



NURSING

Planetary Health Report Card (Nursing) 2026: *University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*



SCHOOL OF NURSING

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Driven to Discover®

2025-2026 Contributing Team:

- Students: Yvonne Mongare (BSN '26), Tia Wackerhagen, BSN, RN (DNP-HIL '28), Jenny Cline, MSN, APRN-BC (DNP-HIL '28), Christain Kotoucek, BSN, RN (DNP-HIL '27)
- Faculty Mentors: Ryne Wilson, RN, OCN (wils2211@umn.edu)

***Primary Contact:** Yvonne Mongare (monga036@umn.edu)

[Land acknowledgment:](#) We acknowledge that the University of Minnesota Twin Cities is built within the traditional homelands of the Dakota people. It is important to acknowledge the peoples on whose land we live, learn, and work as we seek to improve and strengthen our relations with our tribal nations. We also acknowledge that words are not enough. We must ensure that our institution provides support, resources, and programs that increase access to all aspects of higher education for our American Indian students, staff, faculty, and community members.

Summary of Findings

Overall Grade	A
Curriculum	A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Minnesota School of Nursing demonstrates a robust commitment to planetary health, achieving an impressive 89.7% (61/68 points) in the curriculum section. The program excels in integrating the relationship between extreme weather, climate change, and health effects across all levels, from BSN to DNP. A particular strength is the curriculum's deep dive into social justice and equity, with high scores for addressing how climate change disproportionately impacts marginalized populations and the importance of Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge Systems. Furthermore, the program effectively covers the "hidden" environmental costs of healthcare, including the carbon footprint, medicinal waste, and the impact of pharmaceuticals like anesthetic gases. However, the report identifies specific gaps where the curriculum is less comprehensive. While individual health impacts are covered, the pathophysiological mechanisms and the specific environmental benefits of plant-based diets are only briefly mentioned or relegated to elective coursework. Additionally, there is a noticeable disparity between graduate and undergraduate coverage; complex topics such as ecosystem health and the reproductive effects of environmental toxins are well-established in doctoral tracks but lack a clear presence in the undergraduate BSN curriculum. Recommendations: Formalize the inclusion of planetary health topics—specifically reproductive health effects of toxins and ecosystem health—into the core BSN curriculum to ensure foundational students receive the same depth of environmental health education as graduate students. Develop a dedicated module or lecture within the core pharmacology or nutrition courses that specifically addresses the environmental co-benefits of plant-based diets and the physiological pathways of environmental degradation, moving these topics from "briefly covered" to "explored in depth." 	
Interdisciplinary Research	A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Minnesota's interdisciplinary research on planetary health is robust. The UMN has several health programs that are a part of the Planetary Health Alliance and Global Consortium on Climate and Health Education. Several faculty members focus on planetary health and sustainability research, such as Jessica Hellmann and Hyun Kim. In addition, there is an institute devoted to collaborative sustainability research (IoE). The UMN prides itself on collaborative research in all disciplines and creating events that encourage this collaboration. These events include Code Blue for Patient Earth and the Annual Planetary Health Guest lecture event. To streamline this work, the UMN has a department and website specialized to sustainability. As a whole, the UMN demonstrates excellence with its comprehensive interdisciplinary research. Recommendations: The UMN could organize a LnL related to planetary health and dentistry. The UMN could also join the Planetary Health Alliance and the Global Consortium on Climate and Health Education. In addition, the various research labs at UMN could join the Green Labs program which assesses the sustainability of research labs. 	
Community Outreach and Advocacy	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Minnesota School of Nursing (UMN SON) earned a 87% score in Community Outreach and Advocacy for Planetary Health. This is accomplished with strong partnerships throughout the community that focus on communities with a disproportionate burden of climate change, education to the community through the SON and The Center for Planetary Health (The Center). The SON and The Center also have an international reach with their partnership with The Planetary Health Alliance, offering 	

education, resources and networking internationally for all individuals.

- **Recommendations:** To continue to expand its reach and successes, UMN SON can provide education and information on climate advocacy in the local and national arena. Additionally, UMN SON can assist in the creation of accessible educational materials to be available in affiliated teaching hospitals for **patients about the health impacts of climate change and about environmental health exposures**. These two categories scored 1 point below the highest score and thus can be beneficial to improve.

Support for Student-Led Initiatives

A

- The University of Minnesota provides exceptional support for student-led sustainability initiatives through project and research grants, student involvement in university-wide decision-making, and co-curricular student programs. These opportunities span from interprofessional gardens, student-led clubs outdoors, to grants worth up to \$15,000 for sustainability projects.
- **Recommendations:** There is an opportunity for the university to create a centralized resource center that consolidates all sustainability-related events, organizations, and programs into an easily accessible manner. Additionally, greater undergraduate involvement in sustainability governance and decision-making could strengthen the university's commitment to planetary health.

Campus Sustainability

C+

- The UMN has committed to improving sustainability practices, and has invested money accordingly by retrofitting buildings to meet environmental standards, creating incentivization programs to promote energy conservation in research spaces, and hiring new sustainability-focused staff members to guide university policy, with the ultimate stated goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050. Additionally, the UMN has continued to divest from fossil-fuel related interests.
- **Recommendations:** While it would be optimal to expedite the process of becoming carbon neutral, given that the University has chosen 2050 as its timeline, we suggest the following measures in the interim: continue to add staff members focused on increasing sustainability, emphasize local food procurement practices for dining halls and University-sponsored events (potentially by partnering with organizations like The Good Acre), and maintain transparency in energy usage by keeping public sources updated.

Statement of Purpose

Planetary health is human health.

The Planetary Health Alliance describes planetary health as “a solutions-oriented, transdisciplinary field and social movement focused on analysing and addressing the impacts of human disruptions to Earth’s natural systems on human health and all life on Earth.” This definition is intentionally broad, intended to encompass the multitude of ways that the environment can affect health, including water scarcity, changing food systems, urbanisation, biodiversity shifts, natural disasters, climate change, changing land use and land cover, global pollution, and changing biogeochemical flows. The health of humanity is dependent on our environment, and our environment is changing rapidly and in disastrous ways. Although the World Health Organization has called climate change “the greatest threat to global health in the 21st century,” many health professional school’s institutional priorities do not reflect the urgency of this danger to human health.

As future health professionals, we must be prepared to address the impacts of human-caused environmental changes on our patients’ health. This preparation is in the hands of the institutions providing our health professional training. It is imperative that we hold our institutions accountable for educating health professional students about the health impacts of climate change and other anthropogenic environmental changes, generating research to better understand health impacts and solutions, supporting related student initiatives, embracing sustainable practices as much as possible, and engaging with surrounding communities that are most affected by environmental threats. Because climate change and environmental threats disproportionately affect vulnerable populations (for example, communities of colour, older adults sensitive to health threats, and individuals in low-resource settings), these issues are inherently ones of equity and justice.

With the purpose of increasing planetary health awareness and accountability among health professional schools, we have created a Planetary Health Report Card that students internationally can use to grade and compare their institutions on an annual basis. This student-driven initiative aims to compare health professional schools nationally and internationally on the basis of discrete metrics in five main category areas: 1) planetary health curriculum, 2) interdisciplinary research in health and environment, 3) university support for student planetary health initiatives, and 4) community outreach centred on environmental health impacts 5) school campus sustainability.

Definitions & Other Considerations

Definitions:

- **Planetary Health:** is described by the Planetary Health Alliance as “the health of human civilisation and the state of the natural systems on which it depends.” For example, topics such as climate change, declining biodiversity, shortages of arable land and freshwater, and pollution would all fall under the realm of planetary health. Both planetary health and traditional ‘environmental health’ examine the relationship between human health and the external environment, including extreme temperatures, chemicals, vector-borne diseases, etc. Planetary health explicitly concerns itself with the potential health harms associated with human-caused perturbations of natural systems. Therefore, the human health focus of planetary health makes the field well-adapted for the context of health professional education. Throughout this report card, we use the term planetary health to refer to this broad swath of topics, but resources do not need to explicitly include the term “planetary health” to satisfy the metric.
- **Sustainable Healthcare:** As defined by the Academy of Royal Colleges, sustainable healthcare involves ensuring the ability to provide good quality care for future generations by balancing the economic, environmental, and social constraints and demands within health care settings. A sustainable healthcare system maintains population health, reduces disease burden and minimises use of healthcare services.
- **Education for Sustainable Healthcare (ESH):** is defined as the process of equipping current and future health professionals with the knowledge, attitudes, skills and capacity to provide environmentally sustainable services through health professional education, thus working to decrease the enormous environmental impact of the healthcare industry. Planetary Health Education is an integral part of this education rather than an end in itself. This is because knowledge on Planetary Health is required to be able to fully understand the necessity of sustainable healthcare as well as being part of the broader knowledge needed to fully protect and promote health. In summary, ESH is covered by the three Priority Learning Outcomes of the Centre of Sustainable Healthcare below, and Planetary Health Education is embraced in the first learning objective and is a fundamental requirement to achieve learning outcomes 2 and 3:
 1. Describe how the environment and human health interact at different levels.
 2. Demonstrate the knowledge and skills needed to improve the environmental sustainability of health systems.
 3. Discuss how the duty of a doctor to protect and promote health is shaped by the dependence of human health on the local and global environment.
- **Nursing School/Department vs. Institution:** When “nursing school” is specified in the report card, this only refers to curriculum and resources offered by the School/department of nursing and does not include offerings from other parts of the university (e.g. undergraduate departments (USA), other related departments (e.g. Public Health, Population Health departments). In contrast, when “institution” is specified in the report card, we are referring to the university more broadly including all of its campuses. Any resource reasonably accessible by nursing students, no matter where in the institution the resource comes from or if it is

specifically targeted for medical students, can meet this metric.

- **Environmental history (Curriculum Section):** this is a series of questions students are taught to ask during medical encounters that elicits patients' exposures and environmental risk factors. Historically, this has included consideration of exposures like pesticides, asbestos, and lead, though in the modern era shaped by climate change, it can be expanded to include things like wildfire smoke exposure, air pollution and mould after flooding. Key components include place of residence over the life course, occupational history, food and water sources (e.g. meat from industrial feeding operations, regular fishing in contaminated water, access to clean drinking water), and exposure to air pollution. Please be as specific as possible when providing evidence for this metric.
- **Elective:** The word "elective" refers to an optional course or lecture series that a student can opt to take part in but is not a requirement in the core curriculum. Generally, these elective courses take place in the preclinical curriculum but vary by school.
- **Core Curriculum:** This refers to taught material that is delivered to the entire cohort of students in one year.
- **Clerkship / Outreach:** This is a term used in the USA to refer to placements that medical students go on e.g. Pediatrics, General medicine, Psychiatry. In the UK these are referred to as rotations, outreach or placements. This is a relatively short (approximately 4-8 weeks) period of study and patient-centred clinical experience that takes place as part of the undergraduate programme.
- **Clinical rotation:** This is a term used to refer to placements that students go on (e.g., ophthalmology, surgery, cardiology).
- **Physiotherapy vs Physical Therapy:** For the purposes of this report card these terms are considered interchangeable. However, physiotherapy will be used primarily.
- **Community organisations:** For most institutions, there are existing groups that are not directly affiliated with the university and exist as a product of what the community the institution exists in cares about or needs. These specific community organisations relevant to this report include those that are focused around some aspect of climate and health preservation. These community organisations can include but are not limited to local mutual aid initiatives, underserved-resource distribution groups, clean-up and nature conservation groups, community gardeners, and other environmental-related organisations. If your institution does not have access to local volunteerships with community groups, please report any community organisations your institution or school has collaborated with.
- **Climate justice:** The idea that certain population groups and geographical locations which are disproportionately more impacted by climate change are already economically and socially disadvantaged. This double vulnerability sits alongside pre-existing social justice concerns and should therefore shift policy and practice to mitigate the inequitable effects of the climate crisis.
- **Extractivism:** The removal of natural resources typically in large quantities. Within anthropology this term is often used in the context of colonialism to refer to

the historic seizing of natural resources, a practice which has developed business models tied to ecological degradation and loss of biodiversity.

- **Global South:** Nations that often have less economic and industrial development and are typically in the southern hemisphere. These nations have been found to be disproportionately impacted by the climate crisis.
- **Low socioeconomic status (SES):** An individual or geographical area that across a variety of socioeconomic factors (e.g., income, education, race/ethnicity) is considered vulnerable. This vulnerability has been correlated to more adverse health outcomes often as a consequence of encountering more barriers in accessing and receiving healthcare.
- **Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC):** Countries that have lower degrees of economic affluence.
- **Anthropogenic:** Created through human activity
- **Marginalized communities:** Groups excluded from mainstream economic, educational, social, and/or cultural experiences due to race, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, physical ability, language, and/or immigration status (Sevelius et al., 2020).

Scoring Matrix

- Elective coursework (1 point): This score applies to material that is actively selected by the students such as a module choice, or additional lecture series. By implication, only a given proportion of the cohort will receive this taught material.
- Brief coverage in the core curriculum (2 points): This score applies where a topic is covered only briefly in a core curriculum session. This implies that the entire cohort receives the same material. At minimum brief inclusion would qualify as inclusion in a single lecture slide in a single year.
- In depth coverage in the core curriculum (3 points): This score applies where a topic is taught in significant detail or where a topic is repeatedly brought up in different years. This might look like several dedicated lecture slides, or inclusion of the same topic in different lectures and teaching formats.

Other considerations:

- If there are more than one “tracks” at your institution with two different curricula (for example, Harvard Medical School has a Pathways and HST curriculum track), you can choose to fill out a report card for each track, or fill out just one report card and average the scores received by each track in cases where the scores are different (see the 2021 Harvard or Oxford report cards as examples). Where possible please indicate the proportion of students that are on each track.

Updated in 2025, a complete literature review by metric is available for the 2024/25 Medicine Report Card Template. This largely translates across disciplines although we are hoping to expand this process across all of our covered disciplines. A link to the 2025 literature review by metric is available [here](#).

Planetary Health Curriculum

Section Overview: *This section evaluates the integration of relevant planetary health topics into the nursing school curriculum. Today's health professional students will be on the frontlines of tackling the health effects of climate and other environmental changes. Therefore, it is critical that students are trained to understand the health effects of these changes, as well as planetary health issues and principles more broadly. Topics like the changing geography of vector-borne diseases, the health consequences of air pollution, environmental health inequities, and disaster response principles must be part of every medical school's core curriculum.*

Curriculum: General

Questions with a "*" next to them signify questions that are unique to the Nursing Planetary Health Report Card.

1.1. Does your nursing school offer courses regarding the relationships between extreme weather events, health effects, and climate change?	
This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum. (3 points)	
This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum. (2 points)	
This topic was covered in elective coursework. (1 point)	
This topic was not covered. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>Score explanation:</i> Multiple courses in the core curriculum for nursing at all levels (<u>Bachelor of Science in Nursing</u>, <u>Master of Nursing</u>, and <u>Doctor of Nursing Practice</u>) include modules that focus on the relationship between extreme weather, health effects, and climate. The course NURS 7200: Economics of Health Care specifically addresses the global impacts of the environment and health effects on the economics of health care. Other courses that explore this content include:</p> <p>NURS 6110 Epidemiology in Nursing</p> <p>NURS 7604 Executive Leadership Seminar: Boundary Spanning</p> <p>NURS 6600 Health Systems and Care Models</p> <p>NURS 7230 Advanced Nursing for Public, Population, and Planetary Health</p> <p>PUBH 6194 Climate Change and Public Health: The Climate and Public Health Responses</p>	

1.2. Does your nursing program provide education regarding the impacts of extreme weather events (e.g. storms, flooding, heat, drought, air pollution) on individual health?	
This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum. (3 points)	

This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum. (2 points)	
This topic was covered in elective coursework. (1 point)	
This topic was not covered. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>Score explanation:</i></p> <p>NURS 5030: Foundational Concepts of Professional Nursing explores the impacts of the environment on human health and vice versa.</p> <p>NURS 7400: Health Policy Leadership has several weeks devoted to climate change impacts on individual health.</p> <p>NURS 7610: Nurses Leading Change and Innovation to Transform Healthcare has several weeks devoted to planetary health concepts and consequences on human health. This course is taken by all doctoral students. Boyd, K. developed a module (Leading Emergency Preparedness Responses: Mitigation, Adaptation, and Resilience) for NURS 7610, which described the role nurses play in emergency management and disaster preparedness. Required reading addressed the socioeconomic and racial disparities of weather-related and climate change-induced disruptions. This course is required for all doctoral students.</p> <p>The Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) <u>Health Innovation and Leadership (HIL)</u> specialty has Planetary Health as a core pillar of its degree. Students can focus on Planetary Health as their area of study within the program.</p>	

1.3. Does your nursing curriculum address the impacts of climate change on the changing patterns of infectious diseases?	
This topic was explored in depth by the core curriculum. (3 points)	
This topic was briefly covered in the core curriculum. (2 points)	
This topic was covered in elective coursework. (1 point)	
This topic was not covered. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>Score explanation:</i></p> <p>In the BSN program, VBS 2032: General Microbiology and NURS 4321: Public Health Nursing have some content on the relationship between climate change and infectious disease. These are required courses for the BSN program.</p>	

NURS 6110: Introduction to Epidemiology in Nursing offers many resources and a whole module dedicated to environmental epidemiology and infectious disease to graduate nurses.

NURS 6881: Introduction to Public Health Informatics and Information Systems looks at tracking infectious diseases and their increased occurrence with climate change.

1.4. Does your nursing curriculum address pathophysiological health effects resulting from environmental degradation and climate change, including effects such as air, soil and water pollution, extreme heat, human-animal interactions, and emerging pathogens?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation:

The health effects resulting from a warming climate are addressed in the graduate course **NURS 5033: Population-Focused Health in Public Health and Mental Health Nursing**.

Guest lectures in **NURS 3806: Nurse as Professional** briefly covered pathophysiological health effects resulting from environmental degradation.

NURS 4321: Public Health Nursing as previously mentioned also is required for all BSN undergraduate students.

1.5. Does your nursing curriculum address mental health issues and well-being effects resulting from environmental degradation and climate change?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation:

Mental health issues such as climate anxiety and existential fear are covered in the core mental health psych courses both at the undergraduate and graduate levels in **NURS 4308: Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing Concepts across the Lifespan** and **NURS 6802: Psychiatric/Mental Health Advanced Practice Nursing: Psychotherapy with Individuals and Families**.

There are multiple elective courses offered by the Center for Spirituality and Healing that address Planetary Health, mental health issues, and well-being.

1.6. Does your nursing curriculum address relationships between climate change, food and water security, and the impact on health?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation:

The undergraduate course **NURS 4321: Public Health Nursing** mentions food and water security, displaced populations, and impacts of climate change.

The DNP Health Innovation and Leadership program offers multiple courses that focus on these topics. However, it is unclear if other DNP specialties offer this same information.

1.7. Does your nursing program address the environmental and health co-benefits of a plant-based diet?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

1

Score explanation: Environmental co-benefits are not part of the core curriculum, only electives.

Elective courses that focus on selecting food based on its health, environmental, and agricultural considerations: **CSPH 3301 Food Choices: Healing the Earth, Healing Ourselves** and **FSCN 2001 A Food Systems Approach to Cooking for Health and the Environment**.

1.8. Does your nursing school curriculum address relationships between ecosystem health, human health, and climate change?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation:

Two core classes of the DNP Health Innovation and Leadership curriculum have several weeks devoted to climate change, ecosystem disruptions, and impacts on individual health.

NURS 7230: Advanced Nursing for Public, Population, and Planetary Health, **NURS 7400:** Health Policy Leadership, and **NURS 7610:** System Leadership and Innovation.

There are also elective courses dedicated to this topic - **NURS 8212:** Planetary Health: Cross-Cutting Principles for Nursing Research and **CSPH 5121:** Planetary Health & Global Climate Change: A Whole Systems Healing Approach.

NURS 4321: Public Health Nursing mentions relationships between ecosystem health, human health, and climate change for undergraduate BSN students

1.9. Does your nursing curriculum address the reproductive health effects of industry-related environmental toxins (e.g. air pollution, pesticides, microplastics)?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation:

Both the Women's Health and Family Practice DNP programs cover reproductive health effects due to environmental toxins in respective lectures.

NURS 7400: Health Policy Leadership also addresses the reproductive health effects (and other health effects) of environmental toxins.

There was no evidence of the effects of environmental toxin and reproductive health education in undergraduate courses.

1.10. Does your nursing program emphasize the importance of Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge Systems as essential components of planetary health solutions?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation: The University of Minnesota School of Nursing has focused heavily on the inclusion of Indigenous voices and representation throughout the various doctoral programs. They developed the Center for Indigenous People, Health, and Nursing, which has an objective to Indigenize curricula and increase the research opportunities for Indigenous students.

The undergraduate course **NURS 4704** Continuum of Care Practicum has a module emphasizing the importance of culturally sensitive care for Indigenous populations (Contemporary Health Concerns for Native American Healthcare). Considering historical traumas, spiritual health, current health trends, and cultural healing.

The graduate level course **NURS 6600** Health Systems and Care Models includes Indigenous practices for Planetary Health solutions, including cultural determinants of health and the IOM's Leveraging Culture to Address Health Inequities.

1.11. Does your nursing curriculum address important human-caused environmental threats that are relevant to the university or program's surrounding community?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation:

Local environmental threats to the surrounding community are addressed in the undergraduate and graduate-level public health practicum courses. Students are required to conduct windshield surveys of the university's surrounding community. Students have practicum hours dedicated to meeting community members and addressing determinants of health, including environmental considerations.

Undergraduate level - **NURS 4321** Public Health Nursing

Master of Nursing level - **NURS 5033** Public Health Nursing

Doctor of Nursing level - **NURS 7230** Advanced Nursing for Public, Population, and Planetary Health and **NURS 6110** Introduction to Epidemiology in Nursing

1.12. Does your nursing curriculum address socioeconomic/racial disparities in extreme weather and climate change exposure?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation: Boyd, K. developed a module (Leading Emergency Preparedness Responses: Mitigation, Adaptation, and Resilience) for **NURS 7610** System Leadership and Innovation which described the role nurses play in emergency management and disaster preparedness. Required reading addressed the socioeconomic and racial disparities of weather-related and climate change-induced disruptions. This course is required for all doctoral students.

The course **NURS 7400** Health Policy Leadership identifies environmental justice concerns related to climate change and, to some degree, extreme weather. There is also a policy brief assignment where students are able to select a topic of their choosing and write a publishable document for politicians. Some elect to write about environmental justice concerns.

The courses **NURS 4321** Public Health Nursing (undergraduate level) and **NURS 5033** Public Health Nursing (Master of Nursing level) include content about socioeconomic and racial disparities as it relates to public health. This includes the identification that marginalized populations are often first and worst affected by climate change impacts, including extreme weather.

1.13. Does your nursing curriculum address the inequitable health impacts of climate change globally?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation:

Multiple required courses in the doctoral programs address the global inequities of climate change (**NURS 6600** Health Systems and Care Models, **NURS 5812** Global Health Through Study Abroad, **NURS 7610** Nurses Leading Change and Innovation to Transform Healthcare, **NURS 6881** Introduction to Public Health Informatics and Information Systems). Undergraduate course **NURS 3802** Patient Centered Care: Nursing Care of Families addresses social determinants of health, global inequities, and the role of climate change.

1.14. Does your nursing curriculum address climate and environmental health challenges that impact marginalized populations and communities?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation: Boyd, K. developed a module (Leading Emergency Preparedness Responses: Mitigation, Adaptation, and Resilience) for **NURS 7610** System Leadership and Innovation which described the role nurses play in emergency management and disaster preparedness. Required reading addressed the socioeconomic and racial disparities of weather-related and climate change-induced disruptions. This course is required for all doctoral students.

The public health courses across all levels of nursing education (**NURS 4321** Public Health Nursing, **NURS 5033** Public Health Nursing, and **NURS 7230** Advanced Nursing for Public, Population, and Planetary Health) cover the impacts of the environment on health, especially the disparities experienced by marginalized populations. There is also brief coverage of the impacts of climate change on these communities.

NURS 7200 Economics of Health Care covers the economic theories surrounding global challenges supporting health care, including the impacts of climate and environmental health on marginalized populations.

NURS 7400 Health Policy Leadership addresses state and local-level disparities experienced by populations affected by climate and environmental health.

1.15. Does your nursing curriculum address the impact of environmental degradation due to climate change on marginalized populations and communities?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation:

Multiple courses in the nursing curriculum address the effects of environmental degradation on marginalized populations. Courses include: **NURS 4321** Public Health Nursing, **NURS 5033** Public Health Nursing, and **NURS 7230** Advanced Nursing for Public, Population, and Planetary Health, **NURS 7202** Moral and Ethical Positions and Actions in Nursing, **NURS 4402** Taking Ethical Action in Health Care - Civic Life and Ethics.

1.16. Does your nursing curriculum address the outsized impacts of anthropogenic environmental toxins on marginalized populations and communities?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

This topic is explored frequently and in-depth throughout the entire program beginning as an introduction and building throughout. Many other courses cover the effects on vulnerable populations in addition to the ones listed below.

NURS 4321 Public Health Nursing includes content related to epidemiology and social justice related to disproportionate environmental impacts on marginalized populations.

NURS 5030 Foundational Concepts of Professional Nursing supports content related to DEI and SDOH related to marginalized communities.

NURS 6600 Global Health Systems and Holistic Care Models explores social, structural, commercial, and planetary determinants of health

NURS 7000 Planetary Health and Nursing Ethics introduces human causes behind environmental crisis, the 9 Planetary Boundaries and reflect planetary health promotion, 5 core domains of planetary health, Sao Paulo Declaration, on Planetary Health, and advocating for individual and population health outcomes. Students engage in course work around nurse involvement, understanding declaration, Planetary Health Framework throughout the School of Nursing, and discussion engagement around the above including Indigenous ways of knowing.

NURS 7610 Nurses Leading Change and Innovation to Transform Healthcare focuses on wellbeing across systems from clinical to planetary

1.17. Does your nursing curriculum address the impacts of extreme weather events on healthcare systems?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Nursing preparedness and leadership approach and management are taught throughout the leadership modules of several classes throughout our programs.

NURS 4321 Public Health Nursing covers extreme weather on health and the healthcare system.

NURS 7000 Planetary Health and Nursing Ethics introduces human causes behind environmental crisis, the 9 Planetary Boundaries and reflect planetary health promotion, 5 core domains of planetary health, Sao Paulo Declaration, on Planetary Health, and advocating for individual and population health outcomes.

NURS 7606 Relationship Based Leadership and Management explores responsibility and authority including evaluation and emergency response for an environmental disaster

NURS 7610 Nurses Leading Change and Innovation to Transform Healthcare focuses on wellbeing across systems from clinical to planetary

1.18. Does your nursing program address the carbon footprint of healthcare systems?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

NURS 6600 Global Health Systems and Holistic Care Models explores social, structural, commercial, and planetary determinants of health

NURS 7000 Planetary Health and Nursing Ethics introduces human causes behind environmental crisis, the 9 Planetary Boundaries and reflect planetary health promotion, 5 core domains of planetary health, Sao Paulo Declaration, on Planetary Health, and advocating for individual and population health outcomes.

NURS 7610 Nurses Leading Change and Innovation to Transform Healthcare focuses on wellbeing across systems from clinical to planetary

1.19*. Does your nursing program curriculum or coursework highlight the waste generated by healthcare provision?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Throughout our entire curriculum focus is drawn to waste generation and the footprint of the health care system. Below lists some specific courses that address this topic in detail, but many throughout discuss these topics as a part of the core of the course.

NURS 6600 Global Health Systems and Holistic Care Models explores social, structural, commercial, and planetary determinants of health

NURS 5228 Pharmacology for Advanced Practice Nursing addresses the medicinal waste of the healthcare sector.

NURS 7004 Advanced Nurse Anesthesia Practicum addresses the medicinal waste of the healthcare sector.

1.20*. Does your nursing program cover the contributions of pharmaceuticals to environmental degradation and climate change (e.g., anaesthetic gases, inhalers, antibiotic resistance, etc.)?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Undergraduate and graduate programs both review content related to resistance, aerosols, and other health factors. Additionally, environmental impacts are presented throughout the program.

NURS 5225 Psychopharmacology Advanced Practice Psychiatric/Mental Health Nursing

NURS 5228 Pharmacology for Advanced Practice Nursing

1.21. Does your nursing school's curriculum introduce strategies for having conversations with patients, nursing home residents, visitors, and other health professionals about the health effects of climate change and other environmental disruptions?

Yes, the **core** curriculum includes strategies for conversing with patients and other health professionals regarding climate change and environmental disruptions. (2 points)

There are **elective** courses that include strategies for conversing with patients and other health professionals regarding climate change and environmental disruptions. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

NURS 6703 Systems Nursing Leadership: Organizational Culture discusses organizational politics, government relations and public relations with community, policy makers, and the media

NURS 6704 Nursing Leadership Practicum: Organizational Culture and Leadership discusses organizational politics, government relations and public relations with community, policy makers, and the media

NURS 7000 Planetary Health and Nursing Ethics introduces human causes behind environmental crisis, the 9 Planetary Boundaries and reflect planetary health promotion, 5 core domains of planetary health, Sao Paulo Declaration, on Planetary Health, and advocating for individual and population health outcomes.

NURS 7102 Scholarly Dissemination in Advanced Nursing Practice provides students with the skills to disseminate their scholarly work to other professionals through journal manuscripts, poster presentations, and lectures. If a student has focused their doctoral projects on Planetary Health, climate change, or environmental disruptions, they learn the skills to communicate this.

1.22. Does your school have an appointed faculty or staff responsible for planetary health and environmental nursing?

Yes, the nursing program has **at least one** appointed faculty or staff responsible for planetary health and environmental nursing. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

1

Angelica Walton, DNP, RN, CCRN

Ryne Wilson, DNP, RN, OCN, CNE

1.23*. Does your program offer Interdisciplinary Education (IPE) simulations or experiences regarding the health risks of climate change and other environmental disruptions?

Yes, the school of nursing has been involved with IPE simulations or experiences in the **past year**. (2 points)

Yes, the school of nursing has been involved with IPE simulations or experiences in the **past three years**. (1 point)

No, the school of nursing has not been involved with IPE simulations in the past three years. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

The School of Nursing hosts an annual Planetary Health Guest Lectureship which is open to the public.

The CLARION interprofessional group also hosts a local and national case competition which highlights environmental risk to health. Collaborating with the University of Minnesota's

MSimulation, participants engage in communication workshops and simulations that include students and faculty advisors from across disciplines and institutions. The cases include equity and environmental considerations including air quality, lifestyle, and industrial pollution to name a few.

1.24. Does your health professional curriculum include teaching on civic engagement/advocacy to address the environmental and structural determinants of health?

This topic was explored **in depth** by the **core** curriculum. (3 points)

This topic was **briefly** covered in the **core** curriculum. (2 points)

This topic was covered in **elective** coursework. (1 point)

This topic was **not** covered. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

NURS 4402 Taking Ethical Action in Health Care focuses on civic, ethical dimensions, and role obligations related to social issues that impact health consequences.

NURS 5241 Nursing Leadership for Effective Practice introduces students to leadership concepts around nursing practice and patient outcomes, examining accountability of the nurse in legal aspects.

NURS 6703 Systems Nursing Leadership: Organizational Culture discusses organizational politics, government relations and public relations with community, policy makers, and the media

NURS 6705 Systems Nursing Leadership Didactic: Executive Leadership in a Changing World focusing on healthcare policy among other leadership considerations

NURS 6706 Systems Nursing Leadership Practicum: Executive Leadership in a Changing World Practicum focusing on healthcare policy among other leadership considerations

NURS 7000 Planetary Health and Nursing Ethics introduces human causes behind environmental crisis, the 9 Planetary Boundaries and reflect planetary health promotion, 5 core domains of planetary health, Sao Paulo Declaration, on Planetary Health, and advocating for individual and population health outcomes. This course highlights health policy and advocacy in local, regional, national, and international policy.

NURS 7610 Nurses Leading Change and Innovation to Transform Healthcare focuses on wellbeing across systems from clinical to planetary. This course also talks about key advocacy skills including negotiation and compromise.

Section Total (61 out of 68)

89.7%

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Interdisciplinary Research

Section Overview: *This section evaluates the quality and quantity of interdisciplinary planetary health research at the broader institution. Interactions between health and the environment are complex and multifactorial. While climate change has been extensively studied from an environmental science perspective, planetary health is an emerging field. As leading health institutions with talented researchers and research resources, institutions should fund research studying the health effects of climate change and anthropogenic environmental toxins. This obligation is particularly strong because the public and policymakers are more attentive to climate change when its implications for human health are emphasised.*

2.1. Are there researchers engaged in planetary health research and healthcare sustainability research at your <u>institution</u>?	
Yes, there are faculty members at the institution who have a primary research focus in planetary health or sustainable healthcare/vetcare. (3 points)	
Yes, there are individual faculty members at the institution who are conducting research related to planetary health or healthcare sustainability, OR are part of a national/international sustainability working group, but it is not their primary research focus. (2 points)	
There are sustainability researchers at the institution , but not specifically associated with healthcare/vetcare. (1 point)	
No, there are no planetary health and/or sustainability researchers at the institution at this time. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	2
<p><i>Score explanation: The University of Minnesota has individual faculty members with primary focus on planetary health or sustainable healthcare research. Faculty examples are included below:</i></p> <p><i>Jessica Hellmann: “Hellmann studies the impacts of climate change on natural systems and strategies to reduce those impacts through adaptation and greenhouse gas emission reduction. She also works on interdisciplinary sustainability science and science communication through her leadership of the UMN Institute on the Environment.”</i></p> <p><i>Hyun Kim: “ My main research goal is to guard and to improve human health from climate change impacts and climate-induced disasters, by providing epidemiologic evidence, applying policy interventions, and implementing climate resilient infrastructure for both soft and hard.”</i></p>	

2.2. Is there a dedicated department or institute for interdisciplinary planetary health research at your <u>institution</u>?	
There is at least one dedicated department or institute for interdisciplinary planetary health research. (3 points)	
There is not currently a department or institute for interdisciplinary planetary health research, but there are plans to open one in the next 3 years. (2 points)	

There is an Occupational and Environmental Health department , but no interdisciplinary department or institute for planetary health research. (1 point)	
There is no dedicated department or institute. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>Score explanation: The University of Minnesota has The Institute on the Environment (IonE), which is a research center that supports collaborative research across disciplines for initiatives related to sustainability and planetary health. Recent grants (Fall 2025) supports projects investigating AI's growing water footprint, what traditional fisherfolk songs reveal about environmental occurrences throughout history, and environmental DNA (eDNA) monitoring to detect invasive aquatic species among more.</i></p>	

2.3. Is there a process by which communities disproportionately impacted by climate change and environmental injustice give input or make decisions about the research agenda at your institution?	
Yes, there is a process in which community members impacted by climate and environmental injustice have decision-making power in the climate + environmental research agenda. (3 points)	
Yes, there is a process in which community members impacted by climate and environmental injustice advise the climate + environmental research agenda. (2 points)	
No , but there are current efforts to establish a process for community members to advise or make decisions on the research agenda. (1 point)	
There is no process, and no efforts to create such a process. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>As part of the Program in Health Disparities Research (PHDR), the University of Minnesota (UMN) has taken the initiative to create Community-base Participatory Research (CBPR) which entails the unification of academic research and the community. This partnership is designed so that community members must serve as active and equal participants throughout the entirety of a given project. This participation includes creation of ideas and procedures that address specific needs in a community. The PHDR itself is composed of board members that are researchers at UMN and community members that are representatives of health agencies and non-profit organizations. The board governs key decisions and strategic direction for PHDR activities. Collaborators of PHDR include: American Indian Cancer Foundation, Robbins Urban Wellness Retreat, Clinic-Based Youth Development Program for Latino Youth and Families, Domestic Abuse Project, Somali Latino and Hmong Partnership for Health and Wellness (SoLaHmo), among other partners. PHDR resources that have been co-developed with SoLaHmo include Partnership Protocol Executive Summary, Partnership Protocol, SoLaHmo Partnership Action Steps, and Research Partnership Checklist.</i></p>	

2.4. Does your institution have a planetary health website that centralises ongoing and past research related to health and the environment?

There is an **easy-to-use, adequately comprehensive** website that **centralises** various campus resources related to health and the environment including all of the following: upcoming events, leaders in planetary health at your institution, and relevant funding opportunities. (3 points)

There is a website that **attempts to centralise** various campus resources related to health and the environment, but it is hard-to-use, not updated, or not adequately comprehensive. (2 points)

The **institution** has an **Office of Sustainability website** that includes **some** resources related to health and the environment. (1 point)

There is **no** website. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation: The University of Minnesota has a [website](#) dedicated to sustainability at the UMN. It outlines the climate action plan, programs relating to sustainability, sustainability on campus and how to get involved.

2.5. Has your institution recently hosted a conference or symposium on topics related to planetary health?

Yes, the **institution** has hosted at least one conference or symposium on topics related to planetary health in the past year. (4 points)

Yes, the **institution** has hosted at least one conference or symposium on topics related to sustainable healthcare/vetcare in the past year. (3 points)

Yes, the **institution** has hosted a conference on topics related to planetary health / sustainable healthcare/vetcare in the past three years. (2 points)

The **institution** has not hosted any conferences directly, but they have provided financial support for a local planetary health event. (1 point)

No, the **institution** has not hosted a conference on topics related to planetary health in the past three years. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

The University of Minnesota IonE hosts the [Sustainability Symposium](#) annually.

2.6. Is your institution a member of a national or international planetary health or ESH/ESV organisation?

Yes, the institution is a member of a national or international planetary health or ESH/ESV organisation. (1 point)

No, the institution is **not** a member of such an organisation. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

1

Score explanation: Several schools within the University of Minnesota are members of the Planetary Health Alliance and Global Consortium on Climate and Health Education. The UMN School of Nursing and UMN Institute on Environment are members of the Planetary Health Alliance. UMN Medical School, UMN School of Nursing, UMN School of Public Health, and UMN Center for Global Health and Responsibility are members of the Global Consortium on Climate and Health Education.

Section Total (16 out of 17)

94%

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Community Outreach and Advocacy

Section Overview: This section evaluates a school's engagement in community outreach and advocacy efforts associated with planetary health. Researching and teaching planetary health is necessary but not sufficient. It is critical that institutions also directly engage with communities most affected by environmental health harms. Although climate change is a problem largely created by those with power and resources, its impacts fall disproportionately on under-resourced populations and communities of colour. Institutions should partner with local communities affected by climate change and pollution to share information about environmental health threats, advocate together for change, and provide opportunities for students to be a part of this work.

3.1. Does your <u>institution</u> partner with community organisations to promote planetary and health?	
Yes, the institution meaningfully partners with multiple community organisations to promote planetary and environmental health. (3 points)	
Yes, the institution meaningfully partners with one community organisation to promote planetary and environmental health. (2 points)	
The institution does not partner with community organisations, but participates in community focused events relating to planetary health. (1 point)	
No, there is no such meaningful community partnership. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>Score explanation:</i> The University of Minnesota School of Nursing has partnerships with multiple community organizations. Many partnerships are formed through The Center for Planetary Health and Environmental Justice within the School of Nursing (The Center).</p> <p>Local organizations include: Regional Sustainable Development Partnerships (RSDP)- Working within the community, and to support student involvement, community identified projects are identified to support four areas of focus: sustainable food, clean energy, natural resources and resilient communities. https://extension.umn.edu/regional-partnerships</p> <p>Wiseman Art Center- Through the Center for Planetary Health and Environmental Justice, and within the School of Nursing, co-sponsored exhibits open to the public address issues revolving around food, land, water and environmental justice. https://wam.umn.edu/</p> <p>The Center also has a partnership with Little Earth and Change Narrative to support Indigenous and community voices via story telling and expressive arts related to land, health and resilience. https://www.littleearth.org/</p> <p>National/International organizations include: The International Council of Nurses to promote Planetary Health internationally. https://nursing.umn.edu/news-events/planetary-health-not-some-all</p>	

Planetary Health Alliance: Co-creation of research and knowledge, the Planetary Health Alliance offers opportunities for international collaboration with faculty and The Center playing a leadership role on the board of directors. Angelica Walton serves as Research & Scholarship Director of the North American Regional Hub
 Yvonne Mongare (BSN Student) serves as Youth Director for North America Regional Hub
<https://planetaryhealthalliance.org/regional-hubs/north-america/>

3.2. Does your institution offer community-facing courses or events regarding planetary health?

The **institution** offers community-facing courses or events at least once every year. (3 points)

The **institution** offers courses or events open to the community at least once per year, but they are not primarily created for a community audience. (2 points)

The **institution** has promoted community-facing courses or events, but was not involved in planning those courses or events. (1 point)

The **institution** has not offered such community-facing courses or events. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

3

Score explanation:

The Center is in partnership with the Robert J. Jones Urban Research and Outreach-Engagement Center (UROC) and delivers weekly community education to North Minneapolis Civic Scholars (high school students) on air quality measures and home air sensing strategies.
<https://uroc.umn.edu/>

The Center works in partnership with The Planetary Health Alliance to deliver monthly webinars open to the community on topics spanning planetary health in education, research, leadership, and systems change.
<https://planetaryhealthalliance.org/regional-hubs/north-america/>

3.3. Does your institution have regular coverage of issues related to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare in university update communications?

Yes, all students **regularly** receive communication updates dedicated to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare. (2 points)

Yes, planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare topics are regularly included in communication updates to **some courses**. (1 point)

Students **do not** receive communications about planetary health or sustainable healthcare. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation:

The Center for Planetary Health and Environmental Justice produces a weekly newsletter, authored by Dr. Angelica Huston, Director of The Center for Planetary Health and Environmental Justice.

This newsletter is released to the school of nursing faculty and students. Topics encompass a broad range of topics, upcoming webinars and learning opportunities pertaining to planetary health.

3.4. Does the institution or main affiliated hospital trust engage in professional education activities targeting individuals post-graduation with the aim of ensuring their knowledge and skills in planetary health and sustainable healthcare remain up to date during their professional career?

Yes, the **institution** or **main affiliated hospital trust** offers multiple in-person or online courses relating to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare for post-graduate providers, including at least one with a primary focus of planetary health. (2 points)

Yes, the **institution** or **main affiliated hospital trust** offers one course relating to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare for post-graduate providers. (1 point)

There are **no** such accessible courses for post-graduate providers. (0 points)

Score Assigned: 2

Score explanation: Through partnership with Health Professional for a Healthy Climate, the Advancing Resilient and Climate-ready Healthcare (ARCH) committee provides post-graduate professionals with tools, peer groups and trainings on strengthening climate resilience.

<https://hpforhc.org/arch/>

The Center for Global Health and Climate Responsibility is an interdisciplinary response curriculum that provides education to health professionals that connects the impacts of environmental health to human health. An educational slide deck is available to all individuals.

<https://globalhealthcenter.umn.edu/climate-change-and-health-curriculum>

3.5. Does your institution or its affiliated teaching hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients about environmental health exposures?

Yes, the **institution** or **all affiliated hospitals** have accessible educational materials for patients. (2 points)

Some affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients. (1 point)

No affiliated medical centres have accessible educational materials for patients. (0 points)

Score Assigned: 1

Score explanation: M Health Fairview has readily accessible education material for patients that address multiple environmental health hazards with a comprehensive list of causes, symptoms, diagnostic tools and treatment.

<https://www.healthwise.net/mhealthfairview/Content/StdDocument.aspx?DOCHWID=center1048>

Veterans Affairs offers information on environmental health hazards and describes the process for receiving a full assessment for such hazards.

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/PUBLICHEALTH/MEEA/index.asp>

Abbott Northwestern Hospital provides a webpage with a broadcast from WCCO-TV in 2023 discussing the impacts of the environment on health.
<https://www.allinahealth.org/allina-news/2023/11/your-environment-plays-a-critical-role-in-your-heart-health>

Hennepin County Medical Center did not have materials available on their website that provides education to patients about environmental health exposures.

3.6. Does your institution or its affiliated teaching hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients about the health impacts of climate change?

Yes, the **institution** or **all affiliated hospitals** have accessible educational materials for patients. (2 points)

Some affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients. (1 point)

No affiliated hospitals have accessible educational materials for patients. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

1

Score explanation: Abbott Northwestern Hospital has information on the impacts of climate change on allergens. Additionally, the host a robust webpage that discusses environmental sustainability measures that the hospital system takes. On the webpage, there is a brief discussion includes caring for the environment is a whole person health approach.

<https://www.allinahealth.org/allina-news/2023/04/climate-change-now-means-longer-allergy-seasons>

<https://www.allinahealth.org/abbott-northwestern-hospital/campus-updates/environmental-sustainability/landscaping>

<https://www.allinahealth.org/abbott-northwestern-hospital/campus-updates/environmental-sustainability>

Hennepin County Medical Center did not have materials available on their website that provides education to patients about impacts of climate change on human health.

M Health Fairview did not have materials available on their website that provides education to patients about impacts of climate change on human health.

The Vetrans Affairs not have materials available on their website that provides education to patients about impacts of climate change on human health, but does offer information on the systems sustainability measures.

Section Total (12 out of 14)

86%

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Support for Student-Led Planetary Health Initiatives

4.1. Does your <u>institution</u> offer support for students interested in enacting a sustainability initiative/QI project?	
Yes, the institution <i>either</i> offers grants for students to enact sustainability initiatives/QI projects <i>or</i> sustainability QI projects are part of the core curriculum. (2 points)	
The institution encourages sustainability QI projects (to fulfil clerkship or longitudinal requirements) and offers resources to help students succeed in these projects, but there is no student funding available and there is no requirement to participate. (1 point)	
No, the institution does not offer opportunities or support for sustainability initiatives or QI projects. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	2
<p><i>Score explanation: At the UMN, there are multiple pillars of support for students interested in sustainability and quality improvement initiatives. The grant “Sustainable Development Goal Initiative Student Group Activity Grant” allows all students to apply for up to \$500 to help fund activities and events for student programs and organizations. Also, Global Engagement Grants (ranging from \$1,500 to \$15,000) offered by the Center for Global Health and Social Responsibility provide additional financial support for sustainable health efforts. Additionally, the Institute on the Environment (IonE) offers smaller grants to help students address environmental and sustainability issues across the UMN, which can be up to \$3000.</i></p>	

4.2. Does your <u>institution</u> offer opportunities for students to do research related to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare/vetcare?	
The institution has a specific research program or fellowship for students interested in doing planetary health/sustainable healthcare/vetcare research. (2 points)	
There are research opportunities for students to perform research related to planetary health/sustainable healthcare, but these require student initiative to seek them out and carry them out in their spare time. (1 point)	
There are no opportunities for students to engage in planetary health/sustainable healthcare research. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	2
<p><i>Score explanation: Within the broader University of Minnesota community, several interdisciplinary opportunities support student engagement in environmental and planetary health research. The Institute on the Environment (IonE) participates in the Graduate School’s Interdisciplinary Doctoral Fellowship program, which provides mid-career Ph.D. students engaged in interdisciplinary research the opportunity to study at an interdisciplinary research center or institute during their fellowship year. Fellows within IonE receive \$2,000 in funding to support research addressing global environmental challenges. IonE has also historically offered Mini</i></p>	

[Grants](#) of up to \$3,000 to support student-led projects addressing environmental and sustainability issues across the UMN system, including 10 different projects in Adaptation, Mitigation, Biodiversity, Clean Energy, Water & Land, Food Systems, Planetary Health, Environmental Justice, Natural Capital, and Decision Support.

Additional research-related opportunities exist across the university. For example, the [University of Minnesota Global Programs and Strategy Alliance \(GPS Alliance\)](#) provides awards through its Sustainable Development Goal Initiative research grant competition; however, these awards are designed for faculty, staff, and researchers, meaning students must join an existing project led by a principal investigator. Similarly, [Advancing Climate Solutions, Now.](#), launched in 2021 in honor of University of Minnesota leader Tom Swain, engages students in climate change solutions through policy-focused internships and research initiatives. While student grants are currently on pause, project teams may still submit proposals directly to the Center for Science, Technology, and Environmental Policy.

Students in the [Health Innovation and Leadership DNP](#) program can choose to focus on Planetary Health and are encouraged to pursue DNP projects in this area. Faculty are actively engaged in related research, including nature-based therapeutics and healthy eating for a healthy planet, providing mentorship opportunities for Ph.D. candidates conducting interdisciplinary research as well as undergraduates exploring these topics. The curriculum also includes the elective course [NURS 8212: Planetary Health—Cross-Cutting Principles for Nursing Research](#), which examines how human-driven ecosystem transformations impact global health. Through analysis of scientific evidence and ethical considerations, students identify opportunities for nursing research and theory development that promote planetary health.

4.3. Does the institution have a webpage where students can find specific information related to planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare/vetcare activities and mentors within the institution? For example, projects achieved, current initiatives underway at the medical school and/or contact of information of potential mentors.

The institution has a webpage with specific information related to planetary health or sustainable healthcare/vetcare that includes up-to-date information on relevant initiatives and contact information of potential mentors. (2 points)

There is an institution webpage that features some information on projects and mentors within planetary health and sustainable healthcare within the institution, but it lacks key information. (1 point)

There is **no institution** specific webpage for locating planetary health and/or sustainable healthcare projects or mentors. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation: The University of Minnesota maintains a central [Office of Sustainability](#) website, established in 2022, that serves as a hub for sustainability-related initiatives. The site includes information on the University's Climate Action Plan, a [Sustainability Dashboard](#) tracking waste and emissions, ongoing projects, [publications](#), and contact information for sustainability leadership, as well as a [research unit search tool](#) aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Several departments and centers also support planetary health efforts across the University. The [Center for Global Health and Social Responsibility](#)'s "Climate Change and Health" page highlights Climate Champions from multiple health professional schools, including the medical school. The School of Nursing contributes through its [Center for Planetary Health and Environmental Justice](#), which focuses on education, research, and practice in planetary health and provides information on current projects and key leadership, including Dr. Teddie Potter and newly directed Dr. Angelica Walton. Additional resources are available through the Office of Academic Clinical Affairs and the University of Minnesota [Sustainable Development Goals Initiative](#), which aligns planetary and human health efforts with the University's [MPact 2025](#) commitment.

4.4. Does your institution have registered student groups dedicated towards fostering a culture of planetary health engagement, scholarship, and advocacy on campus, supported by faculty advisors?

Yes, there is a student organisation **with faculty support** at my institution dedicated to planetary health or sustainability in healthcare. (2 points)

Yes, there is a student organisation at my institution dedicated to planetary health or sustainability in healthcare but it **lacks faculty support**. (1 point)

No, there is **not** a student organisation at my institution dedicated to planetary health or sustainability in healthcare. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation: At the University of Minnesota Twin Cities, [Health Students for a Healthy Climate \(HSHC\)](#) is a registered student organization composed of health professional students who aim to understand and address the health impacts of climate change through interdisciplinary collaboration, advocacy, and education. This group recognizes the connections between environmental change and health outcomes and provides a forum for students to engage in discussions and activities around climate-related health challenges.

Additionally, several other student organizations engage in sustainability or health advocacy that intersect with planetary health themes, such as the [Public Health Advocacy Student Alliance \(PHASA\)](#), which empowers students to improve health disparities through policy and advocacy measures; while not exclusively climate-focused, it includes components related to environmental health engagement; and groups like [Health Sciences Interprofessional Student Garden](#), which connects health students around sustainable environmental practice.

These student organizations operate with faculty mentorship or organizational support through the [Center for Health Interprofessional Programs \(CHIP\)](#), which houses and supports interprofessional student groups, including HSHC and other advocacy organizations.

4.5. Is there a student liaison representing sustainability interests who serves on a <u>department or institutional</u> decision-making council to advocate for curriculum reform and/or sustainability best practices?	
Yes, there is a student representative who serves on a department or institutional decision-making council/committee. (1 point)	
No, there is no such student representative. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	1
<p><i>Score explanation: Yes, the University of Minnesota (UMN) involves students in sustainability-related engagement through Twin Cities and Systemwide sustainability teams. This committee supports UMN’s goal to “build a fully sustainable future” across operations, teaching, research, and outreach, and includes undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral students who collaborate with faculty and staff on sustainability initiatives and climate action planning.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, there are student liaisons on the UMN Twin Cities Sustainability Council, which supports the implementation of one of UMN’s MPact 2025 goals of “Build a fully sustainable future”. This team has been tasked with guiding the implementation of this goal, the related actions, and the Board of Regents Policy Sustainability and Energy Efficiency on the Twin Cities campus.</i></p>	

4.6. In the past year, has the <u>institution</u> had one or more co-curricular planetary health programs or initiatives in the following categories? (1 point each)	Score
Projects where students are able to gain experience in organic agriculture and sustainable food systems, such as gardens, farms, community supported agriculture (CSA), fishery programs, or urban agriculture projects.	1
Panels, speaker series, or similar events related to planetary health that have students as an intended audience.	1
Events in which students learn directly from members of a local environmental justice community about the climate and environmental challenges they face, and how health professionals can partner with their community to address these exposures and impacts.	1
Cultural arts events, installations or performances related to planetary health that have students as an intended audience.	1
Local volunteer opportunities related to building community resilience to anthropogenic environmental impacts.	1
Wilderness or outdoors programs (e.g., that organise hiking, backpacking, kayaking, or other outings for students)	1
<p><i>Score explanation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The University of Minnesota’s St. Paul campus organizes Cornercopia, which is a student-driven organic farm that provides firsthand opportunities to run all facets of the</i> 	

farm, including planning, growing, and marketing. This provides opportunities for courses, internships, and volunteer work. Additionally, the Center for Health Interprofessional Programs runs the [Interprofessional Student Garden](#), where 5-7 health professional students manage all of the garden operations and events.

- The University of Minnesota hosts a [Sustainability Coffee Chat Series](#), which engages the community regarding climate sustainability to increase awareness and encourage collaboration. Some topics include “UMN Zero Waste Plan”, “On-Campus Solar”, and “Net Zero Buildings”.
- As part of [Earth Month 2025](#), the University of Minnesota hosted events that connected students with Twin Cities community members and organizations focused on environmental justice and climate action. Additionally, the Institute on the Environment hosts an annual [Environmental Justice Summit](#), an open sustainability symposium where faculty, staff, students, and community members share research, projects, and best practices.
- University of Minnesota’s Bell Museum is hosting an exhibition called “[Wonder: Experiences of Nature, Curiosity, and Play!](#)”. The exhibition will include opportunities to make your own lavender sachet with the U’s Bakken Center for Spirituality & Healing, contribute to a kinship mandala community art project, and connect with the Center for Planetary Health and Environmental Justice.
- The University of Minnesota offers an opportunity to volunteer with the [Environmental Student Association](#) to build community resilience through environmental sustainability projects. Additionally, the [Phillips Neighborhood Clinic](#), a student-run clinic focused on providing free care to underserved patients, organizes neighborhood clean up opportunities.
- Many organizations organize wilderness and outdoor activities, such as hiking, including the [UMN Outdoors Club](#) and the [UMN Forestry Club](#). Additionally, the Center for Interprofessional Health offers [Ecohealth Quests](#), where health professions students engage in overnight nature experiences and learn about One Health topics.

Section Total (15 out of 15)

100%

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Campus Sustainability

Section Overview: This section evaluates the support and engagement in sustainability initiatives by the institution. The healthcare industry is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions as well as pollution that harms local, regional, and global ecosystems. While healthcare is, by nature, a resource-intensive endeavour, the healthcare sector is well poised to lead the world to a more sustainable future. This will involve scrutinising every aspect of how our systems operate, from where we source our energy, to how we build our infrastructure, to what companies we invest in. Our institutions, clinics, and hospitals must set the standard for sustainable practices, and show other sectors what is possible when it comes to minimising environmental impact.

5.1. Does your <u>institution</u> have an Office of Sustainability?	
Yes, there is an Office of Sustainability with multiple full-time staff dedicated to campus sustainability. If the Office of Sustainability serves the entire campus, there is at least one designated staff member for sustainability at the hospital. (3 points)	
There is an Office of Sustainability with one or more full-time staff dedicated to campus sustainability, but no specific staff member in charge of hospital sustainability. (2 points)	
There are no salaried sustainability staff , but there is a sustainability task force or committee. (1 point)	
There are no staff members or task force responsible for overseeing campus sustainability. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>Score explanation:</i> There is an Office of Sustainability at UMN with multiple staff members, but no specific staff member is in charge of medical school sustainability. UMN’s major hospital affiliation, M Health Fairview, does outline their sustainability efforts focused in 7 areas (energy efficiency, environmental preferable purchasing, sustainable facility design, healthy food systems, waste reduction and recycling, water conservation, and employee engagement), but this does not include medical school campus facilities or operations, nor is there a specific staff member in charge of hospital sustainability. The University of Minnesota also hired the first systemwide chief sustainability officer, Shane Stennes, in May of 2022 to help lead sustainability efforts across all five campuses as part of the MPact effort. Additionally, the University of Minnesota has a multidisciplinary team of Climate Champions, which includes Dr. Vishnu Laalitha Surapaneni, the medical school representative, which aims to “connect students with faculty and community members working in health care, sustainability, and climate change.”</p>	

5.2. How ambitious is your <u>institution's</u> plan to reduce its own carbon footprint?
The institution has a written and approved plan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 (5 points)
The institution has a written and approved plan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040 (3 points)
The institution has a stated goal of carbon neutrality by 2040 but has not created a plan to reach that goal or the plan is inadequate (1 point)

The institution does **not** meet any of the requirements listed above (0 points)

Score Assigned:

0

Score explanation: In 2008, the University of Minnesota (UMN) signed the American Universities and Colleges Presidents' Climate Commitment, committing to carbon neutrality by **2050**. The University system comprises five campuses across the state, and each has published a [climate action plan](#) (CAP) detailing their next decade of intentions toward the 2050 goal. UMN reported it achieved a systemwide 50% decrease in net emissions from 2008 to 2021. However, their current Climate Action Plan is intended for 2050.

5.3. Do buildings/infrastructure used by the institution for teaching (not including the hospital) utilize renewable energy?

Yes, institution buildings are **100%** powered by renewable energy. (3 points)

Institution buildings source **>80%** of energy needs from off-site and/or on-site renewable energy. (2 points)

Institution buildings source **>20%** of energy needs from off-site and/or on-site renewable energy. (1 point)

Institution buildings source **<20%** of energy needs from off-site and/or on-site renewable energy. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

0

Score explanation: The University of Minnesota (Twin Cities campus) energy use for 2025, based on communications with the Office of Sustainability, was comprised of 4,021,855 gigajoules of non-renewable energy and 288,223 gigajoules of renewable energy, for a total of 4,310,078 gigajoules of total energy usage. This calculates to approximately 6.7% of the campus' energy coming from renewable energy sources. As of October 2024, the [EPA](#) ranked the University of Minnesota Twin Cities as #25 in the nation in regards to annual green power usage (16% green power of total electricity use).

The UMN self-reported STARS report (January 2026, in the process of being published) indicates 6.69% of the University's total energy usage comes from clean and renewable sources. This is an improvement from 4.99% reported in the January 2023 [STARS report](#). In addition, >50% of the university's energy consumption is supplied by purchased gas and steam as reported on the [university's energy dashboard](#). This dashboard is easy to access and includes [building-specific energy dashboards](#), demonstrating the university's transparency related to energy consumption.

5.4. Are sustainable building practices utilised for new and old buildings on the institution's campus, with design and construction of new buildings and remodelling of old buildings conforming to a published sustainability rating system or building code/guideline?

Yes, sustainable building practices are utilised for new buildings on the institution's campus and the **majority** of old buildings **have been retrofitted** to be more sustainable. (3 points)

Sustainable building practices are utilised for new buildings on the institution's campus, but most old buildings have **not been retrofitted**. (2 points)

Sustainable building practices are inadequately or incompletely implemented for new buildings. (1 point)	
Sustainability is not considered in the construction of new buildings. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	3
<p><i>Score explanation:</i> New construction and major renovations follow interior design standards that incorporate the University’s Sustainability Requirements and follow Minnesota’s B3 Guidelines. Compliance with B3 requires meeting sustainability goals for site, water, energy, indoor environment, materials, and waste. The University tracks the energy consumption of most buildings on campus on a public dashboard and the integration of sustainable practices are tracked on the facilities management strategic progress card. In the University of Minnesota Twin Cities Campus Master Plan, they have Development and Redevelopment as a goal under their sustainability framework. They note that “The Campus plan envisions significant reinvestment in existing buildings in the campus cores. However when campus needs cannot be accommodated through renovation, critical decisions about growth must consider resilience and mitigation, land use impacts, and the capacities of supporting utilities and infrastructure (energy, water, waste, vegetation, etc.)” The UMN highlights many of the updates they have made, including the addition of solar gardens, green roofs, LEED buildings, stormwater retention, and energy plant renovations on the Sustainability Walking Tour. Nearly 70% of campus buildings have been retrofitted with LED lights in place of the existing fluorescent lights. The university has also made a concerted effort to retrofit all buildings that have an established pattern of bird-glass collision through their “Stop the Thud” project.</p>	

5.5. Has the <u>institution</u> implemented strategies to encourage and provide environmentally-friendly transportation options for students and reduce the environmental impact of commuting?	
Yes, the institution has implemented strategies to encourage and provide environmentally-friendly transportation options such as safe active transport, public transport, or carpooling and these options are well-utilised by students. Alternatively, the campus location is not amenable to unsustainable forms of transportation by default. (2 points)	
The institution has implemented some strategies to provide environmentally-friendly transportation options, but the options are unsatisfactorily accessible or advertised. (1 point)	
The institution has not implemented strategies to encourage and provide environmentally-friendly transportation options. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	2
<p><i>Score explanation:</i> The University of Minnesota- Twin Cities Medical School is located right next to the electrically powered light rail which many students take advantage of. All students who pay the Transportation and Safety fee, which is included in the cost of tuition, have unlimited access to the regional transit system in the Twin Cities area through the Universal Transit Pass. The university provides a free shuttle bus service between its three Twin Cities campuses (West Bank, East Bank, and Saint Paul). University Services has a webpage dedicated to transit, with information and links readily available regarding public transportation, bike routes with travel times, and walk routes with pedestrian safety/security resources. The carpool service, Gopher Chauffeur, is available to students daily during the school year from 8 pm to 1 am to provide safe transportation to students. The UMN Twin Cities is recognized nationally for bicycle</p>	

transportation. Furthermore, the campus is not amenable to cars, as there is almost no free parking on campus. Most of the major hospital sites (Regions, Hennepin County Medical Center, MN VA Medical Center, Abbott Northwestern Hospital, East Bank Hospital, West Bank Hospital) for rotations are easily accessible via either light rail or a major bus line and would not require a car to access easily. Campus-wide transit reports can be found [here](#) for the 2024 fiscal year as the most recent published usage data.

5.6. Does your institution have an organics recycling program (compost) and a conventional recycling program (aluminium/paper/plastic/glass)?

Yes, the institution has **both** compost **and** recycling programs accessible to students and faculty. (2 points)

The institution has **either** recycling **or** compost programs accessible to students and faculty, but not both. (1 point)

There is **no** compost or recycling program at the institution. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation: The medical school has both an organics and a conventional recycling program in its buildings. In many of the common areas of the medical school buildings, including the main hallways, main lobbies, elevators, and vending machine coves, there are 3-in-1 waste bins with associated images above each section to help guide students/faculty/visitors as to which bin is most appropriate. The UMN also offers a [ReUse Program](#) to collect surplus office supplies and equipment that can be resold or redistributed. This service is accessible to medical students and staff. The university tracks its waste recovery per year by material on a [dashboard](#). This information includes buildings utilized by the medical school. Facilities at the university also offer assistance in hosting “[Zero Waste Events](#)” through planning, signage, or extra bins that are supplied for most outdoor events (areas where compost and recycling bins are not commonly found). At the same website, the UMN has a feedback form where any individual can submit ideas to help the University improve its waste management system

5.7. Does the institution apply sustainability criteria when making decisions about the campus food and beverage selections (e.g. local sourcing, reduced meat, decreased plastic packaging)?

Yes, the institution has **adequate** sustainability requirements for food and beverages, including meat-free days or no red-meat, and **is engaged** in efforts to increase food and beverage sustainability. (3 points)

There are sustainability guidelines for food and beverages, but they are **insufficient or optional**. The institution **is engaged** in efforts to increase food and beverage sustainability. (2 points)

There are sustainability guidelines for food and beverages, but they are **insufficient or optional**. The institution is **not** engaged in efforts to increase food and beverage sustainability. (1 point)

There are **no** sustainability guidelines for food and beverages. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation: According to the Dean’s office, the Medical School does not have any input on campus food and beverage selections or their sustainability. On the campus level, dining services are provided by [M Food Co](#), and their vendor is [Chartwells](#). The University has established food systems as one of their sustainability priorities and they work with Chartwells to create sustainability requirements, goals, and initiatives. These initiatives include the Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch program guidelines, the Waste Not program which measures the amount of food waste being generated, and Chartwells’ [HowGood](#) Partnership which introduces climate labeling in dining halls. Chartwells also has a [plant-forward dining initiative](#), but it does not appear that the University of Minnesota is directly participating in this initiative. The University does offer [vegan and vegetarian](#) options in most dining locations on campus and highlights nutrient rich foods available through their [Feel Good Foods](#) campaign. The University also hosts a [farmers market](#) every Wednesday from July-August where students and community members can purchase fresh produce and hosts the [Nutritious U Food Pantry](#) every Wednesday where all students are welcome to get free fresh foods. M Food co is committed to [continuously searching](#) for new ways to reduce their carbon footprint and increase sustainability.

5.8. Does the institution apply sustainability criteria when making decisions about supply procurement?

Yes, the institution has **adequate** sustainability requirements for supply procurement **and is engaged** in efforts to increase sustainability of procurement. (3 points)

There are sustainability guidelines for supply procurement, but they are **insufficient or optional**. The institution is **engaged** in efforts to increase sustainability of procurement. (2 points)

There are sustainability guidelines for supply procurement, but they are **insufficient or optional**. The institution is **not engaged** in efforts to increase sustainability of procurement. (1 point)

There are **no** sustainability guidelines for supply procurement. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation:

On a campus level, according to the Office of Sustainability, the University applies sustainability criteria to some procurement activities depending on the type of product/service being procured (e.g. yes to construction materials, office supplies; no to specialized research materials). In the Board of Regents [Purchasing Policy](#), they state “purchasing activities shall be conducted in a manner that promotes integrity, stewardship, diversity, and sustainability,” but offers no additional guidelines. The University’s Office of Sustainability, in conjunction with its educational campaign [“It All Adds Up.”](#) assists with the implementation of environmental, social, and economic goals with respect to supplier diversity and sustainability.

According to the Office of Sustainability, sustainability guidelines are applied when purchasing furniture and furnishings, IT equipment, and food service providers. Sustainability considerations are put into practice when purchasing cleaning agents, office paper, and the procurement of vehicles for fleet. Sustainability measures are taken into account for some but not all consumable office products, garments and linens, professional service providers, or for university-sponsored travel.

5.9. Are there sustainability requirements or guidelines for events hosted at the institution?

Every event hosted at the institution **must** abide by sustainability criteria. (2 points)

The institution **strongly recommends or incentivizes** sustainability measures, but they are **not required**. (1 point)

There are **no** sustainability guidelines for institution events. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

1

Score explanation: There are sustainability recommendations for events hosted at the institution, including those hosted at the medical school, although these are recommendations rather than requirements. The Office of Sustainability provides guidance on [sustainable purchasing and planning](#) for campus events, encouraging students to limit waste, choose compostable materials, and consider energy-conscious planning. The office also provides sustainable [considerations](#) during each step of the event's planning process. There is an updated Student Council policy regarding funding events provided by the Medical School Finance Office to avoid over-ordering food while reducing tableware requests from vendors. The University Zero Waste Services provides a list of [Zero Waste Event Caterers](#) and [Zero Waste Purchasing Options](#) to promote sustainability when hosting events. While the school strongly recommends sustainability measures, they are not required.

5.10. Does your institution have programs and initiatives to assist with making lab spaces more environmentally sustainable?

Yes, the institution has **programs and initiatives** to assist with making lab spaces more environmentally sustainable. (2 points)

There are **guidelines** on how to make lab spaces more environmentally sustainable, but not programs or initiatives. (1 point)

There are **no** efforts at the institution to make lab spaces more sustainable. (0 points)

Score Assigned:

2

Score explanation: The University of Minnesota Office of Sustainability launched the [Green Labs program](#) in 2020, with the aim of creating more environmentally sustainable lab spaces through improved knowledge, accessibility, and engagement in sustainable recycling practices and energy conservation efforts. The office has created a communal lab composting program for disposal of non-contaminated disposable paper items (paper towels and Kim wipes), offered free customized lab recycling audits, and created online guides on maximizing energy efficiency (freezer, fume hoods, misc. lab equipment) and sustainable recycling practices (organics, plastics, Styrofoam). The Green Labs program also offers customized virtual presentations for labs interested in learning more about sustainable recycling practices and is collecting baseline energy metering data from participating labs to provide feedback on improved practices.

The university also publishes an [interactive carbon dashboard](#) containing data from 2008-onwards detailing net total carbon emissions and emissions per source. During this time, the university has decreased total carbon emissions by 51%.

5.11. Does your <u>institution's</u> endowment portfolio investments include fossil-fuel companies?	
The institution is entirely divested from fossil fuels and has made a commitment to reinvest divested funds into renewable energy companies or renewable energy campus initiatives. (4 points)	
The institution is entirely divested from fossil fuels. (3 points)	
The institution has partially divested from fossil fuel companies or has made a commitment to fully divest , but currently still has fossil fuel investments. (2 points)	
The institution has not divested from fossil-fuel companies, but faculty and/or students are conducting organised advocacy for divestment. (1 point)	
Yes, the institution has investments with fossil-fuel companies and there have been no efforts to change that. (0 points)	
Score Assigned:	2
<p><i>Score explanation:</i> The University of Minnesota Office of Investments and Banking (OIB) is committed to considering Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles in investment decisions and has published data on their webpage regarding fossil fuel-related endowment exposures.</p> <p>The University of Minnesota Consolidated Endowment Fund (CEF) had a 1.6% fossil fuel-related exposure in 2025. This was significantly decreased from the 2.5% exposure in 2023 and 1.7% exposure in 2024. Of the 1.6% of the fund currently invested in fossil fuels, one half (0.8%) is currently being liquidated while the other one half (0.8%) is tied up in public index funds. On the same website, the university also published that 40% of public equity is invested in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-aware and low carbon funds. The</p>	

Section Total (19 out of 32)	59%
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Grading

Section Overview

This section focuses on the grading of the report card. The institution received a grade for each of the individual sections as well as an overall institutional grade. Section point totals were tallied, divided by the total points available for the section, and converted to a percentage. The overall institutional grade is a weighted average of the section grades, with curriculum receiving a higher weight owing to its larger number of metrics. Letter grades for each section and the institution overall were then assigned according to the table below.

Letter Grade*	Percentage
A	80% - 100%
B	60% - 79%
C	40% - 59%
D	20% - 39%
F	0% - 19%

**Within each grade bracket, a score in the top 5% (_5 to _9%), receives a “+”, and a score in the bottom 5% (_0- _4%) receives a “--”. For example, a percentage score of 78% would be a B+.*

Planetary Health Grades for the University of Minnesota School of Nursing.

The following table presents the individual section grades and overall institutional grade for the University of Minnesota School of Nursing on this Planetary Health Report Card.

Section	Raw Score %	Letter Grade
Planetary Health Curriculum (30%)	$(61/68) \times 100 = 89.7\%$	A
Interdisciplinary Research (17.5%)	$(15/17) \times 100 = 94\%$	A
Community Outreach and Advocacy (17.5%)	$(12/14) \times 100 = 84\%$	A
Support for Student-led Planetary Health Initiatives (17.5%)	$(15/15) \times 100 = 100\%$	A+
Campus Sustainability (17.5%)	$(19/32) \times 100 = 59\%$	C+
Institutional Grade	$(A \times 0.3 + B \times 0.175 + C \times 0.175 + D \times 0.175 + E \times 0.175) = 85.885\%$	A

Report Card Trends

Section Overview

This graph demonstrates trends in overall and section grades for the years in which University of Minnesota has participated in the Planetary Health Report Card initiative.

