Meeting-in-a-Box:
Phase 3 - Policy Framework

Purpose of the Meeting

To identify ways the comprehensive plan can guide development to achieve equitable outcomes.

Meeting Goals

-Identify where housing growth should occur.

-Identify how the City can use its tools throughout the city in order to achieve the draft comprehensive plan goals.

Meeting- in-a-Box Overview

PROCESS

Meeting-in-a-Box is a tool to help you host conversations at a time and location at your convenience to share ideas and proposals for the future of the city. The tool is organized into three easy steps:

Print   **Host Meeting**   **Return**
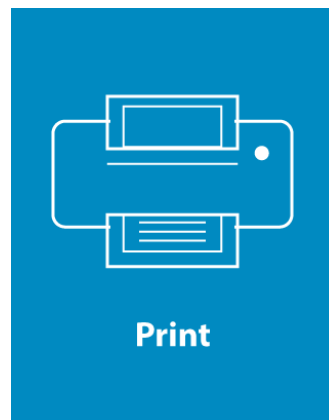
1. Print – Prepare for the meeting by visiting the Minneapolis 2040 website, and print all materials.

2. Host Meeting – Facilitate the discussion among community members, and record feedback.

3. Return – Collect all materials and responses, and return to City staff.

CONTENTS

Host Packet
A packet of materials for the host to facilitate the meeting. This incudes directions on how to faciliate the meeting and directions for returning the toolkit.

Participant Packet
A series of questions that City staff is seeking feedback on for the comprehensive plan. Each participant will have a packet of worksheets to record their feedback.

Agenda

-Introductions

-Exercise 1: Identifying Assets

-Exercise 2: Applying the City Planning Toolkit

-Wrap-up

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Meeting Goals

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1. PREPARATION
PREPARE AND REVIEW MATERIALS
Visit the Minneapolis 2040 website and print (1) Host Packet and enough Participant Packets for each attendee. The Host should review materials in advance of the meeting.

2. FACILITATION
INTRODUCTIONS
Take a few minutes at the beginning of the meeting for introductions. Take the time to talk to participants about the purpose for the meeting, and meeting goals.

The purpose of the meeting:

To identify ways the comprehensive plan can guide development to achieve equitable outcomes.

The goals of the meeting are:

> •Identify where housing growth should occur.
> •Identify how the City can use its tools throughout the city in order to achieve the draft comprehensive plan goals.

Pass around the Email List for individuals who are interested in subscribing to information about the planning process for Minneapolis 2040.

EXERCISES
First, walk people through the Planning for Equity Story Maps. It is important to acknowledge how past planning decisions have influenced the pattern of development in Minneapolis.

Captions along the sides of the maps can help explain the maps and images in the Story Maps. This information should be used as a reference when conducting the exercises.

Answering the questions in the Participant Packets should occupy the majority of the meeting time.

Exercise 1: Identifying Assets

The purpose of this worksheet is to identify assets in your community that the City could build around. List places and assets around the city that growth should be guided around. This could be parks, schools, or institutions in the community. This can also be public transportation or business corridors.

Help participants think about where housing growth should occur.

Exercise 2: Applying the City Planning Toolkit

The purpose of this exercise is identify strategies that the City should be doing in order to achieve equitable outcomes. Referring to the tools to the City Planning Toolkit, and Story Maps, as Participants answer the questions. As a group, have a discussion about what the Comprehensive Plan should be doing to guide growth.

As the Host, familiarize yourself with the tools in the City Planning Toolkit. If there are tools that are missing, encourage participants to write them down.

Make sure to collect all materials.

WRAP-UP

Summarize the discussions. Encourage participants to fill out the Engagement Survey and check back in late in the summer for how their feedback was used at Minneapolis2040.com. Thank everyone for their participation.

Fill out the Host Feedback Form after the completion of the meeting.

Thank You for Hosting Meeting-in-a-Box!

3. PACKAGE AND RETURN

Collect all Participant Packet materials, Engagement Surveys, Host Feedback Form, and Email Updates sheets. Return the materials to City staff the following ways:

> **Method 1**: Scan & Email materials to:
> 2040@minneapolismn.gov
> Subject line: "Meeting-in-a-Box"

> **Method 2**: Mail to or drop off at:
> Attention: Minneapolis 2040
> 105 Fifth Avenue South #200
> Minneapolis, MN 55401

If the return methods above will not work for you, please email 2040@minneapolismn.gov to arrange for alternative return methods.

