IOWA PROFILE

Chapter 8

STATE SYMBOLS OF IOWA

Photos, except the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, courtesy of Gary Hoard Photography

STATE BANNER

Iowa was almost 75 years old before the state banner was adopted by the General Assembly. Creation of a state banner had been suggested for years by patriotic organizations, but no action was taken until World War I, when Iowa National Guardsmen stationed along the Mexican border saw that regiments from other states had banners and suggested a state banner was needed to designate their unit. This prompted the state's Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) to design a banner in 1917. The General Assembly officially adopted the design in 1921.

With the memory of the Civil War still fresh in their minds, Iowans had not adopted a state banner because they felt a national banner was the only one needed. Approval of the banner was aided by patriotic organizations that launched a campaign to explain that a state banner was not meant to take the place of the national emblem.

The banner, designed by DAR member Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt of Knoxville, consists of three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red. Mrs. Gebhardt explained that the blue stands for loyalty, justice, and truth; the white for purity; and the red for courage. On the white center stripe is an eagle carrying in its beak blue streamers inscribed with the state motto: "Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain." The word "Iowa" is in red below the streamers.

All schools must fly the state banner on school days. The banner may be flown on the sites of public buildings. When displayed with the United States flag, the state banner must be flown below the national emblem.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

One of the initial Acts of the First General Assembly in 1847 was to create the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

The two-inch-diameter seal pictures a citizen soldier standing in a wheat field, surrounded by farming and industrial tools, with the Mississippi River in the background. An eagle is overhead, holding in its beak a scroll bearing the state motto: "Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain." The motto was the work of a three-member Senate committee and was incorporated into the design of the seal at its suggestion.

The Great Seal cannot be used without the permission of the Governor. The state seal is retained in the custody of and under the control of the Governor, who uses the seal for official documents and functions.

STATE FLOWER

WILD ROSE

The General Assembly designated the wild rose as the official state flower in 1897. It was chosen for the honor because it was one of the decorations used on the silver service which the state presented for use on the Battleship U.S.S. *Iowa* that same year. Although no particular species of the flower was designated by the General Assembly, the wild prairie rose (rosa pratincola) is most often cited as the official flower.

Wild roses are found throughout the state and bloom from June through late summer. The flower, in varying shades of pink, is set off by many yellow stamens in the center.

STATE BIRD

EASTERN GOLDFINCH

The General Assembly designated the eastern goldfinch, also known as the American goldfinch and the wild canary, as the official state bird in 1933. It was chosen as the state bird because it is commonly found in Iowa and often stays through the winter.

Seeds from dandelions, sunflowers, ragweed, and evening primrose are the main source of food for the eastern goldfinch (carduelis tristis). In late July or early August they build their nests from plant materials and line them with thistledown. The pale blue-white eggs of the eastern goldfinch incubate for two weeks and the young birds leave the nest when they are two or three weeks old.

The top of the male's head is topped with black. The bright yellow body has a black tail and wings. The female has a dull olive-yellow body with a brown tail and wings. The male goldfinch acquires the same dull plumage in the winter months.

STATE ROCK

GEODE

The General Assembly designated the geode as the official state rock in 1967. Because Iowa is well known for the presence of the geode, it was chosen as the official rock in an effort to promote

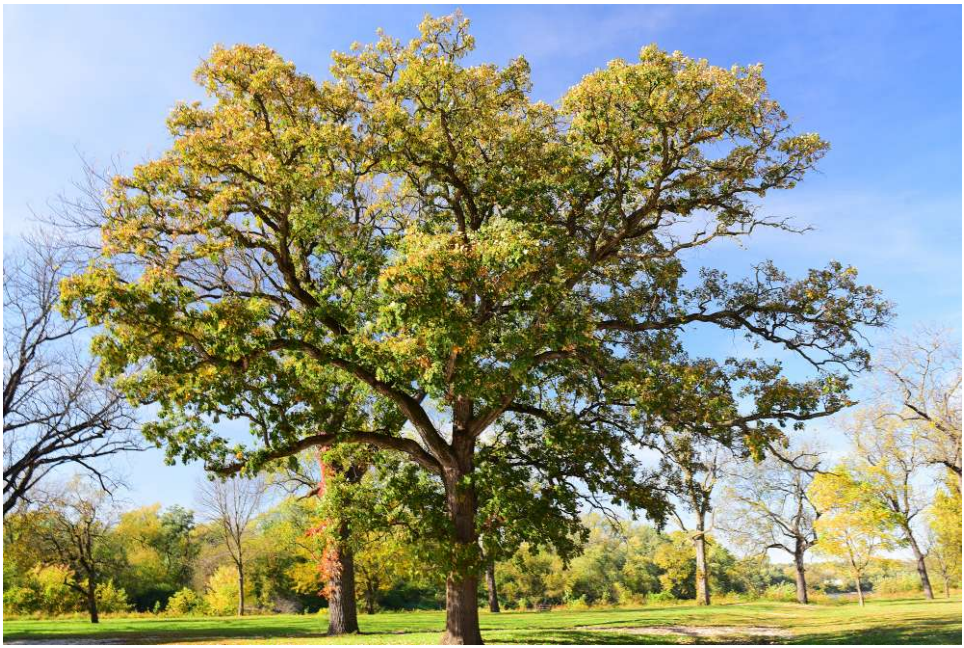
tourism in the state. Legislators who favored making the geode the state rock pointed out that it is among the rarest and most beautiful rocks and that Iowa is known worldwide because of the large number found in the state. Other rocks considered for official status were limestone and fossil coral.

In Latin, the word "geode" means earthlike. Geodes are shaped like the earth and average about four inches in diameter. Geodes are found in limestone formations and have a hard outer shell. When carefully broken open, a sparkling lining of mineral crystals, most often quartz and calcite, is revealed. Geologists attribute the crystal growth to the percolation of groundwater in the geologic past.

Southeastern Iowa is one of the state's best geode-collecting areas. Geode State Park in Henry County is named for the occurrence of the geode.

STATE TREE

OAK



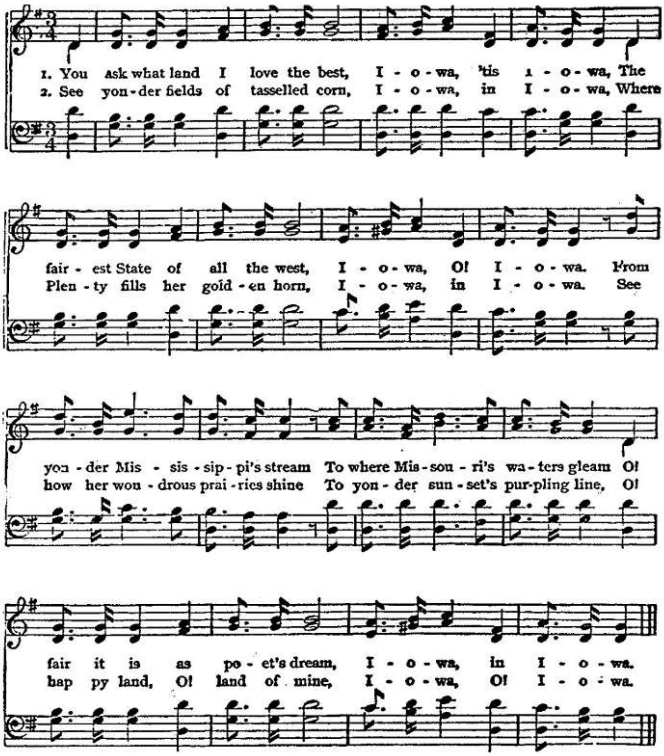
The oak was designated as the official state tree in 1961. The General Assembly chose the oak because it is abundant in the state and serves as shelter, food, and nesting cover for many animals and birds.

It is difficult to find a tract of natural woodland in Iowa that does not harbor at least one species of oak. No other group of trees is more important to people and wildlife. Acorns, the nuts of oak trees, are a dietary staple of many animals and birds. Wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, wood ducks, raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, blue jays, nuthatches, grackles, and several kinds of woodpeckers are a few of the species that depend on acorns for a significant portion of their diet.

THE SONG OF IOWA

Air. "Der Tannenbaum."* (My Maryland)

By. S. H. M. BYERS



3. And she has maids whose laughing eyes.
Iowa, O! Iowa.
To him who loves were Paradise,
Iowa, O! Iowa.
O! happiest fate that e'er was known,
Such eyes to shine for one alone,
To call such beauty all his own.
Iowa, O! Iowa.

4. Go read the story of thy past.
Iowa, O! Iowa.
What glorious deeds, what fame thou hast!
Iowa, O! Iowa.
So long as time's great cycle runs,
Or nations weep their fallen ones,
Thou'lt not forget thy patriot sons,
Iowa, O! Iowa.

There is frequently much confusion as to the status of the so-called state songs, due largely to the fact that they may be chosen by official action, by popular approval, or by a combination of the two methods. In the Middle West particularly, where state boundaries are artificial and the population has constantly shifted, it is not surprising that there should be much uncertainty. There have been many aspirants to the honor of writing the state song for Iowa, but only three or four of these songs have received noteworthy official or popular recognition.

First in point of time and official recognition is *The Song of Iowa*, the words of which were written by S.H.M. Byers, who gives the following account of the inspiration of the song:

> At the great battle of Lookout Mountain I was captured, in a charge, and taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. I was there seven months, in one room. The rebel bands often passed the prison, and for our discomfiture, sometimes played the tune *My Maryland*, set

to southern and bitter words. Hearing it once through our barred window, I said to myself, "I would like some day to put that tune to loyal words."

Many years later, in 1897, Mr. Byers carried out his wish and wrote a song to the music of *Der Tannenbaum*, the old German folk song which the Confederates had used for *My Maryland*. The next night a French concert singer at the Foster Opera House in Des Moines sang the new song upon the request of Mr. Byers. The number was a great success and was encored again and again.

While Major Byers thus had the honor of writing Iowa's official song, the best known and most popular song of the state is the famous *Iowa Corn Song*, which every loyal son and daughter of the Hawkeye State sings lustily on any and all occasions, reaching their hands as high toward Heaven as they possibly can when the words roar forth "That's where the tall corn grows."

This famous song was written by George Hamilton, secretary of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce and a big man in the Masonic Lodge, particularly among Shriners, with later help from Professor John T. Beeston, the well-known band leader, sung to the tune of *Traveling*.

George Hamilton started the song back in 1912 when a delegation of Za-Ga-Zig Shriners had gone to Los Angeles, California, to participate in the huge Shrine convention, and it was realized that what Iowa needed was a rousing marching song, which should advertise the chief product of the state: corn. So Hamilton wrote the original stanza, dealing mainly with the glories of the Shrine, and tacked on the original and still-intact chorus, which is far the best known and most rousing part of the song. Hundreds of later verses have been added by Hamilton himself, Professor Beeston, and others, but as it is published and usually sung, the song goes in this manner:

Let's sing of grand old I O W A Y,
Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
Our love is strong ev'ry day,
Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
So come along and join the throng,
Sev'ral hundred thousand strong,
As you come, just sing this song:
Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.

Chorus:
We're from Ioway, Ioway;
State of all the land,
Joy on every hand;
We're from Ioway, Ioway.
That's where the tall corn grows.

Our land is full of ripening corn,
Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
We've watched it grow by night and morn,
Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
But now we rest, we've stood the test;
All that's good, we have the best;
Ioway has reached the crest;
Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.

Chorus.

HOMES OF IOWA GOVERNORS

For more information about Terrace Hill, contact Diane Becker, administrator; Terrace Hill, 2300 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50312; 515.242.5841; www.terracehilliowa.org/.

In 1947, Iowa purchased the first official residence for Iowa's Governors. Until that time, Iowa Governors were responsible for providing their own housing while in office. Governor William L. Harding (1917 – 1921) was the one exception: He lived in a house at 1027 Des Moines Street, purchased by the state as part of the Capitol expansion plan. After Harding's administration, this home became the office of the Health Department; it was later occupied by the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Public Instruction until demolished in 1969.

Many of Iowa's Governors made their homes in Des Moines hotels, while others purchased or rented homes in the area. Legislation and plans for construction of a Governor's residence were proposed, but none came to fruition. Because of severe postwar shortages of new housing materials, the General Assembly finally purchased a large neo-colonial-style home at 2900 Grand Avenue in 1947. The residence, built in 1903 by Des Moines businessman W.W. Witmer, was occupied by Governor William S. Beardsley (1949 – 1954) in January 1949. It served as the official residence until 1976, when it was supplanted by Terrace Hill and sold by the state.

Terrace Hill

Terrace Hill, a three-story Second Empire-style mansion, was built in 1866 – 1869 by Des Moines pioneer, banker, and businessman Benjamin Franklin Allen. Designed by Chicago architect William W. Boyington, originally situated on 29 acres with outbuildings including a carriage house and a greenhouse, it was considered the most elegant house west of the Mississippi. The completed mansion's $250,000 construction cost included ornate furnishings, polished hardwoods, brass chandeliers, and marble fireplaces. Innovative mechanical features included steam heating, gaslights, indoor plumbing, and a single-person elevator.

The Terrace Hill Mansion, completed in 1869, has been the home of Iowa Governors since 1976.

Allen's tenure in Terrace Hill was brief. He held a grand housewarming on the occasion of his 15th wedding anniversary in January of 1869, but met financial disaster in 1873, eventually selling Terrace Hill to Frederick Marion Hubbell in 1884 for $55,000. F.M. Hubbell took great pride in his mansion and made substantial changes, including the addition of an exquisite, seven and one-half foot chandelier and a magnificent stained-glass window. Members of the Hubbell family made

Terrace Hill home until 1957. In May 1971, the descendants of F.M. Hubbell presented the keys of this soon-to-be Governor's residence to Governor Robert D. Ray, and in 1972, the General Assembly passed legislation authorizing the development of Terrace Hill as the Governor's mansion and a historical site open to the public.

The third floor of Terrace Hill was extensively renovated as living quarters for the First Family, and in 1976 Governor Ray and his family were the first residents. By 1986, the first and second floor renovations were substantially completed, including the reproduction of the historic stenciling. These rooms form the historic house museum portion of the mansion, and are furnished and decorated in the elaborate 19th century styles that were characteristic of Terrace Hill's past, including furniture and artwork from the Hubbell era.

Governors and their families who have called Terrace Hill their home include:

- 1976 – 1982 — Governor Robert D. Ray, First Lady Billie Ray, and their daughters, Randi, LuAnn, and Vicki
- 1983 – 1998 — Governor Terry E. Branstad, First Lady Chris Branstad, and their children, Eric, Allison, and Marcus
- 1999 – 2007 — Governor Thomas J. Vilsack and First Lady Christie Vilsack
- 2007 – 2011 — Governor Chester John "Chet" Culver, First Lady Mari Culver, and their children, John and Clare
- 2011 – 2017 — Governor Terry E. Branstad and First Lady Chris Branstad
- 2017 – present — Governor Kim Reynolds and First Gentleman Kevin Reynolds

Terrace Hill was designated a National Historic Landmark on July 31, 2003, achieving the highest possible distinction awarded to historic sites in our nation. Funds for renovation have been provided by the General Assembly and through private contributions raised by not-for-profit organizations which support Terrace Hill.

Few executive residences in the United States are as accessible to the public as Terrace Hill, yet in addition to serving as a museum, the home offers comfortable and quiet repose for the First Family. Visitors to Terrace Hill have come from every state and from six continents. Official receptions have honored delegations from foreign countries including China, Japan, the former U.S.S.R., and Canada. Terrace Hill continues to be a place where history comes alive.

The Drawing Room

Photo courtesy of Iowa Tourism Office

STATE CAPITOL

Photo courtesy of Gary Hoard Photography

The location of the Capitol on its commanding site resulted from a series of decisions that began at the time of statehood. The new state quickly recognized that the Capitol should be farther west than Iowa City, and the 1st General Assembly, in 1846, authorized a commission to select a location. Amidst rivalries, a Jasper County selection was made and then rejected. In 1854, the General Assembly decreed a location "within two miles of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines River." The exact spot was chosen when Wilson Alexander Scott gave the state nine and one-half acres where the Capitol now stands.

A group of Des Moines citizens built a temporary Capitol (which was later bought by the state) near where the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument now stands. In 1857, Governor James W. Grimes proclaimed Des Moines to be the capital city, and state papers and functions were transported there. The temporary Capitol was in use for 30 years, until destroyed by fires; but in the meantime, the permanent Capitol was being planned and built.

In 1870, the General Assembly established a Capitol commission to employ an architect, choose a plan for a building (not to cost more than $1,500,000), and proceed with the work, but only by using funds available without increasing the tax rate.

