

# MOORESVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE 1997-2001



*Prepared for:*

**Mooreville Park and Recreation Board**  
Mooreville Park and Recreation District  
1101 North Indianapolis Road  
Mooreville, Indiana 46158

*Prepared by:*

**Lehman & Lehman, Inc.**  
Landscape Architects and Planners  
202 Lincolnway East  
Mishawaka, Indiana 46544-2042

SEPTEMBER 1997

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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SEPTEMBER 1997

*This report documentation was prepared under contract for the Town of Mooreville - Park and Recreation Board by:*

*Charles F. Lehman, ASLA, President, Lehman & Lehman, Inc., Landscape Architecture and Planning, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544*

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October 7, 1997

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Mr. James Ransome, President  
Mooreville Parks and Recreation District Board  
1101 North Indianapolis Road  
Mooresville, IN 46158

Landscape Architecture  
and Planning

202 Lincolnway East  
Mishawaka, IN 46544-2042

219.257.0255 Voice  
219.257.1966 Fax

Reference: *The Mooresville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update*

Dear Mr. Ransome:

Attached you will find a copy of your Five Year Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update.

Considerable time and energy has been put into this study by your Board and Park Staff. This effort has resulted in a final document that provides guidelines for implementation over the next five years, as well as strategic planning for the next twenty years.

The opportunities are numerous within the Mooresville community for enhancing park and recreation amenities. With an annual review of the plan you will be able to remain current and responsive to your park and recreational needs for the next several years.

Henry David Thoreau once said, *"I have great faith in a seed. Convince me that you have a seed there, and I am prepared to expect wonders."* May you use this master plan update as a "seed" in your community and with proper nurturing, expect wonders in the near future.

Working with you and the Park Board, and particularly your Superintendent, Brent Callahan and his staff, has been a rewarding experience for *Lehman & Lehman, Inc.* We do wish you the best in reaching the goals and objectives you have set in this plan. The team of *Lehman & Lehman, Inc.* remains committed and interested in continued service to you in your park and recreation planning and design needs.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles F. Lehman, ASLA  
*President, Lehman & Lehman, Inc.*

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# A. CREDITS & STUDY TEAM

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 Andy Pygman ..... *Vice President*  
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 William Wright ..... *Member*  
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 Les Farmer ..... *Fire Department Chief*  
 Danny Tingle, Jr. .... *Waste Water Dept.  
 Acting Superintendent*  
 Joseph Beikman ..... *Street Dept. Supt.*  
 Harold Gutzwiller .... *Economic Development  
 Department Director*  
 Brent Callahan ..... *Park and Recreation  
 Department Superintendent*  
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 Carla Allen ..... *Director of Aquatics & Rec.*  
 Melissa Rose ..... *Office Manager*

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 Paul Ruch ..... *Park Board Member*  
 Ron Wright ..... *Park Board Member*  
 James Thorpe ... *Park Board Vice President*

### **MASTER PLAN CONSULTANT**

Charles F. Lehman, ASLA  
*President, Lehman & Lehman, Inc.*



**Section - A  
Credits &  
Study Team**

**Page A-1**

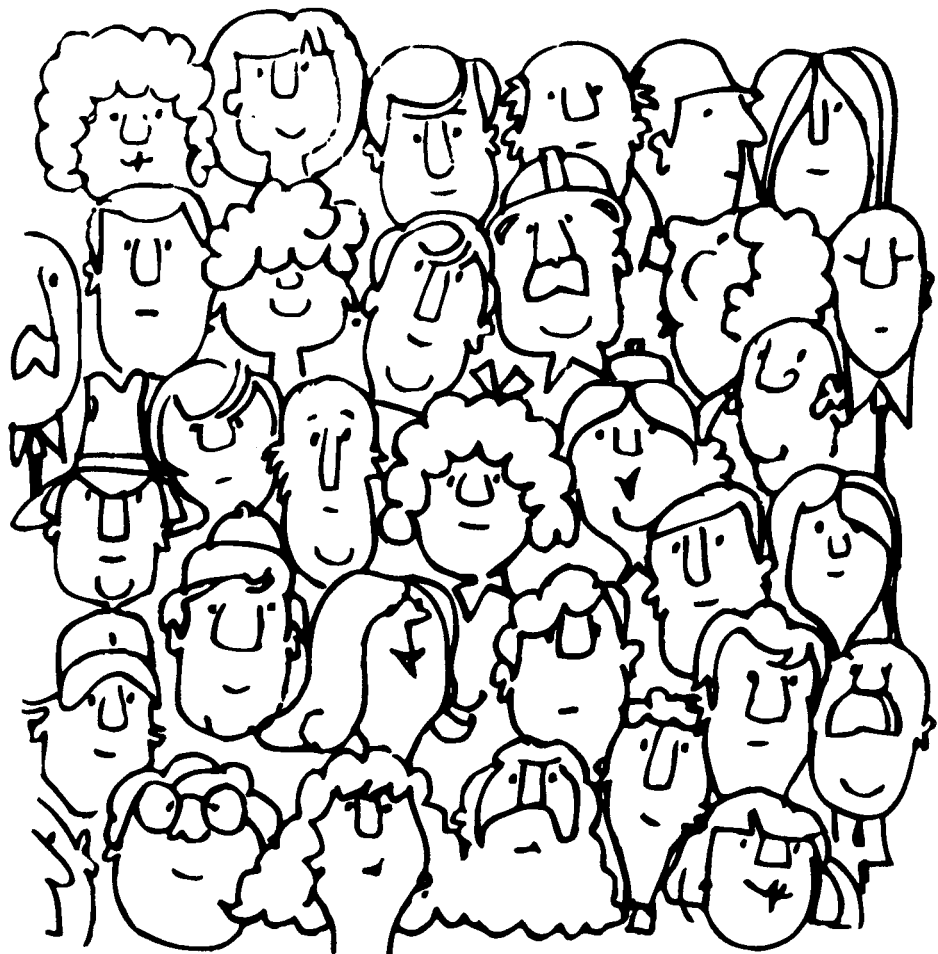
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RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



