

Minneapolis–Saint Paul

Minneapolis–Saint Paul is a major metropolitan area built around the Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix rivers in east central Minnesota.^[8] The area is commonly known as the **Twin Cities** after its two largest cities, Minneapolis, the most populous city in the state, and Saint Paul, the state capital. It is an example of twin cities in the sense of geographical proximity. Minnesotans living outside of Minneapolis and Saint Paul often refer to the two together (or the seven-county metro area collectively) as the Twin Cities.

There are several different definitions of the region. Many refer to the *Twin Cities* as the seven-county region which is governed under the Metropolitan Council regional governmental agency and planning organization. The Office of Management and Budget officially designates 16 counties as the "Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington MN–WI Metropolitan Statistical Area", the 16th largest in the United States. The entire region known as the "Minneapolis–St. Paul MN–WI Combined Statistical Area", has a population of 4,014,593, the 14th largest, according to 2018 Census estimates.

Despite the Twin moniker, both cities are independent municipalities with defined borders. Minneapolis is somewhat younger with more modern skyscrapers downtown, while Saint Paul has been likened to an East Coast city, with quaint neighborhoods and a vast collection of well-preserved late-Victorian architecture.^[9]

Minneapolis was influenced by its early Scandinavian and Lutheran heritage. Saint Paul was influenced by its early French, Irish and German Catholic roots.

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Minneapolis–Saint Paul	
Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI Metropolitan area	
Metropolitan area	
Country	 United States
States	Minnesota <p>Wisconsin</p>
Principal cities	Minneapolis, Saint Paul
Area	
 • Urban	1,021.8 sq mi (2,646 km ²)
 • Metro	8,120 sq mi (21,000 km ²)
Highest elevation	1,376 ft (419 m)
Lowest elevation	660 ft (200 m)
Population (2018)	
 • Density	515.4/sq mi (199.0/km ²)
 • Urban	3,114,035 (14th)
 • MSA	3,629,190 (16th)
 • CSA	4,014,593 (14th)
	MSA/CSA: 2018
	Urban: 2018
Time zone	UTC−6 (CST)
 • Summer (DST)	UTC−5 (CDT)

MSA Historical Populations

Census	Pop.	%±
1850	4,491	—
1860	77,565	1,627%
1870	167,674	116%
1880	284,766	69.8%
1890	540,232	89.7%
1900	649,735	20.3%
1910	808,388	24.4%
1920	921,031	13.9%

Combined Statistical Area

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References

External links

1940	1,162,361	8.6
1950	1,346,285	15.8
1960	1,697,403	26.1
1970	2,079,826	22.5
1980	2,255,502	8.4
1990	2,595,799	15.1
2000	3,031,918	16.8
2010	3,346,859	10.4
Est. 2018	3,629,190 ^[1]	8.4

U.S. Decennial Census^[2]

1790–1960^[3] 1900–1990^[4]

1990–2000^[5] 2010–2018

CSA Historical Population

Census	Pop.	%±
1850	4,909	—
1860	100,503	1,947
1870	227,182	126.
1880	374,208	64.7
1890	651,160	74.0
1900	780,923	19.9
1910	943,975	20.9
1920	1,070,395	13.4
1930	1,228,835	14.8
1940	1,330,771	8.3
1950	1,523,428	14.5
1960	1,891,459	24.2
1970	2,300,115	21.6
1980	2,503,343	8.8
1990	2,866,678	14.5
2000	3,335,000	16.3
2010	3,682,928	10.4
Est. 2018	4,014,593 ^[1]	9.0

U.S. Decennial Census^[2]

1790–1960^[3] 1900–1990^[6]

1990–2000^[7] 2010–2018

History

The first European settlement in the region was near what is now known as the town of Stillwater, Minnesota. The city is approximately 20 miles (30 km) from downtown Saint Paul and lies on the western bank of the St. Croix River, which forms the border of central Minnesota and Wisconsin. Another settlement that began fueling interest in the area was the outpost at Fort Snelling, which was constructed from 1820 to 1825 at the confluence of Minnesota River and the Mississippi River.^[10]

Fort Snelling held jurisdiction over the land south of Saint Anthony Falls, thus a town known as Saint Anthony grew north of the river. For several years, the only European resident to live on the south bank of the river was Colonel John Stevens, who operated a ferry service across the river. As soon as the land area controlled by Fort Snelling was reduced, new settlers began flocking across to the new village of Minneapolis. The town grew quickly, and Minneapolis and Saint Anthony eventually merged.^[11] On the eastern side of the Mississippi, a few villages such as Pig's Eye and Lambert's Landing developed and would soon grow to become Saint Paul.^[12]



St. Paul, showing barges on the Mississippi River, the Capitol dome, and Minneapolis's skyline in the far background (right of St. Paul). In the lower right is a typical nineteenth century home. Taken from Indian Mounds Park.

Natural geography played a role in the settlement and development of the two cities. The Mississippi River Valley in this area is defined by a series of stone bluffs that line both sides of the river. Saint Paul grew up around Lambert's Landing, the last place to unload boats coming upriver at an easily accessible point, some seven miles (11 km) downstream from Saint Anthony Falls, the geographic feature that, due to the value of its immense water power for industry, defined the location of Minneapolis and its prominence as the Mill City. The falls can be seen from the Mill City Museum, housed in the former Washburn "A" Mill, which was among the world's largest mills in its time.

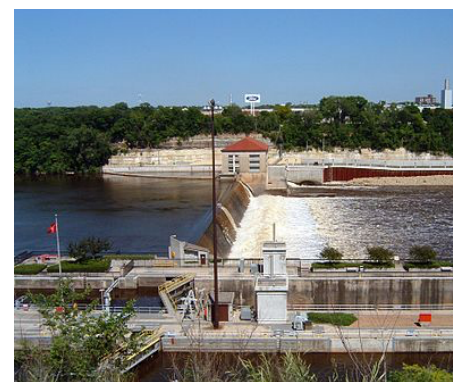


St. Croix River, Stillwater

The oldest farms in the state are located in Washington County, the eastern most county on the Minnesota side of the metropolitan area. Joseph Haskell was Minnesota's first farmer, harvesting the first crops in the state in 1840 on what is now part of Afton Township on Trading Post Trail.^[13]

The Grand Excursion, a trip into the Upper Midwest sponsored by the Rock Island Railroad, brought more than a thousand curious travelers into the area by rail and steamboat in 1854. The next year, in 1855, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published The Song of Hiawatha, an epic poem based on the Ojibwe legends of Hiawatha. A number of natural area landmarks were included in the story, such as Lake Minnetonka and Minnehaha Falls. Tourists inspired by the coverage of the Grand Excursion in eastern newspapers and those who read Longfellow's story flocked to the area in the following decades.