The board employed Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol extension in Washington, D.C., to aid in selecting plans and modifying them to keep the cost within the limits of appropriations. The board also instituted tests to ascertain whether Iowa stone could be found suitable for building. John C. Cochrane and A.H. Piquenard were designated as architects, and a cornerstone was laid on November 23, 1871. A smaller, full-time commission was appointed in 1872. Much of the original stone deteriorated through waterlogging and severe weather and had to be replaced. The cornerstone was relaid on September 29, 1873.

Although the building could not be constructed for $1,500,000 as planned, the Cochrane and Piquenard design was retained and modifications were undertaken. Cochrane resigned in 1872, but Piquenard continued until his death in 1876. He was succeeded by two of his assistants, M.E. Bell

and W.F. Hackney. Bell resigned in 1883 to become supervising architect for the Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C., and Hackney continued until completion of the building.

Successive general assemblies made appropriations, and the commission completed the building within the limits of the funds appropriated. The building was dedicated in January 1884, when the General Assembly was in session. The Governor's and other offices were occupied in 1885. The Supreme Court room was dedicated in 1886.

The building commission made its final report on June 29, 1886. The cost had totaled $2,873,294.59. The audit showed that only $3.77 was unaccounted for in the 15 years. The commission bemoaned that it could not have had another $30,000 to finish the decorative paintings and build the south and west steps.

In 1902, in order to modernize and repair the building, a third Capitol commission was created. While work proceeded, a disastrous fire in the north wing, on January 4, 1904, ruined the House chamber and damaged other offices. The commission restored the building, purchased paintings and mosaics, and repaired most of the interior. The original decorations are still in the Senate. These expenditures raised the total cost of the Capitol to $3,296,256.

Design of Capitol

The architectural design of the Capitol, rectangular in form, with great windows and high ceilings, follows the traditional pattern of the 19th century planning for public buildings, a modified and refined Renaissance style which gives the impression of strength and dignity combined with utility.

The commanding feature is the central towering dome constructed of iron and brick and covered with 23-carat gold. The dome is surmounted by a lookout lantern that may be reached by long and winding stairs, and it terminates in a finial that is 275 feet above the ground floor. The rotunda beneath the dome is 67 feet in diameter. Four smaller domes of simple design rise from the four corners of the Capitol. The pediment over the front entrance discloses a fine piece of allegorical sculpture.

Stone for the basement was quarried in Johnson County; granite came from Iowa boulders; stone of the main structure came from Ste. Genevieve and Carroll Counties, Missouri; and steps, columns, and other parts came from Anamosa; Cleveland, Ohio; Sauk Rapids, Minnesota; and Lamont and Joliet, Illinois. Twenty-nine types of imported and domestic marble were used in the interior; and the wood used — walnut, cherry, catalpa, butternut, and oak — was native to Iowa and Midwestern forests.

The beauty, dignity, and arrangement of the interior become apparent as a visitor stands under the dome of the first floor. Broad, lofty corridors extend west, north, and south. Walls are highly decorated. The grand staircase is to the east. Suites opening from the south corridor are those of the Governor, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State. The historical Supreme Court Chamber is to the north; the Secretary of State's suite is to the west.

The grand staircase ascends to a landing and divides north and south to bring visitors to the floor above, where the House of Representatives is on the north, the Senate on the south, and the Law Library on the west.

The Senate hall is 58 feet long, 91 feet wide, and 41.9 feet in height. It is finished in marble, white oak, and scagliola, and is furnished in mahogany. The figures in the ceiling represent Industry, Law, Agriculture, Peace, History, and Commerce.

The hall of the House of Representatives is 74 by 91.4 feet, and 47.9 feet in height. It is finished in marble, scagliola, and black walnut.

The Law Library is 108.4 feet long, 52.6 feet wide, and 44.9 feet high. It is finished in ash and chestnut and beautifully wainscoted in marble.

The Mural *Westward*

Extending the full width of the east wall over the staircase is the great mural painting *Westward*, an idealized representation of the coming of the people who made Iowa. The painting was completed shortly after the turn of the 20th century. Edwin H. Blashfield, the artist, wrote of it:

> The main idea of the picture is a symbolical presentation of the Pioneers led by the spirits of Civilization and Enlightenment to the conquest by cultivation of the Great West. Considered pictorially, the canvas shows a prairie schooner drawn by oxen across the prairie. The family ride upon the wagon or walk at its side. Behind them and seen through the growth of stalks of corn at the right, come crowding the other pioneers and later men. In the air and before the wagon are floating four female figures; one holds the shield with the arms of the State of Iowa upon it; one holds a book symbolizing enlightenment; two others carry a basket and scatter the seeds which are symbolical of the change from wilderness to plowed fields and gardens that shall come over the prairie. Behind the wagon and also floating in the air, two female figures hold respectively a model of a stationary steam engine and of an electric dynamo to suggest the forces which come with the later men. In the right hand corner of the picture, melons, pumpkins, etc., among which stand a farmer and a girl, suggest that here is the fringe of cultivation and the beginning of the prairie. At the left a buffalo skull rather emphasizes this suggestion.

Mosaics

On the upper floor level above the *Westward* painting are six mosaics in arched panels depicting Defense, Charities, the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary, and Education. The mosaics were made in Venice, Italy, from small pieces of colored glass, according to designs by Frederick Dielman of New York, who also designed the mosaic panels, Law and History, in the Library of Congress.

Statues

Twelve statues, high within the rotunda, beginning north of the library door, represent History, Science, Law, Fame, Art, Industry, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture, Victory, Truth, and Justice. Seraphin Cottin created these statues.

Lunettes

Eight lunettes, or half-moon-shaped paintings, surrounding the rotunda are the work of Kenyon Cox, a famous American artist, entitled Hunting, Herding, Agriculture, the Forge, Commerce, Education, Science, and Art. They are allegorical and indicate the progress of civilization.

At the top of the staircase on the south wall is a painting of a basket of corn by Floyd V. Brackney, a native of Marshall County. The painting was the center of the Iowa exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

The Governor's Office

On January 1, 1885, Governor Buren R. Sherman became the first occupant of the present offices of the Governor of Iowa, following the dedication of the State Capitol the year before. Much of the decoration and original furnishings of that day are still preserved in the four-room suite.

The Governor's private office was moved from the east room to the west office by Governor Albert B. Cummins in 1902. Governor Nathan E. Kendall (1921 – 1925) provided the solid, straight back chairs for visitors. Decorative paintings of the Great Seal of the State of Iowa and of the Iowa Territorial Seal adorn the ceiling of the Governor's private office.

The grandfather clock in the Governor's office dates from about 1750 and was once owned by the prominent Iowa author Emerson Hough of Newton. The tall clock in the office of the executive assistant is the original master clock controlling other clocks in the Law Library, Supreme Court, and legislative chambers. Operated by air, the clock must be wound once a week.

The offices are 23 feet 9 inches from floor to ceiling. Prisms of cut Czechoslovakian crystal decorate the chandelier in the reception room. The woodwork was carved in cherry and mahogany by skilled German craftsmen. The hearths and wainscoting are of fine domestic and imported marble. Paintings in the offices are of historical significance to the state.

Capitol Displays

The battle flags carried by the Iowa regiments in various wars are preserved in the State Museum and rotated for display in the northeast niche on the main floor of the Capitol. In the west hall is a bronze plaque created by Nellie V. Walker in commemoration of the work of Iowa women in the fight for political equality. Also in the west hall is a model of the Battleship U.S.S. *Iowa* on loan from the U.S. Navy Department. The model is 18 feet 7 inches long and weighs about 1,350 pounds. It is a perfect scale model, one-quarter inch equaling one foot.

In the south hall across from the Governor's office is the collection of dolls representing Iowa's First Spouses dressed in replicas of their inaugural attire. The idea was suggested by Mrs. Robert Ray as her bicentennial project and was presented to the state in 1976. Much research was done to make the attire as authentic as possible. Where actual descriptions of the attire could not be found, the attire is typical of the period. The dolls are porcelain and the women's faces were created from a profile of Mrs. Ray. First Gentleman Reynolds' doll was added in 2018. It is also porcelain and his likeness was used for his doll, as will be the case with any future first gentlemen.

Above the doll case is a photograph of the 168th Infantry of the Rainbow Division after their return from France in 1919. It is 26 feet long and six feet high and is one of the largest reproduction photographs in the world.

A lofty banner, stretched high under the vault of the dome, is a G.A.R. emblem. It is a replica of a banner painted by Joseph Czizek on the occasion of a Des Moines convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. The replica was painted by Evergreen Paint Studios. The banner is retained as a permanent decoration by order of Governor Nathan E. Kendall in 1922.

Above the grand stairway, facing the large Westward, are quotations. On the south side is one by Patrick Henry: "No free government or the blessings of Liberty can be preserved to any people but a firm adherence to Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Frugality, and Virtue and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

On the north side is one by G.W. Curtis: "Courageous confidence in the intelligence of the community is the sure sign of leadership and success."

Underneath it is one by Solon: "The ideal state — that in which an injury done to the least of its citizens is an injury done to all."

Around the rotunda on the frieze above the columns is the famous Abraham Lincoln quotation: "This nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

RESTORATION OF THE IOWA STATE CAPITOL

Early Efforts

The latest Capitol restoration effort is not the first time Iowans have shown concern for preserving the architectural heritage of their Capitol. Minor restoration maintenance is documented as early as the years immediately following the building's completion in 1886. In 1904, when fire swept through the areas containing the Supreme Court and Iowa House of Representatives, major repairs were performed and documented.

Little information is available about who performed the actual restoration during these early years, but evidence exists that Joseph Czizek, a Capitol decorator, made significant changes in the 1920s and 1930s. In the years preceding World War II, much of the maintenance work was contracted and awarded to government works programs.

The earlier efforts to preserve the Capitol mostly dealt with maintaining and upgrading the building's interior. It was not until 1965, when the dome was regilded at a cost of $79,938, that a large-scale preservation effort and investment was made to the building's exterior.

Renewed Efforts

By the 1950s, many of the rooms and corridors of the Capitol had been repainted to reflect changing attitudes in design. Victorian use of color and pattern was no longer considered attractive or contemporary. Lighter-colored paint replaced the dark, richer Victorian tones covering much of the building's intricate stenciling.

Beginning in 1976, celebration of the nation's 200th birthday prompted an increased interest in the preservation and restoration of old buildings. In Iowa, attention turned to the Capitol. It was during this period that restoration painter Jerry Miller began the restoration effort of the Capitol interior. Until his retirement in 1988, Miller and restoration painter Dick Labertew painstakingly performed the task of transforming the Capitol interiors to their original Victorian splendor. Water leaks and other damage over the years, as well as locating proper tools and materials, presented special challenges. After Miller's retirement in 1988, Mark Lundberg joined Labertew. Following Labertew's retirement in 2010, Zack Bunkers was hired to carry on the task of restoring the decorative painting in the offices, meeting rooms, and corridors of the Capitol, and in 2013 Mac McBride succeeded Lundberg.

The decorative painting restoration is an ongoing project and begins with research. Various documents and photographs are reviewed for evidence of original designs and colors. Also, original designs are uncovered on the walls and ceilings by using paint scrapers, razor blades, and chemical paint removers. After the designs are found, original colors are documented, measurements are taken and recorded, and tracings are drawn. The tracings are then used to make stencils and patterns. Once stencils have been made for a particular design (some designs may require as many as five separate stencils), the stencils are taped to the working area and hand painting begins. Original colors are matched as closely as possible to paints currently available by using color decks. Paint colors are then hand-mixed to achieve the most accurate color to the original. Background colors are painted with rollers and brushes. The designs are then applied using original techniques of stenciling, patterns, glazing, and fine handwork.

Exterior Restoration

By the early 1980s, the exterior of the Capitol had noticeably deteriorated. Sandstone pieces had begun falling from the building, prompting the installation of steel canopies at all entrances of the building to protect pedestrians. Decorative stone, the deterioration of which had first been documented as early as the turn of the century, had eroded further. The erosion was so severe that carved decorations were no longer discernible. This situation was further exacerbated by a copper roof which had reached the end of its useful life span. The roof was allowing water to infiltrate the stone walls, damaging both interior and exterior surfaces.

A systematic examination of the building exterior was performed. The structure's stone walls, windows, and roof revealed particular problems. A program for corrective action following a restoration approach was generated, and legislation was passed to implement the restoration plan.

Work included in the program for corrective action included the complete replacement of the Carroll County, Missouri, calcareous sandstone (bluestone), which constitutes all of the decorative stone. The replacement stone is Indiana limestone, which is similar in color but much less susceptible

to deterioration from weathering and corrosive atmospheric conditions. The Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, siliceous sandstone (brownstone), which makes up the majority of the exterior wall stone, is typically in very sound condition and required little restoration other than in limited areas where the stone had been penetrated by moisture. The copper roof, copper gutter liner, and skylights were in very critical condition and were totally replaced. The original wood window sashes were rotting and the large panes of glass were on the verge of falling out. These windows were replaced with new wood units that duplicate the appearance of the original windows and hardware, but now have fixed insulating glass and inconspicuous vents for natural ventilation.

Actual construction of the exterior restoration plan began in the spring of 1983. The first four phases constituted the four recesses (insets) of the building, with the construction of the first phase beginning on the southwest recess (inset). Phase 5 included all work on the east wing of the building. The west wing of the building (phase 6) included the replication of the symbolic, larger-than-life statuary in the pediment high above the entry porch. These carvings, which represent Commerce, Justice, Liberty, Knowledge, and Agriculture, took nine months to complete and were installed in the fall of 1991. Phase 7, which included the north face of the building and the two north corner pavilions (corner domes), was completed in the fall of 1999. Construction on phase 8, the south face of the building and the two south corner pavilions (corner domes), was completed in the fall of 2000. Phase 9, the last phase of the exterior restoration, included all work to restore the central dome of the Capitol. Part of this work included the regilding of the dome, one of the largest gold domes in the world. Phase 9 work began in the spring of 1998 and the entire Capitol exterior restoration was completed in the fall of 2001, at a cost of $41 million.

Interior Renovation

The design of the Capitol, state-of-the-art in the 1870s, fulfilled the vision of the planners. However, many of the features which contribute to the grand and inspiring architecture inherently reduce safety. Also, past changes to the building, such as adding intermediate floor levels in certain areas of the building, exacerbate safety problems. To keep up with technological advances, wiring had been strung, wherever possible, throughout the building. Mechanical and electrical systems had become outdated and impossible to maintain.

With all these problems in mind, a task force was formed in 1991 to study various aspects of building use and condition in an integrated approach. In January 1992, a task force study report was prepared and distributed. Recommendations included in the report were as follows:

1. Install a fast-reaction sprinkler system throughout the building.
2. Remove all intermediate floor levels.
3. Upgrade protection of the wood floor areas at the chamber floors and gallery levels.
4. Provide accessibility where feasibly possible throughout the building.
5. Replace the existing mechanical system.
6. Install a new electrical and communication distribution system throughout the building.
7. Continue the historical accuracy of the interior renovation.

Numerous legislative enactments have been passed to proceed with the interior renovation of the Capitol. A thorough interior review of the building was completed for design purposes, and phased construction began in 1997. To date, almost all interior spaces have been renovated. The rotunda area and the area above the grand staircase were renovated in 2007 and 2008, which included cleaning of the eight lunette paintings and the great mural painting *Westward*. The 2010 construction included raising the rotunda's railing around the second floor opening to meet fire and safety codes. The 2011 renovation and construction included replacing the rotunda's glass tile in the center of the first floor, which had been removed in 1915, and providing air conditioning to the public spaces.

The Capitol dome was professionally inspected in November 2015 and revealed issues that needed addressing. Issues included water leaking inside the dome from the observation deck, interior condensation problems, brick and mortar deterioration, and window frame decay. In 2016, the legislature appropriated nearly $10 million for dome repairs. The repairs began in the spring of 2017 and were completed in July of 2018. The project finished ahead of schedule and under budget at about $7.2 million. 18,000 bricks were replaced, a moisture barrier was installed, and dehumidifiers and heaters were added to prevent moisture problems.

NOTABLE IOWANS

Iowa-Born Presidents

HERBERT C. HOOVER – Born August 10, 1874, in West Branch. Served as the nation's 31st President (1929 – 1933). Hoover was the first President born west of the Mississippi River.

Presidents Residing in Iowa

RICHARD NIXON – Stationed at the Naval Air Station in Ottumwa (1942 – 1943). Served as the nation's 37th President (1969 – 1974).

RONALD REAGAN – Worked as a sportscaster for radio stations WOC in Davenport and WHO in Des Moines (1933 – 1937). Served as the nation's 40th President (1981 – 1989).

Iowa-Born Vice Presidents

HENRY AGARD WALLACE – Born October 7, 1888, in Adair County. Served as President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Vice President (1941 – 1945).

Iowa-Born First Ladies

LOU HENRY HOOVER – Born March 29, 1874, in Waterloo. Married Herbert C. Hoover February 10, 1899. Served as U.S. First Lady (1929 – 1933).

MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER – Born November 14, 1896, in Boone. Married Dwight D. Eisenhower July 1, 1916. Served as U.S. First Lady (1953 – 1961).

Iowans on the United States Supreme Court

SAMUEL F. MILLER – Born April 5, 1816, in Richmond, Kentucky. Located to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850. Was personally acquainted with President Lincoln, who nominated him for the United States Supreme Court in 1862, where he served for 28 years.

WILEY BLOUNT RUTLEDGE JR. – Born July 20, 1894, in Cloverpart, Kentucky. Professor of law and Dean of the College of Law at the University of Iowa from 1935 to 1939. Appointed Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1939. Appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and sworn into office February 16, 1943. Served until his death in 1949.

Notable Persons with Iowa Connections

J.V. Atanasoff – Co-inventor of the first digital computer at Iowa State University in 1942.

Harrison Barnes – Professional basketball player, NBA champion, Olympic gold medalist, born and raised in Ames.

Leon Bismarck "Bix" Beiderbecke – Jazz musician, posthumously inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame, born in Davenport.

Clifford Berry – Co-inventor of the first digital computer at Iowa State University in 1942.

Dr. Norman Borlaug – Agronomist, won a Nobel Prize for his work regarding the "green revolution," a native of Cresco.

Bill Bryson – Author, born in Des Moines.

Johnny Carson – TV personality, born in Corning.

George Washington Carver – Botanist, attended Simpson College in Indianola and Iowa Agricultural College (now Iowa State University).

Carrie Chapman Catt – Leader in the women's suffrage movement, raised near Charles City.

Mildred Day – Creator of the Rice Krispie treat; born near Knoxville and raised near Hubbard.

Lee de Forest – Inventor, patented the vacuum tube, basic development of long distance radio and television communication, born in Council Bluffs.

Simon Estes – International opera star, recipient of the Iowa Award, a native of Iowa.

Don and Phil Everly (The Everly Brothers) – Famous singing duo, Rock and Roll Hall of Fame inductees, raised in Shenandoah.
Bob Feller – Professional baseball player and Baseball Hall of Fame inductee, born and raised in Van Meter.
Dan Gable – Olympic champion wrestler and coach, born in Waterloo.
George H. Gallup – Inventor of the Gallup Poll, born in Jefferson.
Frank Gotch – World champion wrestler credited with popularizing the sport in the United States, born in Humboldt.
Herbie Hancock – Jazz musician and Grammy and Oscar winner, attended Grinnell College.
Laura Ingalls Wilder – Author of Little House book series, resident of Burr Oak.
Shawn Johnson East – Olympic gold medal gymnast, born in Des Moines and raised in West Des Moines.
Zach Johnson – Professional golfer, winner of the 2015 Open Championship and 2007 Masters Tournament, born in Iowa City and raised in Cedar Rapids.
Nile Kinnick – College football All-American and 1939 Heisman trophy winner, born in Adel.
Ashton Kutcher – Actor, received the 2017 Robert D. Ray Pillar of Character Award, born in Cedar Rapids and raised in rural Homestead.
Ann Landers and Abigail Van Buren – Newspaper advice columnists, twins, born and raised in Sioux City.
Cloris Leachman – Actress and Oscar winner, grew up in Des Moines.
John L. Lewis – President of the United Mine Workers of America from 1920 – 1960, born in Lucas.
Arabella Mansfield – First female lawyer in the United States, born in Burlington.
F.L. Maytag – Founder of the Maytag Company, born and raised in Newton.
Glenn Miller – Big band leader of the 1940s, posthumously inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame, born in Clarinda.
Marion Morrison (John Wayne) – Movie actor and Oscar winner, awarded the Congressional Gold Medal and Presidential Medal of Freedom, born in Winterset.
Kate Mulgrew – Award-winning actress of television, film, and stage, born and raised in Dubuque.
Donna Reed – Actress and Oscar winner, a native of Denison.
Jacob Schick – Inventor of the electric shaver, born in Des Moines.
W.A. Sheaffer – Businessman, established the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company in Fort Madison in 1913, born in Bloomfield.
Jane Smiley – Pulitzer Prize winning author of *A Thousand Acres*, attended the University of Iowa, professor of English at Iowa State University from 1981 – 1996.
Dr. James Van Allen – Professor at the University of Iowa, discovered the protective band of radiation encircling the earth.
Kurt Warner – Professional football player and two-time NFL MVP award and Super Bowl MVP award recipient, inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in August 2017, born in Burlington.
Peggy Whitson – NASA biochemist and astronaut, holds records for the most time spent in space by any American and by any female in the world, first woman astronaut to command the International Space Station, received the 2018 Robert D. Ray Pillar of Character Award, born in Mount Ayr.
Andy Williams – Singer, received multiple Emmy Awards, born in Wall Lake.
Meredith Willson – Composer and playwright, inspired by his hometown of Mason City to write the Broadway musical *The Music Man*, recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
Grant Wood – Painter, painted *American Gothic*, born in Anamosa and lived in Cedar Rapids.

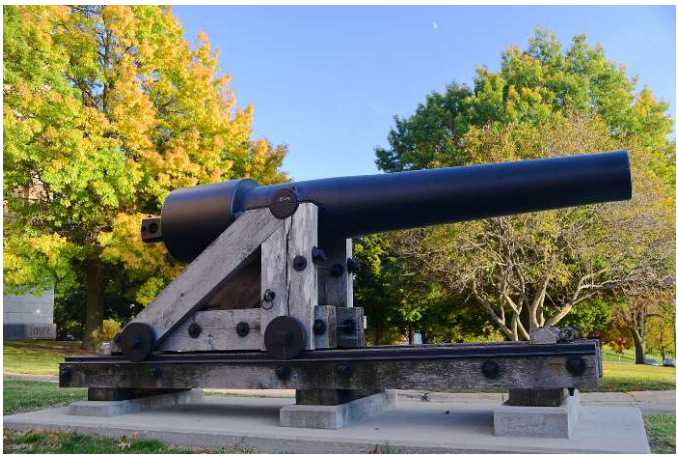
MONUMENTS

Photos courtesy of Gary Hoard Photography

1. Cornerstone

The cornerstone is located on the southwest corner of the Capitol. The original cornerstone was laid in 1871, but when weaknesses were found in the first foundation, a new foundation was laid in 1873 and the cornerstone reinscribed, "IOWA A.D. 1873." Some 40 items were contained in the cornerstone.

2. Parrott Rifle



The 100-pound Parrott rifle (No. 167) is located to the north of the west stairway to the Capitol. This muzzle-loading cannon was cast at West Point Foundry in New York. During the Civil War, No. 167 was part of the armament of the U.S. Steamer *Nipsic*.

3. Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Sundial

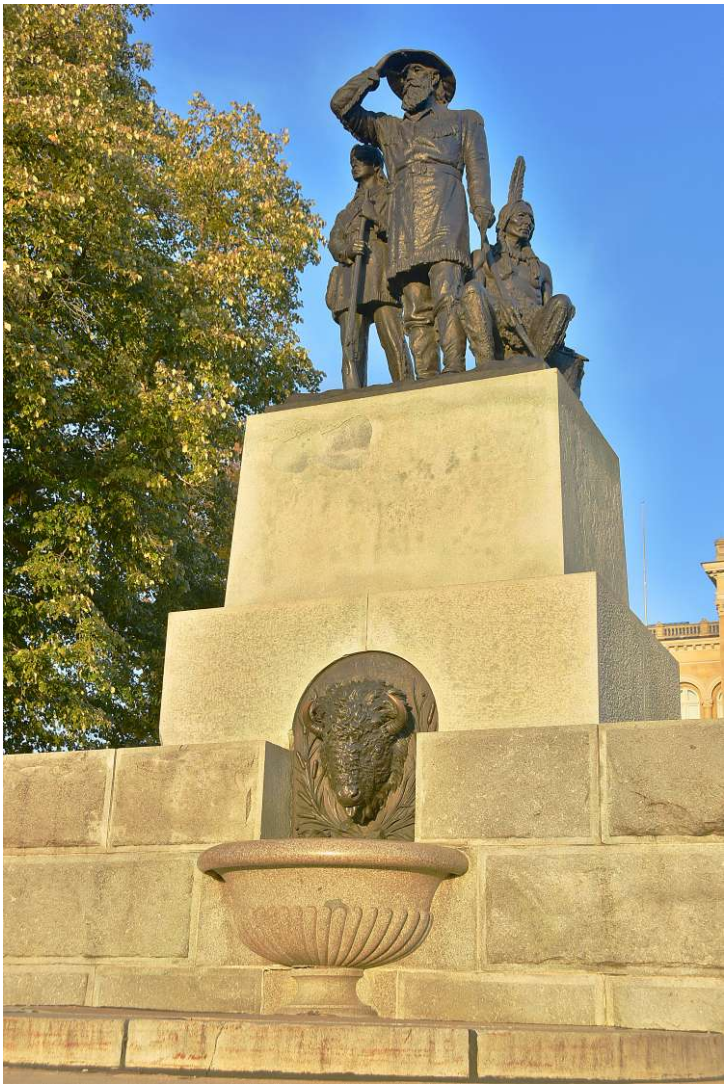
This bronze sundial was dedicated to Union veterans of the Civil War during their 1938 Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Des Moines. Nearly three million Union soldiers fought during the Civil War. In 1938, an estimated 5,000 were still living. More than 100 of these veterans, most over 90 years old, attended the encampment. Dr. D.W. Morehouse, then president and astronomy professor at Drake University, installed and adjusted the timepiece.

4. Lincoln and Tad Monument

A statewide penny drive among schoolchildren raised money to finance this monument. It is the only representation of Lincoln depicting him in his role as a father. Dedicated in 1961, this sculpture was initiated two years earlier to honor the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Fred Torrey, a renowned Lincoln sculptor, designed and created the statue. Mable Torrey, his wife and a specialist in child sculpture, worked on the statue of Tad. The artists used a photograph of the president and his son as a guide.

5. Pioneer Statuary Group and Buffalo Head Drinking Fountain



The design for this grouping called for "[t]he Pioneer of the former territory, a group consisting of father and son guided by a friendly Indian in search of a home." The pioneer depicted was to be hardy, capable of overcoming the hardships of territorial days to make Iowa his home. A Connecticut artist, Karl Gerhardt, was contracted to do the piece for $4,500.

Originally designed to be a lion's head, this bronze buffalo head was determined more appropriate to Iowa's prairie environment. The fountain was made for drinking — for horses as well as humans. Alexander Doyle, designer of the Great Seal tablet, designed this fountain as well, for $500.

6. Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

The most striking monument on the Statehouse grounds is the granite shaft rising 145 feet, erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. The heroic bronze figure "Victory" is predominant, while at the base there are four groups representing different branches of the military or naval service, and numerous historical plaques and medallion portraits of typical soldiers. Below the base of the granite shaft is "Iowa," a mother offering nourishment to her child, and "History" gazes into the future with "Iowa," shown as a young boy, at her side. The original design was by Harriet A. Ketcham. Work on the monument was commenced in 1894, but dedication occurred five decades later in 1945.

7. Allison Monument

In 1917, friends of Senator William B. Allison, citizens and schoolchildren of Iowa, and the state legislature raised this memorial. A pivotal figure in Iowa's Republican Party, Allison (1829 – 1908) represented Iowa in Congress for 43 years. He was twice a candidate for the presidential nomination of his party and was a close associate of every United States president from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt. The monument is an allegorical design of heroic dimensions, depicting civic duties in the public service, with the topmost figure "Republic" and other figures of "Knowledge," "Peace," the "Legislature," "Financial Prosperity," "Humanity," and "Agricultural Prosperity."

8. Vietnam War Memorial

On Memorial Day 1984, Governor Terry E. Branstad and former Governor Robert D. Ray dedicated the Vietnam War Memorial. The memorial is dedicated to the 115,000 young Iowans who served during the Vietnam Era, and has the names of 855 Iowans who lost their lives during the conflict inscribed on its face. The monument is constructed from black mirror-finish coldsprings granite, which is the same material used for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

9. Korean War Memorial

The drive for a Korean War monument began in 1984 when students from a Des Moines school wrote Governor Terry E. Branstad asking why Korean War veterans did not have a memorial. The monument includes a 14-foot-tall central obelisk and eight 6-foot-tall tablets which tell the story of the Korean War utilizing words, pictures, and maps engraved in the granite. Erected on a grassy area south of the Statehouse, the monument was dedicated by Governor Branstad on May 28, 1989.

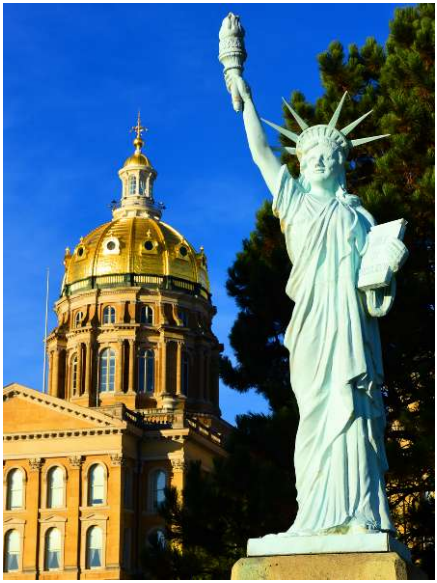
10. Japanese Bell and Bell House

After typhoons in 1959 severely damaged crops, homes, and farmlands of the Yamanashi Prefecture in Japan, citizens of Iowa generously sent breeding hogs and feed corn to aid that district. This program began a friendship culminating in a sister-state relationship, the first of its kind between the United States and Japan. As a sign of their appreciation, the citizens of Yamanashi presented this monument to Iowa in 1962. The 2,000-pound bell of peace and friendship and the structure that houses it were made in Japan.

11. Liberty Bell

The United States Department of the Treasury presented this replica Liberty Bell to Iowa in 1950 to recognize the state for its efforts in the previous 10 years for war-bond drives. Governor William Beardsley appropriately dedicated this symbol of independence on Independence Day. The bell, cast in Annecy-le-Vieux, France, weighs 2,000 pounds.

12. Statue of Liberty



In 1950, the Tall Corn (now Mid-Iowa) Council of the Boy Scouts of America donated this miniature Statue of Liberty to the State of Iowa as part of its annual service project.

13. Iowa Peace Officer Memorial

The idea of the Peace Officer Memorial was originally conceived by Raymond Baker, police chief of Cedar Rapids. Governor Terry E. Branstad dedicated this memorial in May 1985 to all Iowa peace officers who sacrificed their lives while protecting the rights of Iowa's citizens. Located near the Pape Building, the memorial's three outer forms symbolize three levels of law enforcement: city, county, and state. Pads connect these forms to the memorial's center pinnacle, which represents the officers' supreme sacrifice. The original design was created by Richard Webb, an Ames police officer.

14. World War II Freedom Flame Monument

In the fall of 1994, a group of Iowa veterans of World War II was formed to raise funds for a monument on the Capitol grounds commemorating the heroic efforts and sacrifices of Iowans who contributed to the victory in World War II. On November 11, 1996, the monument was dedicated and given to the people of Iowa.

The purpose of the Freedom Flame Monument is twofold: to honor all of those who served so valiantly during World War II — veterans and civilians alike, and to provide posterity with knowledge about the compelling reason for the country's involvement in the war — the preservation of freedom around the world.

Four major components are included in the monument: The Freedom Walk is a walkway with major events of the war engraved in granite and includes the Pearl Harbor Memorial; the Map of the World is a 72-foot-diameter depiction of the world, with colored maps showing the major battles of the war mounted on concrete stands; the Freedom Flame, towering 35 feet into the sky, is a five-component, stainless steel stylized sculpture of a flame, with a beam of light visible from more than a mile away at night; and the Wall of Memories is a 65-foot-long semicircular wall picturing the nine Iowa servicemen who were awarded their country's highest honor — the Congressional Medal of Honor. Surrounding panels show memorabilia of the time as reminders of the impact the war had on servicemen and servicewomen and on civilians at home.

15. Shattering Silence

The sculpture commemorates those moments when Iowa has been at the forefront of breaking the silence of inequality and commemorates those Iowans who refused to stand by silently when they saw injustice. Placed around the sculpture is the story of Ralph, a slave from Missouri who found freedom in Iowa.

In 1834, Ralph entered into an agreement with his Missouri owner to earn his freedom by working in the lead mines near Dubuque and paying his owner $550 plus interest. After five years, however, Ralph had not earned enough money to make the payments, and two bounty hunters from Virginia offered to capture and return him to Missouri for $100. When Ralph was seized, an Iowa farmer named Alexander Butterworth stepped in and went to a local judge. The judge suggested that the matter should be heard by the Supreme Court of the territory. Iowa's three high court justices heard the case and ruled in favor of Ralph. In their ruling, the justices stated that Ralph should pay his debt but contended that "no man in this territory can be reduced to slavery," thereby confirming Iowa's position as a free territory. This decision, reached on July 4, 1839, was the first case handed down by the Iowa Territory Supreme Court.

