



EXISTING CONDITIONS WORKBOOK

February 2015



**PLAN
DSM**

CREATING OUR TOMORROW

This document provides a wide range of information and data about the physical, cultural and economic characteristics of Des Moines. Information contained in the workbook was collected from a variety of sources including City of Des Moines Departments, outside agencies that provide services in the City, and information from the U.S. Census Bureau.

The workbook has two purposes. First, to give readers an insight to the many facets of Des Moines: how the City works; little known facts that show the extent of services provided to citizens and the infrastructure we use daily; and a description of services we use as residents every day. Second, to inspire discussion among citizens and encourage people to participate in the process over the next year as a new vision for Des Moines evolves through the development of a new Comprehensive Plan.

PlanDSM | Creating Our Tomorrow



CITY COUNCIL

T. M. Franklin Cownie, Mayor
Christopher Coleman, At-Large
Skip Moore, At-Large
Bill Gray, Ward 1
Robert L Mahaffey, Ward 2
Christine Hensley, Ward 3
Joe Gatto, Ward 4

CITY MANAGER

Scott Sanders

PLAN AND ZONING COMMISSION

Gregory Jones, Chair	Dory Briles
Jo Anne Corigliano	Jacqueline Easley
Timothy Fitzgerald	Jann Freed
John Hilmes	William Page
Jonathan Rosenbloom	Michael Simonson
CJ Stephens	Vicki Stogdill
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and the Greater Des Moines Partnership who provided
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This document has been prepared with the assistance of many individuals and every effort
has been made to be as complete and accurate as possible. Any errors or omissions are inadvertent.
If you have corrections or additional information that you believe should be considered during preparation
of PlanDSM, please submit suggestions via the comment form at www.PlanDSM.org.



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HISTORIC HIGHLIGHTS

Fort Des Moines established. Originally called Fort Raccoon, the War Department rejected the name, opting for Fort Des Moines #2 (Fort Des Moines #1 was located near Montrose, Iowa). **1843**

Ft. Des Moines abandoned as a military post and town of Fort Des Moines surveyed. **1846**

Iowa becomes the 29th state of the Union. **1846**

Town of Fort Des Moines incorporated. **1851**

Town of Fort Des Moines became the City of Des Moines and named the new state capital. **1857**

The first railroad, Des Moines Valley Railroad, reached Des Moines. **1866**

Terrace Hill, today's Governor's mansion, was built by banker B. F. Allen. **1869**

Construction began on the Iowa State Capitol building and was finished in 1886. **1871**

Drake University established. **1881**

Electric streetcar service began. **1888**

State legislation allowed Des Moines to annex small incorporated cities and towns on its periphery. **1890**

Fort Des Moines #3 established on Army Post Road. **1901**

Cornerstone laid for Polk County Courthouse. **1903**

Cornerstone laid for City Hall. **1910**

1st traffic lights installed. **1926**

1st professional baseball game in the U.S. to be played at night under permanent lights at the Des Moines Western League Park at 6th and Holcomb. **1930**

Des Moines purchased ground for new Municipal airport. (Expanded in 1938). **1930**

Highest flood on record for Des Moines and central Iowa. **1954**

River Hills Urban Renewal Project, the first such project in Iowa. Blighted structures were demolished and updated infrastructure installed to encourage redevelopment. **1957**

Merle Hay Mall opened. **1959**

Construction begins on MacVicar Freeway system (Interstate 235). **1960**





- 1964** Blank Park Zoo opened.
- 1975** Southridge Mall opened.
- 1975** Ruan Building completed.
- 1979** Civic Center opened.
- 1988** Annexation of Easter Lake and Southwestern Hills areas.
- 1989** Neighborhood Revitalization Program is initiated.
- 1990** 801 Grand built with 44 floors; it is the tallest building in Des Moines.
- 1993** Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers flood downtown; water plant shut down for 2 weeks.
- 2002** Public investment in East Locust St. streetscape program spurs East Village redevelopment.
- 2004** Principal Riverwalk breaks ground.
- 2006** Opening of a new public library begins redevelopment in downtown's Western Gateway.
- 2008** Des Moines River flood and levy break in Birdland; citizens help with sandbagging efforts.
- 2009** Portions of Des Moines in Warren Co. & Delaware Township officially annexed.
- 2010** City Hall building centennial and time capsule opening ceremony held.
- 2014** Richard A. Clark Municipal Service Center opens.





WHAT IS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN?

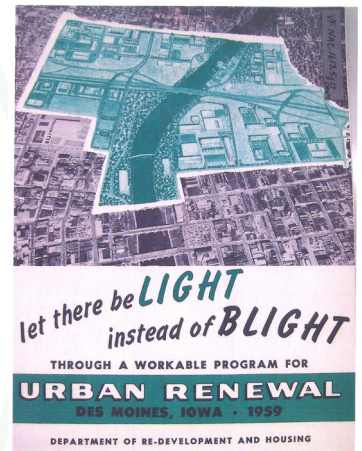
Comprehensive plans have existed since the late 1800s when cities began to address the negative impacts of urbanization including inadequate housing, industrialization, and poor sanitation. City plans from that time emphasized the creation of a vision of the future -- City Beautiful and Garden City movement -- to build civic pride.

In 1923, the State of Iowa adopted the Standard State Zoning Enabling Act which had previously been released by the US Department of Commerce. The first City-wide plan, the Comprehensive City Plan for Des Moines, was adopted in 1928. Since then, several new plans have been prepared, the most recent being the 2020 Community Character Plan which was adopted in 2000.

The State Legislature signed the Iowa Smart Planning Act into law in 2010. While the Act does not mandate that plans be prepared, it does require communities to recognize Smart Planning Principles when considering the future.

Read more about Iowa Smart Planning Principles at <http://publications.iowa.gov/11078/>.

The first Comprehensive Plan for the City of Des Moines was adopted in 1928 and has been updated four times, most recently in 2000. After 14 years, it is time to revisit the Plan to ensure the policy direction for the future is consistent with the City's values and addresses challenges that come with a dynamic, growing City.



1959 Urban Renewal Plan
City of Des Moines archives



1961 Annual Report
City of Des Moines archives



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50309-1881
February 2015

Planning for the future of the City is not a new exercise in Des Moines. From specific plans for boulevards and civic spaces at the turn of the century to working with regional organizations for the betterment of the greater metro area, Des Moines has a healthy track record of identifying how the future should evolve.

- 1909** The first plan for the City was developed. The Des Moines Federation of Women's Club convinced the City Council to provide \$1,000 to fund the plan. The John Mulford Robinson Plan for Boulevards and Civic Spaces proposed locations of parkways throughout the City designed for pleasure driving.
- 1923** A Zoning Commission was appointed in accordance with the State Zoning Enabling Legislation that had previously been passed by the State. The Zoning Commission was charged with developing zoning regulations.
- 1926** First Zoning Ordinance adopted.
- 1928** The first City-wide Comprehensive Plan was adopted. This Plan was developed by Harland Bartholomew, who prior to becoming a planning consultant, had been the first full-time municipally employed planner in the United States.
- 1963** The 1980 General Plan, The Physical Development Plan For The City of Des Moines was adopted by City Council. The Plan called for \$240 million in municipal improvements, increasing industrial land by 43% and adding 43 miles of new roads.
- 1965** The Zoning Ordinance was adopted. The structure of this ordinance is still in effect today. It has been amended over 250 times.
- 1986** The Des Moines 2000 Land Use Plan was adopted. This plan was an update to the Land Use Element of the 1980 General Plan.
- 2000** The 2020 Community Character Plan was adopted. This is the current Comprehensive Plan for the City of Des Moines.
- 2000 - 2014** Several small area plans adopted including the Easter Lake New Town Plan; What's Next, Downtown? Plan; Two Rivers District Plan; and numerous Neighborhood Plans.

PLANNING PROCESS

The City intends to complete the Comprehensive Plan process in 18 months. The initial **Foundation** phase involved interviewing elected officials and key commissioners concerning their view of the city and how to best approach and develop the plan that will guide Des Moines for the future. The **Existing Conditions** phase provides background and data analysis summarized in the Existing Conditions Workbook.

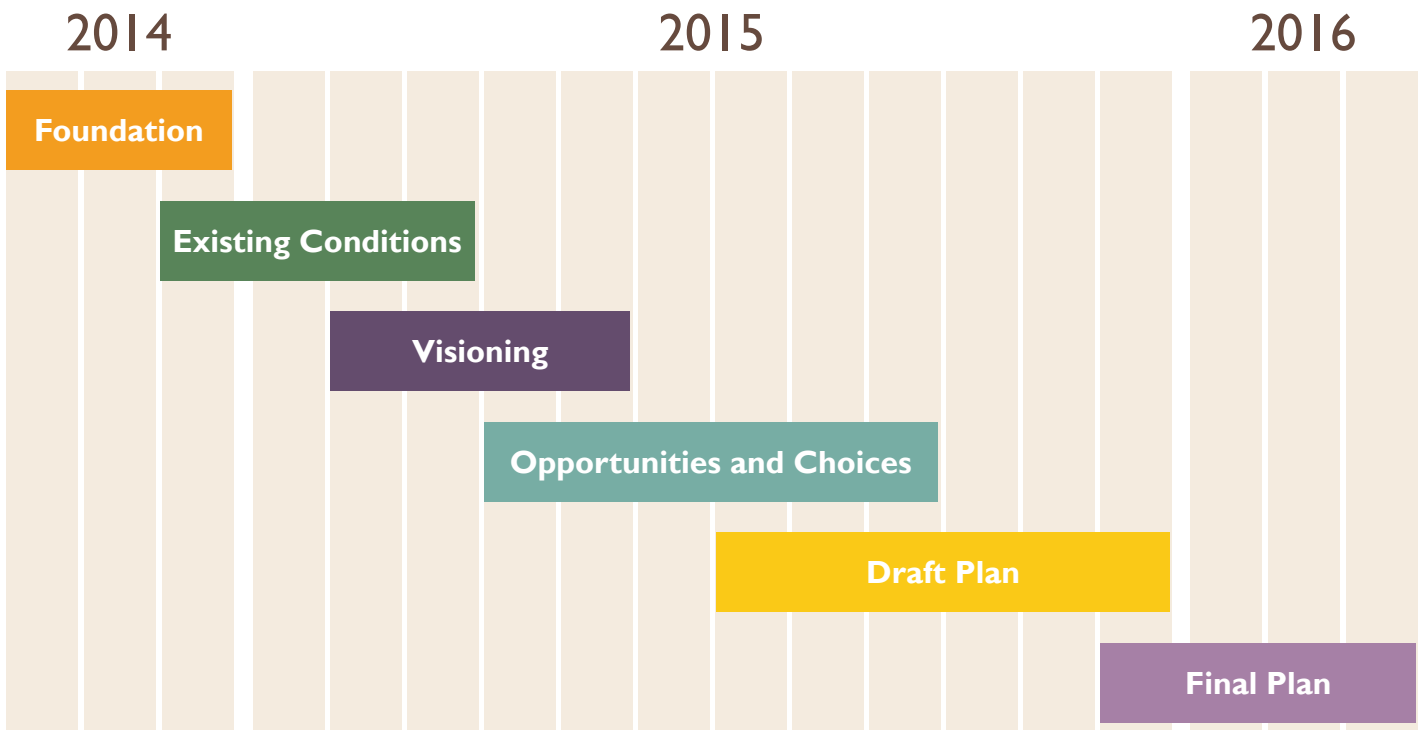


The next phase – **Visioning** - is a process in which residents and local stakeholders have the opportunity to express ideas about the future of Des Moines. Through public meetings held in every ward, surveys, and the Plan DSM website, the community visions phase will clarify the goals and priorities of the community and provide an overall guide for the development of the Comprehensive plan. The website will include the data from the Existing Conditions Workbook as well as updates on the progress of the plan.

The **Opportunities and Choices** phase will be framed by the Visioning. It will further identify future land uses and redevelopment challenges along with initial implementation methods. This essential phase will be led by a Council-appointed steering committee as well as staff from City departments and regional agencies with public input throughout the process.

The analysis and public comments received during the first three phases will lead to the development of goals and policies resulting in a **Draft Plan**. Following public review of the Draft Plan, the City's Plan and Zoning Commission will hold public hearings leading to a recommendation to the City Council.

The City Council will hold additional publicized public hearings before taking formal action to adopt the **Final Plan**. This final phase will occur in spring of 2016.





STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING INFLUENCES

Over a three year period, from October 2010 to November 2013, the Des Moines Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) led a regional planning process that included 17 cities and four counties. The Tomorrow Plan, which was approved in November 2013, includes four overarching goals:

- Create a resilient regional economy;
- Improve the region's environmental health and access to the outdoors;
- Further the health and well-being of all residents in the region; and,
- Increase regional cooperation and efficiency at all levels.

In addition to these goals, the Plan laid out five initiatives to implement the Plan's top priorities:

- **Nodes & Corridors:** Encourage development in areas of maximum impact and connect these areas to one another with multimodal corridors;
- **Greenways:** Build a fully connected system of natural resource areas by selectively expanding the existing network of parks, conservation areas, open space and trails;
- **Resilient Neighborhoods:** Support the continued presence of strong, unique neighborhoods that provide a range of housing and transportation choices;
- **Regional Cooperation:** Engage in regional cooperation to support stormwater management and infrastructure; and,
- **Everyday Stewards:** Encourage residents to take an active role in bringing The Tomorrow Plan to life by implementing more sustainable everyday practices.

Mobilizing Tomorrow is the MPO's long range transportation plan for the region. Adopted in November 2014, the Plan outlines how the MPO's member communities will invest in transportation funding over the next 35 years.

Housing Tomorrow, being coordinated through the Polk County Housing Trust Fund, will provide policy recommendations and action steps to encourage the preservation and development of affordable housing options and to assist low-income households in overcoming barriers to stable housing.

Learn more at WWW.THETOMORROWPLAN.COM.



CAPITAL CROSSROADS

A VISION FORWARD

Capital Crossroads is a bold but achievable vision pushing Central Iowans to dream big, not settle for good enough, think long term, and work together. Seven entities initially joined together to sponsor the planning process, which encompasses a 50-mile radius around the State Capital. The fifty member Capital Crossroads Steering Committee invited public input, garnering responses from over 5,000 local voices via one-on-one interviews, focus groups, and online surveys. From this input 10 capitals, or focus areas, emerged.



- Social Capital**
- Cultural Capital**
- Physical Capital**
- Governance Capital**
- Natural Capital**
- Capital Core**
- Business Capital**
- Cultivation**
- Corridor**
- Human Capital**
- Wellness Capital**

To date, the 10 strategic Capitals collectively have claimed over 150 implementation successes. The Capital teams continue to aggressively implement the strategy, and Capital Crossroads 2.0 will be rolled out in 2017.



To read more about Capital Crossroads, visit their website.

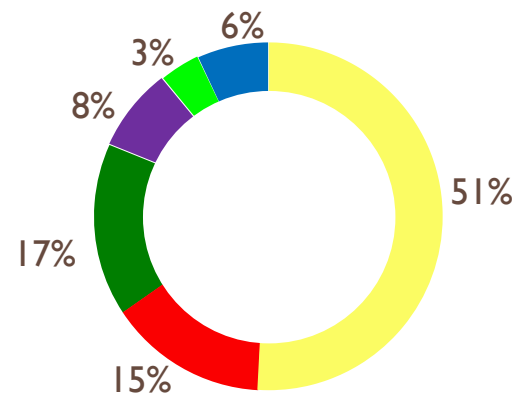
www.capitalcrossroadsvision.com

LOCAL PLANNING INFLUENCES

Existing Land Use

Local planning efforts start with a “snapshot” of the community as it exists as the planning process begins. This Existing Conditions Workbook is that “snapshot” for PlanDSM. Critical to understanding a community is how land is currently used.