## **MISSION STATEMENT**

*The Moorsville Parks and Recreation Department shall provide and maintain a small town character through quality parks, facilities, open/natural space, programs and services which will enhance the physical, social and emotional well-being of all the citizens of Moorsville and Brown Township in Indiana.*



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**Section - A  
Credits &  
Study Team**

**Page A-2**

# B. TABLE OF CONTENTS

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
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# B. TABLE OF CONTENTS

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



	PAGE
COVER LETTER	
A. CREDITS & STUDY TEAM .....	A-1
B. TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	B-1
C. FOREWORD .....	C-1
D. RESOLUTION .....	D-1
E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
1. Introduction to Study's Approach .....	E-1
2. Community .....	E-2
3. Administration .....	E-3
4. Department .....	E-3
5. Facilities .....	E-4
6. The Five Year Action Plan .....	E-4
7. Additional Studies .....	E-5
F. PROGRESS EVALUATION	
1. Mooreville Facilities & Equipment Progress Evaluation .....	F-1
a. Accomplishments and Changes as of 1992 .....	F-1
b. Accomplishments and Changes as of 1993 .....	F-1
c. Accomplishments and Changes as of 1994 .....	F-2
d. Accomplishments and Changes as of 1995 .....	F-2
e. Accomplishments and Changes as of 1996 .....	F-2
2. The Planning Consultant .....	F-3
G. AGENCY PROFILE	
1. History of Agency .....	G-1
2. The Park Board .....	G-2
3. The Park Law .....	G-3
4. Who's Responsible - The Board or Administrator? .....	G-4
5. Departmental Staff .....	G-5
6. Mission Statement .....	G-5
7. Departmental Divisions .....	G-5
8. Existing Departmental Organization Structure .....	G-6
9. Agency Policies and Objectives .....	G-7
a. Department Goal Statements .....	G-7



**Section - B  
Table of  
Contents**

**Page B-1**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - B  
Table of  
Contents**

10. Compliance with State and Federal Regulations .....	G-7
11. Relationship with the School Corporation .....	G-8
12. Town's Fiscal Resources .....	G-8
13. Departmental Budget Analysis .....	G-9
a. Budget & Tax Rate History 1991-1994 .....	G-10
<b>H. COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION</b>	
1. Location of Mooreville and Planning Area Boundaries .....	H-1
2. History .....	H-1
3. Natural Characteristics .....	H-3
a. Soil .....	H-3
b. Climate .....	H-3
c. Plants and Wildlife .....	H-4
4. Government and Services .....	H-4
5. Utilities .....	H-4
6. Transportation .....	H-4
7. Major Employers .....	H-5
8. Educational Facilities .....	H-5
9. Colleges and Universities .....	H-5
10. Medical Facilities .....	H-6
11. Communications .....	H-6
12. Financial Institutions .....	H-6
13. Churches .....	H-6
14. Socio/Economic Characteristics .....	H-6
a. Population Growth Statistics .....	H-7
b. Mooreville Growth Statistics .....	H-7
c. Mooreville Demographics .....	H-8
15. Lifestyles Reports .....	H-10
16. Recreational Opportunities within Local Jurisdiction .....	H-12
<b>I. INVENTORY</b>	
1. Existing Recreational Facilities .....	I-1
2. City Map of Park Facilities .....	I-3
3. Individual Park Site Maps .....	I-4
4. Existing Park Inventory Matrix .....	I-10
5. ADA Self-Evaluation Checklist .....	I-10
<b>J. MAINTENANCE</b>	
1. Park Maintenance .....	J-1
2. Maintenance Strategy .....	J-1
3. Operations .....	J-2
4. Facilities .....	J-2
5. Equipment .....	J-2
6. Staff .....	J-3
7. Safety Rules .....	J-3
8. Maintenance Work Forms .....	J-4
a. Sample Work Request Form .....	J-4
b. Sample Work Order Form .....	J-5
9. Operations Manual Guidelines .....	J-6
a. General Introduction .....	J-6
b. Horticultural Displays and Landscaped Areas .....	J-7
c. Annual Floral Displays .....	J-8
d. Park Ball Diamond .....	J-10

e. Horseshoe Court Maintenance .....	J-10
f. Park Buildings .....	J-11
g. Park Restrooms – Maintenance Program .....	J-12
10. Design Strategies to Deter Vandalism .....	J-13
11. Suggested General Playground Maintenance Checklist .....	J-14
12. Summary Characteristics of Organic and Inorganic Loose-Fill Materials, and Unitary Synthetic Materials .....	J-15
a. Inorganic Loose Material .....	J-15
b. Unitary Synthetic Materials .....	J-16
13. Playground Safety .....	J-17

**K. ISSUES**

1. Trends & Conditions Affecting Parks & Recreation Planning – The Global View .....	K-1
2. Review National Trends .....	K-1
3. Other Changes that Affect Recreation in America .....	K-2
4. Planning Work Sessions .....	K-4
5. Accessibility .....	K-5
6. Privatization .....	K-6
7. Revenue Management .....	K-6
8. 1997 Public Survey .....	K-7
9. Park Standards and Needs .....	K-20
10. Park – Classifications .....	K-20
11. Park Type and Park Acres .....	K-24
12. Park System Analysis – Facilities .....	K-27
13. Acreage Needs for Recreation Facilities .....	K-28
14. Summary of Facilities .....	K-29
15. Heritage Tourism in Small Communities .....	K-30
16. Recreational User Statute – Why it is Necessary .....	K-34
17. Indiana Community Foundations for Publication .....	K-37
18. Miniature Golf Makes Par at Municipal Parks .....	K-38
19. The Quality Quotient in Recreation .....	K-39
20. ABCs of Programming Recreation .....	K-41

**L. PRIORITIES**

1. Priority Ratings .....	L-1
2. State Planning Priorities—The Tie-In .....	L-1
3. 1994-1999 Indiana Outdoor Recreation Plan .....	L-2
4. Priority Matrix .....	L-3
a. Administrative Priorities .....	L-4
b. District Priorities .....	L-5
c. Park Sites Priorities .....	L-6
5. Priority Summary Analysis .....	L-7