The unanimous ruling established the tradition in Iowa's courts of ensuring the rights and liberties of all the people of the state. Years later, the Legislature adopted Iowa's motto — "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain" — which stands as a permanent reminder that the freedoms in this state are freedoms for all.

Shattering Silence is a dominant feature, standing nearly 28 feet at its tallest point, and reaching over 32 feet across. The sculpture features Dubuque limestone, 16 wedges of reflective steel, and an acrylic orb in the center, and is situated to the west of the Judicial Branch Building. The sculpture was dedicated October 22, 2009.

16. Iowa Workers' Monument

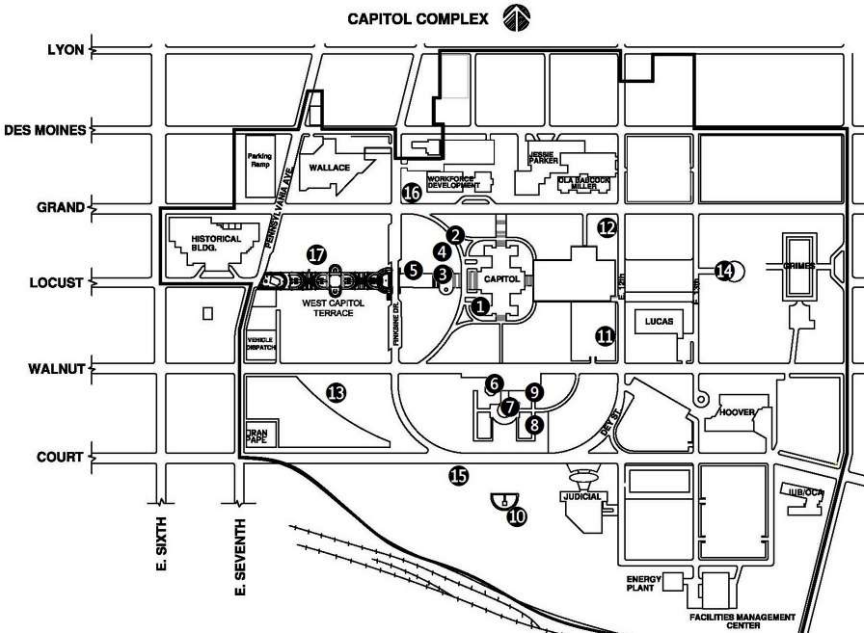
Iowa is the 38th state to create a monument to its workers. The initial originators of the idea of a Workers' Monument felt strongly that proper credit should be given to Iowa workers' strong work ethic, which contributes to making Iowa a great place to live and work. This 11-foot tall by 11-foot wide balanced square form consists of four interlocking arms and hands, a powerful universal image, dedicated to the energy and integrity of the workers of Iowa. Each arm supports the other, in the same way a diverse blend of people, from many backgrounds, come together to work and create the cultural and business base of Iowa. Built of welded bronze strips and supported by a stainless steel interior armature, the sculpture combines twisting, woven, and fluid components with a bundled energy that recalls muscles and nerves and their potential for movement and feeling. The open, latticed quality of the construction allows sunlight to sparkle and dance through the sculptural space, shifting constantly between the internal and external realms. Bronze's reflective depth, warm earth tones, and its aging patina have textural richness, and exceptional durability.

17. Iowa Holocaust Memorial

Groundbreaking for the Iowa Holocaust Memorial was held May 14, 2013, on the Capitol grounds' west terrace. Construction continued through the summer and on October 23, 2013, over 200 people from across the state attended its dedication.

The memorial was built in memory of Holocaust victims, to express appreciation to Iowans who served in the U.S. armed forces and who liberated concentration camps, and in honor of over 100 Holocaust survivors who came to live in Iowa.

The memorial consists of four walls of aluminum panels that contain stories, quotes, and 13 photographs. Twelve of the photographs are reproduced courtesy of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Photographic Archives, while the 13th is reproduced courtesy of the Iowa Jewish Historical Society.



Monuments, Memorials, and Historical Markers

1. Cornerstone
2. Parrott Rifle
3. G.A.R. Sundial
4. Lincoln and Tad Monument
5. Pioneer Statuary Group and Buffalo Head Drinking Fountain
6. Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
7. Allison Monument
8. Vietnam War Memorial
9. Korean War Memorial
10. Japanese Bell and Bell House
11. Liberty Bell
12. Statue of Liberty
13. Iowa Peace Officer Memorial
14. World War II Freedom Flame Monument
15. Shattering Silence
16. Iowa Workers' Monument
17. Iowa Holocaust Memorial

For a complete list of monuments, memorials, and historical markers on the capitol grounds, visit das.iowa.gov/capitol-complex-monuments.

IOWA'S DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

Source of information: Iowa Economic Development Authority. For more information regarding Iowa's economy, contact the Iowa Economic Development Authority, 1963 Bell Avenue, Suite 200, Des Moines 50315; 515.348.6200; www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com.

Iowa is known throughout the world as America's heartland, the source of an abundant supply of top-quality agricultural and manufactured goods. The natural wealth of Iowa's soil, cutting-edge technology, world-class educational system, and quality workforce have allowed Iowa to diversify its economy.

While the trend of consolidation has resulted in a diminished farm population, the contribution of agriculture to the gross state product assures that all Iowans maintain an interest and awareness in that portion of Iowa's economy. But it would be a mistake to restrict perception of the state to producing only farm-related goods and services, or to conclude that all Iowans are farmers.

The information in this section underscores the changing dynamics of the Iowa economy.

Iowa's Top Personal Income Source: Service Sector and Manufacturing

It is clear from these charts that only a small percentage of Iowa's personal income is derived from agriculture. But indirectly, agriculture-generated dollars have spawned vigorous growth in other sectors. Because Iowa's economy is in the process of diversification, fluctuations still occur in the demand for agricultural products. As new industries mature, a broader consumer base brings increasing stability.

Personal Earnings by Industry – 2018 (calendar year)

Manufacturing	11.8%	Construction	5.2%
Government	11.2%	Professional and Technical Services	3.6%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	7.8%	Transportation and Warehousing	3.1%
Health and Social Assistance	7.4%	Agriculture	2.8%
Finance/Insurance	6.2%		

Value of Agricultural Exports – 2017 (calendar year)
(dollars in millions)

All Commodities	$10,294.9	Oilcake and Meal	$497.8
Soybeans	$2,736.9	Beef and Veal	$437.7
Pork	$2,190.7	Vegetable Oils	$376.7
Corn	$1,581.2	Hides and Skins	$238.7
Feeds and Fodders	$1,229.0	Other Products	$462.4
Grain Products	$544.0		

Value of Iowa Factory Exports – 2016 (calendar year)
(dollars in millions)

All Commodities	$12,115.4	Chemical Products	$577.4
Machinery	$1,740.1	Electrical Machinery	$570.0
Processed Meats	$1,342.7	Processed Grains	$318.5
Cereal	$1,254.5	Organic Chemicals	$307.0
Vehicles/Not Railway	$1,240.0	Optics/Medical Instruments	$301.8
Animal Feed	$938.5	All Others	$3,564.9

Manufacturers Laud Our Productivity

Iowa's profile in agriculture is so prominent that many people forget that the state is surprisingly industrial. Nearly 12 percent of Iowa personal earnings comes from manufacturing while approximately 14 percent of the Iowa workforce is employed in manufacturing. Historically, the manufacturing sector focused on heavy machinery, food processing, electronics, and chemicals.

Taking advantage of Iowa's fine reputation for agricultural products, food processors enjoy ready access to raw materials and an excellent workforce. Manufacturers of transportation equipment, machinery, electronics, and metals all note the Iowa work ethic as a positive factor in locating in the state.

Impact of Agriculture Felt Throughout Iowa Economy

Though agriculture represents 2.8 percent of Iowa's personal income, approximately 86,000 Iowa farms raise 17 percent of the U.S. corn crop and 12 percent of the U.S. soybean crop. In addition, Iowa produces 31 percent of U.S. pork, 4 percent of grain-fed beef, and 15 percent of eggs. 2018 statistics show that Iowa is number one in the nation in corn, pork, and egg production, making it one of the premier agricultural states in the nation.

New Sectors Targeted for Continued Growth

The Iowa work ethic has resulted in a well-deserved reputation for productivity. While Iowans are proud of this characteristic, high productivity is responsible for economic shifts that continue to challenge the versatility of Iowa's citizens.

Productivity on the farm generated development of Iowa's manufacturing sector. Productivity in manufacturing, combined with sophisticated technology, has revealed an emerging financial sector. Iowa has seen employment growth in the home offices of its many insurance and financial service companies in an industry that has experienced cutbacks in other states.

Analysts consider the people of Iowa particularly suited to strong performances in the insurance and financial services sectors as well as information technology, advanced manufacturing, biosciences, and renewable energy. Iowa's well-educated workforce, stable social environment, traditional values, and conservative ideology provide a solid base from which to evaluate and satisfy service needs in recreation, medicine, communication, and business.

AGRICULTURE – IOWA'S BEST-KNOWN INDUSTRY

Source of information: Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship.
For more information regarding Iowa agriculture, contact the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; 515.281.5321; www.iowaagriculture.gov.

It is an exciting time in Iowa agriculture that has seen wide swings in prices for both farmers raising crops and those with livestock. Much optimism remains on the farm and young people are considering careers in agriculture or related businesses. While agriculture continues to face a variety of challenges, it is responding to meet the needs of consumers.

Iowa: National Leader

Iowa continues to lead the nation in production of corn, pork, and eggs. Iowa is second in soybean production, seventh in cattle, and ninth in turkey production. As a result, Iowa had nearly $30 billion in direct sales of agricultural products in recent years, up from $12 billion in 2002, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agriculture Statistics Service. Iowa is the nation's leader in renewable fuels production with 43 ethanol refineries capable of producing over four billion gallons annually — including nearly 55 million gallons of annual cellulosic ethanol production capacity — and 13 biodiesel facilities with the capacity to produce nearly 400 million gallons annually. Iowa led the nation in the percentage of in-state generation of electricity from wind; wind energy accounts for more than a third (36.6%) of Iowa's electricity. Alternative and specialty crop production is also increasing in the state, with Iowa now home to more than 200 farmers markets.

Protecting Natural Resources

Iowans have cause to celebrate numerous conservation successes, but recognize the work yet to be done. Iowans can take pride in successful conservation initiatives through the Conservation Cost Share Program, the Watershed Protection Program, the Integrated Farm and Livestock Demonstration Program, the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), the Ag Drainage Well Closure Program, and the District Initiatives Program. These innovative programs are a

few of the conservation initiatives that have helped produce milestones such as 500,000 acres of conservation buffers, 100 miles of cold water stream protection, 50 years of both conservation education and watershed protection in partnership with a variety of other state and federal agencies, 50,000 acres of restored wetlands, 50 percent of crops in conservation tillage, over 100 water quality projects, 100 years of building diversity in wildlife habitat, and over $200 million in state cost sharing for conservation. This cost-sharing investment has also resulted in over an additional $200 million in investment by landowners to match state funds.

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, in partnership with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and Iowa State University, has also released the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy, a science- and technology-based approach to assess and reduce nutrients delivered to Iowa waterways and the Gulf of Mexico. The strategy is designed to direct efforts to reduce nutrients in surface water from both point sources, such as wastewater treatment plants and industrial facilities, and nonpoint sources, including farm fields and urban areas, in a scientific, reasonable, and cost-effective manner.

The department will also continue to help urban areas better manage the rain that falls on their property to prevent erosion and protect water quality. Urban conservationists help communities and homeowners install new systems and retrofit existing infrastructure in a way that will move the water off our streets and private property while keeping soil and pollutants out of our waterways.

The department has also been expanding efforts to build water quality wetlands through the CREP. These highly targeted, strategically placed wetlands reduce nitrate loading by more than 50 percent. The effectiveness of these wetlands was recognized by the Gulf of Mexico Program, which is underwritten by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and is dedicated to protecting, restoring, and maintaining the health and productivity of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem.

Use of the Iowa Water Quality Loan Fund has also grown significantly in recent years. The fund provides low-cost financing to help landowners address nonpoint pollution of Iowa streams and lakes. These low-interest loans target practices to reduce sediment and nutrient runoff from agricultural operations, such as terraces, grade stabilization structures, water and sediment control basins, hoop buildings, manure storage structures, and prescribed grazing.

Iowa has 100 soil and water conservation districts that carry out soil conservation and water quality protection programs at the local level. Iowans' vision for agriculture includes farmers and their neighbors working together to understand shared needs for productive and profitable agriculture and a quality environment. Iowa's soil and water conservation districts are a focal point for sharing ideas, solving agricultural land environmental problems, and coordinating federal and state programs to assist farmers and communities.

The Division of Soil Conservation and Water Quality within the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship has provided support to the conservation districts for the past 50 years through staffing, financial incentive programs, and funding for commissioner expenses and field office operations. The districts promote conservation programs on private lands that constitute 94 percent of the land base within the state.

New Technology

Iowa farmers have adopted new technologies that help to increase yield, prevent runoff, reduce the use of pesticides, and enhance conservation efforts. This includes the expanded use of genetically engineered seeds that have a built-in resistance to certain insects, diseases, and herbicides. These new hybrids can dramatically increase yield while reducing crop losses, grower input costs, and risk. Advanced conservation practices, like no-till and minimum-till production, allow the residue from the previous year's crop to be left on the field, which helps reduce erosion and provides nutrients for the next year's crop. This also reduces fuel consumption, as fewer trips across the field are needed in the tractor. Advances in farm equipment technology also allow for much more precise application of fertilizer. All of these changes have increased the efficiency of farmers from planting to harvest.

Preserving Family Farms

Iowa is at the center of America's breadbasket with 30.5 million acres of farmland divided into 88,000 farms. The average farm size in Iowa is 347 acres. The total value of Iowa's agricultural production is over $30 billion. More than 20,000 farms across the state have been recognized as century farms, meaning the land has been owned by the same family for at least 100 years. In addition,

more than 1,000 farms have been recognized as heritage farms, meaning they have been in the same family for 150 years or more.

Farmers Markets and Horticulture

Farmers markets are a great asset to the more than 200 communities across the state that host them. By giving local producers a place to directly market their goods and bringing business to sometimes struggling town centers, farmers markets have an estimated $71 million impact on the Iowa economy. Nearly 100,000 Iowans shop regularly at their local farmers market during the typical 22-week market season.

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship's Internet site has a full directory of the markets found across the state. To search by city or county, or to look at the complete directory, go to www.iowaagriculture.gov and click on the "Farmers Market Directory" link.

The Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship administers the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program for seniors and residents participating in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program. The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program is a special supplemental food program. It is designed both to provide fresh, nutritious fruits and vegetables from farmers markets to women, infants, and children who are "nutritionally at risk" and to expand the awareness, use of, and sales at farmers markets. The Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program makes checks available to low-income seniors to help them to purchase fruits and vegetables available at farmers markets.

IOWA LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Source of information: Labor Market Information Division, Department of Workforce Development. For more information regarding Iowa labor trends, contact the Labor Market Information Division, Department of Workforce Development, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50319; 515.242.5862; www.iowalmi.gov.

The total number of employed Iowans averaged 1,644,300 in 2018, which was an increase from 1,626,400 in 2017. Meanwhile, the average number of unemployed persons decreased to 42,600 in 2018 from 52,000 in 2017. The statewide annual average unemployment rate dropped to 2.5 percent in 2018 compared to 3.1 percent in 2017.

During the 2016 – 2026 decade, Iowa's statewide occupational employment is projected to increase 8 percent, adding 154,730 jobs. It is estimated that annually, Iowa will have 220,605 job openings, of which 40 percent (89,380) will be due to workers leaving an occupation and the labor force, 53 percent (115,750) will be the transferring of workers to different occupations, and 7 percent (15,475) attributed to new jobs.

TRAVEL IOWA

Source of information: Iowa Tourism Office. For more information regarding travel and tourism in Iowa, contact the Iowa Tourism Office at 1963 Bell Avenue, Suite 200, Des Moines 50315; 515.725.3084; www.traveliowa.com.

Photos courtesy of Gary Hoard Photography

For visitors and residents alike, Iowa offers many opportunities to explore its varied landscape and interesting history. Put aside the rush of your daily routine and indulge in a getaway that puts balance back in your life. The hospitality of an Iowa destination helps shuffle those priorities to put "what really matters most" at the top of the list. Iowa's all-season playground provides an ideal backdrop to connect with family and friends, awaken your spirit of adventure, and satisfy your appetite for urban cultural pleasures. Discover the changes that spending quality time together in Iowa can make in your life. From the countryside's rolling hills, to beautiful rivers and lakes, to miles of recreational trails and small Main Street communities, Iowa offers refreshing vacation spots and some of the

friendliest people you will ever meet. Iowa's 10 travel areas all offer something different and exciting for travelers.