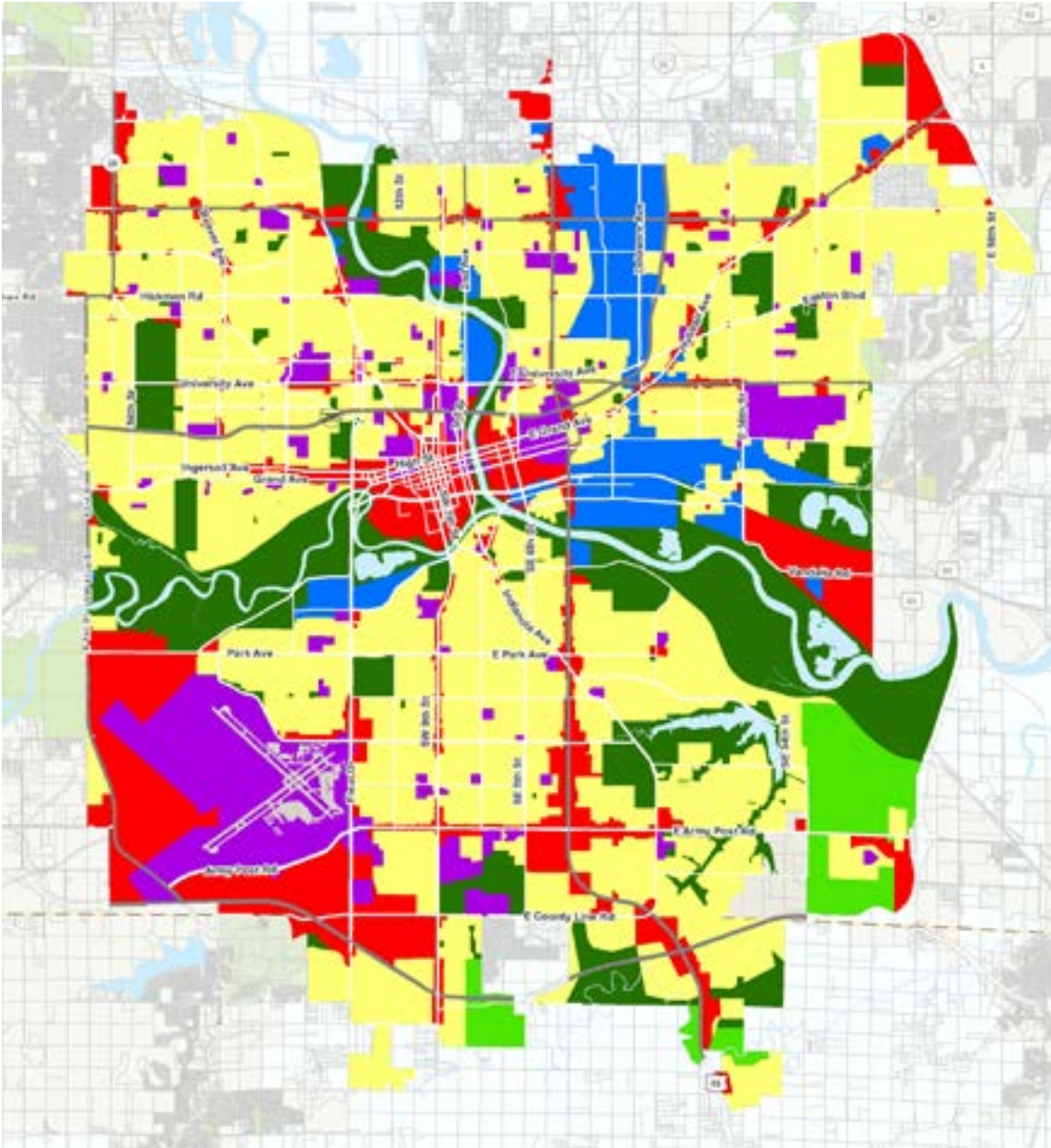
- The highest percentage of land in Des Moines is used for residential purpose - 51%.
- The next largest category is Parks and Open Space – 17%.



Existing Land Uses by Percentage, January 2015
Source: Polk County Assessor, Iowa



EXISTING LAND USE



- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Semi-Public
- Park/Open Space
- Agricultural



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2020 Community Character Plan

Adopted in 2000, the Plan provided policy guidance for reviewing changes to the 2020 Community Character Plan Map as part of specific zoning requests and development proposals.

The plan was also amended by the adoption of specific neighborhood and area plans. With the exception of the call to re-write the entire zoning code, virtually all of the specific recommendations to implement plan policies were completed by the City.

Find the entire plan on the City's website under Planning and Urban Design Plans at www.dmgov.org/Departments/CommunityDevelopment/Pages/PlanningUrbanDesignPlans.aspx

2020 Community Character Plan

The current Comprehensive Plan for the City was adopted August 7, 2000 and is referred to as the Des Moines' 2020 Community Character Plan. The Plan focused on five major areas:

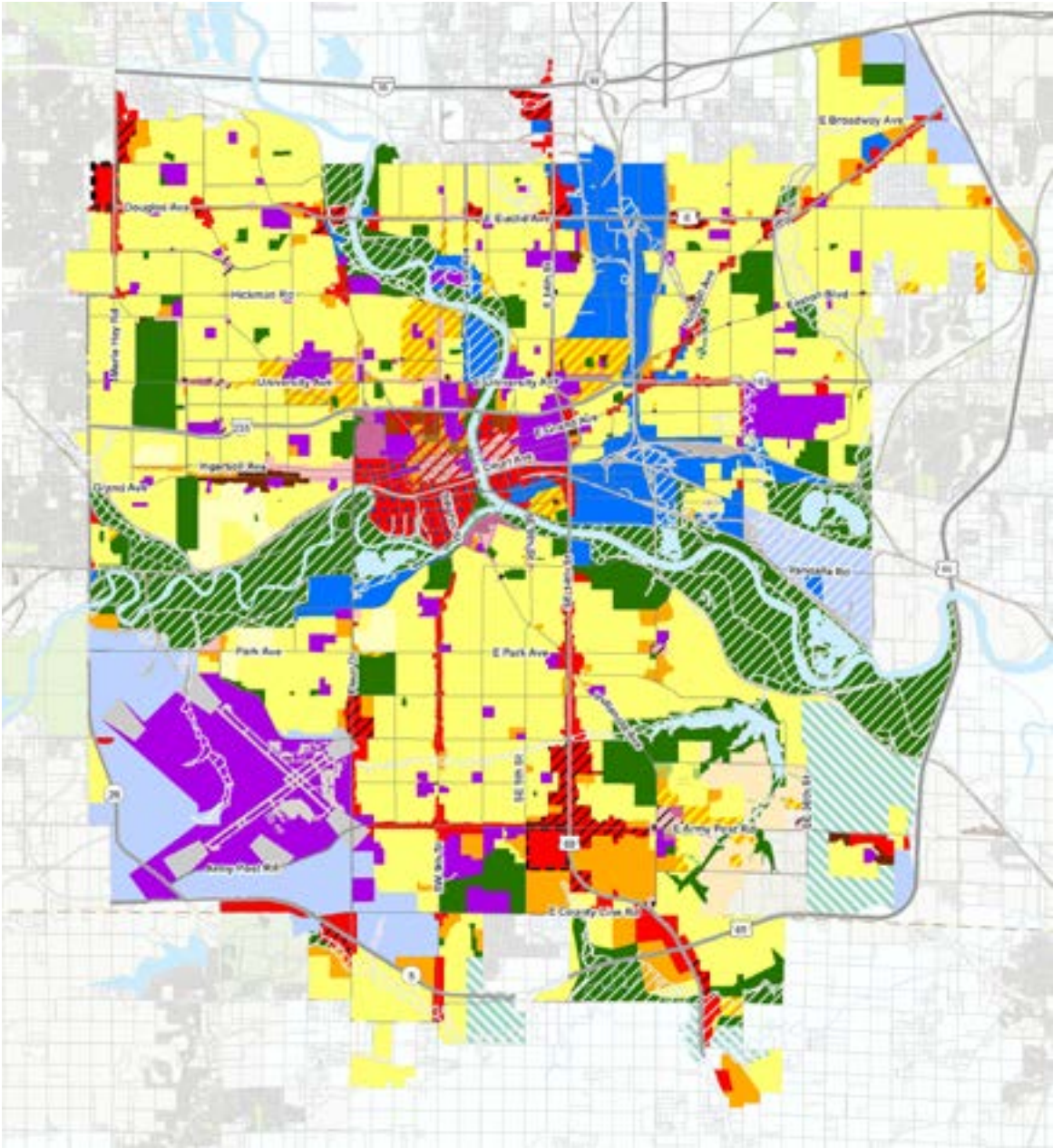
- Protection of the character of the City's neighborhoods while promoting a range of housing choices and commercial services within those neighborhoods;
- Promotion of traditional neighborhood characteristics and the preservation of natural features as new areas of the City develop;
- Integration of transportation design and improvements with land use decisions;
- Continuation of Des Moines as the primary employment center of the region; and,
- Improving the quality of new development in the City.

Expanding on these major focus areas, the Plan was developed around several underlying principles:

- **Community Character** – Traditional neighborhood characteristics were to be maintained in existing neighborhoods and replicated in new developments.
- **Sustainability** – Sustainability goals became the core values that were to be present in any development or budget expenditure decision.
- **Transportation** – Transportation was to be fully integrated with land use. New development was to promote walking and transit use and traffic calming was to be implemented to slow traffic in neighborhoods.
- **Growth and Annexation** – Annexation was considered the primary way to expand City boundaries and capture new growth. New development was to incorporate elements of traditional neighborhoods in their design.



DES MOINES' 2020 COMMUNITY CHARACTER PLAN



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Intown Estates Residential | Neighborhood Commercial Center | Park/Open Space | Conservation Zone |
| Low Density Residential | Commercial Corridor | Park/Open Space - Private | Traditional Industrial |
| Low/Medium Density Residential | Small Scale Strip Development | Public/Semi Public | Downtown Retail/Office Core/Core Fringe |
| Medium Density Residential | Community Commercial | Clear Zone | Support Commercial |
| Mixed Use and Density Residential | Regional Shopping Mall | Development Control Zone | High Amenity Office/Institutional |
| High Density Residential | Planned Business Park | Agricultural | Intensive Mixed Use Office/Residential |
| Neighborhood Node | General Industrial | Easter Lake Low Density | High Density Residential/Limited Commercial |



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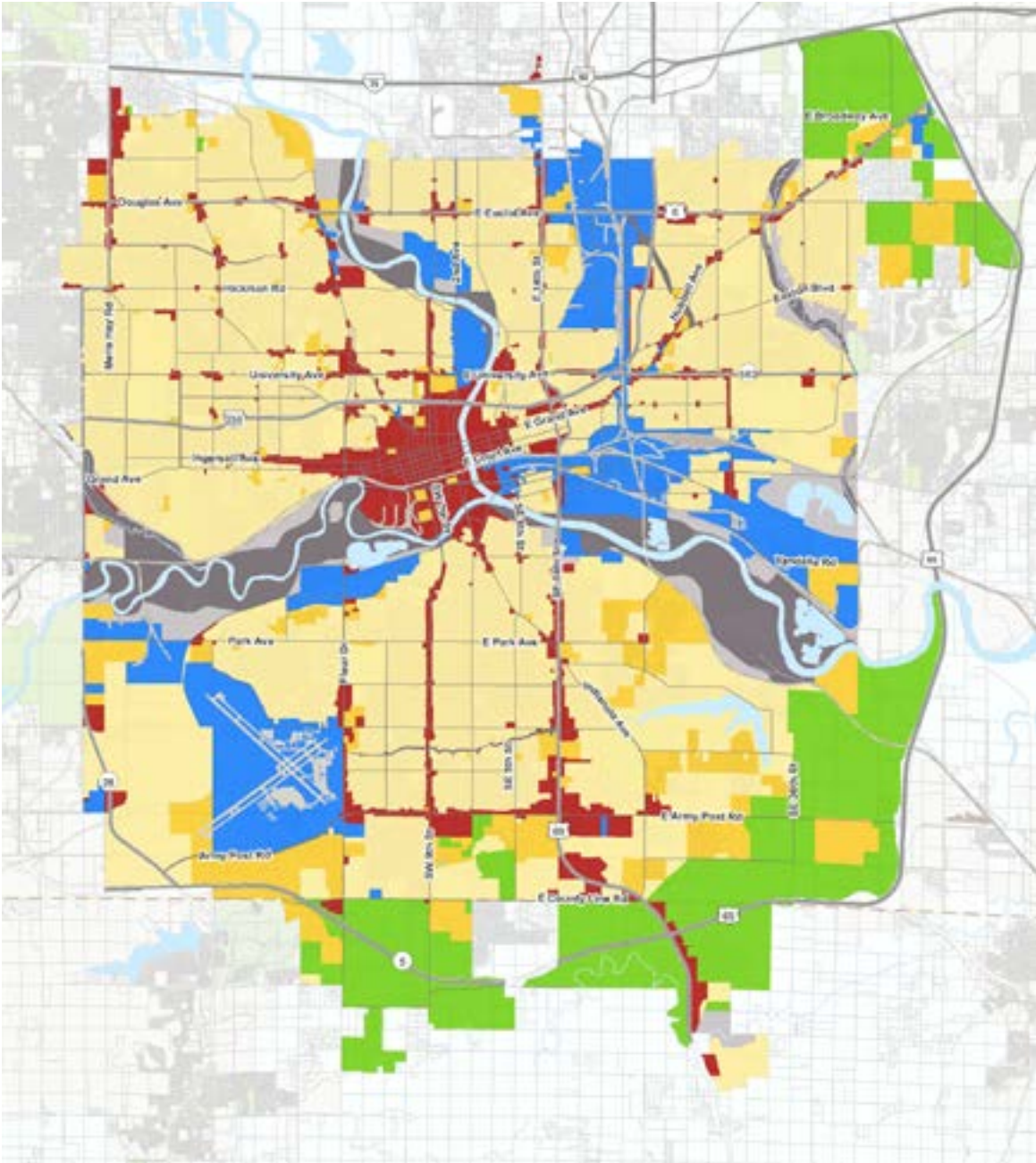
General Zoning Districts

The primary way to implement a Comprehensive Plan is through land development regulations. Zoning districts identify how land can be used and often establish development regulations.

Classification	Area (acres)	%
Residential	28,396.07	53%
Commercial	4,497.78	8%
Planned Districts	501.03	1%
Industrial	6,220.61	12%
Agriculture	7,857.77	14%
Floodway	4,250.22	8%
Floodplain	1,791.27	4%
Total	53,514.74	100%