Planning for Equity - Story Maps

Racial Covenants

The map below features the work of the Mapping Prejudice Project, which aims to catalog all racial restrictions attached to Minneapolis property records during the 20th Century. Red denotes where racial covenants have been found, while blue indicates no racial covenants. As you can see, the work is very much in progress with just over 17,000 lots sampled so far. Already the team has found over 5,000 properties that once had racial restrictions. To learn more about the project, visit **mappingprejudice.org.**
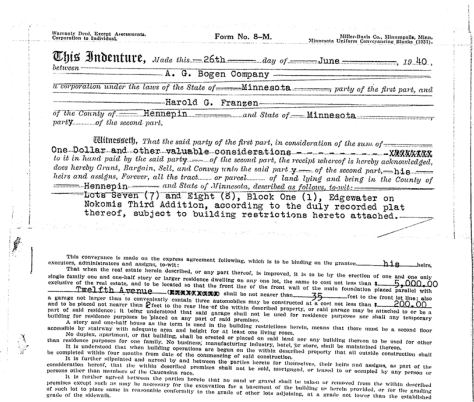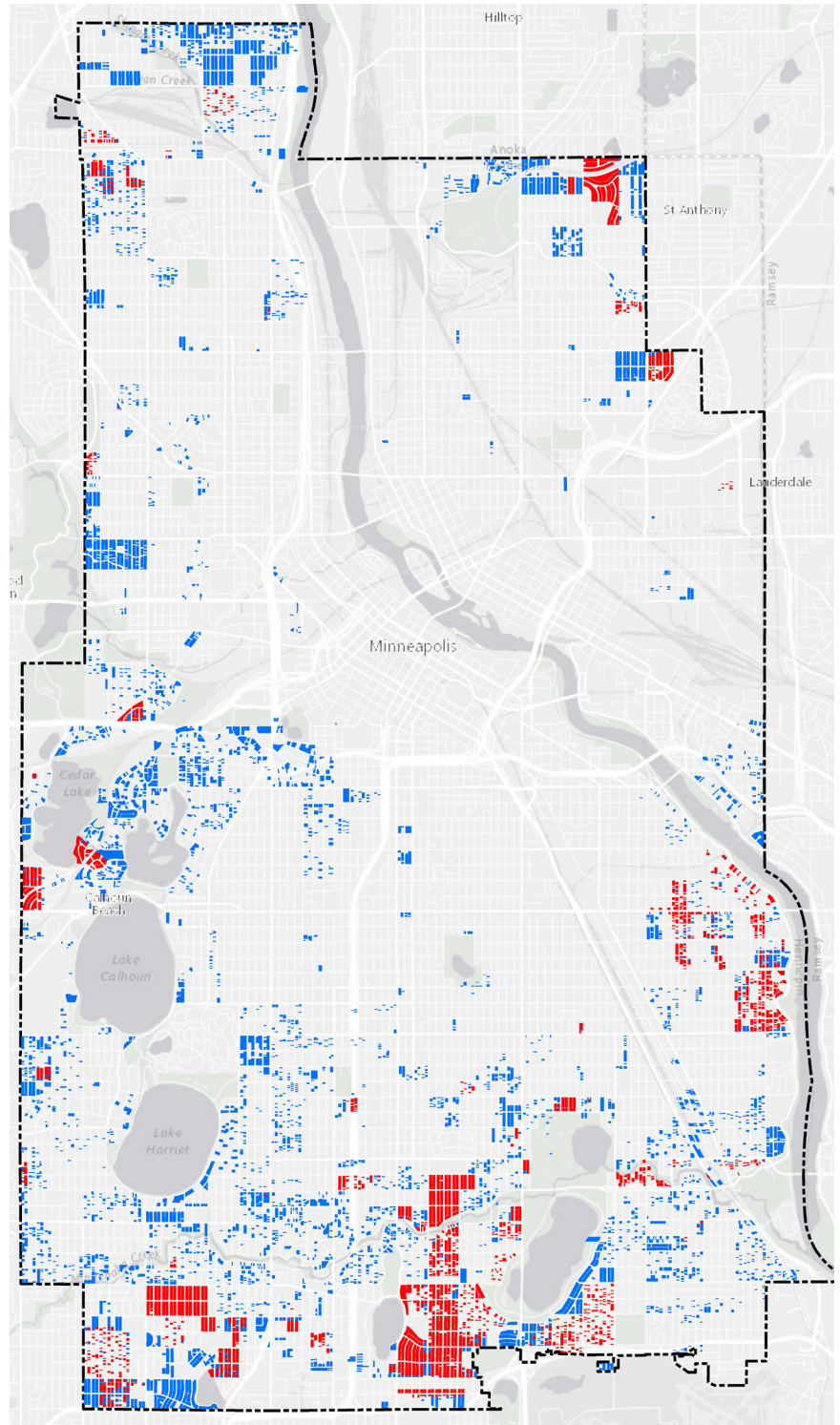
See an example covenant from 1940 above, noting the language "These premises...shall not at any time be conveyed, mortgaged or leased to any person or persons of Chinese, Japanese, Moorish, Turkish, Negro, Mongolian, or African blood or descent."

Legend

Racial Covenant
No Racial Covenant

Red and blue areas are properties researched by the Mapping Prejudice Team. Source: (Data) Mapping Prejudice Project.

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Planning for Equity - Story Maps

Redlining

Guidelines on mortgage lending, originally created by the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) in the 1930s, influenced private and public lenders alike in the awarding of mortgages.