West Central Iowa

Using video game technology, visitors at the Union Pacific Railroad Museum in Council Bluffs are put to work at the scene of the Transcontinental Railroad construction. Santa Maria Winery in Carroll, located in a historic building on the Old Lincoln Highway, offers tours and tastings as well as fall grape harvest and stomping events. The Living Loess tour near Missouri Valley features several artisans who make their living in the Loess Hills. Stops include a botanical artist, dairy goat farm, aronia berry farm, and lavender farm. Other destinations include the John James Audubon Plaza and Birdwalk in Audubon, Whiterock Conservancy in Coon Rapids, the Danish Immigrant Museum in Elk Horn, Hitchcock Nature Center in Honey Creek, Manning Hausbarn in Manning, and The Reverend George B. Hitchcock House (a restored station on the Underground Railroad) in rural Lewis.

Loess Hills, Monona County

Southwest Iowa

Iowans who have had a significant impact on the state, nation, and world are honored in 125 tile plaques embedded in the sidewalks in Shenandoah. Honorees include Simon Estes, the Everly Brothers, Earl May, and Jesse Field Shambaugh. Another famous Iowan is celebrated at the Henry A. Wallace Country Life Center in Orient. The outdoor interpretive site features the philosophies, ideas, and achievements of Wallace. Ghost hunters will enjoy a visit to the Villisca Axe Murder House in Villisca, site of the largest unsolved crime in the state. It is reported to be one of the most haunted places in America. Other destinations include the Glenn Miller Birthplace Museum and Home in Clarinda, Johnny Carson Birthplace in Corning, Sidney Rodeo in Sidney (held each summer), the Freedom Rock near Greenfield, and Swedish Heritage and Cultural Center in Stanton.

Northwest Iowa

Railroad buffs should head for the Milwaukee Railroad Shops and Historic District in Sioux City. The historic site contains one of the state's best collections of steam-era railroad buildings. The Grotto of the Redemption in West Bend is the largest man-made Grotto in the world. It portrays the life of Christ using stones and gems from around the world. (One estimate put the value of the gems and stones at $4 million.) Okoboji, Iowa's resort region, offers water sports, excursions on the lakes, and one of the top 10 wooden roller coasters in the country. Other destinations include the Sanford Museum and Planetarium in Cherokee, Orange City Tulip Festival in Orange City (held annually in May), Wells Visitor Center and Ice Cream Parlor in Le Mars, "The World's Greatest County Fair" in Spencer (held annually in September), King's Pointe Waterpark Resort in Storm Lake, and The Kaleidoscope Factory in Pocahontas.

Central Iowa

The Greater Des Moines metro area encompasses a wide variety of attractions including Adventureland Park, Blank Park Zoo, Des Moines Art Center, Iowa Cubs baseball, the Iowa State Capitol, Living History Farms, Science Center of Iowa, and Sky Zone Indoor Trampoline Park. In Boone, visitors can ride the tourist line railroad which travels 15 miles through the beautiful Des Moines River Valley over two bridges. Displays of historic railroad equipment and items can be found in the adjacent museum. The Iowa Speedway in Newton hosts NASCAR and Indy Car races throughout the summer. Reiman Gardens in Ames contains 14 acres of outdoor gardens, an indoor tropical conservatory, and a Butterfly Wing with more than 800 live butterflies in flight. Other destinations include Matchstick Marvels in Gladbrook, Merchants National Bank by Louis Sullivan in Grinnell, Mahanay Bell Tower in Jefferson, the Iowa Arboretum in Madrid, and the Story City Carousel in Story City.

High Trestle Trail Bridge

North Central Iowa

Mason City boasts an impressive collection of Prairie School architecture, most notably the Historic Park Inn Hotel, the last remaining hotel designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in the world. Wright also designed the Stockman House, which is open for tours. Contemporaries of Wright designed several other homes located in the Rock Glen/Rock Crest neighborhood. Nearby Clear Lake includes the historic Surf Ballroom, where Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens, and The Big Bopper played their last concert. The crash site where their plane went down is located just outside of town. Iowa's first whitewater park is located in Charles City and attracts kayakers, tubers, and stand-up paddleboarders. Other destinations include the Winnebago Industries Visitors Center in Forest City, Blanden Memorial Art Museum in Fort Dodge, Scenic City Empress Boat Club in Iowa Falls, Fossil and Prairie Park Preserve and Center in Rockford, and The Hemken Collection in Williams.

South Central Iowa

Sprint Car fans will love watching a race at the Knoxville Speedway (its signature event — the Knoxville Nationals — is held annually in August) or visiting the National Sprint Car Hall of Fame and Museum. Honey Creek Resort in Moravia provides meeting facilities, extensive educational and recreational facilities, interpretive programs, an indoor waterpark, and a golf course, all on the shores of Rathbun Lake. The John Wayne Birthplace Museum in Winterset is the only museum in the world dedicated to the actor. Pella offers the feel of Holland along with wooden shoes, delicate Dutch pastries, the musically animated Klokkenspel, and the tallest working windmill in the country. The American Gothic House in Eldon provides the perfect backdrop for visitors to create their own version of "American Gothic." Other destinations include the Des Moines Metro Opera in Indianola, Bridges of Madison County, and the Airpower Museum in Ottumwa.

Pella Information Windmill

Northeast Iowa

The Trout Run Trail, an 11-mile loop around Decorah, includes public art, bluff vistas, riverside views, a cut through a limestone bluff, and challenging switchbacks. Along the way, trail users pass the famous Eagles Nest and Cam, a few of the best trout fishing streams in Iowa, and the Whippy Dip ice cream shop. In Fredericksburg, visitors can hand-feed a buffalo on a wagon ride while viewing wildlife, native plants, and flowers. The working ranch sells locally grown steaks, burgers, and jerky. Iowa veterans are honored in the Sullivan Brothers Iowa Veterans Museum in Waterloo. Other destinations include the Ice House Museum in Cedar Falls, Laura Ingalls Wilder Park and Museum in Burr Oak, Montauk Historic Site in Clermont, Motor Mill Historic Site in Elkader, Effigy Mounds National Monument in Harpers Ferry, Spook Cave in McGregor, Bily Clocks Museum in Spillville, and Heartland Acres Agribition Center in Independence.

Eastern Iowa

Fans of *American Pickers* on The History Channel will want to be sure to visit Le Claire, the home base for the show. Le Claire is also the hometown of "Buffalo Bill" Cody. The Figge Art Museum in Davenport is housed in a dramatic facility overlooking the Mississippi River. The Louis Sullivan-designed Van Allen and Company Department Store in Clinton is a National Historic Landmark. Baseball fans can run the bases at the Field of Dreams Movie Site, the actual field used in the movie. In Dubuque, visitors can brave seven ziplines ranging from 300 to 800 feet at Sky Tours at YMCA Union Camp. Other destinations include the National Motorcycle Museum in Anamosa,

Garden Sanctuary for Butterflies in Bellevue, Blue Heron Eco-Cruises in Camanche, and Old City Hall Art Gallery in Maquoketa.

East Central Iowa

Founded by German immigrants in 1855, the seven villages of the Amana Colonies have been collectively named a National Historic Landmark. Visitors can purchase antiques, handwoven baskets, furniture, clocks, and locally made wine and beer and indulge in hearty family-style cooking. Kalona pays homage to its designation as Iowa's quilt capital with quilt block square pavers installed in its sidewalks. The NewBo City Market in Cedar Rapids is a year-round market featuring an array of artisanal merchants selling the best of Iowa foods. West Branch boasts the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum where displays tell of the life and career of Hoover, the only Iowan to be elected President of the United States. Other destinations include The Iowa Children's Museum in Coralville, Old Capitol Museum in Iowa City, Outlets Williamsburg in Williamsburg, and Pine Creek Grist Mill in Muscatine.

Old Capitol Museum

Southeast Iowa

Step back in time by visiting the Villages of Van Buren. The 12 quaint villages offer warm southern hospitality as well as historic lodging, unique shopping and dining, resident artisans, and two National Historic Districts. Fun City in Burlington provides a wealth of family entertainment options including indoor/outdoor waterparks, go-karts, bowling, laser tag, and an arcade all under one roof. The Observation Deck in Keokuk, a historic swing span bridge built in the late 1800s, now offers a great view of Lock and Dam 19. The Toolesboro Mound National Historic Landmark in Toolesboro is among the best preserved and accessible remnants of an ancient culture flourishing from around 2,300 years ago. Other destinations include the "Lover's Leap" swinging bridge in Columbus Junction, Maasdam Barns in Fairfield, Old Fort Madison in Fort Madison, and Midwest Old Threshers Heritage Museums in Mount Pleasant.

Three million friendly people, 10 travel areas, and hundreds of things to see and do — this is what Iowa is all about. Find more information on Iowa Tourism at www.traveliowa.com or on our social media channels (Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, Twitter, and YouTube). Happy travels!

ART AND CULTURE

Source of information: Department of Cultural Affairs. For more information regarding cultural resources in Iowa, including the arts and historical museums and sites, contact the Department of Cultural Affairs, State Historical Building of Iowa, 600 East Locust Street, Des Moines 50319; 515.281.5111; www.iowaculture.gov.

Iowa Arts and Culture

Iowa communities are among the most livable places in the nation. This is largely due to the determination of Iowans to culturally enrich the lives of the citizens of the state. The result is a strong culture industry, investment in the state's future, and reaffirmation of the arts as an essential part of Iowans' everyday experiences. To support the contributions of Iowa's artists and arts organizations, the Iowa Arts Council empowers Iowa to build and sustain culturally vibrant communities by cultivating creativity, learning, and participation in the arts.

Established in 1967, the Iowa Arts Council serves as Iowa's state arts agency and works in collaboration with its federal agency partner, the National Endowment for the Arts, and regional arts partner, Arts Midwest, to build the capacity of Iowa's arts ecosystem. The Iowa Arts Council strives to create opportunities for the arts to flourish in Iowa by nurturing cultural leadership and investing in projects that provide access to arts experiences in communities and public spaces throughout Iowa.

Iowa History

Iowans recognize that history is a tool to rediscover and preserve their own identity while attracting new investments to the communities of the state.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has been a trustee of Iowa's historical legacy since 1857. With a dual mission of preservation and education, it maintains a museum, two research centers, a preservation office, and eight historic sites across the state. The society preserves and provides access to Iowa's historical resources through a variety of statewide programs, exhibitions, and projects while serving as an advocate for Iowa's past and connector to the future.

The State Historic Preservation Office helps Iowans who want to know how to research a historic property, get a site listed on the National Register of Historic Places, develop a historic preservation program, and much more. The office administers various state and federal grants to encourage historic preservation and, in partnership with the Iowa Economic Development Authority, provides an array of tax credits and exemptions for rehabilitation projects that preserve properties' character-defining features and help revitalize surrounding neighborhoods.

Historic Sites

The state of Iowa owns and operates eight historic sites around the state to help Iowans share and enjoy their rich cultural heritage. They are the American Gothic House (Eldon), Blood Run National Historic Landmark (Larchwood), Matthew Edel Blacksmith Shop (Haverhill), Abbie Gardner Sharp Cabin (Arnolds Park), Montauk Historic Site (Clermont), Plum Grove Historic Home (Iowa City), Toolesboro Mounds National Historic Landmark (Toolesboro), and Western Historic Trails Center (Council Bluffs). Admission to all the sites is free and open to the public.

Iowa Great Places

The Iowa Great Places program seeks to recognize communities that take action to enhance their local places while staying true to what makes them unique. The program provides Iowa Great Places designation and funding for supported vertical infrastructure projects as defined by Iowa Code section 8.57. The program goals are to cultivate the unique and authentic qualities of Iowa neighborhoods, districts, communities, and regions in order to make them great places to live and work through professional development training; technical assistance opportunities; a network of vibrant communities and passionate leaders; and access to other state and local resources. In addition to designation, the program supports projects that are integrated with a shared vision and set of strategies; involve significant partnerships and collaboration; and focus on the development of local and regional assets. The program is administered in accordance with Iowa Code section 303.3C by the Iowa Arts Council, a division of the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs, in collaboration with the Iowa Great Places Citizens Advisory Board.

Produce Iowa

The Department of Cultural Affairs launched the Produce Iowa program in 2013 as the official state office of media production. Produce Iowa's mission is to promote and facilitate film and media production in Iowa. It helps connect media producers across the United States and internationally to Iowa-based resources and solutions. Support services include crew and location databases, along with contacts to streamline permits and special requests. Produce Iowa also helps facilitate film festivals, workshops, and special screenings to further educate and bring culture to the residents of Iowa.

Iowa Culture Mobile Application

The Iowa Culture mobile application is a fun and interactive way to discover arts, history, and cultural destinations in Iowa. Users can explore places by category and location, browse featured tours, and save favorites to create their own Iowa Culture adventure. The possibilities are endless with mapping tools to more than 3,500 sites across 99 counties covering 56,272 square miles.

The Iowa Culture application is available for free download from the Apple and Google Play stores.

STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

Source of information: Department of Natural Resources. For more information regarding state parks and recreation areas, contact the Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; 515.725.8200; www.iowadnr.gov.

The Iowa state park system offers an outstanding array of outdoor recreation opportunities within its 85 state parks and recreation areas listed below. Seventeen of the areas are managed under lease by county conservation boards or municipalities. Over 55,000 acres of land are available for activities ranging from sightseeing and hiking to camping, picnicking, and swimming. Iowa's parks and recreation areas also encompass a great variety of beautiful and unique natural settings, as well as points of historic significance.

Park lands are operated and maintained by the Department of Natural Resources for the use and enjoyment of Iowa residents and visitors. The park system is administered by the headquarters' staff in Des Moines and six park supervisors located throughout the state.

State park attendance during the past five years has averaged over 13 million annually.

Facilities and Attractions

Fifty-two Iowa state parks, recreation areas, and forests provide campgrounds encompassing approximately 5,500 campsites. Campgrounds range from the primitive to those with modern restroom facilities and electrical hookups. Special equestrian campgrounds are available at nine state parks and forests. Picnicking facilities are present in almost all state park and recreation areas. Many parks feature picnic shelters.

Lodges, available in 25 Iowa state parks, provide excellent settings for all types of family and group events. Family cabins are available on a weekly rental basis at eight parks, providing economical opportunities for family recreation in a variety of beautiful settings. Three parks feature group camping opportunities geared to large groups desiring accommodations in attractive, natural settings. All of these facilities are available on a reservation basis at economical charges. Seven parks offer camper cabins and one park has yurts, all of which are available for overnight stays.

Water recreation opportunities abound in Iowa's state parks and recreation areas. A total of 32 parks feature artificial lakes, most with formal beach and boat rental opportunities. Nineteen parks are located on the state's most beautiful natural lakes. Four parks border the several large U.S. Army Corps of Engineers impoundments. In those parks where lakes are not present, rivers and streams normally exist. These provide a variety of recreational opportunities in their own right.

Recreational Trails

Iowa's state parks and recreation areas offer hundreds of miles of recreational trails. Opportunities are provided for the hiker, snowmobile enthusiast, cross-country skier, and equestrian. In addition, 10 parks feature paved or limestone bicycle trails.

State Forests

The Parks Bureau manages Iowa's state forests which consists of approximately 46,000 acres. Iowa's state forests are important recreation destinations, especially for dispersed recreation like hunting, hiking, and equestrian riding.

Interpretive Activities

Interpretive trails are located in 22 state parks and recreation areas. Brochures, keyed to points of natural or historical interest, are available at most parks. In addition, many state parks offer a variety of evening campground programs featuring movies, slide presentations, and guest speakers.

A formal interpretive center is open year-round at the E.B. Lyons Woodland Preserve just south of Dubuque. The center borders the 1,260-acre Mines of Spain tract, an area of unique natural, historical, and archaeological significance. The South Bluff Nature Center at beautiful Bellevue State Park is open seasonally and for special interpretive events. Bellevue's Butterfly Garden is one of Iowa's largest butterfly gardens. Its 150 individual plots contain a myriad of annual and perennial plants which provide food and shelter for a wide variety of butterflies. The Iowa state park's interpretive program is continually expanding in order to offer additional education and enjoyment to state park visitors.

Historical Facilities

In 1983, the Iowa Conservation Commission, now known as the Department of Natural Resources, was given Cedar Rock, a historic home designed by the great architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The residence, donated by the Lowell Walter family, is located on the scenic Wapsipinicon River in northeast Iowa. The furnished home and grounds are open for public and group tours May through October.

Fort Atkinson in northeast Iowa was built and operated by the U.S. Army in the 1840s. Only a few of the original buildings remain. However, the largest of those now houses a museum, open to the public on a seasonal basis. Since 1977, the fort has been the site of the Fort Atkinson Rendezvous, a two-day recreation of an 1840-era fur traders' rendezvous. It is held the last full weekend of September.