GENERAL ZONING DISTRICTS

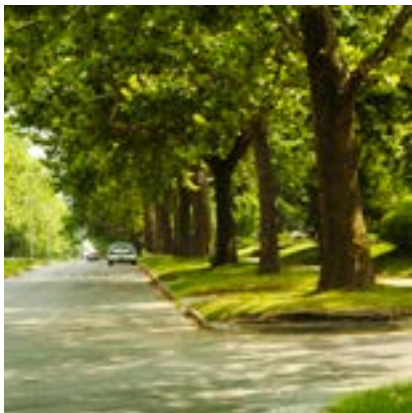


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Des Moines has

50+
neighborhoods



Neighborhood Planning

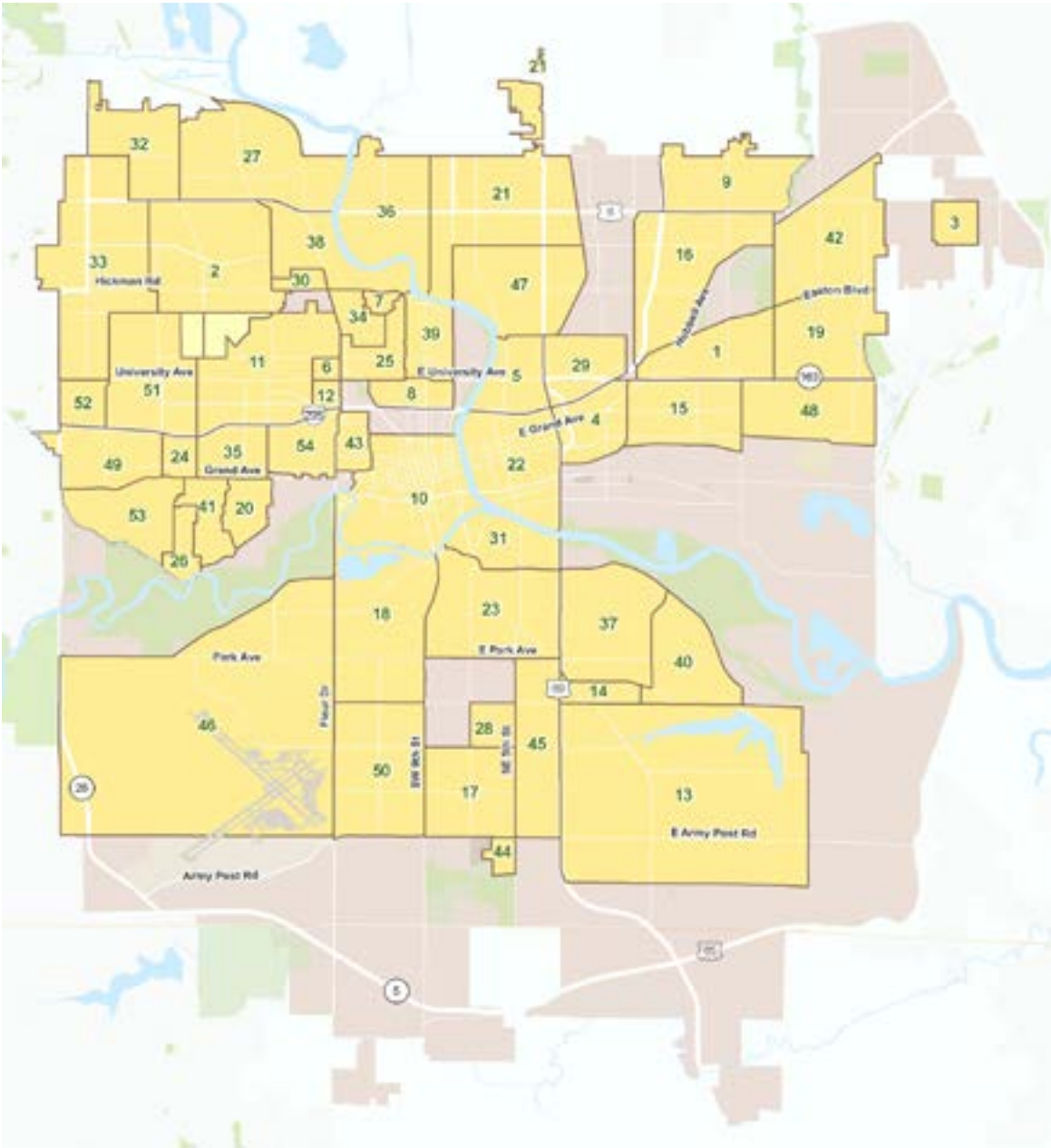
The City of Des Moines has been engaged in neighborhood planning and revitalization efforts for over 25 years. The Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) was created to enhance neighborhoods' safety and stability, improve their overall quality of life and look toward the future of the neighborhood. The NRP includes a system for “recognizing” areas with active neighborhood associations, creating a communication link between the City and the neighborhood. Recognized neighborhoods are then eligible to become “Designated” and work with the City to develop revitalization plans. Once these Neighborhood Action Plans have been implemented, neighborhoods are graduated to “Charter” status.

- The City currently has 54 recognized neighborhoods.
- 28 neighborhoods have adopted Neighborhood Action Plans.
- Neighborhood Plans are formally adopted by City Council and become an amendment to the Des Moines 2020 Community Character Plan.

Neighborhood with Plans

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. ACCENT (1993) * | 29. Martin Luther King Jr. Park (2014) * |
| 2. Beaverdale (1991/2013) * | 30. Martin-Hickman |
| 3. Brook Run | 31. McKinley School and Columbus Park(1991)* |
| 4. Capitol East (1990/2014) * | 32. Meredith |
| 5. Capitol Park (1995/2014) * | 33. Merle Hay (2008) * |
| 6. Carpenter/Drake Park (1995) * | 34. Mondamin Presidential |
| 7. Chautauqua Park (1990) * | 35. North of Grand (1998) * |
| 8. Cheatom Park | -- North Park (1991) * |
| 9. Douglas Acres (2010) * | 36. Oak Park |
| 10. Downtown Des Moines | 37. Pioneer Park |
| 11. Drake (2011) * | 38. Prospect Park |
| 12. Drake Park | 39. River Bend (1992/2015) * |
| 13. Easter Lake Area | 40. River Woods |
| 14. Ewing Woods - Evergreen | 41. Salisbury Oaks |
| 15. Fairground (1998) * | 42. Sheridan Gardens |
| 16. Fairmont Park | 43. Sherman Hill (2000) * |
| 17. Fort Des Moines | 44. Somerset |
| 18. Grays Lake (2014) * | 45. South Park (2008) * |
| 19. Grays Woods (1999) * | 46. Southwestern Hills |
| 20. Greenwood Historic (2003) * | 47. Union Park (1993) * |
| 21. Highland Park (1995) * | 48. Valley High Manor |
| 22. Historic East Village | 49. Waterbury (2007) * |
| 23. Indianola Hills | 50. Watrous South |
| 24. Ingersoll Park | 51. Waveland Park (2003) * |
| 25. King Irving (2004) * | 52. Waveland Woods |
| 26. Linden Heights | 53. Westwood |
| 27. Lower Beaver (2014) * | 54. Woodland Heights (1991/2013) * |
| 28. Magnolia Park | |

DES MOINES' RECOGNIZED NEIGHBORHOODS



- Shared Neighborhoods
- Neighborhoods



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Governance

- The City of Des Moines operates under a Council-Manager form of government.
- Members of the City Council set policy and adopt an annual budget. The City Manager administrates it.
- A total of 7 elected Council members govern the City.
- The Council consists of a Mayor who is elected by citywide vote, 2 At-Large members elected citywide, and 4 members representing each of the city's 4 wards.
- The Mayor and Council members serve 4-year terms, represent various sections of the City, and are under no term limits.
- The City employs 1,550 full-time and 178 part-time employees.
- From April to November, there are approximately an additional 200 seasonal employees.

CITY COUNCIL WARDS



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DES MOINES CITIZENS
Elect

DES MOINES CITY COUNCIL
T.M. Franklin Cownie, Mayor
Christopher Coleman, At-Large
Bill Gray, Ward I
Robert Mahaffey, Ward II
Skip Moore, At-Large
Christine Hensley, Ward III
Joe Gatto, Ward IV
Appoints

City Manager	City Attorney	City Clerk	Boards, Commissions, and Committees
Appoints			http://www.dmgov.org/Government/Boards/Pages/default.aspx

- CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS**
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Community Development | Human Resources |
| Engineering | Information Technology |
| Finance | Park & Recreation |
| Fire | Police |
| Housing Services | Public Works |
| Human Rights | |

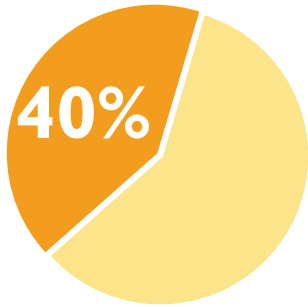
City Hall

400 Robert D. Ray Drive
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(515) 283 - 4141
City Manager@dmgov.org




Budget



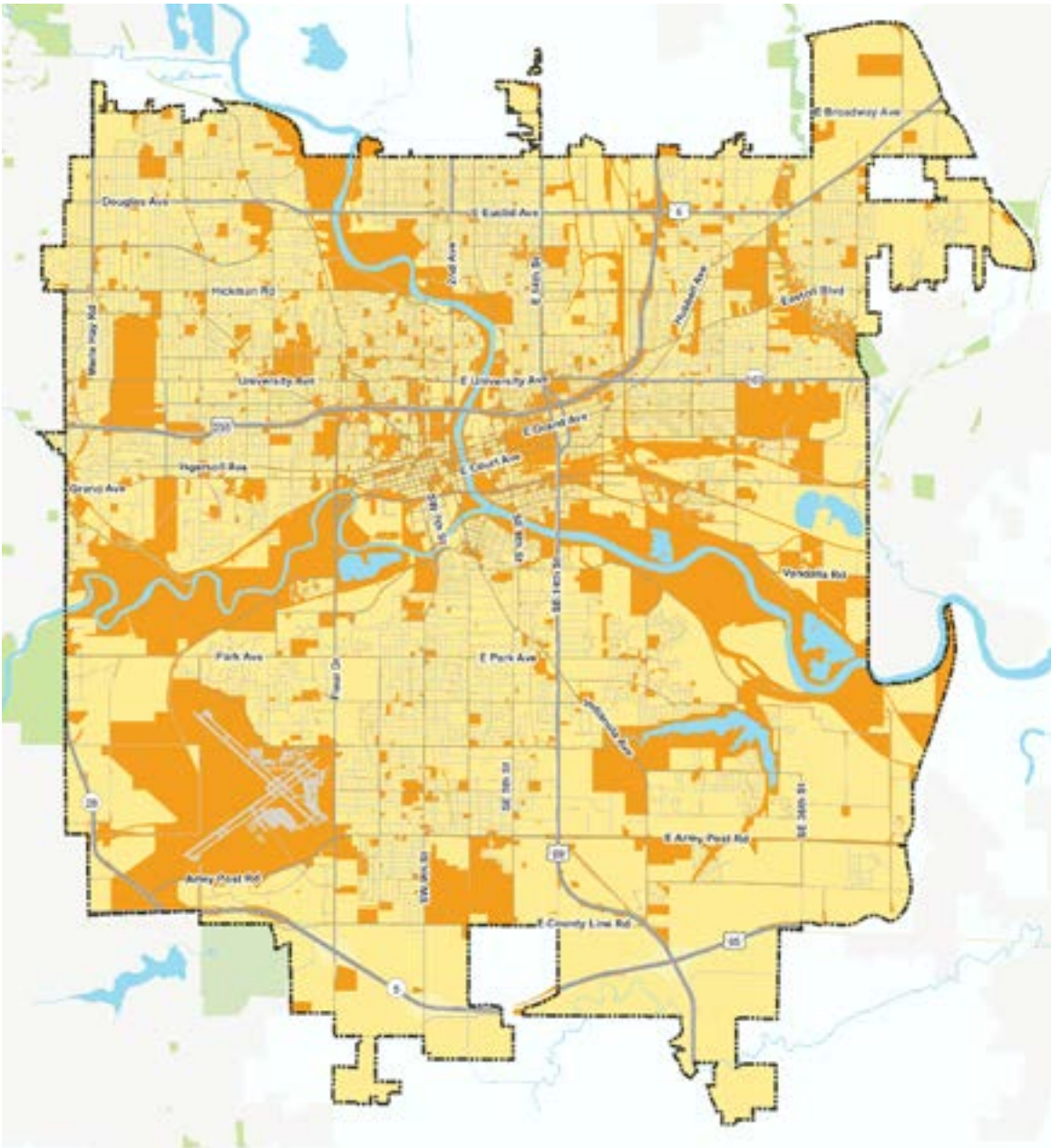
40% of land in the City does not pay property tax

- The City's total budget for Fiscal Year 2015 is \$538 million.
 - \$450 Million is for operating expenses.
 - \$88 Million is for new capital projects.
- Property owners pay a tax of \$16.92 for every \$1,000 of valuation on their property.
- The City's property tax levy of \$16.92 has stayed the same for fiscal years 2013-2016.
- The City has \$483,854,000 in total bonded debt outstanding. The majority of this debt is to fund construction of major capital improvement projects.
- Both Moody's and Standard & Poor's classify the City as being a high grade investment rating.
- The City owns approximately \$1.4 billion in assets including land, buildings, equipment, park facilities, roads, and bridges.
- Two major additions to the City's assets include the new Municipal Services Center (\$21 Million) and the Southeast Connector Street project (\$100 Million) from Southwest 2nd Street to Southeast 30th Street.
 - Southeast 9th Street to Southeast 15th Street will open in 2015. Southeast 15th Street to Southeast 30th Street will open in 2016.

Where does your property tax dollar go?



TAXED AND TAX EXEMPT PROPERTIES

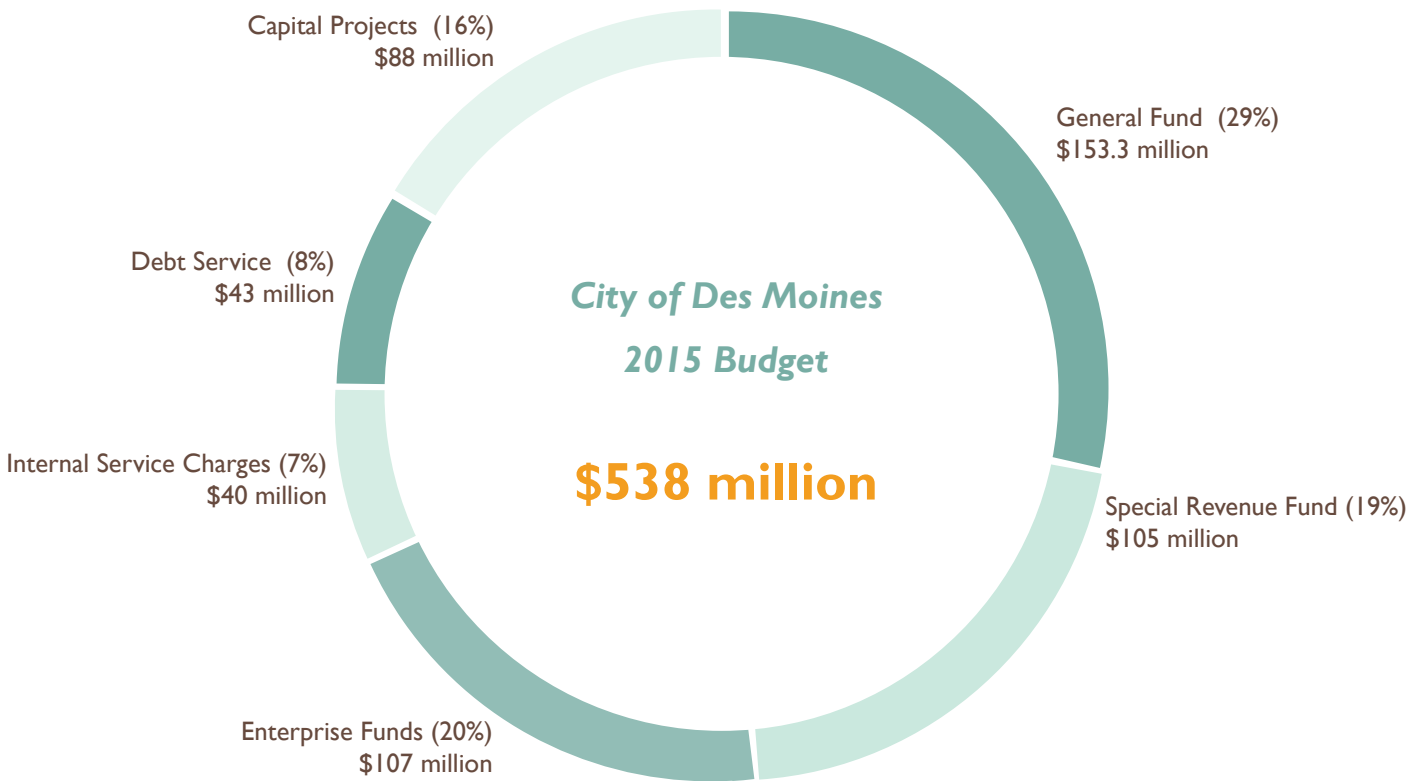


Non-Taxable
 Taxable



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General Fund

Primary operating fund for the City funding operations in Police, Fire, Public Works, Engineering, Parks and Recreation, and Library Departments. The largest source of revenue is property taxes.

Enterprise Fund

Funds storm and sanitary sewers, parking, solid waste collection, and housing. Revenue is primarily from fees paid by users of these systems.

Internal Service Fund

Accounts for services and supplies provided by one department for another department.

Debt Service Fund

Used to pay principal and interest on the City's long term debt. Revenue is from property taxes and gaming revenues.

