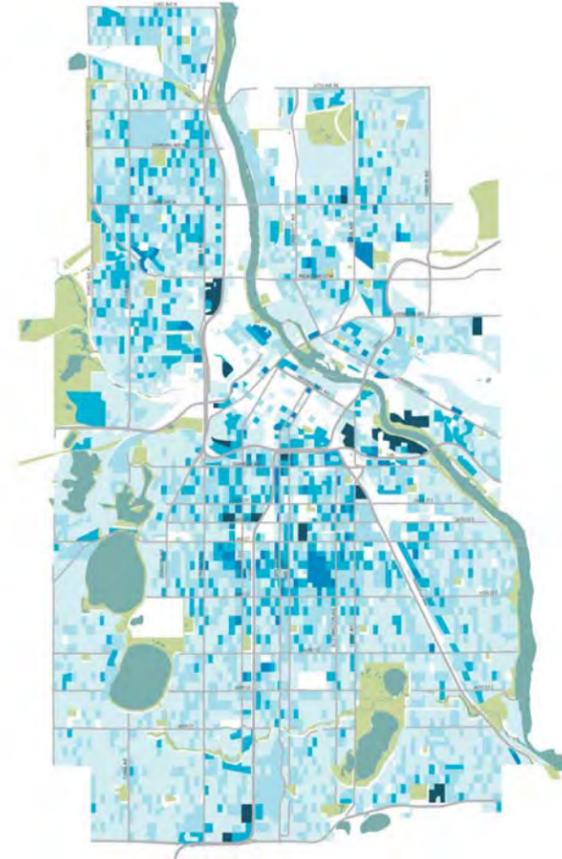
Minneapolis

Race + Ethnicity



People Identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native Only as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block

- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%



People Identifying as Two or More Races as a Count Per Census Block

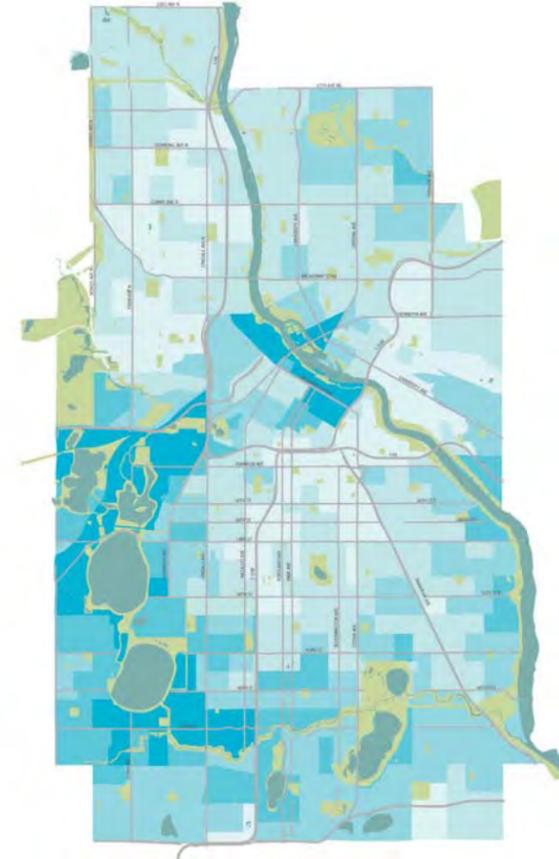
- 0 - 2 ppl/block
- 3 - 7 ppl/block
- 8 - 16 ppl/block
- 17 - 32 ppl/block
- 33+ ppl/block

Race and Ethnicity (Minneapolis)



Minneapolis

Income



Mean Per Capita Income

- < \$15k
- \$15k - 30k
- \$30k - 45k
- \$45k - 60k
- \$60k +

2014 Income Levels (Minneapolis)*



Minneapolis

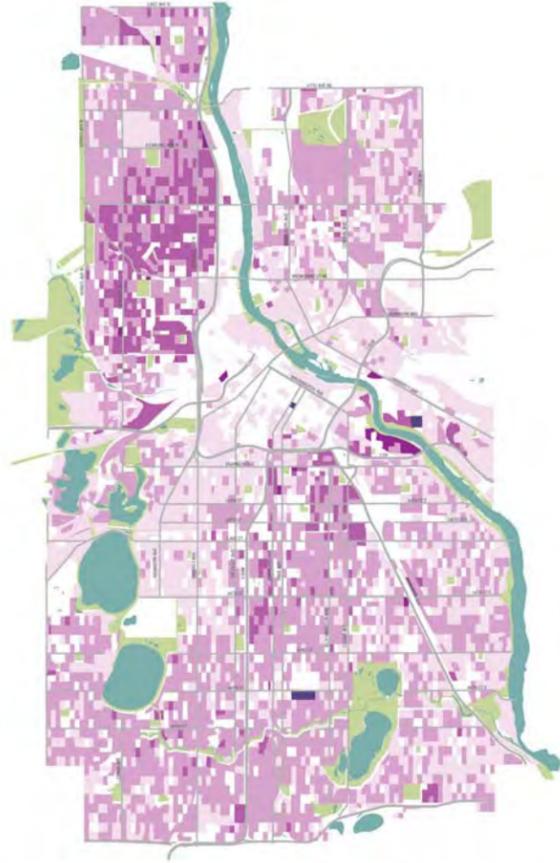
Neighborhoods

Minneapolis consists of 11 communities, each of which is subdivided into anywhere between 4 to 13 **neighborhoods**. The official neighborhoods have a variety of origins; some were formed out of the attendance areas for elementary schools, while others are the areas of coverage of neighborhood associations formed by activists between 1901 and the 1980s. The division of the city into official neighborhoods and communities occurred as part of the Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) in the early 1990s. They remain associated with this community-based funding program, and are also used for statistical purposes. For purposes of the NRP, some of the 81 official neighborhoods have combined forces, leading to a total of 67 NRP Neighborhood action plans.