**M. ACTION PLAN**

1. Mooresville Park and Recreation Action Plan .....	M-1
2. Funding Resources .....	M-1
3. Other Potential Sources .....	M-5
4. Annual Implementation Themes .....	M-6
5. Proposed Action Plan .....	M-6
a. Five Year Action Plan – 1997 .....	M-7
b. Five Year Action Plan – 1998 .....	M-8
c. Five Year Action Plan – 1999 .....	M-9
d. Five Year Action Plan – 2000 .....	M-10
e. Five Year Action Plan – 2001 .....	M-11
6. 1997-2001 Action Plan Summary .....	M-12

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - B  
Table of  
Contents**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



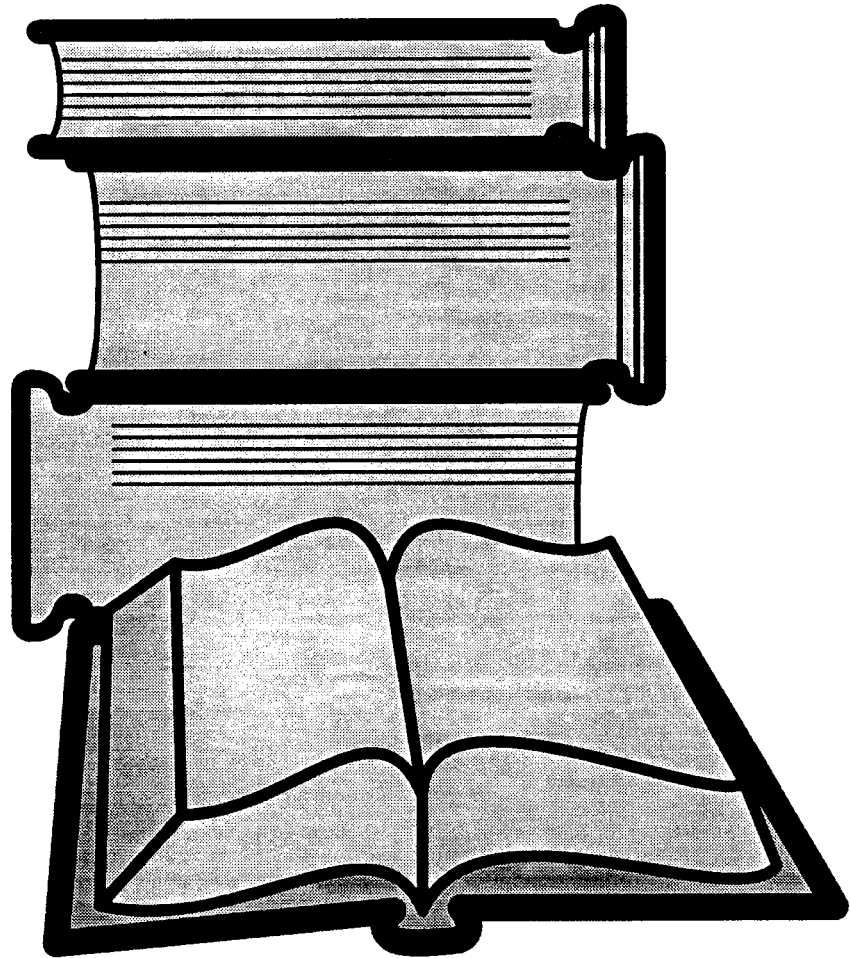
7. Funding Sources ..... M-13  
8. Charts and Commentary of the Funding Sources ..... M-14  
9. Parks and Recreation Program Evaluations ..... M-18  
10. Measures of Program Effectiveness ..... M-19  
11. Measures of Program Efficiency ..... M-19  
12. Parks and Recreation Programming for the Future ..... M-20  
13. Where the Money Is ..... M-20

**N. APPENDIX**

1. Reference Sources Used in This Study ..... N-1  
2. Other Items Included ..... N-2

**O. GLOSSARY**

1. Glossary of Recreational Terms ..... O-1



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**Section - B  
Table of  
Contents**

**Page B-4**



# C. FOREWORD

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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C

C

C

# C. FOREWORD

The Comprehensive Plan for the Civil Town of Mooresville, Indiana states as one of its goals, "That the Town of Mooresville shall provide adequate areas for the future business and industrial expansion, attract new business and industrial enterprises that are compatible with the area and support existing businesses and industries." The Mooresville Park and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1997 to 2001 should be compatible and serve as a vital link with the town's overall planning effort.

Mooresville is unique in comparison with other towns since its service area extends past its corporate boundaries and includes Brown Township. Even though Indianapolis is 15 to 20 minutes away, Mooresville's small town character and park facilities are an attraction for many citizens of Indianapolis. With the recent announcement of United Airlines locating a major maintenance facility at the Indianapolis Airport many new residents will be locating in or near Mooresville. Careful steps need to be taken in the development of strategies and decisions as related to park and recreation elements to best serve both the existing and future populations. The Town of Mooresville is blessed with quality park facilities, particularly Pioneer Park. However Pioneer Park alone will not be able to serve the recreational needs of current and future populations. The master plan direction of its development and expansion is critical in maintaining its small town and ecological values to future generations.

The public accessibility to existing parks and potential future ones is important to planning value. Such parks and open spaces can provide public access and 'movement links' to these natural resources. These connectors are many times referred to as "greenways". Greenways improve recreation, aid wildlife migrations and protect scenic, ecological areas. Such greenway opportunities exist in Mooresville and also adjacent cities and towns. This adjacency allows for the possibility of expanding the 'boundaries' of each community's park systems. A cooperative effort with other communities is required for maximum benefit so the park resources can be shared by all.

A master planning of any project takes time, energies and a team effort in processing a guideline for future implementation of goals and objectives. Seymour M. Gold in his book, *Recreation Planning and Design* talks about the area of recreation planning as follows...

