

Existing Conditions Report

The City of Hopkins is completing its first Climate Solutions Plan that contains a comprehensive suite of strategies that will guide the City toward reaching its goals over the next five years and beyond. The first step in creating the Plan is to assess the City’s existing conditions as they relate to climate change. This includes both how the actions within the City contribute to climate change as well as how climate change affects the City. This report includes a profile of the community’s characteristics, a review of projected climate hazards and vulnerabilities, an inventory of current and past greenhouse gas emissions, and an assessment of on-going policies and programs that contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change. This information provides insight into how well prepared the community might be to climate change impacts.

Community Profile

Geography

The City of Hopkins is a small community (4 square miles) with nearly 20,000 residents located southwest of Minneapolis. The City developed rail and streetcar lines ahead of the urban growth of the city, establishing its own robust downtown and distinct neighborhoods. While the community maintains its core small town characteristics, it has also undergone growth and changes.

Much of the community is now built out with a mix of housing, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses. Approximately half of the land is used for residential purposes, with single family housing making up two-thirds of the land dedicated to housing. Commercial, industrial, and institutional uses make up 27% of land. Approximately 17% of land is used for parks and recreation and major roadways use 4% of the land ([Community Profile](#)).

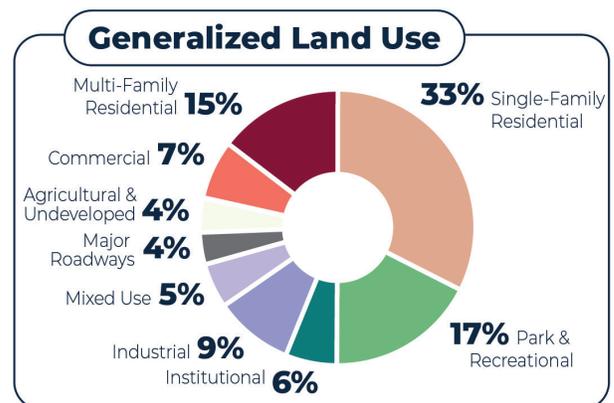
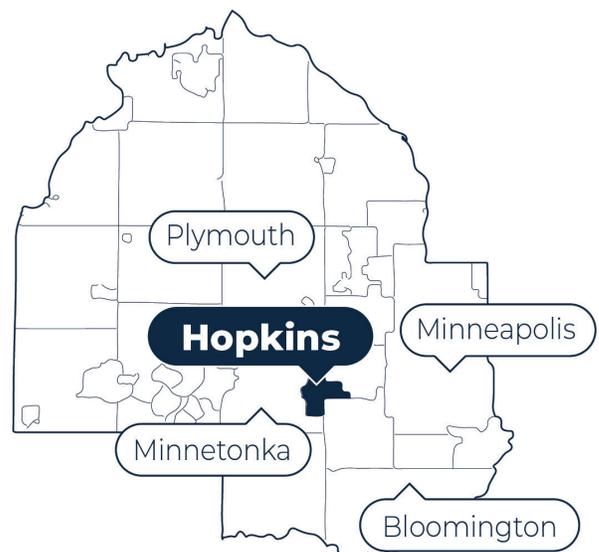


Figure 1.1 Location and Land Use

Figure 1.2 Population Overview

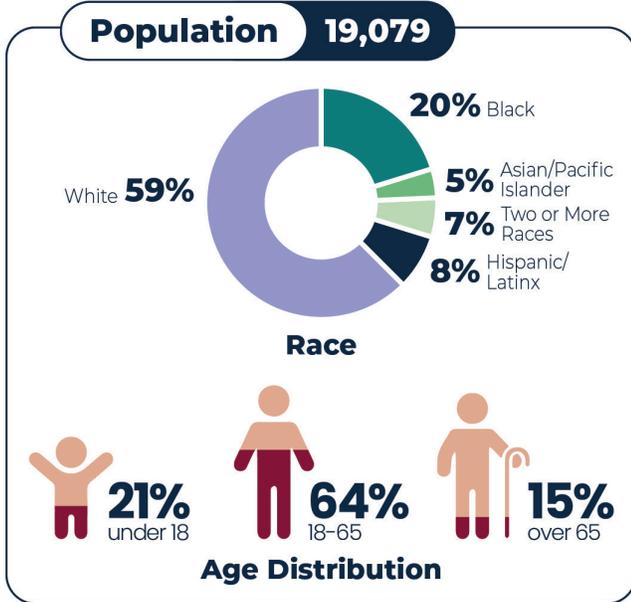


Figure 1.3 Household Breakdown and Housing Types

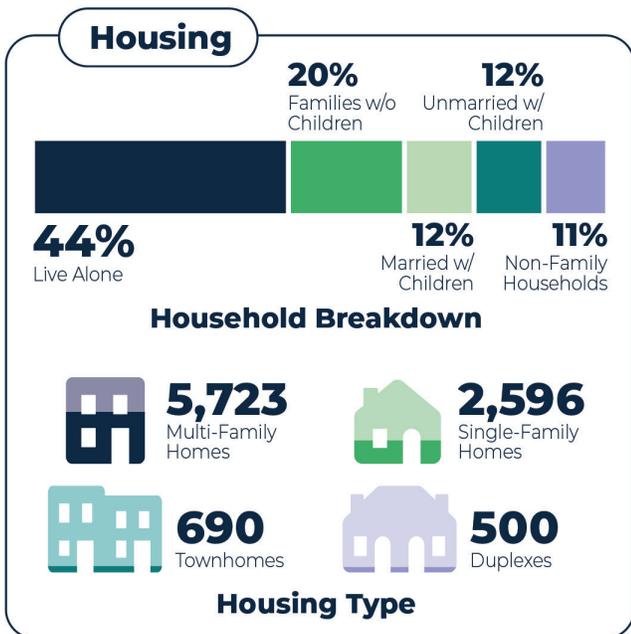
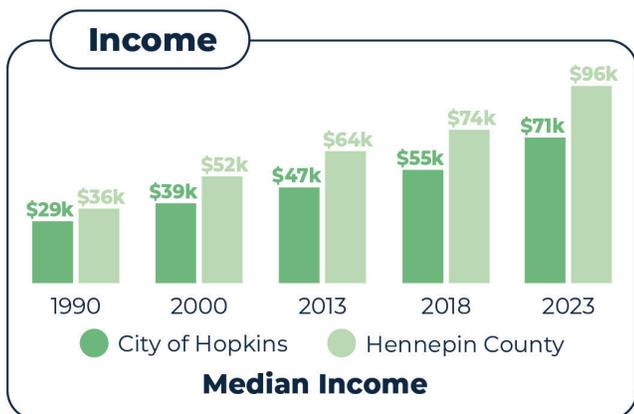


Figure 1.4 Median Income



Population

Nearly 20,00 residents live in Hopkins. While the community is growing increasingly diverse, the majority of residents are white (59.3%). Black residents make up 20.2% of the population, 7.6% are Hispanic or Latino, 7.1% are two or more races, and 5.2% are Asian or Pacific Islander. Hopkins has a growing immigrant population with nearly 11% of the population born outside the U.S., and 15% of residents speak a language other than English at home. Slightly more than 15% of the population is over the age of 65 and nearly 8% are under the age of five ([Hopkins | MN Compass](#)).