These guidelines typically featured overtly racist language in their recommendations of lending viability such as in the text from the sample below:

D-6. This area running north and south along 4th Avenue South was once a very substantial and desirable area for homes about 40 years ago. A gradual infiltration of negroes and Asiatics has occurred on 4th Avenue South, beginning at approximately Franklin Avenue moving south to approximately 38th street. During the past 20 years business has encroached in the area between Franklin and 24th. Many of the business places are made over dwellings. Very much rehabilitation is necessary. The street car line extends out to the 48th street and although the colored people have not moved much beyond 38th street, development of 4th Avenue, south of 38th street, has been very slow because of the continued colored trend southerly and the fact that the street car runs into the loop in Minneapolis through the heavily populated colored section. Fifth Avenue on the east and Clinton on the west of 4th Avenue are affected by a large colored population on the avenue. Because of the influence of the class of people on 4th Avenue extending over and into C-8, its desirability for residential purposes is seriously effected.

Source: (Image, above; map, right) Mapping Inequality, dsl.richmond. edu/panorama/redlining

"The street car line extends out to the 48th street and although the colored people have not moved much beyond 38th street, development of 4th Avenue, south of 38th street, has been very slow because of the continued colored trend southerly...Because of the influence of the class of people on 4th Avenue extending over and into C-8, its desirability for residential purposes is seriously effected. "

Legend

- **A - Best**
- **B - Still Desirable**
- **C - Definitely Declining**
- **D - Hazardous**
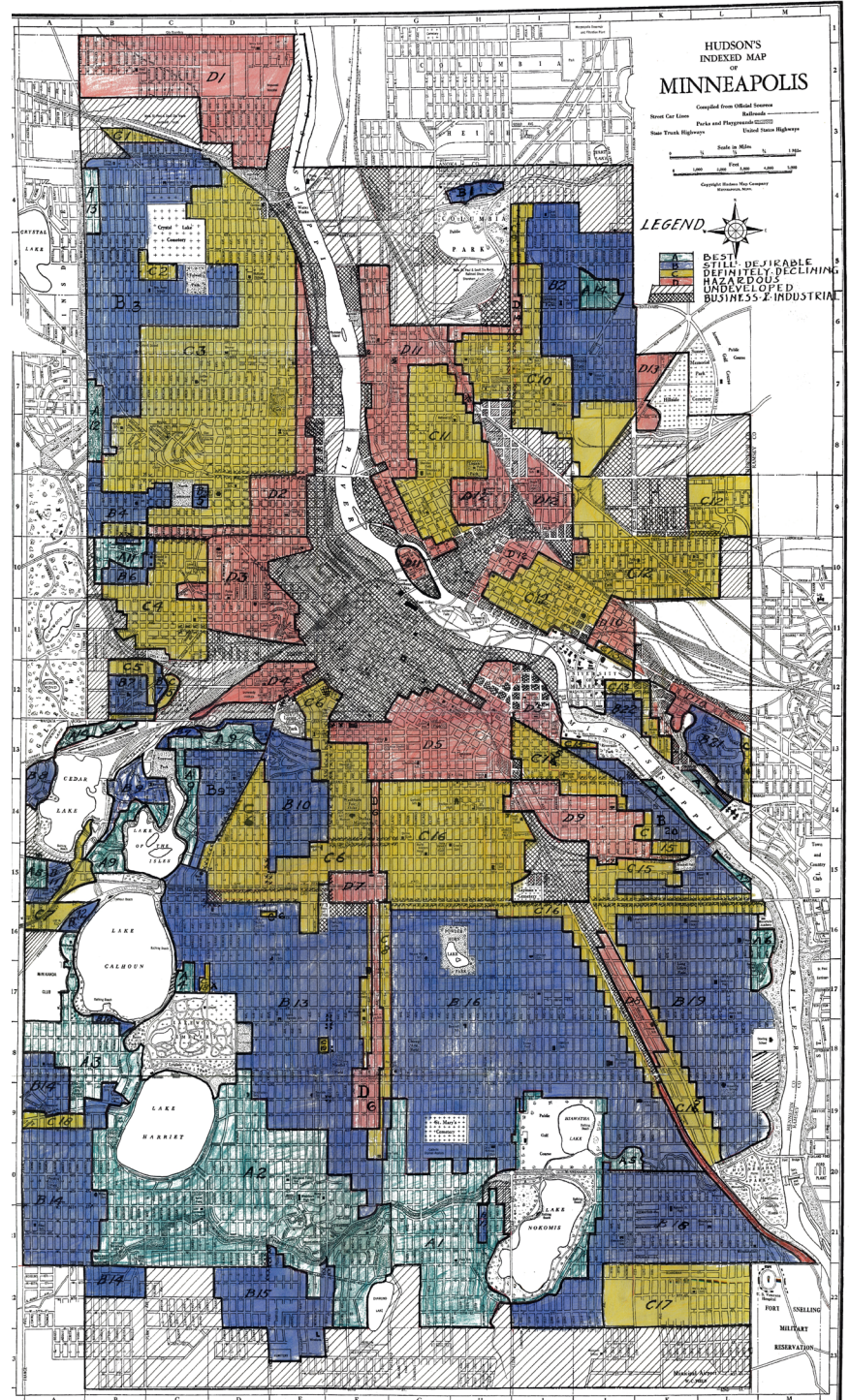
HOLC lending categories map for Minneapolis. The Home Owners Loan Corporation, a now defunct federally-sponsored corportation, helped refinance home mortgages that were at risk of foreclosure.