- "Recreation Planning is a process that relates the leisure time of people to space. It is an art and a science that uses the concepts and methods of many disciplines to provide public and private leisure opportunities. In practice, recreation planning blends the knowledge and techniques of environmental design and the social sciences to develop alternatives for using leisure time, space, energy, and money to accommodate human needs."
- "Recreation planning deals with the future and develops alternatives for rational decisions by the public and private sector. It should be representative of what people want, imaginative in projecting what might be, and realistic in recognizing what is possible."
- "The purpose of recreation planning is to meet events we expect to happen, accomplish things we want to happen, and prevent things we do not want to happen."

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - C  
Foreword**

**Page C-1**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



The above statements form a sound basis and challenge in meeting the end product of a Recreational Master Plan. Such a master plan should not be static or rigid. Rather it needs to be dynamic and flexible for issues not anticipated.

While this master plan is a five (5) year plan for the Town of Mooreville, it should be used as a tool and a guideline for implementation of the action steps contained herein. The plan should be used throughout the next five years as a basis of decision making for the Mooreville Park and Recreation District. The plan should be kept up to date and reviewed annually, thus keeping the department in the state of "the first year of a five year plan."

—Charles F. Lehman, ASLA  
President, Lehman & Lehman, Inc.

*“Master  
planning should  
result in actions,  
not just a plan.”*

*– Chuck Lehman*



**Section - C  
Foreword**

**Page C-2**

# D. RESOLUTION

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
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# D. RESOLUTION

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RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
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## RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE FIVE YEAR MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, the Mooreville Park and Recreation District Board is aware of the park and recreational needs of the residents of the Mooreville Park and Recreation District.

WHEREAS, the Mooreville Park and Recreation District Board is desirous of providing aesthetic and functional park and recreational facilities and programs to the residents of the Mooreville Park and Recreation District to meet their needs, and

WHEREAS, the Mooreville Park and Recreation District Board realizes the importance of sound planning in order to meet the needs of its citizenry, and

WHEREAS, the Mooreville Park and Recreation District Board is continually aware of the value and importance of leisure opportunities and recreational programs and facilities to the future of the Mooreville Park and Recreation District Department and its programs, and to the residents of the Mooreville Park and Recreation District.

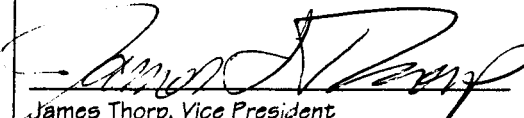
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT BOARD, by unanimous declaration, does adopt the Mooreville Park and Recreation Master Plan 1997 to 2001 dated September, 1997, as its official plan for the growth and development of parks and recreation opportunities in Mooreville, Indiana over the next five years. The Mooreville Park and Recreation District Board is committed to an annual review and update of the goals and objectives of this Master Plan.


Passed and signed the 11<sup>th</sup> day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-Seven (1997).

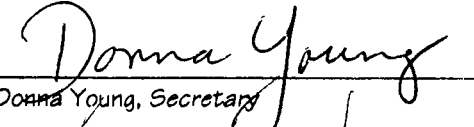
MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT BOARD...

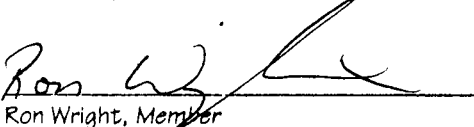
  
James Ransome, President

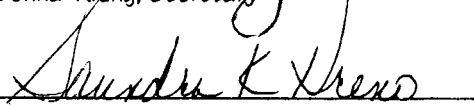
  
David Pearson, Member

  
James Thorp, Vice President


  
Paul Ruch, Member

  
Donna Young, Secretary

  
Ron Wright, Member

  
Sandra Hreno, Member

Attested:

  
Brent Callahan, Superintendent

  
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Section - D  
Resolution

Page D-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - D  
Resolution**

**Page D-2**



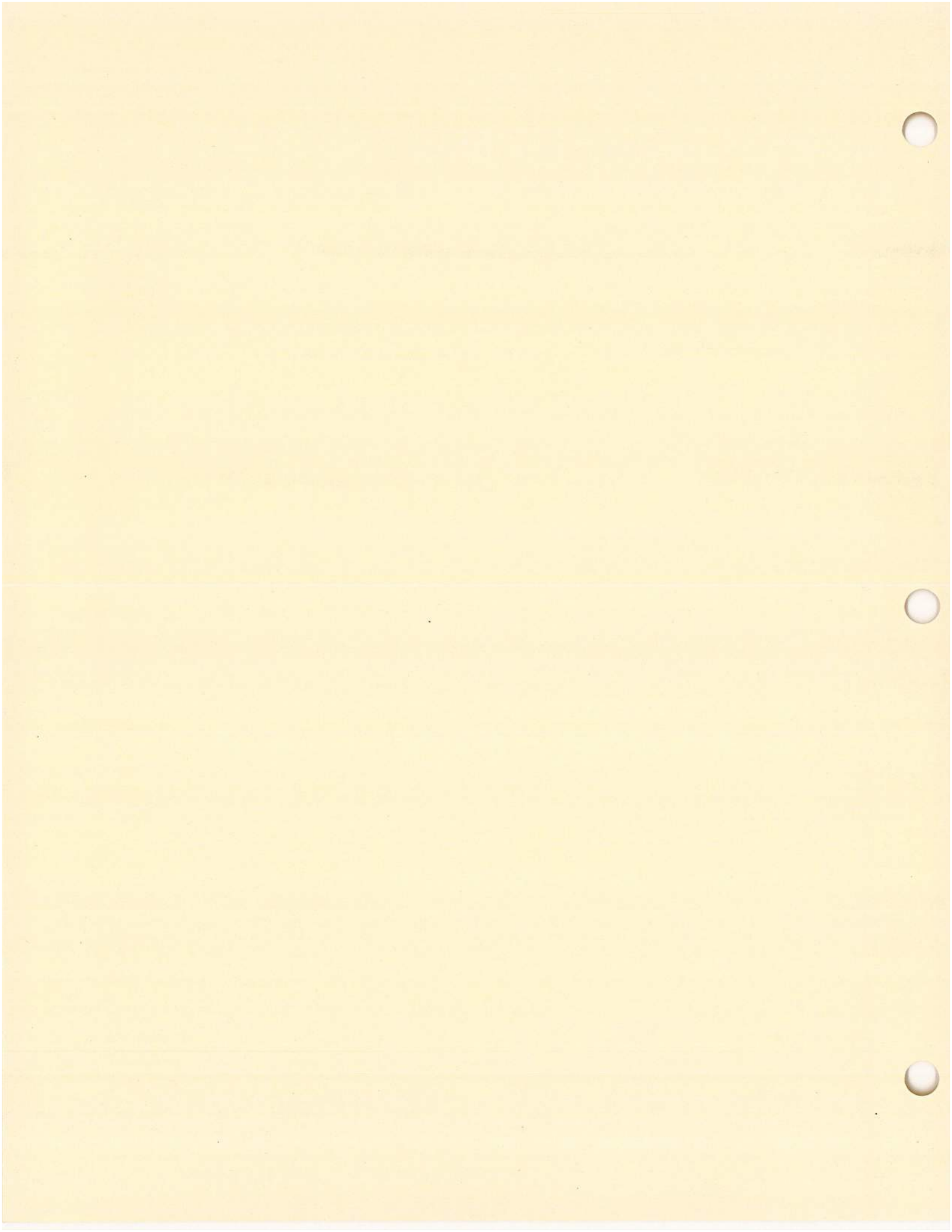
# E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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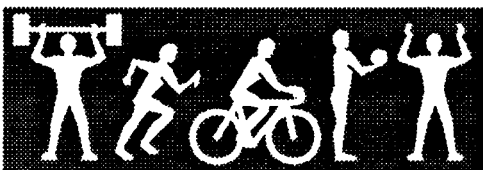
# E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Today, Americans spend more time in outdoor recreational activities than ever before and the demand for leisure activities is on the increase. It is predicted that by the year 2000 the participation in outdoor recreation will be twice that of the 1980s!