Housing

There are nearly 9,000 households in Hopkins. The housing stock consists of about 30% single-family homes and 64% multi-family homes with five or more units. Many of the multi-family buildings have been constructed since 2000 with nearly 1,000 units added between 2021 and 2023. 65% of Hopkins' residents are renters and 90% of BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) residents rent their homes. Nearly one quarter of households have children, 44% of residents live alone, and 20% of families do not have children ([Community Profile](#)).

Income

Hopkins is generally a middle class community with a median income of \$71,170 as compared to the median income of Hennepin County (\$96,339). Approximately 9% of residents have incomes below the poverty line.

Cost burden is the amount of monthly income spent on housing costs (e.g. rent or mortgage, utilities, etc.). A household is considered cost burdened if residents spend more than 30% of their income on these costs. An estimated 36% of Hopkins residents are considered cost-burdened; 19% of owner-occupied homes and 45% of renters are cost-burdened ([Hopkins | MN Compass](#)).

Similarly, energy burden is the percent of household income spent on gas and electric bills. A household is considered energy burdened when more than 6% of income is spent on energy bills. Energy burden is considered severe when this metric is greater than 10%. The average energy burden in Hopkins is 3%, however it can be as high as 12% among households with the lowest incomes ([LEAD Tool | Department of Energy](#)).

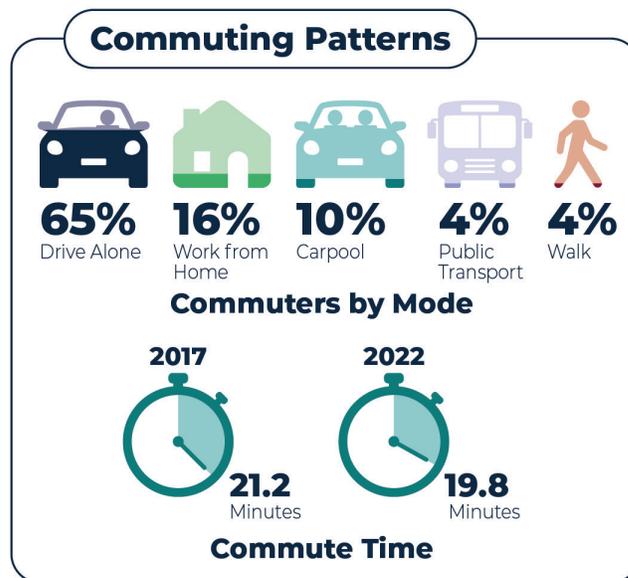
Workforce

Hopkins hosts a diverse workforce, with at least 15 different industries present in the community. These industries employ 18,401 people with jobs forecasted to continue growing through 2040 ([Community Profile](#)). A majority of workers (53%) are between the ages of 30 and 54. As of 2021, 60% of workers earned more than \$40,000 per year ([Hopkins | MN Compass](#)).

Commercial & Industrial

There are more than 300 commercial and industrial buildings in Hopkins. The majority of these buildings are either retail, industrial, or multi-family buildings. Retail spaces tend to be smaller buildings (10,000 square feet or less). Multi-family apartments and industrial buildings are the largest buildings in the community, making up nearly all of the buildings greater than 30,000 square feet. Building use and size have varying impacts on the energy consumption and surrounding land cover ([NREL commercial building data](#)).

Figure 1.5 Commuters by Mode and Commute Time



Commuting

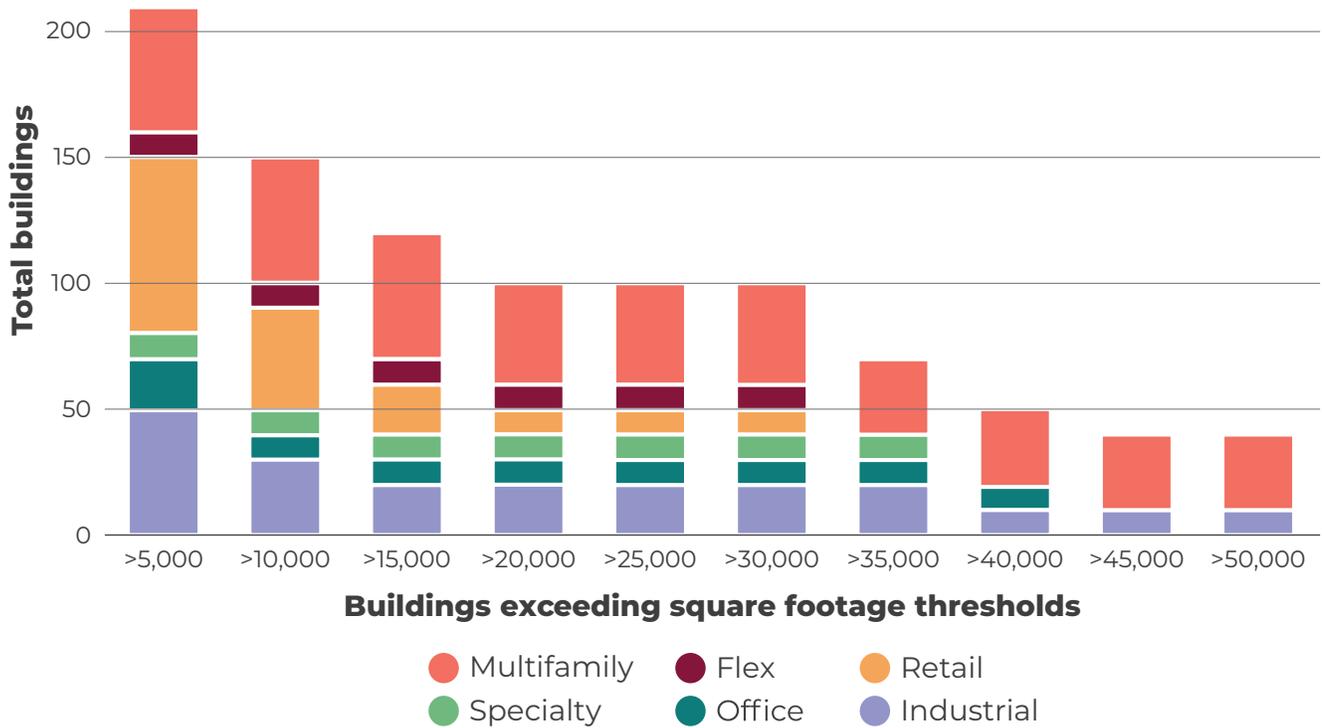
There are several modes of transportation people use to get to and from work. The primary mode of transportation in Hopkins is to drive alone (65%). The average time for commuters who drive is about 20 minutes. The most common work destination for Hopkins residents is Minneapolis, followed by nearby suburbs in the west metro. Similarly, the most common origin for people working in Hopkins is Minneapolis, followed by nearby suburbs.

In addition to driving alone, 16% work from home (up 220% from pre-pandemic levels), 10% carpool, 6% walk or bike, and 4% take public transit. ([American Community Survey 2022 5-year table](#)).

Table 1.1 Commuting Patterns for Hopkins.
Source: Metropolitan Council Community Profile.

Top 10 workplaces of people who live in Hopkins:	Workers	Top 10 cities of residence of people who work in Hopkins:	Workers
Minneapolis	1,769	Minneapolis	1,028
Minnetonka	715	Minnetonka	545
Eden Prairie	669	Hopkins	529
St. Louis Park	599	Eden Prairie	384
Hopkins	529	St. Paul	366
Bloomington	484	St. Louis Park	346
St. Paul	418	Bloomington	341
Edina	391	Plymouth	305
Plymouth	342	Brooklyn Park	262
Golden Valley	277	Maple Grove	245
Other	2,157	Other	4,518

Figure 1.6 Commercial Building Count by Size and Type.
Source: National Renewable Energy Lab, State and Local Planning for Energy.



Climate Hazards

The global temperature for the most recent 10-year period (2014-2023) has increased an average of 1.2°C above the pre-industrial baseline. The last two years (2023 and 2024) were the hottest on record, and included 16 consecutive months, and counting, above the 1.5°C threshold set by the 2015 Paris Agreement ([The year 2024 set to end up as the warmest on record | Copernicus](#)). The rise in temperature has already contributed to increasing climate hazards around the globe like extreme flooding events, rapid intensification of hurricanes, record-breaking wildfires, and prolonged drought.

Climate impacts have been felt locally as well. In 2023, Hopkins experienced 33 days above 90°F (compared to the average of 13 days), including a 92°F day in October prompting the cancellation

of the Twin Cities Marathon. That summer also saw a record number of air quality alert days due to Canadian wildfire smoke, limiting outdoor activities. Spring flooding gave way to summer drought. August brought severe thunderstorms that produced large hail causing \$1.1 billion in damages across the Twin Cities ([Minnesota's wild weather year: Top 10 weather, climate stories of 2023 | MPR News](#)). Dubbed as the “lost winter”, 2023-2024 was relatively warm and without snow for much of the season ([The Lost Winter of 2023-24 | Minnesota DNR](#)).

In many ways, 2023-2024 serve as a reminder of what is to come — a climate dominated by extremes. Generally, as temperatures increase, we can expect to see higher temperatures in

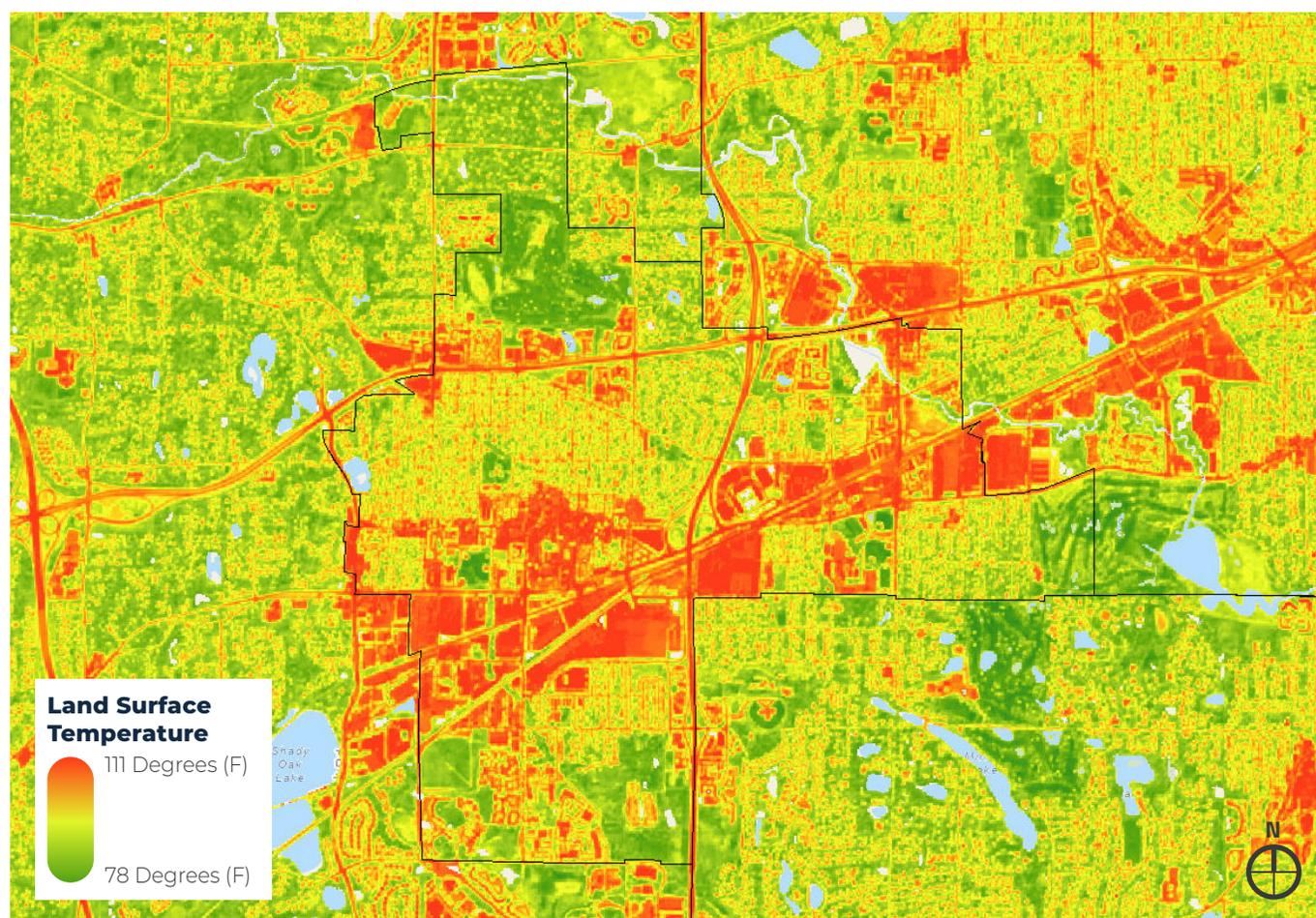


Figure 1.7 Extreme Heat Map Tool

Source: Metropolitan Council. [Extreme Heat Map Tool \(arcgis.com\)](#)

both summer and winter, especially overnight winter temperatures. Although extreme cold spells are still expected in winter months, they may contribute to more freeze/thaw cycles. By mid-century, there will likely be an increase in prolonged heatwaves during the summer months where average daily temperatures are projected to be 87.9 degrees F — over five degrees hotter than the historical average (compared to a historical average of 82.3 degrees F) ([MN CLiMAT](#)).

Hot days can be exacerbated in urban areas with little vegetation and a high percentage of dark, hard surfaces (e.g., asphalt) that absorb heat. This is called urban heat island effect and these “islands” can be up to 15 degrees hotter than surrounding areas. In 2023, Hopkins completed a Heat Vulnerability Study to look at strategies to reduce the urban heat island effect along the Blake Road and Excelsior Boulevard corridors. [Hopkins Heat Vulnerability Map](#)

In addition to temperature extremes, Hopkins will need to prepare for changing precipitation patterns. These changing patterns can be challenging to prepare for as there will likely be an increase in heavy precipitation events with long dry spells in between. According to the University of Minnesota Climate Adaptation Partnership, average annual precipitation is projected to increase 1.4 inches under an intermediate emissions scenario by mid-century. It is estimated that most of the increased precipitation will occur in the winter and spring months (Figure 1.8), while summers (Figure 1.9) will see decreased precipitation ([Climate change in East Central Minnesota | UMN Climate Adaptation Partnership](#)).

Figure 1.8 Wetter Summers: Mid-century Spring Precipitation Projection for Hennepin County.

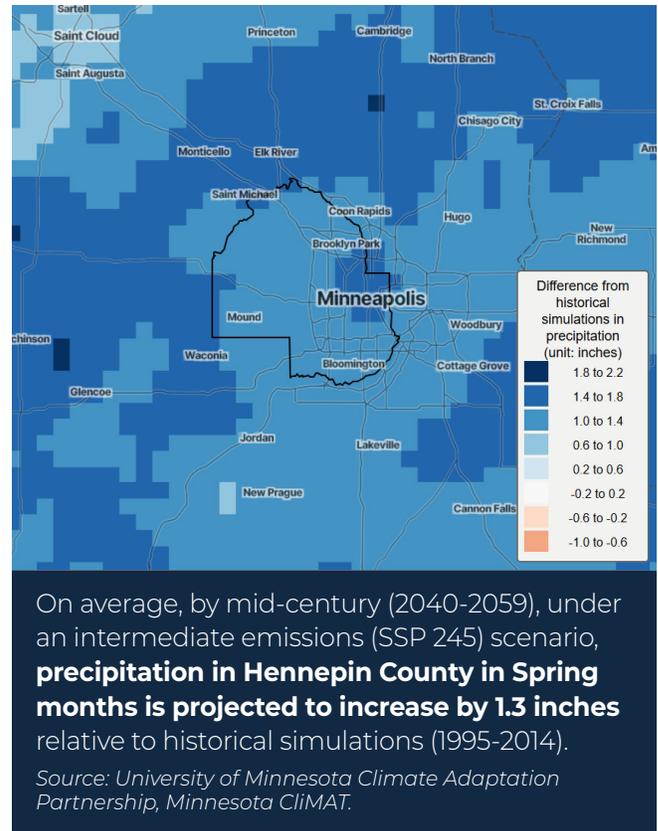
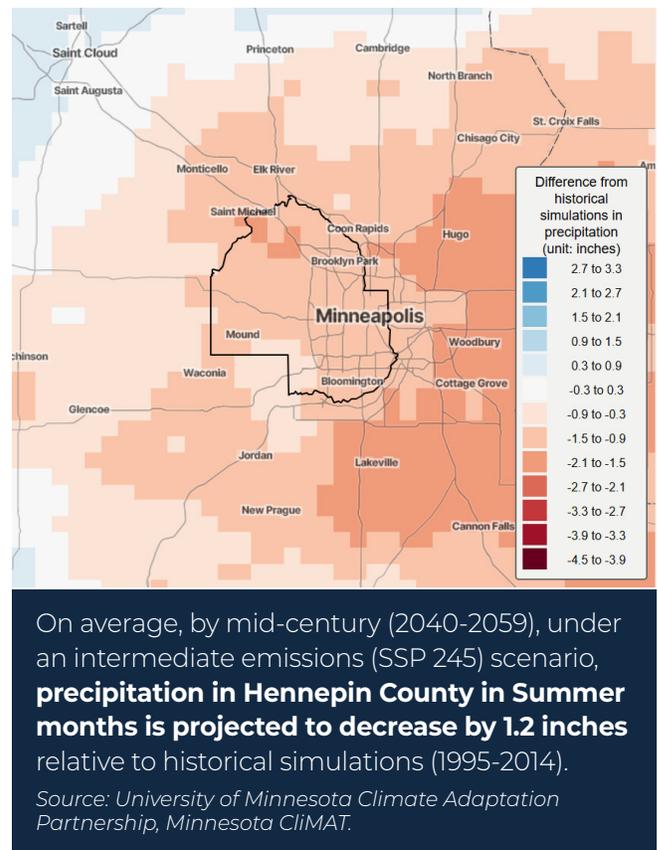


Figure 1.9 Drier Summers: Mid-century Summer Precipitation Projection for Hennepin County.



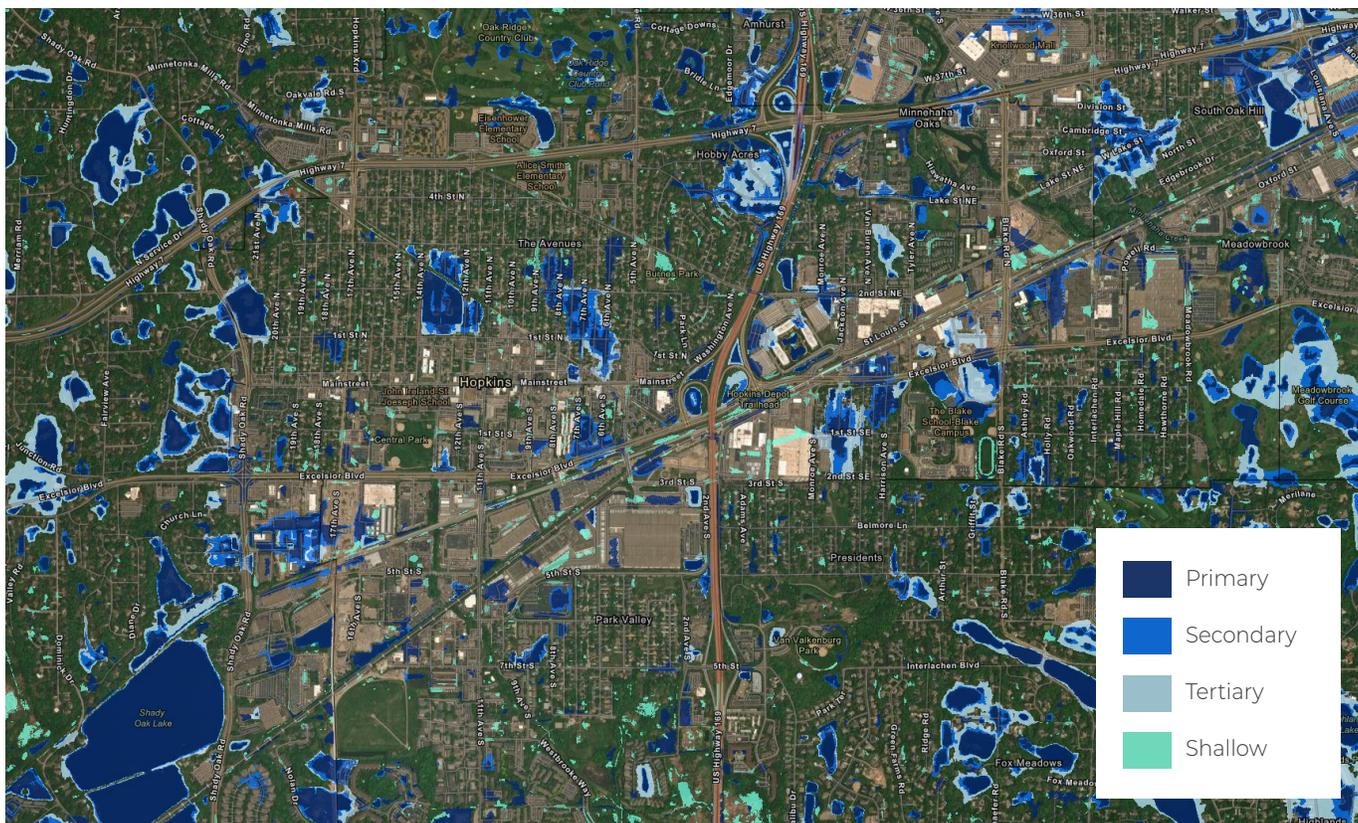


Figure 1.10 Flood Hazards - Localized Flood Map Screen Tool

Source: Metropolitan Council [Localized Flood Map Screening Tool](#)

Heavy precipitation events can lead to localized flooding that can damage buildings, infrastructure, and threaten injury or death. The Metropolitan Council created the Localized Flood Map Screening Tool to help prepare for heavy rain events by visualizing areas that may be more susceptible. This is intended to approximate where flash flooding may occur and not meant as a verified site-specific analysis. Several areas

within Hopkins may be susceptible to flash flooding.

Finally, warmer temperatures and volatility in rainfalls can contribute to an increase in extreme weather conditions, including more storms with high winds, hail, and/or heavy rain or snowfall. These types of storms can cause power and travel disruptions, as well as harm to health and negatively affect ecosystems.

Vulnerability Assessment

Communities conduct vulnerability assessments to evaluate how climate hazards may impact people, infrastructure, and natural resources based on exposure and vulnerabilities. Hennepin County completed a climate vulnerability assessment in 2021 that details the risks that current and projected climate hazards pose to water, transportation, natural systems, public health, and built infrastructure. The assessment is a useful tool to support Hopkins' efforts to bolster a resilient population.

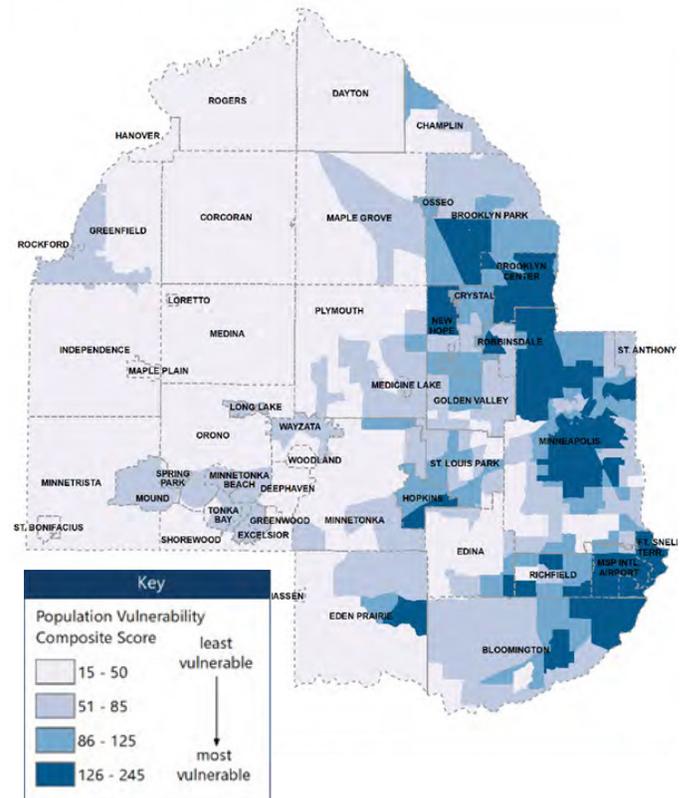
The County's [vulnerability assessment](#) identifies four major hazards that pose threats to people, infrastructure, and natural systems. The hazards include warmer winters, extreme precipitation, heat and humidity, and drought. The assessment analyzes each of these hazards and how they impact vulnerabilities across Hennepin County communities.

People may be more or less vulnerable to climate hazards depending on social, health, economic, and demographic determinants. Vulnerable populations include young children, older adults, people with underlying physical and mental health conditions, historically underinvested communities, low-income households, outdoor workers, and people with limited English proficiency. Vulnerabilities vary depending on the climate hazard. For example, people who work outside are more vulnerable during extreme heat or weather events, while households with lower incomes may not be able to afford to repair damage after extreme storms or flooding events.

The Hennepin County assessment includes a population vulnerability composite map that illustrates where people may be more vulnerable to climate hazards based on social, economic, and demographic factors. The areas in darker blue

Figure 1.11 Population Vulnerability Composite.

Source: [Hennepin County Vulnerability Assessment](#).



show areas of greater vulnerability based on social, political, and economic indicators. All areas of Hopkins are in the two categories indicating more and most vulnerable communities (composite score greater than 86). Two census tracts in Hopkins are in the most vulnerable category (composite score greater than 126). These census tracts are also identified as environmental justice areas of concern by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The main arterial roads that run through the census tracts identified as the most vulnerable are Excelsior Boulevard and Blake Road. These areas were also identified as vulnerable to climate change in a recent [Heat Vulnerability Study](#). This study found that urban areas with high percentages of hard, dark surfaces can be 15 degrees hotter than surrounding areas that have more vegetation. This can contribute to dangerous temperatures during summer heat waves, which is especially dangerous for people who work outside,

children, and older adults who may live alone and don't have access to air conditioning.

The following is a summary of how populations in Hopkins may be vulnerable to various types of climate hazards that can impact the community.