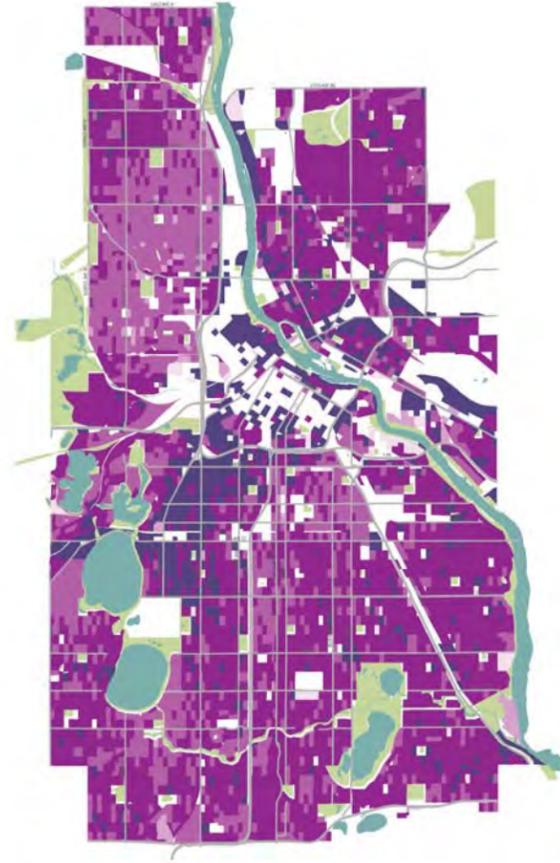
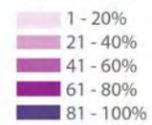
Neighborhoods historically defined themselves around schools and commercial hubs, and many trace neighborhood identity back into community organizations formed in the early part of the 20th Century. The oldest, the Prospect Park East River Road Association formed in 1901 to oppose city plans to level Tower Hill. In other neighborhoods, the current official neighborhood association was formed in the 1970s and 1980s; in Linden Hills, the organization was formed in 1972 in response to proposed changes in the park, although there were several social and commercial organizations in the neighborhood dating back to the neighborhood's development at the turn of the 20th Century.

Minneapolis

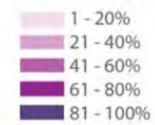
Age



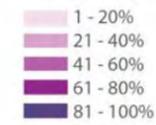
Population 20 Years and Younger as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block



Population Age 21 - 64 as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block



Population Age 65+ as a Percent of Total Units Per Census Block



Population: Age Groups (Minneapolis)

kids aged 20 and younger 26.18%

adults aged 21-64 65.85%

Older adults aged 65+ 7.98%



Minneapolis

Chain of Lakes

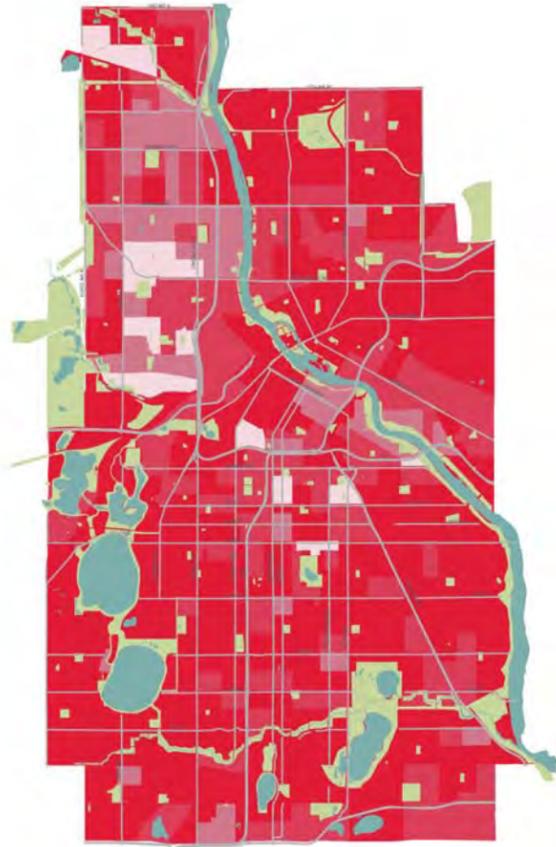
The Chain of Lakes is a district in Minneapolis, Minnesota. It is one of seven districts that make up the Grand Rounds Scenic Byway, a greenspace circling through the city. The Chain of Lakes was formed as a series of parks in the early twentieth century, when the young city purchased all of the land surrounding the lakes from which Minneapolis takes its name and nickname (the "City of Lakes"). The phrase dates back to the nineteenth century, when an article referred to "the chain of lakes which, 'like a necklace of diamond in settings of emerald,' enriches Minneapolis."

The Chain of Lakes district consists of Lake Harriet, Lake Calhoun, Lake of the Isles, Cedar Lake and Brownie Lake.



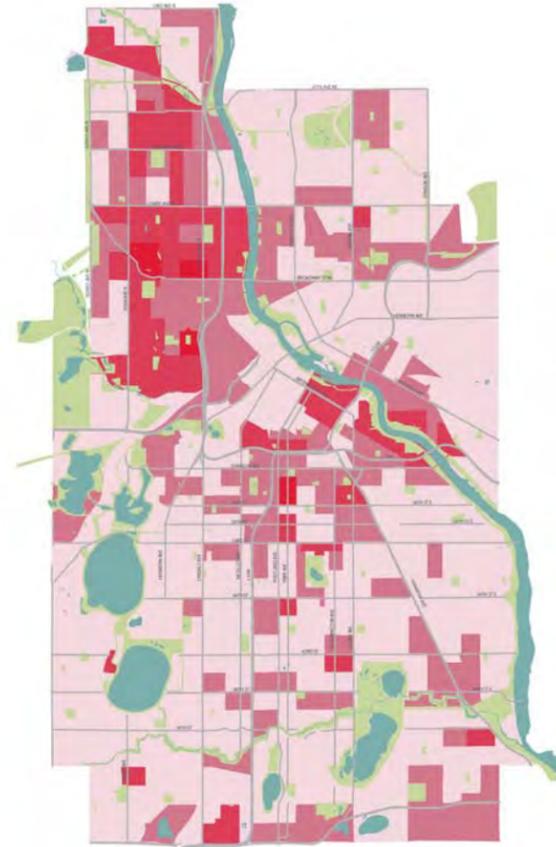
Minneapolis

Employment



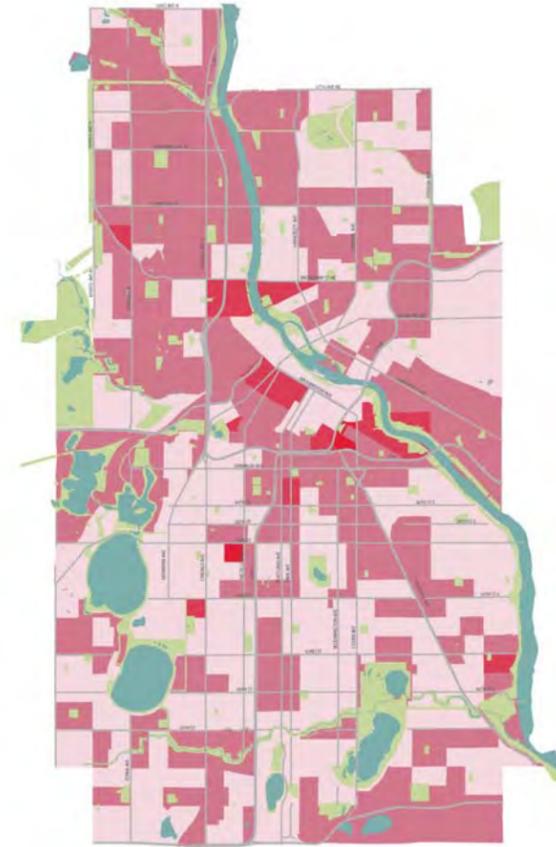
Percentage of Employed Population within the Labor Force