Park Fees and Services

Nightly fees are charged for overnight camping: $11 per night for a campsite in a modern campground (showers and flush toilets); $9 per night for a nonmodern campground; and $5 additional if a site equipped with electrical hookup is occupied. Camping fees are discounted at many parks during the fall, winter, and early spring seasons. Most state park campgrounds provide drinking water, tables, grills, and toilet facilities. Many feature sewage dump stations. A detailed *Guide to Iowa's State Parks, Forests, and Recreation Areas* is available, as well as individual brochures for the specific parks.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

Name	Telephone	Location/Highway	Area Acreage	Lake Acreage
Backbone	563.924.2000	4 mi. S.W. Strawberry Point/IA 410	2,001	85A
Badger Creek Recreation Area	515.285.4502	6 mi. S.E. Van Meter	1,162	276A
Beed's Lake	641.456.2047	3 mi. N.W. Hampton/County Road	319	99A
Bellevue	563.872.4019	2½ mi. S. Bellevue/U.S. 52	788	
Big Creek	515.984.6473	2 mi. N. Polk City/IA 415	3,550	866A
Bixby Preserve	563.924.2527	5 mi. N. Edgewood	184	
Black Hawk	712.657.8712	Lake View/IA 175 & IA 71	86	957N
Brush Creek Canyon Preserve	563.425.4161	2 mi. N. Arlington	217	
Brushy Creek Recreation Area	515.543.8296	4 mi. S. Duncombe/County Road P73	6,500	690A
Ambrose A. Call	641.581.4835	1½ mi. S.W. Algona	138	
Cayler Prairie		4 mi. W. Wahpeton	160	

Name	Telephone	Location/Highway	Area Acreage	Lake Acreage
Cedar Rock, open May through October	319.934.3572	3 mi. N.W. Quasqueton	423	
Clear Lake	641.357.4212	2 mi. S. Clear Lake/IA 106	55	3,684N
Dolliver Memorial	515.359.2539	3 mi. N.W. Lehigh/IA 50	600	
Elinor Bedell (Gull Point Complex)	712.337.3211	2 mi. E. Spirit Lake/250th Avenue	80	1,823N
Elk Rock (Red Rock)	641.842.6008	7 mi. N. Knoxville/IA 14	850	19,000R
Emerson Bay and Lighthouse (Gull Point Complex)	712.337.3211	2½ mi. N. Milford/IA 86	12	3,847N
Fairport	563.263.3197	5 mi. E. Muscatine/IA 22	17	
Fort Atkinson Preserve, museum open seasonally	563.425.4161	adjoins Fort Atkinson/IA 24	5	
Fort Defiance	712.362.2078	1 mi. W. Estherville/IA 9	221	200A
Gardner Sharp Cabin (Gull Point Complex)		Arnolds Park/U.S. 71		
Geode	319.392.4601	4 mi. S.W. Danville/County Road	1,641	200A
George Wyth Memorial	319.232.5505	in Cedar Falls/U.S. 218	1,200	195A,N
Green Valley	641.782.5131	2½ mi. N.W. Creston/IA 186	990	360A
Gull Point	712.337.3211	3½ mi. N. Milford/IA 86	300	3,847N
Hayden Prairie		5½ mi. S.W. Lime Springs	240	
Honey Creek (Rathbun)	641.724.3739	9½ mi. W., 3 mi. S.E. Moravia/IA 142	828	11,000R
Isthmus Access	712.337.3211	N. shore, E. Okoboji Lake	7	
Kalsow Prairie		4 mi. N.W. Manson	160	
Lacey-Keosauqua	319.293.3502	adjoins Keosauqua/IA 1	1,653	22A
Lake Ahquabi	515.961.7101	5½ mi. S.W. Indianola/IA 349	770	115A
Lake Anita	712.762.3564	5 mi. S. Anita/Interchange I-80	1,062	171A
Lake Darling	319.694.2323	3 mi. W. Brighton/IA 78 & IA 1	1,417	302A
Lake Keomah	641.624.6975	5 mi. E. Oskaloosa/IA 371	366	84A
Lake Macbride	319.624.2200	4 mi. W. Solon/IA 382	2,180	812A
Lake Manawa	712.366.0220	1 mi. S. Council Bluffs/IA 92	1,529	772A
Lake of Three Fires	712.523.2700	3 mi. N.E. Bedford/IA 49	1,235	85A
Lake Wapello	641.722.3371	6 mi. W. Drakesville/IA 273	1,150	289A
Ledges	515.432.1852	6 mi. S. Boone/IA 164	1,200	
Lewis and Clark	712.423.2829	3 mi. W. Onawa/IA 175	176	250N
Loess Hills Forest	712.456.2924	2 blocks west Pisgah/IA 183	11,600	
Lower Gar Access (Gull Point)	712.337.3211	1/2 mi. S.E. Arnolds Park/U.S. 71	7	273N
Maquoketa Caves	563.652.5833	7 mi. N.W. Maquoketa/ County Road Y31	323	
Marble Beach (Gull Point)	712.337.3211	2 mi. N.W. Orleans/IA 276	64	4,169N
McIntosh Woods	641.829.3847	3/4 mi. E. Ventura/U.S. 18	62	3,684N
Mines of Spain, E.B. Lyons Interpretive Center	563.556.0620	S. edge of Dubuque from U.S. 52	1,387	
Mini-Wakan (Gull Point)	712.337.3211	N. Shore Spirit Lake	20	4,169N
Nine Eagles	641.442.2855	6 mi. S.E. Davis City/County Road J66	1,119	67A
Okamanpedan	712.362.2078	3 mi. N.E. Dolliver/County Road A13	19	981N
Palisades-Kepler	319.895.6039	3½ mi. W. Mount Vernon/U.S. 30	840	
Pikes Peak	563.873.2341	3 mi. S.E. McGregor/County Road X56	970	
Pikes Point (Gull Point)	712.337.3211	2½ mi. S.W. Spirit Lake/IA 9	15	3,847N
Pillsbury Point (Gull Point)	712.337.3211	Arnolds Park/U.S. 71	6	3,847N
Pilot Knob	641.581.4835	4 mi. E. Forest City/IA 9	700	15A
Pine Lake	641.858.5832	½ mi. N.E. Eldora/County Road S56	654	69 & 50A
Pleasant Creek	319.436.7716	4 mi. N. & ½ mi. W. Palo	1,927	410A
Prairie Rose	712.773.2701	6 mi. S.E. Harlan	640	218A

Name	Telephone	Location/Highway	Area Acreage	Lake Acreage
Preparation Canyon	712.423.2829	5 mi. S.W. Moorhead/IA 183	344	
Red Haw	641.774.5632	1 mi. E. Chariton/U.S. 34	649	72A
Rice Lake	641.581.4835	2½ mi. S.E. Lake Mills/County Roads R74 & A34	15	900N
Rock Creek	641.236.3722	6 mi. N.E. Kellogg/County Road F27	1,697	602A
Sheeder Prairie		5 mi. N.W. Guthrie Center	25	
Shimek Forest	319.878.3811	1 mi. E. Farmington/IA 2	9,000	20A
Springbrook	641.747.3591	8 mi. N.E. Guthrie Center/IA 25 & IA 384	920	17A
Stephens Forest	641.774.5632	2 ½ mi. S. Lucas/U.S. 65	14,500	10A
Stone	712.255.4698	8 mi. N.W. Sioux City/IA 12	1,322	3A
Summerset	515.961.7101	6 mi. S. Des Moines/U.S. 65/69	222	80A
Templar Park Recreation Area (Gull Point Complex)	712.337.3211	3 mi. N.W. Spirit Lake/IA 276	10	4,169N
Trappers Bay (Gull Point)	712.337.3211	adjoins Lake Park/IA 219	57	1,041N
Triboji Beach (Gull Point)	712.337.3211	N.W. shore, W. Okoboji Lake	5	3,847N
Twin Lakes	712.657.2638	7½ mi. N. Rockwell City/IA 4 & IA 124	15	569N
Union Grove	641.473.2556	4 mi. S.W. Gladbrook/County Road	282	110A
Viking Lake	712.829.2235	4 mi. S.E. Stanton/County Road H42	1,000	137A
Volga River Recreation Area	563.425.4161	4 mi. N. Fayette/IA 150	5,700	135A
Walnut Woods	515.285.4502	4 mi. S.W. Des Moines/IA 5	260	
Wanata	712.337.3211	1/2 mi. S. Peterson/IA 10	160	
Wapsipinicon	319.462.2761	Adjoins Anamosa/County Road E34	400	7A
Waubonsie	712.382.2786	7 mi. S.W. Sidney/IA 239 & IA 2	1,990	
Wildcat Den	563.263.4337	3 mi. E. Muscatine/IA 22	423	
Wilson Island Recreation Area	712.642.2069	5 mi. W. Loveland/County Road G12	547	
Woodman Hollow		5 mi. N.W. Lehigh	63	
Yellow River Forest	563.586.2254	14 mi. S.E. Waukon/IA 76	8,600	

A = artificial

N = natural

R = reservoir

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Source of information: Department of Natural Resources. For more information regarding fish and wildlife resources, contact the Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; 515.725.8200; www.iowadnr.gov.

Sport Fishing

Iowa's waters, like its lands, are rich and diverse. The fishing waters of the state include more than 19,000 miles of warm-water streams, 262 miles of cold-water trout streams, 35 natural lakes, 200 artificial recreational lakes, 30 oxbow lakes, four flood control reservoirs, 550 miles of great border rivers, and a myriad of small farm ponds. One in three Iowans fish, catching more than 70 million fish each year. Fishing is big business, providing an annual economic output of more than $500 million to Iowa's economy.

Catfish is the "King of Fish" in warm-water rivers, especially in placid streams of the central, southeast, and southwest parts of the state. Faster-flowing streams in northeastern Iowa offer smallmouth bass and walleye fishing. Where underground springs feed cold water to the smaller tributary streams, trout are stocked from the three state fish hatcheries located at Decorah,

Manchester, and Big Springs. Additionally, there are 45 cold-water streams where improved habitat conditions allow for natural reproduction of trout.

Natural lakes formed by glacial action nearly 20,000 years ago provide excellent year-round fishing for walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, crappie, and smallmouth bass. Shallow, marsh-like lakes in this region can provide excellent bullhead, yellow perch, and northern pike fishing. Man-made recreational lakes are likely places to catch largemouth bass, bluegill, crappie, and channel catfish, while the great border rivers — the Mississippi, Missouri, and Big Sioux — offer these fish species along with paddlefish, sauger, and white bass. Mark Twain believed the Indian legends about giant fish in these waters, and wrote in *Life on the Mississippi* of fabulous-sized sturgeon, paddlefish, and channel catfish. Even today, myths of undiscovered, gigantic fish survive among some river people.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in Iowa began with the first settlement along the Mississippi, when fish were caught with nets to provide food for inhabitants of river towns. From this beginning, commercial fishing flourished as the Midwest's population grew. Today, more than 100 commercial fishers in Iowa are licensed to harvest fish for human consumption. Over three million pounds are harvested each year, with a wholesale value of approximately $1 million.

Wildlife and Hunting

Iowa's wildlife resources are scientifically managed by the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that all wildlife species have a place to live and wildlife populations are sufficient to meet hunting and nonconsumptive recreational demands. Nearly 220,000 Iowans hunt and another one million enjoy viewing wildlife. Hunting and trapping seasons and bag limits allow surplus game animals to be harvested and population levels to be maintained. Game and nongame projects have been undertaken to return several native wildlife species that were eliminated by early settlers, including barn owls, river otters, trumpeter swans, prairie chickens, peregrine falcons, osprey, bald eagles, whitetail deer, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, and giant Canada geese.

For most of the 20th century, Iowa was known as one of the best pheasant and quail hunting states in the nation. With the evolution in Iowa's landscape over the last four decades, many habitat changes have occurred, leaving game birds more scattered and less abundant. While pheasants can be found across most of the state, the best hunting is usually in portions of the northwest, north central, and east central regions. Quail are most common in the southern three tiers of counties along the Missouri border. Depending on the weather, pheasant harvests usually fall in the 200,000 – 600,000 range annually, still ranking Iowa as one of the better pheasant-hunting states.

In the 21st century, however, whitetail deer have captured the interest of more hunters, and Iowa is now known as one of the premier trophy whitetail states. More Iowans hunt deer than any other game animal and while deer numbers have been reduced to acceptable levels in most areas, opportunities for youth, disabled, bow, muzzleloader, shotgun, and handgun hunters occur in seasons that run from mid-September through mid-January.

Wild turkey hunting in both spring and fall has also gained in popularity. Turkey hunters rank only behind deer and pheasant hunters in number of participants. Wild turkeys are found statewide wherever forest habitat exists. Cottontail rabbits and gray and fox squirrels are also hunted and are abundant.

Most waterfowl hunting occurs in boundary rivers, natural marshes in north central and northwest Iowa, the state's four flood control reservoirs, and several man-made wetlands managed by the Department of Natural Resources. Mallards, teal, and wood ducks are the most popular, although several other duck species are taken during migration. Giant Canada geese produced within the state provide waterfowlers with a consistent resource and now outnumber all other geese taken. Migrant Canada geese and snow geese provide variety, with the best snow goose hunting often during the spring migration.

Depending on current market prices, Iowa fur harvesters may return up to $2.5 million annually to the Iowa economy. Raccoon, muskrat, red fox, and mink are the most important species, with hunting and trapping seasons set to maximize and distribute equally recreational opportunity between hunters and trappers.

All of Iowa's wildlife populations depend upon the conservation and wise management of habitat. Most wildlife species benefit from diverse agricultural programs, but woodland clearing, wetland

draining, or stream straightening causes declines in wildlife populations. To maintain a reasonable quantity of wildlife in Iowa, steps will continue to be taken to reduce further degradation of wildlife resources and habitat.

FORESTRY AND THE FOREST RESOURCE

Source of information: Forestry Section, Department of Natural Resources.
For more information regarding forestry in Iowa, contact the Forestry Section, Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; 515.725.8452; www.iowadnr.gov/conservation/forestry.

Iowa has 2,970,000 acres of forestland (a decrease of 97,000 acres since 2009), with 88 percent of Iowa's forest resource owned by over 155,000 private landowners. Iowa's forests are in scattered locations or fragments that are often too steep or too wet to farm, and are dominated by oak, hickory, maple, hackberry, ash, and cottonwood trees. Forests play critical roles in Iowa's wildlife habitat, water quality protection, wood products industry, recreation, and tourism.

Forestry Section

The Forestry Section is comprised of the State Forester, Forestry program staff, and the State Forest Nursery. The Forestry Section, in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service, manages forestry programs including fire, forest stewardship, urban forestry, forest legacy, and forest health. The section also operates conservation tree and shrub nursery operations at Ames. The operational budget of the Forestry Section for FY 2020 is approximately $2.1 million ($1.1 million state general fund). The section is authorized to have 18 FTEs, which includes 12 full-time employees and 6 part-time employees. The staff includes 6 professional foresters. The section also employs 30 to 50 Department of Corrections inmates at the State Forest Nursery.

State Forest Nursery

The State Forest Nursery supplies conservation tree and shrub seedlings for reforestation, soil erosion control, water quality protection, and wildlife habitat enhancement at the cost of production, plus contributions to fund the Forestry Enhancement Program for field foresters who promote reforestation and forest management to private landowners. This operation:

- Annually produces and distributes 1 million conservation tree and shrub seedlings to approximately 2,000 landowners who establish 4,000 acres of new forest annually.
- Collects native tree and shrub seed.
- Provides employment and training opportunities for 30 to 50 state inmates.
- Cooperates with private nursery operations to promote and market the use of Iowa-grown trees and shrubs.
- Cooperates with some 30 forestry consultants and vendors who plant trees on private and public lands in Iowa.
- Annually supplies $30,000 worth of conservation trees and shrubs for use on public land.
- Coordinates a tree improvement program to identify superior walnut and butternut selections, and establishes test and seed orchards for producing superior fast-growing trees.

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance

The Urban Forester promotes awareness, reforestation, and management of trees in urban/community settings relating to the following:

- Tree plantings and community reforestation.
- Community tree surveys and management planning.
- Emerald ash borer planning.
- Public hazard tree identification and recommendations.
- Storm damage assessment and priority assistance.
- Professional and tree worker continuing education and training, provided cooperatively with Iowa State University, for 480 tree care companies and 980 municipalities and utilities.

Conservation Education of Youth and Adults

- Trees For Kids and Trees For Teens education, tree planting, and care programs.
- Cooperative efforts with Iowa State University with train the trainer programs of Master Woodland Manager, Community Tree Steward, and Master Conservationist.
- Working with Iowa State University on Forestry Field Days.
- Supporting conservation districts of Iowa with Envirothon Competition for Teens.
- Arbor Month and Earth Day youth and adult events.
- Tree planting grants to schools.