Extreme Heat & Urban Heat Island Effect

Hazard: An increase in the number of days above 90 degrees F and prolonged heat waves where urban areas like Blake Road and Excelsior Boulevard absorb more heat due to high land cover that is asphalt with limited vegetation. Data comes from Minnesota Compass (Hopkins Location Profile)

Vulnerable Populations:

- + **Adults over 65 (15% of Hopkins Residents)** — More prone to heat-related illnesses like heat stroke and dehydration. Those who live alone, lack air conditioning, and/or have limited social support are most vulnerable.
- + **Young children (8% under the age of 5)** — Higher risk of dehydration and heat exhaustion when playing outside in excessive heat.
- + **Low-income households (36% are cost-burdened)** — May struggle to afford air conditioning or increased energy bills. Rental housing may lack cooling appliances.
- + **Outdoor workers (2.9% of workers are in construction)** — Prolonged exposure to excessive heat increases the risk of heat stroke and other heat-related illnesses.
- + **Non-English speakers (15% speak a language other than English at home)** — Language barriers may limit access to adequate heat warnings and cooling resources.

Severe Storms & Power Outages

Hazard: Hopkins may experience increasingly severe storms with high winds, hail, and heavy rainfall, leading to power outages and property damage.

Vulnerable Populations:

- + **Renters in multi-family housing (64% of housing units)** — Less control over building resilience, risk of extended power outages.
- + **Seniors (15%) and people with disabilities (16%)** — May rely on medical equipment that needs power and be less able to evacuate or get to safety.
- + **Low-income households (9% below poverty)** — Limited ability to recover from property damage or afford emergency preparedness resources.
- + **Non-English speakers (4.6% speaks English less than “very well”)** — May not understand or receive warnings in time.
- + **People without reliable transportation (11% no vehicle; 16% with a disability)** — those without access to vehicles, bikes, or transit may struggle to reach emergency shelters or resources.

Flooding & Water Damage

Hazard: More frequent heavy rainfall events increase the risk of flash flooding and may more greatly impact areas with aging infrastructure and low-lying land.

Vulnerable Populations:

- + **Residents in flood-prone areas** — Low-lying neighborhoods and older buildings are at higher risk of water damage.
- + **Low-income households (45% costs burdened renter households; 19% cost-burdened owner households)** — Less financial ability to repair flood damage or relocate if home becomes uninhabitable.
- + **Renters in older buildings (46% of buildings constructed before 1970)** — Less able to repair water damage and more risk of mold.
- + **Non-English speakers (4.6% speaks English less than “very well”)** — May not receive or understand flood warning.

Air Quality & Wildfire Smoke

Hazard: Increased wildfire smoke and/or vehicle exhaust contribute to poor air quality.

Vulnerable Population:

- + **Children (8% under the age of 5) & Seniors over 65 (15% of Hopkins residents)** — More sensitive to poor air quality, increasing the risk of asthma attacks and respiratory distress.
- + **People with pre-existing health conditions (e.g., asthma, COPD, heart disease)** — Poor air quality exacerbates these health conditions.
- + **Outdoor workers (2.9% of workers are in construction)** — Increased exposure to polluted air without proper protective equipment and measures.
- + **Low-income residents (9% below poverty)** — Less likely to have air purifiers, conditioned spaces, or the ability to stay indoors during poor air quality events.

Community-wide GHG Inventory

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are generated from the combustion of natural gas in buildings for space and water heating and cooking, electricity generation from fossil fuels, gasoline and diesel used for transportation, and waste disposal. GHG emissions are measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which is a metric to compare global warming potential of different greenhouse gases. In 2023, 68% of emissions in Hopkins came from energy used in buildings, 29% from travel, and 3% from waste.

In 2007, more than 220,000 tons of CO₂e were emitted due to activity within the boundary of Hopkins. Since that time, emissions have decreased 38% to less than 150,000 tons of CO₂e. Much of the decrease can be attributed to cleaner generation of electricity provided by Xcel Energy. Figure 10 illustrates how emissions from each sector have changed since 2007. Both the residential and commercial electricity sectors have sharply decreased emissions, which are expected to reach zero carbon by 2040 due to state law. Emissions

Figure 1.12 Hopkins Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 2007-2023.

Source: [Regional Indicators Initiative](#)

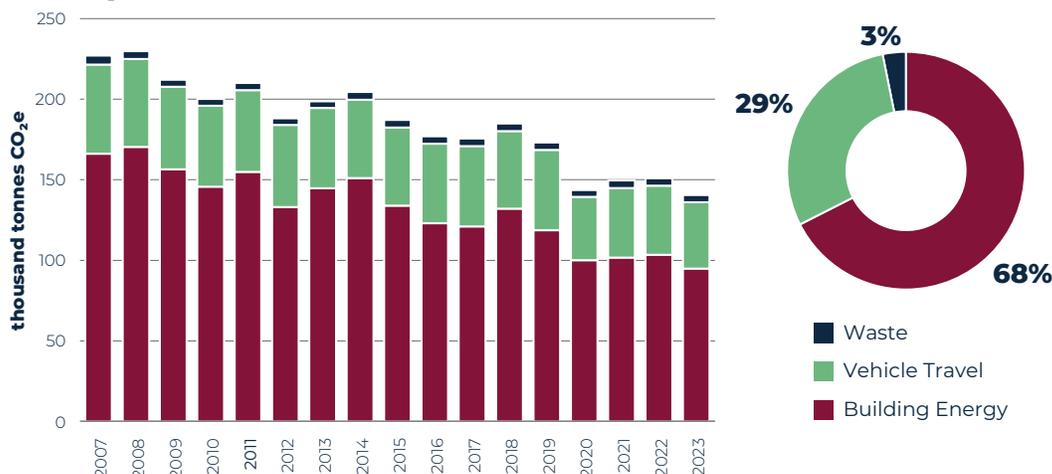
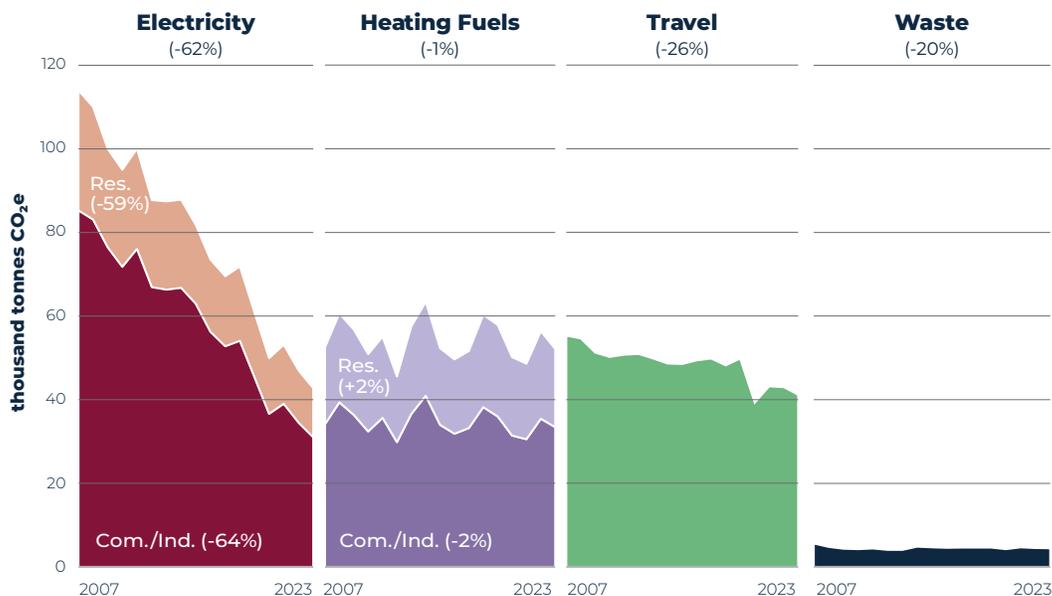


Figure 1.13 Hopkins Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector, 2007-2023.

Source: [Regional Indicators Initiative](#)



from natural gas tend to follow annual weather patterns — more gas is used in colder winters and less in warmer winters. Travel emissions decreased substantially during the pandemic and have since rebounded, though they have remained below pre-pandemic levels. Waste emissions have remained roughly the same.

Emissions from Buildings

Building emissions accounted for two-thirds of the total community emissions, primarily due to heating, cooling, lighting, and appliance energy use. Residential building emissions make up 39% of total building emissions and commercial and industrial buildings make up 61%. In 2022, gas surpassed electricity as the largest share of emissions from building energy use. This is largely due to decreased emissions from electricity production as generation increasingly comes from cleaner energy sources. Advances in efficient technologies and energy efficiency programming have contributed to a decrease in energy use and associated emissions, complementing the clean electricity transition.

Emissions from Transportation

Community transportation emissions come from vehicles that are powered by fossil fuels (e.g., gas and diesel) and include cars, trucks, buses, and other modes of ground transportation. Emissions are calculated using in-boundary vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and the average fuel economy of on-road vehicles. VMT dropped sharply during the COVID 19 pandemic as remote work, school closures, and reduced social activities limited the need for commuting and travel, driving a corresponding drop in emissions. Although VMT has since rebounded, it has not returned to pre-pandemic levels, reflecting shifts in work habits as more people work from home. Fuel economy (shown in the dotted line in Figure 1.15) continues to improve from stricter state and federal regulations as well as the increased adoption of electric vehicles.

Figure 1.14 Hopkins Building Energy Emissions, 2007-2023.

Source: Regional Indicators Initiative

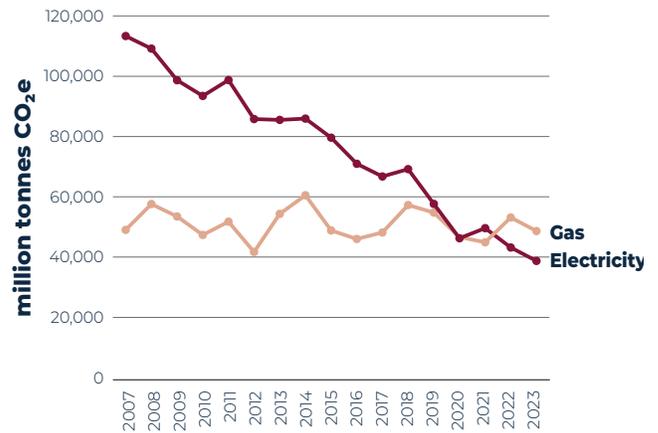


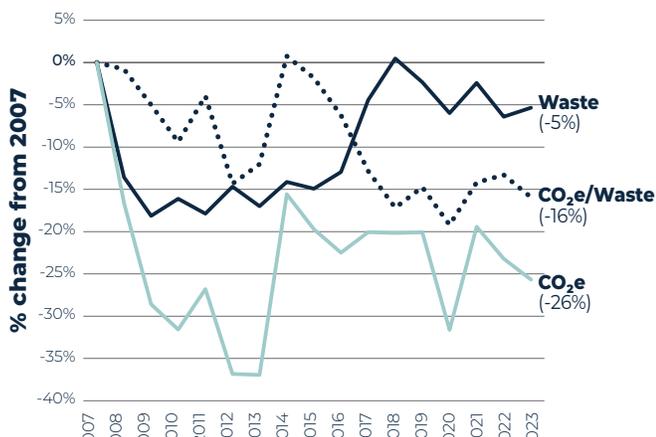
Figure 1.15 Hopkins Vehicle Travel, 2007-2023.

Source: Regional Indicators Initiative



Figure 1.16 Hopkins Waste 2007-2023.

Source: Regional Indicators Initiative



Emissions from Waste

Community waste emissions primarily stem from the decomposition of organic materials in landfills, which generates methane, and from the combustion of waste that is sent to waste recovery facilities. Hopkins generates just under 20,000 short tons of waste each year. Nearly 60% of the waste is either landfilled (29%) or incinerated (28%); the remaining waste (43%) is recycled or composted. These data do not represent the emissions associated with the production and distribution of goods that are purchased in Hopkins before being thrown away. Accounting for those emissions would greatly increase emissions associated with waste, underscoring the importance of reducing unnecessary consumption and reusing goods.

Climate Policies, Programs, Plans with Climate Reference

Policies, Programs, Plans

Climate Relevance

Comprehensive Plan	Adaptation and Resilience	<p>Focus Areas: climate change (identify and address increased risks to Hopkins due to climate change, including assessing the needs of the most vulnerable).</p> <p>Resilience Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support increased resilience in Hopkins by increasing the ability of a system to survive, adapt, and grow in the face of climate change and related incidents - Develop response strategies for major incidents both natural and human-made - Pursue a holistic approach to developing a resilient city including natural environment, public health, economic impacts, and other aspects. <p>The comprehensive plan includes strategies for green streets infrastructure like streetscape plantings (street trees, native shrubs, and flowers). It also includes a goal to maintain and increase urban tree canopy within Hopkins' designation as a Tree City USA. It contains a specific reference to reduce the urban heat island effect by building out the urban tree canopy, specifically with strategic planting in high priority areas.</p> <p>The comprehensive plan also includes goals for climate resiliency, and includes a top climate hazard of extreme heat with goals of increasing the health of the urban forest, building out emergency management systems, and developing microgrids for backup power for critical infrastructure.</p> <p>Additional policies support neighborhood and community building/connection efforts, improved health systems, and a healthy environment.</p>
	Mitigation	<p>Focus Areas: climate change, sustainable buildings</p> <p>Sections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building Environment - Land Use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support density around light rail stations (transit-oriented development) • Encourage/add more pedestrian, bike facilities • Encourage sustainable construction techniques 2. Transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved transit • Support the development of a safe, connected, accessible network of regional and local bicycle and pedestrian facilities 3. Natural Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of solar power and other renewable sources for city infrastructure, facilities, and operations and encourage residents and businesses to make renewable energy improvements. <p>Additional policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize waste reduction - Consider adopting land use strategies for permanent land conservation - Implement and encourage stormwater best management practice - Pursue sustainable purchasing policies for city operations.
Strategic Plan (2024)	Adaptation and Resilience	<p>Goal II — Promote a Resilient Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain physical assets and infrastructure - Practice environmental responsibility - Strengthen walking and biking infrastructure in the city - Support a range of housing options and opportunities for affordability - Support transit-oriented sustainable development and growth <p>Action Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore additional affordable housing policies and programs - Explore sustainable building development policy - Develop green infrastructure special assessment policy
	Mitigation	Not addressed

Policies, Programs, Plans **Climate Relevance**

Sustainable Building Policy	Mitigation	Ordinance that requires buildings that meet certain requirements to build to approved sustainable construction standards.
Pedestrian and Bike Plan	Mitigation	The City completed a Pedestrian and Bile Plan in 2012 to guide efforts to improve walking and bicycling conditions.
Micro-mobility Services	Mitigation	The City contracts to provide shared electric scooter and bike services
Inclusionary Housing	Mitigation	The City adopted an Inclusionary Housing Policy to encourage more options for affordable housing in the community.
Greenline Extension	Mitigation	The Green Line light rail extension will bring three stops to Hopkins, supporting mixed-use development, and more transportation options.
County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Adaptation and Resilience	<p>The Hennepin County hazard mitigation plan includes strategies related to heat, such as expanding heat sensors to monitor hazards and expand public awareness and outreach. The County also focuses on building local capacity to reduce vulnerability to hazards and identifying populations that might be especially vulnerable to power outages, which may occur when the grid is under pressure from extreme heat.</p> <p>Adaptation Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human development (equality, health, housing, social services) - Poverty alleviation (social safety nets and protection) - Livelihood security (income, assets, social networks) - Disaster risk management (early warning systems, hazard and vulnerability mapping, building codes, storm shelters, infrastructure improvements) - Ecosystem management (maintain wetlands, urban green spaces, watershed management, stressor reduction , biodiversity) - Spatial or land use planning (adequate housing, protected areas, zoning) - Structural (hard infrastructure solutions, technology, energy/grid) - Institutional(insurance, pricing, finance, disaster funds) - Social (education, information, behavior) - Spheres of change (practical, political, personal)
	Mitigation	Not addressed
County Climate Action Plan	Adaptation and Resilience	The County climate action plan includes a focus on decreasing the urban heat island effect with a particular focus on areas with the highest vulnerability. Strategies to reduce the urban heat island effect include converting hardscape to pervious pavement or green infrastructure, preserving and expanding the tree canopy, building out cooling centers (that are accessible and culturally appropriate), developing site development performance standards that include green infrastructure, and gathering data to notify people of heat events.
	Mitigation	<p>The plan establishes a County goal to reduce GHG emissions by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transition to renewable energy sources for county operations - Reduce emissions from buildings through establishing building guidelines, implementing procedures to recycle construction materials, work with cities to establish guidelines to lower climate impact of building materials, establish minimum energy performance targets - Convert County buildings from natural gas to electric fuel sources - Support communities within Hennepin County by training contractors and building operators on new energy tech, support adoption of renewable energy and conservation practices, etc. - Goal to reduce vehicle miles traveled in HC, including buildout of transit routes, expanding transit-oriented development, and bike/ped facilities. - Promote EV infrastructure in the region

Policies, Programs, Plans**Climate Relevance**

Sustainability Work Plan	Adaptation and Resilience	Focuses on projects that enhance resilience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implementation of projects that support heat vulnerability study – Complete the design of the resilience hub – Apply for resilience funding
	Mitigation	Continue efforts to reduce emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advance City fleet and equipment – HOURCAR expansion – EV charger installation strategy – Advance clean energy projects – Administer Hopkins Climate Solutions Fund – Increase recycling and composting rates Develop a Climate Solutions Plan
Heat Vulnerability Study	Adaptation and Resilience	Strategies aimed at cooling Excelsior Boulevard and Blake Road and helping vulnerable populations increase resilience to extreme heat events.
	Mitigation	Not addressed
Energy Action Plan	Adaptation and Resilience	Not addressed
	Mitigation	Overarching goals: Avoid 40% of energy-related GHG emissions by 2028 compared to a business-as-usual scenario. Stretch goal to avoid 95% of emissions by 2028. Tactics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct audits for municipal buildings to recommend energy efficiency measures and convert operations to renewable energy – Energy efficiency and renewable energy outreach campaigns for residents, businesses (including large industry) – Grow and promote Hopkins Climate Solutions Fund – Incentivize energy and sustainability home retrofits – Develop sustainable building policy – Explore hosting large municipal solar array for community use – Host ebike, e-scooter, EV test driving event, city-wide plan for EV infrastructure
Water Resource Management Plan	Adaptation and Resilience	The updated water resource management plan includes rainfall data from Atlas 14, which uses updated precipitation patterns to plan water management, an update from previous plans. The plan also includes goals for low impact development and green infrastructure techniques to manage stormwater (pg 14). The plan includes a policy goal to reduce impervious surface coverage, which can reduce the absorption of sunlight that contributes to the urban heat island effect.
	Mitigation	Not addressed
Parks Master Plan	Adaptation and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Relatively small amount of land dedicated to parks and natural spaces – Strong desire from residents for more natural spaces – Reduce turf- convert to natural grasses – Few opportunities to expand parks, but opportunity to reduce impervious surfaces and turf – Partnerships: Nine Mile Creek and Minnehaha Creek Watershed Districts – Stormwater/wetland restoration at parks (Oakes) – Resilience Hub
	Mitigation	Not addressed

Policies, Programs, Plans **Climate Relevance**

Complete Streets Policy	Adaptation and Resilience	Not addressed
	Mitigation	Specifically includes: pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, and people of all ages and abilities, as well as motor vehicles.
Hopkins Climate Solutions Fund	Adaptation and Resilience	Green infrastructure bonus in urban heat island area of concern.
	Mitigation	Fund to provide cost-share for electrification, efficiency, appliance replacements, and renewable energy systems for residents and businesses. Includes e-bike and charging station rebates for residents and businesses. 84 projects totaling more than \$130k in City funds and over \$400k private funds across program years 2023-2024. Most popular rebate is e-bike.
Capital Improvement Plan (2023-2027)	Adaptation and Resilience	Not addressed
	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lighting upgrades - Bike facilities improvements
Community Solar Garden Subscriptions for City Operations	Adaptation and Resilience	Not addressed
	Mitigation	The City subscribes to community solar gardens. Since 2023, these gardens have generated over 14,000 MWh of solar and resulted in over \$1 million in bill credits.