



City of Duquesne Comprehensive Plan 2025



Adopted by:

The City of Duquesne

2025

Resolution xx-xx

Prepared by The Truman Council / MO Regional Planning Commission

City of Duquesne

1501 S Duquesne Road • Joplin, Missouri 64801
(417) 781-5085 • (fax) 781-4652

Dear Residents and Stakeholders of Duquesne,

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I present to you the City of Duquesne Comprehensive Plan. This document reflects our shared vision for the future and serves as a blueprint for sustainable growth, development, and improved quality of life for all members of our community.

As we look to the future, our focus remains on fostering a city that is resilient, vibrant, and inclusive. This plan highlights key areas such as infrastructure development, economic growth, environmental stewardship, and community engagement. By addressing these priorities, we aim to create a city that meets the needs of today while preparing for the opportunities of tomorrow.

I want to thank everyone who contributed to the development of this comprehensive plan. Your input, ideas, and feedback have been invaluable in shaping a vision that represents the collective aspirations of Duquesne. Together, we are building a stronger, more connected community.

We encourage you to review this plan and continue to share your thoughts and suggestions. Your involvement is essential as we move forward to implement the strategies outlined in this document.

Thank you for your ongoing commitment to making Duquesne a wonderful place to live, work, and thrive.

Sincerely,



Bill Sherman
Mayor of Duquesne
City of Duquesne

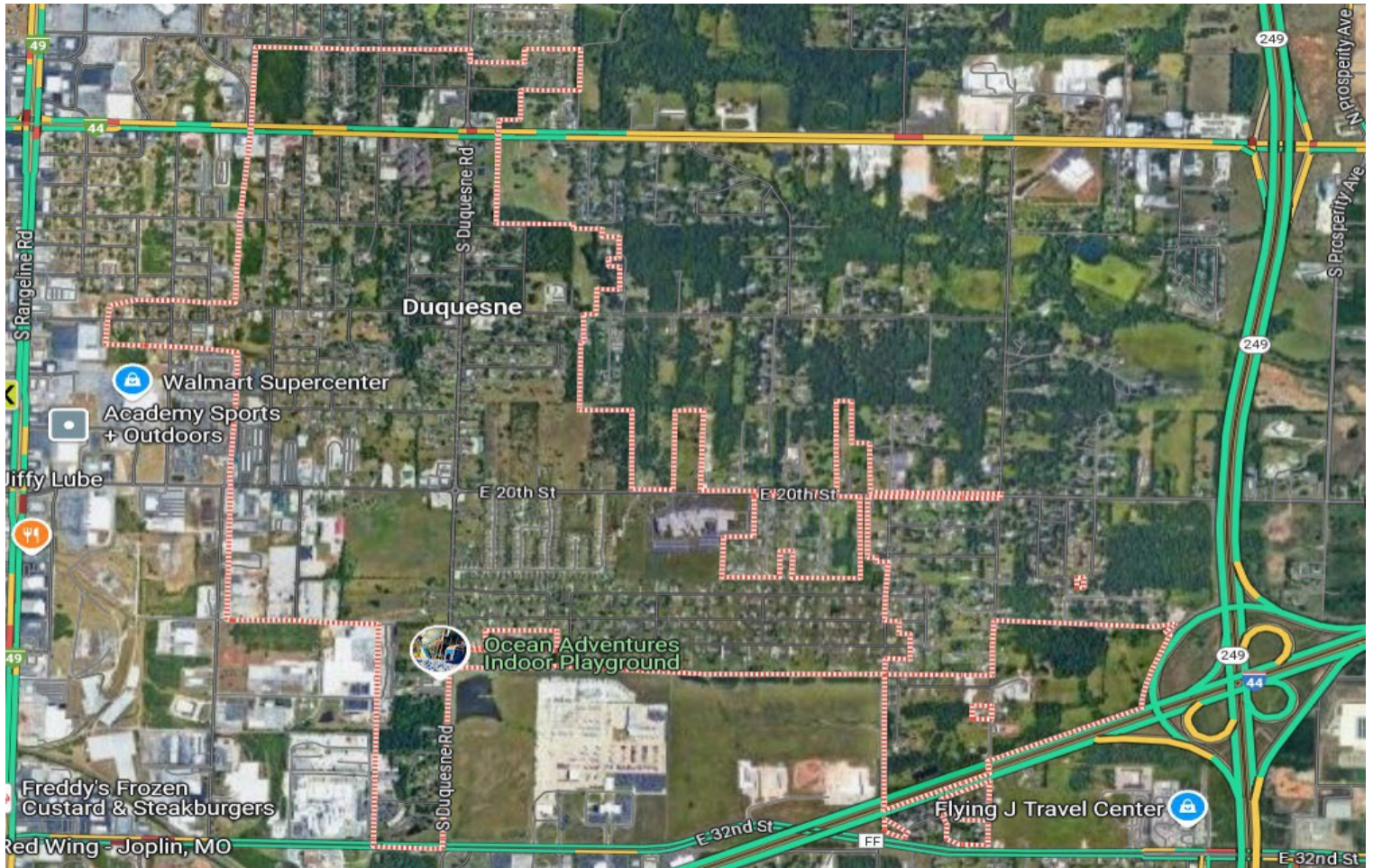
Acknowledgments

The City of Duquesne

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Jane Baine, Ward 2 Alderman
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Prepared by



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Building on Success

The Comprehensive Plan is a blueprint for Duquesne's future growth and development. It aims to meet the community's immediate and long-term needs through sustainable, efficient, and harmonious development practices. This plan is a critical tool for guiding public policy, infrastructure expansion, land use, and the enhancement of community services, ultimately promoting the city's and its residents' overall welfare.

Plan Principles

Rooted in transparency, community engagement, and sustainability, the principles of the Duquesne Comprehensive Plan are designed to ensure an inclusive, forward-looking, resilient, and balanced planning process. These principles foster broad community participation, anticipate future challenges, leverage past experiences (such as the post-2011 tornado rebuilding efforts), and aim to maintain a healthy balance between environmental, social, and economic factors. They are the foundation for all strategic decisions and actions this plan outlines.

The Missouri Revised Statutes, particularly in Section 89.350, mandates comprehensive surveys and studies of existing conditions and probable future developments. It grants the Planning Commission the pivotal authority to direct municipal development in a manner that fosters general welfare, efficiency, and economic growth, all underpinned by legal and rational planning. This means that all actions and decisions made in accordance with this plan must adhere to these legal provisions.

Planning Process

The planning process for the Duquesne Comprehensive Plan has been extensive and participatory, involving a wide array of stakeholders to ensure comprehensive representation and input. This inclusive process has been a key factor in the plan's development, ensuring that all voices are heard and considered. Critical steps in the process included:

- **Data Collection:** Gathering and analyzing data regarding current land use, population demographics, economic conditions, and infrastructure.
- **Community Engagement:** Engaging the public through meetings, surveys, and forums to gather insights from residents, business owners, and community groups.
- **Scenario Development:** Creating various growth scenarios based on the collected data and community aspirations.
- **Drafting Recommendations:** Developing recommendations for land use, zoning, infrastructure, and community services that reflect expert analysis and community preferences.
- **Public Review and Feedback:** The draft plan will be presented to the public for review and incorporated with feedback to ensure it truly reflects the community's desires and needs.



This dynamic process ensures ongoing adjustments and feedback align with the city's evolving priorities and challenges. The comprehensive plan will be reviewed and updated annually to maintain its relevance, ensuring it remains responsive to the community's changing needs and goals. Updated versions will be made accessible on the City's official website.

Historical Context and Continuation

In 2004, Duquesne completed and enacted its first comprehensive plan, embracing an ambitious vision for the community's future. The plan called for implementing a city-wide sanitary sewer system, improving city streets, a bold annexation proposal, preserving the Duquesne School, developing a storm-water drainage system, and creating a fair and enforceable planning and zoning law.

In 2007, Duquesne voters approved the Mayor's and Board of Aldermen's proposal to build a sanitary sewer system, a significant project expected to be completed by 2010. City leadership also developed the Asphalt Pavement Ratings for Street Maintenance and Rehabilitation strategy to ensure timely and appropriate street maintenance, which is available for public inspection at the City Clerk's office.

Between 2005 and 2006, a proposal to expand the city limits to include Highway 249 was presented to voters but defeated at the polls. In 2007, the Joplin R-VIII School District began constructing a new middle school adjacent to Duquesne on 20th Street, ensuring the continuation of the much-valued Duquesne Elementary School.

City leadership also developed a storm-water drainage plan to efficiently remove excess storm water and a plan for effective control over subdivision developments. Both plans are available for public inspection at the City Clerk's office. Additionally, the city committed to creating a planning and zoning law. The Mayor and Council tasked the City's Planning Commission with this responsibility, and the Commission secured assistance from Missouri Southern State University's Regional Development Center for technical support.

Building on the 2004 Duquesne Comprehensive Plan's foundational work, the city continues demonstrating its commitment to community-involved public policy. The success of the 2004 plan highlighted the importance of community involvement in shaping the city's future, establishing a benchmark for subsequent policymaking.

The 2008 Comprehensive Plan, under the leadership of the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Planning and Zoning Commission, reaffirmed Duquesne's dedication to proactive, participatory public policy. This plan was a testament to the city's commitment to creating a sustainable and high-quality environment for living, working, and investing.

As Duquesne moves into 2025 and beyond, these foundational plans serve as benchmarks for developing and implementing effective public policies. The city remains committed to transparency, rational planning, and aligning each step with community needs and aspirations. This approach cements Duquesne's role as a model for effective, community-based planning, setting the stage for continued growth and resilience.

Like its predecessors, this volume represents the community's collective effort in planning its shared future. Specifically, it is a five-year comprehensive plan. Its methods and contents adhere to the standards for comprehensive plans outlined by Missouri statutes. This document builds on the past comprehensive plans, incorporating the latest data on measurable indicators. It guides the community's physical development, conforming to the standard content expected of comprehensive plans. The plan includes:

- A brief history of the community
- An examination of the geology and geography
- Population, housing, and economic profiles of the community
- An inventory of current infrastructure and public facilities
- A land-use assessment
- Recommendations for city action based on this study and citizen input

Missouri Revised Statutes

89.350. In the preparation of the city plan, the commission (Duquesne Planning Commission) shall make careful and comprehensive surveys and studies of the existing conditions and probable future growth of the municipality. The plan shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated development of the municipality which will, in accordance with existing and future needs, best promote the general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development.

