



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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MINNEAPOLIS
CHAIRPERSON/CHAIRPERSONS AND SECRETARY OF
PLANNING DISTRICT CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEES

<u>PLANNING DISTRICT</u>	<u>CHAIRPERSON(S)</u>	<u>SECRETARY</u>
Southwest	Roger Willette 2711 W. 47th St. 55410 920-5766 Susan Williams 5616 Logan Ave. S. 55419 922-0759	Monica Borgersrode 4445 Chowen Ave. S. 55410 927-5863
Powderhorn	H. Lou Larson 2411 Pleasant Ave. S. 55408 871-1296	Tim Cole 2220 Clinton Ave. S. #4 55404 874-1027
Longfellow	Mark Thornsjo 2522 E. 24th St. 55406 724-8216	Bill Johnson 3921 38th Ave. S. 55406 722-1890
Camden	Wayne Krefting 5156 Lyndale Ave. N. 55430 521-3975	Judy Zachary 3649 Newton Ave. N. 55412 522-5567
Calhoun-Isles	Gary Cohen 2801 Xerxes Ave. S. 55416 920-8834	
Nokomis	Stephanie Eiler 5421 Clinton Ave. S. 55419 823-5506	Laura Hotz 4704 28th Ave. S. 55406 729-9249
University	Bill Richardson 319 5th St. S.E. 55414 378-9226	Peter La Sha 51 Clarence Ave. S.E. 55414 331-1553
Northeast	Nick Petrangelo 1343 Buchanan St. N.E. 55403 789-1034	Jan Marfiz 430 Pierce St. N.E. 55413 331-6576
Near North	Larine Revord 1725 Oliver Ave. N. 55411 522-0771	Bud Brophrey 1134 Upton Ave. N. 55411 529-2901
Central	Burt Berlowe 1408 Spruce Place #3 55403 874-8836	
Phillips	Vernon Wetternach 2417 12th Ave. S. 55404 871-5672	Gary Arntsen 2529 13th Ave. S. 55404 722-9561

MINNEAPOLIS PLANNING DEPARTMENT STAFF ASSIGNMENTS
BY PLANNING DISTRICT

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
CAMDEN	FRED NEET	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-2585
NORTHEAST	JIM ORANGE	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6572
NEAR NORTH	FRED NEET	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-2585
	WES HAYDEN	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6532
UNIVERSITY	JIM ORANGE	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6572
CENTRAL	LORRIE LOUDER	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6536
CALHOUN-ISLES	MIKE MILLER	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6837
POWDERHORN	LORRIE LOUDER	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6536
LONGFELLOW	MIKE MILLER	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6837
NOKOMIS	MICHAEL TRDAN	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6520
SOUTHWEST	MICHAEL TRDAN	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6520
PHILLIPS	LORRIE LOUDER	ROOM 210 CITY HALL	348-6536

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a report from the
city planning department
office of the mayor
210 city hall
minneapolis, mn. 55415
348-2597

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Ms. Irene M. deBethke
4649 Decatur Ave N.
New Hope, MN 55428

July 17, 1978

update

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Approved an amendment to the Land Use Plan of the Comprehensive Municipal Plan to change from single and double family residential to general commercial in the vicinity of 53rd and Hiawatha Av. S. and approved zoning change from R-1 to B3S-1 for the same parcel. Approved Final Registered Land Survey for 1200 on the Mall submitted by Ted Glasrud Associates, Inc. Appointed Commissioners Banks, Hannah and Cohen to committee for purpose of reviewing applicants for appointment to Heritage Preservation Commission. Laid over lot divisions at 27th and University Av. N, at 708-712 1/2 25th Av. N. and at 27th and University SE. at the request of the Aldermen. Accepted positive findings recommendation of report of Special Committee on Liquor for On Sale Class C Liquor License for Tinkler's Inc. at 2324 University Av. SE.

upcoming events

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Wednesday, July 19, 3:30 p.m., 210A City Hall. Comprehensive Plan Committee. Discussion of Riverfront Development Coordination Board's proposed land use plan.

Thursday, July 27, 3:30 p.m., 317 City Hall. Regular meeting of the City Planning Commission.

HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

Friday, July 28, 2 p.m., 210A City Hall. Regular meeting of the Heritage Preservation Committee.

HENNEPIN COUNTY BOARD

Monday, July 24, 10 a.m., A-2400 Government Center. The Ways and Means Committee of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners will interview nine applicants for the position of the late Ann Hunt as representative of Hennepin County on the City Planning Commission.

focus

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS

The Metropolitan Land Planning Act, passed by the Minnesota Legislature in May 1976, requires all municipalities in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans consistent with regional plans developed by the Metropolitan Council. The entire comprehensive planning process for Minneapolis - represented graphically below - is divided into three stages: Issue Identification, Planning, Official Review. The process is now entering its second, most critical stage. In the first stage, now completed, issues facing Minneapolis in the 1980's were raised and discussed in numerous public meetings described in a report called *Community Needs*. Background reports offering data and defining issues in ten subject areas from a citywide perspective will be available by August 1.

Two aspects of the second stage - Planning - should be emphasized: First, the process is open to participation by all interested parties. Aided by Community planners, the Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees (PDCACs) will draft plans for the City's ten communities by the first of November. The PDCACs will then hold community meetings to discuss drafted plans and their relationship to citywide plans. Concurrent with PDCAC efforts, drafts of citywide comprehensive plan elements (land use, housing, parks, etc.) will be developed by the Planning Department with policy review by the City Council and City Planning Commission and with contributions from a full range of agencies, departments and organizations. Development of both community and citywide drafts will proceed from statements of assumptions and alternatives which will be prepared by the Planning Department with the participation of the Mayor, City Council and Planning Commissions. These statements will be available by the end of August. Public forums on economic development and housing will also be held.

Second, the process recognizes the likelihood that there will be disagreements between community and city-scale plans. In November and December Planning Department staff will integrate into the draft comprehensive plan those community recommendations which fit citywide elements. Staff will also clarify those community recommendations which do not fit and develop alternative pro-

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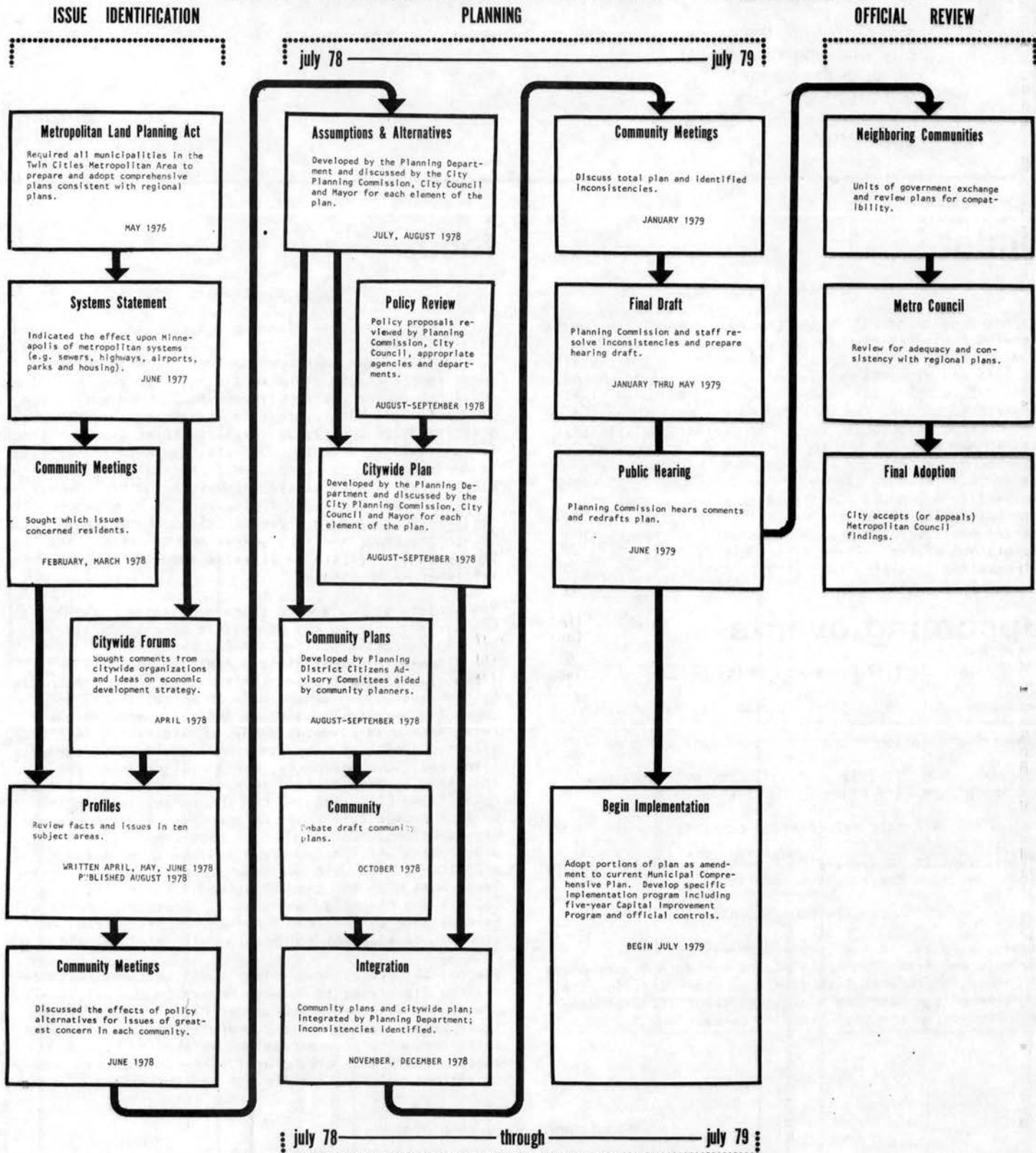
posals to resolve inconsistencies. In a series of meetings during January, February and March of 1979, the Planning Commission will resolve identified inconsistencies. In this period the Commission will again solicit the views of all parties.

Following the required public hearing on the draft comprehensive plan in June 1979, the Planning Commission may adopt portions of the draft plan as an amendment to the currently effective Municipal Comprehensive Plan. At this point implementation studies and programs will begin.

The third stage will involve exchange and review of plans with selected units of government - including adjacent municipalities. Following this the plan will be submitted to the Metropolitan Council for review of the plan's consistencies with regional development guidelines. Final adoption follows these reviews.

All members of the Planning Department staff are available to explain the comprehensive planning process and to inform interested citizens on how their voice can be heard. Single copies of all documents are available from the Planning Department by calling 348-2597.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS



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minneapolis, mn. 55415
348-2597

Ms. Irene M. deBethke
4649 Decatur Ave N.
New Hope, MN 55428

July 3, 1978

update

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

June 29. Approved final plat of Lyn Park Addition in the area generally bounded by 14th, 18th, Aldrich and Lyndale Aves. N.; final plat of Greenway Gables in the Loring Park Development District; zoning code map amendments resulting in a major downzoning for the Elliot Park Neighborhood -- the area generally bounded by 5th, 13th, and 17th Aves. S., and 5th and 7th Sts.; lot division at 2525 Columbus Av. S.; preliminary plat for River Gardens North at 49th and Lyndale Aves. N. (a public hearing to review the final plat will be set); site plan reviews for SuperAmerica retail and gas stations at 37th Av. NE. and Cleveland, and at 34th Av. S. and E. 51st St.; lot division for Brown Photo Co. at 3842 Washington Av. N. Approved sale of and preliminary plat for Irving School site at E. 28th St. between 16th and 17th Aves. to allow Project for Pride in Living to construct owner-occupied one-and-two-family housing; conditional use permit for University Lodge AF & AM at 983 17th Av. SE. for fiat wall identification sign, with conditions that sign not be illuminated and that existing sign be removed; conditional use permit to Parkway Church of Christ at 3103-15 Vincent Av. N. for expansion of parking lot; rezoning of property at 5104-06 Vincent Av. N. to permit existing two family dwelling to remain; rezoning of property at 204 Broadway NE. to permit parking lot and storage building; conditional use permit to Our Pre-School, Inc. for child day care center at 618 Queen Av. N., subject to condition that children not be allowed outside prior to 9 a.m.; rezoning of property at 3808 Nicollet Av. to permit expansion of adjoining commercial use, subject to chain being placed across lot after working hours. Denied conditional use permit for repair garage at 2847 Central Av. NE. Sent to City Council with no recommendation petition for rezoning at 5613 Xerxes Av. S. to allow a four unit apartment building. Sent to Hearing Committee petition for vacation of Paul Place between Weeks Av. SE. and Burlington Northern, Inc. right-of-way. Recommended heritage preservation designation for houses at 1818 LaSalle Av. and 320 Oak Grove. Set a public hearing for Commission meeting of July 13 to consider feasibility of land use plan change in vicinity of 5219-21 Hiawatha Av. Laid over lot division at 2501-03 Lyndale Av. and 708-712 1/2 25th Av. N., lot division at 27th and University Av. SE.

Approved Hearing Committee finding of general conformance with adopted goals, objectives and standards of the Comprehensive Municipal Plan of the City's five year capital improvement programs for storm sewer and residential paving and of parks and parkways, including use of Federal Grants-in-aid Matching Funds, subject to review of projects selected. Approved Hearing Committee recommendation that staff of Planning Department and Park and Recreation Board cooperate in preparation of facilities portion of Minneapolis Park and Recreation Plan. Approved staff report of Community Development Block Grant proposal review.

CDBG PROCESS

Year 5 Proposals. Neighborhood organizations and public agencies turned in 149 proposals for the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds before the May 15 deadline. Federal regulations now require that applicants have a three-year plan for the use of CDBG funds. Noting only 5th year amounts requested, the proposals can be categorized as follows:

Type	Number of Proposals	Requested Amount
Public Facilities	40	\$ 9,786,394
Housing	48	15,824,803
Economic Development	18	7,697,597
Support Services	40	4,308,570
Administration Service	3	1,104,460
	149	\$ 38,721,824

Following procedures set out in the City's Year 5 CDBG Plan, a number of steps are being taken which will ultimately produce an approximate \$16 million funding proposal early in 1979.

1. A Technical Advisory Committee initially reviewed the proposals for eligibility against HUD regulations, and found 26 to be questionable.
2. A second Technical Advisory Committee reviewed the proposals in respect to coordination with other programs and found some problems with conformance to existing plans, duplication, future funding needs, administrative costs and relationship to physical improvement criteria.
3. Each of the 10 Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees reviewed and ranked proposals affecting their communities.

4. The City Planning Commission reported on consistency of each proposal with the comprehensive plan.
5. All of these reviews are now being considered by a CDBG Task Force which will rank each proposal.
6. With the addition of comments by the Capital Long-Range Improvements Committee (CLIC), the CDBG Task Force recommendations will be sent with a full record of comments and rankings by all reviewing bodies to the Mayor.
7. The Mayor, in his budget message of August 15, will state his priorities for funding.
8. The City Council, following public hearings, will pass on a funding proposal.

Citizen Participation Plan. According to HUD regulations, a citizen participation plan must be in effect August 1 to involve citizens in planning, implementation and evaluation of all ongoing CDBG programs. The plan will supplement the process set out by the City Council last February.

The Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees were asked to submit their reactions to the new regulations through the Planning Department's community planning staff. Each PDCAC has met at least once to deal with the task; several have used task forces to approach the topic.

The PDCACs have identified problems with the existing process including annual turnover of membership, inadequate notice about schedules, uncertainty about the scope of authorized functions, inadequate time to complete assignments and lack of involvement in assessment of publicly funded projects within the community. They wish earlier elections at a time convenient with each community, continuity between one year's PDCAC and the next, and more involvement in evaluation among other items.

MINNEAPOLIS RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARDS

The Neighborhood Boulevard Reforestation Plan--published by the Planning Department (Peggy Sand, author) in cooperation with the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board--has received an award of excellence in the category of "Conservation of Natural Environment" from the national magazine, Urban Design. The Whittier Urban Design Framework--authored by Team 70 Architects working with neighborhood organizations and funded by the Dayton Hudson Foundation and other businesses and institutions--also received an Urban Design award.

upcoming events

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Thursday, July 13, 3:30 p.m., 317 City Hall. Regular meeting of the City Planning Commission.

Monday, July 17, 3:00 p.m., 317 City Hall. Hearing Committee.

Tuesday, July 18, 3:30 p.m., 210 City Hall. Referrals Comm.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN ENVIRONMENT (CUE)

Monday, July 17, 11:30 a.m., 210A City Hall. Urban Design Committee. Consideration of sign standards for the Commercial Buildings Rehabilitation Loan Program.

Wednesday, July 19, noon, 210A City Hall. Full CUE

focus

Approximately 250 citizens attended meetings held in the City's ten Planning Districts from June 12 through 22 to discuss specific issues relating to their communities, the range of policy alternatives which respond to the issues, and the positive and negative effects of policy

alternatives. In addition to Planning Department staff who presented a brief outline of the comprehensive planning process and moderated discussion, Planning Commissioners attended each meeting. A summary of each evening's discussion has been prepared and is available by calling 348-2597.

Citizen's discussion of community issues will be used in two ways during the next phase of the comprehensive planning process. Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees will build upon the discussion in the formulation of community plans. Planning Department staff will take note of community concerns in writing drafts of city-wide strategies. A full explanation and schedule of the comprehensive planning process will be the Focus topic of the July 17 Plan.

At several meetings participants expressed impatience with the pace of the comprehensive planning process. Some felt that citizens have already sufficiently stated and discussed issues related to their communities. This group indicated that the PDCACs and citizens are now waiting for the Planning Department to suggest comprehensive plan ideas so that citizen participants can react to specific proposals.

The following table indicates which issues were chosen for discussion in the Planning Districts. Housing was chosen by eight of ten. Economic development, commercial services, public facilities and land use received wide attention. Several subjects areas were of concern to only a few communities.

PLANNING DISTRICT	HOUSING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	COMMERCIAL SERVICES	PUBLIC FACILITIES	LAND USE	OTHER ISSUES
CENTRAL	X	X	X			Population mix
POWDERHORN	X	X	X			Social services
LONGFELLOW		X	X	X		
NORTHEAST	X		X	X		
NOKOMIS				X	X	Airport noise
CALHOUN-ISLES	X			X	X	
NEAR NORTH	X	X	X			
UNIVERSITY	X				X	Transportation
SOUTHWEST	X				X	Transportation, Taxes
CAMDEN	X			X	X	

Although diverse opinions were heard, several themes were voiced:

- ..Neighborhood amenities are essential to continued neighborhood stability.
- ..Middle and upper income people are returning to several communities. Some residents fear that this will result in displacement of lower income residents.
- ..Commercial and industrial expansion should be encouraged, but care must be taken that noise, traffic and other negative effects do not damage neighborhood quality.
- ..Housing opportunities should be created as alternatives to renting apartments in multi-unit buildings. Cooperative and condominium conversion programs must, however, include lower income households.