Forest Products Utilization and Watershed Forestry

- Working with Iowa's 15,000-employee wood products industry to promote efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.
- Administration of the timber buyer bonding law that protects private consumers from fraud.

Forest Health Monitoring and Management

- Forest and tree insect and disease identification and management recommendations.
- Overall state monitoring of forest insects and disease issues.
- Storm and natural disaster impact evaluation on public and private forests.
- Management of gypsy moth and emerald ash borer control efforts in cooperation with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship's State Entomologist and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 45 Iowa counties.
- Cooperative research with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service on tree and forest problems such as oak tatters, emerald ash borer, bur oak blight, thousand cankers disease of walnut trees, and others.
- Coordinating the State Invasive Species Working Group to increase awareness, and surveying and management of invasive plants in forest and prairie areas.

Rural Fire Protection and Enhancement Assistance

One forester and two contract employees coordinate wildland fire protection efforts relating to the following:

- Fire prevention promotion through the Smokey Bear Program.
- Acquisition, distribution, and monitoring of over $16 million in federal excess equipment in the form of trucks, pumps, and communications supplies to support more than 800 rural fire districts.
- Coordination of federal pass-through grants to volunteer fire departments in areas under 10,000 in population to acquire wildland fire tools, communications, and clothing.
- Coordination of a program of standard wildland fire training and education for state and county conservation agency personnel and volunteer fire departments for public safety and ecological restoration efforts.
- Participation in the Big Rivers Forest Fire Management Compact with Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri to share training and wildland fire resources.
- Coordination of special wildland and urban interface projects with the Federal National Fire Plan to reduce wildland fire hazards.

Forest Legacy

The Forest Legacy Program works cooperatively with the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation to identify private forests under threat to conversion to nonforest uses; to assess, appraise, and purchase conservation easements with federal funds; to monitor conservation easements; and to work with landowners on sustainable working forests.

Private Forestland Owner Assistance

Service foresters, managed by the Wildlife Bureau and located in district field offices, provide statewide technical assistance that annually improves the condition of 40,000 acres of Iowa's forests. Work is generally one-on-one with Iowa landowners, involving land stewardship planning to meet landowner objectives and to sustain and enhance the forest resource. Foresters help coordinate project

implementation with over 30 forestry consultants and vendors and over 300 logging and sawmill businesses. District and enhancement foresters provide project planning for private lands relating to the following:

- Conservation tree planting and reforestation.
- Forestland improvement and timber sale assistance.
- Wildlife habitat enhancement.
- Soil and watershed protection, including forest riparian buffers and windbreaks.
- State and federal forestry cost-share inspections, reporting, and administration.

State Forests

Iowa's state forest system consists of approximately 46,000 acres with four major state forests:

- Loess Hills State Forest, 11,600 acres, is located in Harrison and Monona counties 30 minutes north of Council Bluffs.
- Shimek State Forest, 9,000 acres, is located in Lee and Van Buren counties in southeast Iowa.
- Stephens State Forest, 14,500 acres, is located in Clarke, Davis, Jasper, Lucas, and Monroe counties in south central Iowa.
- Yellow River State Forest, 8,600 acres, is located in Allamakee County in northeast Iowa.

Six smaller state forest areas – Gifford (Pottawattamie County), Pilot Mound (Boone County), Holst (Boone County), Barkley (Boone County), White Pine Hollow (Dubuque County), and Backbone (Delaware County) State Forests – range in size from 34 to 314 acres.

Iowa's state forest system is managed for a sustainable range of natural resources such as wildlife, wood products, clean water, and scenic beauty. Managed by the Parks Bureau, the forests are important recreation destinations, especially for dispersed recreation like hunting, hiking, and equestrian riding. State forests also support jobs in Iowa's wood industry through the sale of timber, forestry industry consulting jobs, and active forest resource management.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT IOWA

Statistical data compiled by the Fiscal Services Division, Legislative Services Agency. More information regarding Iowa facts may be found in the Iowa Factbook, published by the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency at www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/factbook.

Education

- Iowa has three state universities: University of Iowa, Iowa State University, and University of Northern Iowa.
- In 2018, Iowa students achieved an ACT average composite score of 21.8. This score ranks above the national average score of 20.8. (*ACT, Inc.*, 2018)
- In 2018, Iowa students posted SAT mean scores that were above the College and Career Readiness Benchmarks: Evidenced-Based Reading and Writing — 630, compared to a benchmark of 480; Math — 631, compared to a benchmark of 530. (*College Board*, 2018)

Exports

- In 2018, Iowa exported over $18.0 billion in manufactured goods and value-added agricultural products to 185 countries. Iowa's leading export category is machinery manufacturing, accounting for $2.5 billion of Iowa's total merchandise exports. Iowa's other top manufactured exports in 2018 were oil seeds ($2.4 billion), cereals ($2.3 billion), vehicles (not railway) ($1.8 billion), and food waste/animal feed ($1.5 billion). (*World Institute for Strategic Economic Research WISERTrade*, 2018)
- Iowa has foreign offices in China, Germany, Mexico, and Singapore. (*Iowa Economic Development Authority*, 2019)

- Iowa exported $13.2 billion in goods and services in CY 2017. (*International Trade Administration*, February 2018)
- In 2015, 3,221 companies in Iowa exported their products. Of those, 2,672 (83 percent) were small- and medium-sized enterprises with fewer than 500 employees. (*International Trade Administration*, 2015)

Items of Interest

- The word "Iowa" comes from the American Indian Tribe of the same name.
- Iowa became the 29th state on December 28, 1846.
- The Iowa General Assembly is comprised of 50 members of the Senate and 100 members of the House of Representatives.
- Iowa is represented in the United States Congress by four members of the House of Representatives and two members of the Senate.
- Iowa has 99 counties.
- Iowa is bordered by two navigable rivers: the Missouri River to the west and the Mississippi River to the east.
- The capital of Iowa is Des Moines.
- Iowa's nickname is the Hawkeye State.
- Sergeant Charles Floyd, the only person to die during the historic Lewis and Clark journey, is buried in Sioux City.
- The world's first electronic digital computer was built and operated by researchers at Iowa State University in the 1930s.
- The state sales tax rate in Iowa is six percent.
- Iowa has one of the lowest uninsured rates in the country for health insurance with just 7.2 percent of Iowans uninsured. Only seven states have a lower uninsured rate. (*Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index*, 2017)

Demographics (Unless otherwise noted, *U.S. Census Bureau*, 2019) (2018 Population Estimates)

- The estimated population of Iowa is 3,156,145. Iowa's population density is 54.5 persons per square mile. Among the 50 states, Iowa ranks 31st in population and 23rd in land area, with 55,857 square miles.
- Iowa's population grew by an estimated 110,074 people compared to the 2010 census. This is a gain of 3.6 percent.
- In 2018, Iowa had 943 incorporated cities.
  - 670 cities had less than 1,000 residents.
  - 114 cities had between 1,000 and 1,999 residents.
  - 79 cities had between 2,000 and 4,999 residents.
  - 38 cities had between 5,000 and 9,999 residents.
  - 31 cities had between 10,000 and 49,999 residents.
  - 11 cities had greater than 50,000 residents.
- Sixty-seven counties experienced declining populations from 2010 to 2018. Twenty-six had population declines of at least 500 to 1,000 people. Seven counties had a population decline greater than 1,000 people.
- Six counties had populations in excess of 100,000 people: Polk, Linn, Scott, Johnson, Black Hawk, and Woodbury. These six counties account for 40.3 percent of Iowa's total 2018 estimated population.
- A total of 52.3 percent of Iowa's population is concentrated in 10 counties: Polk, Linn, Scott, Johnson, Black Hawk, Woodbury, Dubuque, Story, Pottawattamie, and Dallas.
- Most populous Iowa county: Polk County — 487,204.
- Least populous Iowa county: Adams County — 3,645.
- Iowa had an estimated 196,376 veterans living in the state in 2019. (*U.S. Dept. of Veteran Affairs*, 2019)
- Iowa has 2,147,384 registered voters. (*Iowa Secretary of State*, October 2019)

Iowa Numbers

- Iowa is the leading producer of pork, biomass, and soybeans. (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service*, 2019)
- From CY 2008 through CY 2017, Iowa added 4,661 net new jobs in the finance and insurance industry. Iowa's total finance and insurance industry employment was 94,741 in 2017. (*Iowa Dept. of Workforce Development, Iowa Industry Profile*, 2018)
- In 2018, the finance and insurance industry output as a percent of the national Gross Domestic Product for the industry was 1.7 percent, ranking Iowa 17th in the country. (*U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis*, 2018)
- Iowa's annual average labor force in CY 2018 was 1,686,840 with employment at 1,644,280, resulting in an unemployment rate of 2.5 percent. (*U.S. Dept. of Labor*, 2018)
- Iowa is the national leader in wind energy installations and manufacturing. Iowa is the top state in the nation for the percentage of electricity generated by wind energy at 37.0 percent. (*American Wind Energy Association*, 2019)
- Iowa's installed wind generators can produce enough power to provide electricity to nearly 2.085 million average-sized homes. (*American Wind Energy Association*, 2019)
- Iowa has 10 wind energy component manufacturing facilities. (*American Wind Energy Association*, 2019)
- According to data from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Iowa ranks third as the best wind resource in the United States. Iowa's wind potential is capable of meeting more than 44 times the state's current electricity needs. (*National Renewable Energy Laboratory*)
- Iowa has 4,859 turbines, with a total generating capacity of 8,965 megawatts. (*American Wind Energy Association*, 2019)

Education Statistics (Unless otherwise noted, *Iowa Dept. of Education*, 2018)

Public Schools

Districts (2018 – 2019)	330
Buildings (2018 – 2019)	1,316
Teachers (includes full-, part-time, and AEA, 2018 – 2019)	38,786
K-12 enrollment (*certified enrollment*, October 2018)	487,652
Four-year graduation rate (class of 2018)	91.4%

Community Colleges

Area community colleges	15
Unduplicated fiscal year credit enrollment	131,144
Only Arts and Sciences	37,763
Only College Parallel/Career Option	1,030
Only Career and Technical	31,034
Combination of Program Types	3,706

Post-Secondary Institutions

State universities	3
Students enrolled at the three state universities (fall 2018) (*Iowa Coordinating Council on Post-High School Education*, 2018)	79,152
Students enrolled at private nonprofit four-year colleges and universities (fall 2018) (*Iowa Coordinating Council on Post-High School Education*, 2018)	50,834

Employment Statistics (annual averages)
(*U.S. Dept. of Labor*, 2018)

Total labor force	1,686,840
Employed labor force	1,644,280
Unemployed	42,560
Job growth (2017 – 2018)	1.1%

Income Statistics of Iowans (2018)
(*U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis*)

Average Personal Yearly Income	$48,823

Employment by Industry (annual averages)
(*U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis*, 2018)

Total nonagricultural	1,982,337
Accommodation and food services	132,120
Construction	117,823
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	269,387
Finance and insurance	135,557
Government	269,954
Information	26,307
Manufacturing	223,958
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	5,204
Professional, scientific, and technical services	81,559
Other industries	339,376
Trade, transportation, and public utilities	381,092

Professional Licenses
(*Iowa Dept. of Commerce, Iowa Division of Banking, Professional Licensing Bureau*, 2018)

Accountancy	7,340
Appraisers	1,249
Architecture	2,232
Engineering/Land Survey	10,148
Interior Design	64
Landscape Architecture	285
Real Estate	13,125

Licensed Medical Professionals (active status)
(*Iowa Dept. of Public Health*, 2018)

Acupuncturists	68
Advanced registered nurse practitioners	4,506
Chiropractors	1,881
Dental assistants	4,285
Dental hygienists	2,605
Dentists	2,060
Doctors of medicine	10,651
Licensed practical nurses	10,366
Optometrists	713
Osteopathic physicians	2,096
Pharmacists (Iowa residents)	3,687
Physical therapists	3,249
Physician assistants	1,609
Podiatrists	228
Registered nurses	54,921

Farm Statistics (2017) (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture NASS, Iowa State Agriculture Overview*, 2018)

Farms	86,900
Acres of land in farms	30,500,000
Average farm size	351 acres
Average per acre value of farmland (*Farm Real Estate*, 2018)	$7,264

Crops, Value of (2017) (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture NASS, Iowa State Agriculture Overview*, 2018)

Corn (bushel)	$3.30
Soybeans (bushel)	$9.34
Oats (bushel)	$2.52
All wheat (bushel)	$3.60
All hay (ton)	$89.00
Corn (total)	$7,936,209,000
Soybeans (total)	$4,938,526,000

Livestock, Cash Receipts (2017) (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture NASS, Iowa State Agriculture Overview*, 2018)

Cattle and calves	$4,091,809,000
Hogs and pigs	$7,100,925,000

Corn and Soybean Total Sales (2017) (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture NASS, Iowa State Agriculture Overview*, 2018) $12,874,735,000

Cattle and Calves/Hogs and Pigs Total Sales (2017) (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture NASS, Iowa State Agriculture Overview*, 2018) $11,192,734,000

Top Trade Partners for Manufactured and Value-added Goods (2018 sales) (*U.S. Census Bureau*)

Canada	$3,873,380,000
Mexico	$2,096,580,000
Japan	$1,103,700,000
China	$1,204,070,000
Germany	$493,650,000
Korea, South	$347,510,000
Australia	$338,630,000
United Kingdom	$288,560,000
Brazil	$257,310,000
Egypt	$42,310,000

Population Statistics (2018) (*U.S. Census Bureau, population estimates*)

Population per state senator	63,123
Population per state representative	31,561
Population per congressional district	789,036

Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin (2017) (*U.S. Census Bureau, population estimates*)

White	90.9%
Hispanic or Latino	6.2%
Black or African American	4.0%
Asian	2.8%
Two or more races	1.8%

American Indian and Alaska Native 0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.1%

Demographic Statistics (2018) (Unless otherwise noted, *Iowa Dept. of Public Health*, 2018)

Live births 37,690
Rate of births per 1,000 population 11.9
Deaths 30,316
Rate of deaths per 1,000 population 9.6
Marriages 18,085
Rate of marriages per 1,000 population 5.7
Dissolutions of marriage 6,586
Rate of dissolutions per 1,000 population 2.1
Median age (*U.S. Census Bureau*, 2017) 38.2
Voting age population (*U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey*, November 2018) 2,239,000
Percent of population born in the state (*American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates*, 2017) 70.2
Net domestic migration (2010 – 2017) (*U.S. Census Bureau*, 2018) ..... -17,695
Net international migration (2010 – 2017) (*U.S. Census Bureau*, 2018) 42,037

Metropolitan Areas (2018) (*Iowa portions of the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) per the U.S. Census Bureau*, 2018)

Des Moines-West Des Moines Metro Area 655,409
Cedar Rapids Metro Area 272,295
Davenport (part)-Moline-Rock Island, Iowa-Illinois Metro Area 173,283
Waterloo-Cedar Falls Metro Area 169,659
Iowa City Metro Area 173,401
Sioux City, Iowa-Nebraska-South Dakota Metro Area (part) 127,634
Omaha-Council Bluffs (part), Nebraska, Iowa Metro Area 122,730
Ames Metro Area 98,105
Dubuque Metro Area 96,854

Natural Resources Statistics (2017) (Unless otherwise noted, *Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources*, 2018)

National Park Service land (2017) (*Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources*, 2017) ..... 2,713 (acres)
State lands, including fish hatcheries, forests, parks, preserves, wildlife areas, and recreational areas (2018) ..... 379,148 (acres)
State park visits (2018) 13,821,712
Camping visits (2018) 748,312
Resident deer licenses (2018) 352,300
Resident fishing licenses (2018) 230,171
Resident combination licenses (2018) 121,133
Resident hunting licenses (2018) 26,448
Resident trapping licenses (2018) 13,190

Water Area Statistics

Major lakes (permanent inland) (*Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources*, 2018) ..... 183 square miles
Rivers (permanent inland) (*U.S. Geological Survey*, 2018) ..... 310 square miles

Transportation Statistics (Unless otherwise noted, *Iowa Dept. of Transportation*)

Licensed drivers (2018)	2,313,375
Driver licenses issued in Polk County (2018)	346,472
Licensed drivers 65 or over (2018)	400,832
Under 18 licenses issued (2017)	107,427
Highway miles (under public jurisdiction) (2017)	114,509
Primary miles (2017)	9,574
Farm-to-Market miles (2017)	30,556
Other secondary miles (2017)	59,277
Municipal miles (2017)	15,102
Railroad miles (2017)	3,838
Federal highway apportionments (FFY 2016) (*Federal Highway Administration*, 2016)	$498,514,000
Registered aircraft (2016)	3,700
Automobiles registered (2018)	1,306,155
Motor vehicles registered (2018)	3,708,877
Vehicles registered, including nonmotorized vehicles (2018)	4,517,539