As interest in recreation grows and the urban areas expand, there will be an increased premium on open space land and related recreational opportunities. The residents of Mooresville and Brown Township are fortunate to have had proper planning guidance in past years to assure the quality of the Mooresville Park's system today. This planning, however, needs to continue to guarantee quality recreational facilities and programs for future generations.

The Town of Mooresville is known for its fine people, public concerns, ecological interests and the quality of services provided to its residents. The Mooresville Parks and Recreation District plays an important role in this community life. Every year thousands of adults and children visit and use Mooresville parks. Each year the Mooresville Parks and Recreation District experiences growth as it strives to meet increased demands and needs.

It is with a Master Plan such as this that vital steps can be taken to improve the community and quality of life for the entire community of Mooresville and Brown Township.



## INTRODUCTION TO STUDY'S APPROACH

Lehman & Lehman, Inc. feels that master planning is done to achieve clearly identified objectives and to provide recommendations for action on present and future needs tied to those objectives. We believe that the participation of people in the planning process is essential. Personal involvement in the identification of problems, needs, desires, and ultimately decisions, is much healthier than reacting to decisions already made by management.

The planning process needs to be continuous and must be sensitive to changes of conditions, needs, new information and opportunities. This Five Year Plan should not be the "final plan", which can become irrelevant and stagnant. With annual reviews by the Park Board, planning can become an ongoing process facilitating future actions.

The Mooresville Parks and Recreation Master Plan is intended to be used as a guide for providing parks and recreation in the community. The planning process for this Master Plan Update offered insight into the changing needs, trends and events since the last master plan.

To better achieve individual participation in the planning process the Consultant organized a Master Planning Study Team. This Study Team included Park Board and Staff representatives. (The members of the Study Team are listed in Section A of this document.) A series of brainstorming work sessions with the Study Team was held to discuss and respond to three key identification phases of the process: ISSUES, PRIORI-

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PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



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Section - E  
Executive  
Summary

Page E-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



TIES, and ACTION PLAN. These work sessions were followed by a "public hearing" where findings and recommendations were presented for the public's input and response. In addition to these public meetings a questionnaire survey was conducted by the Park Department. These meetings, along with the work sessions with the Staff and Park Board resulted in invaluable input which was used in the development of the proposed action plan.

It was through this "hands-on" approach throughout the planning process that the following accomplishments were made:

- evaluation of current park and recreation effectiveness;
- identification of recreational facilities and programs that are needed;
- priorities for improvements and changes were outlined looking at priorities not only for the next five years but also lower priorities that can serve as future planning agendas;
- forecast of the park land and facility needs for the next 20 years; and
- establishment of an Action Plan that outlines the schedule and estimated costs of the Master Plan items called for to be implemented in the next five years.

The following is a brief summary of the main elements established in the Update of the Moorsville Parks and Recreation Master Plan 1997-2001.

## **COMMUNITY**

### **COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS**

The Park Department is strongly encouraged to continue its building of cooperative relationships within the Community of Moorsville. These relationships will nurture better park and recreational service for the citizens of Moorsville and Brown Township.

### **MOORESVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL CORPORATION "PARTNERSHIP"**

The Park Department should continue to develop its "partner" relationship with the Moorsville Consolidated School Corporation in the sharing of facilities and other resources to bring new programming to the residents of Brown Township and the Town of Moorsville.

### **PRIVATIZATION**

With the extension of cooperative relationships in the community, the "privatization," or sponsorship, of recreational resources with community organizations should be studied and evaluated.

### **ATMOSPHERE AND IMAGE**

The Town's Comprehensive Plan addressed promoting an atmosphere with a high standard of community pride and small town charm. Since the Moorsville Parks and Recreation District consists of only five parks, relationships should be developed with governmental bodies of adjacent areas to foster development outside the town's jurisdiction that is compatible with the Comprehensive Plan.

### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

Several components of the Master Plan evaluated "standards" based upon current, future and possible populations and demographics. Because this master plan study included a detailed Census study with forecasts through 2002 for Brown Township within Morgan County, Indiana. Such demographic information should be used and updated annually with adjustments made accordingly.



  
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**Section - E  
Executive  
Summary**

**Page E-2**

# ADMINISTRATION

## THE MOORESVILLE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION, INC.

The Mooresville Community Foundation, Inc. is a not for profit organization that accepts gifts and donations that are distributed in ways consistent with donor's interests. The individual efforts of community organizations for the educational, cultural and social benefit of the community are coordinated through this foundation and are directed to the betterment of life in Mooresville.

# DEPARTMENT

## STAFF

The park department staff is a quality group of individuals who work well together. This working relationship is a definite asset to this department.

The staff should be encouraged to participate in Indiana Parks and Recreation Association's (IPRA) and National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) activities and functions. A program track for continued education should be encouraged.

Trends in park and recreation have always evolved through the years. We are into a new decade facing, possibly, the most significant changes in park and recreation yet experienced.

Future trends of park and recreation have been studied by Professor Emeritus James Peterson of Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Professor Peterson identifies that Park and Recreation personnel in the future will need to...

- understand importance and value of leisure in a changing world
- knowledge and appreciation to preserve and conserve our natural resources
- broad general education
- physical and mental fitness
- vision
- imagination
- integrity
- sensitivity
- creativity
- political acumen
- common sense

The Town of Mooresville / Brown Township and its residents are fortunate to have a dedicated Park Staff and Park Board that exhibit the above qualities to lead park and recreation in Mooresville into the next decades.

## TECHNOLOGY

As with the trend of technology forecasted in the 1990s the Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department should consider the expansions of a computer system(s) to allow for in-house desktop publishing of all Departmental brochures, fliers, internet usage, e-mail, home page, etc.

## IMAGE AND MARKET PLAN

With competition for providing leisure services increasing, the Mooresville Park & Recreation Department should develop a marketing plan. A Department newsletter would enhance communication with the community.

## MAINTENANCE

The quality of the maintenance and upkeep of the Mooresville Parks is highly commendable as was noted in the public input portion of this study. The goal is to strive to retain this level of quality in future years.

A maintenance equipment replacement schedule for the next five years was prepared as a part of this study. Following such a schedule is essential to a successful Park Department.

The maintenance of the Park Department will be in need of full-time additional staff with the growth of the park system. Budgeting for this position should be factored into future budgets.

The maintenance also could benefit in having its maintenance schedules, inventory and work orders computerized.

## EXPANSION OF THE SERVICE AREA

Over the next five years, and taking into account the consistent growth of the townships within Morgan County, the Park Board should examine and evaluate the service area to expand beyond Mooresville and Brown Township. One possibility is to have the Park District service the same area as the School District.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



## Section - E Executive Summary

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - E  
Executive  
Summary**

**Page E-4**

## **FACILITIES**

### **BUILDINGS**

The Master Plan calls for improvements to the various sites and their relative buildings in its Action Plan.

The need for the development of a Community Center was discussed as an action to occur in the next five years. A feasibility / master plan study for this development can provide additional guidance of this facility.

Also mentioned as a potential development would be a Nature Center possibly in the Pioneer Park area.

### **PARK SITES**

All of the park sites have scheduled some type of improvement or replacement to be done within their boundaries over the next several years.

Several other sites have been identified for development improvements over the next five year period. These sites include the following...

- Pioneer Park (Eastern Section)

Sites targeted for land acquisition and development include...

- Greenway along the railroad tracks and waterways
- Potential Park Land south and east of Mooresville

### **MOORESVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER**

As was stated previously, the Park Board should hire the professional services of a consultant to develop a feasibility / master plan study for this development using the data generated by the special study committee of this site.

This facility could provide a much needed resource in the community of Mooresville. It could provide indoor space for recreation, rentals, civic events, etc. and could possibly house the Park Department's Administrative Offices.

### **MASTER SITE PLANNING FOR EACH PARK**

It is recommended that each park site have its own master plan developed. Such planning would allow the Department to have visual tools to display long range planning to the community while also allowing interest groups, service clubs, etc. to contribute to their development.

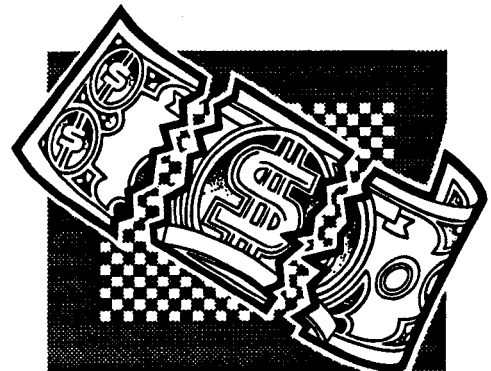
## **THE FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN**

The Action Plan, established as a part of this Master Plan, outlines a "heavy mid-point" in cost expenditure in the third year of the five year period. With a higher cost action plan proposed for the first several years of this five year plan the schedule allows for the remaining years to be used as contingency "catch up" in case the first years' goals are not met.

It is the intention of the Consultant to have the Park Board and Staff conduct an annual review to this plan. This process would allow for the update of the action plan with adjustments responding to current issues and information.

An analysis of annual budgets and funding sources for the five year Action Plan has been included in this report. The Park Board and Staff should continually search for additional funding sources, grants, gifts from corporate foundations, and other methods of creative financing to assure implementation of the Action Plan outline herein.

If all of the Action Plan elements ("A" priorities) are implemented, then the "B" and "C" priorities could be considered for implementation. This could be part of the Annual Review process.



## ADDITIONAL STUDIES

It is recommended that the Mooresville Parks and Recreation Board consider the following additional studies within the five years of this plan:

### COMMUNITY CENTER MASTER PLAN/FEASIBILITY STUDY

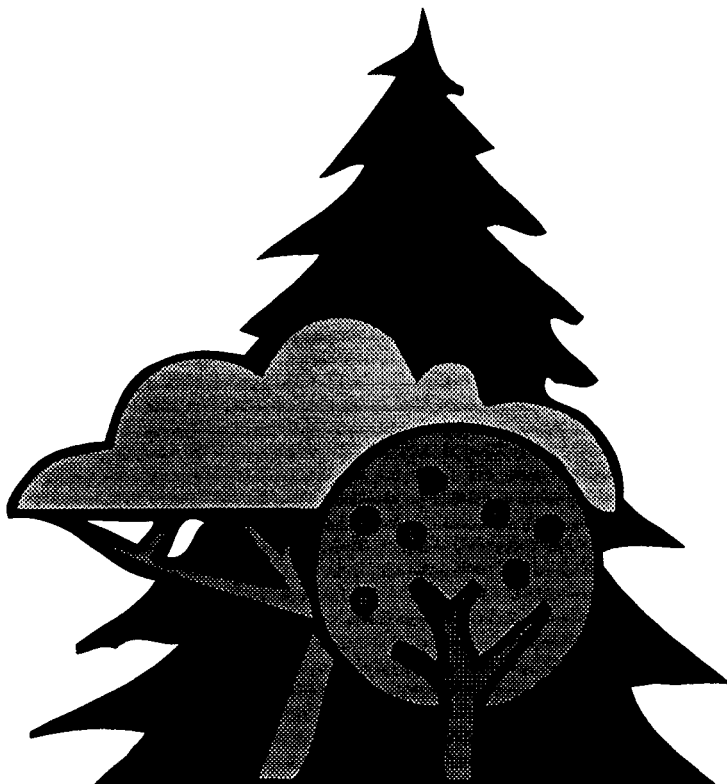
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### RECREATION IMPACT FEES FEASIBILITY STUDY

With the recent growth that Mooresville and Brown Township has experienced in the last few years, the town should consider the development of a recreational impact fee ordinance. This type of ordinance would allow the Park District to keep pace with the residential growth of the community.

### GREENWAY LINKAGES WITH THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Mooresville should be aware of the "tie-ins" with adjacent communities with greenway opportunities as they are planned and developed. Recently a study team of The National Park Service, Indianapolis Department of Parks and Recreation and Indiana Department of Natural Resources have combined forces to study the Indianapolis Metropolitan Recreation Corridors potential. Further study of these developments should be continued between the Mooresville Park and Recreation District and other related park agencies.



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - E  
Executive  
Summary**

**Page E-5**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



*Lebman & Lebman, Inc.*

**Section - E  
Executive  
Summary**



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## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTERPLAN UPDATE



## Section - E Executive Summary

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



Leberman & Leberman, Inc.

**Section - E  
Executive  
Summary**

**Page E-4**

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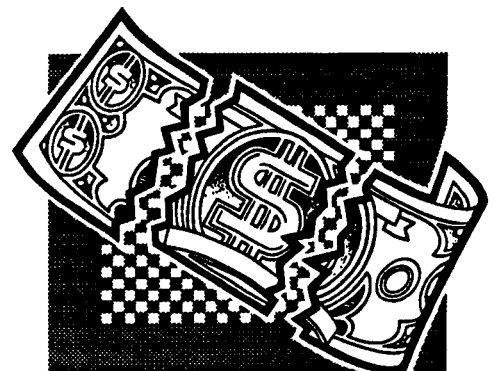
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**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - E  
Executive  
Summary**