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Ms. Irene M. deBethke
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June 12, 1978

update

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

June 8. Approved zoning code amendments relating to definition of townhouse development and townhouse minimum lot area and lot width in residential zones; requested staff study of policies to encourage townhouse development instead of commercial development on vacant and underused sites. Approved concept review and rezoning for proposed 123-unit apartment complex at 2930 Blaisdell Av.; vacation of a portion of alley in the block bounded by 19th and 20th Aves. So. and East 33rd and 34th Sts.; and vacation of portion of an alley in the vicinity of Cedar Av. and 28th St. subject to the provision of utility easements. Approved vacation of part of 14th Av. south of Lake Street, subject to sidewalk and boulevard easements and a condition that no curb cuts be made on 14th Av. Set public neighborhood hearing for June 28 to receive comment on proposed amendments to the zoning map in the Elliot Park neighborhood. Set public hearing for commission meeting of June 29 on final plat of Lyn Park 3rd Addition, bounded by 14th, 18th, Aldrich and Lyndale Aves. No. Denied site plan approval for proposed "7-11" store at 24th and Lyndale So. Reconsideration will be possible after completion of staff study on best reuse of small sites and meeting between neighborhood groups, City Council members, and "7-11" executives. Appointed Robert Hannah as commission representative to Committee on Urban Environment (CUE).

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE

June 7. Requested staff analysis of consistency between the Riverfront Development Coordination Board's Goals, Objectives and Development Guide and Central Riverfront Open Space Master Plan and the Comprehensive Municipal Plan. Requested additional staff research for best reuse of lots previously used for service stations and similar facilities.

note

Citizens are reminded that important comprehensive planning meetings are being held this week and next in the City's ten Planning Districts. A full schedule was published in the May 30 Plan. Call the Planning Department at 348-2597 for further information.

upcoming events

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Monday, June 19, 3:00 p.m., 317 City Hall, Hearing Committee. Public hearing to consider applications for conditional use permits and rezoning requests.

Wednesday, June 28, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Post, 725 South 10th Street. Public Hearing to receive comment of proposed amendments to the Zoning Map in the Elliot Park neighborhood.

Thursday, June 29, 3:30 p.m., 317 City Hall. Regular meeting of the City Planning Commission.

HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Friday, June 23, 2:00 p.m., 210A City Hall. Regular meeting of the Heritage Preservation Commission. Presentation of redevelopment plans for Washburn "B" Mill.

focus

HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

The Heritage Preservation Commission, created by City ordinance in 1972, recommends buildings and districts to the City Council for historic designation. Presently 18 buildings and four districts have been given preservation status. These are shown, together with National Register sites, on the other side of this sheet.

Others are in various stages of approval:

- ..An 1879 wooden frame house at 320 Oak Grove St.
- ..An 1888 brownstone at 1818 LaSalle Ave. S.
- ..Houses at 300 and 314 Clifton Ave.
- ..St. Joseph's Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged at 215 Broadway, N.E.
- ..Christ Lutheran Church at 3244 34th Ave. S.
- ..The North Loop Warehouse area bounded by Sixth Street and Washington Avenue and by First and Third Avenues North.

Guide to Minneapolis Historic Buildings and Districts, a map appropriate to afternoon automobile tours, will be available in late summer. Call 348-2597 to reserve a copy. A report on 1976-1977 activities of the Heritage Preservation Commission is now available; call 348-2597 to obtain a copy.

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Historic Preservation Process

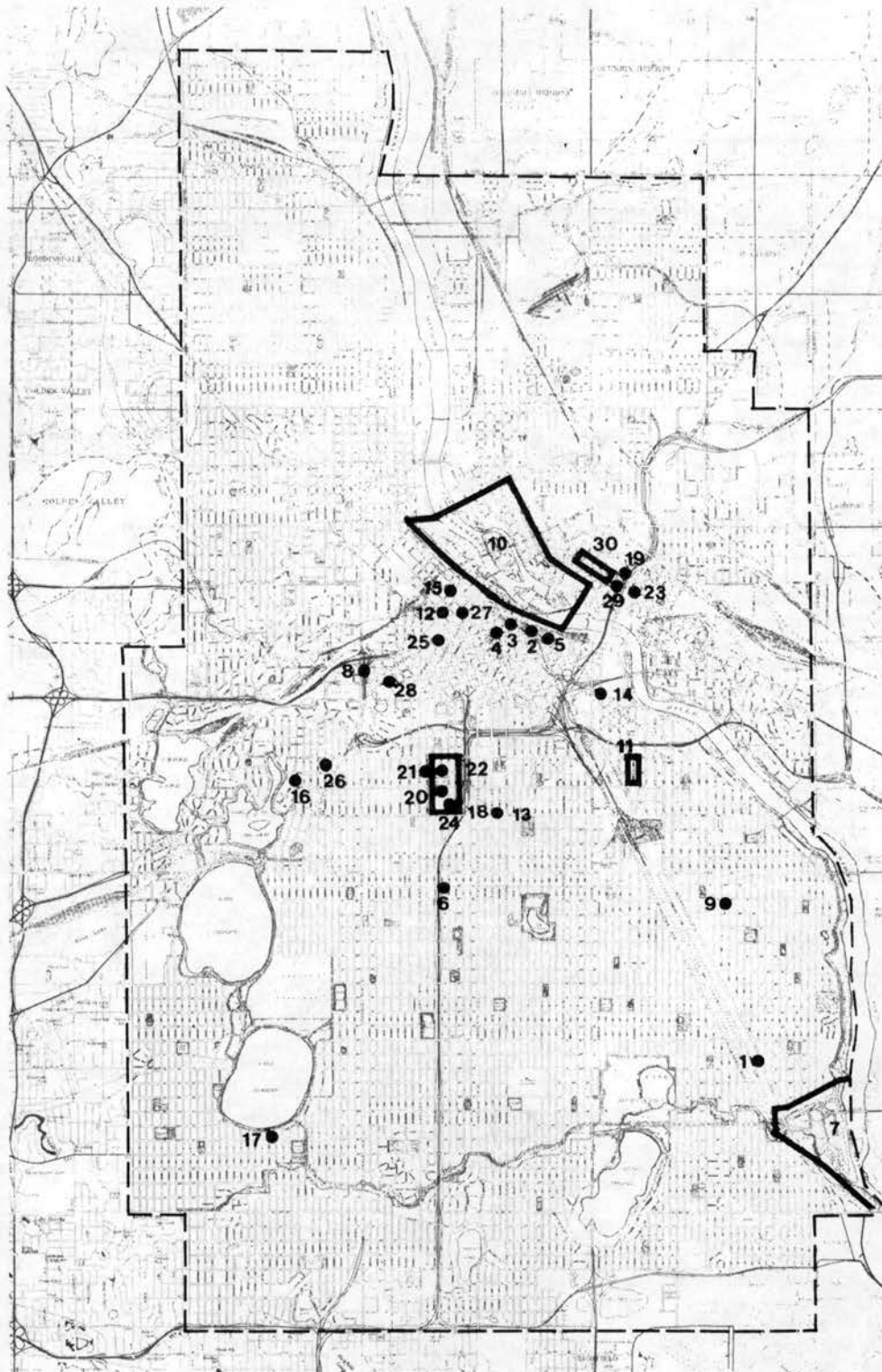


Historic Buildings and Districts

— Heritage Preservation District

● Historic Buildings

1. Philander Prescott House
4460 Snelling Avenue, South
2. Pittsburgh Glass Co.
616 South 3rd Street
3. The Grain Exchange
4th Avenue, S. at 4th Street
4. The City-County Courthouse
4th to 5th Sts.-3rd to 4th Ave.S.
5. Advance Thresher & Emerson Newton Plow Co.
700 and 704 S. 3rd Street
6. The Bennett-McBride House
3116 South 3rd Avenue
7. Minnehaha Park Area
Minnehaha Park
8. Basilica of St. Mary
Hennepin Avenue at 16th Street
9. Christ Lutheran Church
3244 South 34th Avenue
10. St. Anthony Falls Historic District
Nicollet Island and environs
11. Milwaukee Avenue Area
12. Butler Brothers Building
100 N. 6th Street
13. American Swedish Institute
2600 Park Avenue, South
14. Dania Hall
Corner of 5th St. and Cedar Ave.
15. F. C. Hayer Co.
256 Third Avenue, North
16. A. B. Cutts residence
2328 Lake Place
17. Floyd B. Olson House
1914 W. 49th Street
18. Fredrick House
2502 S. 4th Avenue
19. First Congregational Church
500 E. 8th Street
20. Minneapolis Art Institute
201 E. 24th Street
21. Charles S. Pillsbury House
100 E. 22nd Street
22. Alfred Pillsbury House
116 E. 22nd Street
23. B. O. Cutter house
400 S.E. 10th Avenue
24. Washburn-Fair Oaks Area
25. Forum Cafeteria (interior)
36 S. 7th Street
26. Scottish Rite Temple/Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church
2011 Dupont Avenue, South
27. Masonic Temple/Merchandise Building
528 Hennepin Avenue
28. Alden H. Smith House
1405 Harmon Place
29. Horatio Van Cleve House
603 5th Street, S.E.
30. Fifth Street Southeast area



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May 30, 1978

update

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

May 25. Approved final plat of Morningside Townhomes Addition, 4100 block of France Avenue South; lot division at 1027 36th Avenue NE; rezoning at 4110 Cedar Avenue South; conditional use permit for a three-story addition to nursing home at 3700 Cedar Lake Avenue; continuance of conditional use permit for group care residential facility at 4155 Wentworth Avenue South. Approved application of Investors Diversified Services for conditional use permit for installation and operation of two 111 foot high radio transmission poles on rooftop of IDS Center. (After full discussion of this issue at a meeting May 23, CUE's Urban Design Committee withdrew its recommendation to deny the application.) Due to neighborhood interest, sent to the Referral Committee for further consideration a preliminary plat submitted by the MHRA for lots along 4th Avenue South between 32nd and 33rd Streets. Tabled for two weeks to allow further recommendations from staff a street vacation of 14th Avenue south of Lake Street. Forwarded without recommendation petition of Chateau Community Housing for a rezoning to allow a bank in an existing apartment building. Denied in response to local opposition a petition to rezone 3207 Johnson St. NE to permit addition to a dental clinic and an application for a conditional use permit for a group care day facility at 430 30th Avenue North. Denied petition to rezone in 1900 block of Portland Avenue South and petition to rezone in 2400 block of Elliot Avenue South to allow construction of an apartment building. Commissioners scheduled the attendance of at least one commissioner at each of the Comprehensive Plan public meetings to be held in June in the City's ten Planning Districts, (See Focus below.)

COMMITTEE ON URBAN ENVIRONMENT (CUE)

At its ninth Annual Dinner on May 22, 1978, the Committee on Urban Environment (CUE) presented five individuals and six organizations with awards for their contributions to the beauty of Minneapolis. The winners, by CUE's categories, are:

Organizations:

Lind School (Arthur Sloth, Principal), for school garden and nature site at 51st and Dupont Av. No.

Second Southeast Corporation (Gar Hargens, Pres., 184 Seymour Ave. S.E.), for organizing a community rehabilitation corporation.

Individuals:

Norman Stewart, for the gardens at Security Life Building, 1200 Second Av. So.

Peggy Sand, Planning Dept. Urban designer, for development of a boulevard reforestation program for Minneapolis.

Special:

William C. Rogers, World Affairs Center, Univ. of Minn. for the International Conference on the Liveable Winter City co-sponsored by Spring Hill Center.

Minneapolis City Council, for encouraging housing in and near downtown Minneapolis, particularly in the Loring Park Development District.

Barbara Flanagan Award:

Ralph Rapson, School of Architecture, Univ. of Minn. for continued dedication to the development of Minneapolis and for his role in the education of architecture students.

Projects:

International Design Center, 100 Second Av. No. for adapting an historic building in the North Loop Warehouse district into display rooms.

The University of Minnesota, for design of the new Law Building (Leonard Parker, architect).

Seward West PAC, for bringing Milwaukee Avenue to realization.

John Donahue, 2534 Stevens Av. So., for the restoration, of a unique Victorian residence.

upcoming events

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Wednesday, June 7, 3:30 p.m., 210A City Hall. Comprehensive Plan Committee. Presentation of the Riverfront Development Coordination Board's Goals, Objectives and Development Guide and Central Riverfront Open Space Master Plan for evaluation. Also scheduled is a staff report on convenience food stores.

Wednesday, June 14, 3:30 p.m., 210A City Hall, Comprehensive Plan Committee. Staff presentations of issues

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in Sewer and Water Profile and Parks and Open Space Profile; continuation of May 17 presentation of issues in Housing Profile.

Thursday, June 8, 3:30 p.m., 317 City Hall, regular meeting of City Planning Commission. At 3:30 the Commission will hold a public hearing on proposed zoning code changes relating to townhouse developments. The proposed changes include definitions of townhouse developments, minimum lot areas and widths, and maximum length of townhouse frontages without interruptions.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN ENVIRONMENT (CUE)

Monday, June 5, 11:30 a.m., 210A City Hall, Urban Design Committee. Consideration of proposed bus shelters with private advertising.

Wednesday, June 7, 11:00 a.m., 210A City Hall, Shade Tree Task Force. 12:30 p.m., full CUE.

Applications of city residents desiring to fill four vacancies on CUE for the period July 1978 to July 1982 will be accepted through June 16. Call 348-2104 for further information.

HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Applications from members of interested civic groups to fill two vacancies on the Heritage Preservation Commission for a term ending in June 1981 will be accepted through June 9. Call 348-6538 for further information.

new publications

Planning For the 1980's--Issues For Community Discussion, June 1978. For content of this report see Focus section below. Free copies of this important document are available by mail from the Planning Department; call 348-2597.

focus

COMMUNITY MEETINGS TO PLAN FOR THE '80's JUNE 12 THROUGH JUNE 22

Citizens who attend community meetings during June will play a crucial role in the Minneapolis comprehensive planning process. At public meetings held in the City's ten Planning Districts, they will select which issues facing the City are the most important, assign priorities to the issues selected, and help set the direction of policies and programs for Minneapolis through the 1980's. Given the particular importance of these meetings, wide and intensive participation is strongly urged by the co-sponsors--Mayor's Planning Department, City Planning Commission, and Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees (PDCACs).

Now available from the Planning Department (348-2597) is a background report for the June meetings--Planning For the 1980's--Issues For Community Discussion--which contains one-hundred seven issues drawn from the ten Profiles to be published in July. These issues are responsive to the concerns voiced at the Comprehensive Plan Issues Meetings held in the communities earlier this year. Of the one-hundred seven, several speak to key policy choices facing the City in the 1980's. For example:

"Does the use of scarce land for residential development benefit the City more or less than using it for economic development?"

This is not only a general, city-wide issue but also one of special interest to communities: Are residents

willing--for the purpose of increasing the City's tax base and job opportunities for Minneapolis residents--to tolerate the expansion of industrial and commercial activities adjacent to their neighborhoods?

Each June meeting will begin with a fifteen minute presentation of the key city-wide issues and policy alternatives as they relate to the community in which the meeting is being held. Following the presentation participants will discuss specific issues in detail and consider policy alternatives. The meetings are intended to be informal working sessions, allowing an interchange of views, as opposed to the more common public hearing format.

Comprehensive Plan Issues Meetings will be held at 7:30 p.m. for each Planning District as follows:

CENTRAL	Monday, June 12	Loring Shelter 1382 Willow
POWDERHORN	Tuesday, June 13	Wishart Bldg. 2636 Portland
LONGFELLOW	Tuesday, June 13	Sanford Jr. H.S. 3524 42nd Ave. S
NORTHEAST	Thursday, June 15	Logan Park Bldg. Monroe & 13th Av. NE.
NOKOMIS	Thursday, June 15	Nokomis Jr. H.S. 3500 E. 51st St.
CALHOUN-ISLES	Monday, June 19	Bryant Square 32nd St. & Bryant S.
NEAR NORTH	Tuesday, June 20	Pilot City Center 1315 Penn Ave. S.
UNIVERSITY	Wednesday, June 21	St. Francis Cabrini 1500 Franklin SE
SOUTHWEST	Thursday, June 22	Lynnhurst Center 50th & Minnehaha Pkwy.
CAMDEN	Thursday, June 22	Folwell Center 1615 Dowling Av.

Citizens desiring further information should call the Community Planner for their Planning District.

Calhoun-Isles	Dewey Boelter	348-6574
Camden	Neil Anderson	348-6520
Central	Lorrie Louder	348-6536
Longfellow	Fred Neet	348-2585
Near North	Fred Neet	348-2585
Nokomis	Wes Hayden	348-6532
Northeast	Jim Orange	348-6572
Powderhorn	Lorrie Louder	348-6536
Southwest	Jim Orange	348-6572
University	Neil Anderson	348-6520

CITY PLANNING-TRANSIT
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND OF MINNESOTA

We appreciate the opportunity to give input on proposed plans in the 1980's for the City of Minneapolis. This set of comments is directed towards transit--bus and cab service. We commend the emphasis on shared rides and mass transit and the de-emphasis on single occupancy cars.

The kind of improvements needed in transportation service which would benefit the blind would also benefit all residents of Minneapolis. Blind persons have no alternatives to buses and cabs. We do not have the option of choosing to take a bus or a cab rather than driving. Thus, we need bus and cab service which is as dependable as driving a car if we are to live and work on a basis of equality with our sighted neighbors. Equally important is the need for a system which makes the Metropolitan area accessible in as short a time as possible and which provides for frequent service.

Specific Needs-Bus Service

1. More frequent service to outer parts of Minneapolis and suburbs
2. better service across town--we applaud the proposed line on 26th and 28th streets
3. #2 line to run its full route on the weekends--there are many blind persons who need to use this route
4. Bus drivers to call out each street name--currently, a blind person often misses his/her stop because the driver fails to call the streets and forgets to tell the person when their street comes up
5. Quicker access to the bus information-827-7733--since it is not practicable to put this information into braille, blind persons are more reliant on this service. Also, this information must provide more reliable data on routes and times.
6. Better dependability of express buses--Currently, express buses sometimes just don't show

Specific Needs-Cabs

1. More timely service--Currently, when a cab is called, the customer has virtually no idea when to expect the cab to show up--whether it will be in five minutes or an hour or two. service should be available in 10-15 minutes of when a call is placed. Thus, more cabs should be in service than is presently the case. The need for efficient and effective cab service increases with the onset of bad weather, yet, service

- actually declines from good-weather levels.
2. Drivers must be better informed about the city. Often drivers do not know the way to get to the destination.

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St. Paul
Thomas Tillemans
St. Cloud

MINNESOTA EPILEPSY LEAGUE, INC.

REPLY TO: XX MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404 242 Citizens Aid Building
404 South 8th Street • 612/340-7630
□ ST. PAUL, MN 55104 360 South Griggs Midway Building
1821 University Avenue • 612/646-8785

April 4, 1979

TO: City of Minneapolis Planning Department

FROM: The Minnesota Epilepsy League (further contact: Carol Banister 340-7630)

RE: Comprehensive Plan for Minneapolis

Although the League will not have a representative to testify at the April 4th meeting, the Minnesota Epilepsy League would like the following comments to be recorded:

A. City's Economy

1. Enforce Section 503 and 504 of The 1973 Rehabilitation Act.
2. Encourage Minneapolis businesses and city government to hire individuals with the disorder of epilepsy.
According to Department of Labor statistics, individuals with controlled seizures through medication have a 25.5% unemployment rate and 16.5 underemployment rate. Naturally these rates are even higher for individuals still having some seizures; however, perfectly able to hold a job.
(See TAPS brochure)
3. The city should provide funds for in-service training for employment agencies, personnel departments for city, and businesses, etc.

B. Park and Recreation

1. The city should provide monies whereby the Minnesota Epilepsy League could provide in-service training for all park personnel to insure inclusion of individuals with epilepsy in their programs.
2. Parks should be open during high need times such as weekends, school holidays, entire summer vacation period, etc.
3. Personnel should represent broad spectrum including handicapped and disabled as part of staffing.

C. Housing

1. Housing facilities should be available to serve special needs of epilepsy community in order to encourage independent living.
2. Housing should be integrated to meet special needs but not segregate into one special need class only.



C. Housing (continued)

3. Housing should be available close to varied forms of transportation as many individuals with epilepsy do not qualify for drivers license.

D. Human Development

1. Because epilepsy is labeled as "health-impaired" not handicapped (thus doesn't qualify fully under PL 94-142) special emphasis is needed in the Minneapolis Public Schools to assure that not only the student with epilepsy is treated fairly but that students and school personnel understand the disorder epilepsy.
2. That epilepsy curriculum is available and required in order to certify Minneapolis Public School teachers as well as teachers seeking continuing education units (CEU's).
3. That money is made available to the Minnesota Epilepsy League to bring about #1 and #2. (The League has provided a staff person 12 months to Mpls. Public Schools - 6 months through Mpls. CETA funding and 6 months MEL financed.) This person is now being withdrawn due to lack of funds.
4. That in-service training is available to all licensed Day Care Centers, One-half Day Programs, and licensed Family Day Care Centers in Minneapolis in order to insure pre-schoolers with epilepsy a place in available programs.
5. That epilepsy education be provided through community education classes throughout the city.
6. That funds be available to provide parochial and private schools with epilepsy related services.
7. That parent support systems be available through the schools for families that have a student with the disorder of epilepsy.
8. That money is available to reach street academies and non-traditional educational programs. i.e. Little Red School House.

E. Transportation

1. That public transportation is available for individuals with epilepsy (must be seizure free for one year in order to qualify for Minnesota State Drivers License).
2. That helmets be mandatory in the city of Minneapolis when riding a motorcycle. (Most causes of epilepsy are unknown with few exceptions - one being that after severe head trauma injury, epilepsy is very often diagnosed within one year.) Statistics available upon request.
3. That enforcement of 55 mile speed limit be enforced strongly within Minneapolis city boundaries.

F. Public Works Management

1. Minneapolis, as a leader city providing a high quality of life for its residents, should look upon the carbon treatment of water as a health benefit.
2. Minneapolis should continue to separate storm and sanitary sewer because of long-term health benefits to Minneapolis benefits and others affecting by Mississippi River.

G. Land Use

1. Encourage decentralized health services in order to allow senior citizens to live outside of the Metropolitan area and still receive necessary services to maintain their quality of life. (See Mn. Horizons Study)
2. Change zoning laws and codes to encourage even distribution of population throughout Minneapolis (i.e. the majority of group homes should not exist in a twelve-block area)
3. Transportation should be a consideration when zoning for various land use.

H. Environment

1. Quality of life should include open space for pursuit of leisure activities for sound mental health within Mpls. boundaries.
2. The city should encourage public education regarding environment.

I. Other

1. That all voting places are accessible for physically handicapped by 1982.

April 20, 1979

TO: Representatives of Protected Class Groups

FROM: Wes Hayden
Planning Department

Good feelings seemed to be the norm after our meeting with the Planning Director and the staff authors last Wednesday.

We will meet with the remaining staff authors this Wednesday, April 25, 1979, 7:00 PM in Room 210A, City Hall.

The agenda will be full, so please come with specific changes you would like to see made.

PLEASE BE PROMPT

AGENDA

1. Human Development

Social

Educational

Parks & Rec.

Library

2. Transportation

3. Others

Comments on Plan for the 80's, Representatives of Protected Class Groups.

April 18, 1979

Conference Room, 210A City Hall

Chair: Wes Hayden, City Planning Department

Those attending

Judy F. Lindstrom - American Indian Advisory Committee

Al Martinez - Chicano/Latino Advisory Committee

Wanda Lawrence - American Indian Advisory Committee

Tom Scanlan - National Federation of the Blind

Paul Gonzalez - Chicano/Latino Advisory Committee

Kate Wulf - T.C. NOW

Wm. Hopkins - Courage Center

Richard Parker - NRRRC

Earl Rogers - Minneapolis Urban Coalition

Lois Embo - Metro Senior Federation

Ollie Byrum - Director of Planning

Wm. Carter - City Planning Department

Daryl Stokesbary - City Planning Department

Jim Moore - Housing Authority

Cyndi della Santina - City Planning Department

Affirmative Action

The Following Affirmative Action statement was submitted to the committee with the suggestion that such a statement be printed in the form of a "preamble" to each City planning document:

The City of Minneapolis recognizes that it is economically and morally beneficial and imperative to the survival of the City, to eradicate poverty and actively promote the feeling of community membership and pride among the minority and protected class groups. To this end, the City pledges to implement programs in each of the planned areas of City action, which will aid these groups to become economically self-sufficient and to become participating citizens who have a "stake" in the future of Minneapolis.

(Al Martinez)

It was later suggested that after the statement, something be said of the special problems of the various groups that need to be specifically noted.

Comments: regarding Affirmative Action:

Underrepresented groups must be made aware of what is available to them and what their rights are.

To get an Affirmative Action policy for the entire City developed, enacted and adhered to, a focal point needs to be found from where pressure can be applied to all areas of the City.

The Urban Coalition is developing an Affirmative Action Statement also which will be submitted.

Economic Development:

There was discussion concerning the inaccuracy of unemployment figures. It is a general consensus that in actuality, minority unemployment rates are much higher and more accurate figures are welcome from each of the groups although in applying for federal funding the census data must be used.

Comments:

The lack of opportunity for competitive employment for the handicapped will be discussed in the Plan. The primary problem here is attitudinal.

The City is committed to assist those firms that will help train people for positions.

Before offering all possible benefits (lower taxes, cheaper land) get a commitment from these companies concerning employment practices, etc.

Companies who would be beneficial to the economy and people in the area must be aggressively sought after.

The reason for cheaper land is to compete with the suburbs. If demands concerning the firms policies are too strict, companies will be scared off. A possible solution is tax incentives for the businesses to hire minorities and to adhere to the City's Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity policies.

Part of neighborhood revitalization strategy is to get businesses into the neighborhoods.

MEDA is trying to get a minority business industrial development off the ground.

Minorities need protection once they are hired. In the Social Services section on page 12, a part C may be added stating that the City should encourage employers to become more responsive to minority workers needs on the job.

Contract compliance will be included in the statement.

Housing Policy

In a newer draft, many of the desired additions and changes have already been included.

Comments:

In response to low-income home ownership:

The federal section 235 mortgage assistance program should be recognized.

Use the section 8 program for cooperative and condominiums conversion.

Although coop/conda conversions are good, it does not address the needs of families with children.

It was commented that no such thing as low income homeownership exists. For one thing, those with low incomes cannot maintain houses and for another, many do not realize what is involved in homeownership. The solution is public housing--public housing constructed with appeal to the aesthetics of the Community. This is where emphasis should be because this is what is most constructive and efficient.

A special housing section has been added which would include chemically dependent housing.

Other jurisdictions will be urged by the City to participate in the responsibility of such housing.

Displacement Solutions:

New housing will be constructed on vacant land whenever possible so there is less competition for housing.

(There appears to be a conflict, however, between undesired displacement and desired open space).

Funding should be pursued to aid residents in remaining where they are.

Pursue the possible alternative of households keeping their section 8 rent certificates even if they choose to move outside the jurisdiction.

Prevent publicly caused displacement with a one to one replacement plan of units, not moving residents until another place has been found and by providing relocation benefits.

The plan will include the recommendation of requiring private developers to provide a relocation program for anyone who would be displaced as a result of development.

The City could construct a regulation that they be notified when a conversion from rental to ownership of a structure occurs.

Inform neighborhoods as to what they can do to help themselves in housing.

Young adults don't need to be catered to in order to be kept in the City. They will remain here anyway. The private sector will take care of the young adults along with condominium/high rise construction. The public sector must concentrate on protecting the disadvantaged.

The priority statements five and six which were discussed last week are now in a new priority framework and is listed first, along with the provision of additional housing.

Think twice before clustered handicapped housing is approved or encouraged. Although there is a great demand, 2100 Bloomington is an example of what happens. Scattered Site is a better alternative.

The Plan will recognize the City's policy in defining family. Changes will be made to blood or marriage and same sex or other alternative family structures will be considered.

The City should use what "clout" they have to obtain some of the section 8 subsidized housing that is soon to be distributed.

Senior citizens are being "ripped off" for home improvements.

SPECIAL NOTE: The need for neighborhoods and protected class groups to monitor processes and implementations to areas in the plans was mentioned throughout the meeting. It was mentioned for Affirmative Action, land banks, new incoming businesses and priority areas in housing.

NEXT MEETING: Time: 7:00, April 25, Wednesday
Place: 210A City Hall,
We will be talking about the following areas with more of the Plans authors:

1. Social Services
2. Education
3. Transportation and
4. if time allows, parks and recreation.



Courage Center

3915 Golden Valley Road, Golden Valley, Minnesota 55422 Phone (612) 588-0811

COMMENTS ON THE MINNEAPOLIS PLAN FOR THE 1980's

Prepared by William B. Hopkins, Public Affairs Director

April 11, 1979

Comments on "Parks and Recreation Through the 1980's"

Page 9, #14....add...."and accessible and usable by handicapped and elderly people."

Where fishing is allowed and/or encouraged, locate a dock or pier at appropriate water sites throughout the City for use by handicapped and elderly persons.

Transportation to the Urban Environment Through the 1980's"

Continue curb ramping program in the city until there is at least one curb cut on every street corner in the city. These curb cuts must blend into the street without any abrupt change in surface level. In the past the city has constructed hundreds of curb cuts which have a lip at the bottom anywhere from 3/4 inch to 3 inches or more in height. This lip is of itself a barrier to the passage of wheelchairs and offer no better a barrier-free route than does a full fledged curb. The City should adhere to the standards set by the Department of Transportation which has been given statutory authority to set curb ramp standards for the state of Minnesota including all municipalities. The city argument against a smooth blending of the ramp into the street that it creates a problem of water-puddling is not valid today nor has it ever been valid. Correctly designed curb cuts are constructed elsewhere in the state without creating this problem....St. Paul, for example. The City should survey its existing curb cuts and proceed to fill in with asphalt or other material the lips which exist in order to provide a smooth transition from the sidewalk to the street.

The City should not support proposed Federal Regulations which require that lifts or ramps be installed on all on-line buses - principally those operated by the MTC. Such installations will have little, if any, impact on the public transportation needs of physically handicapped people. Accessible transportation is much more than an accessible bus or vehicle. It involves everything between the users front door and the interior of the vehicle and that includes snow banks and unshoveled walks in the winter and the distance which must be traveled between these two points. The only logical solution to solving the public transportation needs of the physically disabled is what we are doing right now on a limited basis - Project Mobility - type service. This door-to-door service program should be expanded to provide a public transportation resource to every disabled person

1928-1978: FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL HANDICAPS

Courage Recreation Services
Camp Courage
Courage North
Courage Day Camps
Courage Wheelchair Athletics

Courage Educational Services
Courage Enrichment Classes
Courage Residence
Courage HANDI-HAMS

Courage Employment Services
Courage Homecrafters
Courage Affiliates
Courage Equipment Loan

Courage Rehabilitation Services
Courage Curative Services
Courage Home Health Services
Courage Speech and Hearing
Courage Preschool Program



2--

it is written (related by blood and marriage) this is narrowed to only incestuous couples. Same sex families are frequently low-income and should be considered families, too, along with other alternative family structures.

*Page 60. Numbers 5 & 6 should receive a much higher priority.



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN

Twin Cities Chapter, P. O. Box 9629, Minneapolis, MN 55440

April 11, 1979

The following are our comments on specific sections of the City of Minneapolis Plan for the 1980's:

Developing the City's Economy Through the 1980's --

- *Objective 3. Objective is fine, but gives no indication of how it will be achieved.
- *Objective 4. Should include income goals set by sex and race. The city's goal should include bringing minority and women's incomes into parity with those of white males.
- *Policy 4, page 3. Can't we find an alternative term for "manpower"?
- *Page 10, Paragraph b. Affirmative action should have a high priority among the screening criteria, if the city's goal is to bring women and minorities into economic parity.
- *Page 25, bottom table. Why are only male earnings used? Are the percentage figures male only also?
- *Page 27. Is there any attempt to measure discouraged workers? Underemployment is a major problem among women, why doesn't the plan address this issue? There should be a goal for the use of contract compliance to increase employment opportunities for women and minorities.
- *Page 72, paragraph c. How many people are involved in "only a small amount--of residential displacement"?
- *Page 87. The National Alliance of Businessmen has changed its name to the National Alliance of Business.

Human Development, Education Subelement--

- *Page 1. Define "post-high educational". Does this mean post-secondary?
- *Page 4. What is the source of the enrollment projections?
- *Page 15, Policy 4, b. Should specify non-sexist, non-racist programs.
- *Page 15, Policies 5 & 6. Very good statements on child care.
- *Page 18, Objective 3. Very good.
- *Page 19, Policy 12, c. Add culturally disadvantaged.
- *Page 19, Policy 13, a. The city should not be in the business of supporting privately funded and operated schools in competition with public schools. In particular, public support of parochial schools may represent a violation of the separation of Church and State.
- *Page 20, Policy 14. Should include an affirmative action goal.

Improving Housing Choices--

- *Page 3, Paragraph 4, sentence three makes no sense.
- *Page 23, Paragraph 1. Even a planner couldn't read this jargon without going cross-eyed.
- *Page 30, 3c. "Which meets the needs of the residents" should be the key concern here.
- *Page 46, 14a. Provide technical support to whom?
- *Page 47, 15d & 15g are both critical.
- *Page 48, 18a. Should be modified to include all protected classes, including discrimination on the basis of sex, marital status, and sexual preference.
- *Page 48, 18c. Should be high priority.
- *Page 53, Family Housing. Definition of family is far too narrow. As

it is written (related by blood and marriage) this is narrowed to only incestuous couples. Same sex families are frequently low-income and should be considered families, too, along with other alternative family structures.

*Page 60. Numbers 5 & 6 should receive a much higher priority.

METROPOLITAN SENIOR FEDERATION

HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ROOM 210 645-0529
1951 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55104

April 12, 1979

Mr. Wes Hayden
City Planning
City Hall - Room 210
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

Dear Mr. Hayden:

I was unable to attend the hearing in the Mayor's office on April 4, 1979. However, there are some comments that I think ought to be made concerning the Discussion Statement - Improving Housing Choices through the 1980s.

POLICY 2-A

In using code compliance where inspectors come in to identify rehabilitation needs in the homes of seniors:

This procedure fills the hearts of seniors with great fear and frustration knowing that they cannot afford to have work done immediately. The grant system in Minneapolis becomes a 1-2 year waiting period and many of them literally worry themselves into illness because of these problems.

POLICY 2-B

This is considering a program to require at the time of sale the correction of hazardous conditions:

This would cause undue hardship on the senior population in Minneapolis. Many of them would have fixed the hazardous conditions long before if they had money and resources to do it. In many cases death has intervened, and heirs, many times live at great distances who are left to dispose of the property, which sometimes can be in probate for many months. It seems to me that the Truth and Housing Ordinance can help many younger people buy a home where conditions exist which are hazardous and yet younger people have more resources available to take care of such repairs.

POLICY 3

When public financial resources are committed to the improvement of sub-standard residential structures, select means that are cost effective:

It has been my experience that through grant and loan procedures that many home owners have literally been ripped off with home improvements, even though, in the case of a grant, there is some supervision of the contracts. I see collusion between bids. I see padding which should not be there, and yet the home owner is at the mercy of these contractors. I don't know how to correct this but I think it is a real problem.

POLICY 5

Reinforcement Areas:

I see a need whereby the scattered house throughout the city needs attention to keep a neighborhood in tact. Less and less attention is being paid to the one house on the block that desperately needs attention when all the rest of the houses are in good condition. When we let one house go in a neighborhood it reduces pride of ownership and is the beginning of a general lessening in neighborhood pride. I don't think that this is really being addressed within the city program.

POLICY 7

Re financial assistance in multiple unit structures:

I think the City of Minneapolis needs to look at a reversed taxation of property which is allowed to deteriorate and becomes a burden for the taxpayers to fix it up. The City of San Francisco requires painting every five years. If it is not done the city itself goes in and paints the house and charges the taxpayer for the job. It seems to me that the taxpayers of the City of Minneapolis are asked to subsidize those landlords who buy property and just let it run down hoping to lower their taxes and the city will come along and refurbish it. If the reverse were true and they had to pay higher taxes because their housing was substandard, this

would be an incentive for home owners and landlords alike, to keep their housing in good condition.