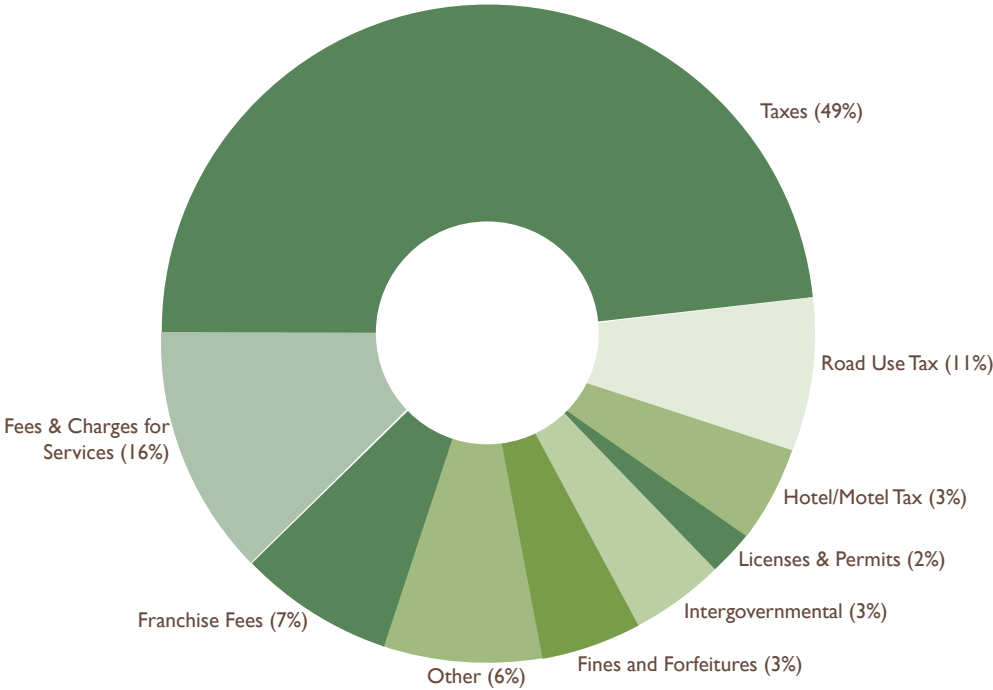
Special Revenue Fund

Revenue is from specific sources including: property taxes, road use taxes, grants, and donations that are limited in how it can be spent.

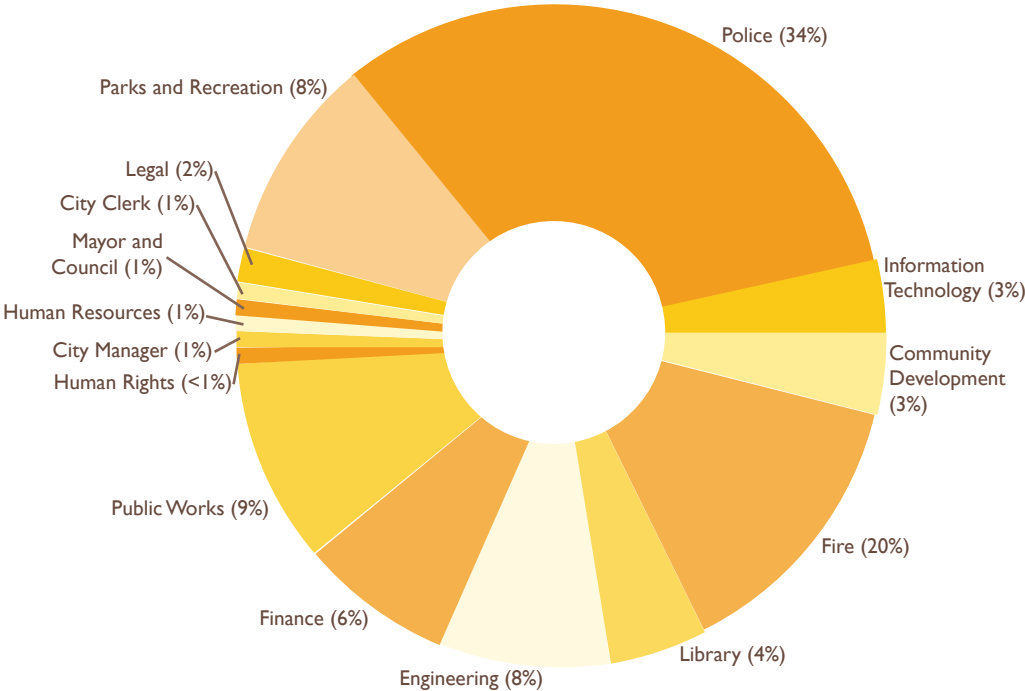
Capital Projects Fund

Funds the construction, renovation and repair of City owned buildings and infrastructure. Revenue for this fund comes from the issuance of bonds, federal funds, federal and state funds, and user fees.

GENERAL FUND



Revenues
Where the General Fund money comes from



Expenditures
How the General Fund is spent

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION



Forbes

As Iowa's capital city, Des Moines is a hub of government action, business activity and cultural affairs. With a population of 204,220 according to the 2010 U.S. Census, Des Moines is a bustling metropolis. It is a city where you can have more of what you love and less of what you don't. It is a place where life is accessible, affordable and achievable. You can get just about anywhere in 20 minutes, which gives you more time for yourself, your family and your life. Most people who live here think the metro area is pretty great, and in the last few years, it has been made clear that we aren't the only ones.

CITY OF DES MOINES



Forbes



Huffington Post



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The City of Des Moines has a total area of over 90 square miles. While it is located largely in Polk County, a portion of the city extends south into Warren County. It is part of the Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area and shares its borders with the neighboring suburbs of Altoona, Carlisle, Johnston, Norwalk, Pleasant Hill, Urbandale, West Des Moines, and Windsor Heights.

2014

- #1 City with an Up-and-Coming Downtown
- #1 Best Medium-Sized Metro Area for Homeownership
- #1 Metro for Economic Strength
- #1 Region for Economic Strength
- Top 10 Farmers' Market in the U.S.
- #2 Best City for Business and Careers
- #2 Best Farmers' Market in America
- #2 Top Under-the-Radar Tech Hubs
- #4 Top Places with the Most Job Opportunities per Capita
- #5 Best City for Jobs
- #6 Top Mid-Size City of 2014

- Forbes
- Nerdwallet
- Policom
- Policom
- Shape
- Forbes
- The Daily Meal
- SpareFoot
- Beyond.com
- Zip Recruiter
- Energy Star



Fortune

2013

- #1 Best Places for Business
- #1 Best Midwest City for Young Adults
- 1 of 3 Best Cities to Start a Business
- #2 Best City to Start a Business
- #2 Strongest Local Economy
- #3 Top 15 U.S. Cities' Top Emerging Downtowns
- #5 Best U.S. State for Young Adults
- #12 Best States for Business
- #15 America's Most Productive Metros

- Forbes
- Business Journals
- Forbes
- The Street
- Policom
- Forbes
- MoneyRates
- Forbes
- The Atlantic Cities



2012

- #1 Best City for Families
- #2 Best City for Jobs
- #2 Best City for Jobs this Summer
- #4 Best Places for Business and Careers
- #6 Best City to Grow Old In
- #6 City Where Startups are Thriving
- #10 Most Educated Young Workforce
- Grays Lake - One of America's Great Public Spaces

- Kiplinger
- Forbes
- Forbes
- Forbes
- MSNMoney
- CNN Money
- Business Journals
- American Planning Association

2011

- #1 Richest Metro in the Nation
- #1 City in the US for Home Renters
- #3 Best City for Business
- #7 Best City for the Next Decade
- #9 Best State for Business

- US News & World Report
- Time
- MarketWatch
- Kiplinger
- CNBC



LEED Facilities



- Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), is an international rating system for buildings to recognize sustainable design features.
- LEED certification offers four levels for new construction:
 - Platinum,
 - Gold,
 - Silver,
 - and certified.
- City facilities include six LEED certified buildings:
 - Glendale West Zone Maintenance Facility (*Certified*),
 - Martin Luther King Jr. Park Shelter (*Certified*),
 - Franklin Avenue Library (*Platinum*),
 - Bright Grandview Clubhouse (*Certified*),
 - Fire Administration Building (*Silver*),
 - Fire Station #1 (*Silver*),
 - and Richard A. Clark Municipal Services Center (*certification pending*).

STAR Community Rating System



- The STAR Community Rating System is a program to evaluate and quantify the liveability and sustainability of communities across North America.
- Des Moines received a 3-STAR Community rating in 2014 and is recognized for sustainability leadership. A 5-STAR rating is the highest level a community can achieve.
- The City's ranking was largely based on our investment in green infrastructure to naturally collect and disperse rainwater, our high quality parks system and a thriving business community with increasing annual sales in each of the past three years.
- Des Moines was the 10th city in the nation to receive a ranking from STAR Communities.



City LEED Facilities

Fire Administration Building, 2715 Dean Avenue



◀ **Fire Administration Building** The 53,773-square foot building houses administration offices and training facilities for the city's fire department. The new space provides a maintenance shop for fire trucks and ambulances as well as a warehouse for station and firefighting supplies. The design objective for this project was to create a flexible, functional public building with a life-span of 50 years with options for future expansion. It was important for this facility to demonstrate principles of economic, social and ecological sustainability. The project operates with an average of \$22,000 in annual energy savings.

▶ **Franklin Avenue Library** The building was doubled in size and reduced the average natural gas per square foot usage by 55% and reduced dependence on the electrical utility grid by 21%. The building operates 53% more efficiently than a similar sized building that would be built with conventional construction techniques. Two forms of solar energy are produced on site: solar thermal panels and photovoltaic panels. During sunny fall and spring conditions, the solar thermal panels and photovoltaic array can provide 80% of the building's energy needs.

Franklin Avenue Library, 5000 Franklin Avenue



Bright Grandview Clubhouse, 2400 E 29th Street



▲ **Bright Grandview Clubhouse** A simple steel structure, comprised of bays spaced at eleven feet, is articulated on both the interior and exterior of the building, and is complimented by lapped wood siding infill panels. A board-formed concrete foundation wall is exposed around the perimeter of the building, creating a plinth from which the steel structure rises. The lower level, a largely utilitarian space, provides storage for the course's golf carts, while the main level houses the pro shop, bar, offices, and a dining room that can be used by the community for events. All of these functions work in concert to make the clubhouse a hub of activity for the neighborhood.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic buildings and sites reflect our past and the foundation of our community's identity.

- Local and national historic designations are the most common way to identify the most historically significant structures and districts within a community.
- The National Register of Historic Places designation is an honorary status with no obligation to the land owner
 - To be listed on the National Register, nominations are made to the State Historic Preservation Office which then refers them to the National Park Service
- Local historic landmarks and districts are designated by City Council after review by the State Historic Preservation Office and the City's Historic Preservation Commission
 - Proposed alterations to locally designated properties are subject to a formal review by the Historic Preservation Commission to ensure the historic character of the property is maintained.
- Des Moines has 136 structures listed on the National Register and 24 National Historic Districts
- There are 20 local landmarks and 3 local historic districts



Neighborhood Fun Facts

The population of the Drake neighborhood is larger than 25 Iowa counties.

Somerset is the smallest neighborhood with 90 homes.

Beaverdale is the largest neighborhood with 3,885 homes.

Southwestern Hills is the largest neighborhood by area with 7.0 sq miles.

Carpenter is the smallest neighborhood by area with 0.07 sq miles.

Neighborhoods with the oldest average year built:

- Sherman Hill (1895)
- Capitol Park (1904)
- Chautauqua Park (1905)

Neighborhoods with the newest average year built:

- Brook Run (2003)
- Somerset (1995)
- Easter Lake (1992)

Thriving neighborhoods create a vibrant city. Des Moines has over 50 neighborhoods, covering the majority of the residential areas in the city. The boundaries of these neighborhoods have been determined over the years by residents of Des Moines who have organized neighborhood associations to represent their area, advocate for their residents, and provide social opportunities for neighbors to get to know each other.

- The first Neighborhood Associations were formed in the 1970's.
- The City of Des Moines established the Neighborhood Revitalization Program in 1989 and the Neighborhood Recognition Policy in 1993.
- City Departments deliver many services in a neighborhood-based way.

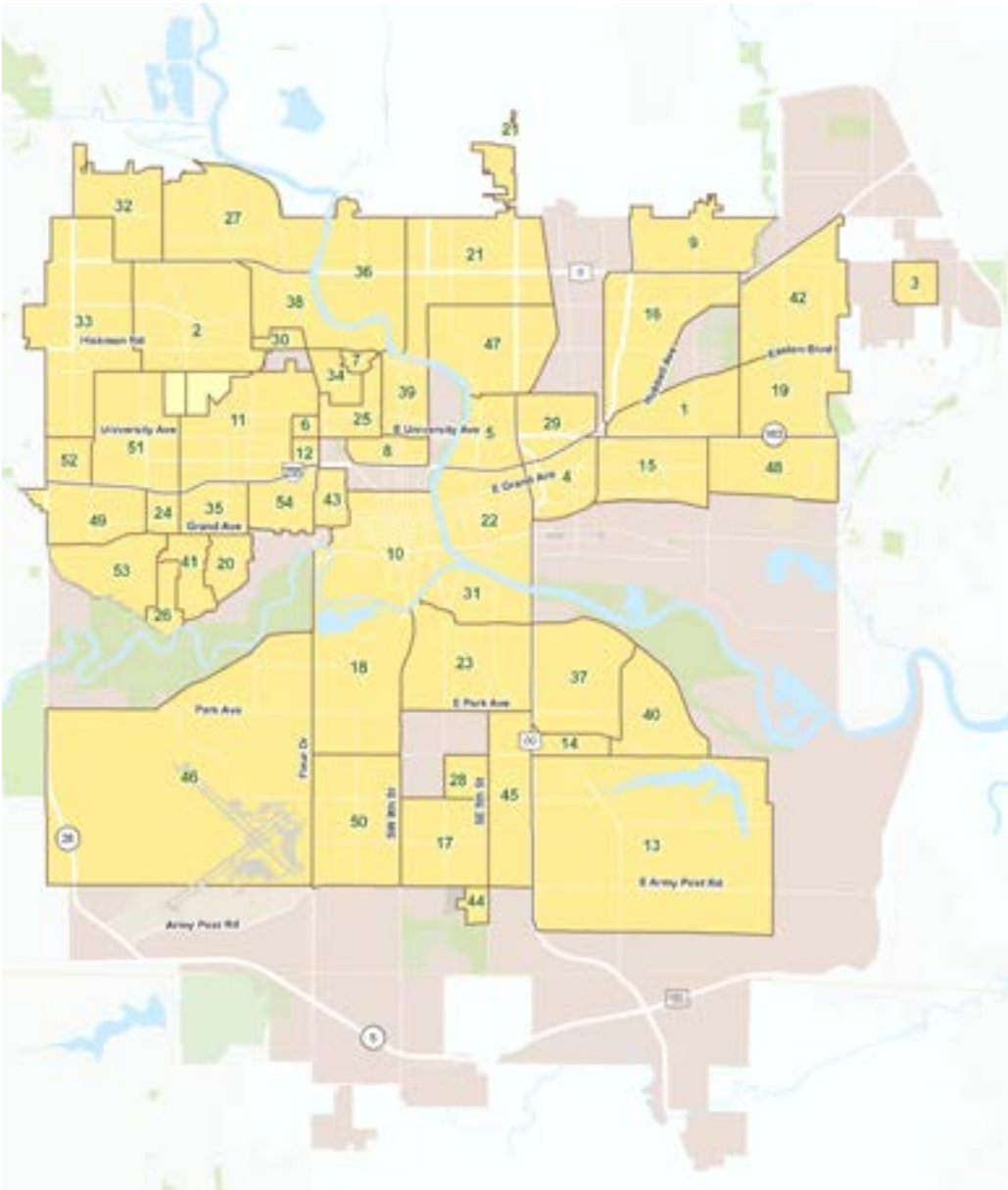


The City of Des Moines has a 50 year history of citizen action in neighborhood boards.

- The City of Des Moines established the Citizen's Advisory Board (CAB) in the early 1970s.
- The Neighborhood Revitalization Board (NRB) was originally formed as the Neighborhood Advisory Board in 1990, a citizen board to advise the City Council on neighborhood revitalization efforts and housing improvements.