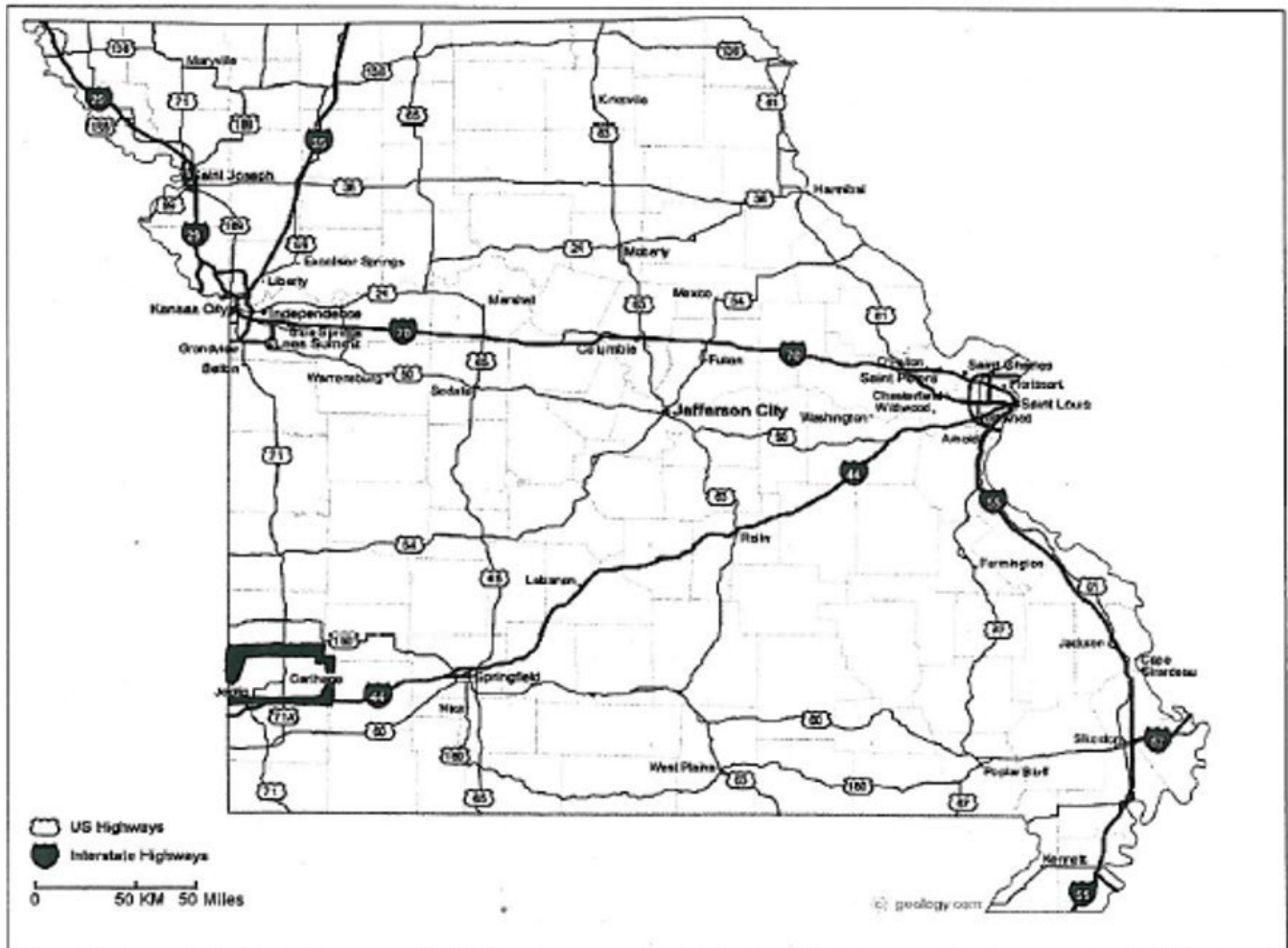
Three criteria measure the value of any public policy: First, to what degree was the process open and accessible? Second, the rationality of the document? Third, its use. The success of the previous Duquesne Comprehensive Plans strongly suggests that the city has come to appreciate the power of community conversation that builds the future. This plan embraces that conversation.

Features of Duquesne

Location

Duquesne is located in southwestern Jasper County, Missouri. The City is contiguous with Joplin on the north and west sides. It is approximately 160 miles south of Kansas City, 290 miles southwest of St. Louis, 60 miles west of Springfield, and 10 miles east of the Kansas state line. Duquesne covers 1.9 square miles.

Map- Duquesne's location in the South-Central Midwest



Transportation

US Interstate 44, a central east-west transportation corridor, touches the southern boundary of Duquesne and is intersected by Business Loop US Interstate 44/Missouri State Route 66. Additionally, I49/US 71 with US 71 carrying traffic from New Orleans to the Canadian border, is 3 miles east of Duquesne.

The Joplin Regional Airport, 8 miles northwest of Duquesne, provides commercial air service.

Ground transportation options include Greyhound and Jefferson bus lines, with the nearest terminal in Duenweg. The closest Amtrak access point for passenger rail service is in Kansas City. Local transportation is available through several cab companies and MAPS vans. Additionally, the Economic Security Corporation, driven by volunteer drivers, offers free transportation services to residents of Jasper, Barton, Newton, and McDonald counties.

Governance

Duquesne was incorporated as a village in 1959 and transitioned to a 4th class municipality in 2006. The city government operates under a Mayor and Board of Aldermen system. The Mayor is elected at large to a two-year term. Duquesne is divided into two wards: the First Ward, which includes the area west of Duquesne Road within the city limits, and the Second Ward, which includes the area east of Duquesne Road within the city limits. Each ward elects two Aldermen who serve two-year terms.

With the consent of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor appoints other municipal officials, including the City Clerk, Municipal Judge, City Treasurer, Chief of Police, City Attorney, City Assessor, and Street Commissioner. The city's workforce includes one city clerk, one court clerk, one maintenance employee, six police officers, and two part-time assistants—one in the Clerk's Office and one in the Police Department.

Duquesne is in the 32nd State Senatorial District, currently represented by Jill Carter, a Republican. The city is also part of the 161st and 163rd State House of Representatives Districts. On the national level, Duquesne falls within Missouri's 7th Congressional District.

This governance structure ensures that Duquesne continues to operate efficiently and effectively, meeting the needs of its residents through a well-defined organizational framework.



City Budget

The City's income depends on Sales Tax for over a third of municipal revenues. Court receipts and Franchise Fees are significant components of the budget. The income flowing from the gasoline tax is earmarked for street, and capital outlays and is not available for general fund disbursements.

The City levies a one-cent sales tax but no property tax. The city maintains a healthy balance in reserves through sound management practices, which are available as a contingency for income shortfalls or expenses that exceed the budget.

City of Duquesne - Consolidated Budget FY25 October 1, 2024 - September 30, 2025

	FY23 Actual	FY24 Budget	Through 09/30/24	FY25 Budget
Income - Administrative				
Sales / Use Tax	995,746	1,085,800	1,053,542	1,110,282
Other Income	155,112	126,300	182,138	154,000
Park Grant Matching Fund transfer	-	-	-	227,875
Total	1,150,858	1,212,100	1,235,680	1,264,282
Expenses - Administrative				
Admn Wage Expense				
Wages	84,446	88,500	70,515	103,295
Payroll Taxes, Insurance & LAGERS	21,896	46,470	51,961	52,356
Other Expense	83,794	123,130	74,703	132,130
Insurance- Other (Auto & Property)	35,495	40,000	34,478	40,000
Prof Services	38,948	109,000	31,591	111,450
Insurance Reimbursement	26,360	-	5,276	10,000
Total Park Project (Grant + Match)	-	182,300	-	455,750
Extraordinary Expense	-	62,250	84,397	-
Capital Outlay/Special Projects	14,033	40,000	4,296	50,000
Transfer Out (sewer correction)	-	-	43,820	-
Total	304,972	691,650	401,037	954,981
Net Gain/(Loss)	845,886	520,450	834,643	309,301
Income - Court				
Court Remittance to City	110,451	108,200	98,639	98,000
Misc./Other	16,181	-	10,000	10,000
Total	126,632	108,200	108,639	108,000
Expenses - Court				
Court Wages				
Court Wages	85,102	92,040	97,269	101,156
Payroll Taxes, Insurance, LAGERS	26,509	38,000	39,881	42,068
Misc Court Expenses	22,334	13,000	6,886	9,200
Total	133,945	143,040	144,036	152,424
Net Gain/(Loss)	(7,313)	(34,840)	(35,397)	(44,424)
Income - PD				
Grants	25,738	43,000	18,669	40,000
Misc PD Income	9,811	10,256	786	807
Total	35,549	53,256	19,455	40,807
Expenses - PD				
Wages	288,486	325,000	292,498	308,038
Pa: Payroll Taxes, Insurance, LAGERS	140,965	193,300	191,745	215,377
Law Enforcement Overtime	-	-	-	-
Other Expense	42,183	60,400	47,687	56,300
Reimbursement (LEST, ins, misc)	27,644	27,000	20,326	20,000
Training/Conferences	3,489	7,000	1,677	3,500
Litigation Settlement	-	62,250	62,250	-
Capital Outlay/Special Projects	17,404	50,000	86,561	30,000
Total	520,171	724,950	702,744	633,215
Net Gain/(Loss)	(484,622)	(671,694)	(683,289)	(592,408)
Unrestricted Funds - Net	353,951	(186,084)	115,957	(327,531)

Source: Office of City Clerk, City of Duquesne

The financial report summary reflects these expenses in various categories, with total receipts and disbursements clearly outlined for the period ending September 30, 2025. The beginning and ending cash balances for different funds (General, Sewer, Street, Capital Improvement, Parks & Storm Water, America Rescue Plan Act, and CDBG) are also detailed, showing a negative financial position with an overall decrease in ending cash.

Money Market: interest income included in General Funds

Sewer Fund (Restricted)

Income - Sewer

Sales Tax - .5% (actually Cap I)	-	-	-	-
User Fees (Joplin)	181,442	182,000	182,008	182,000
Other Income	32,400	31,560	267,860	223,000
Total	213,842	213,560	449,868	405,000

Expenses - Sewer

Debt Service	215,686	215,544	215,544	213,428
Infrastructure	-	65,000	-	65,000
Misc Expense	6,499	13,500	2,928	5,400
Total	222,185	294,044	218,472	283,828
Net Gain/(Loss)	(8,343)	(80,484)	231,396	121,172

Street Fund (Restricted)

Income - Street

Motor Vehicle Tax	104,594	125,000	114,146	125,000
Misc./Other	-	-	678	500
Total	104,594	125,000	114,824	125,500

Expenses - Street

Lighting/Utilities	26,819	27,500	26,952	27,500
Misc. Other - Street	3,709	14,000	3,919	7,000
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Total	30,528	41,500	30,871	34,500
Net Gain/(Loss)	74,066	83,500	83,953	91,000

Capital Improvement (Restricted)

Income - Capital Improvement

Sales Tax	237,317	260,000	252,178	257,200
Interest Income	806	1,000	5,370	4,500
Total	238,123	261,000	257,548	261,700

Expenses - Capital Improvement

Transfers Out	25,352	25,000	205,414	209,000
Total	25,352	25,000	205,414	209,000
Net Gain/(Loss)	212,771	236,000	52,134	52,700

Storm Water and Park (Restricted)

Income - Storm Water and Park

Sales Tax	59,200	65,000	62,958	66,000
Interest Income	1,192	-	-	-
Total	60,392	65,000	62,958	66,000

Expenses - Storm Water and Park

Expenses	85,339	-	10,187	-
Total	85,339	0	10,187	0
Net Gain/(Loss)	(24,947)	65,000	52,771	66,000

Memorial Park (Restricted)

Income - Memorial Park

Income	500	182,300	-	227,875
Total	500	182,300	0	227,875

Expenses - Memorial Park

Expenses	-	182,300	12,256	227,875
Total	0	182,300	12,256	227,875
Net Gain/(Loss)	500	0	(12,256)	0

Source: Office of City Clerk, City of Duquesne

History of Duquesne

The first inhabitants of Duquesne were the Osage Indians who lived in southwest Missouri until the 1830s. They grew corn and squash and hunted deer and bison. The Osage helped create the region's distinctive landscape with annual burnings of the grass and underbrush. These fires kept the forests from expanding, making more browsing for the deer and buffalo.

Missouri had many European owners during the colonial period. Spanish explorer Hernan De Soto first visited Missouri in 1541. France claimed all of Missouri as part of its territory of Louisiana from the early 1600s until 1789, when it ceded title to Spain. Spain loosely governed the territory until 1800, when the title was restored to France. Neither France nor Spain ever established permanent settlements in southwest Missouri. Many of the first Europeans to pass through this area were probably French or mixed-blood fur traders, arriving perhaps as early as the mid-1700s.