Modes of Transportation (*Iowa Dept. of Transportation*, 2019)

Roadway bridges	24,123
Publicly owned airports	107
Licensed pilots	5,000
Railroad track	3,851 miles
Public transit systems	35

Weather Statistics (*Climatology Bureau of the Iowa Dept. of Agriculture and Land Stewardship*, 2018)

Average Temperature (Degrees F)

December/January/February	20.60
March/April/May	47.03
June/July/August	72.67
September/October/November	48.20

Average Monthly Precipitation (Inches)

December/January/February	1.79
March/April/May	2.82
June/July/August	5.66
September/October/November	4.72
Annual Precipitation (Inches)	45.08
Annual Snowfall (Inches)	38.05

Other Weather Statistics

Average Annual Temperature (degrees F)	47.50
Percent of days with sunshine	56
Average wind speed (miles per hour)	10.8
Tornadoes	32

LEGAL HOLIDAYS AND RECOGNITION DAYS

Chapter 1C of the Code of Iowa provides that the following are legal public holidays:

New Year's Day	January 1
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday	Third Monday in January
Lincoln's Birthday	February 12
Washington's Birthday	Third Monday in February
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Veterans Day	November 11
Thanksgiving Day	Fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day	December 25

Chapter 1C of the Code of Iowa provides that the following are recognition days:

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day	Third Monday in January
Iowa State Flag Day	March 29
Gift to Iowa's Future Recognition Day	First Monday in April
Arbor Day and Arbor Week	Last Friday in April and the week thereof
Mother's Day	Second Sunday in May
Juneteenth National Freedom Day	Third Saturday in June
Father's Day	Third Sunday in June
Independence Sunday	Sunday preceding the Fourth of July
Purple Heart Day	August 7
Herbert Hoover Day	Sunday nearest August 10
Columbus Day	October 12
Dr. Norman E. Borlaug World Food Prize Day	October 16
Youth Honor Day	October 31
Veterans Day	November 11
Bill of Rights Day	December 15

THE IOWA AWARD

The Iowa Award represents the state's highest citizen award. The Iowa Centennial Memorial Foundation, established in 1948 by Governor Robert D. Blue and the Iowa General Assembly, created the award. The foundation wished "to encourage and recognize the outstanding service of Iowans in the fields of science, medicine, law, religion, social welfare, education, agriculture, industry, government, and other public service" and to recognize the "merit of their accomplishments in Iowa and throughout the United States."

The foundation bestows the Iowa Award approximately every five years and finances the event with money from the foundation's trust fund. By giving "awards, medals, or any other proper means of recognition," the foundation and the State of Iowa applaud the "outstanding ability, service and achievement by Iowans" and take pride in sharing the outstanding benefits of their accomplishments.

Iowa Award Recipients

1951 President Herbert Hoover
(engineer, humanitarian, author, and U.S. President)

1955 Jay N. Darling
(cartoonist, conservationist, Pulitzer Prize winner)

1961 Dr. Frank Spedding
(educator, chemist, worked on the first atomic bomb)

1961 Dr. James Van Allen
(educator, physicist, rocket space exploration)
1966 Henry A. Wallace
(U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Vice President of the United States)
1970 Mamie Eisenhower
(First Lady, wife of President Dwight D. Eisenhower)
1975 Dr. Karl King
(composer, bandmaster)
1978 Dr. Norman Borlaug
(crop geneticist, worked to end world hunger, Nobel Peace Prize winner)
1980 Monsignor Luigi Liguitti
(director, National Catholic Rural Life Conference)
1984 George Gallup
(founder of the Gallup Poll)
1988 Meredith Willson
(composer, musician)
1992 Carrie Lane Chapman Catt
(leader in suffrage movement and for world peace)
1996 Simon Estes
(international opera singer)
1999 Maurice Lasansky
(artist, educator)
1999 John Astanasoff
(physicist, mathematician, educator, inventor of the first electronic digital computer)
2001 John Ruan
(innovative entrepreneur, philanthropist, World Food Prize sponsor)
2002 George Washington Carver
(internationally renowned scientist and humanitarian)
2005 Robert D. Ray
(Governor, statesman, mayor, university president, lawyer, and insurance executive)
2006 Harry Hopkins
(founder of WPA programs under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman)
2009 Grant Wood
(artist)
2010 William C. "Bill" Knapp
(philanthropist, business and community leader)
2012 Richard "Dick" O. Jacobson
(transportation pioneer, entrepreneur, and philanthropist)
2014 Ambassador Kenneth M. Quinn
(diplomat and humanitarian)
2016 John Pappajohn
(entrepreneur, business leader, and philanthropist)
2018 Robert N. Noyce
(physicist, entrepreneur, and inventor)

It is the foundation's obligation to preserve the original funds received from the sale of commemorative half-dollars sold in 1946 – 1947 as a perpetual charitable trust fund. Seventy-five percent of the interest earned on the trust fund is expended. In addition to presenting the Iowa Award, the foundation grants scholarships annually to Iowa high school seniors and college students attending a postsecondary school in Iowa. Interested students should contact the Office of the Treasurer for more information. One thousand commemorative half-dollars were retained by the foundation. Five hundred were sold to provide funding for the state's sesquicentennial celebration and 500 were sold to provide funding for the state's bicentennial celebration.

The foundation is comprised of the Governor, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, President of the State Board of Education, former Governors who have remained residents, and citizen trustees.

IOWA WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

For more information, contact the Commission on the Status of Women, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; 515.281.4470; humanrights.iowa.gov/cas/icsw/commission.

Many outstanding women have helped shape Iowa, and many strong female leaders continue to contribute their talents and skills to the state's growth. To recognize and honor these achievers and to provide visible examples for tomorrow's female leaders, the Commission on the Status of Women established the Women's Hall of Fame in 1975.

Each year the commission solicits nominations of women — living or deceased — who have had an impact on the state and particularly on Iowa women. The four winners are chosen yearly by a five-member selection committee of three commission members and two public citizens. Inductees are honored by the Governor at a special ceremony in late August.

Members of the Iowa Women's Hall of Fame include:

1975
Amelia Jenks Bloomer
Carrie Chapman Catt
Ola B. Miller
Annie Wittenmyer

1976
Susan Glaspell
Cora Bussey Hillis
Agnes Samuelson
Ruth Sayre

1977
Jessie Binford
Jessie Field Shambaugh
Ida B. Wise Smith
Mary Louise Smith

1978
Jacqueline Day
Dorothy Houghton
Carolyn Pendray
Ruth Suckow

1979
Minnette Frerichs Doderer
Mabel Lee
Mary Jane Neville
Louise Rosenfeld

1980
Rosa E. Cunningham
Mary A. Grefe
Arabella Mansfield
Catherine G. Williams

1981
Mary Newbury Adams
Roxanne Barton Conlin
Mary Garst
Louise Rosenfield Noun

1982
Peg Stair Anderson
Ruth Bluford Anderson
Pearl Hogrefe
Jeanne Montgomery Smith

1983
Virginia P. Bedell
Evelyn K. Scott Davis
Beverly Beth George Everett
Helen LeBaron Hilton

1984
Fannie R. Buchanan
Mary Frances Clarke, B.V.M.
Mary Louise Petersen
Edith Rose Murphy Sackett

1985
Dr. Gladys B. Black
Edna M. Griffin
Anna B. Lawther
Alice Van Wert Murray

1986
Marguerite Esters Cothorn
Willie Stevenson Glanton
Jessie M. Parker
Dorothy Schramm

1987
Jolly Ann Horton Davidson
Gwendolyn Wilson Fowler
Lou Henry Hoover
Nellie Verne Walker

1988
A. Lillian Edmunds
Twila Parka Lummer
Marilyn O. Murphy
Patricia C. Sullivan, R.S.M.

1989
Dr. Nancy Hill
Georgia Anne Rogers Sievers
Ruth Wildman Svenson
Christine Swanson Wilson

1990
Merle Wilna Fleming
Betty Jean Furgerson
Glenda Gates Riley
Mary Jane Coggeshall

1991
Mabel Lossing Jones
Mary Louisa Putnam
Marilyn E. Staples
Lois Hattery Tiffany

1992
Virginia Harper
Helen Brown Henderson
Eve Rubenstein
Mary Beaumont Welch

1993
Julia Faltinson Anderson
Mamie Doud Eisenhower
Phebe W. Sudlow
Jean Adeline Morgan Wanatee

1994
Mildred Wirt Benson
Lois Harper Eichacker
Gertrude Durden Rush
Evelyne Jobe Villines

1995
Sue M. Wilson Brown
Mary E. Domingues Campos
Gertrude Dieken
Rowena Edson Stevens

1996
Meridel Le Sueur
Joan Liffring-Zug Bourret
Janette Stevenson Murray
Mary E. Wood

1997
Charlotte Hughes Bruner
Margaret "Peg" Mullen
Annie Nowlin Savery
Beulah Webb

1998
Bess Streeter Aldrich
Janice Ann Beran
Lynn Germain Cutler
Maude Ester White

1999
Professor Mary Jaylene Berg
Rosa Maria Escude de Findlay
Helen Havran Stein
Elaine Eisfelder Szymoniak

2000
Betty Jean "Beje" Walker Clark
Denise O'Brien
Adeline Morrison Swain
Margaret Boeye Swanson

2001
Dr. Ursula Delworth
Lt. Col. (Retired) Phyllis L. Propp Fowle
Phyllis Josephine Hughes
Ann Dearing Holtgren Pellegreno

2002
Bonnie Campbell
Sue Ellen Follon
Alice Yost Jordan
Shirley Ruedy

2003
Diana "Di" L. Findley
May E. Francis, Ph.D.
Jean Hall Lloyd-Jones
Margaret Mary Toomey

2004
Joy Cole Corning
Mary Ann Evans
Ruth Cole Nash
Sally J. Pederson

2005
Johnie Wright Hammond
Brenda LaBlanc
Susan Schechter
Jo Ann McIntosh Zimmerman

2006
Jeannette Eyerly
Christine H.B. Grant
Dorothy Marion Bouleris Paul
Margaret Wragg Sloss

2007
Ruth Ann Gaines
Emma J. Harvat
Dr. Ada Hayden
Connie Wimer

2008
Barbara Moorman Boatwright
Joan Urenn Axel
Hualing Nieh Engle
Marilyn A. Russell

2009
Linda K. Kerber
Mary E. Kramer
Adeline Lavonne McCormick-Ohnemus, D.O.
Lyn Stinson

2010
Julia C. Addington
Mary Adelaide Lundby
Ruby L. Sutton
Charese Elizabeth Yanney

2011
Nancy A. Dunkel
Jacqueline Easley McGhee
Charlotte Bowers Nelson
Dr. Mildred Hope Fisher Wood

2012
Dr. Judith A. Conlin
Terry Marie Hernandez
Dr. Dorothy Hubbard Schwieder
Mary Parks Stier

2013
Dr. Mary Louise Sconiers Chapman
Patty Jean Poole Judge
Barbara Marie Mack
Dr. Deborah Ann Turner

2014
Renee Hardman
Mary Agnes O'Keefe
Margaret "Maggie" Tinsman
Christie Vilsack

2015
Joyce Boone Chapman
Lt. Gen. Michelle D. Johnson
Linda K. Neuman
Marsha K. Ternus

2016
Grace Amemiya
Angela Connolly
Dr. Michele Devlin
Viola Gibson

2017
Jane Boyd
U.S. Sen. Joni Ernst
Christine Hensley
Governor Kim Reynolds

2018
Diane G. Bystrom, Ph.D.
Ruth R. Harkin, J.D.
Jean Y. Jew, M.D.
Peggy A. Whitson, Ph.D.

2019
Ruth B. Klotz
Mona Kadel Martin
Ione Genevieve Shadduck, Ph.D.
Florine Mary Schulte Swanson

IOWA VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

The American Legion in Iowa

The American Legion was started in Paris, France, on March 15, 1919. It was launched formally in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 8, 1919, by World War I veterans from nearly every state in the Union. The veterans were selected by temporary secretaries and named at the request of Theodore Roosevelt Jr., acting under instructions from the Paris caucus. The first national convention of delegates from the newly organized state departments was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Armistice Day, 1919.

The first Iowa state convention was held in Des Moines on September 4, 1919. The Iowa department stresses a national program of Americanism, national security, child welfare, and rehabilitation, in addition to many youth programs to develop good citizenship. The Iowa headquarters is located at 720 Lyon Street, Des Moines, and the National Service Office is located at 561 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines. Nine districts and 617 local posts are located in Iowa with an approximate annual membership of 57,000.

Iowa has contributed leadership to the national organization with five national commanders: Gen. Hanford McNider of Mason City, J. Ray Murphy, formerly of Ida Grove, Donald E. Johnson of West Branch, Dale Renaud of Bondurant, and David Rehbein of Ames. The American Legion Auxiliary, comprised of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and granddaughters of Legionnaires, was organized in 1921.

American Veterans of World War II

American Veterans of World War II, commonly known as AMVETS, was granted a national charter by an Act of Congress, and President Harry S. Truman signed the measure on July 28, 1947. AMVETS is the only nationally chartered World War II veterans organization.

The AMVETS principles are to promote world peace, to perpetuate the American way of life, and to help veterans help themselves. Any person who served actively and honorably in the armed forces for any length of time after September 16, 1940, is eligible to become a member. AMVETS has a national and state auxiliary comprised of wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam veterans.

The Disabled American Veterans in Iowa

The Disabled American Veterans, commonly known as the DAV, was organized nationally in 1920 by groups of disabled veterans then undergoing vocational training and was chartered by Congress in 1932 to render service to, for, and by disabled war veterans. Since its inception, the DAV has been the mouthpiece for the disabled war veterans of America in Congress and before its various committees as well as before the Veterans Administration and its regional offices and facilities.

During 1920 and 1921, the first three chapters of the Department of Iowa DAV were organized in the vocational training centers at Des Moines, Iowa City, and Ames. The department held its first state convention in 1922 in Iowa City. The DAV in Iowa has grown to 24 chapters and over 10,000 members. The National Service Office is located at 566 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines.

The Marine Corps League in Iowa

The League is a veterans organization incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1937. It is composed of marines and former marines with honorable service. It aims to perpetuate the traditions and spirit of the U.S. Marine Corps through the continuous association of marines who served under the Globe and Anchor at any time, in war or peace.

League detachments are located all across the country. Regular meetings are conducted under a unified ritual, with the Marine Corps spirit and atmosphere predominating. The one and only membership qualification is honorable service in excess of 90 days in the U.S. Marine Corps. This means that, regardless of rank served, regardless of when or where a marine served, regardless of the division or wing of service, the marine, male or female, is welcome in the Marine Corps League.

A common trait of league members is the spirit of Semper Fidelis, the spirit of being "always faithful" to the country, the Corps, and their fellow marines, in service and out. So deep is this ingrained in the members that long after most have hung up their uniform for the last time, they still dare to call each other "Marine." Each seems to hold the league slogan as a personal truth, that of "Once a Marine — always a Marine."

Iowa Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), Department of Iowa, was granted its charter by the national organization on May 26, 1921. Its objectives — fraternal, patriotic, historical, and educational — are to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members and to assist comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of its dead and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain allegiance to the government of the United States and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster patriotism; to maintain and extend institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from its enemies. The VFW is comprised of American men and women who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States in hostile waters or on foreign soil during any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition.

The Iowa department headquarters is located at 3601 Beaver Avenue, Des Moines.

Military Order of the Purple Heart

The Military Order of the Purple Heart is the only congressionally chartered veterans organization exclusively for combat-wounded veterans who have been awarded the Purple Heart by the government of the United States.

The National Service Office is located at 565 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines.

Paralyzed Veterans of America

The Paralyzed Veterans of America (PVA) is a nonprofit organization chartered by the United States Congress and dedicated to serving the many needs of its members. The PVA is at the forefront of improving the access to and quality of appropriate health care, identifying and securing benefits to veterans, promoting medical research, educating society about attitudinal and physical barriers, and providing information and opportunities for better health, recreation, employment, sports, service, and camaraderie for spinal cord-impaired veterans and other veterans as appropriate. Membership is open to any veteran of military service who has a spinal cord injury or disease.

The Iowa department headquarters is located at 3703 1/2 Douglas Avenue, Des Moines, and the National Service Office is located at 563 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines.

Vietnam Veterans of America

The Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) was founded in 1979 as the only national Vietnam veteran organization congressionally chartered and exclusively dedicated to Vietnam-era veterans and their families.

The goal of the organization is to promote and support the full range of issues faced by Vietnam veterans, to create a new identity for this generation of veterans, and to change the public perception of Vietnam veterans.

The National Service Office is located at 559 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines.