

Outreach Series 2 February 2, 2012



1 INTRODUCTION

- 2 STATE OF THE REGION
- (3) "BUSINESS AS USUAL??"
- **(4) ISSUES & PRIORITIES**



What will sustainable development in Greater Des Moines look like?

...And how do we get there?

The baseline is not a destination, but rather a starting point in considering what a more sustainable future for Greater Des Moines would look like.



Introduction

2 STATE OF THE REGION

3) "BUSINESS AS USUAL??"

(4) ISSUES & PRIORITIES



Study Area

- Approximately 480,000 residents
- 17 communities and portions of 4 counties
- **5**42 square miles
- Urban, suburban and rural areas

JRBANDALE

AMING

INES



BONDURA

CARLISLE

PUBLIC INPUT



Project Launch, September 2011

PUBLIC INPUT



Outreach meetings, Fall 2011

PUBLIC INPUT



"Living Regionally" game



Federal Sustainable Communities Partnership SIX LIVABILITY PRINCIPLES

1. Provide more transportation choices.

Develop safe, reliable and economical transportation choices to decrease household transportation costs, reduce our nation's dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote public health.

2. Promote equitable, affordable housing.

Expand location- and energy-efficient housing choices for people of all ages, incomes, races and ethnicities to increase mobility and lower the combined cost of housing and transportation.

3. Enhance economic competitiveness.

Improve economic competitiveness through reliable and timely access to employment centers, educational opportunities, services and other basic needs by workers as well as expanded business access to markets.

4. Support existing communities.

Target federal funding toward existing communities – through such strategies as transit-oriented, mixed-use development and land recycling – to increase community revitalization, improve the efficiency of public works investments, and safeguard rural landscapes.

5. Coordinate policies and leverage investment.

Align federal policies and funding to remove barriers to collaboration, leverage funding and increase the accountability and effectiveness of all levels of government to plan for future growth, including making smart energy choices such as locally generated renewable energy.

6. Value communities and neighborhoods.

Enhance the unique characteristics of all communities by investing in healthy, safe and walkable neighborhoods – rural, urban or suburban.

Protect and enrich natural resources.

Support the health and accessibility of a range of open space types to allow for recreation, water quality improvement, wildlife habitat protection, and food production at all scales.



- 1 Kickoff
- 2 Baseline Model
- 3 Alternative Scenarios
- 4 Preferred Scenario
- **5** Implementation

















State of the Region

3 "BUSINESS AS USUAL??"

(4) ISSUES & PRIORITIES

Sustainability Scan

- Getting sustainability on the agenda in Greater Des Moines
- Existing plans and policies
- Opportunities & obstacles
- Definition of sustainability

Sustainability Scan Prepared by Sasaki Associates 1 February 2012 THE TOMORROW PLAN

State of the Region Existing Conditions Report

- A well-educated workforce—35% of adults have a bachelor's or advanced college degree
- Strong employment growth—over the past 20 years annual employment growth has been 1.5%, well above the state's average annual rate of 0.9% and the national rate of 0.8%
- Economic activity is concentrated in professional services and financial activities; these industries have accounted for approximately half of all new jobs created over the past 20 years



Partnering for a Greener Greater Des Moines

State of the Region Existing Conditions Report

- Cars are the dominant mode of transportation, with 92% of person trips made using a personal vehicle
- A recreational trail system with over 115 miles of trails
- Centuries of land clearing and development have drastically reduced the region's core natural habitat—90% of natural habitat existing in the 1800s is now gone



2) STATE OF THE REGION

"Business as Usual??"





"Business as Usual??" The Baseline Model

- Draws a picture of the region as a whole in 2050 if current development practices continue
 - Regional scale
 - Based on current trends and policies
- A learning tool, rather than a precise forecast of the future
 - Discussion starter
 - What are possible alternatives?

Model Input

Combination of numeric projections and geographic analysis

Agriculture Airports Built structures Business locations Cemeteries Conservation land Demographic trends Educational facilities Employment trends Fire stations Floodplain Greenways Habitat Health services Historic development patterns Historical sites Hydrology Land price Libraries Parcels Police stations Public landmarks Public transportation Recreation areas Road network Slope Trail network Wetlands Wildlife management areas Zoning











		% of study area	
LA	ND USE	2011	2050
Comme	rcial	2.9%	3.4%
Industri	al	1.0%	1.3%
Urban r	esidential	4.6%	8.0%
Suburba	an residential	8.4%	33.8%
Rural re	sidential	6.4%	4.4%
Water		2.9%	2.9%
Barren	or shrub	1.6%	1.1%
Forestee	ł	5.0%	2.7%
Agricul	ture	46.0%	23.9%
Wetland	ls	3.4%	3.4%
Other		17.7%	15.0%
TOTAL		100%	100%

"Business as Usual" Model

- 1.1% annual population growth (745,000 people by 2050)
- 0.84% annual job growth

Most significant change in agricultural and suburban residential land uses

"Other" includes missing data, roads, parking lots, government buildings, institutions, stadiums, golf courses, etc.

What does the model tell us?



Available land supply exceeds demand forecast for 2050

SUPPLY

174,000 acres (plus infill and redevelopment)

DEMAND

105,000 acres

- Land prices are likely to remain low
- Difficult land use tradeoffs may be avoided

Mostly moderate to low-density, auto-dependent development

 Current zoning favors suburban residential over urban or rural residential growth





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Issues & Priorities









CURRENT CENTERS OF EMPLOYMENT



Downtown Des Moines and West Des Moines are currently the primary job centers for the region

Secondary job centers tend to occur at regular distances along transportation corridors

EMPLOYMENT TYPES




COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL



Annual job growth is projected at 0.84%

113,000 jobs are forecast to be added by 2050–nearly half of these are expected to be Downtown and in the southwest suburbs

Projected job growth is slower than projected population growth, reflecting an aging population



POPULATION SHIFTS

GENERATION	BORN	2010 AGE (year-end)	% OF DES MOINES	% OF IOWA	% OF NATION
Greatest Generation	Before 1946	66+	10%	14%	12%
Baby Boomers	1946 - 1964	47 - 65	23%	29 %	24%
Generation X	1965 - 1978	33 - 46	20%	17%	19%
Gen Y	1979 - 1996	15 - 32	25%	24%	25%
Gen Z?	1996 and After	0 - 14	22%	30%	20%

- Baby Boomer and Gen Y are the two largest housing market audiences
- They prefer non-single family housing at higher rates than other groups
- In the "business-as-usual" model, the region's housing stock is becoming increasingly dominated by single-family housing



POPULATION SHIFTS

- Population in the region is forecast to grow from 479,000 people today to 745,000 in 2050
- This increase of 266,000 people is equivalent to 1.1% growth annually (same as average growth rate for the region for past 60 years
- Population distribution shifts towards older age groups

Projected Age Distribution of the Greater Des Moines Region						
	2010	2050	Shift 2010-2050			
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	Pct Points			
Ages 0-19	28.4	27.5	-0.9			
Ages 20-34	21.3	18.5	-2.8			
Ages 35-49	21.4	18.3	-3.1			
Ages 50-64	17.8	15.0	-2.8			
Ages 65-79	7.7	13.3	(5.5)			
Ages 80+	3.4	7.5	4.1			
Sources: REMI, Inc.; Gruen Gruen + Associates.						

The current mismatch between housing demand and housing supply in Des Moines is large

The 7.5% difference represents approximately 10,000 multifamily residential units



The mismatch will become more pronounced with the projected demographic shifts

HOUSING



	2011	2050
Urban Residential	16,355	28,055
Suburban Residential	29,663	119,496
Rural Residential	22,531	15,626



A regional challenge will be providing the housing choices that matches the changing needs and wants of the population.



URBAN RESIDENTIAL







SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL

1/8 – 2.5 acre lot







RURAL RESIDENTIAL

> 2.5 acre lot









INCREASING LAND DEVELOPMENT





- Extensive development of agricultural land
- Shift in character of natural landscape
- Implications for trails and conservation priorities



40% decline in

parks and recreation

space per capita

In the baseline scenario, the impervious cover is 63,000 acres in 2050—double what it is today.

This increase of ~30,000 acres is equivalent to paving Saylorville Lake 5 times:



Stream instability may cause:

- Erosion of streambanks and streambeds
- Deteriorated fish habitat
- Dirtier streams for longer periods of time
- Increased local flooding
- Damage to constructed infrastructure
- Diminished opportunity for recreation in and around the water