- < 70%
- 71 - 80%
- 81 - 90%
- 91 - 100%



Percentage of Unemployed Population within the Labor Force

- 0 - 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%



Percentage of Population Not in the Labor Force

- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Employment as a Percentage of Civil Labor Force (Minneapolis)



Minneapolis

City Council

The Minneapolis City Council is the governing body of the City of Minneapolis as part of a weak mayor–council government. There are 13 members from 13 wards who are elected to four-year terms. Barbara Johnson, a member of the Minnesota Democratic–Farmer–Labor Party (DFL), is the current president of the council. The council is dominated by members of the DFL with 12 members. The Green Party of Minnesota has 1 member.

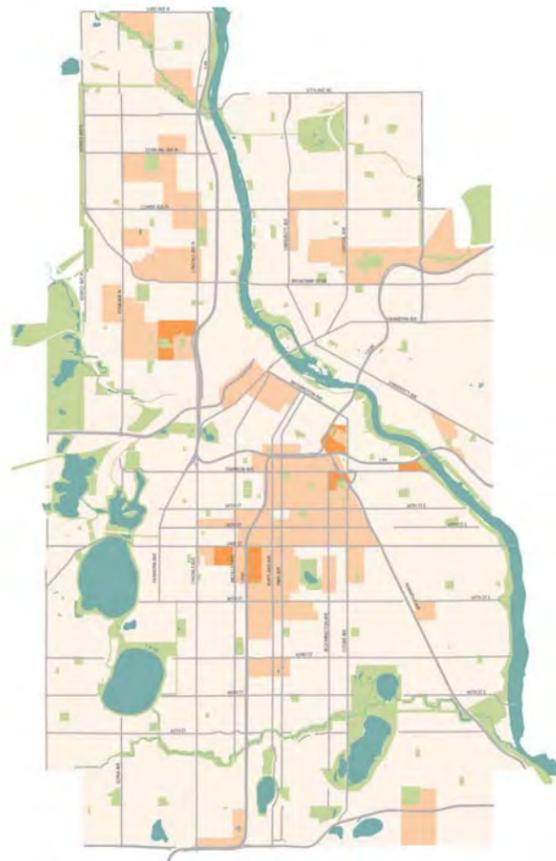
The city has never had more than 13 wards, but at one time there were three representatives from each area, for a total of 39 city council members. The council assumed its current size in the 1950s.

The council is organized into committees which are responsible for overseeing the daily business of the city. These committees report to the full council which then votes as an entire body.

The city council recently made local history by electing the first Somali-American, Hmong-American and Hispanic-American members. Those members are Abdi Warsame, Blong Yang and Alondra Cano, respectively.

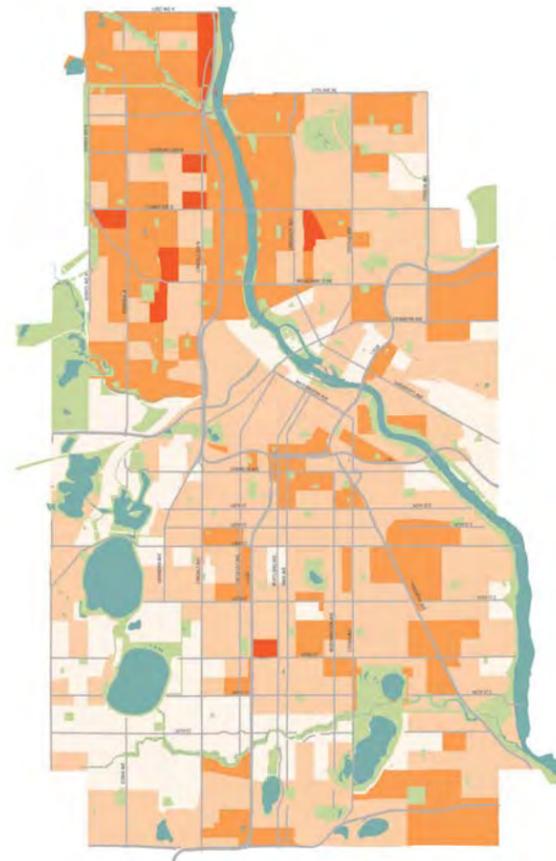
Minneapolis

Education



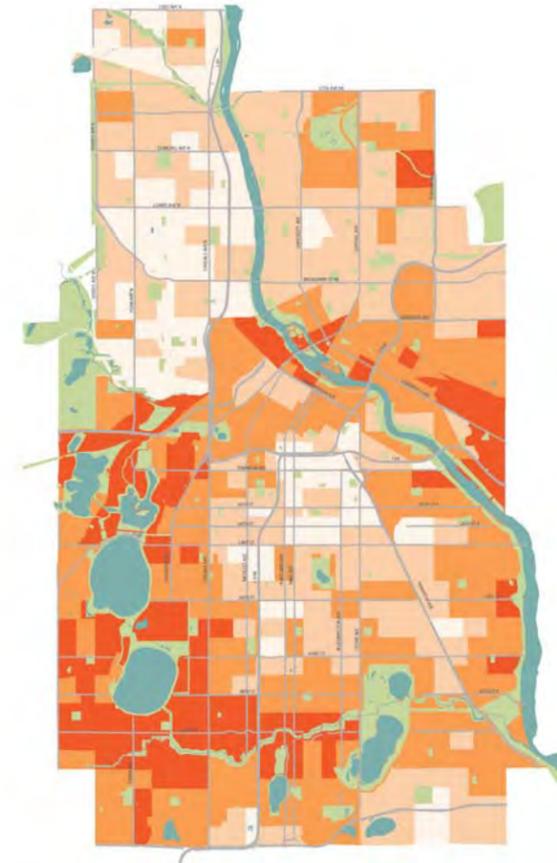
Percentage of Population of Block Group with Less than a High School Education

- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%



Percentage of Population of Block Group with a High School Education and Some College

- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%



Percentage of Population of Block Group with a College Degree

- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

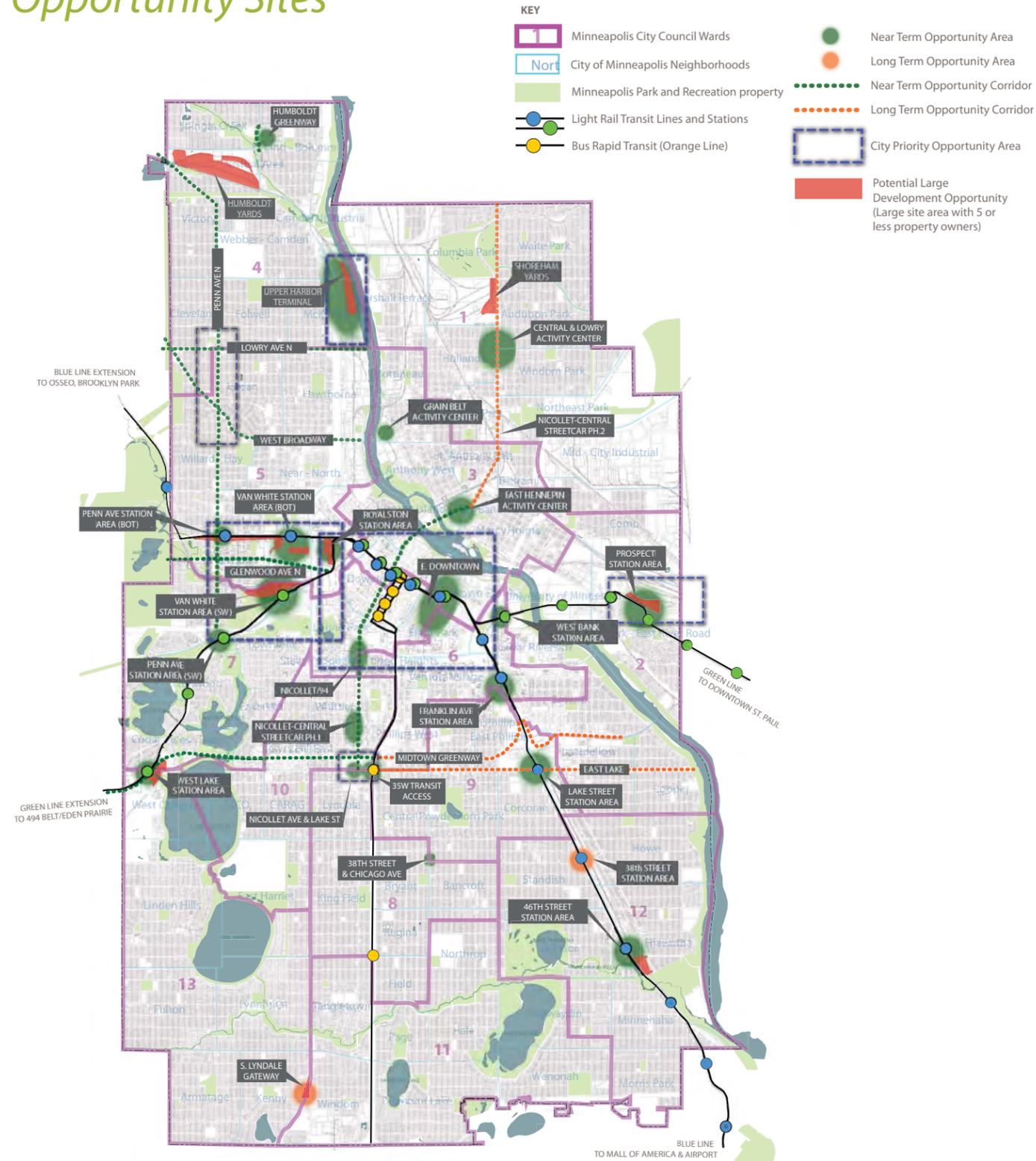
Reported Educational Attainment (Minneapolis)
 High School Education Plus 38.75%
 Less than High School Education 11.81%

College Degree 49.44%



Minneapolis

Opportunity Sites



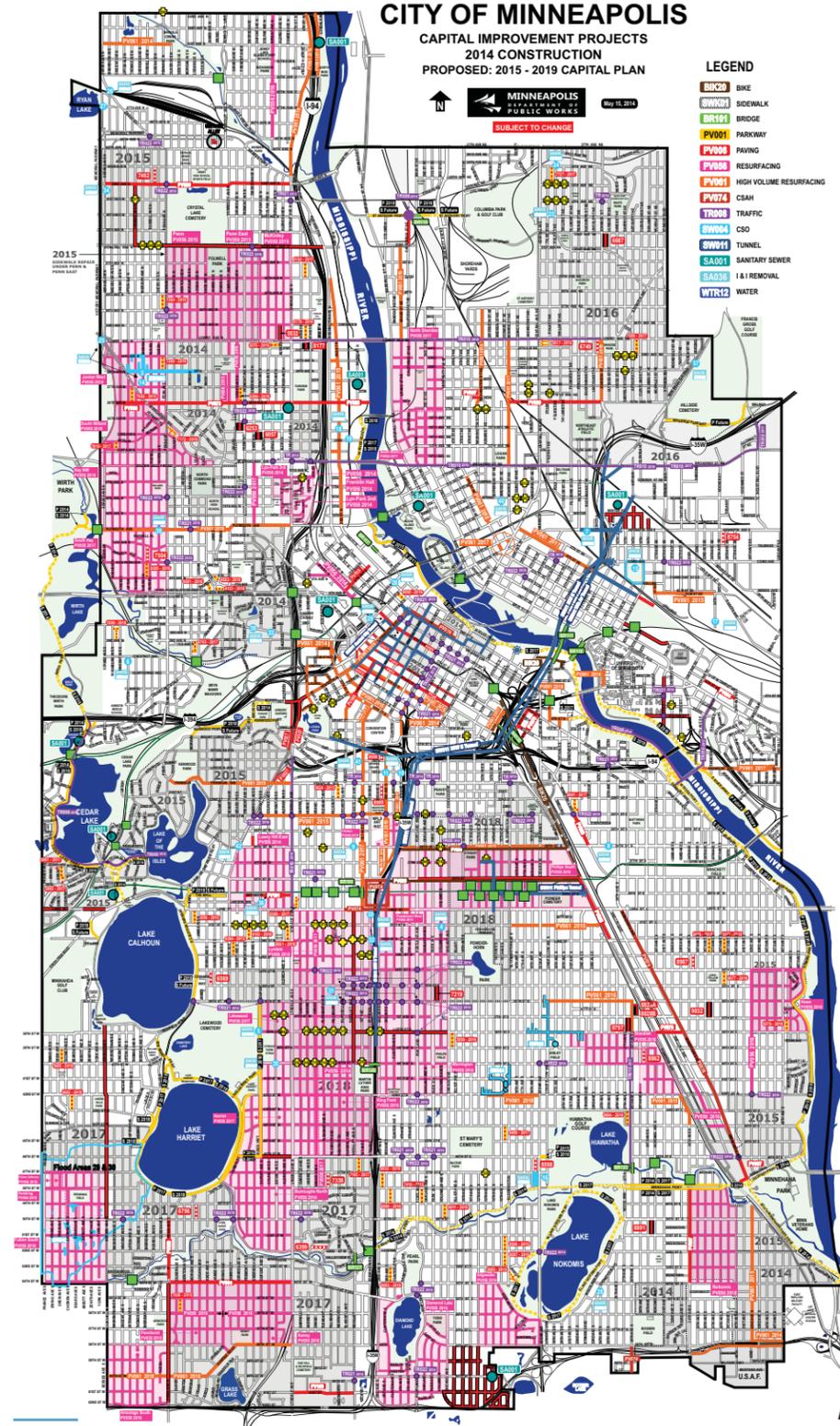
Strategic Opportunities Mapping

As part of an ongoing long-range planning project, the city is working to identify sites of opportunity for achieving Minneapolis's goals of growth, equity, livability, transit and development. The CPED planning staff has begun visualizing this information in order to assist in providing better coordination between departments, stakeholders and electeds and citizens. These sites range from large-tract development parcels to major planning initiatives and transit corridors. For more information regarding specific opportunity sites, refer to the individual ward profiles.



Minneapolis

Capital Improvement



ID	PROJECT NAME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BR100	Minnehaha LRT Trail Lighting						
BR100	South St Blue Trail						
BR100	Defective Hazardous Sidewalks/Complete Closures	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PA001	Pedestrian Improvement Project (see Parking section below)						
PA001	Major Bridge Repair & Rehabilitation	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
PA001	1st Ave S over HCMRA						
PA001	St Anthony Parkway Bridge (North Town Bridge) & California St						
PA001	12th Ave SE Bridge Arch Rehabilitation						
PA001	Bridge 9 Improvements						
PA001	1st St N Bridge over Bassett's Creek (Storm Sewer Project)						
PA001	28th Ave S over Minneapolis Creek						
PA001	46th St Pedestrian/Bicycle Bridge						
PA001	Woodlark Ave over Minnehaha Creek						
PA001	7th Street Ramp Bridge over 35W						
PA001	Parkway Paving						
PA001	Alley Renovation						
PA001	4th Ave N (3rd St to 5th St and north of Washington Ave N)						
PA001	Hennepin/Lyndale (Downtown to 5th St north of Duaneville Blvd)						
PA001	4th St S, Hennepin Ave to Chicago Ave						
PA001	Asphalt Pavement Resurfacing Program						
PA001	Major Pavement Maintenance (Subcontracting)						
PA001	High Volume Resurfacing						
PA001	Impaired Alley Construction (Not on Map)						
PA001	Minnehaha Trail & Minnehaha Ave						
PA001	LaSalle Ave (Start to 2nd St)						
PA001	Pose Ave S south of 34th St W to 38th St W						
PA001	12th Ave S & 4th St S Reconstruction						
PA001	Pedestrian Improvement Project						
PA001	28th Ave N (W Broadway to Lyndale Ave N)						
PA001	CSAH & MidOT Cooperative Projects						
PA001	28th St E, Hiawatha to Minnehaha						
PA001	18th Ave NE, Warren St NE to Johnson St NE						
PA001	Minnehaha Ave, 24th St E to 28th Ave S (Expanded Program)						
PA001	34th St W, Penn Ave S to Lyndale Ave S						
PA001	26th Ave N - With to Broadway and Lyndale to River						
PA001	34th Ave S - 34th St E to Minnehaha Pike (Expanded Program)						
PA001	4th St SE - 28th Ave SE to 28th Ave SE						
PA001	4th St N S, 2nd Ave N to 4th Ave S						
PA001	42nd Ave N, Sess Ave N to Lyndale Ave N						
PA001	18th Ave NE Trail Gap						
PA001	Minnehaha Trail Gap, 38th St E to 34th St E						
PA001	24th St S & 28th St S (Bufford Blue Lanes) (Hiawatha to 35W)						
PA001	28th St W from Fremont to Lyndale						
PA001	11st St W, Lyndale Ave S to Woodlark Ave S						
PA001	ADA Ramp Replacement Program (2014 projects shown on map)						
PA001	Reimbursable Parking Projects (Not on Map)						
TR000	Pathway Street Light Replacement	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TR000	Traffic Management Systems						
TR000	City Street Light Replacement						
TR000	Traffic Signals						
TR000	Traffic & Safety Improvements (2014 Projects on Map)						
TR000	Pedestrian Level Lighting (Not on Map)						
TR000	Sign Replacement (Not on Map)						
TR000	Reimbursable Transportation Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SW000	Implementation of US EPA Storm Water Regulations						
SW000	Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements						
SW000	Storm Drains & Tunnels Rehabilitation Program						
SW000	Flood Areas 20 & 21 - Fulton Neighborhood						
SW000	135W Storm Tunnel Reconstruction (New Tunnel Segment)						
SW000	Flood Area 22 - Sibley Field Holding Pond						
SW000	Flood Area 21 - Birmingham Holding Pond						
SW000	Flood Mitigation w/alternatives Storm water Management (Not on Map)						
SW000	Reimbursable Sanitary Sewer Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SA001	Sanitary Sewer and Tunnel Rehabilitation						
SA001	Infiltration & Inflow Reduction Program						
SA001	Reimbursable Sanitary Sewer Projects (not on map)						
WTR12	Water Distribution Improvements (not on map)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
WTR12	Minnehaha Water Maintenance Facility (not on map)						
WTR12	Treatment Infrastructure Improvements (not on map)						
WTR12	Friday Filter Rehabilitation (not on map)						
WTR12	Ground Water Supply (not on map)						
WTR12	Water Distribution System Replacement (not on map)						
WTR12	Water Replacement Program (not on map)						
WTR12	Ultrafiltration Module Replacement (not on map)						
WTR12	Reimbursable Water main Projects (not on map)						

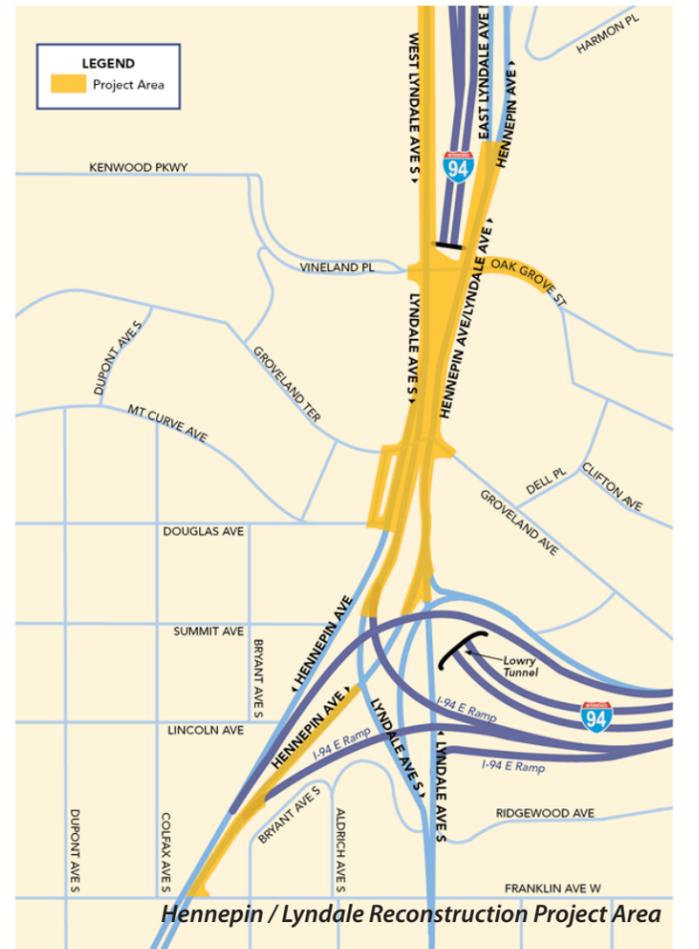
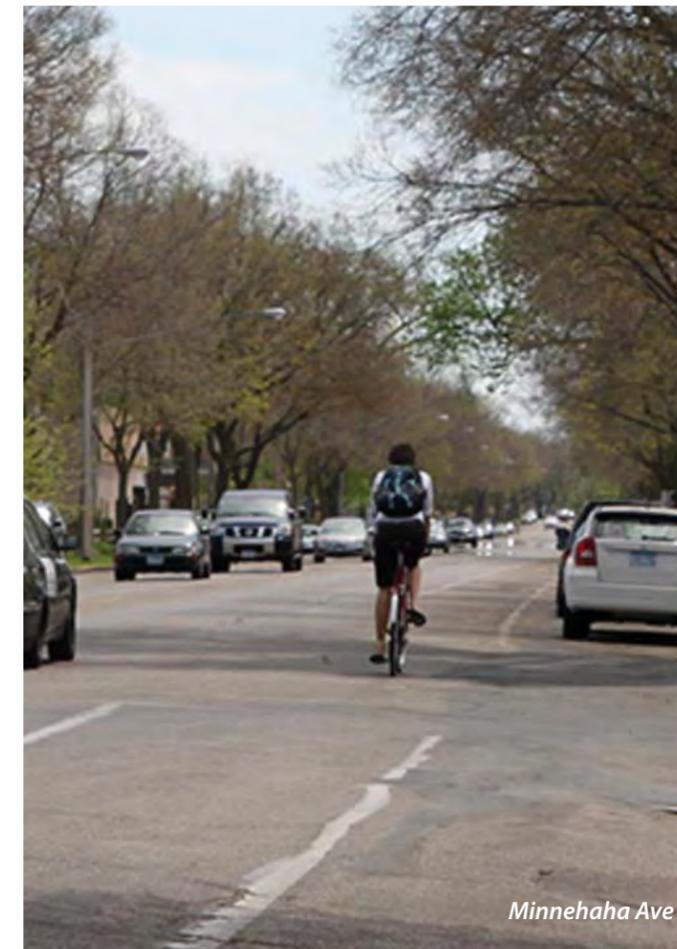
Minneapolis Capital Improvement Plan Map

Capital Improvement Plan*

The City of Minneapolis Capital Improvement Plan is the 5-year strategic investment plan for infrastructure improvements within city bounds. It includes projects ranging from traffic and safety improvements to street lighting updates to repaving and complete street reconstruction.

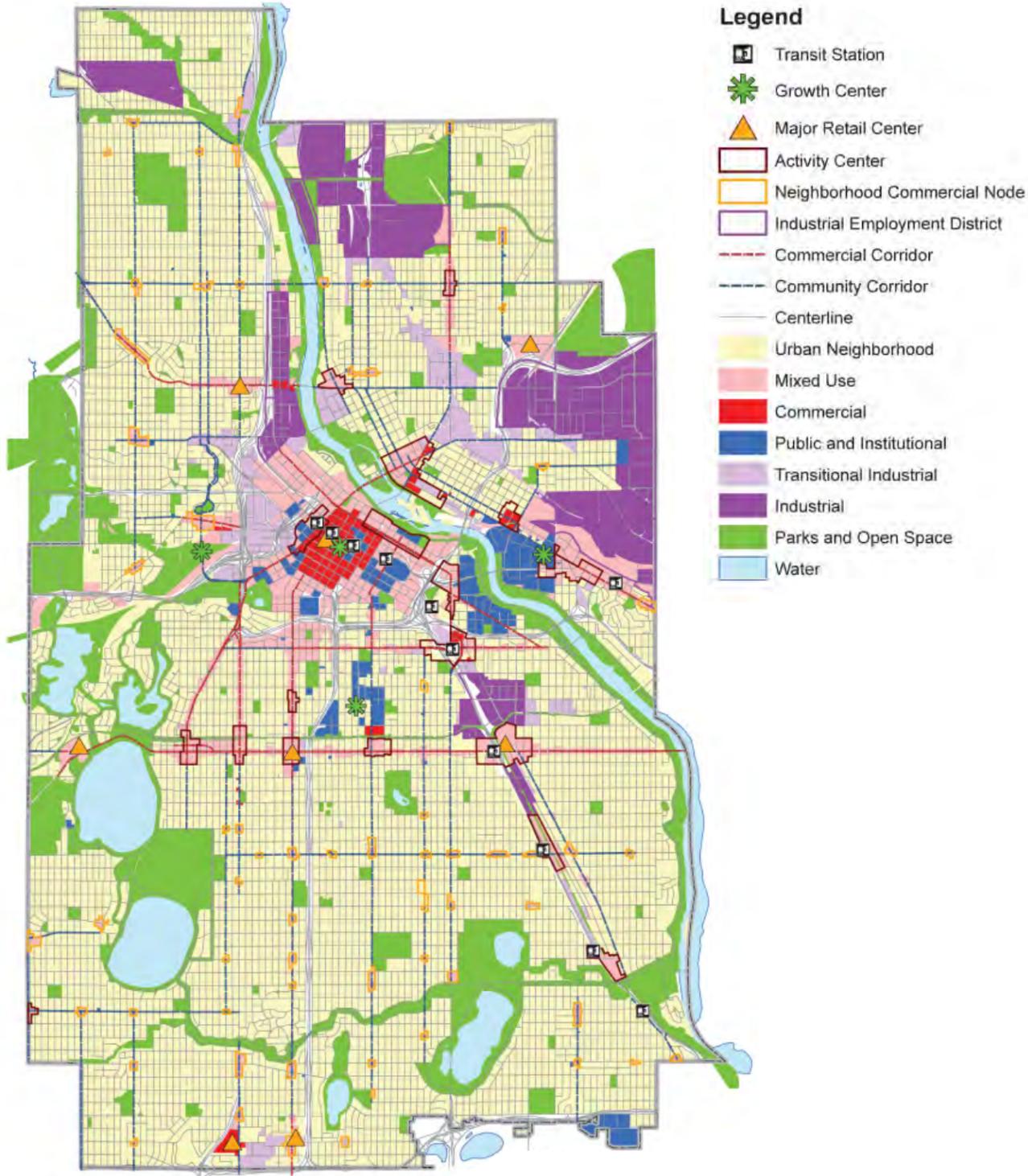
Major Capital Improvement projects in 2015 include the reconstruction of Hennepin Ave and Lyndale Ave at their intersection in front of the Walker Art Center. Additionally, Minnehaha Ave in wards 9 and 12 and a portion of Washington Ave in Downtown Minneapolis will be completely reconstructed.

*For more detailed project information consult the full City of Minneapolis CIP map at <http://www.minneapolismn.gov/cip/>



Minneapolis

Land Use and Comprehensive Planning



Minneapolis Future Land Use Map

Land Use Features*

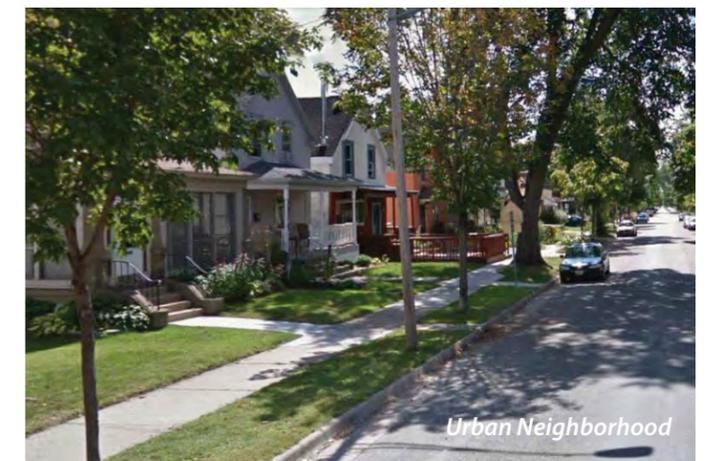
The future land use map is the official policy map of the *Minneapolis Plan for Sustainable Growth*. The intent is to show how the city will provide for a range of housing types and commercial and industrial uses in order to accommodate a diverse range of families and individuals, income groups and businesses. The future land use map also provides guidance for the regulatory structure that implements the plan, including the city's zoning ordinance.

There are 7 main categories shown on the future land use map:

- **Urban Neighborhood** - Predominantly residential area with a range of densities, with the highest densities generally to be concentrated around identified nodes and corridors. Not generally intended to accommodate significant new growth.
- **General 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.
- **Mixed-Use** - Allows for mixed use development, including mixed use with residential. Mixed use may include either a mix of retail, office or residential uses within a building or within a district. There is no requirement that every building be mixed use.
- **Public Institutional** - Accommodates public and semi-public uses, including museums, hospitals, civic uses, stadiums, airport related uses, and college and university campuses. Note that some smaller uses (including schools, libraries, and emergency services) may be incorporated into Urban Neighborhood, where they are generally allowed.
- **Open Space and Parks** - 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. This designation does not capture privately-owned and operated open spaces and plazas, such as Crystal Court in the IDS Center.

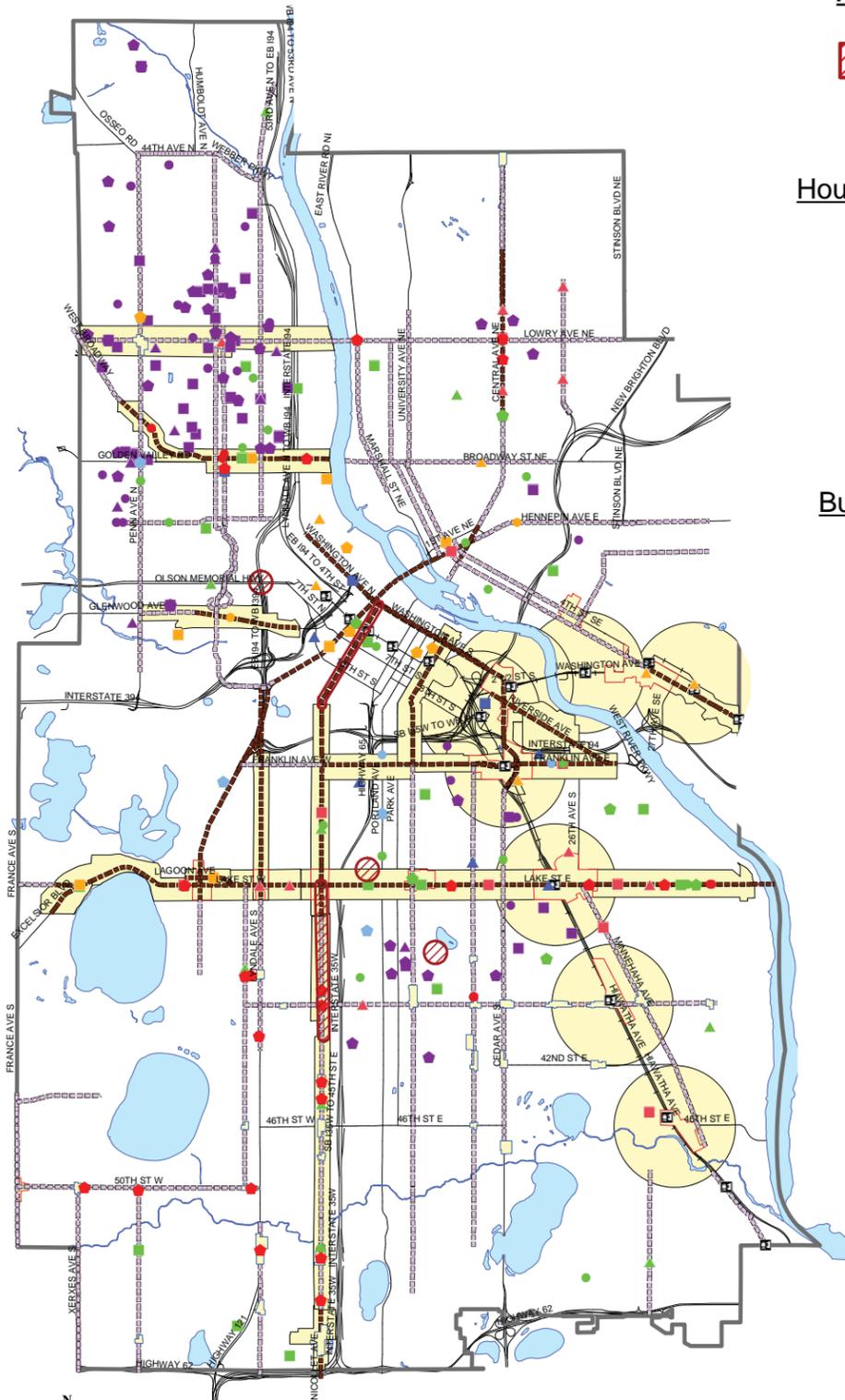
- **Industrial** - Includes areas suited for industrial development and limited supporting commercial uses. Generally found within Industrial Employment Districts, with a high level of policy protection and an emphasis on job retention and creation. Industrial uses have primacy over other uses.
- **Transitional Industrial** - Industrial areas located outside of Industrial Employment Districts will be labeled "transitional" since they may eventually evolve to other uses compatible with surrounding development. Although they may remain industrial for some time, they will not have the same level of policy protection as areas within industrial districts.

*For more detailed information on Future Land Use consult the *Minneapolis Plan for Sustainable Growth* online at : http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/planning/plans/cped_plans



Minneapolis

Investments



Long Range Planning

Art in Public Places Projects



Housing Development and Policy

Multi-Family Housing Financing

1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter



Single Family Housing Financing



Business Development

Business Finance Loans

1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter



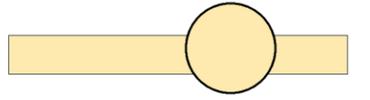
Facade Matching Grants



Redevelopment Grants



Great Streets Business District Support Grants



○ 1/2 Mile LRT Station area

■ LRT Station

— LRT Line

▬ Commercial Corridors

▬ Community Corridors

CPED Investments*

CPED administers a number of programs to support housing and business development in the city. Funds are targeted to meet City goals and priorities, including development and preservation of affordable mixed-income rental and ownership housing, business development and expansion, business district support, and public art. This map shows the distribution of CPED program investments made in 2014.

*For more detailed project information consult the CPED projects website at <http://www.minneapolismn.gov/cped/projects/>



Green Homes North Single Family Housing Development



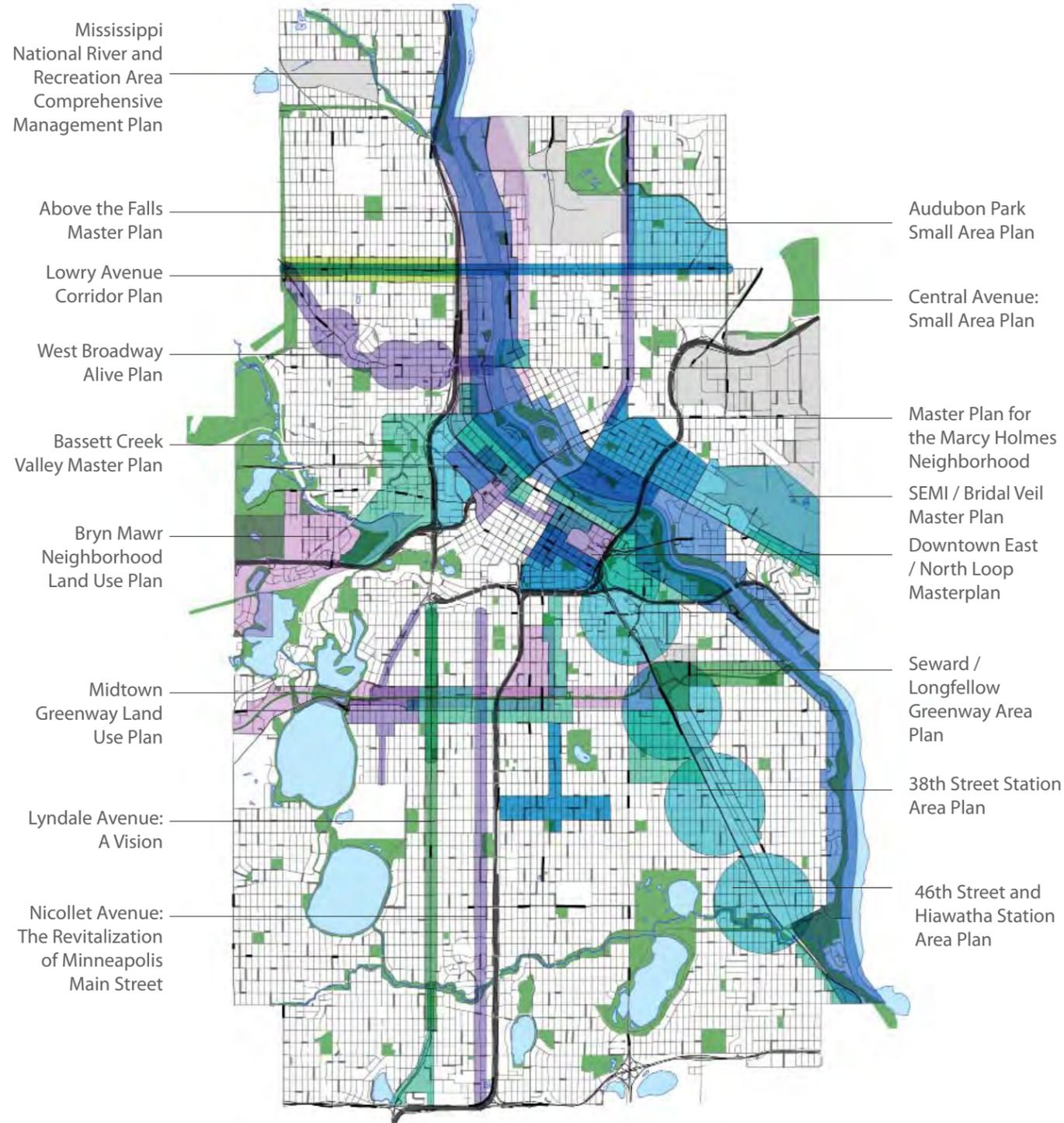
Mixed Use Affordable Housing on Lake Street



Facade Improvement on West Broadway

Minneapolis

Small Area Plans*



*For a full list of adopted plans consult the CPED website at http://www.minneapolismn.gov/cped/planning/cped_plans

Small Area Plans*

The Small Area Plan process builds upon the Minneapolis Plan for Sustainable Growth by providing planning at a more detailed level for smaller areas within the city including corridors and transit station areas. These plans are generally intended to guide growth and development, taking into consideration specific contextual conditions and information.

*For more detailed project information consult the city's adopted plans website at: http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/cped/planning/plans/cped_plans



Residents engaged in a community planning process



Diagram from the Sheridan Neighborhood Master Plan