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Planning for Equity - Story Maps

Transportation Infrastructure

Minneapolis first grew around the streetcar lines, and then transportation decisions made in the mid-twentieth century divided Minneapolis neighborhoods and disproportionately impacted communities of color and indigenous peoples by expanding the amount of pavement devoted to vehicle traffic.
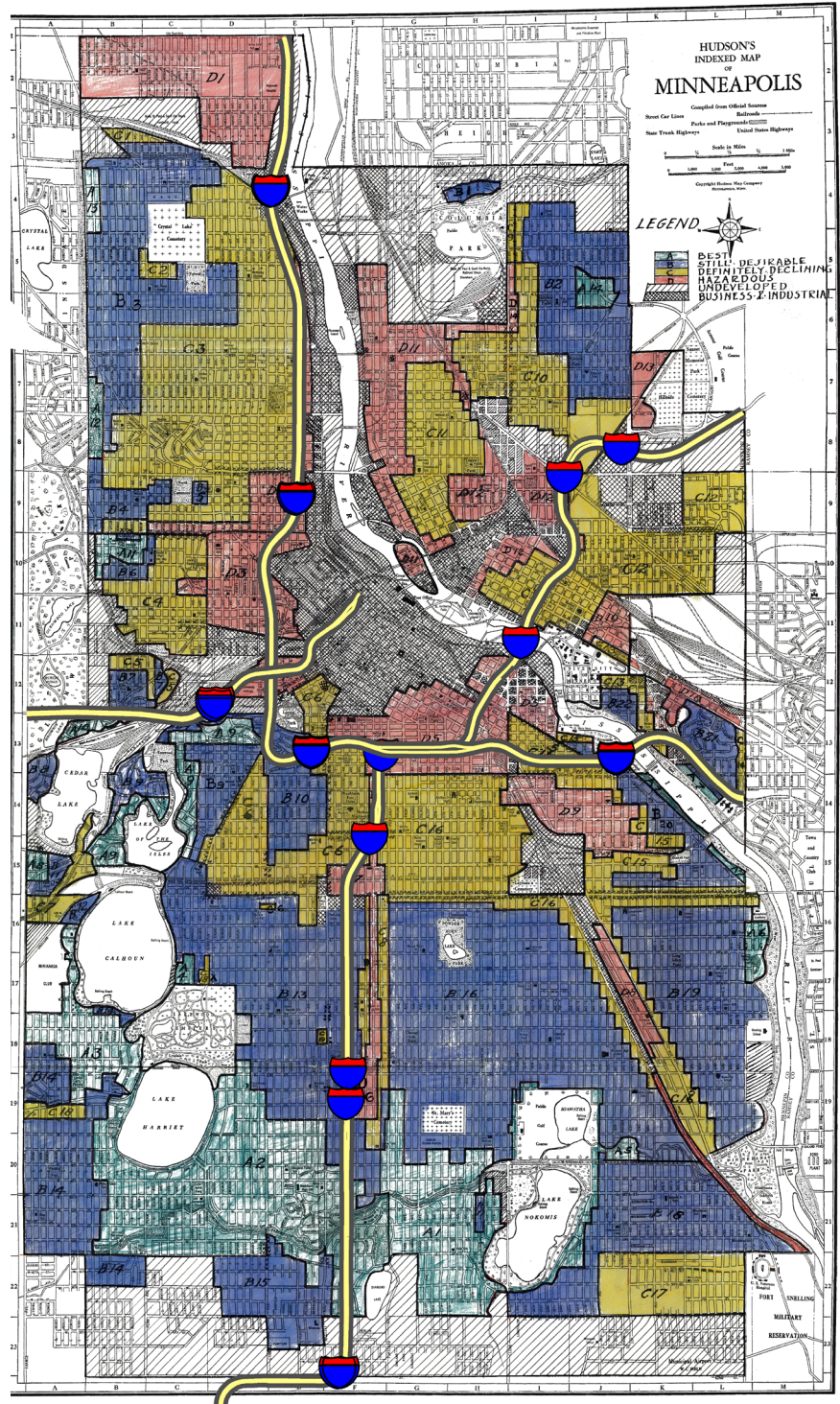
Interstate construction in the second half of the twentieth century divided communities, uprooted families, and built walls between residents.