DES MOINES NEIGHBORHOODS



1. ACCENT
2. Beaverville
3. Brook Run
4. Capitol East
5. Capitol Park
6. Carpenter/Drake
7. Chautauqua Park
8. Cheatom Park
9. Douglas Acres
10. Downtown Des Moines
11. Drake
12. Drake Park / Drake
13. Easter Lake Area
14. Ewing Woods - Evergreen
15. Fairground
16. Fairmont Park
17. Fort Des Moines
18. Grays Lake
19. Grays Woods
20. Greenwood Historic
21. Highland Park
22. Historic East Village
23. Indianola Hills
24. Ingersoll Park
25. King Irving
26. Linden Heights
27. Lower Beaver
28. Magnolia Park
29. Martin Luther King Jr. Park
30. Martin-Hickman
31. McKinley School/Columbus Park
32. Meredith
33. Merle Hay
34. Mondamin Presidential
35. North of Grand
36. Oak Park
37. Pioneer Park
38. Prospect Park
39. River Bend
40. River Woods
41. Salisbury Oaks
42. Sheridan Gardens
43. Sherman Hill
44. Somerset
45. South Park
46. Southwestern Hills
47. Union Park
48. Valley High Manor
49. Waterbury
50. Watrous South
51. Waveland Park
52. Waveland Woods
53. Westwood
54. Woodland Heights

Shared Neighborhoods
 Neighborhoods



Community Development Department,
 602 Robert D. Ray Dr., Des Moines, IA
 50309-1881
 February 2015



www.PlanDSM.org

For more information

Community Development Dept.

PlanDSM@dmgov.org

515. 283. 4182





Plan DSM | CREATING OUR TOMORROW

WHO WE ARE

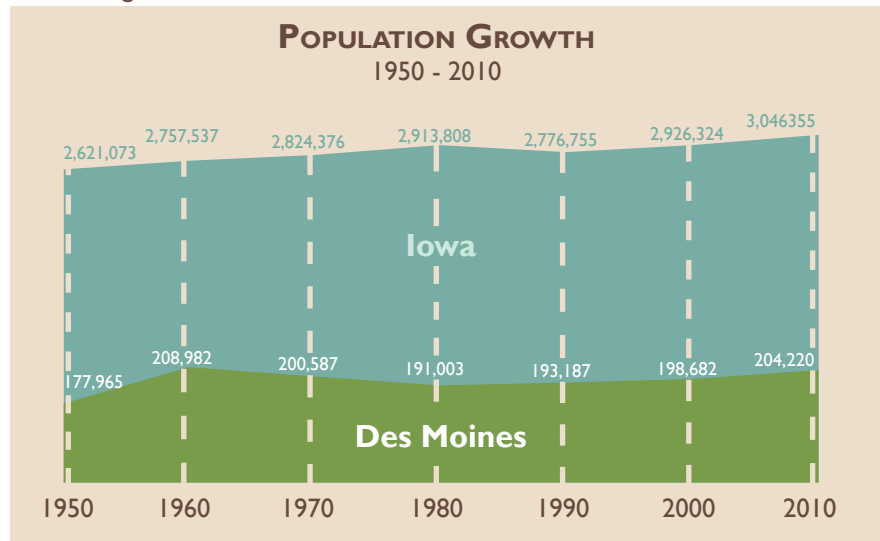


DEMOGRAPHICS

33
Median age

Population

- The 2010 census reported the population of Des Moines as 204,220.
- Des Moines is the largest City in the State. Next is Cedar Rapids with a 2010 population of 128,000.
- The largest population for the City was recorded in the 1960 census – 208,982.
- During the following 30 years, the City lost population reaching a low of 191,003 in 1980.
- The City started growing again after 1980 with our estimated population in 2013 being over 207,510. It is expected that we will officially reach a new population high by the 2020 census.
- The population of Des Moines increased by 5,538 people between 2000 and 2010, a 2.8% change.
- Our growth rate during that time was less than both the state average of 4.1% and the national average of 9.7%.



Age

- The 2010 census showed Des Moines is a relatively young community with a median age of 33.
- We are younger than both the State of Iowa and the nation as a whole, which have median ages of 38 and 37 respectively.
- 17% of the population is over 65, slightly more than the State average of 15%.
- 17% of the population is school age, 5 to 18 years.



Diversity

- While we are becoming a more diverse community:
 - 89% of Des Moines' residents were born in the United States.
 - 68% of Des Moines' residents were born in Iowa.
- Of Des Moines foreign born population, 44% are from Latin America and 32% are from Asia.
- 88 different countries are represented in the Des Moines School District.
- Latinos represent the largest minority population in Des Moines. In 2010, they were 12% of City's population. African Americans were approximately 10% of the population and Asians were 4%.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the Latino population grew over 85%. This increase is consistent with the State of Iowa as a whole (84%).
- During the same time period, the African American population grew 44% and the Asian population grew 29%.



Households, Income, and Education

- According to the 2010 census, there are 81,369 households in Des Moines.
- The average household size is 2.4 people. This is comparable to both the State of Iowa (2.4) and the country as a whole (2.6).
- Single person households are common making up 32% of all households which is slightly higher than the State trends of 29%.
- More than 20% of all households in Des Moines include an individual who is over 65 years of age.
- 31% of single family households are individuals over the age of 65 who are living alone.
- Median household income in Des Moines is \$44,862, significantly lower than both the State and national figures of \$52,229 and \$52,250.
- 25% of our residents age 25 or older have a college degree, similar to the State average of 24%.
- 86% of our residents have graduated from high school.





www.PLANDSM.ORG

For more information

Community Development Dept.

PlanDSM@dmgov.org

515. 283. 4182





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WHERE WE LIVE, WORK, AND PLAY



HOUSING

We are fortunate to have a variety of housing types available to choose from and Des Moines is one of the most affordable cities in Central Iowa.

over **55%** of all single family homes in the metro area are in Des Moines



72% of all Des Moines single family homes are owner occupied



Median rent **\$742** in Des Moines (2013)

Units

- Des Moines has 89,052 total housing units.
 - 64% of the units are single family homes.
 - 30% are apartments in multi-family buildings.
 - 3% are condos.
 - 2.5% are duplexes or conversions.
 - <1% are townhomes.
- Approximately two thirds (63%) of all Des Moines housing units are owner occupied, which is slightly lower than the county as a whole (69%), and about 9% lower than the statewide percentage (72%).
- About two thirds of Des Moines residents live in single family homes. 16% of residents have lived in their homes more than 25 years.
- The City of Des Moines has over 55% of all single family homes in the metro area. 72% of these are owner occupied.
- In 2010, it was estimated there were 860 vacant lots in the City. Of these, only 300 were in newly platted subdivisions.

Costs

- The median value of a home in Des Moines in 2013 was \$118,200, compared to \$154,400 for Polk County, \$124,300 statewide, and \$176,700 nationally.
- Nearly one third of Des Moines homeowners spend more than 30% of their income for their mortgage, compared to 23% statewide.
- The median rent in Des Moines in 2013 was \$742, approximately 5% lower than the metro average of \$777, and 10% higher than the statewide average of \$670.
- A Des Moines household must work 76 hours per week at a minimum wage job or make at least \$13.61 per hour (at 40 hours per week) to afford the median rent.
- About half of Des Moines renters are spending at least 30% of their income for rent compared to 45% statewide.



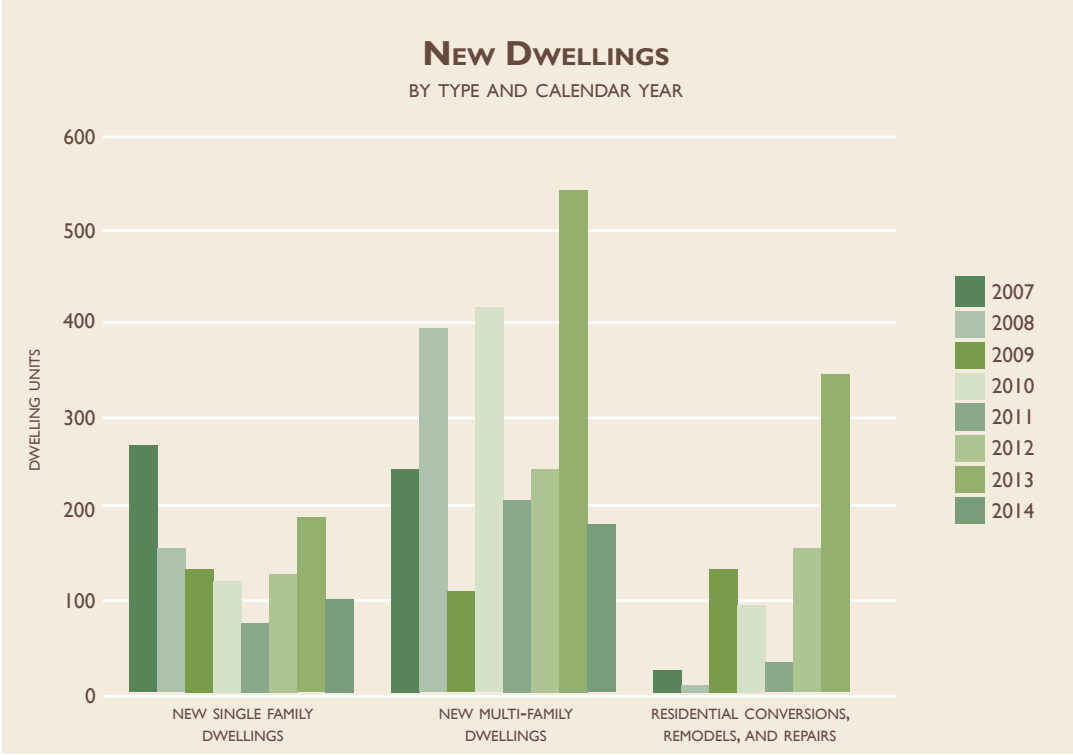
Inventory

- 46% of Des Moines' homes are at least 50 years old and almost one third were built prior to World War II.
- Des Moines has the oldest homes in the metro. The average year built is 1945, compared to 1973 or after for most of the surrounding suburbs.
- Only 8% of Des Moines' homes have been built since 2000, compared to 20% in the metro and 12% statewide.
- Des Moines' single family homes also tend to be smaller, on average, than those in the rest of the metro, with an average square footage of 1,125. One in 4 houses is less than 850 square feet.
 - 48% of all housing units (single family and multifamily) have at least 3 bedrooms.
 - 37% of Des Moines housing units have only 2 bedrooms.
 - 63% of households are only 1 or 2 persons.
 - 58% of homes have only 1 bathroom.
- In 2013, housing vacancy rates in Des Moines were 8%, compared to 9% statewide and 13% nationally.
- Approximately 93% of Des Moines homes are listed by the Polk County Assessor as being in normal or better condition.
- Since 2008, more multi-family housing units (2076) have been added than single family housing (867).

1/3 of housing was built prior to WWII



more **multi-family** than **single family** housing units have been added since 2008





ECONOMY

Employment

Des Moines' economy is varied, ranging from the service sector to business to manufacturing.

- The City has a diverse economic base but is primarily recognized as a center for insurance, finance, real estate, wholesale trade, and government.
- 33% of the City's workforce works in the management, business, and sciences and arts sectors.
- 20% of the workforce is in the service sector.
- Wells Fargo is the largest employer in Des Moines with 7,500 people. The State of Iowa and Principal Financial Group each employ over 6,000 employees.
- Manufacturing remains a significant segment of our economy. Titan Tire is the largest manufacturer with over 600 employees. Pine Ridge Farms and Kemin Industries are the next largest with over 550 and 450 employees each.
- In the downtown area, the amount of warehousing and manufacturing space has decreased over the last decade as warehouses and manufacturing buildings have been converted to downtown housing.
- Downtown office space has doubled since 1990. There is now approximately 13 million square feet downtown.
- Currently, over half of the metro area office space and manufacturing space is in Des Moines.
- In 2011, there were 130,807 primary jobs in the City of Des Moines.
- 15% of these jobs earned \$1,250 per month or less.
- 51% of these jobs earned over \$3,333 per month.



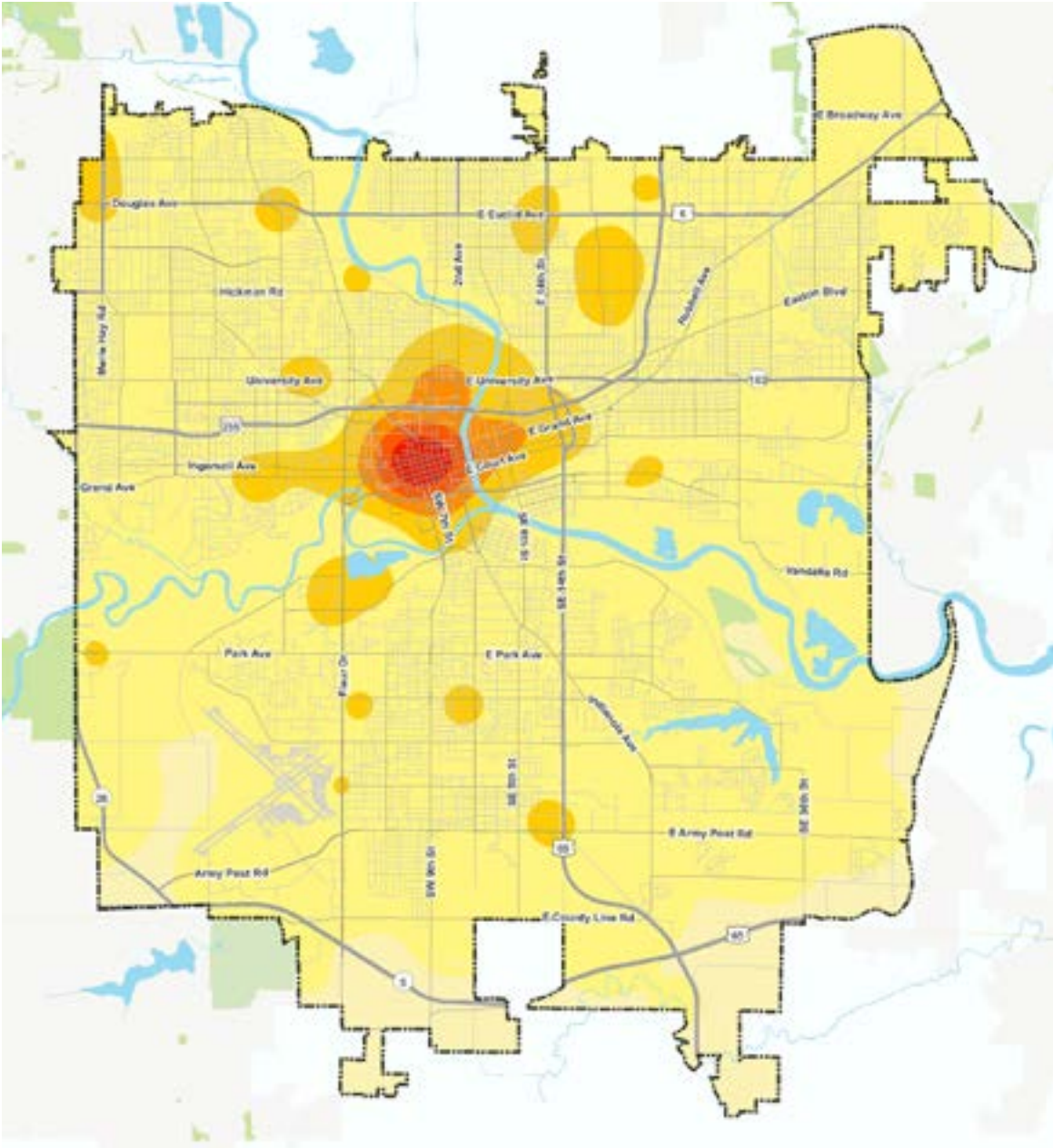
130,807

primary jobs
in Des Moines
(2011)