At one time, the region also had numerous passenger rail services, including both interurban streetcar systems and interstate rail. Due to the width of the river at points further south, the Minneapolis–Saint Paul area was briefly one of the few places where the Mississippi could be crossed by railroad. A great amount of commercial rail traffic also went through the area, often carrying grain to be processed at mills in Minneapolis or delivering other goods to Saint Paul. The river was also used to transport along the Mississippi. Saint Paul had long been at the head of navigation on the river, prior to a new lock



Lock and Dam No. 1, Mississippi River just upstream of the Minneapolis River

Passenger travel hit its peak in 1888 with nearly eight million traversing to and from the Saint Paul Union Depot amounted to approximately 150 trains daily. Before long, other rail crossings were built farther south and travel throughout the region began to decline. In an effort by the rail companies to combat the rise of the automobile, some of the early streamliners ran from Chicago to Minneapolis/Saint Paul and eventually served distant points in the Pacific Northwest. Today, the only vestige of this interstate service comes by Amtrak's Seattle/Portland to Chicago Empire Builder running once daily in each direction. It is named after James J. Hill, a railroad tycoon who settled on Summit Avenue in Saint Paul at what is now known as the James J. Hill House.

Like many Northern cities that grew up with the Industrial Revolution, Minneapolis and St. Paul experienced shifts in their economic base as heavy industry declined, especially in the 1960s and 1970s. Along with the economic decline in the 60s and 70s came population decline in the central city areas, white flight to suburbs,^[14] and, in the summer of 1967, riots on Minneapolis's North Side.^[15] By the 1980s and 1990s, however, Minneapolis and Saint Paul were frequently cited as former Rust Belt cities that had made successful transitions to service, high-technology, finance, and information economies.^[16]

Populated places

Counties

The Minneapolis–Saint Paul metropolitan area, or The Cities, includes 16 counties, of which 14 are in Minnesota and 2 are in Wisconsin.

Note: Counties that are **bolded** are under jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council. Numbers in parentheses are 2013 census estimates. Counties that are *italicized* were added to the metropolitan area when the Office of Management and Enterprise Services Budget revised its delineations of metropolitan statistical areas in 2013.^{[17][18]}

- **Hennepin County** (1,262,003)
- **Ramsey County** (552,232)
- **Dakota County** (428,484)
- **Anoka County** (357,851)
- **Washington County** (261,517)
- **Scott County** (146,111)
- Wright County (131,078)
- **Carver County** (105,837)
- Sherburne County (91,126)
- St. Croix County, Wisconsin (84,345)
- Chisago County (54,025)
- Pierce County, Wisconsin (41,019)
- Isanti County (38,413)
- *Le Sueur County* (27,770)
- *Mille Lacs County* (25,884)
- *Sibley County* (14,918)

Cities and suburbs

There are approximately 218 incorporated municipalities within the Twin Cities metropolitan region. This includes census-designated places along with villages in Wisconsin, but excludes unincorporated towns in Wisconsin, known as civil townships in other states. Estimates are as of 2018 for cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants.^[19]

Places with over 100,000 inhabitants (2018 estimates)^[20]

- Minneapolis (429,382)
- Saint Paul (313,010)

Places with 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants

- Bloomington (89,654)
- Brooklyn Park (81,679)
- Plymouth (78,351)
- Woodbury (70,840)
- Eagan (68,347)
- Maple Grove (66,903)
- Blaine (66,667)
- Lakeville (64,334)
- Coon Rapids (63,899)
- Eden Prairie (63,456)
- Burnsville (62,657)
- Minnnetonka (53,713)
- Apple Valley (53,429)
- Edina (52,535)

Places with 25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants

- St. Louis Park (48,910)
- Shakopee (41,506)
- Maplewood (40,710)
- Cottage Grove (37,341)
- Richfield (36,436)
- Roseville (36,272)
- Inver Grove Heights (35,381)
- Andover (32,728)
- Brooklyn Center (32,299)
- Savage (31,407)
- Fridley (28,824)
- Oakdale (28,315)
- Chaska (27,622)
- Ramsey (27,051)
- Shoreview (26,480)
- Chanhassen (26,266)
- Prior Lake (26,135)
- White Bear Lake (25,071)

Places with 10,000 to 24,999 inhabitants

- Rosemount (24,342)

- Champlin (23,927)
- Crystal (22,943)
- Farmington (22,731)
- Hastings (22,554)
- New Brighton (22,351)
- Golden Valley (21,270)
- Lino Lakes (21,050)
- New Hope (21,032)
- South St. Paul (20,405)
- Columbia Heights (19,815)
- West St. Paul (19,727)
- Forest Lake (19,618)
- Stillwater (18,924)
- Hopkins (18,076)
- St. Michael (17,596)
- Anoka (17,350)
- Buffalo (16,806)
- Ham Lake (16,062)
- Otsego (15,551)
- River Falls, Wisconsin (15,339)
- Robbinsdale (14,418)
- Hugo (14,388)
- Hudson, Wisconsin (13,566)
- Monticello (13,459)
- Vadnais Heights (13,266)
- Mounds View (12,914)
- Rogers (12,562)
- North St. Paul (12,322)
- Waconia (11,968)
- East Bethel (11,692)
- Mendota Heights (11,223)
- Big Lake (10,868)
- Little Canada (10,319)
- North Branch (10,215)

Places with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants

- Arden Hills (9,951)
- Mound (9,336)
- St. Anthony (8,991)
- Victoria (8,676)
- Cambridge (8,451)
- Oak Grove (8,439)
- Lake Elmo (8,406)
- Mahtomedi (8,116)
- Orono (8,006)
- Wyoming (7,813)
- Albertville (7,745)