Land Cleared for the Construction of I-35W. Source: Hennepin History Museum.

Legend

- A - Best
- B - Still Desirable
- C - Definitely Declining
- D - Hazardous

HOLC Lending Categories for Minneapolis with Interstates overlayed. Source: Mapping Inequality dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining.

Planning for Equity - Story Maps

Poverty and Race

As with many cities around the country, these institutional legacies of exclusion, disinvestment, and disruption have helped perpetuate entrenched geographic patterns of race, poverty, and wealth across the city of Minneapolis.

The map to the right shows Areas of Concentrated Poverty where 50% or more of the residents are people of color (ACP50).

From the MN Geospatial Commons: The Metropolitan Council defines an Area of Concentrated Poverty as a census tract where 40% or more of the residents have family or individual incomes that are less than 185% of the federal poverty threshold. In 2015, 185% of the federal poverty threshold was $44,875 for a family of four or $22,352 for an individual living alone.
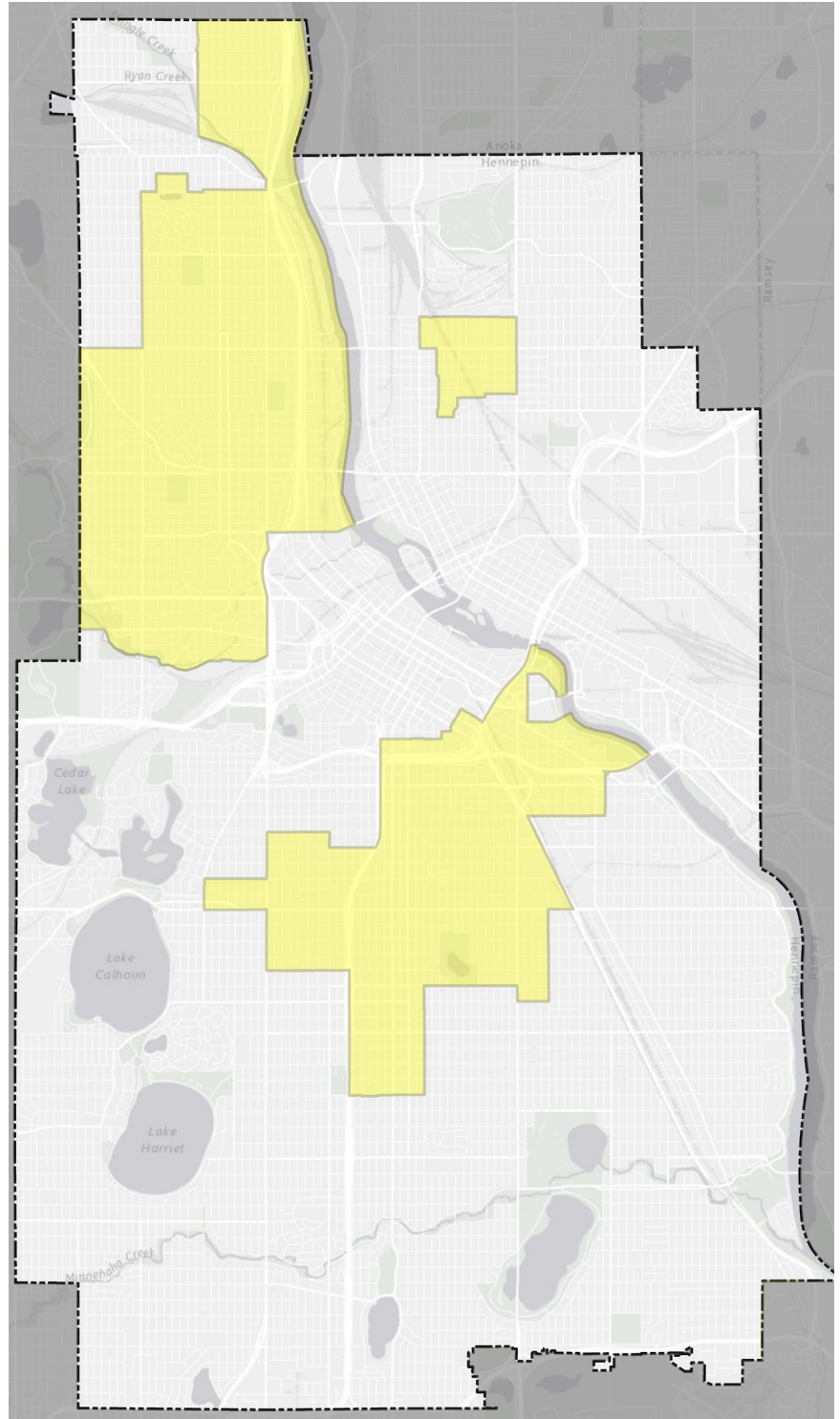
Areas of concentrated poverty with at least 50% people of color based on 2011-2015 ACS 5 year estimates. Source: (Data) Metropolitan Council via MN Geospatial Commons gisdata. mn.gov.

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Planning for Equity - Story Maps

Housing Costs

The World Health Organization describes social determinants of health as "the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources at global, national and local levels. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries."

These inequities are not random; they are focused in specific geographies rooted in racialized disinvestment and represented by ACP50 status.

One such health determinant is housing costs. The map to the right displays by census tract the percentage of households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers families as cost burdened because they "may have difficultly affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care." (HUD.gov)
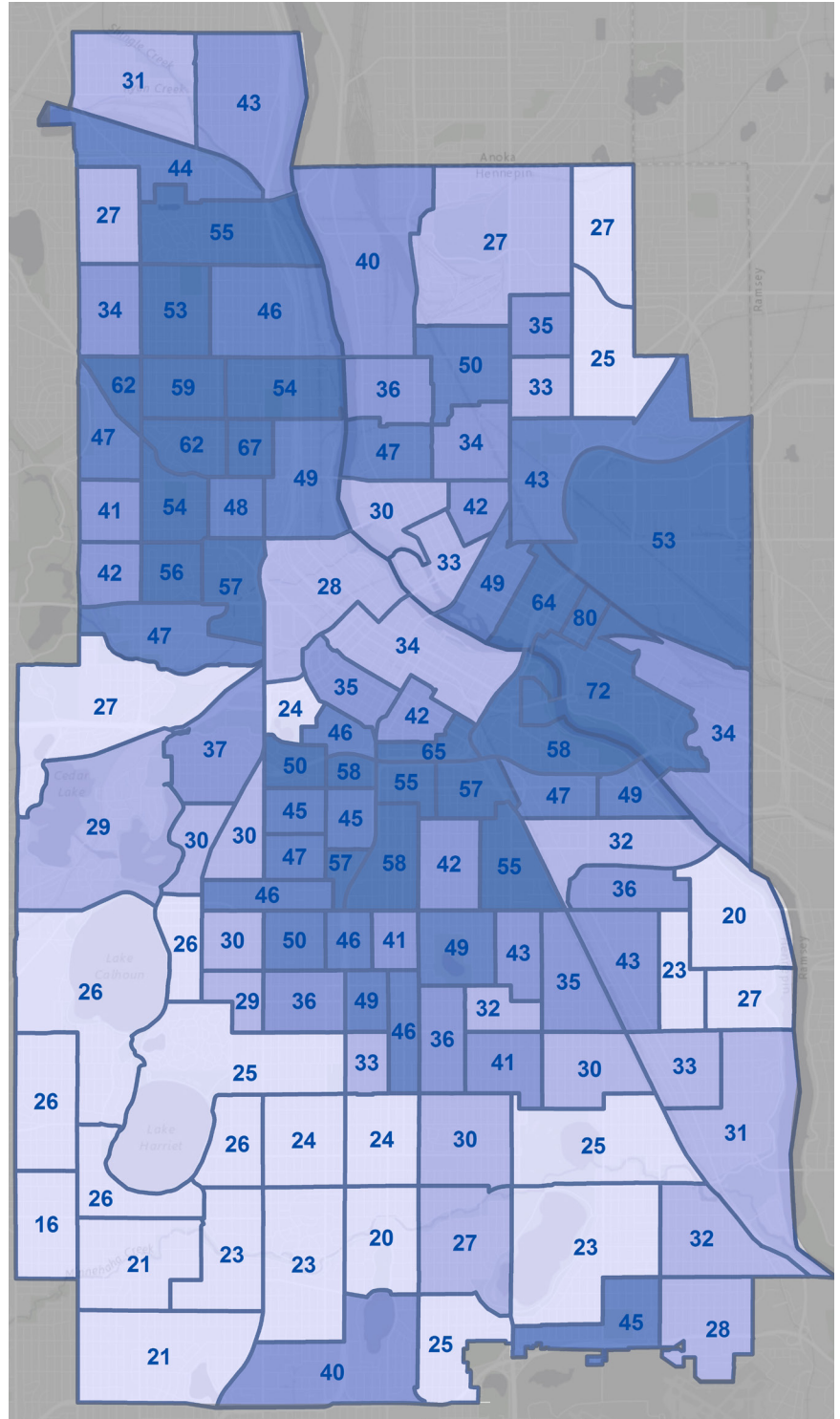

Percentage of cost burdened households (rental and ownership) by census tract based on 2011-2015 ACS 5 year estimates.
Source: (Data) American Community Survey via American Fact Finder factfinder.census.gov.

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Planning for Equity - Story Maps

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Infant Mortality

One indicator that involves many social determinants of health is infant mortality. It is a strong indicator of population health because it is affected by government policies, access to healthcare, economics, environment, social well-being, and general living conditions.

The map to the right displays the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births at the community level from 2006-2015. Of particular note in addition to the higher rates experienced in particular in the Central and Near North Communities is that Calhoun Isle's results are not shown because of low population sample size. The inability to measure the rate for that community at an accurate level demonstrates that it is likely less accessible to young families raising children.
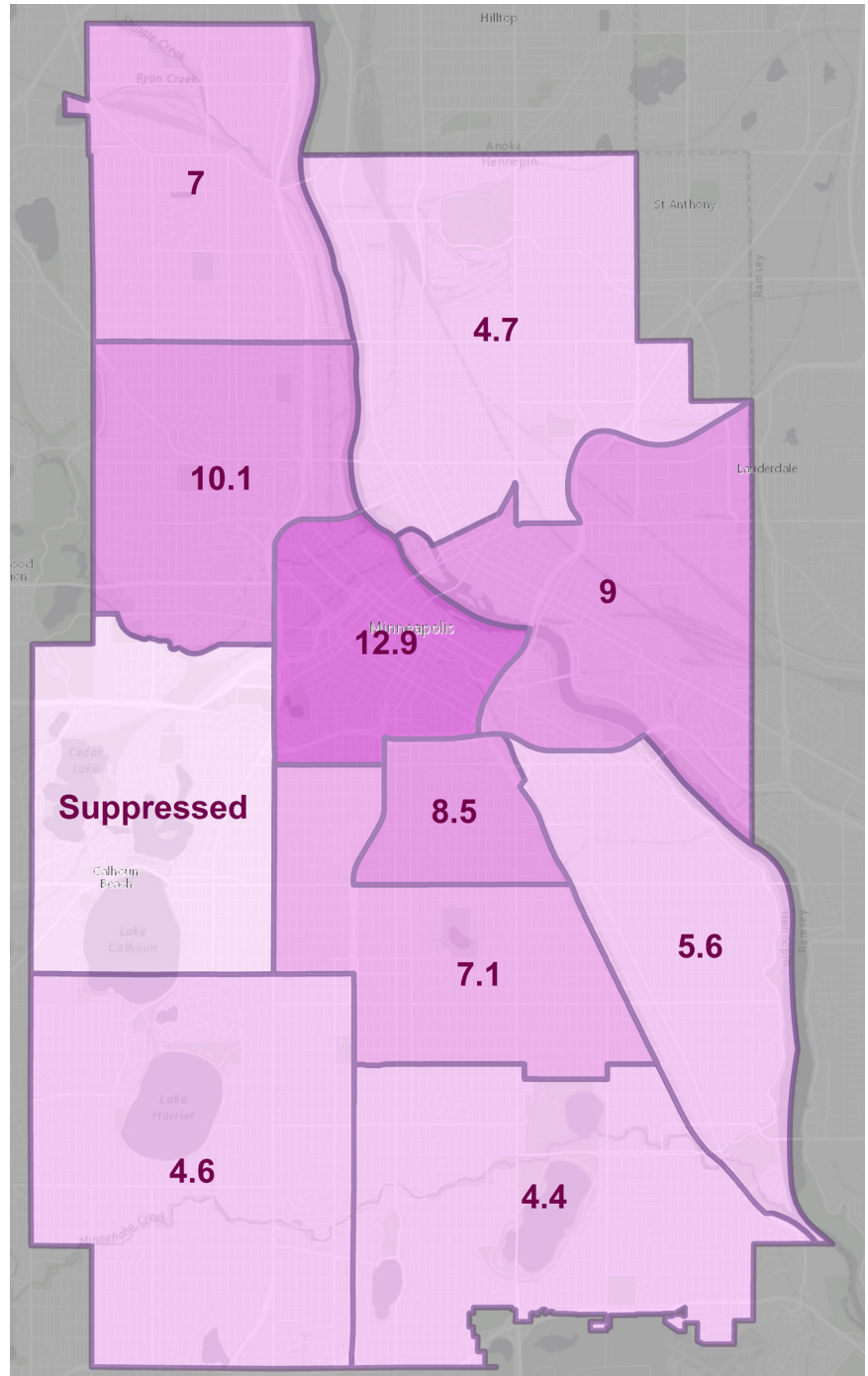

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 2006-2015. Source: (Data) City of Minneapolis Health Department.

Planning for Equity - Story Maps

Premature Deaths

Premature death (before age 65) is another indicator involving many social determinants of health. It's easy to imagine how many factors influencing length of life could be tied to specific geographies. Environmental stressors, access to essential needs, and opportunities for growth and development are all distributed in specific patterns across the City, and all of these patterns are rooted in part in the legacies discussed above.