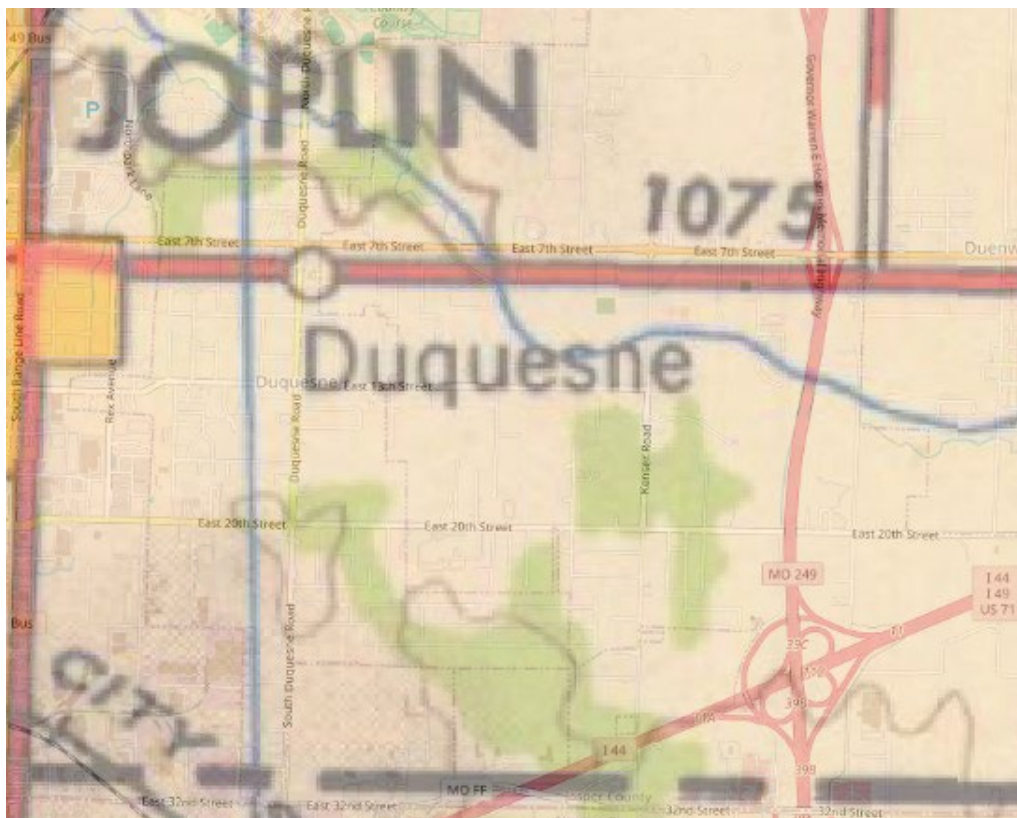
All of Missouri and 120 million acres of other western lands were sold to the fledgling United States in 1803 as part of the Louisiana Purchase. For \$1,200 in cash and \$1,500 in merchandise, the Territory, now Jasper County, was purchased in 1808 from the Osage Indians. They were moved from this area to a territory designated as the Osage Nation in Oklahoma. The first American settlers began to filter into the region in the 1820s. The Federal Government surveyed the area between 1837 and 1844, and settlers gained legal title. These first pioneers were mostly subsistence farmers from southern states such as Tennessee and South Carolina. Although a few owned slaves, the limited local economy did not make owning large numbers of slaves necessary or economically feasible.

Jasper County was incorporated in 1841 and included the future site of Duquesne. The region suffered greatly during the Civil War, as marauding armies from both sides looted supplies and burned the dwellings of suspected enemies. By 1865 the area was nearly deserted; cattle, horses, and pigs ran wild, and piles of ash marked many former homesteads.

During the last quarter of the 19th century, Jasper County more than recovered as the discovery of rich ore deposits and the arrival of the railroads expanded the local economic possibilities. With prosperity and population growth came a demand for more housing. In the 1890s, an enterprising Joplin realtor sold individual lots east of Joplin and marked them with a sign that said "Duquesne." The reason behind his choice of the name is unknown, but it stuck. Duquesne is traceable to Marquis DuQuesne de Menneville, Governor General of Canada from 1752 until 1755. The Marquis authorized the construction of Fort Duquesne in the now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area. A steel manufacturer in Pittsburgh adopted Duquesne Mill's name in the early 1800s, as did a local Pennsylvania beer producer. Also, in the mid-1800s, a private university was founded in the Pittsburgh area, named Duquesne University in honor of the historic fort built to defend the city. Almost certainly, a resident of the Pittsburgh area moved west and put roots down in Jasper County. And, as was the custom, that pioneer christened the area in honor of his former residence.

The expansion of the number of “nice houses” in the mid-20th century triggered the formalization of the Duquesne government. Duquesne became a separate entity in 1959 when 2/3 of the “taxable inhabitants and voters” of the proposed town signed a petition requesting incorporation from the State of Missouri. The reason given for this incorporation request, namely the “establishing of a police force for the preservation of the peace and for the preservation and regulation of the streets and alleys appertaining to and being in the town,” was approved by the State on April 24th. A further amended petition was filed in March of the following year, and the Village of Duquesne was born.

Businesses serving the daily needs of residents became landmarks. Near the current intersection of 7th Street and Duquesne Road, a store and a spring owned by and named for Mr. Caple provided rest and supplies to families heading further west; this is one of the earliest mentions of the Duquesne area. Coincidentally, in the late 1920s, the Star Grocery and Motel provided the same services at the same intersection to travelers using Route 66. At the same time, a local dairy farmer named William Merritt built a store and gas station on the corner of 20th Street and Duquesne Road; after several transformations and owners, a convenience store/gas station still occupies this site.



Climate and Weather

Duquesne experiences the region's volatile weather due to the interaction between warm, moist Gulf air and cold, dry Canadian air masses. The climate is humid, with warm summers and chilly winters. Average annual precipitation is 32.01 inches, with the wettest months being April, May, and June. Temperatures can vary widely but rarely reach prolonged extremes, with summer highs averaging 90 degrees F and winter lows occasionally dropping below zero. Duquesne typically sees its last freeze in mid-April and its first in late September.

Table 1: Temperature and Precipitation

	Average Daily Maximum (in degrees F)	Average Daily Minimum (in degrees F)	Average (in inches)
January	42.3	27.3	1.73
February	46.6	30.7	1.54
March	57.7	40.6	2.79
April	67.3	48.4	3.66
May	74.8	57.2	5.04
June	85.6	67.1	3.66
July	89.2	69.8	2.95
August	87.1	67.6	3.31
September	79.9	61.2	3.58
October	67.6	49.6	3.62
November	56.1	39.2	2.59
December	45.9	31.3	1.54
Yearly Average	66.8	48.6	---
Total	---	---	32.01

Source: *Weather Atlas*, 2023 ([Weather Atlas](#))

The region including Duquesne faces significant tornado activity annually, with about 70% of these storms occurring between March and June. The area is protected by a well-developed warning system that includes local weathercasters and sirens to alert residents to impending severe weather ([Weather Atlas](#)).



Storm Shelters

In response to the frequent severe weather in the region, Duquesne has established several storm shelters to ensure the safety of its residents. These shelters are strategically located to be easily accessible in times of emergency. The main storm shelters in Duquesne include:

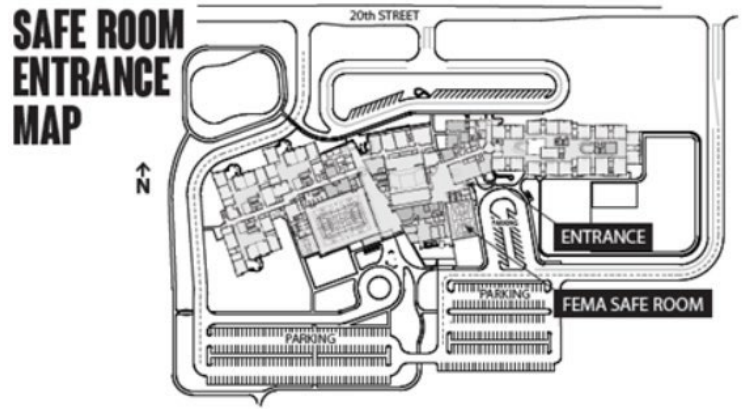
Soaring Heights and East Middle School:

The Community Safe Room at Soaring Heights Elementary (4594 E. 20th St.)

Maximum capacity of 732 people

During School Hours: Reserved for Soaring Heights Elementary students and staff.

After School Hours: Open to residents within the *Tornado Protection Zone (TPZ)* - a half-mile radius around the school, including students and staff.



Duquesne City Hall Storm Shelter

The **Duquesne City Hall** is located at **1501 S Duquesne Rd**, making it a central and easily accessible location for the community's emergency shelter.

The storm shelter entrance is located on the **southeast side** of the building. A walkway leads from the parking lot to the shelter door, ensuring quick and direct access in case of emergencies.

Celebration Church: Located at 1301 S Duquesne Rd, it has designated storm shelters, ensuring all residents have a safe location nearby during emergencies.



Geology

Duquesne is situated entirely within the Springfield Plateau portion of the Ozark Plateau Province. The bedrock in the area comprises sedimentary rocks of various ages, ranging from Mississippian Reed Springs limestone to Pennsylvanian sandstone. The bedrock and residuum are generally covered by a layer of loess six inches or less thick, though erosion has removed much of this layer. In some areas of Jasper County, particularly the level uplands, remnants of loess can be one to two feet thick.

The rock strata in the region appear to lie horizontally, but there is a regional dip to the southwest. This dip is influenced by several geologic events, principally the Ozark Uplift, which has its apex in southeast Missouri. Bedrock dips away from the uplift in all directions, placing Jasper County on the far western edge of this geological feature.

Jasper County contains several faults, though none are located within the City of Duquesne. These faults are geologically old and inactive, posing no seismic risk. Most of the exposed bedrock in Jasper County consists of cherty limestone formations with thick layers of chert. This several hundred feet thick cherty limestone overlays very thick dolomite, cherty dolomite, and sandstone, which in turn rest on Precambrian igneous basement granite at a depth of 1,500 to 1,850 feet.

From oldest to youngest, the bedrock formations in the county include the Reed Springs Formation, the Elsey Formation, Burlington-Keokuk limestone, the Warsaw Formation, and Pennsylvanian sandstone. The Reed Springs and Elsey Formations, which are 150 to 200 feet thick, consist of alternating layers of limestone and chert, with chert layers sometimes exceeding six feet in thickness. Intensive weathering has resulted in very cherty residual soil composed of broken chert and red clay layers, ranging in thickness from less than one foot to over 25 feet, especially on the uplands.

The Burlington-Keokuk Formation features several sinkholes created by surface water infiltrating through cracks and dissolving the limestone, forming underground openings. The cherty residuum over this formation ranges from less than five to more than 25 feet thick. The Warsaw Formation, which overlies the Burlington-Keokuk, consists of thick beds of coarse crystalline, fossiliferous limestone, and cherty clay residuum one to more than 30 feet thick. The youngest bedrock unit in Jasper County, the Pennsylvanian Sandstone Formation, overlies the Warsaw Formation. The residuum overlying this formation contains scattered pieces of flat, tabular sandstone, with the sandstone thickness estimated at five to 25 feet and the residuum generally zero to eight feet thick. The sandstone's resistance to weathering creates prominent upland topographical features, and its outcrop area is small, appearing mainly on hills and ridges on the prairies.

Soils in the Duquesne area belong to the Gerald Series. According to the Soil Interpretation Record of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, revised in 1995, these deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loess over cherty limestone residuum on uplands. The surface soil is dark grayish brown and grayish brown silt loam, 12 inches thick. The subsoil comprises dark brown mottled silty clay and clay in the upper 12 inches, followed by mottled light brownish gray,

yellowish brown, red, and light gray silt loam, and cherty silty clay loam fragipan in the next 20 inches. The lower 28 inches consist of dark red mottled cherty clay. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent, and these soils are typically used for cropland and hayland.

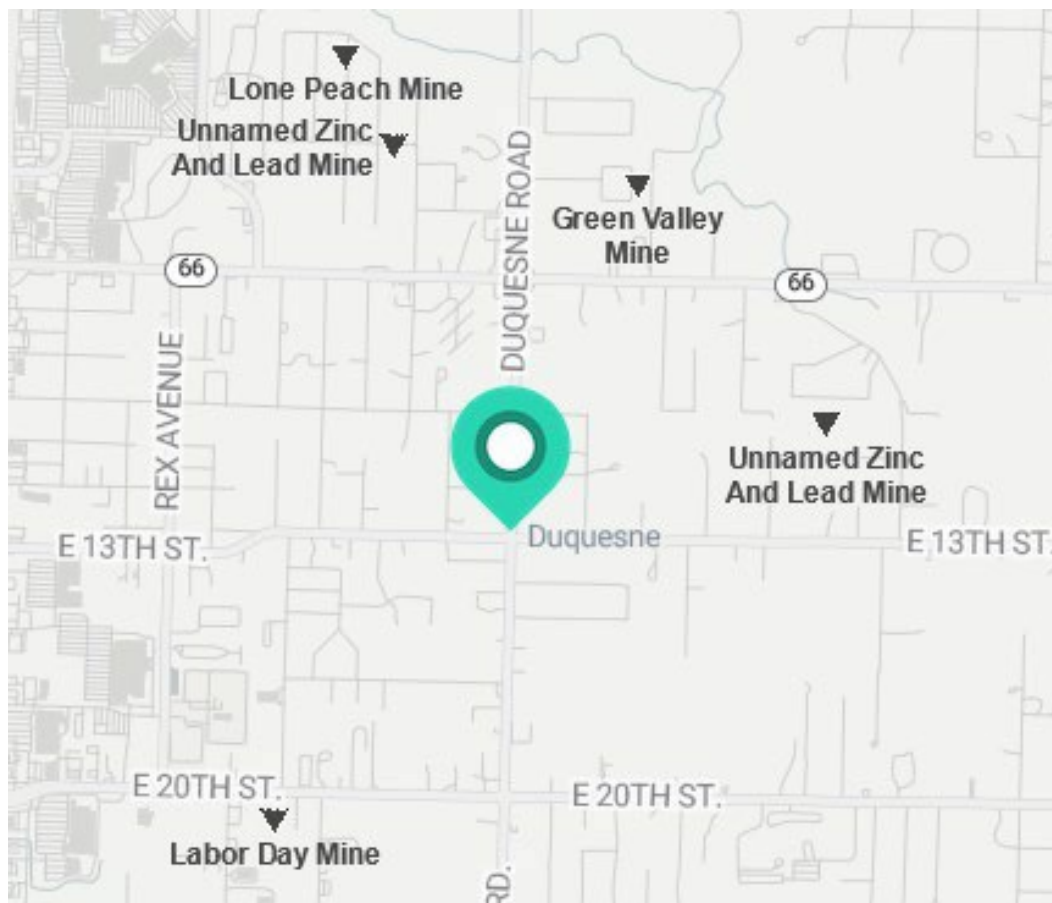
Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Duquesne has several environmentally sensitive sites identified by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and reported in the Jasper County Comprehensive Plan 1999.

These sites include:

- **Duquesne Prairie:** A dry-mesic chert prairie spanning 217 acres in S1/2Sec17T27NR32W (north along 32nd Street).
- **Rare Plant Site:** Featuring *Silene regia*, located in CSWSWSec5T27WR32W (north of 7th Street).
- **Prairie:** A 40.2-acre area located in NWNWSec18T27NR32W (south of 20th Street).
- **Prairie:** A 10-acre area located in NESESec7T27NR32W (north of 20th Street).

The area's mining legacy is well-documented in maps maintained by the Spiva Library at Missouri Southern State University and available electronically. These maps and related research provide policymakers with a clearer understanding of the environmental challenges posed by historical mining practices.



Population Demographics

Population Trend

When Duquesne was incorporated in 1959, it had 699 residents. Over the years, the city has generally experienced steady population growth. The 1970s saw an explosive increase of nearly 70%. Despite a modest decline in the 1980s, the population grew 34% in the 1990s. By 2007, using a conservative annual growth rate of 0.5%, the estimated population was 1,690.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Duquesne was 1,585 in 2010 and increased to 2,010 by the 2020 census, reflecting a growth of approximately 39.4% over the decade. Recent estimates suggest continued stability, with the population reaching 2,216 in 2023.

Table 2. Population, Duquesne only, 2010, 2020, 2023

Year	Population	Percentage of Growth
2010	1585	-
2020	2010	39.4%
2023	2216	0.3%

Source: United States Census Data, Table B01003

Duquesne's growth is reflected in the generalized growth of its neighbors. Table 3 examines the growth rates of Duquesne, Joplin, and Jasper County. Joplin had growth rates of 5.4% during the 1980s and 11.3% in the 1990s. Jasper County grew 4.0% in the 1980s and 15.7% in the 1990s.

Duquesne's growth, however, is more impressive when compared. Despite the minor decline during the 1980s, the city outstripped its neighbors with a growth rate three times that of Joplin and twice as strong as Jasper County.

Table 3. Population, Regional comparison, 2010, 2020, and 2023

Year	Duquesne	Joplin	Jasper County	Percentage of Growth
2010	1585	49,453	115,029	-
2020	2010	50,580	120,528	Duquesne: 39.4% Joplin: 2.3% Jasper County: 4.8%
2023	2216	52,218	123,532	Duquesne: 0.3% Joplin: 3.2% Jasper County: 2.5%

Source: United States Census Data, Table B01003

Duquesne Population Density

Duquesne's total land area has remained unchanged except for voluntary annexations since its incorporation. Historical data on population density reveals significant growth over the decades:

- 1960: The city had a density of 367.9 residents per square mile.
- 1970: This number increased to 388.4 residents per square mile.
- 1980: The density further rose to 658.9 residents per square mile.
- 2000: By the 2000 Census, Duquesne's density was 867.9 residents per square mile.

Based on the latest available data for Census Tract 104 in Jasper County, Missouri, which includes Duquesne:

- Current Density: The population density is 845.2 residents per square mile.
- Total Population: The total population is 5,609.
- Land Area: The land area is 6.6 square miles.



Source: [2020 Census Demographic Data Map Viewer](#)

Population Projections

The easiest method of population projection is a simple straight-line method. Given its proximity to extensive commercial development in Joplin, the City of Duquesne is under little pressure to develop commercially. As a result, the city can increase its population through infill development, which includes using available space within existing neighborhoods, new residential construction within planned subdivisions, and voluntary annexations.

Duquesne is primarily a residential community. To enhance its appeal to homeowners and increase its population, the city must ensure high-quality public services and protection for homeowner investments. This comprehensive plan emphasizes these goals. Over the next ten to twenty years, residential growth within the existing city limits will dominate Duquesne's development.

Based on the 2023 Census ACS 5-Year Data, Duquesne's population was recorded at 2,216. The following table presents updated population projections for Duquesne, considering four growth scenarios: 0.5%, 1%, 2%, and 2.5% annual growth rates over the period 2023–2030. These projections provide a range of possible population outcomes, helping the city plan for various growth scenarios.

Table 4- Population Projections, 2020-2030

Year	Annual Growth Rate			
	0.5%	1%	2%	2.5%
2023	2216	2216	2216	2216
2024	2227	2238	2260	2271
2025	2238	2261	2305	2328
2026	2249	2283	2351	2386
2027	2261	2306	2398	2445
2028	2272	2329	2446	2506
2029	2283	2353	2495	2568
2030	2294	2376	2545	2632

Source: Calculations performed using 2023 Census data and applying annual growth rates.

Methodology

- **0.5% Growth Rate:** The population grows by 0.5% each year.
- **1% Growth Rate:** The population grows by 1% each year.
- **2% Growth Rate:** The population grows by 2% each year.
- **2.5% Growth Rate:** The population grows by 2.5% each year.

These projections will help Duquesne plan for future growth by providing a range of scenarios based on different annual growth rates. By enhancing public services and ensuring protection for homeowner investments, Duquesne can attract new residents and maintain sustainable growth within the community.

Duquesne Race Population Comparison with Jasper County

The following chart, titled "Race: Total Population Comparison," provides a comparative analysis of the racial demographics between Jasper County, Missouri, and the City of Duquesne, Missouri. The orange bars represent Jasper County, while the data for the City of Duquesne is used for specific comparison.

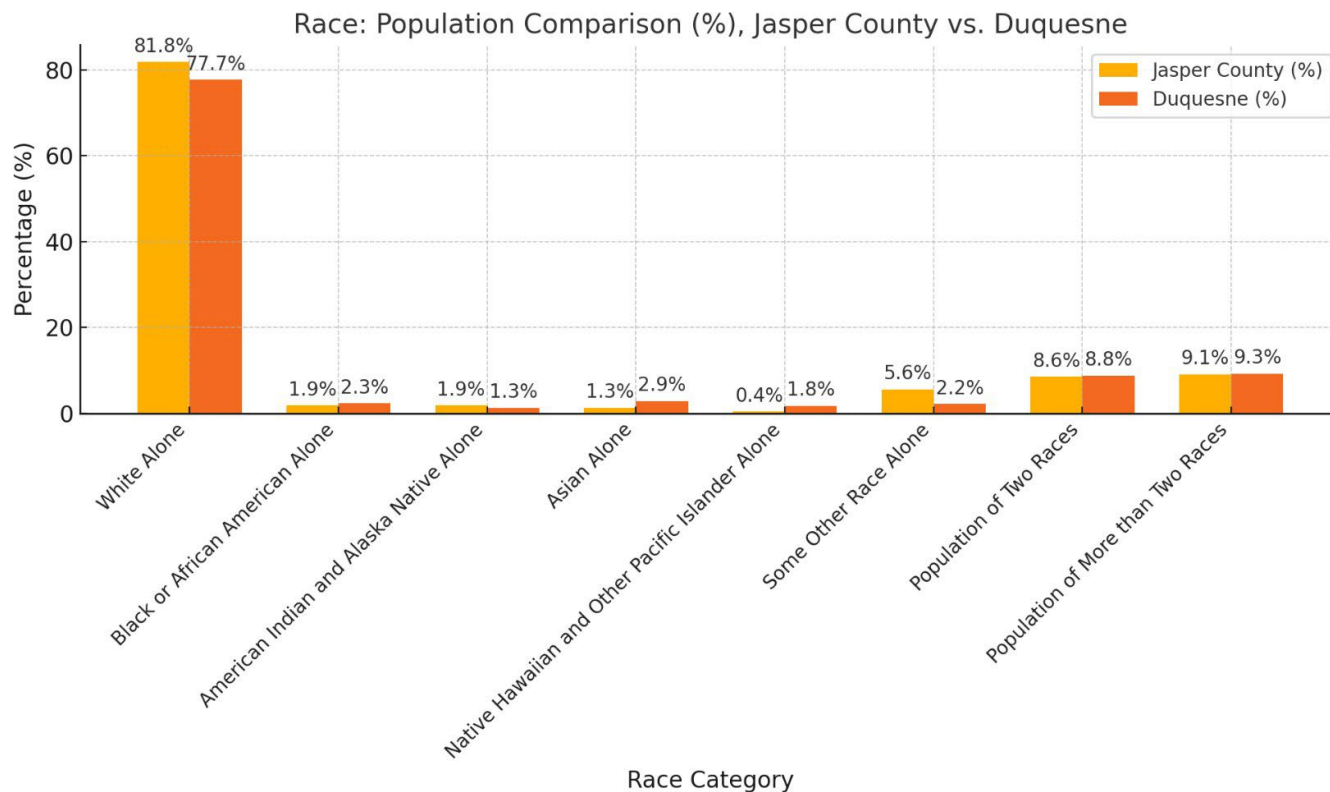
Introduction:

This chart visualizes the differences in racial composition between the larger Jasper County and the smaller City of Duquesne, offering insights into the demographic diversity within these regions.

Explanation:

- White Alone: Jasper County has a significantly larger White alone population, with 81.8% of individuals, compared to 77.7% in City of Duquesne.
- Black or African American Alone: Jasper County's population in this category is 1.9%, whereas the City of Duquesne has a lower count 2.3%.
- American Indian and Alaska Native Alone: Jasper County has 1.9% individuals, while the City of Duquesne has a smaller count of 1.3%.
- Asian Alone: Jasper County has 1.3% individuals compared to 2.9% in the City of Duquesne.
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders Alone: Jasper County has a population of 0.4%, whereas the City of Duquesne has 1.8%.
- Some Other Race Alone: Jasper County has 5.6% individuals, while the City of Duquesne has 2.2%.
- Population of Two Races: Jasper County has 8.6% individuals, while the City of Duquesne has 8.8%.
- Population of More than Two Races: Jasper County has 9.1% individuals in this category, compared to 9.3% in the City of Duquesne.

This chart underscores the significant demographic diversity within Jasper County compared to the City of Duquesne. Despite its smaller size, the City of Duquesne exhibits its unique demographic landscape. Understanding these differences is essential for developing tailored community services and inclusive policies to support the diverse residents in both regions.



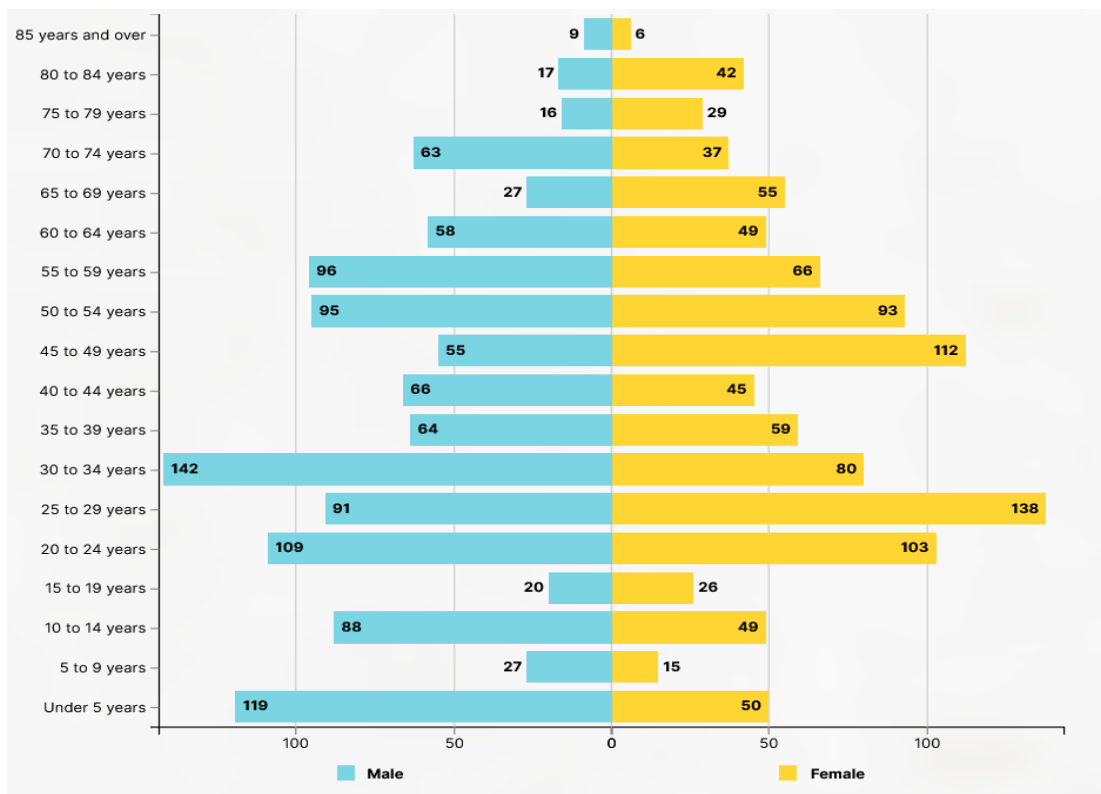
Source: 2020 United States Census, Total Population Comparison

Southwest Missouri has experienced an increase in Hispanic residents over the past two decades, and Duquesne has also seen some of this demographic shift. Despite this change, the city remains predominantly Caucasian, with 79.7% of the population identifying as White alone, not Hispanic or Latino. This high level of homogeneity has persisted with only slight changes over the years.

Similarly, Duquesne's immediate neighbors, Joplin and Jasper County, have observed slight increases in minority populations. The provided chart demonstrates these shifts, showing the ethnic composition of both Duquesne and Jasper County. While the number of Hispanic and other minority residents has increased, the region remains largely homogenous.

Age Distribution

Its age distribution significantly influences the needs and requirements of a community. A high percentage of younger people typically indicates above-average growth rates. In contrast, a predominance of older citizens may suggest a retirement community, often creating a static environment with a declining population. Age distribution also relates to the potential size of the labor force. However, this factor is less critical for Duquesne due to its proximity to Joplin, the metropolitan nature of Jasper County, the easy accessibility within the region, and the limited employment opportunities within Duquesne's city limits. The age distribution for Duquesne, as reported in the 2020 Census and illustrated in the chart, shows a detailed breakdown of various age groups. While interesting, this information becomes more meaningful when categorized by life phases. Reexamining the data by defining the age groups into four categories provides a clearer picture of the city.



Source: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates

The categories detailed in Table 5 are Schoolers (0 to 17 years old), Climbers (18 to 44 years old), Cruisers (45 to 64 years old), and Retirees (65 years or older). Each category reflects different life phases with distinct characteristics, needs, and demands that impact the city.

Approximately 21.3% of Duquesne's population consists of Schoolers, who are essentially dependent and mostly live within families. These 238 residents do not produce income and are not taxpayers. They consume services such as schools, recreation programs, and protective services.

Another 26.7% of Duquesne's population comprises Cruisers and Retirees who are in the last years of their careers or have retired. These citizens have different life needs than Schoolers, including higher incomes and significant tax contributions. Their expectations from the city involve protective services, infrastructure services, and investment protection.

The remaining 61.7% of Duquesne's population consists of Climbers, including younger families and singles buying houses and planning their careers. They bridge generations and bring a mix of service demands to the city.

An area with high growth potential typically has a more significant percentage of its total population in the younger age groups, with the percentage decreasing as age increases. Duquesne's age distribution suggests continued population growth and potential corporate expansion in the future.

Table 5. Age Distribution by Life Phases

Life Phase	Number of Duquesne Residents	Percentage of City Population
Schoolers	238	21.3%
Climbers	690	61.7%
Cruisers	379	16.9%
Retirees	110	9.8%

Source: United States Census, Population Pyramid Image, City of Duquesne, MO

Legend: Age Distribution by Life Phases

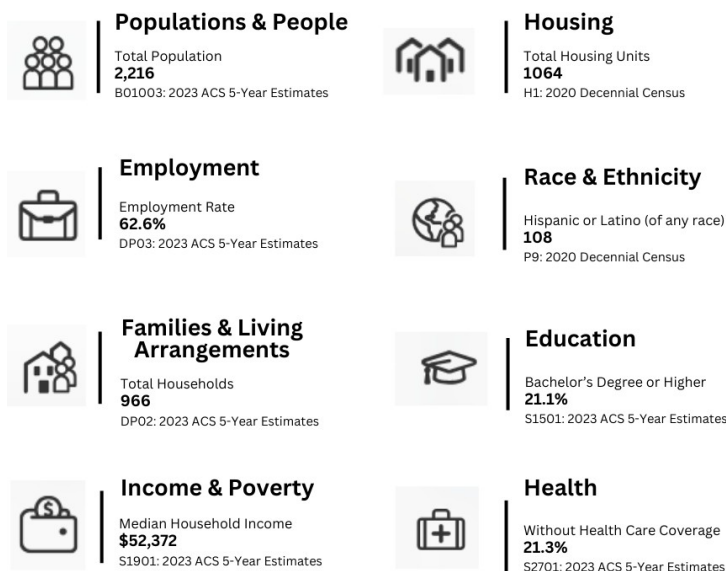
- Schoolers (Ages 0–17): Individuals in the early learning phase, including children and teenagers attending school.
- Climbers (Ages 18–44): Residents in the active working or career-building phase of life, typically young to middle-aged adults.
- Cruisers (Ages 45–64): Individuals in mid-life, often balancing work, personal life, and preparation for retirement.
- Retirees (Ages 65+): Seniors or residents who are no longer in the workforce and are enjoying retirement.

Economic Characteristics

Several indicators providing insight into its population's well-being and economic dynamics must be considered to evaluate Duquesne's economic health and prospects. This report focuses on five key components that collectively offer a comprehensive overview of the community's economic characteristics:

- educational attainment
- income
- poverty levels
- employment patterns
- housing

Each component is crucial for understanding the economic vitality and community growth potential.



Educational Attainment

Educational attainment measures the highest level of education completed by community members. Higher educational attainment often correlates with increased employability, higher income levels, and a greater capacity for economic innovation and resilience. According to the latest census data, approximately 32.6% of Duquesne residents aged 25 and over have at least a high school diploma, 10.4% hold an associate degree, and 21.1% hold a bachelor's degree or higher.

Income

Income levels within a community indicate its residents' economic well-being. Analyzing median income and income distribution provides insights into the community's overall economic health and residents' quality of life. The median household income in Duquesne is \$52,372, compared to \$57,525 in Jasper County and \$68,920 in Missouri. Income disparities highlight areas where economic development initiatives could be beneficial.

Poverty Levels

The percentage of the population living below the poverty line is a critical indicator of economic hardship and social welfare needs within the community. In Duquesne, 17.2% of residents live below the poverty line, slightly lower than Jasper County's 19.2% and Missouri's 13.2%. Understanding poverty levels helps plan social services and economic development initiatives to improve overall economic conditions.

Employment Patterns

Employment rates and patterns, including the types of industries that dominate the local economy, unemployment rates, and workforce participation rates, are vital in assessing the community's economic stability and growth potential. Duquesne's employment is primarily driven by manufacturing, retail trade, and healthcare sectors. The employment rate in Duquesne stands at 61.2%, compared to 61.9% in Jasper County and 60.1% in Missouri. These patterns reflect the community's industrial focus and ability to adapt to economic changes.

Housing

Housing availability, affordability, and quality within a community are essential indicators of economic health. Housing market trends, such as homeownership rates, affordability, and stock conditions, reflect residents' economic status and the community's attractiveness to new residents and investments. Duquesne's homeownership rate is 50.8%, with a median home value of \$150,000-\$199,000. Housing affordability remains a concern, as 30% of homeowners and 45% of renters spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

Comparison with Regional and State Levels

Comparing these indicators within the community and against regional (Jasper County, the Joplin Metropolitan Statistical Area) and state (Missouri) levels helps place Duquesne's economic characteristics in a broader context. Such comparisons can highlight areas of strength and opportunities for improvement, guiding policymakers, businesses, and community leaders in making informed decisions to foster economic growth and improve residents' quality of life.

Educational Attainment

Duquesne, nestled within the Joplin R-8 School District, has embraced educational innovation by restructuring local schools. This included consolidating Duquesne Elementary with a new, state-of-the-art facility, Soaring Heights Elementary School, shared with Duenweg and eastern Joplin neighborhoods. Additionally, East Middle School is situated within city limits, reflecting Duquesne's commitment to providing top-notch educational facilities for its residents.



Performance Highlights:
A snapshot of student performance in Soaring Heights Elementary and East Middle School, compared to the broader Joplin R-8 district, reveals a dedicated

pursuit of academic excellence. While there are variations across different grades and subjects, both schools showcase strong proficiency and advanced scores in the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP), underscoring the effectiveness of local educational strategies.

Educational Attainment Among Adults: Duquesne's focus on education extends beyond K-12. The city boasts a high school completion rate comparable to, sometimes surpassing, regional and state averages. This indicates a community that values education and its correlation with economic opportunity. Furthermore, Duquesne's pursuit of higher education degrees aligns closely with regional trends, emphasizing the city's role in cultivating a well-educated workforce.

For Duquesne residents 25 years and older, the high school completion rate in 2022 was 32.6%, as shown in Table 6. This is comparable to the Jasper County, Joplin MSA and State rates. Table 7 details this information.

Table 6. Educational Attainment, Duquesne only

Attainment	2012	2017	2022
High School Graduate %	32.4%	32.3%	32.6%
Associate (2-Year) %	3.3%	6.6%	10.4%
Degree (4-Year) %	11.7%	16.4%	14.7%
(Adults age 25 and above only)			

Source: United States Census, Table S1501, 2012, 2017, 2022

Table 7. Educational Attainment, Regional comparison, 2022

Education Attainment	Duquesne	Joplin	Jasper County
High school graduate %	32.6%	33%	37.2%
Associate (2-Year) %	10.4%	6.6%	6.4%
Degree (4 year) %	14.7%	17.5%	17.8%
9.0	7.2%	8.2%	9.0%
(Adults Age 25 and above only)			

Source: United States Census, Table S1501, 2022

The measure's significance is the strong correlation between educational attainment and economic opportunity. Generally accepted studies indicate that high school graduates earn a third to a half more in their work lives than non-high school graduates. Further, college graduates earn almost double in work lives than high school graduates. Certainly, continued emphasis by the community on its public education carries with it a strong future incentive.

Measures of Economic Vitality: Income

Two key measures of economic vitality regarding income are Per Capita Income and Median Family Income.

Per Capita Income is calculated by dividing the total community income by the number of residents. While its primary utility provides a comparative indicator of economic activity between different jurisdictions, it does not account for income distribution disparities within the community.

Median Family Income represents the midpoint of the income distribution for all families in Duquesne. This means half of the families earn more than the median, and half earn less. Like Per Capita Income, Median Family Income is more informative than other jurisdictions' median incomes.

Table 8 compares Duquesne's income measures with those of Joplin City, the Joplin Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Jasper County, and the State of Missouri. The data indicates that Duquesne compares favorably with Joplin City, the Joplin MSA, and Jasper County but lags slightly behind the State of Missouri.

Table 8. Income Measures

Income Measure	Duquesne	Joplin City	Joplin MSA	Jasper County	Missouri
Median Family Income	\$48,561	\$50,996	\$54,041	\$53,486	\$64,811
Per Capita Income	\$25,897	\$29,295	\$27,997	\$26,739	\$36,640

Source: United States Census, 2022 American Community Survey, S1903, B19301

These comparisons highlight Duquesne's economic position relative to its neighboring areas and the state, providing valuable insights into the community's economic vitality.

Poverty

The term poverty has a statistical, not sociological, definition. It is determined by total family income and the number of family members. Thus, the poverty line varies with circumstance. Generally, public assistance programs are available for families with incomes of 60% or less of the county's Median Family Income. Based on this methodology, Duquesne has a lower poverty level than the Joplin, the Joplin MSA, Jasper County, or the State. Table 9 details two measures of poverty: the percentage of poor persons in a given population and the percentage of families in a given population with incomes below the poverty threshold. Again, these definitions are highly flexible, depending on the economic level of the region and the number of household members. Duquesne has fewer poor people than its neighbors, and Duquesne has fewer poor families.

Table 9. Measures of Poverty, by percent

Measure	Duquesne	Joplin	Joplin MSA	Jasper County	Missouri
Population Below Poverty Level	390	8,688	32,842	23,266	791,030
% Below Poverty	17.2%	17.3%	18.3%	19.2%	13.2%

Source: United States Census 2022 American Community Survey, S1701

Civilian Labor Force and Employment Analysis

The Civilian Labor Force comprises all individuals aged 18 to 65 who are available for employment. This statistic can be somewhat misleading due to numerous exceptions. For instance, an unemployed person who stops looking for a job is no longer counted in the labor force. Despite these nuances, the number provides valuable insights into a community's available pool of workers, which is crucial information for potential employers. Table 10 examines the Duquesne labor force, highlighting the increased presence of women in the workforce—a significant change over the past several decades.

Table 10. Employment (ages 16 and over), Duquesne only, 2012-2022

Measure	2012	2017	2022
Total Civilian Labor Force	936	1104	1190
Employed %	67.4	70.8%	63.1%
Female %	55.1%	68.9%	55.1%
Unemployed %	3.6%	4.3%	1.9%
Unemployed Female %	6.3%	0.2%	3.3%

Source: United States Census, American Community Survey, DP03, Employment Status, S2301

The data in Table 11 indicate that Duquesne's labor force profile compares well with her neighbors'. According to the information, Duquesne has a higher percentage of the labor pool employed, and women are slightly more likely to be employed.

Table 11. Employment, Regional comparison, 2022

Measure	Duquesne	Joplin	Joplin MSA	Missouri
Civilian Labor Force	1190	25,495	91,502	3,103,274
Employed %	63.1%	58.3%	60.7%	60.1%
Female %	55.1%	54.4%	56.3%	56.6%
Unemployed %	1.9%	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%
Unemployed Female %	3.3%	4.3%	2.9%	3.3%

Source: United States Census, American Community Survey, DP03, Employment Status, S2301

Housing

Community attitudes on housing are evolving. Until the 1980s, the provision of "affordable housing" was generally accepted as a municipal obligation. The prevailing attitude is recognition of the need for affordable housing but that its provision must rely on the initiative of the individual to secure it. This study supports such a view. That does not preclude the City from a civic responsibility to ensure that housing is safe, adequately (and affordably) served by necessary services, constructed in compliance with the legally imposed building standards, and contributes to the betterment of the community.

A key recommendation of this report is the adoption of a comprehensive land use ordinance to guide sustainable growth and development in Duquesne. This includes zoning regulations,



subdivision planning, and development guidelines to ensure responsible land use. Enforcing building standards, inspections, and regulatory updates will help maintain high-quality construction and protect community interests as the city continues to grow.

The 2023 ACS 5-Year Census Estimates reported that Duquesne contained a total of 966 housing units, of which 498 (51.6%) were owner-occupied. Rental units make up

468 (48.4%) of all housing in Duquesne, while 33 mobile homes make up 3.4% of the housing stock. Duquesne has recently experienced moderate residential construction, with only **0.2% of housing units built in 2020 or later**.

Housing constructed within the last decade (2010–2019) accounts for **38.1% of all housing units**. However, a significant portion of the housing stock is older, with **4.6% of units (48 units) built more than 50 years ago** (prior to 1970). Among these, **1.8% of housing units (19 units)** were constructed before 1940.

Table 12. Estimate Housing Construction

Year Structure Built	Estimate Housing Units
2020 or later	2
2010 to 2019	395
2000 to 2009	180
1990 to 1999	112
19680 to 1989	137
1970 to 1979	43
1960 to 1969	98
1950 to 1959	30
1940 to 1949	20
1939 or earlier	19

Source: 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Thoroughfares

The Duquesne Comprehensive Plan outlines a detailed and strategic approach to developing the city's transportation network, vital for its future growth and development. This section integrates thorough assessments, including traffic analyses, infrastructure evaluations, and community feedback to cater to transportation needs and preferences.

Existing Conditions - Inventory of Transportation Facilities and Services

Duquesne features a diverse mix of transportation modes:

- Road Network: Major and minor roads facilitate vehicular traffic within and outside the city.
- Public Transit: Limited but critical bus services link key points within Duquesne and neighboring areas.
- Pedestrian: Existing sidewalks support non-motorized transport, though they are currently limited in scope.

Functional Classification System

The city's roads are systematically classified to serve different traffic volumes and types:

- Arterials: Handle large traffic volumes with minimal direct access to adjacent land.
- Collectors: Channel traffic from local streets to arterial roads.
- Local Roads: Provide direct access to properties tailored for low traffic volumes.

Street Classification and Thoroughfares

The street system is organized into categories that meet various urban needs:

- Major Thoroughfares:
Designed for smooth and efficient through-traffic flow.
Key arterials include Duquesne Road and 7th Street.
- Collector/Business Streets:
Streets such as 20th Street and 32nd Street support commercial activity and traffic flow between primary and local roads.



- **Local Streets:** These streets, predominantly serving residential areas, are designed for lighter traffic and generally restrict heavy vehicles to enhance safety and preserve road quality.



Permanent Street Surface Plan

The city has a permanent street surface plan that can be found on the website.

Issues, Needs, and Improvement Strategies

- **Congestion:** It is notable during peak hours, especially around commercial areas and school zones on Duquesne Road and 20th Street.
- **Public Transit Gaps:** Existing services do not fully meet community needs, particularly during off-peak hours.
- **Safety Concerns:** Inadequate pathways and crossings raise safety issues for pedestrians and cyclists, especially along 20th Street and Duquesne Road.
- **Environmental Impact:** Increasing vehicle emissions and noise pollution.



Future Transportation Network and Thoroughfare Planning

Plans for the transportation network include:

- **Road Upgrades and Expansions:** To alleviate choke points and accommodate future capacity needs, focusing on key roads such as Duquesne Road, 20th Street, and 7th Street.
- **New Roads:** Supporting anticipated developments in commercial and residential areas, particularly near the newly developed zones.
- **Expanded Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities:** Ensuring safe and convenient travel for non-motorized transport through expanded pathways and an integrated network connecting major points of interest, such as a park and school.

Special Studies and High-Priority Strategies

- **Bridge Crossings and Choke Points:** Assessments and mitigation strategies to enhance safety and capacity on critical routes like Duquesne Road and 20th Street.
- **Traffic Calming Measures:** To improve safety, particularly in residential areas, focusing on Duquesne Road, 13th Street, and 20th Street.
- **Environmental Impact Assessments:** These are for all significant transportation projects to ensure sustainability.

Finance Strategy and Implementation

- **Available Revenue Sources:** Primarily from local taxes, state grants, and federal funds.
- **Additional Revenue Strategies:** Public-private partnerships and transportation-specific levies.
- **Goals, Objectives, and Policies:** Aimed at developing a comprehensive, safe, and efficient transportation network, enhancing road capacity and safety, expanding public transit options, and promoting non-motorized transport.

By adopting modern traffic management technologies and fostering a culture of sustainable transportation, Duquesne aims to build a transportation infrastructure that addresses today's needs and anticipates future demands.

Community Facilities

City Hall

Duquesne boasts a modern municipal building strategically situated on Duquesne Road at the city's core. Erected in 1996, this facility is home to the police department, municipal court, and city clerk's office. Primarily serving as a hub for city government affairs, it focuses more on governance than community social gatherings.

A city hall represents the community's pride and symbolizes municipal dignity and responsibility. It encapsulates the community's values, offering a space where significant city decisions are deliberated. Furthermore, it honors the residents whose contributions made its

construction possible. Duquesne's city hall meets these ideals through its well-kept appearance, accessibility in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and a location that embodies the city's heart. A prominently displayed sign ensures residents are informed and engaged with their city's governance, reinforcing the building's role as a community pillar.



Schools

The City of Duquesne is part of the Joplin R-8 School District, which provides high-quality education and comprehensive services to the community. Located within city limits on East 20th Street is a state-of-the-art educational facility that houses two important schools in one common structure on the same campus:



- **Soaring Heights Elementary School:** Situated on the east side of the building, Soaring Heights Elementary School offers a nurturing and stimulating environment for young learners. The school has modern classrooms, advanced technology, and various resources to support a well-rounded education. The curriculum emphasizes foundational reading, writing, mathematics, and science skills, along with art, music, and physical education programs to foster holistic development. The school consistently performs well in standardized testing, with students achieving above-average scores in reading and mathematics, reflecting the effectiveness of its academic programs.
- **East Middle School:** Located on the west side of the building, East Middle School provides a dynamic learning environment for students in grades 6 through 8. The school focuses on preparing students for high school and beyond, offering rigorous academic programs, extracurricular activities, and athletic opportunities. The middle school curriculum includes core subjects, elective courses, and advanced placement options to cater to diverse student needs and interests. East Middle School boasts strong performance in standardized testing, with students excelling in science and mathematics and many participating in advanced placement courses.

These schools are designed to accommodate the growing population of Duquesne, with facilities that include spacious classrooms, science labs, computer labs, libraries, and multipurpose rooms. The campus also features outdoor spaces such as playgrounds, sports fields, and recreational areas, ensuring students can access academic and physical activities.

In addition to these schools, the Joplin R-8 School District is committed to continuous improvement and community engagement. The district regularly collaborates with parents, local businesses, and community organizations to enhance educational programs and provide students with opportunities for real-world learning experiences. This commitment to excellence ensures that students in Duquesne receive a high-quality education that prepares them for future success.

Missouri Southern State University

Nestled at the northern edge of Duquesne, Missouri Southern State University (MSSU) stands as a beacon of higher education and cultural exchange. With an enrollment of 4,352 students in the Fall 2023-24 period, MSSU offers a

comprehensive liberal arts education, boasting over 90 undergraduate majors and graduate programs in key areas such as business, nursing, education, criminal justice, social work, and history.

MSSU is known for its outstanding NCAA Division II athletics programs, award-winning Themed Semesters, engaging student activities, and enriching cultural events in theatre, art, music, and film. These features create an engaging learning environment for students and citizens of the region. Students are encouraged to broaden their horizons and prepare for successful careers in an increasingly interconnected world through a challenging curriculum emphasizing international perspectives and numerous study-abroad opportunities.





Other Educational Institutions

Duquesne is also served by Crowder College which offers a variety of programs to support local education and workforce development. Kansas City University (KCU) also enhances Duquesne's educational landscape with its College of Osteopathic Medicine and the College of Dental Medicine, which offers comprehensive dental sciences and clinical practice training. KCU's presence in the area provides advanced medical and dental education, contributing significantly to the local healthcare workforce.

Water

In Duquesne, most residents receive their water supply from the Missouri-American Water Company, ensuring consistent and reliable service directly billed by the provider. A small fraction, less than 5%, opt for well water, preserving a traditional approach to their water needs.

Wastewater

The majority of homes situated along the Joplin border benefit from the wastewater sewer connection, with their services managed and billed by the City of Joplin. A few homes still depend on septic tanks for wastewater management.

Parks and Recreational Facilities

The city is currently constructing a public park on city property adjoining the city hall. The park currently contains a walking trail, playground equipment, a splash pad, and a shelter. Future plans include restrooms, a bell tower, pollinator garden, park benches, and additional parking providing a comprehensive recreational space for residents.





Storm Drainage

The City's storm drainage system is limited, with most runoff managed through open drainage ditches, curbs, and gutters alongside a few streets. This traditional method raises environmental concerns as stormwater can carry pollutants into streams and rivers. In anticipation of future national storm drainage standards, the City adopted a Stormwater Drainage Management Plan in March 2005, available for public inspection at the City Clerk's office during regular business hours. Additionally, the City holds an MS4 permit with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and details are available on the City's website.

Utilities

Liberty Utilities supplies electricity to the city, ensuring a reliable power source for residents and businesses. Spire Gas Energy delivers natural gas services, with some households opting for propane as an alternative. Fiber high-speed internet services, including Sparklight and major telecommunication companies like ATT and T-Mobile, meet telecommunication needs, replacing older DSL options and ensuring modern connectivity for residents and businesses. MediaCom extends its services to include phone, cable television, and high-speed internet, providing comprehensive options to meet the community's varied needs.

Land Use

Planning Process

Land use is the interaction of land use types. The location and relationship of one land use to another directly affects the land values, the transportation needs, and the public services in each community. The right of the community to guide its development using land use regulations has been consistently upheld by the courts. But, land use regulations that are arbitrary are not protected. A key element in demonstrating that a community's land use regulations fall under the rightful exercise of municipal power is the process of assessing the current land use, comparing the current use with community aspirations in the future, then determining what tools the City should legally invoke to accomplish the desired land use. This is a particularly pressing need for Duquesne as pressures of growth impinge on the City. This process of determination, evaluation, aspiration, and enactment are at the heart of comprehensive planning. The process all begins with an existing land use survey.

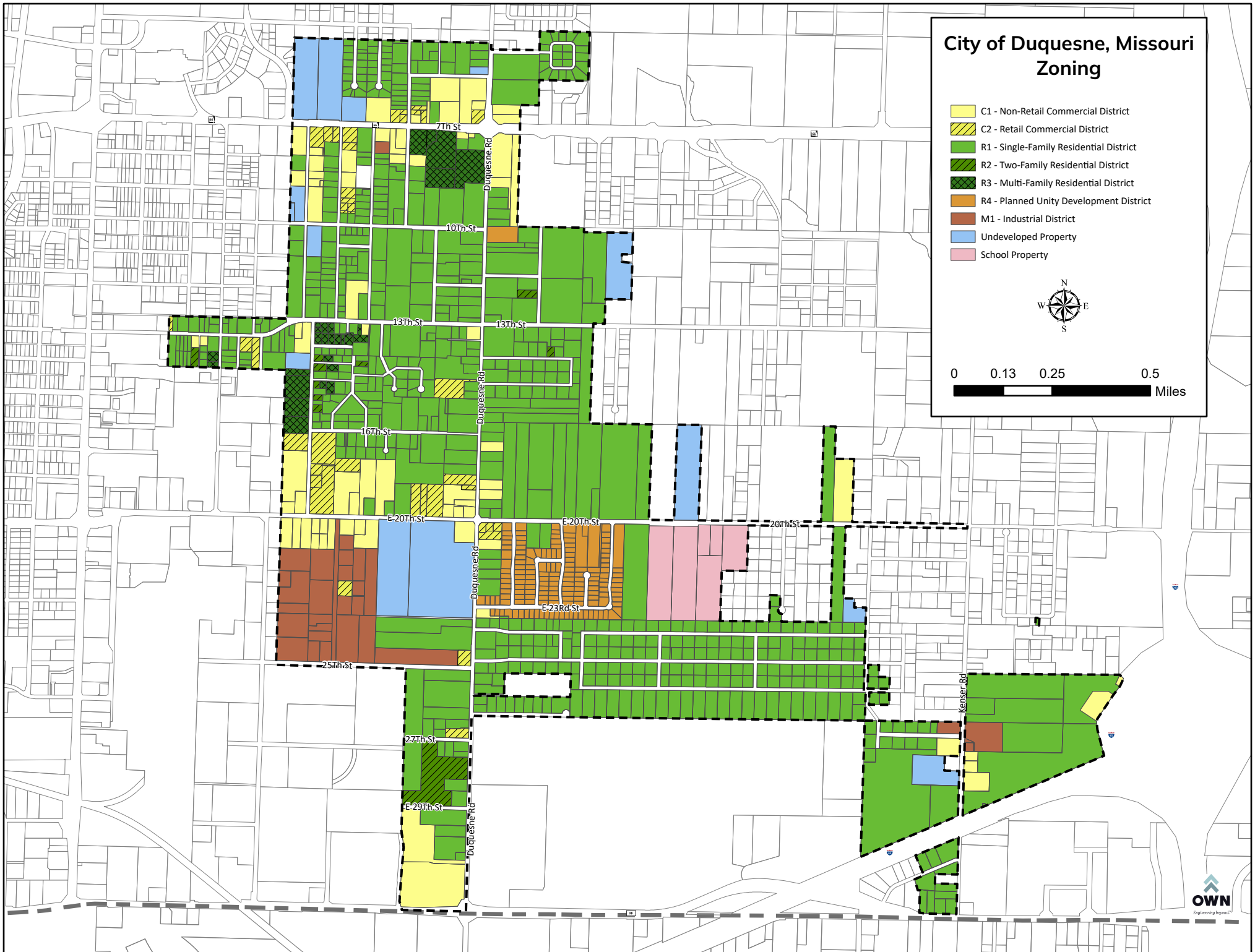
The current land use map illustrates Duquesne, Missouri's current zoning designations. Please note that the map is periodically updated to reflect approved rezoning applications and should be used as a general reference. The most up-to-date version of the land use map will be available on the City's official website

City of Duquesne, Missouri Zoning

- C1 - Non-Retail Commercial District
- C2 - Retail Commercial District
- R1 - Single-Family Residential District
- R2 - Two-Family Residential District
- R3 - Multi-Family Residential District
- R4 - Planned Unity Development District
- M1 - Industrial District
- Undeveloped Property
- School Property



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Miles



Key future land use plans include:

- **Duquesne Road:** Designated for "Commercial Use" extending 300 feet east and west from the road, spanning from the north to the south city limits.
- **20th Street:** Planned for "Commercial Use" from the west city limits to 300 feet east of Duquesne Road.
- **13th Street:** Designated for "Commercial Use" from the west city limits to 300 feet east of Duquesne Road.

These plans aim to support economic growth while preserving the character of the community. The land use survey provides a record of the existing types of land use in Duquesne, represented in the Land Use Map. The survey classifies land in Duquesne into categories: residential (single-family, duplexes, or apartments), Commercial, Industrial, or Undeveloped.

Future Land Use

Land use patterns identified in the existing survey will not vary greatly in the coming decade. Four areas of the City will see increased commercialization: 1) Duquesne Road; 2) 7th Street; 3) 13th Street; and, 4) 20th Street. The Future Land Use Map indicates the highest and best use of the property along those identified corridors is a gradual transition to commercial use. As such, that commercial corridor should not exceed 300 feet from the abutting street.

Areas of southwest Duquesne, except in residential areas, are predominately industrial. What undeveloped property currently exists in that area should be viewed in the long term as industrial. That anticipation is used in the Future Land Use Map.

The remaining area of Duquesne will continue to develop residentially. Instead of large-scale housing developments, Duquesne will see growth through small developments and infilling. The latter is the siting of a residential, commercial, or industrial unit on an empty space that is bordered by developed areas. Regulations that permit and encourage infilling must account for deviations in standard new development projects. In these instances, regulations on lot lines, off-street parking, and height restrictions will have to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

The single most effective tool for achieving the future land use goal is the adoption and firm enforcement of comprehensive zoning.

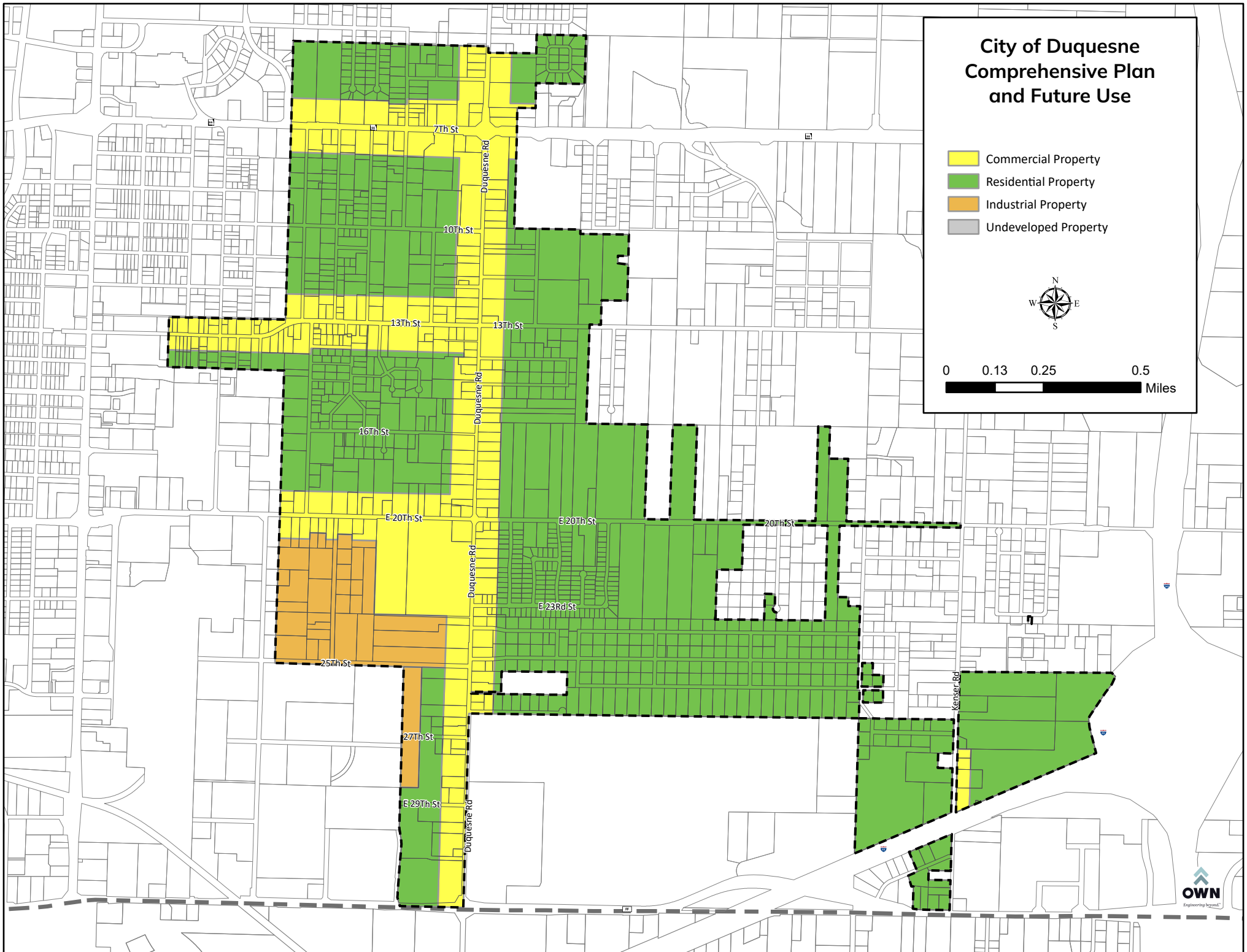
The map below illustrates Duquesne, Missouri's future proposed land use zoning designations

City of Duquesne Comprehensive Plan and Future Use

- Commercial Property
- Residential Property
- Industrial Property
- Undeveloped Property



0 0.13 0.25 0.5
Miles



Community Aspirations- Listening to the Public

The City of Duquesne is committed to fostering a vibrant, inclusive, and forward-thinking community. Based on the input gathered from our residents through the Comprehensive Plan Survey, we have identified several vital aspirations that will guide our development and policy initiatives in the future.

Economic Development

Residents of Duquesne recognize the importance of economic growth and diversification. They strongly desire to leverage the city's proximity to major transportation routes, such as I-44, to attract and support local and regional businesses. Our community envisions developing small and large commercial enterprises and service operations like restaurants and lodging. This creates an economic base.

Housing Accessibility

Ensuring accessible and affordable housing is a top priority for Duquesne. The community has expressed a need for more affordable owner-occupied homes, rentals, and workforce housing. By addressing these needs, we aim to create a welcoming environment for families of all sizes and income levels, fostering a sense of stability and community.

Recreational Facilities and Green Spaces

Our residents highly value recreational opportunities and green spaces. There is strong support for constructing new recreational facilities, including public parks, community recreation centers, aquatic centers, and outdoor sports complexes. Additionally, expanding the trail system within Duquesne and connecting it to regional networks will enhance the quality of life, promoting healthy and active lifestyles.

Infrastructure and Utilities

The community has identified infrastructure and utilities as critical areas for improvement. Prioritizing road maintenance, sidewalk, and trail network construction and updating essential services like electricity, water, sewer, and internet will ensure that Duquesne remains a safe, accessible, and well-connected city.

Community Engagement and Events

Duquesne residents value a strong sense of community and preserving our small-town feel. Enhancing marketing efforts for community and social events and improving code enforcement to maintain our city's aesthetic appeal will strengthen community bonds and pride.

Environmental Protection

Environmental sustainability is also a key concern. Our community aspires to implement effective solid waste disposal, recycling programs, and measures to preserve the natural environment. These efforts will contribute to a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable Duquesne for future generations.

Flood Mitigation

Flooding has been highlighted as an important issue. Addressing this through strategic planning and infrastructure improvements will protect properties and enhance our community's resilience against natural disasters.

By focusing on these aspirations, the City of Duquesne aims to create a thriving, sustainable, and inclusive community that meets the needs and aspirations of all its residents. We are committed to working collaboratively to achieve these goals and to continuously engage with our community to ensure that our growth and development reflect the collective vision of our citizens.

Community Survey Results

Demographic Overview

- **Age Range:** The largest age group among respondents is 55-75 years old (35.84%), followed by 25-39 years old (30.19%) and 40-54 years old (26.42%). Respondents aged 18-24 and 75+ make up the smallest groups (7.55%).
- **Gender:** Most respondents are female (63.21%), with males comprising 31.13%, and others preferring not to specify.
- **Proximity to Duquesne:** A majority of respondents (96.23%) reside within the city limits of Duquesne.

Economic and Employment Insights

- **Household Income:** Nearly half of respondents (47.17%) report a household income exceeding \$80,000. The next largest groups earn \$65,000-\$80,000 (23.11%) and \$50,000-\$64,999 (15.09%).
- **Work Location:** Most respondents commute to work outside Duquesne, with 49.53% traveling to Joplin. Only 12.26% work within Duquesne.

Housing and Satisfaction

- **Home Ownership:** The vast majority of respondents own their homes (91.51%), while a small portion rent (6.13%).
- **Housing Accessibility:** More than half of the respondents (55.67%) report being very satisfied with housing accessibility. However, there is a notable demand for more affordable owner-occupied homes (29.81%) and rentals (9.43%).

Economic Growth and Infrastructure

- **Importance of I-44:** A large majority (76.42%) view I-44 as extremely important to Duquesne's economic growth, while 23.58% consider it somewhat important.
- **Dining and Shopping:** Most respondents (88.68%) travel to Joplin for dining and shopping, with only 2.26% staying in Duquesne.

Development Preferences

- **Land Use:** Respondents favor using available land for small commercial businesses (52.83%), service operations (35.85%), and large commercial establishments (28.30%). Affordable dense residential developments (24.53%) and the expansion of trail systems (42.64%) are also highly supported.
- **Recreational Facilities:** Many respondents (68.87%) want more public parks, followed by community recreation centers (36.79%) and aquatic centers/public pools (41.51%).

Community and Environmental Concerns

- **Trail Networks:** A majority of respondents (53.77%) support the construction of trail networks, especially those connecting to regional systems.
- **Key Issues:** Respondents identified the most important issues as:
 - Transportation (roads, sidewalks, public transit) (23.58%)
 - Economic development (job creation, business diversification) (19.81%)
 - Recreation (parks, trails, social gathering spots) (15.09%)

Resource Allocation Priorities

- **Top Priorities:** Respondents ranked the following as the most important for city resource allocation:
 - Road maintenance (44.34%)
 - Sidewalk and trail network construction (22.64%)
 - Economic development and tourism (17.92%)

Additional Thoughts and Community Engagement

- **Community Involvement:** A significant number of respondents (88%) expressed interest in receiving updates about the comprehensive plan, demonstrating strong community engagement.

Summary The survey results highlight several key areas of focus for Duquesne's future development:

1. **Economic Development:** There is a strong desire for both small and large commercial enterprises and service operations to boost the local economy.
2. **Housing:** Affordable housing remains critical, with calls for more owner-occupied homes and rentals.
3. **Infrastructure and Transportation:** Road maintenance, sidewalk, and trail network improvements are priorities.
4. **Recreational Facilities:** Increased recreational opportunities and expanded green spaces are widely supported.
5. **Community and Environmental Concerns:** There is significant support for environmental protection and flood mitigation efforts, as well as maintaining the community's small-town feel.

Addressing these areas will allow the City of Duquesne to develop a comprehensive plan aligned with its residents' aspirations and needs.

2025 Comprehensive Plan Recommendations

Laying Claim to the Future

One useful aspect of a comprehensive plan is that it sets goals for the community. The goals for Duquesne set forth below derive from extended conversations within the Planning Commission combined with eager solicitation of public comments. The time frame is undefined but it is reasonable to assume that the goals should be completed in the next decade.

In both the Planning Commission and in the public input meeting, there was overwhelming recognition that 7th Street, 20th Street, and Duquesne Road would be the City's future commercial corridors. Somewhat more controversial was the classification of 13th Street as a future commercial corridor. After considerable discussion, the Planning Commission concluded that 13th Street will develop commercially. In the meantime, when a zoning law is enacted, the zoning for the street will reflect current use. But, as commercialization increases, the anticipated requests for rezoning from residential to commercial will have a receptive audience.

Recommendation: Increase the traffic carrying capacity of Duquesne Road, 13th Street, and 20th Street.

The construction of the new middle school on east 20th Street, the increased activity surrounding Missouri Southern State University, and the increased residential, commercial, and industrial activities in the community, all contribute to more traffic on major streets.

Specifically, Duquesne Road, 13th Street, and 20th Street are in need of modifications that will increase their traffic carrying capacity.

Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of Duquesne will hold a public hearing, at 1501 S. Duquesne, Joplin, Missouri, on April 7, 2025, at 6:00 PM to consider the adoption of Duquesne Comprehensive Plan, 2025, for the City of Duquesne pursuant to Section 89.360 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.

Proposed Duquesne Comprehensive Plan, 2025, will include provisions describing the history, geology, geography, population, housing, streets and economic profiles of the community; it will provide an inventory of current infrastructure and public facilities, land-use assessment; and recommendations for action by the City of Duquesne based upon the study and citizen input. Proposed Duquesne Comprehensive Plan, 2025, will also include maps, tables and charts which provide related information pertinent to the future of the City of Duquesne.

Copies of the proposed Duquesne Comprehensive Plan, 2025, are available for review during normal office hours at City Hall.

All interested members of the public are invited to attend the public hearing.

Terry Ingram
City Clerk

DUQUESNE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PUBLIC HEARING MEETING



PLACE: Duquesne City Hall
1501 S Duquesne Rd
Joplin, MO 64801

Meeting Date: 04.07.2025

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