- new Prague (1,582)
- Saint Francis (7,406)
- Minnetrista (7,178)
- Belle Plaine (6,918)
- Spring Lake Park (6,473)
- Delano (6,280)
- Jordan (6,076)
- Medina (5,973)
- Falcon Heights (5,571)
- Corcoran (5,552)
- Isanti (5,464)
- Saint Paul Park (5,379)
- Zimmerman (5,350)
- Dayton (5,096)
- North Oaks (4,968)
- Circle Pines (4,958)
- Chisago City (4,932)
- Oak Park Heights (4,831)
- Elko New Market (4,705)
- Becker (4,700)
- Princeton (4,680)
- Wayzata (4,610)
- Nowthen (4,582)
- Rockford (4,439)
- Lindstrom (4,401)
- Carver (4,311)
- Watertown (4,289)
- Prescott, Wisconsin (4,258)
- Grant (4,147)
- Scandia (4,057)
- Columbus (4,007)
- Le Sueur (3,999)
- Centerville (3,930)
- Deephaven (3,843)
- Independence (3,741)
- Bayport (3,714)
- Norwood Young America (3,677)
- Newport (3,480)
- Hanover (3,449)
- Annandale (3,332)
- Montrose (3,119)
- Rush City (3,072)
- Afton (2,966)
- Greenfield (2,919)
- Montgomery (2,915)
- Milaca (2,883)
- Cokato (2,785)

- Le Center (2,459)
- St. Bonifacius (2,320)
- Excelsior (2,279)
- Maple Lake (2,268)
- Gaylord (2,245)
- Arlington (2,169)
- Howard Lake (2,157)
- Lexington (2,022)
- Mayer (1,903)
- Clearwater (1,855)
- Waterville (1,849)
- Lakeland (1,839)
- Long Lake (1,800)
- Maple Plain (1,785)
- Braham (1,770)
- Spring Park (1,705)
- Cologne (1,605)
- Waverly (1,588)
- Tonka Bay (1,537)
- Stacy (1,470)
- Winthrop (1,363)
- Harris (1,125)
- Dellwood (1,094)
- Lake St. Croix Beach (1,075)
- Shafer (1,036)
- Taylor's Falls (1,014)
- Birchwood Village (878)
- Henderson (874)
- Lilydale (872)
- Gibbon (752)
- Hilltop (736)
- Landfall (735)
- Greenwood (718)
- Cleveland (700)
- Marine on St. Croix (695)
- Hampton (687)
- Elysian (669)
- Loretto (668)
- Kasota (660)
- Clear Lake (645)
- Center City (628)
- Minnetonka Beach (570)
- Sunfish Lake (538)
- Green Isle (537)
- Hamburg (520)
- Foreston (516)
- Willernie (496)

- [Gem Lake](#) (469)
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Combined Statistical Area

The **Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI Combined Statistical Area** is made up of 19 counties in Minnesota and 10 counties in Wisconsin. The statistical area includes two metropolitan areas and three micropolitan areas. As of the 2012 Census, the CSA had a population of 3,684,928 (though a July 1, 2012 estimate placed the population at 3,691,918). The CSA definition encompasses 11,132.44 sq mi (28,832.9 km²) of area.

Components

- **Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)**
 - Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI (Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Anoka, Washington, Scott, Wright, Carver, Sherburne, St. Croix, Chisago, Pierce, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs and Sibley counties)
 - [St. Cloud](#) (Stearns and Benton counties)
- **Micropolitan Statistical Areas**
 - [Hutchinson](#) ([McLeod County](#))
 - [Faribault–Northfield](#) ([Rice County](#))
 - [Red Wing](#) ([Goodhue County](#))

Rivalry

Minneapolis and Saint Paul have competed since they were founded, resulting in some duplication of effort.^[22] Saint Paul completed its elaborate [Cathedral](#) in 1915, Minneapolis quickly followed up with the equally ornate [Basilica of St. Mary](#) in 1926. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the rivalry became so intense that an architect practicing in

city was often refused business in the other. The [1890 United States Census](#) even led to the two cities arresting and kidnapping each other's census takers, in an attempt to keep either city from outgrowing the other.^{[23][24][25]}

The rivalry could occasionally erupt into inter-city violence, as happened at a 1923 game between the [Minneapolis Millers](#) and the [St. Paul Saints](#), both [baseball](#) teams of the [American Association](#). In the 1950s, both cities competed for a [major league baseball franchise](#) (which resulted in two rival stadiums being built), and there was a brief period in the mid-1950s where the two cities could not agree on a common calendar for [daylight saving time](#), resulting in a period of a few weeks where people in Minneapolis were one hour "behind" anyone living or traveling in Saint Paul.^[26]

The cities' mutual antagonism was largely healed by the end of the 1960s, aided by the simultaneous arrival in 1961 of the [Minnesota Twins](#) of the [American League](#) and the [Minnesota Vikings](#) of the [National Football League](#), both of which have since identified themselves with the state as a whole (the former explicitly named for both Twin Cities) and not with either of the major cities (unlike the earlier [Minneapolis Lakers](#)). Since 1961, it has been common practice for any major sports team based in the Twin Cities to be named for Minnesota as a whole. In terms of development, the two cities remain distinct in their progress, with Minneapolis absorbing new and avant-garde architecture while Saint Paul continues to carefully integrate new buildings into the context of classical and Victorian styles.^[22]

Culture

Fine and performing arts

The Minneapolis–Saint Paul metropolitan area [fine art](#) museums include the [Minneapolis Institute of Art](#), the [Walker Art Center](#), and the [Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum](#). The [Minnesota Orchestra](#) and the [Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra](#) are full-time professional [musical ensembles](#). The [Guthrie Theater](#) moved into a new building in 2006 overlooking the Mississippi River. The [Minnesota Fringe Festival](#) is an annual celebration of [theatre](#), [dance](#), [improvisation](#), [puppetry](#), kids' shows, [visual art](#), and musicals.^[27]

The Twin Cities is also the home of [Minnesota Public Radio \(MPR\)](#), the second largest public radio station in the country. It hosts both a [classical station](#) and a contemporary station, [The Current](#), which plays music from regional and other contemporary artists. The [MPR](#) program *[A Prairie Home Companion](#)*, hosted by Minnesota native [Garrison Keillor](#) aired live for many years from the [Fitzgerald Theater](#) in

A map of the 21 counties of the Minneapolis-St. Paul-St. Cloud Combined Statistical Area as of 2013.

The counties are grouped by color:

Red: Urbanized counties that are under jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council

with its successor Live from Here also airing from the same venue. This radio program was the basis of the 2006 film of the same name, A Prairie Home Companion.