The map to the right shows the number of premature deaths per 1,000 residents at the neighborhood level from 2000-2010.
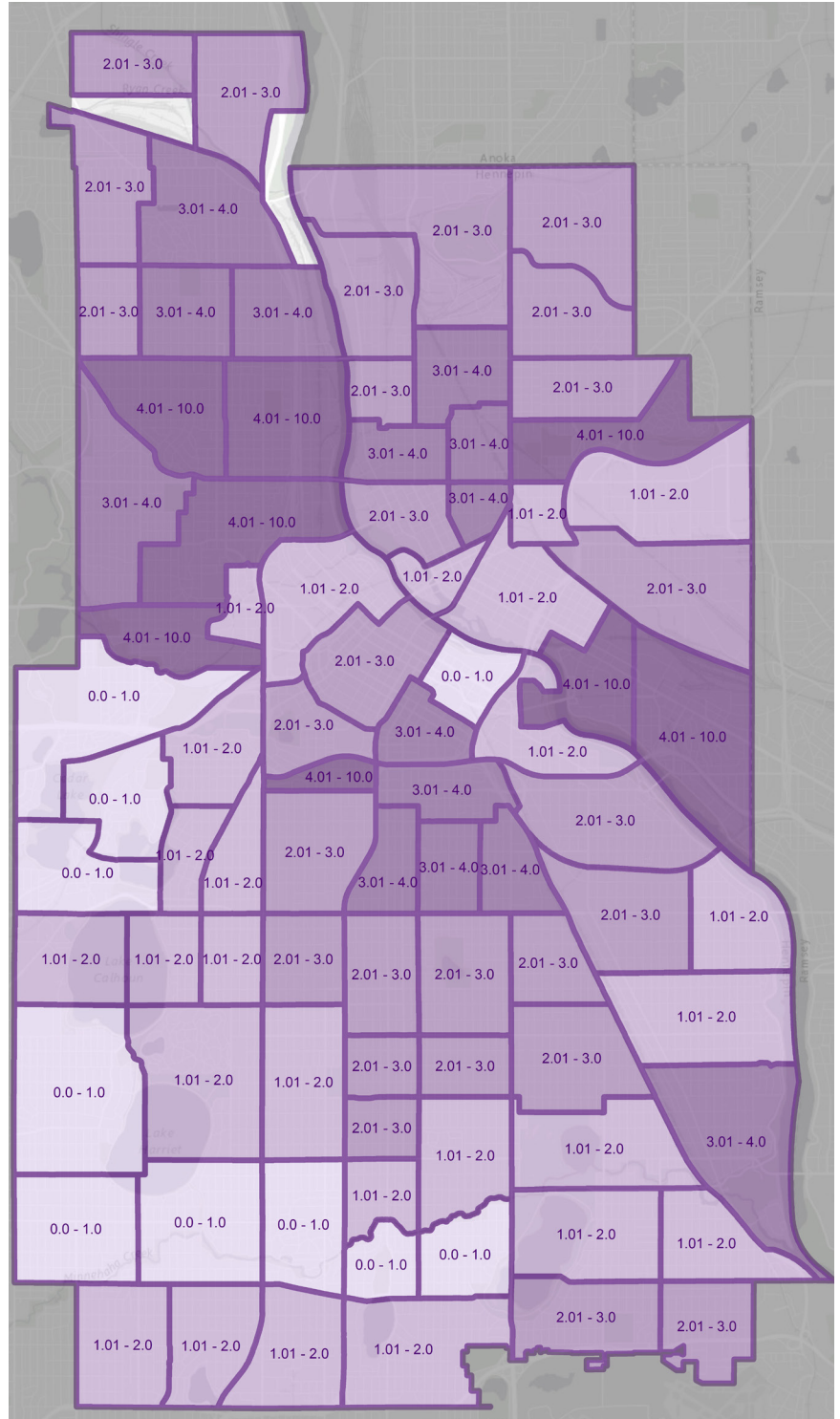
Premature deaths per 1,000 residents, 2000-2010. Source: (Data) City of Minneapolis Health Department.

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Host Feedback Form

Thank you for hosting Meeting-in-a-Box!
Please provide us with your feedback to help improve Meeting-in-a-Box

1. Meeting-in-a-Box is an effective tool for broadening the range of public input.

    a) Strongly Disagree
    b) Disagree
    c) Neutral
    d) Agree
    e) Strongly Agree

2. The materials in Meeting-in-a-Box are easy to understand and use.

    a) Strongly Disagree
    b) Disagree
    c) Neutral
    d) Agree
    e) Strongly Agree

    For questions 3-6, please rate the following aspects of your meeting:

3. Overall

    a) Very Poor
    b) Poor
    c) Fair
    d) Good
    e) Excellent

4. Participant engagement

    a) Very Poor
    b) Poor
    c) Fair
    d) Good
    e) Excellent

5. Quality of group discussion(s)

    a) Very Poor
    b) Poor
    c) Fair
    d) Good
    e) Excellent

6. Group satisfaction with outcomes

    a) Very Poor
    b) Poor
    c) Fair
    d) Good
    e) Excellent

7. Would you host a Meeting-in-a-Box meeting again?

    a) Yes
    b) No

    If no, please explain why.

8. Would you recommend Meeting-in-a-Box to others?

    a) Yes
    b) No

9. How should we improve Meeting-in-a-Box?

    Additional comments

Email Updates

Date:

Event:

If you would like email updates about the Comprehensive Plan process, please add your name and email below.

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Name	Email Address