OBJECTIVE 2

This is under stimulating new market rate construction:

We thoroughly agree with this concept. We are aware that there are many seniors who want to leave their homes but find no viable alternative to giving up their single family home and moving into a more suitable housing. With this in mind the Federation has been working with the Minneapolis Housing Redevelopment Authority to find land suitable for construction of condominium or co-op units. However, the land available for this type of construction is so scarce and expensive that we find suitable spots almost non-existent.

POLICY 8

Seniors want to be near a business district and again, the non-availability of land is a great problem.

POLICY 9

We thoroughly agree with this policy statement.

POLICY 10

We thoroughly agree with this policy statement.

POLICY 11

Regarding multiple unit housing:

This would be greatly appreciated by the elderly or handicapped. May we strongly add our voice of acceptance to Policy 11.

POLICY 13A

We agree wholeheartedly with this concept and would hope that seniors might also take advantage of this.

POLICY 14

Regarding conversion to condominiums:

We agree with this concept but we also are aware that the renters who live there now need some protection

or resettlement. Many of the people who live there have done so for many years and do not have the money to convert to home ownership.

POLICY 15

We allude to this policy with our endorsement of Policy 14. We also are quite alarmed at the HUD stipulation that Section 8 be reduced across the country. This would greatly impair efforts for the low and moderate income households who are displaced to get suitable housing.

POLICY 16

We agree.

POLICY 17

We wholeheartedly agree with this policy and would hope that those who would be interested in buying a condominium would be eligible for low-interest mortgage rates, such as the City of Minneapolis has for single family homes.

POLICY 24 C

We agree again wholeheartedly with this policy, as well as Policy 24D.

POLICY 27

This is very important for seniors and probably one of the items most uppermost in their minds.

POLICY 27 B

We think that this is an excellent idea and hope to work with both the City Council, Mayor's Office, Planning Department and the MHRA with this.

POLICY 27 E

We appreciate this preference for elderly housing location, but we also recognize that many people who live in single family housing are grouped in such neighborhoods as Camden and South Minneapolis bordering the river. Also, the need for neighborhood housing in those areas is especially prevalent.

Mr. Wes Hayden

- 5 -

April 12, 1979

We appreciate the opportunity for input into this very needed subject and would hope that these remarks would become a part of your report on housing choices.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lois L. Enebo".

Lois L. Enebo,
Executive Director
HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

LLE:hl

cc: Mayor's Office
City Planning Department
James Lemley - MHRA

REVISED
D R A F T

SOCIAL SERVICES

SUBELEMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

April 4, 1979
Daryl Stokesbary
Office of the Mayor
City Planning Department
210 City Hall
Minneapolis, MN. 55415
Phone: 348-6961

INTRODUCTION

Overview

In developing the Comprehensive Plan, Minneapolis is attempting to establish long range goals that relate to the general welfare of City residents. Such action is necessary in order to establish and maintain quality neighborhoods and contribute to a stable population.

Improvement of the general welfare is one of the objectives of all governmental jurisdictions, federal, state, and local. The Human Development Subelements offer service plans which increase opportunities and choices. These activities contribute to human growth, enrichment, self-realization and a high quality of community life. While most individuals are able to avail themselves of the human development opportunities, there are others who face limiting circumstances and thereby do not have these options.

The Social Services Subelement contributes to the quality of community life through efforts to increase individuals' equality of opportunity. It is through the provision of social services that individuals have an opportunity for greater self-realization. Social service activities are those which must be provided to certain persons and families who generally cannot enjoy the broader human development activities. There are seven basic social service areas included in this plan; those essential for building individual capability; educational, recreational, and personal/family support; and those essential area-wide services that sustain individual development; employability, accessibility, security, and communication. These social services are organized to benefit persons who have special problems or who otherwise cannot participate. Such services are directed toward reducing or eliminating personal and family limitations whether economic, social, or physical. Improvement of one's ability to be self-sufficient enhances human dignity, the attitude of belonging, and feeling of participation in the growth and development processes. In this way the social service plan can contribute to the overall human development goal and the City-wide objectives.

The City's goal with regard to social services is to improve equality of opportunity in a manner that will enrich individual's lives, and at the same time improve their ability to participate in and contribute more fully to community life.

The City should continue its efforts to increase each individual's ability to be self-sufficient, maximize their opportunities for independent choice, and reduce their dependence upon formal social service structures.

In addition, the City must be concerned with the maintenance of, and increase in, the area-wide resources necessary to support individuals and families.

The supportive relationship between individuals and communities is very significant to the social services plan. The plan is an attempt to address the underlying social conditions that result in demands for specific programmatic activities. It is recognized that no "set" of social services will address the needs of everyone or can anticipate changing needs as they will arise in the future. The social service plan should link the individual and community together recognizing that individual problems when added together become community problems; and when reversed they each contribute to the others growth and well-being.

The question is: What can the City do to bring such recognition about and thereby ensure that an adequate level of services are made available? The question may be broken into three parts.

1. What responsibility should Minneapolis assume in maintaining and improving the human potential of its citizens?
2. How can the City best provide and/or influence the social services delivery system to maximize the opportunities of its citizens?
3. What programs and priorities must be established to enhance these opportunities?

The City's plan for social services must also recognize its limited ability to affect the provision of services and delivery systems. Social service programs are directed toward individual welfare which is, and continues to be, the primary responsibility of State and County governments, with assistance from private agencies. Minneapolis, therefore, must depend upon Hennepin County, the United Way, and others to assume major responsibility for the provision of social services offered to its residents.

The City does have an important role in contributing to the adequacy of social services. Significant sums of money are channeled directly from federal and state sources to Minneapolis in the form of categorical aid and block grants. These funds have been, and can continue to be, used to establish demonstration programs. The City can continue to evaluate the existing levels of services and define needs as determined both by citizen input and Planning Department analyses. The City can support the United Way and Hennepin County in advocating for funds that become available from federal and state sources. Minneapolis can provide leadership in coordinating services and seeking to improve the efficiency of service delivery. Finally, Minneapolis can help to place social services in perspective by contributing to the establishment of a social services framework that makes planning and decision-making processes more understandable and funding allocations more responsive to peoples needs.

This social services component suggests an approach to these issues and proposes a framework within which the City can provide leadership in improving the human development opportunities of its citizens.

Background

What social service guidelines have been used in Minneapolis? As most people in the City are aware, the perceived need for, and actual funding of, social services has grown tremendously over the past 10 years. This growth has stemmed, in part, from the recognition that physical development cannot be expected to automatically improve the human condition of a city. The growth and variety of program approaches to social services has been discussed and documented in the Social Framework material prepared by the Metropolitan Council. The basic point made by the Council's studies was that there is no common framework for understanding social services nor a set of goals and policies which can be used to direct actions in this area. These findings hold true for Minneapolis as well. Inclusion of social services in the comprehensive plan requires the development of a common understanding of "social services." Through the development of a common social service framework, Minneapolis can set goals, objectives, policies, and strategies useful for directing activities toward achievement of the City-wide objectives.

A review of services currently available to Minneapolis residents further points up the need for a common understanding. Social services are diverse; the delivery system is complex; and funding is of a magnitude that requires the City to establish a definite role in its attempt to define and refine the impact social services have on its residents.

As described in volume two of the 1976 State of the City report, the major social service providers are Hennepin County, the United Way, and the City itself as a major funding source.

Hennepin County is the designated administrator for all state welfare programs. Total funds spent in 1976 by the county in Minneapolis alone are estimated to be \$161 million with \$9.8 million allocated to Human Development programming. A sample of 125 county programs providing services to Minneapolis shows the overall pattern.

PARTIAL LIST OF 125 HENNEPIN COUNTY SERVICES, 1978

<u>Service Category</u>	<u># of contracting agencies/projects</u>
Residential Care Programs	30
6 Corrections	
11 Chemical Dependency	
13 Mental Health/Mental Retardation	
Day Care Programs	26
1 Advocacy	
18 Child Care	
7 Adult Care	
Multi Service Agencies	7
Youth Assistance	3
Senior Assistance	4
Employment Assistance	2
Legal and Correction Services	5
Special Group Services	3
Medical Services and Education	17
General and Economic Assistance	23

The United Way is the major private-sector provider having an annual budget of about \$15 million. The 1976 State of the City report shows that approximately \$4.3 million were spent for Human Development programs out of the \$5.6 million total spent in the City during that year. The United Way service plan is divided into five categories with 32 defined services offered through 70 designated agencies. Each agency offers four or five individual services. Funding is normally supplemented by other sources such as Hennepin County, City, fees for service, direct federal grants or donations from foundations.

PARTIAL LIST OF 32 UNITED WAY SERVICES, 1976

<u>Service Category</u>	<u># of United Way agencies/projects</u>
Transportation	22
Volunteerism	13
Neighborhood Development	8
Day Care	
Child	9
Adult	2
Legal Counseling	8
Basic Academic Education	7
Informal Education	7
Social Development	24
Health Education	15
Homemaker/Home Health Aide	6
Mental Health After-Care	1
Sheltered Employment	5

The third major funding source for social services is the City itself. A review of the federal grants received by Minneapolis in 1978 and a count of the contracts-for-services awarded show that the City is actively involved in stimulating human development processes. The data relates only to activity partially supported by the federal government. There are at least ten federal contracts generating 90 city/agency contracts-for-service, with budgets that total approximately \$32 million for 1978.

PARTIAL LIST OF MINNEAPOLIS SOCIAL SERVICES, 1978

<u>Services Category</u>	<u># of Contracting Agencies/Projects</u>
Crime Prevention and Legal Assistance	5
Youth Recreation/Education	15
Senior Citizen Assistance	7
Employment Assistance including child care	28 (plus 25 child care subcontracts)
Communications	2
Advocacy Programs	20
Special Housing Assistance	5
Health Education and Primary Health Care Assistance	7
Emergency Energy Assistance	1
Weatherization Assistance	1

PARTIAL LIST OF FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)
 Older American Act (OAA)
 Department of Energy (DOE)
 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
 Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)
 Title IV and VI
 Community Services Administration (CSA)
 Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)

These lists demonstrate clearly the complexity of the social service system and the lack of a common approach to social services. The major providers now approach social services in different ways as required by their particular sources of funding. This diversity can be characterized as follows:

1. Responsibility is not assigned to any single agency or group for the administration or guidance of any category of activities, based on goals or types of recipients.
2. There is no single source of revenue. Funds are allocated on a programmatic basis. They are not grouped in budget categories.
3. There is no single set of social service programs for which the City is responsible.

The current pattern for services provided and funded through Hennepin County and the United Way has been established and will continue. However, changes in the kinds of services and in the delivery systems can be expected. Hennepin County services are constantly being evaluated and planned to serve the needs of residents. Further, the county's mandated services are subject to federal and state legislative changes. The United Way has a three year cycle for adopting priorities which is highly flexible and subject to a wide range of inputs. How can the City remain sensitive to their pattern of service and at the same time affect their planning and delivery of services in a manner that will contribute to Citywide objectives? The City can establish a social service plan that is effective by doing two things. First, the City must maintain a broad enough perspective to address the general social service issues rather than attempt to develop a specific set of services. Secondly, the City must communicate with citizens, be aware of service needs, and have an ability to document the needs of people which can be used to affect the decisions of the major providers.

The social service plan proposed here consists of a goal, objectives and policies, and an action program. The intent is to establish a framework which can guide the City in taking the kind of leadership necessary to insure that Minneapolis residents have as great a potential for self-sufficiency as is possible.

PLAN

The City's goal with regard to social services is to improve equality of opportunity in a manner that will enrich individual's lives, and at the same time improve their ability to participate in and contribute more fully to community life.

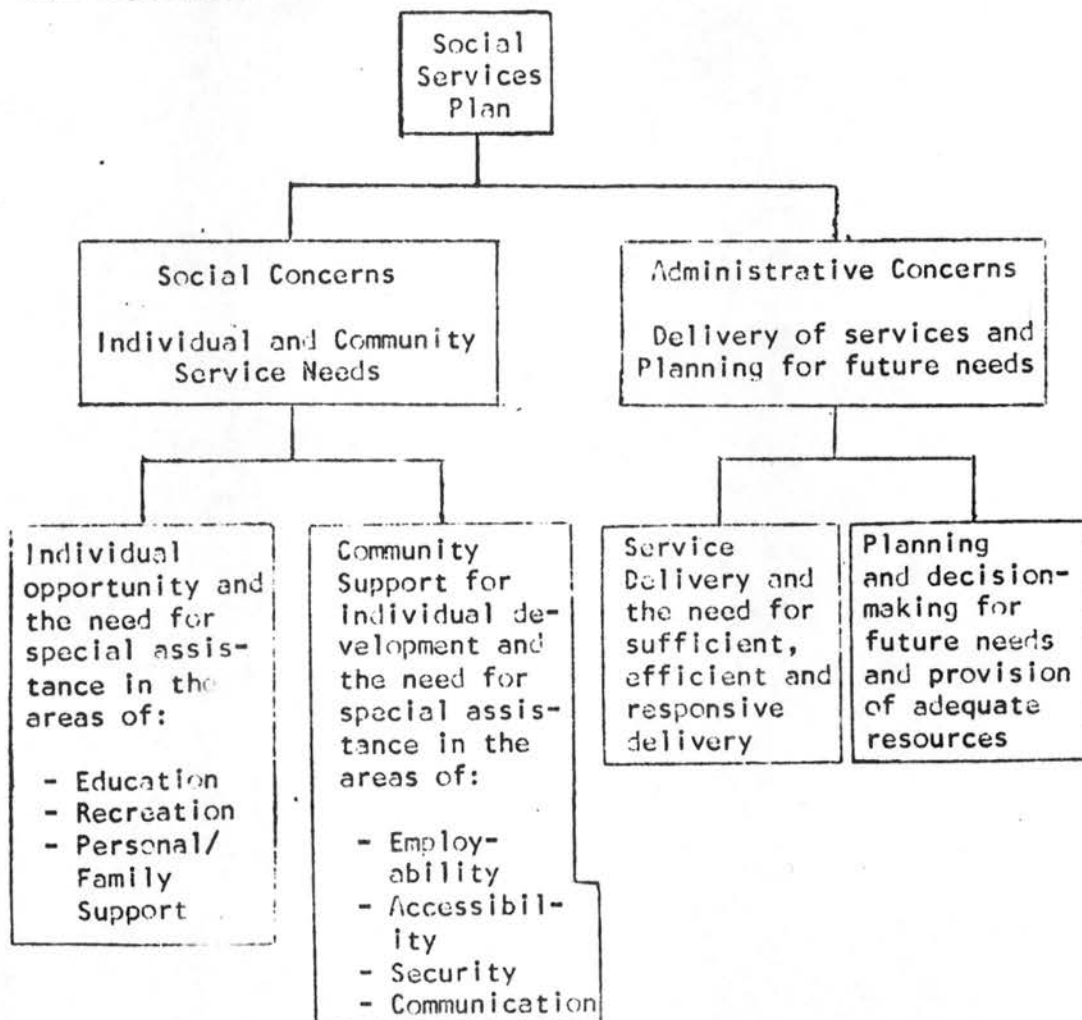
The City should continue its efforts to increase each individual's ability to be self-sufficient, maximize their opportunities for independent choice, and reduce their dependence on formal social service structures.

In addition, the City must be concerned with the maintenance of, and increase in, the area-wide resources necessary to support individuals and families.

Four objectives indicate the direction the City should take in achieving its social services goal. Two of them suggest how the City should address those problems which inhibit individuals and communities in their efforts to become self-sufficient and successful. These are the Social Concerns. The other two objectives address problems related to the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery systems. These are the Administrative Concerns.

Both sets of concerns have been identified through an analysis of statements made by community residents; material developed by the Planning Department; and by the Metropolitan Council studies developed for the Social Framework.

The framework suggested in this plan address the two principal areas of concern that have been identified by the community. These concerns are divided into two parts, each having a single objective and a series of policies. This concept should be useful to the City in its decision-making about social services. More specific service planning can be conducted once the relationships between the social service and City-Wide objectives have been developed.



The problems and issues categorized as social concerns are significant because they act to inhibit the self-realization of individuals and the vitality of neighborhoods. It is appropriate for the public and private sectors to provide assistance in the resolution of these problems. Individuals and neighborhoods cannot provide such assistance for themselves. It is more feasible for the assistance to be provided by the wider public and private sectors.

The first objective has to do with the internal self-fulfillment of individuals. The well-being and self-image of an individual comes from within and grows out of satisfaction at having a desired level of skills, physical abilities and associations with others. In this regard, there is a need for a basic level of educational fulfillment, recreational opportunities and special support services that enhance the ability to conduct an independent, meaningful life.

Individual Opportunity

Objective 1: Minneapolis should afford the highest possible level of self-fulfillment for its citizens.

The following general policies suggest directions for Minneapolis in the fulfillment of objective one. These policies suggest areas for consideration in developing the action program which, in turn, will define the City's role in improving individuals dignity, autonomy, and self-determination.

1. Ensure that every resident has an adequate level of basic skills which afford the maximum opportunity for effective competition in the job market and allow for the highest level of achievement of personal goals. [See Education subelement page objective .]
 - a. The City's schools and other agencies should maintain and make more appropriate the special programs for minority and disaffected students.
 - b. The City's schools should continue and expand its emphasis on the identification of gifted children and programs to cultivate their talents.
 - c. The City's schools should take more effective steps to increase parenting skills for students who are in school and have children and for students in general through appropriate curriculum changes.

- d. The City's schools must be continually sensitive to the needs of the drop-out prone, maintain and expand their commitment to alternative education and the emphasis upon training and counseling, and must more effectively stress the transition from school to employment.
 - e. To the extent that, for whatever reasons, the City's schools fall short of the objectives above, the City shall be a source of last resort in ensuring that supplemental programs are available for teen-age youth who are out of school and/or unemployed, utilizing funds under its own control, and encouraging support from community-based organizations under private and United Way funding.
2. Ensure that special emphasis programming is made available to groups with special community-identified needs in their pursuit of leisure opportunities that are consistent with their capabilities and desires. [See Park and Recreation subelement page objective 2].
- a. The City's Park and Recreation Board should provide greater recreational opportunities contributing to child development in cooperation with the Schools and private sector providers.
 - b. The Park and Recreation Board should provide increased opportunity for leisure activities for senior citizens in cooperation with public and private senior housing and nursing care institutions.
 - c. The Park and Recreation Board should address the problem of juvenile delinquency by providing more meaningful recreational opportunities for youth which will redirect their energies into positive and constructive activities in cooperation with the Schools, the Minneapolis Police Department and other youth-serving agencies.
 - d. The City should continue to participate and support the special efforts of Camp Tamarac to provide camping experiences for city youth which enhance their education and socialization opportunities.

3. Address the needs of individuals and family units having difficulty in maintaining their economic independence and/or their ability to cope with their personal problems.

- a. The City should work with Hennepin County to encourage changes at the State and Federal level which will improve the welfare delivery system and resources available to ensure that recipients' minimum living needs are met.
- b. The City should support Hennepin County in lobbying the State to provide an adequate level of resources for all "Mandated" services.
- c. The City should support Hennepin County in an effort to minimize the loss of social service funds caused by changes in the allocation formula.
- d. The City should encourage all communities to accept their fair share of institutional facilities for those individuals with special needs.
- e. The City of Minneapolis should strongly support legislation which would encourage deinstitutionalization when appropriate.
- f. The City should encourage other governmental units to accept their fair share of institutional facilities for those individuals with special needs.
- g. The City should continue efforts in conjunction with Hennepin County, to ~~engage in special efforts~~ ^{they} to educate the public and ~~reduce the~~ ^{work to} magnitude of family violence. ₁₉ C.D. D.V. P.R.E.

Implementation Direction:

- a. Encourage the School Board, and the Park and Recreation Board to assign a high funding priority to special programs for high need groups *side in the areas above*
- b. Continue support in seeking state and federal resources for new or exemplary programs that increase responsiveness to special need groups and/or demonstrate new service delivery approaches.
- c. Increase awareness of problem areas by studying and defining service needs and developing co-ordination efforts between the variety of services and providers.

- d. Lobby at the State and Federal levels to: increase resource availability to meet current demands, and increase local discretions to allow greater flexibility in meeting needs.

The second set of social concerns recognizes that self-development does not occur in a vacuum. A basic level of community support is necessary if persons are to be afforded the opportunities required for maximum use of their individual potential.

Again, the area of social services is a recognition that concern for individual welfare extends to assistance which citizens may need in order to take advantage of what the total community has to offer. For example, how can the City address the need for: greater employment opportunities, better accessibility to jobs and services, increased security, and more effective communication between citizens and the decision-making entities? When area-wide resources are responsive, these needs are fulfilled, individuals opportunities are expanded and there is a greater self-awareness and an increased sense of belonging to the community. The concept of a supportive relationship between individuals and communities is an attempt to maximize the potentials of both citizens and communities and capitalize on their growth where possible. The second objective, therefore, is to establish policies which will relate to improvement of individual welfare through various avenues of community support.

Community Support

Objective 2: Minneapolis should enable individuals to fulfill their potential by full access to the economic and social life of the community.

The following policies relate to essential community support necessary to sustain individual and family development. These policies indicate the City's role and make possible the development of actions that will enhance individuals potentials and neighborhood vitality.

4. Offer manpower programs which increase employment training and job opportunities for both underemployed and unemployed individuals.
 - a. The City of Minneapolis should encourage the Federal government to continue to provide, and to increase, those resources supporting employment and training programs and to make regulation and funding more flexible so as to broaden the scope of local decision-making.
 - b. The City should continue to develop innovative approaches to increase State and County involvement in the employment and training process.
5. Increase private sector awareness of the employment and training needs of Minneapolis residents in order to improve access to the employment opportunities offered by the metropolitan area.
 - a. The City should take those steps which would more effectively use its public employment and training programs as an incentive in efforts to encourage new industries to locate in Minneapolis as well as in its efforts to retain existing industries. [See Economic Development Strategies.]
 - b. The City should support the United Way's Employees Resource Project.
6. Increase the private sector's contribution by encouraging employers to initiate training and employment programs for Minneapolis residents.
7. Minneapolis should strengthen equal employment opportunity programs through its Affirmative Action program and through the Minneapolis Civil Rights Department.
 - a. Minneapolis should require that all City-funded agencies and community programs develop Affirmative Action plans, designate liaisons with the City's affirmative action office, and monitor progress.
 - b. The Minneapolis Civil Rights Department should assure contract compliance and should assure that all industries receiving support from public funding implement affirmative action programs.

8. Provide for the physically handicapped in the construction and renewal of all public use facilities.

a. The City of Minneapolis should actively seek the resources necessary to comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

b. The City should help private not for profit organizations to obtain resources for accessibility renovation.

9. Ensure adequate transportation to work, recreation and social services for those who are handicapped or who have special transportation need. [See Transportation Element, page 20, objective 2.]

a. The City should vigorously support the concept of shared use of the vehicles available in both the public and private sectors in order to meet the transportation needs of individuals served by social service programs and which increase cost effectiveness.

b. The City should encourage the Metropolitan Transit Commission to study the concept of group insurance rates for social service agencies in order to reduce the insurance costs involved in the transportation of their clientele.

10. Reduce fear of personal and property crime in order to increase the security of residents and increase the level of community activity.

a. The City should continue to initiate special crime prevention programs and should actively seek funding through LEAA.

b. The City should extend the scope of the Community Crime Prevention Program to more effectively increase the security of small business operators.

c. The City should continue, and extend, its senior citizens crime education program.
~~("Crime Cautions for Seniors.")~~

11. Expand efforts to inter-relate police services with community activities to reduce crime and enhance the stability of neighborhoods.

a. The City should encourage and participate with the Hennepin County Criminal Justice Council to define areas of responsibility and clarify the functions of the various agencies, including the private youth

serving organization, related to the juvenile justice system in order to more effectively develop joint program approaches.

- b. The City should encourage cooperative efforts by the City's Schools, Parks, and other youth serving agencies to analyze the problems of juvenile delinquency and in consultation with the Police Department and Hennepin County Court Services to implement ways in which juvenile crime can be reduced.
 - c. The City should encourage programs that reduce fear of crime by using volunteers.
12. Minneapolis should ensure that residents who desire and need assistance have access to appropriate information and referral data.
- a. The City and Hennepin County should link their Information and Referral services with the United Way's First Call for Help to encourage the establishment of a 24 hour, one number system, and that acts as the base for the network of specialized Information and Referral efforts addressing the needs of special target groups.
 - b. The City of Minneapolis endorses the United Way's First Call for Help and should encourage its improvement and broader use by all City and County agencies.
 - c. The City should encourage uniform data reporting by the network of Information and Referral services which will contribute to needs analyses at the community level.
 - d. The City should encourage the use of the Information and Referral standards as designed by the Alliance on Information and Referral and used by Hennepin County I and R system.
13. Minneapolis should encourage the dissemination of information related to community affairs in order to encourage community involvement.
- a. The City should encourage the viability of community newspapers by assisting them to make the transition from public to private support.

- b. Given the vital role of Parks, schools and libraries as a community focal point, the City should encourage an expansion of their efforts to provide information to their respective communities regarding their programs and activities.
- c. In an effort to increase community involvement and awareness, each city agency should be encouraged to utilize citizen advisory groups, and the use of such groups should be considered when decisions are made regarding their funding.
- d. Minneapolis should require that all City-funded agencies and community programs describe the steps which will be taken to keep recipients and citizens of the service area informed about procedures or funding changes which affect the availability of service.

Implementation Direction:

- a. Support and participate in joint effort with Hennepin County and private agencies, to emphasize programs and seek funding aimed at improving responsiveness to needs of employment and constructive youth activities contributing to the resolution of community-wide problems.
- b. Increase awareness of services available through more effective communication and by distributing printed materials and organizing seminars in the target area of the City and for special need groups.
- c. Participate in and support the United Ways First Call for Help and encourage cross reference of services within the City agencies and departments and between City, County, and United Way agencies.
- d. Study potential methods for increasing service availability and program responsiveness through the utilization of volunteers and citizen advisory groups.
- e. Lobby with Hennepin County for funding to increase resources to match needs.

Administrative concerns deal with the way in which services are provided. Administrative problems and issues are created by the complexity of funding sources, overlapping jurisdictional responsibilities, and the wide variety of service providers; all of which make it difficult to obtain the information necessary to make appropriate decisions about funding and program design.

As was previously shown, social services currently are provided through a number of independent programs. Therefore, the basic administrative policies should be directed toward the establishment of a more systematized program of service delivery. This systematic approach should be one which places the needs of individuals and communities in the center of the policies. This can be accomplished by taking into account the varying inter-relationships which exist among the service providers, participants/clientele, and planning bodies all of whom either serve, receive or make decisions about the provision of services.

As with the social concerns, administrative policy development follows the problems and issues that have been raised by the planning districts and which have received considerable attention by the Metropolitan Council in their work on the Social Framework.

The problems are many and complex. Understandably the City cannot "solve" all of the administration related problems. While the City has limited power over the providers of most social services, there are significant roles that remain for the City. Leadership can be exercised in the following ways:

- a. Planning and goal setting from a Citywide and community perspective.
- b. Utilizing State and Federal funds channeled through City government to establish demonstration efforts which contribute to the achievement of City objectives.
- c. Advocate for, and when possible, participate in coordination of services to improve quality and cost effectiveness.

These city roles must, of course, be developed in cooperation with the other major planning bodies and delivery agencies, especially Hennepin County and the United Way. The City should, therefore evaluate and monitor the existing services as they impact upon the City-wide objectives and population stability. Using such information based on performance, support the development of policies and procedures which will encourage change and lead to more effective services and better use of scarce resources.

The City's greatest potential for influence over service delivery lies with the development of policies in two broad areas of administration: ongoing service delivery and the planning and decision-making procedures.

The first set of policies involves the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery and should have an impact on the providers' ongoing operational procedures. The challenge, in this regard, is to determine what policies can be established which will place the participant at the center of attention in the administration of services. Too often reporting requirements, eligibility requirements, and overlapping jurisdictional responsibility shape service delivery and decision-making. Providers should look at how to serve the entire family unit or the total individual. Minneapolis should advocate procedural change at the appropriate governmental levels to eliminate piece-meal programming.

Minneapolis must establish policies which will encourage providers to recognize the diversity of neighborhoods and which will provide opportunities for direct participant involvement in the planning and delivery of programs. It is recognized that the acceptability of services often depends on the degree to which the recipient participated in making it happen. This principle should become key to establishing effective community programs.

The third objective for the social service plan is to initiate policies that will direct but not dictate the service delivery of the service providers operating in Minneapolis.

Service Delivery

Objective 3: Increase the effectiveness and responsiveness of social service providers in order to foster an adequate level of services that is acceptable and meets the needs of residents.

The following City policies suggest ways the City can work to improve the adequacy, efficiency and responsiveness of service delivery systems. As indicated above, the City cannot dictate the administrative procedures used but can use its evaluation and community planning data and information to influence services and shape the coordination efforts.

14. Ensure an adequate level of service relevant to the unique character of each community.
 - a. Initiate a planning process which will lead to the identification of a basic level of services appropriate to each community that can be used to judge and rank social service projects affecting each area.
 - b. Develop the data collection capability and encourage social service providers to develop more extensive mechanisms which allow comparison of needs as measured by community preceptions against needs as measured by community profile data.
 - c. Encourage providers to involve participants and community groups which reflect community character in their evaluation of programs.
 - d. Recommend that the CLIC rating process give weight to providers who establish and use community advisory groups in planning and evaluation processes.
15. Encourage an increase in cooperation among social service providers, both in the public and private sectors.
 - a. The City should be more open in recognizing the competition among program operators and their character as political constituents in order to become less susceptible to the program operated client pressures in the resource allocation process.
 - b. The City should initiate, and participate with, the United Way and Hennepin County in an effort to establish primary coordination responsibilities for service planning and delivery.
 - c. The City should lobby Federal and State agencies to increase funding, simplify requirements and allow the mixing of funds from different sources.
 - d. The City should recommend that the CLIC rating process give greater weight to existing providers with proven service delivery capabilities in the allocation of funds in order to avoid "new agency" start-up which contributes to funding competition and fragmentation.

- e. The City should develop and encourage the use of a single chart of accounts for providers in an effort to initiate unit costing and to simplify the budgeting process for providers with a variety of funding sources.
 - f. The City should provide technical assistance for its non-profit contract agencies in order to minimize the agencies time requirements for non-service delivery activities.
 - g. The City should encourage the development of shared-use facilities and multi-service programming by preparing examples of Model Cooperation agreements.
16. Encourage the development of opportunities for volunteer and recipient involvement in all phases of program planning and implementation.
- a. Incorporate procedures for volunteer and recipient involvement in the Unified Citizen Participation Plan as well as implementing Policies 13, and 21.
 - b. The City should encourage and participate with the United Way's efforts to improve private business incentives and opportunities to increase employees volunteer activities.

Implementation Direction:

- a. Develop a community social profile with the assistance of social service providers and citizen advisory groups.
- b. Establish priorities for social services based on City-wide objectives using community needs profiles, and funding criteria that recognizes proven service delivery capabilities.
- c. Develop within the City and in cooperation with the County a single chart of accounts and common service definitions useful to the City and social service providers; planning and evaluation responsibilities.
- d. Involve volunteers and recipients in planning and management of social service delivery.

The second area of administrative concern is planning and decision-making. The policies in this section involve planning for future needs and decision-making processes that will address the availability of resources. Minneapolis has to rely on its ability to influence providers in order to assure that an adequate level of services is made available and that these services are responsive to the needs of the residents. The City, therefore, should develop its capability to plan and document future needs.

The challenge here is to develop policies which are sufficiently specific. Minneapolis currently has available data, the difficulty lies in making this data useable for purposes of monitoring and evaluating neighborhoods, programs, and their shifting needs. Minneapolis also has a variety of publicly owned facilities spread throughout the City's various communities. Ways must be found to maximize their use. A third subject requiring careful attention is funding: what potential funding resources are available and which should be developed first? Each of these difficult issues is not a "new" problem, but each requires special attention and can be addressed by the City taking a positive role in developing approaches. The final objective in the social service plan therefore is designed to influence future decision-making and resource development.

Planning and Decision-making

Objective 4: Initiate the development of planning and decision-making processes in order to provide the services and resources required for the future needs of Minneapolis residents and communities.

The following broadly based policies suggest the direction required if the future needs are to be adequately accommodated and the citywide goals are to be achieved.

17. Establish data adequate for social service planning and for identifying the needs and gaps in services caused by social change.
 - a. Develop indices that each community can use in developing profiles of their social characteristics and which can be used to measure change.
 - b. Encourage the Metropolitan Council to continue their effort to establish a Metropolitan-wide Social Framework providing for comparative analysis.
 - c. Encourage providers to use compatible methodologies and baselines in conducting needs assessments.

18. Provide the space required by established City agencies.

- a. Establish minimum barrier-free space standards for existing city agencies and projections for repair, replacement, or expansion to meet special emphasis programming.

19. Initiate a long-range planning model that will encourage multi-use of facilities by public and private providers.

- a. Establish a long-range planning team consisting of key officials from all City agencies to discuss future ideas related to changes in, and possibilities for, the joint use of capital facilities.
- b. Endorse, and participate in the United Way Shared-Use Facilities plan and process.

20. Seek and enlist all possible public and private resources which would contribute to meeting the identified needs of Minneapolis residents.

- a. Strengthen the City's grantsmanship capability by developing a more systematic flow of information regarding availability of funds and their limitations.
- b. Strengthen the City's role as a provider of technical assistance to agencies seeking funding to replace City resources.
- c. City should develop a review process which includes criteria for assessing the applicant's future funding possibilities in order to avoid excessive demands on future City resources.

21. Encourage participation from volunteers and private business in order to increase the total level of services and foster the recognition that we all share in the responsibility for making Minneapolis a more desirable place to live, work, and play.

- a. The City should attempt to further enlist the resources of the business community in support of social service activities.
- b. The City should study the use of volunteers and encourage their use when and where appropriate and cost-effective.
- c. The City should engage in a campaign to encourage citizen involvement and public sector volunteer programs.

Implementation Direction:

- a. Increase data development capabilities necessary to identify social service needs within each community.
- b. Develop data and information useable for comparative analysis between the City's neighborhoods and between the Metro areas.
- c. Coordinate use of facilities with all social service providers in order to increase efficiency and community identity.
- d. Maximize individual and group involvement in the delivery of social services.

Action Program

a. Implementation Strategy

A basic tenet of this section is the belief that the City of Minneapolis has a responsibility to be aware of and within the limits of its resources to influence and see that services are provided to its citizens from whatever source. It must be emphasized again, however, that the City has limited resources and little power over other jurisdictions and service providers. In order to accomplish this the City must ~~either~~ 1) play the role of advocate by lobbying and by the direct application of influence where plausible and, less directly, attempting to increase the awareness of City problems in the minds of other decision-makers, 2) establish a planning and decision-making process for determining social service priorities, and ~~for~~ 3) providing examples or models worthy of emulation, either funded by City resources or found elsewhere.

Continuation

The first part of the City's social services action plan is to continue the use of other than City resources for projects that set examples and demonstrate ways to meet identified community needs. The action to seek funding calls for continuation of ongoing projects in recognition of, and encouragement to, the positive approaches that have been undertaken by the City in response to such problems as: the crime reduction and prevention efforts of the Criminal Apprehension and Community Crime Prevention projects; the preventive and emergency efforts of the Minneapolis Community Action Agency; the supplemental services offered in the Community Development Block Grant target areas; the programs for senior citizens; and the Minneapolis Comprehensive Training and Employment

Program efforts providing skills training and job readiness for youth and the under or unemployed. With the continuation of demonstration programs such as these, the City can encourage the recognition of its needs and influence the pattern of service delivery.

Evaluation and Monitoring

The continuation strategy, however, must recognize that such activities have to be directed toward the achievement of the City-wide goals and objectives. As a second stage to this strategy the City must address these important questions: which services and programs are needed; which should have priority; who should implement the programs; and what resources are most appropriate. The City needs to develop an evaluation and monitoring system which includes criteria and indices that are relevant to the City's overall objectives. This evaluation and monitoring function must be developed in a manner that provides clear choices among projects and activities showing which are consistent and relevant to the social services policy areas outlined under the four objectives.

Decision-making

The development of decision-making processes will affectively benefit the City in its efforts to generate an understanding of the social service needs within the communities and in the way that these services affect the residents. Three methods are suggested.

The first is a referral process that is similar to the Metropolitan Council A-95 process and provides early notification and development of essential information for communities and decision-making bodies that may be affected by proposed projects or new systems of service delivery.

The second is the efforts to involve volunteers and recipients in the planning and delivery process by incorporating such requirements in the Unified Citizen Participation Plan and rating system of the CLIC process.

The other mechanism which the City should establish is a process for long-range sharing of plans by the City's charter agencies and departments. This involves key staff meetings on a regular basis for the purpose of comparing their agency response to future problems which will lead to the sharing of data and ideas on future changes and plans. Early analysis of data and resource requirements related to agency and department developmental needs is then to be provided as basic information for community and city-wide decision-making bodies for use in their needs analysis and planning processes.

Data Development

The next approach involves actions which build onto the City's social service planning capacity. The City's strategy is to establish useable data for analyzing social changes, community needs and program services. The data development

should include the following: establishment of social indices in the form of neighborhood profiles using city-wide norms as a basis for comparison; develop indicators that can be used to compare City and community data with that of the Metro area or suburban cities; develop community plans which incorporate needs assessments that balance community perceptions with measurements of populations in need; encourage and increase the use of common service definitions which provide comparable output measures and outcome expectations; encourage the development and use of a common chart of accounts and related fiscal reporting system that allows reporting on the basis of resource flows.* Having data and information related to social service needs and program operations will help the City encourage and initiate cooperation from the providers.

Advocacy

The final set of actions needed to implement the social service strategy takes into consideration the fact that Minneapolis does not, and cannot be expected to, provide the total social service package for all its residents. Therefore the implementation stages, which involve the use of neighborhood profile data and new evaluation systems, require the cooperation of all the social service providers, particularly that of Hennepin County and the United Way. The City must be an advocate in an effort to increase awareness of the problems, the use of the newly developed data systems and the involvement of new processes that establish the City-wide objectives as the basis for achievement.

The City should bring providers together to share information, to encourage joint use of facilities, staffing, and procedures, and to coordinate service delivery. The City should lobby to increase funding resources and to assist other providers in obtaining and increasing future resources.

* Method of categorizing all funding coming into the City.

PRIORITY MATRIX

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Seek Federal Resources to Continue Demonstration Projects	Mayor City Council Coordinator City Dept. and Agencies of City Police School Park and Recreation Library
Lobby to increase funding and support other providers in obtaining resources	Mayor/Council
Lobby to bring providers together to share information and encourage joint use of facilities, staffing, and procedures and coordinate services delivery	Mayor/Council and Planning Dept. Coordinator
Develop Evaluation and Monitoring System	Coordinator and Planning Department using Budget Priority Framework
Data Base Development to analyze Social Change and Community Needs and To analyze program services	Planning Department Coordinator and Budget Department
Develop and Implement Referral Process	Coordinator
Initiate Long-Range Early Sharing of Plans process	Planning Department
Incorporate Volunteer and Recipient Advisory Group Into Unified Citizen Participation Process	Planning Department

In order to turn the Plan for the '80s into reality, City spending decision must be tied to plan priorities. A priority framework offers a way of relating budget proposals to the long-range planning objectives of the City.

In March 1979, the City Council and Mayor adopted a priority framework to guide the development of a five-year capital improvement program for the City of Minneapolis. The priority framework for the Plan for the '80s reflects the adopted framework but goes beyond it to consider proposals funded in the operating budget. The overall Plan framework is described in the General Management/Implementation chapter of the comprehensive plan. In addition, however, public actions proposed for implementation of each portion of the total plan have been assigned to priority categories.

The priority framework expressed here and in each of the other Citywide plan elements proposes two classes of action to be reflected in the Budget. First, there are those basic things which must be done in order to keep the City liveable, regardless of long-range trends or goals -- basic services. Second, there are discretionary actions which will shape the future and achieve long-range goals -- strategic investments in opportunity areas.

What follows is a description of the priority categories for the overall framework along with a description of how actions in this plan should be assigned to the priority categories. Priority groups A through E reflect the order of importance or priority of proposed actions. The numerical order of the priority objectives one through eight is not a ranking of their importance within each of the five priority groups.

Basic Services

A basic public service or facility is one which would not be provided without public action and which is either:

- a) essential to the health and safety of the City's citizens; or
- b) necessary in order to avoid irreparable damage to City resources, or
- c) a service without which the City would be generally unacceptable to its residents.

Priority Group A:

1. Projects that ensure the health and safety of citizens. These may also include actions to prevent or correct critical breakdowns and to maintain the basic level of municipal services essential to the health and safety of citizens.

For Social Services-actions that avoid a critical reduction in funding or breakdown in services which provide economic assistance to individuals. It is essential for the City to support Hennepin County and the United Way in obtaining the resources and protecting the delivery of services that provide for the minimum living needs of Minneapolis residents.

2. Projects that maintain the City's physical plant, provide access to municipal services and protect the City's natural resources. This is limited to actions needed to prevent irreparable damage to the City's natural resources or physical plant, and actions needed to assure access to those municipal services, without which the City would be generally unacceptable to its citizens.

For Social Services-Minneapolis must comply with state and federal law requiring equal opportunity and accessibility to all publicly funded programs. Actions that provide physical renovation or other actions that ensure that handicapped people have access fit this priority category. Actions that provide for protection of civil rights and maintain compliance with affirmative action programs further assure accessibility.

Strategic Investments in Opportunity Areas

City actions and program expenditures that go beyond basic public services should be strategic investments that contribute to the plan's overall goal of population retention and to the related goals of economic and social vitality. The rationale for the following categories of strategic investments is described in the chapter on General Management/Implementation.

Priority Group B:

3. Economic development projects that create jobs and training opportunities for low income residents. These may include manpower or other employment-related services when they can be linked to economic development that creates appropriate job opportunities.

In Social Services-actions that increase the individual's ability to obtain employment through increased job training programs and special educational programming.

4. Projects that provide new housing opportunities. Those may include actions that stimulate and encourage additions to the City's housing stock and new housing opportunities for City residents.

In the Social Services plan-no related actions.

Priority Group C:

5. Projects that improve existing housing stock and opportunities for City residents. These include actions to improve the existing housing stock and the quality and availability of housing opportunities for City residents.

For Social Services-actions that emphasize joint social services programming and planning for shared-use of facilities. Such efforts should be used in the key opportunity areas where reinvestments and renovation are stressed, in order to act as a magnet for stimulating increased housing improvements.

6. Projects that preserve or improve the quality of residential neighborhoods and associated commercial services. These include other actions to protect or enhance the livability of residential areas.

In Social Services-actions that provide programs to increase the community's sense of security and increased community awareness act to prevent disinvestment and the decline of confidence in reinvestment and renovation areas.

Priority Group D:

7. Projects that stimulate and guide economic development, generally expand employment opportunities, and improve the economic status of individuals. This includes actions to generally stimulate and guide economic development, focused primarily on the City's key opportunity areas where there is a significant potential for change and where City action can be used to stimulate or otherwise guide that change. These opportunities may be present in neighborhoods, industrial areas, the Downtown or other commercial areas.

In Social Services-actions that provide educational skills and employment training; and actions that generate involvement of private sector employers in the Metropolitan area in creating increased employment opportunities fall into this priority category.

Priority Group E:

8. Projects that protect and enhance the attractiveness of the City for residents, institutions, and commercial and industrial "citizens." These include actions that generally protect and enhance those characteristics that contribute to the attractiveness of Minneapolis as a place to live, including the quality of public services, accessibility to a variety of job opportunities and diverse commercial services, the City's unique natural and cultural

assets, and the overall attractiveness of the physical environment.

Actions that increase individual opportunity to participate in community life reduce dependency on the formal social service system fall into this priority category.

April 12, 1979

TO: Representatives of Protected Class Groups

FROM: Wes Hayden
Planning Department

The next meeting will be with the Director of Planning plus the authors of the texts on Housing, Economy and Social Services sections. The meeting will take place in Room 210A, City Hall, and will start at 7:00 p.m., on April 18, 1979. PLEASE BE PROMPT.

April 12, 1979

Comments on Plan for the 80's, Representatives of Protected Class Groups

April 11, 1979

Mayor's Conference Room

Chair: Wes Hayden, City Planning Department

Those attending

Judy Fairbanks Lindstrom - Am. Indian Advisory Committee

Tom Scanlan - Nat'l Federation of the Blind

Joyce Scanlan - Nat'l Federation of the Blind

Daniel Ojeda - Chicano/Latino Board

Al Martinez - Chicano/Latino Advisory Committee

Wanda Lawrence - Am. Indian Advisory Committee

Kate Wulf - Twin Cities N.O.W.

Irene Bethke - Chicano/Latino Advisory Committee

Margaret Jones - Mayor's Office

Perry Thorvig - City Planning Department

Cynthia della Santina - City Planning Department

General Comments

- These discussion statements cover a wide variety of areas. In other words, they do a good CYA job.
- We want low income areas of the plan stressed but we are afraid they won't be.
- The right words are used for all people. The key question is, which parts get emphasis and the dollars for being carried out?
- We don't have the expertise, nor the time, to come up with specific solutions to what we perceive as problems. We also don't know what kind of a budget we are working with.
- How are we to be sure that an Affirmative Action statement gets included in the areas where it has been omitted and that it gets effective implementation?
- The solution to these problems and answers to these questions is to set up a monitoring device such as a committee to oversee the process of budget allocation and to see that the programs take effect. Once people in the department begin dealing with the specifics, we can then influence priorities.
- In the 90's plan, we must be included from the beginning. We should have had input before this.
- We should be communicating with the advisory committees to the Mayor so they are better informed on what we are doing.
- Overall, the plan is not badly written. There are, however, several sections that should be expanded beyond the rhetoric to include some meaning.
- A different, comprehensible edition of the plan should be printed for the layman and sent out to the communities.

- A consistent Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity Statement should not only be fused with the entire Comprehensive Plan but the people should be educated as to the laws and policies that protect them, and these laws and policies should be enforced.

Special Note: Affirmative Action was a major topic of discussion.

Not only was there concern over its omission in several of the plans, but there were questions as to whether or not its implementation would be a priority to the planners.

The other major concern was how much of the group's input would be acted upon. The need is to participate from the proposals, to the plan, to the end when the plan has taken effect in order to insure adequate representation.

Housing

Plans are lacking in the provision of low, to fixed, to middle income housing. As is, the emphasis is on upper middle income groups. The low income groups should have the option to buy. Home ownership leads to pride which also leads to better care of property.

We want to see...

- Programs for low income homeownership.
- Funds for home repairs.
- Some of the market rate downtown units subsidized to provide for a mixture of residents.
- The opportunity to choose. There should be provision for both scattered site and concentrated areas because both have merits and the citizens should be able to choose.
- More emphasis on rental units. As the system exists now, homeownership is out of reach to most low income families.
- Accessibility to jobs, schools, shopping and transportation considered when deciding on locations for low income housing.
- Housing provided for chemically dependent, single adults for whom programs have failed. (For example, St. Paul's Wet Houses is an alternative solution for the chronic alcoholic.
- Segregated housing for the handicapped discouraged.
- More emphasis on discrimination and displacement problems.
- A more concrete, explicit displacement policy. Exactly what will be done for those displaced, before they are displaced?
- Priority statements #5 and #6 moved up to #2 and #3 or even included in #1. Displacement can cause serious side effects to a person's mental health. It is demeaning, there is separation from friends and family, and sense of self worth can be destroyed. There is also the economic impact of job displacement. Discrimination also has serious mental and physical health repercussions.
- More of a plan for enforcement and implementation of equal opportunity policies.

- Equal opportunity addressed in the priority section to give more of a kick.
- Definition of family reevaluated. As is, financing family housing is limited to those related by blood and marriage.

Economic Development

Economic development and housing are very much related . . . , no job, no decent housing. Each group should bring their own unemployment statistics which will make more impact. There is no affirmative action or equal opportunity statement to be found in this discussion statement.

We want to see . . .

- The handicapped employment problem addressed directly in the plan. It is an existing problem that must be dealt with.
- The unemployment gap eliminated not merely narrowed. One-half percent a year rate is much too slow. Increase that proposed rate.
- The City of Minneapolis address and influence unions to get minorities into these unions.
- Affirmative action and equal opportunity included in the new construction that takes place.
- Contract compliance mentioned in this statement and implemented.
- Encouragement and strong support of minority business development. In the statement, provide for the elimination of opposition to minority managed and owned businesses.
- That the coordination of new industry with the needs of the unemployed in the area does not get overshadowed by the policy to bring in high technology and R&D businesses which will hire skilled workers and professionals which most of the unemployed will not qualify for.
- A method to prevent inefficient allocation of economic development funds. A monitoring system can be set up or vetoing power can be given to minorities to assure proper usage. We must know detailed implementation procedure and where the dollars are going.
- A monitoring system for land bank activity.
- Franklin Avenue mentioned in the statement as another potential development area.
- An explanation for the meaning of a "small amount of displacement."
- A policy on displacement as a result of commercial development.

Education

Again, there is no affirmative action statement. One should be included before the plan is finalized. There is a problem with "parenting"--everyone has differing cultural values when it comes to birth control, family planning, child rearing, etc. Although the school system is promoted for incoming families, it is a good system only if you are white and conformed.

We want to see . . .

- The statement about child care belonging to the public school system less finalized.
- The criteria for layoffs reviewed and changed so the staff composition reflects the student composition. This way, retaining minority teachers will not be a problem as is the case with the present "last hired, first fired" method.
- Bilingual programs encouraged where appropriate.
- A statement dealing with vocational training of minorities and methods to encourage minority student participation in such training, i.e., financial aid.

Next Meeting: Time: 7:00 p.m., April 18, Wednesday

Place: 210A City Hall.

We will be talking with the director of Planning and some of the Plan's authors to let them know how we feel about specific issues and what changes we would like to see . . . be prepared.

AGENDA

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
317 City Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

August 6, 1980 - 3:30 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL: Anderson, Cohen, Daugherty, Hannah, Harvey, Poupart, Randle, Schoen, Starr

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

C O N S E N T I T E M S

Matters considered and recommended by the REFERRALS COMMITTEE at its meeting of August 5, 1980; Room 210A, City Hall, 3:30 p.m.:

1. Policy for Re-Use of School Sites [see copy]
Board of Education, Special School District #1
2. Lake Harriet School Site Disposition [see copy]
Board of Education, Special School District #1
3. Nicollet/Lake Development District [see copy]
Amendment to the General Long-Range Land Use Plan
for the Nicollet/Lake Development District
4. Modification No. 2 to the West Broadway Redevelopment Plan [see copy]

D I S C U S S I O N I T E M S

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Petitions to Rezone and Applications for Conditional Use Permits:

Staff recommends approval of the following items:

5. 2401-05 Central Ave. N.E. [P-489 - Ward 1] [see copy]
Petition of Thomas Swanson to rezone from B3S-3 Dist. B3S-4 Dist. to permit two additional dwelling units in an existing commercial bldg.
6. 121 West Franklin Ave. [P-490 - Ward 6] [see copy]
Petition of George Hagglund to rezone from R5 Dist. to B1-1 Dist. to allow existing office building to conform to zoning code.
7. 2536-38 - 10th Ave. So. [C-669 - Ward 9] [see copy]
Application of Abbott-Northwestern Hospital for a conditional use permit for a patient and visitor parking lot.

Staff recommends denial of the following items:

8. 2436 Chicago Ave. [C-667 - Ward 6] [see copy]
Application of Winaki II for a conditional use permit for a community based group care residential facility for a group family foster home serving a maximum of 10 children ages from 2 years to 13 years.

9. 1609 Elliot Ave. [C-668 - Ward 6] [see copy]
Application of Coffey House for a conditional use permit for a community-based group care residential facility serving 15-18 Native American senior citizens with alcohol problems.
10. 2219 Pillsbury Ave. [P-491 - Ward 6] [see copy]
Petition of M. W. Peterson to rezone from R3 Dist. & R5 Dist. to B1-1 Dist. to permit office use.
11. 3601 Fourth Ave. So. [C-664 - Ward 8] [see copy]
Application of Lester Cruse for a conditional use permit for an office.
12. 3720 Boardman Ave. [-685 - Ward 12] [see copy]
Application of Wee Ones, Inc. for a conditional use permit for a child care facility for 12 infants [6 weeks to 16 months of age.]
- The following item was POSTPONED FROM CPC MEETING OF JULY 23, 1980:
13. 3241-43 Cedar Avenue [C-663 - Ward 9] [see copy]
Application of Tasks Unlimited, Inc. for a conditional use permit for a community-based group care residential facility serving ten adult mentally handicapped persons.
14. ZONING CODE TEXT AMENDMENT - Adding a new Chapter 545 entitled "Solar Access." [see copy]
15. East Hennepin Community Commercial Center 40-Acre Rezoning Study [see copy]
[CONTINUED FROM PUBLIC HEARING JULY 24, 1980 AT HOLMES PUBLIC SCHOOL]

OLD BUSINESS.

NEW BUSINESS.

ADJOURNMENT.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

July 31, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO : Neighborhood Groups, Council of Community Councils,
News Media, and Interested Individuals

FROM : Minneapolis Planning Department

SUBJECT: Advertising Signs on Bus Shelters

The Minneapolis City Council has referred a proposed ordinance [Zoning Text Amendment] regarding the placement of advertising signs on bus shelters to the Planning Commission for reviewal and subsequent public hearing, which has been scheduled for August 27, 1980 in Room 317, City Hall, at 3:30 p.m.

The proposed ordinance, sponsored by Alderman Scallon, exempts advertising signs placed on bus shelters which are specifically permitted by ordinance or franchise from the controls of the Zoning Ordinance relating to location. Currently the ordinance prohibits advertising signs within 300 feet of public parks of 10 or more acres, and/or within 330 feet of the right-of-way of any limited access highway.

The Minneapolis City Council has given a franchise to build bus shelters, and as a part of that franchise the right to place advertising on those shelters. Section 540.140 of the Zoning Ordinance conflicts with the franchise provisions and therefore the City Council proposes this amendment to remove the prohibition as pertains to bus shelters only.

The City Planning Commission encourages any comments you or your group may have regarding the enclosed ordinance amendment and requests that all comments be received in our office by August 18, 1980.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Eidem, 210 City Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415, or call 348-6578.

RE:ds

Attachment

No. _____

Date _____

1st Reading JUL 11 1980

Ref. to ZONING & PLANNING Comm.

Public Hearing _____

2nd Reading & Final
Passage _____

AN ORDINANCE
of the
CITY OF
MINNEAPOLIS

Date to Mayor _____

Date Returned _____

Date Resubmitted
to Council _____

Alderman Scallon

presents the following ordinance:

Amending Title 20, Chapter 540 of the
Minneapolis Code of Ordinances relating
to Zoning: Business Districts

The City Council of the City of Minneapolis do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Section 540.140 of the above entitled ordinance be amended
to read as follows:

"540.140. Advertising signs; placement near public parks and limited access highways. No advertising sign when viewed from a public park of ten (10) or more acres in area, shall hereafter be erected or relocated within three hundred (300) feet of such public park of ten (10) acres or more in area; unless said sign is screened from said park by a building, wall or solid fence, and advertising devices located at a greater distance than three hundred (300) feet from such public park shall not exceed, in gross area of square feet, one two hundredths times the square of the distance of such advertising sign from said park unless said sign is screened from said park by a building, wall or solid fence. No advertising sign, when viewed from any limited access highway shall hereafter be erected or relocated within three hundred thirty (330) feet of the right-of-way of any such limited access highway. On all other streets and highways, no outdoor advertising sign may be established within one hundred (100) feet of any other outdoor advertising sign, measured on the same side of the same street; provided, however, that this provision shall not prevent the erection of double-faced, back-to-back, or V-type advertising devices with a maximum of two (2) signs per structure. The above spacing between structures does not apply to structures

separated by buildings or other obstructions in any such manner that only one sign located within the above spacing distances is visible from the highway at any one time. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION SHALL NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISING SIGNS PLACED ON BUS SHELTERS AS SPECIFICALLY PERMITTED BY ORDINANCE OR FRANCHISE.

RECORD OF COUNCIL VOTE

Alderman	Aye	Nay	N. V.	Abs.	Ovrd.	Sust.	Alderman	Aye	Nay	N. V.	Abs.	Ovrd.	Sust.
Dziedzic							Scallon						
Corrao							Howard						
Daugherty							Rockenstein						
White							Schulstad						
Slater							Hoyt						
Trostel							Pres. Rainville						
Kaplan													

X INDICATES VOTE N.V. — Not Voting Abs. — Absent Ovrd. — Vote to Override Sust. — Vote to Sustain

PASSED _____ 19 _____

APPROVED
NOT APPROVED } _____ 19 _____
VETOED

ATTEST _____
City Clerk

President of Council

Mayor

minneapolis

plan

a report from the
city planning department
office of the mayor
210 city hall
minneapolis, mn. 55415
348-2597

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
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PERMIT No. 2140

MDIS. MN 55408

Ms. Irene M. deBeauvoir
4649 Decatur Ave N.
New Hope, MN 55428

March 12, 1979

update

March 8, City Planning Commission. The Commission discussed the National Supermarkets Inc. plan for a proposed redevelopment project at 27th Av. and E. Lake St. involving the building of a 50,000-60,000 square foot super-supermarket. The Commission laid over the portions of the proposal which would amend the City's Land Use Plan and made the following recommendations:

- That staff should undertake a thorough review of the many public policy issues raised by this proposal concerning the use of development districts and tax-increment financing.
- That staff and a subcommittee of the Longfellow PDCAC join National in a series of working sessions to improve the proposed site plan.
- That these working sessions concentrate on traffic management problems, protecting adjacent residential areas, and the plan's visual features.

In other actions the Commission:

Approved a zoning text change waiving standard parking requirements for the proposed downtown domed stadium.

Referred to staff for review a series of zoning code amendments relating to strengthening regulations for screening outdoor parking areas.

Approved Paul O'Hara's lot division request, 1626 NE. 3rd St. and 222 17th Av. NE., creating two smaller parcels out of one larger lot for as long as existing dwellings remain.

Accepted the preliminary plat of DeRidder-Bell for phase two of the River Mill Townhouses subdivision, 3rd Av. SE. and 8th St. SE., for the building of 15 townhouse units.

Approved the sale of City of Minneapolis land to Stremel Bros., 3rd St. N. and 14th Av. N., to replace land lost to the proposed I-94 extension.

Set a public hearing for March 29, at 3:30 p.m., to consider whether a proposed senior citizen housing development on the Nokomis Junior High School property, 51st St. and 35th Av. S., conforms with the Land Use Plan.

Appointed James T. Swenson, 4840 Vincent Av. S., to the Board of Adjustment.

Reelected for 1979 Dan Cohen as Planning Commission president, Nancy Anderson as vice-president and Jane Starr as secretary.

Assigned members to the comprehensive plan and referral committees. Comp plan: Chairman Ellie Banks, Milt Schoen, Jackie Slater, Jane Starr and Dan Cohen. Referrals: Chairman Nancy Anderson, Robert Hannah, Frank Harvey, Robert Randle and Dan Cohen.

upcoming events

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Thursday, March 15, 3:30 p.m., 210A City Hall. City Planning Commission to review the proposed hearing drafts, Improving Housing Choices through the 1980s and Developing the City's Economy through the 1980s, and discuss Fitting Transportation to the Urban Environment through the 1980s and Managing the Water Supply, Storm Sewers and Solid Waste through the 1980s.

Thursday, March 22, 3:30 p.m., 317 City Hall. City Planning Commission to review the hearing draft of Protecting the Environment through the 1980s and discuss the drafted Human Development element.

Thursday, March 22, 2:30 p.m., 210A City Hall. Comprehensive Plan Committee meeting to discuss the East Isles traffic plan.

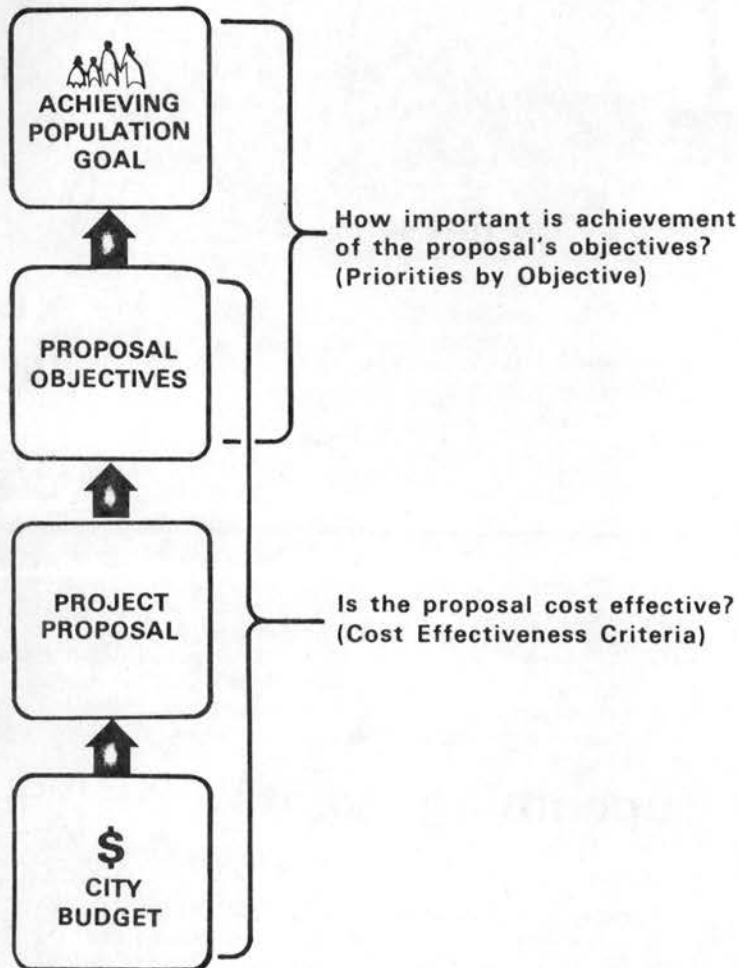
COMMITTEE ON URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Wednesday, March 21, noon, 210A City Hall. Full Cue to hear presentation by Robert Ready and staff of the Riverfront Development Coordination Board.

new publications

Minneapolis: City in Transition. League of Women Voters (LWV) of Minneapolis. March 1979. Four-part report on Population, Housing, Education and Property Taxes. The first two parts are now available at no cost from the LWV office, 730 Hennepin Av., Mpls 55403, 333-6319.

focus



FRAMEWORK FOR CITY SPENDING

How do you turn plans into reality? One way is to make sure that your spending decisions are tied to your plan objectives. The City Council is now considering a proposal from the Mayor's Office, called a Framework for City Spending through the 1980s, which would tie budget decisions about capital investments to the long-range goals of the City's Plan for the '80s.

The proposal for a coordinated planning and budgeting process asks the Council to match its budget categories to the elements of the City's plan. That would mean expanding the number of budget categories to eight: Housing, Economic Development, Physical Environment, Transportation, Property Services, Health and Safety, Human Development and Government Management.

More important, the Framework asks the Council to convert plan priorities into a rating system which would be used by project review agencies such as the Capital Long-Range Improvements Committee (CLIC). The Framework proposes a two-step rating process: first, project proposals would be sorted into priority categories; then second, they would be ranked within the categories according to cost-effectiveness.

What are the plan priorities? They are tied to the City's overriding goal of population stability--reversing the trend to migration and keeping people here who now live in the City and their children. The City cannot buy residents, but it can implement projects which will help to achieve the population goal.

According to the Framework developed by the Mayor's Budget Office and Planning Department, project proposals would be sorted out according to their objectives into six priority categories:

Basic Service Objectives

- 1) Actions needed to correct critical breakdowns which

endanger the health and safety of City residents;

- 2) Actions needed to prevent irreparable damage to the City's natural resources or physical plant;

Opportunity Objectives

- 3) Actions needed to assure adequate housing opportunities;
- 4) Actions to protect and improve the quality of residential neighborhoods;
- 5) Actions to facilitate and guide economic development; and
- 6) Actions to protect and enhance those characteristics that contribute to the attractiveness of Minneapolis as a place to live.

Within the priority categories, the project proposals would be ranked according to how well they would convert the City's money into accomplishing objectives--in other words, their cost-effectiveness. Cost-effectiveness criteria might look at: capital cost against the useful life of the project, operating costs required by the project, reliance on property tax dollars for funding, the impact of the project on the City's tax base, the impact of the project on citywide and community objectives, service efficiency resulting from the project, or how the proposal is packaged with others.

How the priority ranking system would function with changing budgets is conceptually illustrated in the accompanying diagram. As the amount of money available for spending is cut or increased, a varying number of projects could be funded. If decisions were geared to the ranking system, however, one could be sure that the available funds would be spent on those projects most closely tied to the City's goal.

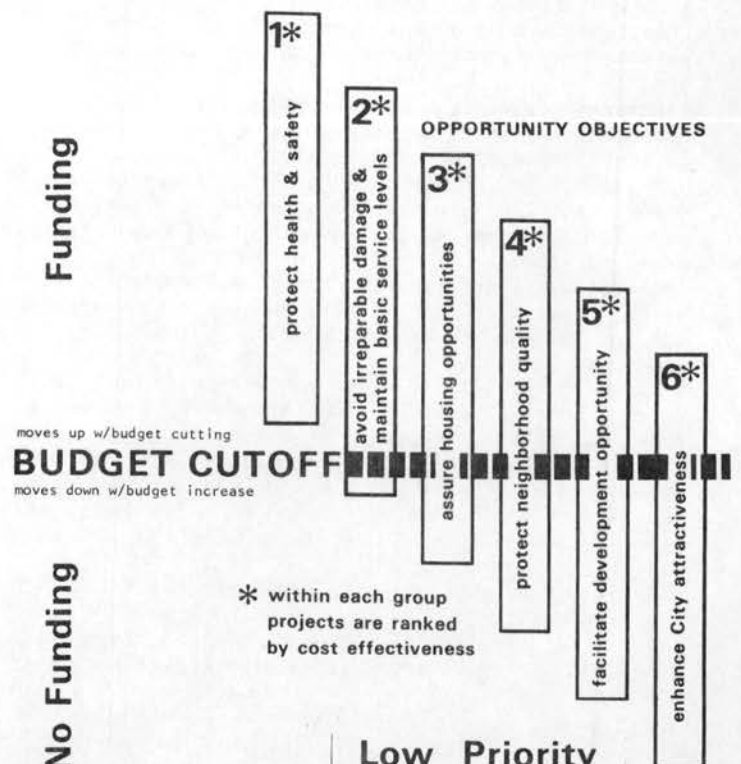
The Framework for City Spending also offers a fiscal overview of Minneapolis which demonstrates that the City must spend smarter rather than spending more. Although the City has approximately \$72.6 million available for capital improvements in 1980, this represents an approximate three percent reduction from 1979. If spent wisely, the amount available should adequately meet the City's needs, allow for a stable debt situation and lower the property taxes needed for debt service.

Copies of the Mayor's Office proposal are available from the Planning Department, 348-2597.

High Priority

BASIC SERVICE OBJECTIVES

Funding



Low Priority

City of Minneapolis PLANNING FOR THE 1980s

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR, COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD NEWSPAPERS

Albert J. Hofstede, Mayor

City Planning Department

June 1979

Public Hearings: June 18-21

The Minneapolis City Planning Commission will hold five public hearings during the third week of June on PLAN FOR THE 1980s—a new comprehensive plan for the City of Minneapolis. **At this time the plan has not been endorsed by the Mayor, City Council or Planning Commission.** Citizens are encouraged to comment on PLAN FOR THE 1980s before it is acted upon by the Planning Commission, City Council, Mayor and other governmental agencies.

Following approval by the City Planning Commission, anticipated in July 1979, and later by the City Council, PLAN FOR THE 1980s will guide City actions of vital interest to residents of the City. Among these actions are zoning and land use decisions, street pavings, selection of sites for new housing, relocation of fire stations, and, most important, decisions on the expenditure of City revenues through the 1980s.

The public hearings will be held at the following locations:

Monday, June 18, 7:30 p.m.
Jordan Junior High School
Auditorium
2927 Irving Avenue North
Enter on Irving Avenue

Tuesday, June 19, 7:30 p.m.
Washburn High School
Lunchroom
201 West 49th Street
Enter on 49th Street

Wednesday, June 20, 7:30 p.m.
Webster Intermediate School
Lunchroom
425 NE 5th Street

Thursday, June 21, 3:30 p.m.
City Council Chambers
317 City Hall
350 South 4th Street

Thursday, June 21, 7:30 p.m.
South High School
Auditorium
3131 19th Avenue South

This summary of PLAN FOR THE 1980s has been prepared to give as many Minneapolis residents as possible the information necessary to participate in the public hearings. A single copy of a 56-page Overview of the plan will be mailed to any interested citizen at no charge. To order a copy call the City Planning Department at 348-2597. Copies of the entire plan can be reviewed at the City's libraries or can be picked up at the Planning Department, 210 City Hall.

Further Information: 348-2597

Why and How

Plans tell us who we are and who we want to become. Plans are both visions of the future and practical tools for collecting and spending energy, time and money. Most important, plans provide ways of reaching agreement among people with different perceptions, goals and priorities.

Minneapolis has planned for its future since the late 1800s. Much has been accomplished: the City's park system, a zoning code, a strong and growing Downtown. Nevertheless, the City does not at this time have a clear, concise and comprehensive plan. Minneapolis needs a workable plan to

guide private and public actions toward meeting the challenges of the 1980s. PLAN FOR THE 1980s is the response.

Minneapolis is also required to prepare a plan for the 1980s by the Metropolitan Land Planning Act, passed by the Minnesota legislature in 1976. All 189 municipalities in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area must adopt comprehensive plans consistent with regional plans. The 1976 law requires that the City's plan subjects include housing, land use, environmental protection, parks, transportation and sewer systems. In response to the concerns of Minneapolis residents, the City's plan also talks about the City's fiscal condition, arts and culture, and human service needs.

The process of reaching consistency between the City's PLAN FOR THE 1980s and regional plans will continue through 1981. The City can, however, begin to implement its plan this year.

To be successful, PLAN FOR THE 1980s must involve all Minneapolis citizens. Members of the Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees have spent many hours writing plans for the City's 11 communities. More than 500 public meetings have been held since January 1978 in all parts of the City—in March to identify the issues, in June to discuss the issues in depth, in November to review drafts of the community plans, from January through April 1979 to review proposed Citywide objectives and policies and again to review community plans.



The Plan's Goal: People

Private commitment, supported by government, has made Minneapolis a leader among American cities. Minneapolis has passed through its most difficult times of decreasing population, housing deterioration, weakening tax base and social turmoil. The City can build upon strength and continue its leadership through the 1980s.

What is the vision of Minneapolis presented in PLAN FOR THE 1980s?

The goal for Minneapolis in the 1980s is population stability in terms of both the numbers and the economic well-being of City residents. Stable size will be achieved primarily by retaining a significant proportion of the large number of young adults now living in the City as they reach family formation age during the 1980s. Economic stability will be achieved, first, by assuring the social and economic self-sufficiency of low and moderate income persons, second, by retaining middle and upper income persons—particularly young families, and third, by attracting middle and upper income persons to the City.

The City of Minneapolis recognizes that it is imperative to the survival of the City, as well as morally correct, to reduce poverty and to actively promote feelings of citizenship and pride among minority and protected-class groups; for example, the physically handicapped. The City will implement programs to insure the economic and social self-sufficiency and participation of these groups. All Minneapolis citizens have a stake in the future of the City.

What is the City's strategy for achieving this goal?

Minneapolis will continue actions to insure the safety and improve the con-

dition of all the City's many housing choices. The strategy emphasizes new construction, the rehabilitation of substandard structures, and increasing owner occupancy.

Neighborhoods will continue to be the foundation and the unique strength of Minneapolis. To keep the City's housing desirable, private and public actions will increase neighborhood attractiveness. The impact of traffic upon neighborhoods will be reduced, security of residents increased, and shopping centers strengthened. The parks and cultural life, of which the City is appropriately proud, will be supported. Social and municipal services to all citizens will be improved. A stable and high quality school system, based upon neighborhood elementary schools, will help keep families in the City.

New employment opportunities and improved skills will provide residents increased opportunities to purchase and improve housing. Additional industrial employment will be created. Downtown will provide jobs, an exciting urban center, and an essential contribution to a larger tax base to support City services. New housing, particularly Downtown, will enable Minneapolis to attract higher income persons without threatening low and middle income neighborhoods.

The property tax disparity between the City and suburbs will be reduced to help make living in Minneapolis more affordable and investing more competitive. In implementing this strategy the City will need to recognize that its resources are limited and that government will need to invest more carefully, rather than more, in the City's future.

Plan for the 1980s is about:

PEOPLE

Keeping the population of Minneapolis stable, diverse and productive, and retaining young families in the City.

HOUSING

Assuring affordable housing choices, building new housing, improving the condition of existing housing, and increasing owner occupancy.

NEIGHBORHOODS

Supporting strong and attractive neighborhoods as the foundation of Minneapolis.

JOB

Making sure that Minneapolis residents have the skills to take advantage of new employment opportunities.

DOWNTOWN

Aiding the development of the Upper Midwest's economic and cultural center.

TAXES

Reducing property taxes to make living in the City more affordable and investment more competitive.

Plan for the 1980s

PLAN FOR THE 1980s has 20 chapters. Seven are CITY PLANS, which correspond to the City's budget categories, for Housing, Economic Development, Physical Environment, Transportation, Property Services, Human Development, and Health and Safety. Eleven are COMMUNITY PLANS for each of the City's Planning Districts. The remaining two are an Overview and a plan for General Management/Implementation. The chapters are all directed toward the City's goal for the 1980s.

CITY PLANS have been prepared by the Planning Department with assistance from City and other agencies—for example, the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority for the Housing chapter. Each plan has been intensively reviewed by the City Planning Commission and discussed with appropriate committees of the Minneapolis City Council. Citizens have had regular opportunities to comment on proposed objectives and policies.

COMMUNITY PLANS have been prepared by the Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees with assistance from the Community Services team of the Planning Department. Each plan has been reviewed by interested citizens and organizations and by the City Planning Commission. Each community plan provides a more detailed expression, in response to the particular needs of a community's people, of the same topics considered in City plans from a Citywide perspective. Changes have been made in both community plans and City plans to resolve most of the differences between them.

Some of the major objectives of the CITY PLANS are shown with symbols on the map on the opposite page and, for Downtown, on the inset map.

Housing

Improve housing opportunities for all City residents. Assure continued private investment to construct and improve housing. Continue public programs that provide low interest mortgages and home improvement loans. Increase home ownership primarily through the conversion of apartments to condominiums and cooperatives.

H Construct new high and medium density housing to meet demand from one and two person households, thereby freeing detached housing for larger families.

***** Increase neighborhood diversity by constructing multi-unit

owner-occupied housing on vacant school sites.

||| Target public resources to rehabilitate housing in neighborhoods having concentrations of substandard housing.

□ Protect neighborhoods in which most housing is in standard condition.

Obtain more rental assistance payments for low and moderate income households. Further the interests of renters, minorities and people needing special types of housing.

Economic Development

Provide training and job placement for unemployed and underemployed City residents, increasing their incomes and thus strengthening neighborhoods. Reduce unemployment of minorities, protected-class groups, and entry-level workers. Strengthen affirmative action programs.

■ Provide additional industrial employment opportunities.

H Emphasize the growth of community commercial centers. Allow medium and high density housing around these centers.

☆ Strengthen neighborhood commercial services.

Take advantage of the City's cultural assets for economic development.

Create a positive climate for private investment. Involve business leaders in selling Minneapolis as a good place to invest. Create an economic development fund and a land/space bank.

Downtown
■ Strengthen Downtown as the principal location of new employment opportunities. Build new

housing near Downtown and particularly on the Mississippi riverfront.

+ Expand the skyway system.

▲ Complete new office buildings.

● Provide new retail space.

■ Build new hotels.

P Add new City-owned parking ramps.

☁ Improve air quality.

||||| Improve the Hennepin Avenue Entertainment District.

○ Support development of the North Loop Arts District.

■ Complete the Metropolitan Community College and Minneapolis Area Vocational Technical Institute Campus.

Health and Safety

Support the Health Department in protecting and promoting the health of all Minneapolis residents.

■ Relocate fire stations to insure a six-minute response time to fires and other emergencies.

Initiate a study to recommend the most appropriate police facility network to maximize security of City residents.

Physical Environment

Adopt a land use plan that promotes confidence in the future of existing residential, commercial and industrial areas, that provides space for meeting housing and economic development objectives, and that provides direction for areas where change is taking place or is desirable.

Protect the natural resources that are essential to the quality of Minneapolis neighborhoods and to the retention of a stable population.

Replace all trees lost to the Dutch Elm epidemic.

■ Reduce aircraft noise.

Transportation

○ Remove through-traffic from residential neighborhoods primarily by improving traffic management on the City's arterials and other major roadways.

— Construct roadways including special provisions for transit.

☁ Improve the water quality of Minneapolis lakes.

■ Protect the natural and scenic resources along the Mississippi River.

○ Protect scenic views.

Improve the appearance of the City through controls that encourage good design. Survey the City for structures deserving historic designation.

■ Protect structures in historic preservation districts.

— Study future transit use.

Provide better transit service in Minneapolis neighborhoods and to elderly and handicapped persons. Reduce dependency on the automobile by improving express transit service and by encouraging the use of bicycles and car pools.

Property Services

Operate the sanitary sewer, storm drain, drinking water and solid waste systems in the safest, most cost-effective manner possible.

■ Eliminate or significantly reduce storm flooding.

Study the use of solid waste as a source of energy and recycled materials.

Human Development

■ Support the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board in improving recreational programs in all neighborhoods, with special attention to the needs of young families.

■ Build the Mississippi Riverfront Park, including a historic village on Nicollet Island, both for recreation and to support housing and commercial development.

○ Develop North Mississippi Park.

★ Provide new recreational facilities in the Lowell-Cleveland, Morris Park, Elliot Park and Kenwood neighborhoods.

● Provide riverfront trails and the Great River Road.

◆ Support the Independent School District's commitment to a long-range planning process, emphasizing the need to keep elementary

schools open in neighborhoods with housing for families with children.

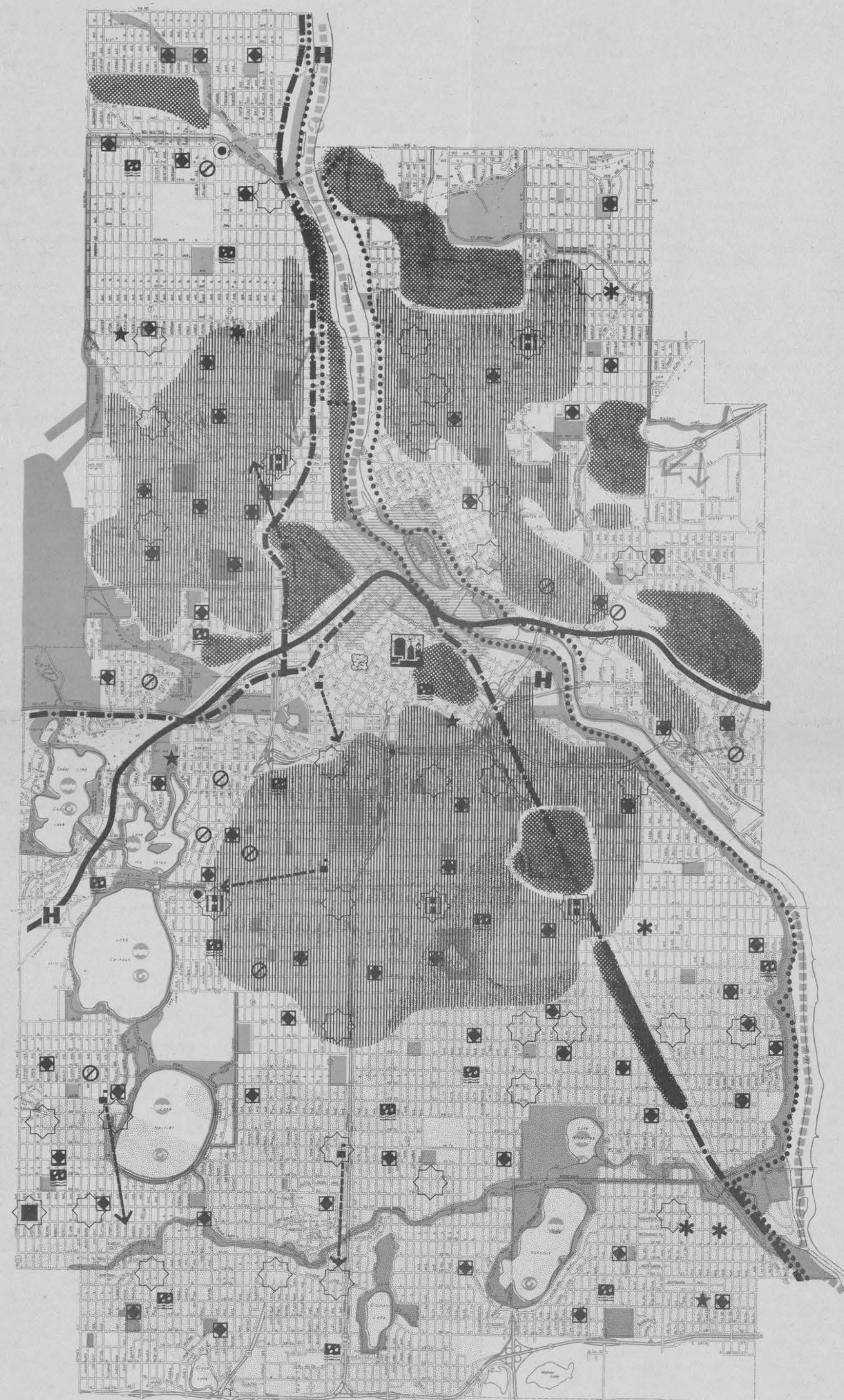
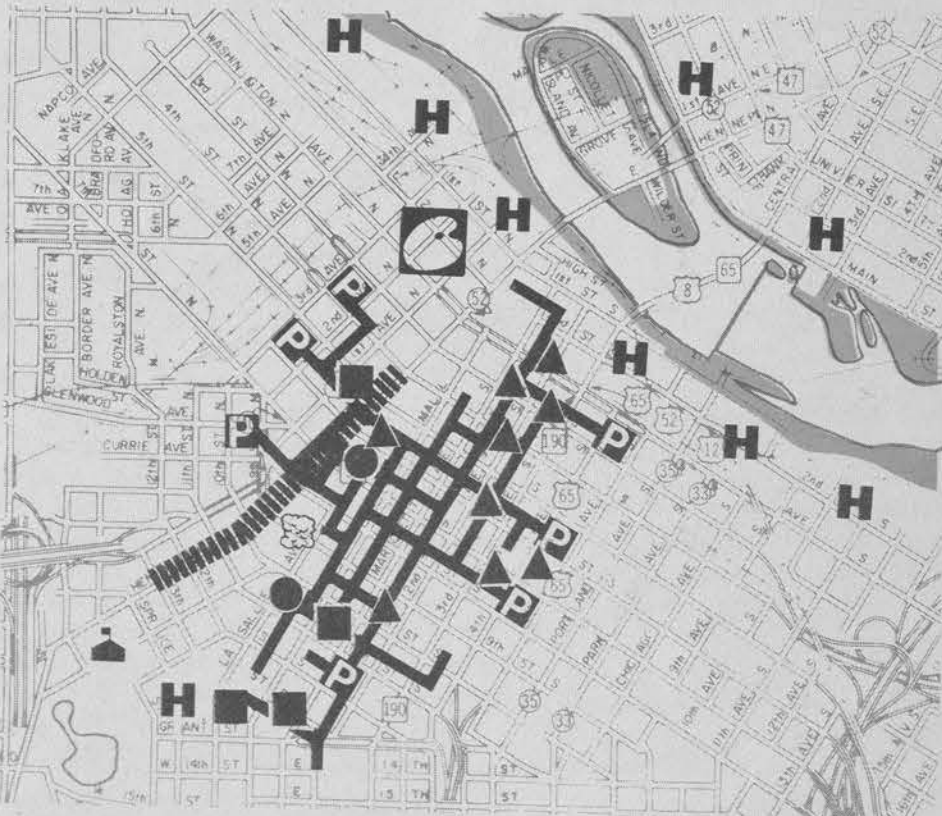
Help public and private schools with efforts to make Minneapolis residents aware of the stability, vitality, variety and quality of the City's educational choices.

Support the Library Board in creating a priority system which emphasizes services to City residents and avoids duplication of services provided by other public and private institutions.

○ Construct the new Walker and Webber Park community libraries.

Work with the City's arts community, the tenth largest in the nation, to strengthen its cultural and economic role in Minneapolis life.

Assure residents access to social services which reduce or eliminate barriers to self-sufficiency and participation in community life. Increase capacity for long-range planning, coordination and decision-making among the many social service agencies operating in Minneapolis.



Note: Locations of some symbols on map are approximate.

Community Plans

Some of the major objectives of the COMMUNITY PLANS:

Calhoun-Isles

- Strengthen citizen involvement in decisions affecting the Community.
- Reduce the volume of commuter traffic using neighborhood streets.
- Impose height restrictions on new construction near the lakes.
- Improve existing housing in the Community.
- Build a combined fire and police station near Hennepin and Lake.

Camden

- Preserve Camden's desirable residential environment, particularly its parks and schools.
- Provide a full range of commercial services by completing the Camden Mall.
- Assist homeowners in the improvement of their property.
- Insure that new and existing industry is compatible with residential neighborhoods.



Central

- Continue to assist the growth of the Central Business District as the administrative and financial center of the Upper Midwest.
- Preserve neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation and the improvement of commercial services.
- Encourage new residential development along the Mississippi river-front.
- Maintain a population of diverse social and economic characteristics.
- Attract light manufacturing that employs a substantial number of persons.

Longfellow

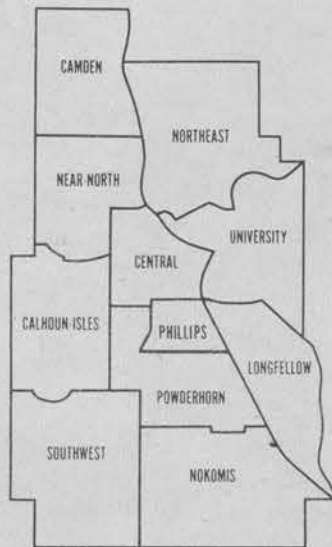
- Keep Longfellow's neighborhood elementary schools open.
- Protect the qualities—affordable housing, excellent parks, access to employment centers—that make the Community desirable to young families.
- Build a swimming pool at Sanford Junior High, Brackett Park, or other suitable site.
- Encourage alternative housing opportunities for senior citizens.
- Develop a major shopping center on Lake Street between Hiawatha and 29th Avenue.

Near North

- Develop industry in Near North to create employment opportunities.
- Expand commercial services, particularly at the east end of West Broadway.
- Concentrate public and private housing construction and rehabilitation in target areas.
- Insure that housing investment does not displace Near North residents.

Nokomis

- Maintain the Community's stability by attracting young families.
- Preserve its one and two family residential character.
- Reduce aircraft noise.
- Reuse Nokomis Junior High for senior citizen housing.
- Provide additional scattered site publicly assisted housing for low and moderate income households.



Northeast

- Stabilize Northeast's population by retaining and attracting families.
- Maintain the low density character of the Community.
- Cluster all commercial services either in a community shopping center at Lowry and Central or in Northeast's seven neighborhood shopping areas.
- Protect residential areas from the impacts of industry, railroads and truck movement.

Phillips

- Improve the condition of housing and increase owner occupancy without displacing current residents.
- Provide adequate social services—particularly health care, treatment of chemical dependency and day care—in the Phillips Community.
- Respond to the needs of American Indians and other minorities.
- Increase employment opportunities through industrial development.

Powderhorn

- Improve the physical condition of Powderhorn's housing and commercial areas.
- Prevent the displacement of low and moderate income households.
- Recognize and support the growing community of artists in the Whittier neighborhood.
- Support Community-based businesses.
- Improve police and fire protection.

University

- Improve housing conditions in, and increase the size of, low-density neighborhoods.
- Increase the number of units in medium and high density housing by changing certain industrial land uses to residential.
- Strengthen existing commercial areas.
- Preserve the natural character of the Mississippi.

Southwest

- Balance Southwest's population by attracting families.
- Provide both subsidized and market-rate housing for the elderly.
- Maintain the Community's low-density residential character.
- Develop low-density residences at 60th and Penn.
- Reduce aircraft noise.

Making It Happen

An effective plan must be more than a long list of desirable objectives. It must answer several other questions: Which objectives are most important in achieving the City's goal? Which actions should be taken first? Where are resources of time and money to come from and how should they be divided among competing proposals? How and by whom are these decisions to be made?

The General Management/Implementation chapter of PLAN FOR THE 1980s responds to these and other questions.

Government has full responsibility for some aspects of the plan—parks, water supply and waste disposal, for example. In several important areas—economic development and housing—the governmental role is primarily to stimulate private actions. No matter what the task, Minneapolis has a multiple-agency, decentralized form of government. Thus the need for a single comprehensive plan. Implementation of the plan will depend upon how effectively different actors, including the Planning District Citizen Advisory Committees, can work together. Processes for managing change are described in the chapter.

The General Management/Implementation chapter also describes how the objective of reducing Minneapolis property taxes will be met. There should be no disparity in tax rates between the City and the suburbs except when it results from service levels desired by Minneapolis citizens. City taxes can be reduced by increasing government efficiency, by broadening the tax base through an aggressive development strategy, by seeking new sources of City revenue like federal grants and service fees, by encouraging other levels of government to share expenses incurred by Minneapolis as a central city within a metropolitan area, and by maintaining a top credit rating.

Successful implementation of the plan requires a close working relationship with the City's budget-making process. The different parts of PLAN FOR THE 1980s correspond to divisions to the budget. Consequently, budget proposals can be evaluated for their contribution toward meeting the objectives of the plan. The plan and the budget are united as a single decision-making tool.

To further implement this planning/budgeting process, the City has adopted a framework that divides City spending between Basic Public Ser-

vices and Opportunities/Strategic Investments.

Basic Public Services are actions either that ensure the health and safety of citizens or that maintain the City's physical plant, provide access to municipal services, or protect natural resources. Since basic services are things the City must provide, no matter what its success in achieving other objectives, they have the highest priority for City funding.

Opportunities/Strategic Investments are actions that contribute to achieving the objectives of PLAN FOR THE 1980s. Actions are organized into three priority groups from highest to lowest: Actions that create jobs for low income persons and actions that provide new housing opportunities. Actions that improve existing housing, that improve the quality of residential neighborhoods and adjacent commercial areas, or that stimulate economic development. Actions that improve the attractiveness of the City in other ways.

Minneapolis has made substantial and continuous investments in its public facility systems. Therefore emphasis in the 1980s will be placed on making full use of existing parks, libraries, transportation and other systems. Additional investments should be limited to either filling the small number of gaps in existing systems or supporting other high priority investments.

Following the June public hearings, the plan will be revised to respond to citizen comments. In July the City Planning Commission will adopt PLAN FOR THE 1980s as its guide for reviewing public actions. The plan will then be submitted to the Metropolitan Council for review on consistency between the City's plan and regional plans. Minneapolis and adjacent municipalities will also review each other's comprehensive plans for compatibility. The Planning Commission will then consider the Metropolitan Council's recommendations and forward the plan to the City Council and Mayor for adoption.

Several chapters of the plan still require study; changes in these chapters will be adopted as amendments to the plan. Other amendments will be adopted as regional plans or City objectives change. PLAN FOR THE 1980s, although a carefully thought out vision of the City's future, is not the final word. No plan can be. Minneapolis citizens will continue to plan for their City's future.



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