AREAS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF EMPLOYMENT



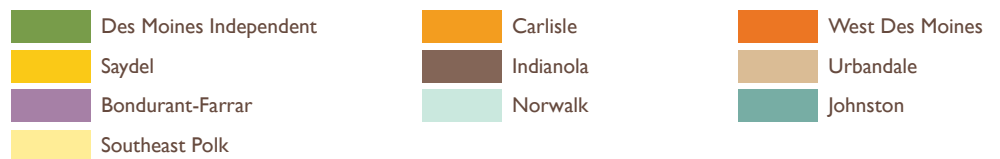
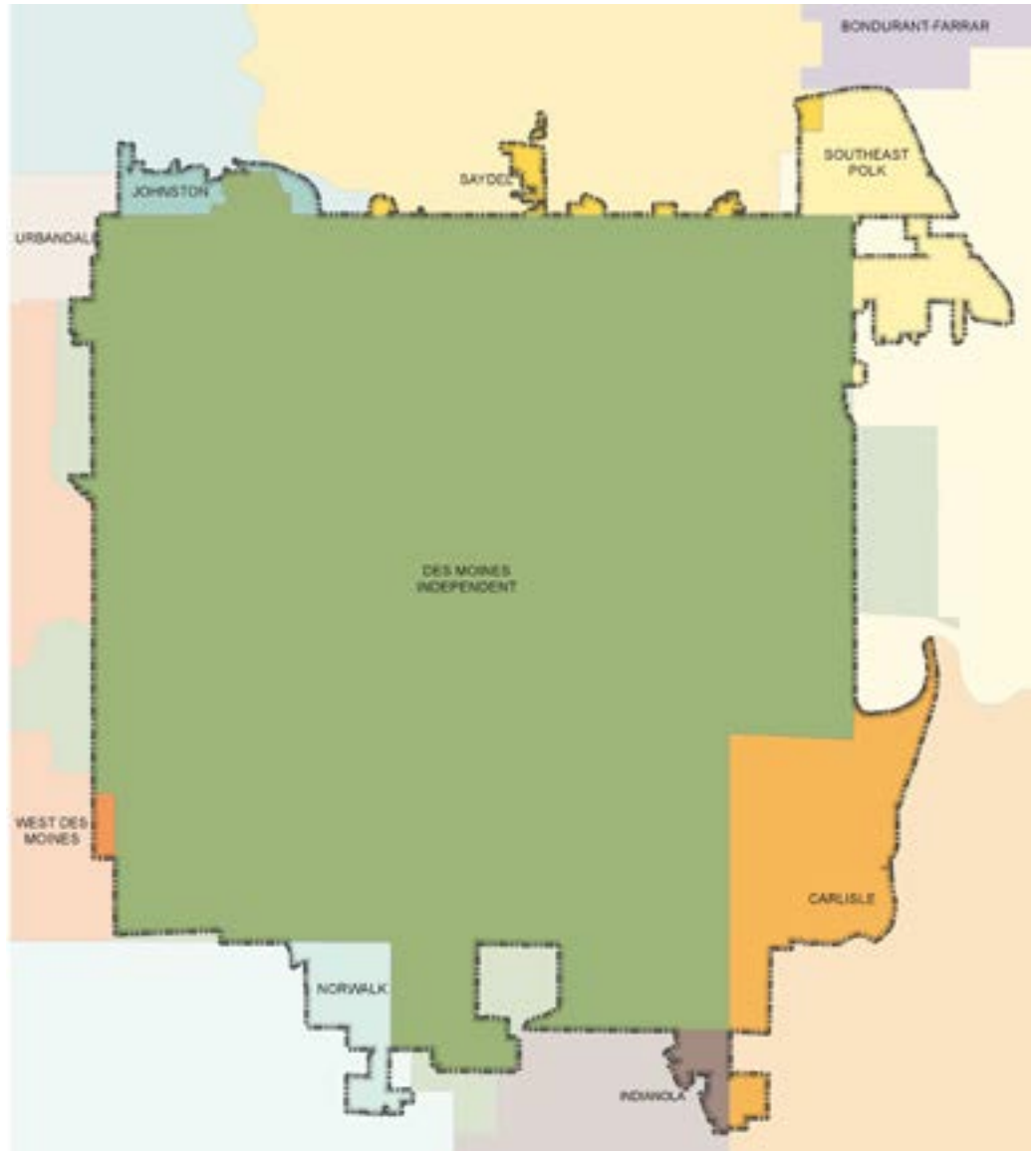
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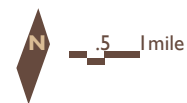


SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN DES MOINES

While the Des Moines Public School District serves most of the city, there are 7 other public school districts that draw students from parts of Des Moines.



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School District	Number of Schools	Total District Enrollment (2014-2015)	% Minority Students (2014-2015)	% Free and Reduced Lunch (2014-2015)	% English Language Learner (2014-2015)	Graduation Rate (2012-2013)
State of Iowa		480,772	21%	39%	5%	89%
Des Moines	64	32,396	57%	72%	18%	79%
West Des Moines	16	9,146	31%	32%	9%	91%
Johnston	8	6,617	20%	15%	4%	95%
Saydel	5	1,178	15%	46%	5%	93%
SE Polk	11	6,634	16%	27%	3%	97%
Carlisle	4	1,888	12%	27%	<1%	93%
Indianola	6	3,430	8%	27%	1%	96%
Norwalk	4	2,559	9%	18%	<1%	95%

Source Iowa Department of Education. *Certified Enrollment is for K-12; pre-K enrollments not included.

in 2014 - 2015,
Des Moines Public Schools enrolled
32,396
students





DES MOINES PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Size

- Over the past decade, Des Moines Public Schools (DMPS) has seen a net increase in enrollment of 2.5%, with 32,396 students enrolled in grades K-12 in 2014-15.
- Des Moines has seen the 3rd largest enrollment increase in Iowa over the past 5 years.



	STUDENTS
38 Elementary schools	15,548
11 Middle schools	6,498
5 High schools	8,634
10 Special Schools / Programs	

Students attend **one of**
64
Total schools

- For preschoolers, DMPS is home to 4 Early Learning Centers, has Early Childhood programs at 12 of the 38 elementary schools, and works with other community partners to offer 13 additional locations.
- The district employs nearly 5,000 staff, including almost **2,800 teachers.**

Awards



- DMPS was one of the first school districts in the nation to earn the U.S. Department of Education's Green Ribbon Schools Award for district-wide conservation and energy efficiency work. The district has also received awards from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Governor of Iowa, and others.

Energy Savings

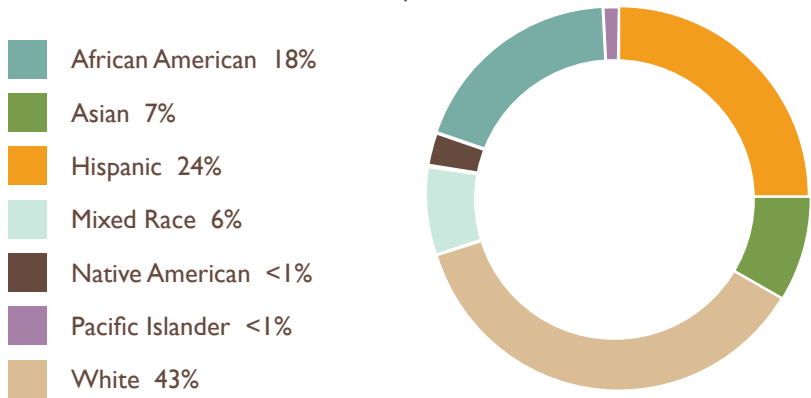


- Over **\$250 million** has been invested in school facilities over the past 5 years.
 - More than 77% of buildings have achieved an Energy Star rating.
 - 33 schools have geothermal energy systems (52%).
 - 96% of classrooms are air-conditioned.
 - Every building will have received a makeover by 2016.
 - DMPS spends an average of \$111 per student on energy costs, which is \$70 below the national average of \$181.53 per student.



Preparation for a Global World

- At DMPS, students experience a true melting pot of cultures, ethnicities, and socio-economic levels. This diversity is hard to find in a homogeneous state like Iowa, and offers an opportunity for kids to prepare for an increasingly globalized society.
- In 2014-15, white students are a minority, at 43%.



- 19% of students enrolled in DMPS are English Language Learners (ELL), speaking nearly 100 different languages and representing more than 88 different nations. The ELL population has grown by over 60% in the past ten years and continues to be the fastest growing population in the schools.
- DMPS mirrors the state's upward trend of children eligible for free/reduced lunch. However, the state's rate of eligibility is lower at 39% (in 2013-14, excluding DMPS), with 72% of DMPS students eligible in 2014-15.

DMPS students speak nearly

100 languages

and represent

88 nations

Unique Learning Environment

- DMPS offers three continuous calendar elementary schools at:
 - Capitol View, Moulton, River Woods.
- We have Iowa's only public Montessori school, serving students in preschool through 8th grade.
- Advanced Placement classes are offered at all five high schools and Central Academy, which is the top-ranked AP program in Iowa.
 - Since 1991, 36 of the 46 students (78%) receiving the State AP Scholar for Iowa Award have taken AP classes at DMPS.
- Central Campus is a regional academy that offers unique learning opportunities to high-school age students from 29 different school districts, including Career and Technical courses, AP courses not offered at other schools, and Iowa's only International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme.
 - DMPS is the first school district in Iowa to offer the International Baccalaureate (IB) program and the only program in Iowa to offer IB at all grade levels. There are 9 schools currently offering IB programs.

In 2013,

600

students participated in

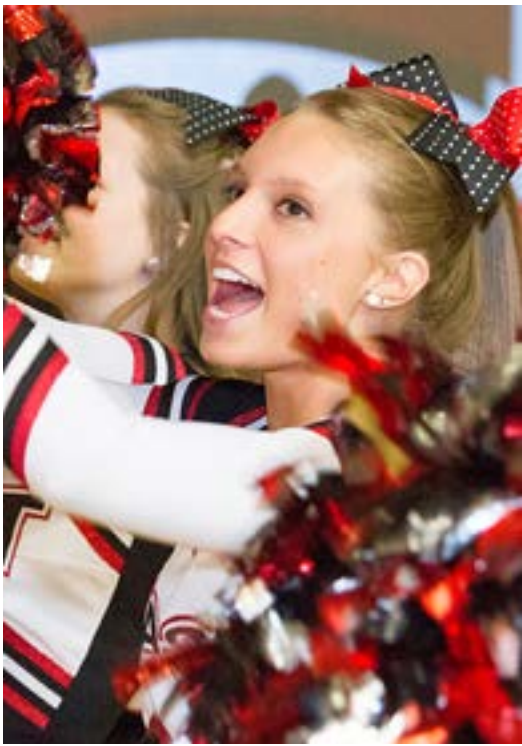
12

AP classes

SCHOOLS IN DES MOINES



- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---------------|---|---|---|----------------|
|  | PreSchool |  | Middle School |  | University Campus |  | Private School |
|  | Elementary School |  | High School |  | College and University Secondary Campus | | |





UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The universities and colleges in Des Moines offer education in many fields with graduation resulting in degrees and certifications. In addition, citizens benefit from their cultural and sports programs.



Drake University

History

Founded in 1881 and named for Civil War General Francis Marion Drake, the University boasts more than 130 years of proud history and many traditions.

Enrollment

More than 3,300 undergraduates and 1,700 graduate students from 40 states and more than 40 countries.

Programs of Study

Undergraduates choose from more than 70 majors, minors, and concentrations; combination majors; or opportunities to create their own majors. Graduate students choose from more than 20 master's, doctoral, and professional degrees in law and pharmacy.

Location

2507 University Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50311



Grand View University

History

Founded in 1896, Grand View offers a career-oriented, liberal arts-grounded curriculum at 2 campus locations in greater Des Moines. Grand View is a not-for-profit liberal arts university offering bachelor's and master's degrees. It is a private institution affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Enrollment

2,200 students (around 1,700 full time), an average class size of 17, and a student-to-faculty ratio of 14 to 1.

Programs of Study

Grand View offers 40 undergraduate majors, 29 minors, nine certificate programs, two post-baccalaureate certificates and five pre-professional preparation programs. There are eight undergraduate majors that offer more than one area of emphasis. Grand View's School of Graduate Studies offers a Master of Science in Organizational Leadership, Master of Science in Nursing (with options of clinical nurse leader and nursing education), Master of Science in Education, and Master of Science in Sport Management.

Location

1200 Grandview Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50316



Des Moines University

History

Founded in 1898, Des Moines University comprises three colleges offering nine graduate degrees. Des Moines University offers degree programs in medicine and the health sciences. DMU is the second oldest osteopathic school in the country. The very first medical class in 1898 included both sexes and today 54% of the student body are women.

Enrollment

Total enrollment of over 1800 — DMU is the largest medical school in Iowa with approximately 841 students in the osteopathic college.

Programs of Study

Des Moines University has 9 academic programs. Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), Master of Science in anatomy (M.S.), Master of Science in biomedical sciences (M.S.), Doctor of Podiatric Medicine (D.P.M.), Master of Science in physician assistant studies (M.S.), Doctor of Physical Therapy (D.P.T.), Post-professional Doctor of Physical Therapy (D.P.T.), Master of Health Care Administration (M.H.A.), and Master of Public Health (M.P.H.)

Location

3200 Grand Ave, Des Moines, IA 50312



Des Moines Area Community College

History

Des Moines Area Community College (DMACC) was officially created March 18, 1966. DMACC is a publicly supported two-year institution serving the Des Moines metropolitan area and surrounding counties. The College District includes all or major portions of Audubon, Boone, Carroll, Dallas, Guthrie, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren counties and minor parts of 11 adjacent counties. It encompasses 6,560 square miles or about 11 percent of the land area of the state. Approximately 20 percent of the state's population resides within the district.

Enrollment

25,425 students

Programs of Study

DMACC offers 153 programs, certificates and transfer degrees, annually serving more than 75,000 credit and non-credit students at campuses and learning centers throughout Central Iowa. DMACC serves a 6,560 square mile area in 22 counties and has a student to faculty ratio of 18:2.

Primary Des Moines Campus

1100 7th Street, Des Moines, IA 50314





American Institute of Business *

History

American Institute of Business (AIB) was founded in Des Moines, Iowa in 1921. Everett O. Fenton served as president of the college until his retirement in 1957. In 1925, the school was located in the Victoria Hotel. In 1935, the college moved to the downtown Des Moines business district at 10th and Grand where it remained for 37 years until 1972. AIB was reorganized as a nonprofit institution in 1941. For more than 20 years, the women's basketball team, which produced 23 All-Americans and toured the United States, Canada and Mexico, was a powerhouse in national competition.

Enrollment

AIB's full-time and part-time enrollment now totals 1,019, the highest number of students since 1991. That figure includes 308 students who are taking classes entirely online.

Programs of Study

AIB offers bachelor of science degrees in Accounting, Business Administration, Sports and Event Management, and Contemporary Business Communications. It also offers associate in applied science degrees in 13 business-related majors. In Fall 2014, it began offering five more bachelor of science degree majors, including Event, Hospitality and Tourism Management; Financial Services and Planning; Human Resources Management; Marketing; and General Studies.

Location

2500 Fleur Drive, Des Moines, IA 50321

**Merger with University of Iowa pending*

Additional Post-Secondary Institutions

- American College of Hairstyling
- Iowa Health - Des Moines School of Radiologic Technology
- Iowa School of Beauty
- Mercy College of Health Sciences
- Vatterott College
- Iowa State Extension
- University of Iowa at Pappajohn Center





RECREATION



Parks

- Des Moines has 76 public parks for use by our residents and visitors.
- Over 4,000 acres of property are dedicated to park use.
- We have 52 miles of paved trails and 15 miles of nature trails.
- Over 2/3 of the City's homes are within a 1/2 mile walking distance of parks and public spaces.
- In fiscal year 2015, approximately \$14 million was budgeted for operating Parks and Recreation programs.
- An average of \$6 million annually is allocated for Parks and Recreation capital improvements.