The Current and The Walker Art Center also host an annual music festival Rock the Garden, which features nationally recognized and local artists. The festival has been annually presented since 2008 and has featured artists such as Lizzo, Hippo Campus, Chance the Rapper, Bon Iver, The Flaming Lips, Wilco and Sonic Youth.^[28]

The Basilica of Saint Mary in the city of Minneapolis also hosts the annual Basilica Block Party, another annual music festival which brings in nationally recognized artists such as Weezer, Andy Grammar, Deathcab for Cutie and Panic! at the Disco. The festival is used as a fundraiser for the restoration of the basilica.^[29] The event draws approximately 25,000 people to the downtown area.

Aside from the music festivals that take place in the region, the Twin Cities area is also home to a number of venues where artists come to perform. Minneapolis is home to the famous First Avenue. First Avenue is known for being the stage venue for many famous artists and bands that have come from the area including Prince, The Replacements, Atmosphere and others. It became one of the most recognizable venues in Minnesota following the release of the Prince movie Planet Love, in which the venue is featured.

Outdoors

A Saint Paul Bouncing Team aerialist exhibition in St. Paul

Green: Other counties included the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington Metropolitan Statistical Area
Purple: Counties included in the St. Cloud Metropolitan Statistical Area
Blue: Counties that are separate Micropolitan Statistical Areas

The 1905 Minneapolis Millers baseball team

There are numerous lakes in the region, and cities in the area have some extensive park systems for recreation. Organized recreation includes the Great River Energy bicycle festival, the Twin Cities Marathon, and the pond hockey championships. Some studies have shown that area residents take advantage of this, and are among the most physically fit in the country, though others have disputed that. Nonetheless, medicine is a major industry in the region and the southeasterly city of Rochester, as the University of Minnesota has joined other colleges and hospitals in doing significant research, and major medical device manufacturers started in the region (the most prominent is Medtronic). Technical innovators have brought important advances in computing, including the Cray line of supercomputers.

It is common for residents of the Twin Cities area to own or share cabins and other properties along lakes and for areas in the central and northern regions of the state, and weekend trips "up North" happen through the warmer months. Ice fishing is also a major pastime in the winter, although each year some overambitious fishermen find themselves in dangerous situations when they venture out onto the ice too early or too late. Hunting, snowmobiling, ATV riding, and numerous other outdoor activities are also popular. This connectedness with the outdoors also brings a strong sense of environmentalism to many Minnesotans.

In 2011 and 2012, the American College of Sports Medicine named Minneapolis–Saint Paul the healthiest metropolitan area in America.^{[30][31]}

Demography

Place of birth

Approximately 93.2% of the metropolitan area's population was native to the United States. Approximately 92.6% were born in the U.S. while 0.6% were born in Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory, or born abroad to American parents. The rest of the population (6.8%) were foreign-born.

The highest percentages of immigrants came from Asia (38.2%), Latin America (25.4%), and Africa (20.1%); smaller percentages of newcomers came from Europe (13.1%), other parts of North America (3.0%), and Oceania (0.2%).

With regards to ethnicity, the metropolitan area is predominantly white, with every county having at least 70% of the population coming from that background. However, the area is gradually becoming more diverse over time.

Religion

Minneapolis–Saint Paul is also a major center for religion in the state, especially Christianity. The state headquarters of five major Christian churches are found here: the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, the Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota, the Presbyterian Synod of Lakes and Prairies, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church). The Presbyterian and LDS churches both have missions in Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Bloomington as well as the Orthodox Church in America.

The headquarters of the former American Lutheran Church (ALC), Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lutheran Free Church and the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church were located in Minneapolis; the headquarters of Augsburg Fortress publishing house still is. The Minneapolis Area Synod and the Saint Paul Area Synod are the second and third largest synods of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA), respectively.

Guardian Angels Catholic Church
Chaska

The Evangelical Free Church of America has its headquarters in Bloomington, and the Association of Free Lutheran Congregations is headquartered in Plymouth, along with its seminary and a Bible School.

The Twin Cities are home to several synagogues serving the Jewish population, which is concentrated in the wealthy Minneapolis suburbs of Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, Plymouth and Minnetonka. There is also a Hindu temple located in the Twin Cities suburb of Maple Grove. A recent influx of immigrants from Laos and Northern Africa has brought more religions to the area. There are several Islamic Masjids in the area. There is a temple for the religion of Eckankar in the suburb of Chanhassen known as the Temple of Eck. In addition, many Hmong and Tibetan Buddhist peoples live in Saint Paul; a Hmong Buddhist temple opened in suburban Roseville in 1995. The LDS St. Paul Minnesota Temple opened in Oakdale, a suburb east of Saint Paul, in 2000. There are several very strong Unitarian Universalist communities such as the First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis, as well as several Pagan and Buddhist groups. The cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis have been called Paganistan due to the large numbers of Pagans living there.^[32] There are an estimated 20,000 Pagans living in the Twin Cities area.^[33]

Minneapolis is where the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association started and was its home for more than fifty years.

Sports

The Twin Cities is one of thirteen American metropolitan areas to have teams in all four major professional sports — Baseball (MLB), Football (NFL), Basketball (NBA) and Ice Hockey (NHL). Including Major League Soccer (MLS), it is one of ten metro areas to have five major sports. To avoid favoring either of the Twin Cities, most teams based in the area use only the word Minnesota in their name, rather than Minneapolis or Saint Paul.

Minneapolis was the site of two Super Bowls - Super Bowl XXVI in 1992 and Super Bowl LII in 2018. It was the farthest north that a Super Bowl has ever been played.

Over 3,700 fans attend the opening ceremony of the 2007 Minnesota RollerGirls season

The World Series has been played in the Twin Cities three times - 1965, 1987 and 1991 as well as three Major League Baseball All-Star Games - 1965, 1985 and 2014. All-Star games in the National Hockey League were hosted in 1972 and 2004, the National Basketball Association in 1994 and the Women's National Basketball Association in 2018.

The Stanley Cup Finals have been played in the Twin Cities twice - 1981 and 1991 as well as the NHL Stadium Series played host to a game in 2016.

The Final Four Men's National College Athletics Association (NCAA) basketball tournament has been hosted in Minneapolis four times - 1951, 1992, 2001 and 2019 and Women's one time - 1995. The women's tournament will return to Minneapolis in 2022.

Major golf tournaments hosted in the Twin Cities include - US Open - 1916, 1930, 1970, 1991; US Women's Open - 1977, 2008; PGA Championship - 1932, 1954, 2002, 2009; Walker Cup - 1957; Solheim Cup - 2002 and the Ryder Cup in 2016. The Ryder Cup is scheduled to return in 2028.

The 1998 World Figure Skating Championships was held at Target Center in Minneapolis.

The 2017 and 2018 X Games were held in Minneapolis and will return for 2019 and 2020.

The Twin Cities host three nationally competing Roller Derby leagues: The Minnesota RollerGirls of the Women's Track Derby Association Division 1, the North Star Roller Girls of WFTDA Division 2, and Minnesota Men's Roller Derby a league of the Men's Roller Derby Association. MNRG and NSRG possess four home teams each: the Dagger Dolls, C Belts, Rockits, and Atomic Bombshells of MNRG and the Banger Sisters, Delta Delta Di, Kilmore Girls and V Femmes of NSRG, as well as two traveling teams each. MMRD possesses three home teams: The Gentlemen's Destruction Workers, and Thunderjacks, and two traveling teams.

The annual Twin Cities Marathon is held in the fall with a course running through Minneapolis and Saint Minneapolis was the birthplace of Rollerblade and is a center for inline skating, as well as home to the most golfer capita of any city in the U.S.^[34] Additionally, water skiing got its start on Lake Pepin, a lake southeast of the metrop area, located in the Mississippi River about 50 miles (80 km) downstream from Saint Paul.^[35]

Some other sports teams gained their names from being in Minnesota before relocating. The Los Angeles Lakers get name from once being based in Minneapolis, the City of Lakes. The Dallas Stars also derived their present name their tenure as a Minnesota team, the Minnesota North Stars.

Professional sports teams in the Minneapolis–Saint Paul MSA:

Club	Sport	League	Venue	City	Titles
<u>Minnesota Twins</u>	<u>Baseball</u>	<u>American League, Major League Baseball</u>	<u>Target Field</u>	Minneapolis	<u>1987, 1991</u>
<u>St. Paul Saints</u>	<u>Baseball</u>	<u>AAIPB</u>	<u>CHS Field</u>	St. Paul	<u>NL: 1993, 1995, 19 and 2004</u>
<u>Minnesota Vikings</u>	<u>American football</u>	<u>National Football League</u>	<u>U.S. Bank Stadium</u>	Minneapolis	<u>1969</u> (Not <u>Super Bowl</u>)
<u>Minnesota Vixen</u>	<u>American football</u>	<u>Women's Football Alliance</u>	Simley Athletic Field	Inver Grove Heights	
<u>Minnesota Timberwolves</u>	<u>Basketball</u>	<u>National Basketball Association</u>	<u>Target Center</u>	Minneapolis	
<u>Minnesota Lynx</u>	<u>Basketball</u>	<u>Women's National Basketball Association</u>	<u>Target Center</u>	Minneapolis	<u>2011, 2013, 2015, 2017</u>
<u>Minnesota Wild</u>	<u>Ice hockey</u>	<u>National Hockey League</u>	<u>Xcel Energy Center</u>	St. Paul	
<u>Minnesota Whitecaps</u>	<u>Ice hockey</u>	<u>National Women's Hockey League</u>	<u>TRIA Rink</u>	St. Paul	<u>2010</u> (<u>Clarkson Cup</u>), <u>2019</u> (<u>Isobel Cup</u>)
<u>Minnesota United FC</u>	<u>Soccer</u>	<u>Major League Soccer</u>	<u>Allianz Field</u>	St. Paul	<u>2011</u> (<u>NASL</u>)

Politics

The 2008 Republican National Convention was held at the Xcel Energy Center in Saint Paul. Minneapolis and Saint submitted combined bids to host the 2008 Democratic National Convention and the Republican National Convention. Minneapolis hosted the 1892 Republican National Convention.

Economy

The Minneapolis–Saint Paul area is home to 18 of Minnesota's 19 Fortune 500 headquarters - UnitedHealth Group, Target, Best Buy, CHS, 3M, US Bancorp, Supervalu, General Mills, Land O'Lakes, Ecolab, CH Robinson World, Ameriprise Financial, Xcel Energy, Thrivent Financial, Mosaic, Patterson, Securian Financial and Polaris. A number of private companies are also headquartered in the Twin Cities area, including Cargill, the country's largest private company, Carlson, Radisson Hotel Group, Mortenson, Holiday Stationstores, and Andersen. Foreign companies with headquarters in the Twin Cities include Aimia, Allianz, Canadian Pacific, Coloplast, Medtronic, Pearson VUE, Pentair, and RBC.

The Twin Cities's economy is the 13th largest in the U.S.^[36] and ranks second in the Midwest. The Minneapolis–Saint Paul area also ranks as the second largest medical device manufacture center in North America^[37] and the fourth-busiest U.S. banking center, based on total assets of banks headquartered in the metro area, ranking behind New York City, San Francisco, and Charlotte, N.C. metropolitan areas.^[38]

Geography and geology

Along with much of Minnesota, the Twin Cities area was shaped by water and ice over the course of millions of years. The land of the area sits on top of thick layers of sandstone and limestone laid down as seas encroached upon and receded from the region. Erosion caused natural caves to develop, which were expanded into mines when white settlers came to the area. In the time of Prohibition, at least one speakeasy was built into these hidden spaces—eventually refurbished into the Wabasha Street Caves in Saint Paul.

Lakes across the area were formed and altered by the movement of glaciers. This left many bodies of water in the region, and unusual shapes may appear. For example, Lake Minnetonka out toward the western side of the Twin Cities consists of a complex arrangement of channels and large bays. Elevations in the metropolitan area range from 1,376 feet (419 m) above sea level in the northwest metro to 666 feet (203 m) at the edge of the Mississippi River in the southeast.

Because it is comparatively easy to dig through limestone and there are many natural and man-made open spaces, it has often been proposed that the area should examine the idea of building subways for public transportation. In theory, it could be less expensive in the Twin Cities than in many other places, but the cost would still be much greater than surface projects.

Employment of Twin Cities planning area residents increased 3.8% than in 2017. After a decline during the Great Recession, the area has experienced fairly steady employment growth since the start of 2010.^[39]

Bald eagle in Burnsville

Climate

Owing to its northerly latitude and inland location, the Twin Cities experience the coldest climate of any major metropolitan area in the United States.^[40] However, due to its southern location in the state and aided further by the urban heat island, the Twin Cities is one of the warmest locations in Minnesota.^[41] The average annual temperature at Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport is 45.4 °F (7.4 °C); 3.5 °F (1.9 °C) colder than Winona, Minnesota

8.8 °F (4.9 °C) warmer than Roseau, Minnesota.^[42] Monthly average daily high temperatures range from 21.0 °F (−5.6 °C) in January to 83.3 °F (28.5 °C) in July; the average daily minimum temperatures for the two months are 4.0 °F (−15.4 °C) and 63.0 °F (17.2 °C) respectively.^[43]

Minimum temperatures of 0 °F (−18 °C) or lower are seen on an average of 29.7 days per year, and 76.2 days do not

a maximum temperature exceeding the freezing point. Temperatures above 90 °F (32 °C) occur an average of 15 times per year. High temperatures above 100 °F (38 °C) have been common in recent years; the last occurring on July 6, 2012. The lowest temperature ever reported at the Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport was −34 °F (−37 °C) on January 22, 1936;

August swimming at Quarry Park and Nature Preserve, Waite Park near St. Cloud

Viewing the Saint Paul Winter Carnival parade in January.

the highest, 108 °F (42 °C), was reported on July 14 of the same year.^[44] Early settlement records at Fort Snelling show temperatures as low as −42 °F (−41 °C). Recent records include −40 °F (−40 °C) at Vadnais Lake on February 2, 1987. (National Climatic Data Center)

Precipitation averages 29.41 inches (74.7 cm) per year, and is most plentiful in June (4.34 inches (11.0 cm)) and February (0.79 inches (2.0 cm)) the least so. The greatest one-day rainfall amount was 9.15 inches (23.2 cm), reported on July 1, 1987. The city's record for lowest annual precipitation was set in 1910, when 11.54 inches (29.3 cm) fell throughout the year; coincidentally, the opposite record was set the following year, which observed a total 40.15 inches (1,020 mm) of precipitation. At an average of 56.3 inches (1,430 mm) per year, snowfall is generally abundant (though some recent years have had an exception).^[46]

The Twin Cities area takes the brunt of many types of extreme weather, including high-speed straight-line winds, tornadoes, flash floods, drought, heat, bitter cold, and blizzards. The costliest weather disaster in Twin Cities history was a derecho event on May 15, 1998. Hail and Wind damage exceeded \$950 million, much of it in the Twin Cities.^[47] Other memorable Twin Cities weather-related events include the tornado outbreak on May 6, 1965, the Armistice Day Blizzard on November 11, 1940, and the Halloween Blizzard of 1991. In 2014, Minnesota experienced temperatures below the freezing point in areas of Mars when a polar vortex dropped temperatures as low as −40 °F (−40 °C) in Brimson and Babbitt with a windchill as low as −63 °F (−53 °C) in Grand Marais.^[48]

A normal growing season in the metro extends from late April or early May through the month of October.^[49] The USDA Hardiness places the area in the 4a plant hardiness zone.^[50]

Buildings and structures

The four tallest buildings in the area are located in downtown Minneapolis. Today there is some contention over exactly which building is the tallest—most Minnesotans would immediately think of the IDS Center if queried on the tallest building.

Center is taller by a 16-foot (5 m) washroom garage on top, which brings its total height to 792 feet (241 m). Capella Tower and the Wells Fargo Center only differ in height by a foot or two, a rather negligible amount.

Buildings have gone up and been torn down rapidly across the region. Some city blocks have been demolished six or seven times since the mid-19th century, and will undoubtedly reach an eighth or ninth cycle in short order.^[51] No single architectural style dominates the region. Instead, the cities have a mish-mash of different designs, although structures from a few eras stand out. There were once a great many stone buildings constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style (or at least Romanesque-inspired variants). Minneapolis City Hall is one prominent example of this, though buildings of all types—including personal residences such as the James J. Hill House—were similarly designed.^[52] A few decades later, Art Deco brought several structures that survive today, including St. Paul City Hall, the Foshay Tower, and the Minneapolis Post Office. The style of buildings in the two cities varies greatly. In Minneapolis, the trend has been buildings with sleek lines and modern glass facades while Paul tends to follow a more traditional style of buildings so as to better accompany its older structures.

The tallest buildings in Minneapolis are, left to right, the IDS Center, Capella Tower and the Wells Fargo Center.

Saint Paul and Minneapolis in particular went through some massive renewal projects in the post-World War II era, so a vast number of buildings are now lost to history. Some of the larger and harder to demolish structures have survived.^[51] In fact, the area might be signified more by bridges than buildings. A series of reinforced concrete arch spans crossing the Mississippi River were built in the 1920s and 1930s. They still carry daily traffic and remain pleasing to the eye despite their age (a number have undergone minor repair work, but retain the original design). Several of the bridges are on the National Register of Historic Places. They include the 10th Avenue Bridge, Intercity Bridge (Ford Parkway), Robert Street Bridge, and the longest, the 419 ft (1255 m) Mendota Bridge next to Fort Snelling. The

The Mendota Bridge over the Minnesota River between Fort Snelling and Mendota

is also noted for having the first known permanent crossing of the Mississippi. That structure is long gone, but a series of Hennepin Avenue Bridges have been built since then at the site. Both downtowns have extensive networks of enclosed pedestrian bridges known as skyways.

Several prominent buildings in Minneapolis have helped modernize the city. These include the Walker Art Center, Central Public Library, Weisman Art Museum and the Guthrie Theater. Opened in April 2005, the new Walker Art Center, nearly double in size, includes increased indoor and outdoor facilities. The Walker is recognized internationally as a singular model of a multidisciplinary arts organization and as a national leader for its innovative approaches to audience engagement. The Guthrie received a large amount of media coverage for its opening in June, 2006. The design is the work of architect Jean Nouvel and is a 285,000 square foot (26,500 m²) facility that houses three theaters: (1) the theater's signature thrust stage, seating 1,100,

Guthrie Theater on the Mississippi River in Minneapolis

seating. In 2002 the National Trust for Historic Preservation put the old Guthrie building on its list of the endangered historic properties in the United States in response to plans announced by the Walker Art Center to ex on the land occupied by the theater. However, the original Guthrie building was torn down in 2006. These bu projects have rejuvenated the downtown area.

Colleges and universities

- Adler Graduate School - Richfield
- Anoka-Ramsey Community College - Coon Rapids and Cambridge
- Anoka Technical College - Anoka
- Augsburg University - Minneapolis
- Bethel University - Arden Hills
- Capella University - Minneapolis
- Century College - White Bear Lake
- Concordia University - Saint Paul
- Crown College - St. Bonifacius
- Dakota County Technical College - Rosemount
- Dunwoody College of Technology - Minneapolis
- Hamline University - Saint Paul
- Hennepin Technical College - Eden Prairie and Brooklyn Park
- Inver Hills Community College - Inver Grove Heights
- Luther Seminary - Saint Paul
- Macalester College - Saint Paul
- Metropolitan State University - Saint Paul and Minneapolis
- Minneapolis College of Art and Design - Minneapolis
- Minneapolis Community and Technical College - Minneapolis
- Minnesota State University - Edina
- Mitchell Hamline School Of Law - Saint Paul
- Normandale Community College - Bloomington
- North Central University - Minneapolis
- North Hennepin Community College - Brooklyn Park
- Northwestern Health Sciences University - Bloomington
- Rasmussen College - Bloomington, Blaine, Brooklyn Park, Eagan and Lake Elmo
- St. Catherine University - Saint Paul and Minneapolis
- St. Cloud State University - St. Cloud and Maple Grove
- St. Mary's University of Minnesota - Minneapolis
- Saint Paul College - Saint Paul
- United Theological Seminary - New Brighton
- University of Minnesota - Minneapolis and Saint Paul (Falcon Heights)
- University of Northwestern - Saint Paul - Roseville
- University of St. Thomas - Saint Paul and Minneapolis
- University of Wisconsin - River Falls and Hudson
- Walden University - Minneapolis

Transportation

Roads and highways

In the 20th century, the Twin Cities area expanded outward significantly. Automobiles made it possible for suburbs to grow greatly. The area now has a number of freeways to transport people by car. The area incorporates a large number of traffic cameras and ramp meters to monitor and manage traffic congestion. There is some use of HOV (high-occupancy vehicle) express lanes, which is becoming much more common. In order to use an express lane, a driver must have a MnPASS transponder or have at least one passenger. MnPASS rates are determined by the amount of traffic on the road and/or the time of day. During non-peak times, the MnPASS express lanes, with the exception of those on I-394 between Highway 100 and Interstate 94, are open to all traffic.

Walker Art Center on Hennepin Avenue in Minneapolis

Interstate 94 comes into the area from the east and heads northwest from Minneapolis. Two spur routes form the I-4694 loop, and I-394 continues west when I-94 turns north. Additionally, Interstate 35 splits in Burnsville in the southern part of the Twin Cities region, bringing I-35E into Saint Paul and I-35W into Minneapolis. They join together again and head north in Columbus, (just south of Forest Lake) and continue to the highway's terminus in Duluth. This is one of only a few examples of an Interstate highway splitting off into branches and then rejoining into one again; the other split occurs in Dallas-Fort Worth, where I-35 splits into I-35E for motorists going to Dallas and I-35W for traffic heading into Fort Worth.

On Wednesday, August 1, 2007, a large portion of the I-35W Mississippi River bridge near University Avenue in the city of Minneapolis collapsed into the Mississippi River around 6:05pm CDT.^{[53][54]} A replacement bridge opened on Thursday, September 18, 2008.

Interstates

- Interstate 35
- Interstate 35E
- Interstate 35W
- Interstate 94
- Interstate 394
- Interstate 494
- Interstate 694

U.S. Route freeways

- US 10
- US 12
- US 52 (Lafayette Freeway)

- US 169 (Johnson Memorial Highway)
- US 212 (Minnesota Veterans Memorial Highway)

Major State Highways

- MN 36
- MN 55 (Olson Memorial Highway)
- MN 65
- MN 62 (Crosstown Highway)
- MN 77 (Cedar Avenue)
- MN 100
- MN 610

Air travel

The main airport in the region is Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport (MSP), which is a major hub for Delta Air Lines. The airport is also the main hub and operating base for Sun Country Airlines. There are six smaller (relief) airports in the area which are owned and operated by the Metropolitan Airports Commission (the same agency operates the MSP airport). Some people even commute by air to the Twin Cities from the northern part of the state.

Domestic-only carriers from MSP: Domestic and international carriers from MSP:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| ▪ Air Choice One | ▪ Delta Air Lines |
| ▪ Alaska Airlines | ▪ Delta Connection |
| ▪ American Airlines | ▪ Sun Country Airlines |

- American Eagle
- Boutique Airlines
- Frontier Airlines
- JetBlue Airways
- Southwest Airlines
- Spirit Airlines
- United Airlines
- United Express
- Xtra Airlines

Foreign-based international carriers from MSP:

- Aer Lingus
- Air Canada
- Air France
- Condor Air
- Icelandair
- KLM Royal Dutch Airlines (Joint venture with Delta Air Lines)
- Korean Air (Joint venture with Delta Air Lines)

Relief airports in the metropolitan area are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ▪ <u>Airlake Airport (LVN)</u> - <u>Lakeville</u> | ▪ <u>Flying Cloud Airport (FCM)</u> - <u>Eden Prairie</u> |
| ▪ <u>Anoka County-Blaine Airport (ANE)</u> - <u>Blaine</u> | ▪ <u>Lake Elmo Airport (21D)</u> - <u>Lake Elmo</u> |

Public transit

Metro Transit, by far the biggest bus service provider in the area, owes its existence to the old streetcar lines that ran in the area. Metro Transit provides about 95% of the public transit rides in the region with over 10,000 buses, although some suburbs have other bus services. The University of Minnesota, Twin Cities operates a free bus system between its campuses. This system includes the Campus Connector Bus Rapid Transit line which travels between the Minneapolis and Saint Paul Campuses by a dedicated bus lane and throughout the two campuses on normal access roads. The METRO Blue Line LRT (light rail) began operations in June 2004, connecting downtown Minneapolis, Minneapolis–Saint Paul International Airport and the Mall of America in Bloomington. It was followed by the METRO Red Line BRT (bus rapid transitway) in 2013 connecting the Mall of America with Lakeville along Cedar Avenue through the southern suburbs. The METRO Green Line LRT connecting downtown Minneapolis, the University of Minnesota campus and downtown Saint Paul along University Avenue opened in June 2014.^[55] All three lines are operated by Metro Transit. Additionally, the Northstar Line commuter rail line connecting Minneapolis with Big Lake opened in November 2009. This line may be extended to St. Cloud as ridership numbers warrant.

In many ways the light rail of today is a return to the streetcars that existed in the past, it is being used as a stepping stone to other projects.

A variety of rail services are currently being pondered by state and local governments, including neighborhood streetcar systems, intercity light rail service, and commuter rail options out to exurban regions. In addition, Minnesota is one of several states in the Midwest examining the idea of setting up high-speed rail service using Chicago as a regional hub.^[56]

The Minneapolis–Saint Paul area has been criticized for inadequate public transportation.^[57] Compared to many other cities its size, the public transportation system in the Minneapolis–Saint Paul area is less robust. As the metropolitan area has grown, the roads and highways have been updated and widened, but traffic volume is growing faster than the projects needed to widen them, and public transportation has not expanded enough to commensurate with the population. The Minneapolis–Saint Paul metropolitan area is ranked as the fifth worst for congestion growth of similar-sized U.S. metropolitan areas. Additional lines and spurs are needed to upgrade public transportation in the Twin Cities.^[58] Plans are underway for a Green Line extension connecting downtown Minneapolis to the southwest suburb of Eden Prairie. A northwest LRT (bus rapid transitway) (the Orange Line extension) along Bottineau Boulevard is being planned from downtown Minneapolis to Brooklyn Park. The METRO Orange Line BRT will open in 2019, connecting downtown Minneapolis with Lakeville to the south along I-35W. The METRO Gold Line BRT is planned to connect downtown Saint Paul to the eastern suburbs within the next few years.

Bicycle rack on the METRO Blue Line LRT

Media

Print

The Twin Cities have two major daily newspapers: the *Star Tribune* and the *Saint Paul Pioneer Press*. Additionally, the *Minnesota Daily* serves the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities campus and surrounding neighborhoods. There is also a general-interest neighborhood weekly newspaper still in the cities: The *East Side Review*, devoted to the 90,000 residents in the eastern third of Saint Paul. Other weekly papers are devoted to specific audiences/demographics including [Pages](#).

Television

The region is currently ranked as the 15th largest [television](#) market according to Nielsen Media Research. Three [duopolies](#) exist in the Twin Cities: [CBS](#) operates both [KTCA](#) and [KTCL](#), [Hubbard Broadcasting](#) (but not Stanley E. Hubbard) owns both [ABC](#) affiliate [KSTP-TV](#) and independent station [KSTC-TV](#), and [Fox Television Stations](#) operates both [Fox](#) owned and operated station [KMSP-TV](#) and [MyNetworkTV](#) O&O [WFTC](#). Diversified into radio, [KSTP-TV](#) became the first television channel to air in the region with a show reaching 3,000 television sets in 1948, and the 17th station to broadcast in the U.S.^[59]

KARE television broadcast, Minnesota State Fair

The only station with its main studios in Minneapolis is [CBS](#) O&O [WCCO](#), while Saint Paul is host to [KSTP/KSTC](#), [KTCA/KTCL](#), and [CW](#) affiliate [WUCW](#). [NBC](#) affiliate [KARE](#) has a sprawling broadcasting complex in west suburban [Golden Valley](#). [KMSP](#) is located in southwest suburban [Eden Prairie](#). Other stations are located in the suburbs. For much of the last two decades, [WCCO](#) and [KARE](#) have shared in having the most popular evening newscasts of the area channels. On the other end, [KSTP](#) has struggled to maintain ratings on its news programs. [KMSP](#) has had a 9 o'clock newscast since at least the early 1990s when it was an independent channel.

WCCO-TV building Minneapolis

Communities in the region have their own [Public, educational, and government access \(PEG\)](#) [cable television](#) channels. One channel, the Metro Cable Network, is available on channel 6 on cable systems across the seven-county region.

Several television programs originating in the Twin Cities have been aired nationally on terrestrial and cable TV networks. [KTCA](#) created the science program *Newton's Apple* and distributes a children's program today. A few unusual comedy shows also originated in the area. In the 1980s, [KTMA](#) (predecessor to [WUCW](#)) created a number of low-budget series including cult classic *Mystery Science Theater 3000*. The short-lived *Let's Bowl* started on [KARE](#), and [PBS](#) series *My Engineering* originated on the Saint Paul cable access network.

Radio

The radio market in the Twin Cities is ranked 15th by Nielsen in 2018, similar to its TV market size.^{[60][61]} In November 2018, the top five morning radio shows in the area were all FM stations: KSTP, KXFN, KQQL, KDWB, and KXXI. Three of the top five morning radio stations are owned by iHeartRadio. Most radio stations broadcast on air, and can be heard as well over the internet, as live streams from the web site of each radio station.

KSTP, a television station, also has radio stations, with pop music format on FM and ESPN Radio on AM. KSTP-AM and FM are owned by Hubbard Broadcasting. In 1985, Hubbard – valued at \$400 million – was one of the larger corporate media companies in the United States; in 2005, valued at US\$1.2 billion, Hubbard is a fairly small major-market media operation.

The Twin Cities have a mix of commercial and non-commercial radio stations. The city's market is dominated by iHeartRadio which operates seven stations. Two small, independent stations are award winners – KUOM operated by the University of Minnesota and KFAI public access radio in Cedar Riverside.^[63]

Minnesota Public Radio in St. Paul

Minnesota Public Radio (MPR) airs on KNOW 91.1 FM, KSJN 91.5 FM and KCMP 89.3 FM, with separate programs on each station. It is a major player in the state and across the country, first known across the U.S. for the variety show Prairie Home Companion, which ceased production in 2016.^[64] Doing business under the name American Public Media, the company is the second largest producer of National Public Radio content, behind National Public Radio (of which MPR is an affiliate). KCMP is also known as The Current.

Independent media

The Twin Cities is also home to many independent media organizations, including The UpTake, MinnPost and Twin Cities Daily Planet.

Honors

The United States Navy currently has one ship named for the region, USS Minneapolis–Saint Paul, a Los Angeles-class submarine launched in 1983. Previously, two sets of two ships each had carried the names USS Minneapolis and USS Saint Paul.

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External links

- Flyby video (<http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/vis/a000000/a000800/a000858/a000858.mpg>) courtesy NASA/Goddard Scientific Visualization Studio
- Fact sheet about Minneapolis–St. Paul Metropolitan Area Comparison (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090221130000/http://www.demography.state.mn.us/FactSheets/MSACompare/>)
- History of the National Weather Service in Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minnesota (<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/mpx/history>)
- GIS-based Demographic Guide to Twin Cities Region (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180412110942/http://metro.mn.gov/>)
- Lost Twin Cities (<http://video.tpt.org/video/2258262175>) - Documentary produced by Twin Cities Public Television

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