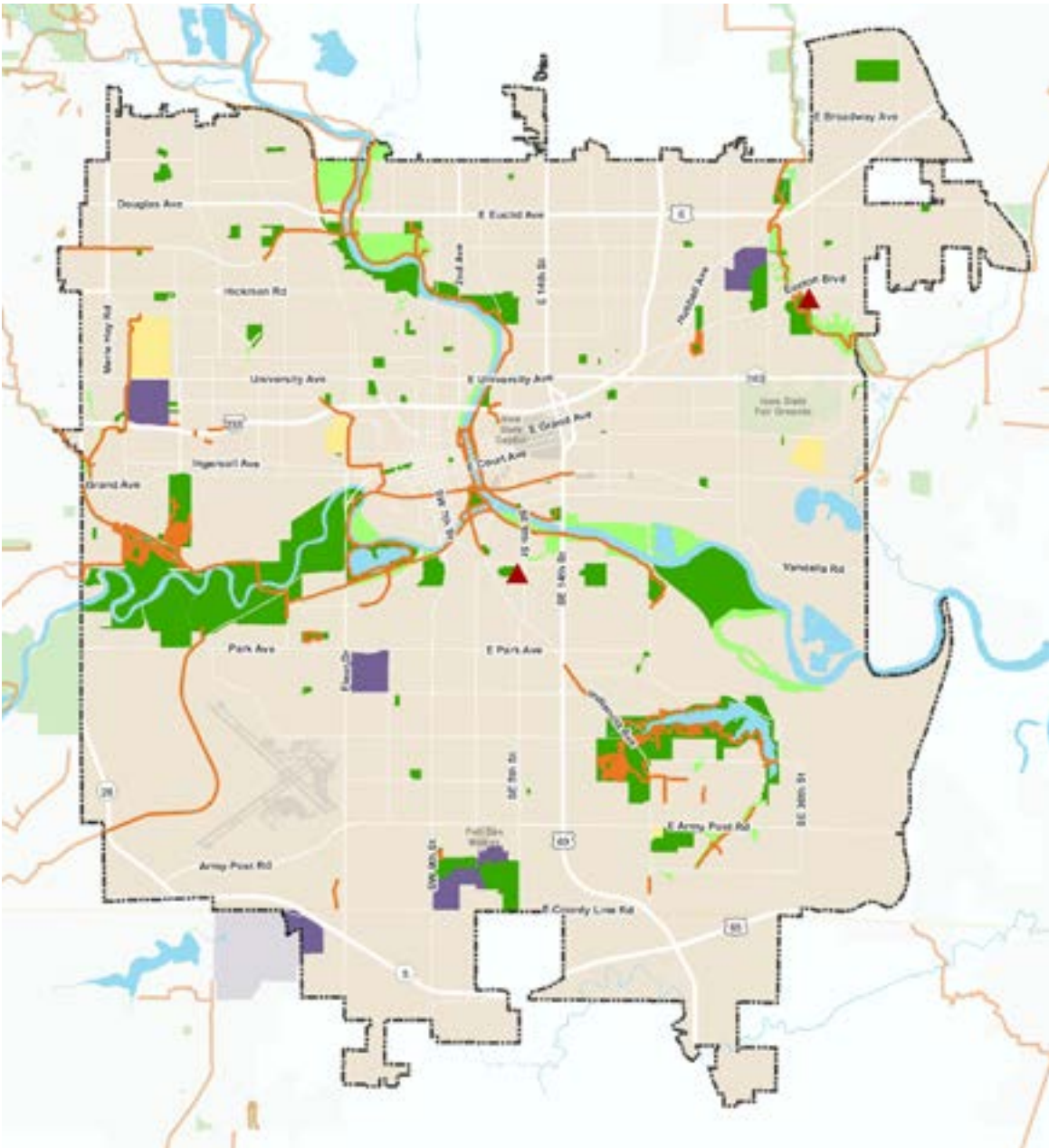


52 miles of paved trails

miles of nature trails **15**



PARKS, CEMETERIES, AND TRAILS



- Open Space
- Cemetery
- Trails
- Des Moines City Limit
- Park
- Golf Course
- Community Facility



Community Development Department,
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.5 Mile



The City completed two significant planning efforts addressing bikes, trails and open space as unifying elements connecting parts of Des Moines with a system of open spaces, parklands and bike and trail systems.

Bicycle and Trail Master Plan

- Approved in 2011, the Bicycle and Trail Master Plan built on the City's Complete Streets policy and recreational trail system to integrate bicycles into the transportation network.
- Building on these existing facilities, it presents a 20 year vision of a fully developed bicycle system throughout the City, serving residents, commuter, children and visitors connecting neighborhoods, schools, public facilities and business districts.
- The Plan also addressed user needs including bike parking, directional signage and streetscape elements that make biking easier around the City.

Parklands: A Celebration of Community Spirit

- Approved in 1995, the Parklands Plan spoke to creating a network of open spaces, linear parks and waterfronts connecting all parts of Des Moines.
- It recognizes that the City's open space system, parks and recreational facilities create an image of Des Moines and serve as an attraction to new residents and business.
- Parks, both active and passive, increase value in the City's neighborhoods. They are seen as critical amenities that influence where people chose to live and bring real value to neighborhoods.

76 parks
in Des Moines

4,000+
acres within Des Moines
are for park use







DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY



- The Des Moines Public Library system is the largest in the State of Iowa.
- There are six facilities, including a main library and 5 branches.
- The current collection includes 574,704 items including books, audio programs, music CDs, and movie DVDs.
- There are 176,585 active cardholders.
- 1,232,900 items were checked out of the library system during 2014. In the same time period, 1,722,648 users visited the system either at a library in person or through web access.
- The library system includes a virtual library offering patrons 24/7 access to information and resources.
 - Read, listen and research on home computers, tablets and smartphones.
 - Text or chat with reference librarians.
 - Access library catalog to reserve books, DVDs, audio books, and other materials.
 - Download e-books and e-magazines.
 - Research with on-line databases.

PROGRAMS

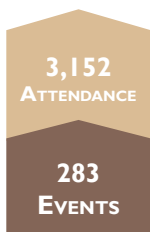
Fiscal Year 2013/2014



Adult



Children



Teen

Services available through the Library

- Information and reference assistance
- Advanced research assistance
- Internet access and printing
- Photocopy services
- Study, meeting and conference rooms
- E-resources
- Children and teen programs
- Summer reading programs
- Writers workshops
- Author presentations
- Home delivery for disabled users



LIBRARY USE	2013 / 2014
People Served (<i>all services and programs</i>)	2,413,584
Circulation of Materials	1,232,900
Visits to Library (<i>includes in-person and via web</i>)	1,722,648
MATERIALS	
Total Materials Expenditures (<i>including CIP</i>)	\$781,374
Materials Expenditures per Capita	\$3.84
Total Materials Added	52,086
Lost Items Not Returned and Paid by User	6,071
System Total Year-End Holdings	574,704
STAFFING	
Professional	39.75
Total Staffing	86.93
Number of Volunteers	312
Number of Volunteer Hours	4,086
HOURS OPEN PER WEEK	
Central Library	55
East Side, Franklin Avenue, South Side	43
Forest Avenue, North Side	43

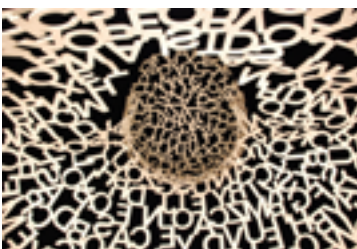
176,585
active cardholders



1,232,900
items checked out
in 2014



SPORTS AND CULTURAL AMENITIES



Des Moines offers a full range of artistic and recreational amenities, serving as the metro hub for many activities. The City is also actively working to improve cultural experiences with funding assistance to BRAVO, to strengthen arts, culture and heritage organizations.

In the sports realm, residents can be a spectator, an active participant, or both.

- Des Moines is home to four professional sports teams:
 - The Iowa Cubs baseball team is a AAA affiliate of the Chicago Cubs. Home games are played at the Principal Park baseball stadium.
 - The Iowa Energy play in the National Basketball Associations Development League. Games are played at Wells Fargo Arena.
 - The Iowa Barnstormers are a member of the professional Indoor Football League. Games are played at Wells Fargo Arena.
 - The Iowa Wild in an American Hockey League team. Games are played at Wells Fargo Arena.
- Des Moines is centrally located for collegiate sports with Drake University and GrandView University locally and Iowa State University, the University of Iowa, and the University of Northern Iowa close by.
- Des Moines has facilities to host the annual Drake Relays as well as Olympic trials and NCAA tournaments.
- Cownie Soccer Complex and the Greater Des Moines Softball Complex serve as state-of-the-art facilities for local, regional and national tournaments.
- A new downtown YMCA and the Brenton Outdoor Ice Skating Rink are both gathering places as well as recreational venues.
- Gray's Lake provides a running and walking path as well as water activities.
- Canoe/kayaker, paddle boat and paddle board at Gray's Lake.
- Drake Track and Field National Relays, held every April.
- Professional and collegiate sports, including Olympic time trials and NCAA tournaments.

In the cultural realm:

- The Iowa State Fairgrounds, in addition to hosting over a million people a year at the Iowa State Fair, hosts over 200 other events throughout the year ranging from conventions to livestock and animal shows to book sales.
- Des Moines Performing Arts includes facilities such as the Civic Center, Stoner Theater, Temple Theater, and Cowles Commons.
- The Iowa Events Center is a public events center in Des Moines. It is made up of Wells Fargo Arena, Community Choice Credit Union Convention Center, and the Hy-Vee Exhibit Hall.
- The Science Center of Iowa offers hands-on exhibits and programs demonstrating different scientific principles. There is also an associated IMAX theater.
- The Des Moines Art Center offers artist exhibitions, films, and educational classes.
- Associated with the Des Moines Art Center, the John and Mary Pappajohn Sculpture Park is a 4.4 acre park in downtown that features artwork from 22 artists from around the world.
- The Greater Des Moines Botanical Garden is a 14 acre site which exhibits over 1,200 different families of plants in artistic settings.
- The Des Moines Social Club, located in the renovated Art Deco former central fire station, provides a home for local artists and offers unique programming such as trapeze lessons, poetry slams, and performance and gallery spaces.
- The Hoyt Sherman Place is an historical landmark with space for concerts, art exhibits, weddings, and business meetings.
- The Simon Estes Riverfront Amphitheater is located downtown just south of City Hall. The amphitheater is used for running events, political campaigns, concerts, and weddings.





HEALTH AND SENIORS

avg. time people
live in
Des Moines
metro area
41 years

Senior Population

- As with the nation as a whole, Des Moines' older population is growing.
- The local chapter of AARP is spearheading an effort to make Des Moines an Age Friendly City.
- This program encourages services related to the physical and social environment be designed to address the needs of the over 50 populations: to live in security, enjoy good health; and continue to participate in employment, civic, cultural, and social life.
- Community assets that support older people include affordable and appropriate housing, social networks, health services, and adequate mobility and transit options.
- The Milliken Institute has ranked Des Moines as the 6th best city for successful aging in the US. This was based on available and affordable care, ready employment, cultural/educational/community engagement, and health care.
- A survey of people over 50 in the greater Des Moines area found:
 - The average time people have lived in the area is 41 years.
 - 45% indicate they are likely to put off full-time retirement as long as possible.
 - 64% say its important to age in their home, 40% say its important to age in their neighborhood.

Health Care

Des Moines has seven major medical facilities.

- **Mercy Medical Center – Des Moines** – With a medical staff of 1,200, Mercy provides health care in many areas including cancer services, heart and vascular services, neurology and neurosurgery and emergency medicine.
- **Iowa Methodist Medical Center** - Established in 1901, Iowa Methodist is a regional medical center and teaching hospital. It is one of two Level I Trauma Centers in the state and offers Life Flight, the air ambulance service.
- **Iowa Lutheran Hospital** – Iowa Lutheran specializes in maternity services, emergency and trauma treatment, and chemical dependency treatment. It founded America's first polio clinic in 1942.
- **Blank Children's Hospital** - Blank Children's Hospital is completely dedicated to meeting the health care needs of children. The hospital offers facilities so families can stay with children during hospital stays.
- **John Stoddard Cancer Center** – Located at Iowa Methodist Medical Center, it was the first cancer center in central Iowa to house all radiation oncology and ancillary services in one location.
- **Broadlawns Medical Center** – Broadlawns is a Polk County acute care community hospital.
- **Veterans Health Administration (VHA) medical facility in Des Moines** - The VA Central Iowa Health Care System operates a Veterans Health Administration (VHA) medical facility. The medical center provides acute and specialized medical and surgical services, residential outpatient treatment programs in substance abuse and post-traumatic stress, and a full range of mental health and long-term care services.

7 health care
options in
Des Moines



www.PlanDSM.org

For more information

Community Development Dept.

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515. 283. 4182





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HOW WE GET AROUND



MOBILITY

Residents can choose any form of transportation to travel in and out of the city safely and efficiently. Uncongested roads, modern transit, friendly sidewalks, and bike paths make traveling in Des Moines easy.



Transportation

- 974 miles of roadway in the City:
 - Interstate (3%)
 - Principal Arterials (8%)
 - Minor Arterials (13%)
 - Collectors (9%)
 - Local (67%)
- Street Classifications
 - **Arterial:** Provide longer sections of roadway with less intersections and higher speeds connecting major trip generators.
 - **Collector:** Collect traffic from local access streets and provide connections to arterials.
 - **Local:** All roads not an arterial or collector. These roadways provide access to private property and low volume public facilities.
- There are 25 miles of unpaved city streets and 4 miles of brick streets.
- There are 67 miles of alleys and 58 miles of alleys are unpaved.
- There are 66 vehicle bridges in Des Moines. The next largest number in the metro area is in West Des Moines which has 48 bridges.
- 16 bridges were built over 50 years ago.
- The City maintains over 27,000 streetlights in the City.
- There are over 400 traffic signals and 90 school flashers.
- The City installs and maintains all stop signs, speed limit signs, pedestrian warning signs, and street name signs; paints all on-street drive lanes, turn lanes and bike lanes; and paints all crosswalks.
- There are 4,000 on-street parking meters that collect over \$1 million in revenues each year.

Street Conditions

279 miles	Excellent
357 miles	Good
273 miles	Fair
57 miles	Poor
8 miles	Very Poor

TOTAL 974 miles





FEDERAL FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



- Interstate / Highway
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Collector
- Local
- Des Moines City Limit

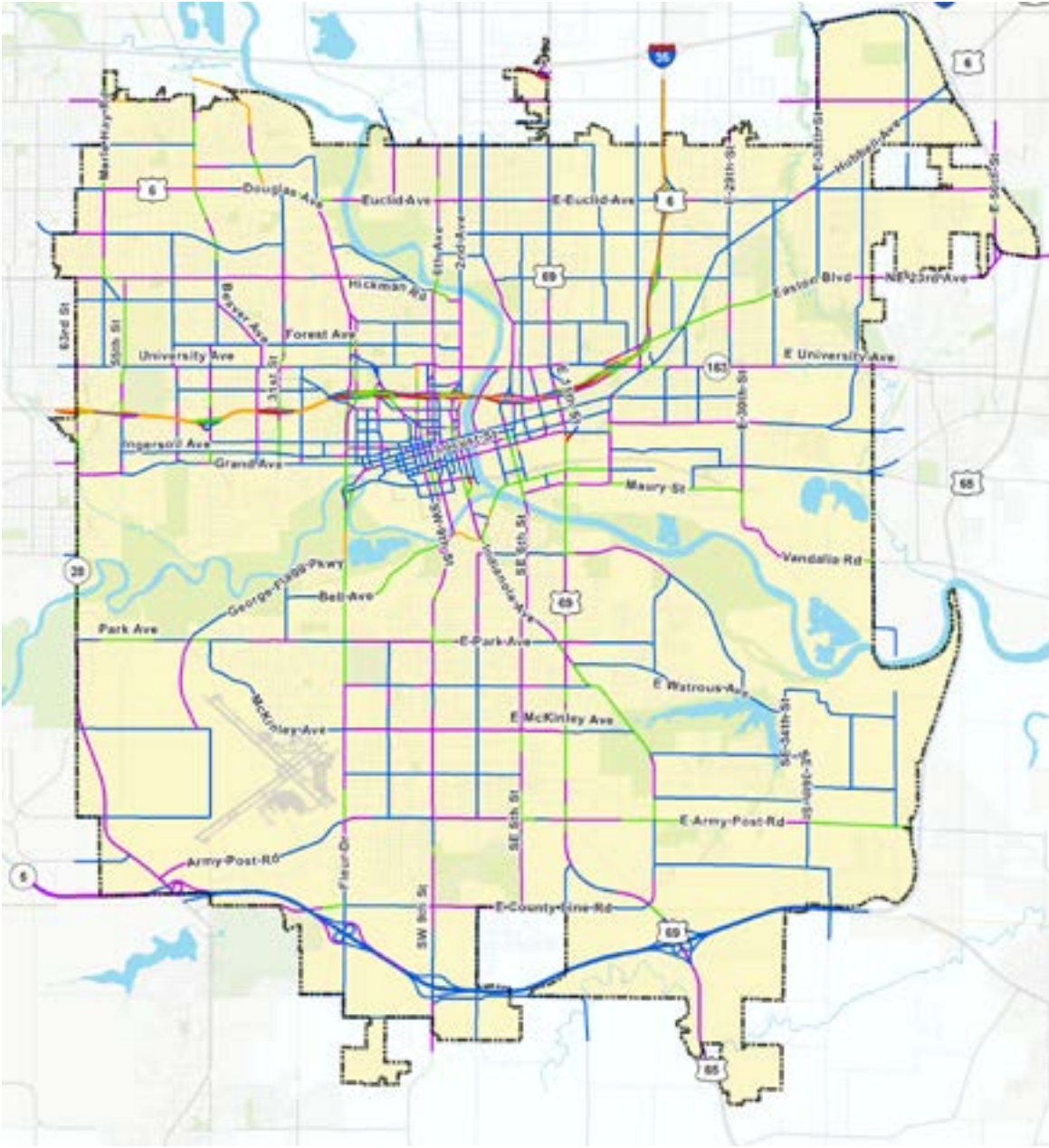


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PEAK HOUR LEVEL OF SERVICE



- A
- C
- E
- B
- D
- F



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There are 68 miles of bicycle paths and trails in the city.

- Shared Use Path / Trail 52 miles
 - Bicycle Lanes 15 miles
 - Shared Lane Marking 2 miles
 - Quiet Street / Greenway 4 miles
- 'Des Moines B-Cycle', a bike-share program by the Des Moines Bicycle Collective has been operating in downtown since September 2010.
 - The B-Cycle program is offered from March 1 to November 30 each year, from 5:00 am to 11:00 pm seven days a week.

68 miles of
bicycle facilities





BIKE ROUTES



- On-Street Bike Facility
- Shared On-Street Bike Facility
- Trail
- Des Moines City Limit



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TRANSIT AND AIR TRAVEL

MyDART Tools

MyDART Tools offer online and on-the-phone tools to make riding the bus easier.

- Trip Planner
- Schedules
- Locator
- Stop Finder
- Next DART Bus
- Real-Time Map
- Email alerts
- IVR phone service
- Text
- OnTime Transit

MyDART Tools are available at www.ridedart.com

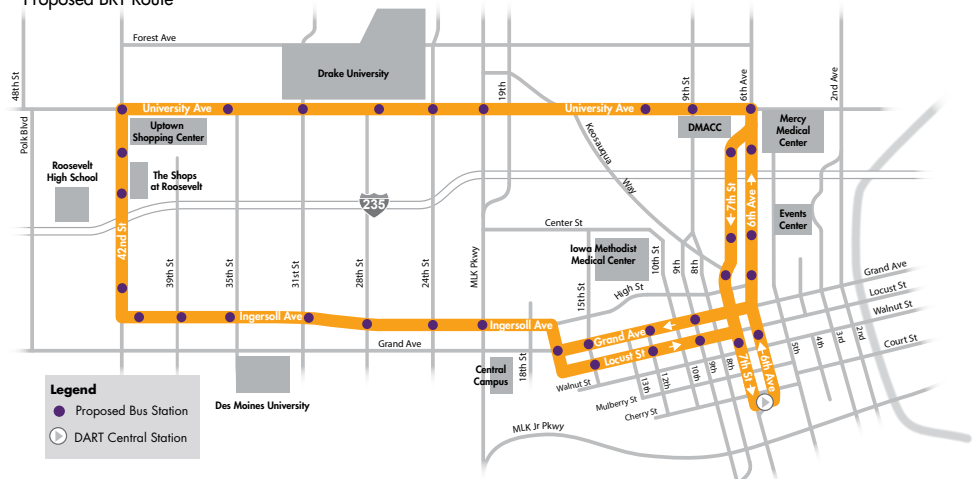
Transit

- The Des Moines Area Regional Transit Authority (DART) provides transit services throughout the Des Moines metro area including Paratransit services and the Rideshare program.
- Schedules include 14 local routes, 2 crosstown routes, 8 express routes, 3 flex routes, and 2 shuttle routes.
- DART also provides on-call services to outer areas.
- More people are riding the bus. From 2013 to 2014 alone, total ridership increased by over 5%. Ridership in Des Moines increased close to 7.5%.
- On average, DART provides over 15,000 rides every weekday.
- In 2014, DART provided more than 4.7 million passenger trips.
- DART has a fleet of 150 vehicles which travel more than 3.9 million miles a year.
- There are 25 shelters and 1,474 bus stops in the system.

DART has identified the Route 60 University/Ingersoll loop between downtown Des Moines and 42nd Street as the first potential Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridor. BRT is a high capacity public transit system typically designed for use in urban areas. It uses specialized vehicles on dedicated lanes to more efficiently move transit users between destinations.

Route 60 Loop

Proposed BRT Route



A new DART Central Station opened downtown in 2012. The building was certified LEED Platinum by the U.S. Green Building Council.

Unique features of the Central Station include the use of 70 geothermal wells for heating and cooling, the use of rooftop solar panels to generate electricity and a process to capture, clean and reuse over 1 million gallons of rainwater for non-potable uses.





DART ROUTES



 DART Facility
  DART Park and Ride Lots
  DART Route



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Non-stop flights from DSM

Atlanta, GA
 Charlotte, NC
 Chicago, IL (Midway)
 Chicago, IL (O'Hare)
 Dallas, TX
 Denver, CO
 Detroit, MI
 Houston, TX
 Las Vegas, NV
 Los Angeles, CA
 Minneapolis, MN
 New York City
 Newark, NJ
 Orlando, FL
 Phoenix, AZ
 Punta Gorda, FL
 Tampa Bay-St. Petersburg, FL
 Washington D.C.

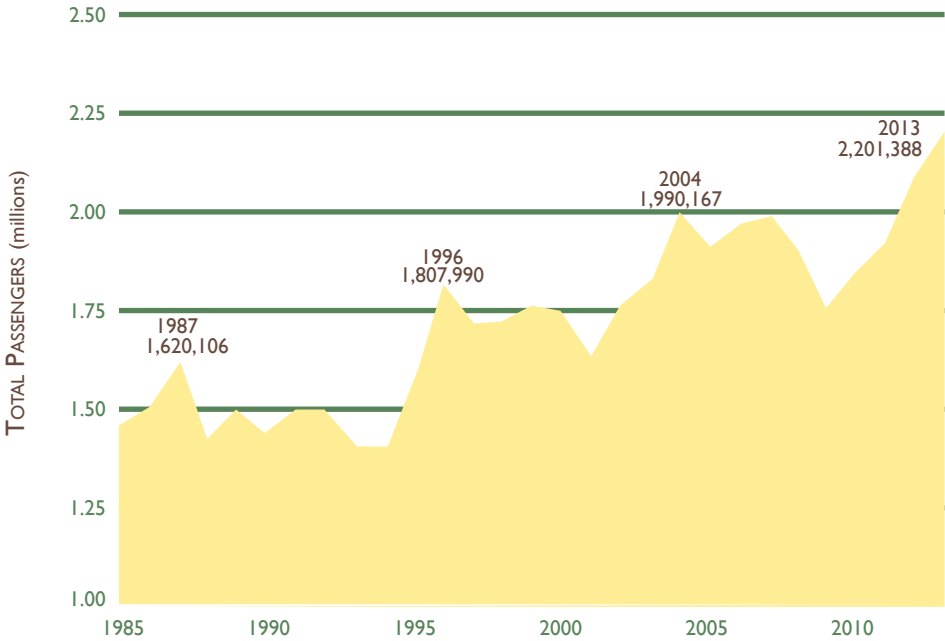
Airport

- The identification code for the Des Moines International Airport is DSM.
- DSM is served by seven airlines: Allegiant, American, Delta, Frontier, Southwest, United, and US Airways.
- Des Moines to Las Vegas has the most passengers.
- It is estimated that over 2,400,000 passengers will pass through DSM in 2015.
- From 2013 to 2014, passenger traffic increased over 10%.
- During the same time period, the amount of cargo shipped through DSM increased almost 9%.
- Employment at the airport has increased in the last year from 5,476 to 7,200 (30%).
- Estimated economic impact of airport activities has increased 24% from \$522,440,100 in 2007 to \$644,000,000 in 2014.
- Ongoing upgrades to airport facilities, including runway, taxiway and terminal improvements, are programmed through 2024.





DES MOINES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TOTAL PASSENGERS 1985 - 2013



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For more information

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INFRASTRUCTURE



SEWER AND WATER



Des Moines Water Works

- Water in the city is provided by Des Moines Water Works (DMWW), an independently operated public utility.
- DMWW was first organized in 1871 as the Des Moines Water Company.
- The first water tower in Des Moines was built in 1891 between Center and Crocker Street. It held 530,000 gallons of water.
- DMWW provides water to over 20 central Iowa cities, rural water districts, and other entities located in Polk, Warren, Madison, and Dallas counties.
- DMWW operates three water treatment plants:
 - Fleur Drive – can pump up to 75 million gallons per day.
 - McMullen – can pump up to 25 million gallons per day.
 - Saylorville – can pump up to 10 million gallons per day.
- For storage, DMWW has one water tower, three standpipes, and 2 wells that hold water in aquifers.
- The largest storage facility is an underground aquifer and recovery well that stores up to 270 million gallons of water.
- Average number of gallons pumped per day is 46,000,000.
- The maximum amount of water ever pumped in one day was in July 2012: 96,640,000 gallons.
- DMWW has approximately 815 miles of pipe in the City of Des Moines
- There are 7,527 fire hydrants in the City.

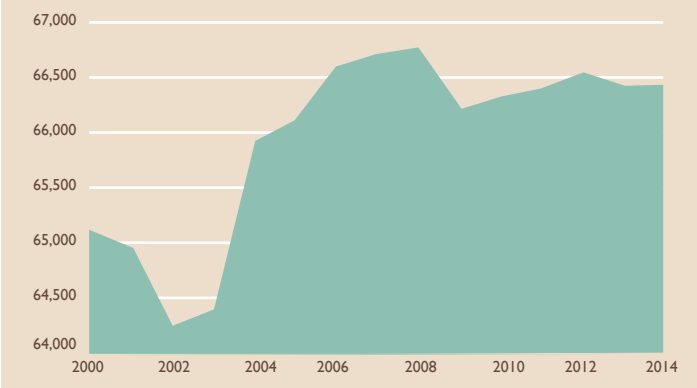
DMWW water plants

can pump up to

111 million gallons

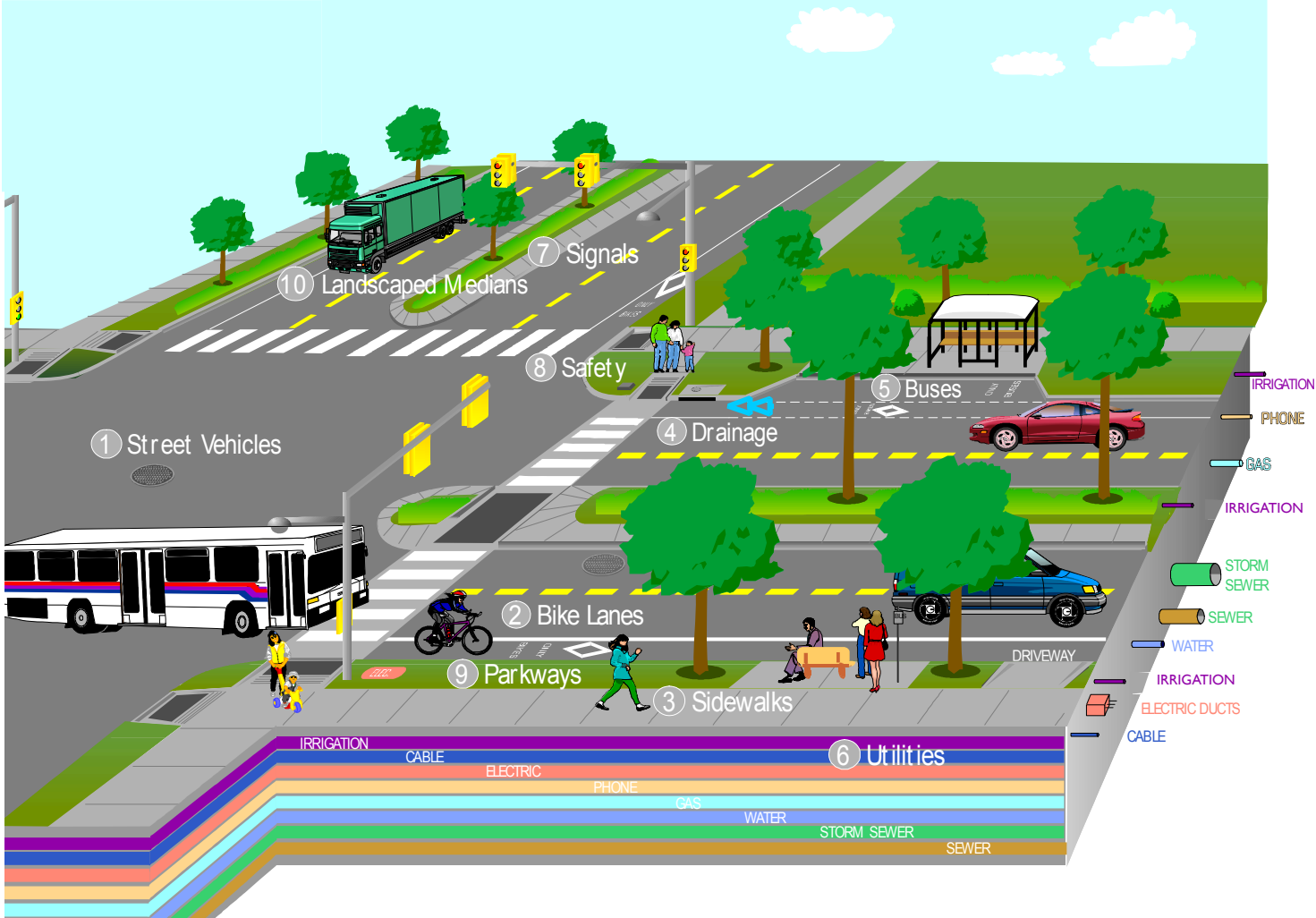
in a day

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS IN CITY OF DES MOINES





WHAT LIES BENEATH THE STREETS OF DES MOINES?



Many utilities, like Des Moines Water Works, are installed under our City streets and rights-of-way.

150 miles
of new sewer line has
been installed in the last
20 years

Storm Sewer

- There are 491 miles of storm sewer in the City of Des Moines.
- The oldest storm sewer pipe was laid in 1883.
- 56 miles of line is over 50 years old.
- There are over 13,616 intakes are located throughout the City.
- There are over 8,100 manholes to allow maintenance access to the storm sewer system.

Sanitary Sewer

- There are 935 miles of sanitary sewer pipe in the City of Des Moines.
- The first sewer line was laid in 1879.
- 37% of the sanitary sewer lines are over 50 years old.
- There are over 20,109 points of access through manholes for maintenance of the sewer system.
- The system is made up of:
 - **Laterals** collect sewage from homes and businesses. Laterals are privately owned and not maintained by the City.
 - **Trunks** collect sewage from laterals and transports to interceptors.
 - **Interceptor** are the largest sewer line that transports sewage to treatment centers.
- The Des Moines Metropolitan Wastewater Reclamation Authority (WRA) treats all sanitary sewage from Des Moines and the Metro area.
- In 2013, WRA treated an average of 59 million gallons of wastewater each day. This totaled over 21 billion gallons for the year.

Flood Control

- There are 11 levees in the City protecting property from flooding of the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers.
- The total length of the levees is over 21 miles.
- Approximately 15 miles are owned and maintained by the City.
- 5 miles are owned and maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 1 mile is owned and maintained by Water Reclamation Authority.





PUBLIC SAFETY

Police Department

- Communications center personnel (dispatchers) handled a total of 472,855 telephone calls resulting in 198,788 calls for service (trips that were responded to).
- Officers completed 38,516 reports.
- Impounded 4,722 vehicles.
- Accidents investigated 6,116.
- Traffic tickets issued 15,520.
- Parking tickets issued 61,897.
- OWI (impaired driving) arrests 897.
- 12 homicides occurred in 2014.

Fire Department

- As the City has grown, so have calls for emergency services.
- Since 2010, the total annual number of calls has increased from 19,575 to over 22,000, an increase of 13%. This equates to an average of 60 emergency calls each day.
- EMS calls have contributed to the majority of this increase growing from 14,657 in 2010 to 15,944 in 2014.
- In addition to structure fires and EMS responses, emergency service requests include such things as hazardous materials incidents, grass fires, vehicle accidents, and mutual aid requests from nearby cities.
- The average response time for the fire department is slightly more than 5 minutes. EMS response averages just under 4 minutes.





FIRE AND POLICE STATIONS



-  Police Station
-  Fire Station
-  Fire Administration, Maintenance and Training Facility
-  Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Facility



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 0.5 mile



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