**Page E-5**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



*Lebman & Lebman, Inc.*

**Section - E  
Executive  
Summary**

**Page E-6**

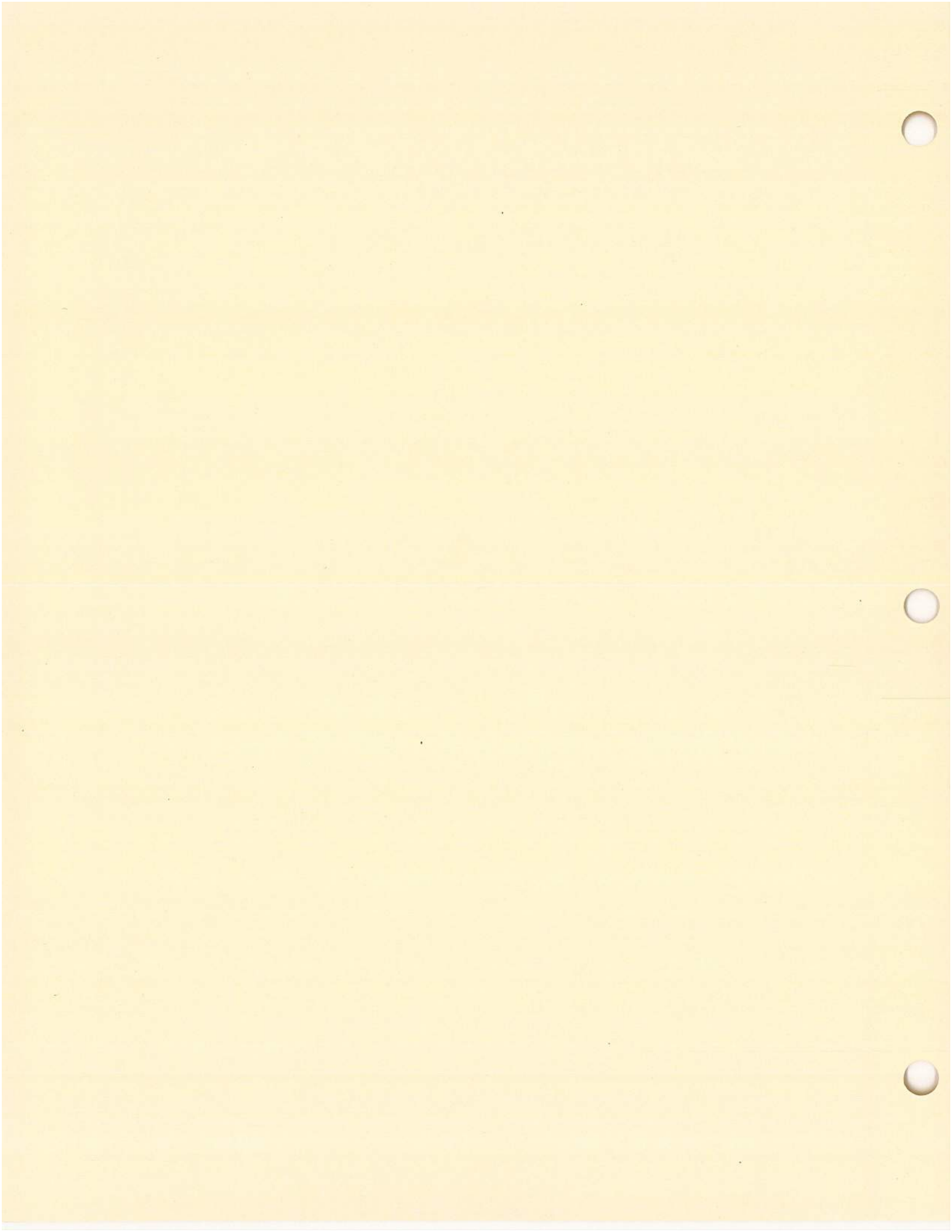
# F. PROGRESS EVALUATION

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
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# F. PROGRESS EVALUATION

## MOORESVILLE FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT PROGRESS EVALUATION

The Mooreville Parks and Recreation District Board and Department has made considerable progress during the past several years. Following is a listing of these accomplishments.

The Mooreville Parks and Recreation District Board and Department has made much progress in the areas of providing both quality programming and recreational facilities. There has been much growth in the number of users in the park, sponsored programs and leagues in the last five years. The accomplishments of the physical nature over the last five years are as follows:

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHANGES AS OF 1992

- Hired a Recreation Director
- Held July Fest Celebration sponsored by VFW and Park District
- Installed playground unit at North Park
- Expanded Shelter #3
- Installed three new sand volleyball courts
- Installed horseshoe pits
- Purchase of 50 new picnic tables
- Repaint water slide metal stands and bracing
- Installed a three-tube drop slide
- Expanded the Park Office
- Master Plan completed

- Increased recreational programs
- Park Board and Town Council approved Non Reverting Operating and Capital Funds
- Replaced bridge to Babe Ruth diamonds
- Installed public information board
- Became more involved with community projects such as planting trees
- Major purchase of concession equipment
- Rebuilt pool pump
- Rebuilt mower
- ADA resolution
- Lion's Club placed a new sign at Old Town Park
- Purchased major office equipment
- Added additional swim lessons
- Applied Land and Water Grant application
- Participated in Environmental Cleanup with Friends of White Lick Creek
- Involved in Eagle Scout projects of trail signs and benches

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHANGES AS OF 1993

- Purchased one new mower and two decks
- Purchased new computer
- Expanded maintenance building
- Adopted 457K Plan for employees
- Received Land and Water Grant
- Purchased 6.6 acres of land
- Had five year pool party with record attendance of 2,939 people
- Expanded fence around kiddie pool
- Added trellis for pool deck expansion area
- Rebuilt pool pump
- Offered Hepatitis shots to summer employees
- Relined basketball courts and installed new nets

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - F  
Progress  
Evaluation

Page F-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



- Hosted Special Athletes Walk-a-Thon
- Installed a butterfly/hummingbird garden
- West Central Solid Waste District mulched Christmas trees

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND  
CHANGES AS OF 1994**

- Installed playground equipment at Old Town Park
- Purchased waterslide mats
- Installed heater for pool
- Purchased Con color fir tree for Christmas tree lighting ceremony
- Hosted Civil War re-enactment
- Kiwanis Club sponsored circus at Old Town Park
- Purchased play center for pool deck and safety surface
- Purchased concession equipment
- Acquired 18 acres of Rooker Run Park for the Park District
- Purchased ten picnic tables
- Worked with Community Correction Services to help clean out the woods
- Rebuilt pool pumps
- Painted pool
- Replaced wooden bridge at North Park
- Produced Civil War booklet on "Indiana and the Civil War" after much research
- Kendrick Hospital offered land to grow pumpkins for Halloween
- Expanded deck for play center
- Purchased two large tents for special events
- Purchased department vehicle
- Built concrete bridge over White Lick Creek at Pioneer Park
- Purchased snow plow

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND  
CHANGES AS OF 1995**

- Purchased trash can lids, "funbrellas", lockers, "Raindrop", concession umbrellas, park benches and other miscellaneous items
- Built covered bridge over Shilon Creek at Pioneer Park
- Participated in "Tox Away Day" with the West Central Solid Waste District
- Hosted Civil War re-enactment
- Raised money for a covered bridge over Shilon Creek with March for Parks
- Received Art Commission Grant for music during the Civil War

- Installed sun shade cover for kiddie play center
- Introduced private rental option for the pool
- Repainted the pool lockers
- Received a Georgia Pacific Grant for building materials for the covered bridge
- Received approval for the extension of the Land and Water Grant Fund
- Buffed and waxed water slide
- Renovated the horseshoe pits
- Expanded the walking trail
- Used Wilkins Fund Raisers as part of community-wide project

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND  
CHANGES AS OF 1996**

- Developed retirement plan for full-time employees
- Installed gazebo shelter
- Replaced grates at the pool
- Purchased five hexagon picnic tables
- Purchased waterslide mats
- Purchased three cash registers
- Restrapped pool deck chairs
- Used March for Parks to raise money for improving walking trails
- Updated prices on shelter rentals
- Repaved park road
- Added paved parking pull-offs and road to the new bridge
- Received money for construction of gazebo shelter from the Optimist Club
- Issued uniforms to all department heads
- Placed logos on all department vehicles
- Revised pool rental rates
- Revised water aerobics rates
- Garden Club planted several trees in the park
- Honor Society hosted a community project for trash pick up.
- Installed amphitheater foundation
- Set up bracelets for day care program and large groups to identify at the pool for safety
- Received approval on Land and Water Grant extension
- Purchased new mower
- Painted pool
- Ace Hardware donated Christmas tree lights
- Signed contract to update Five Year Master Plan
- Set up Donation Fund and Grant Fund



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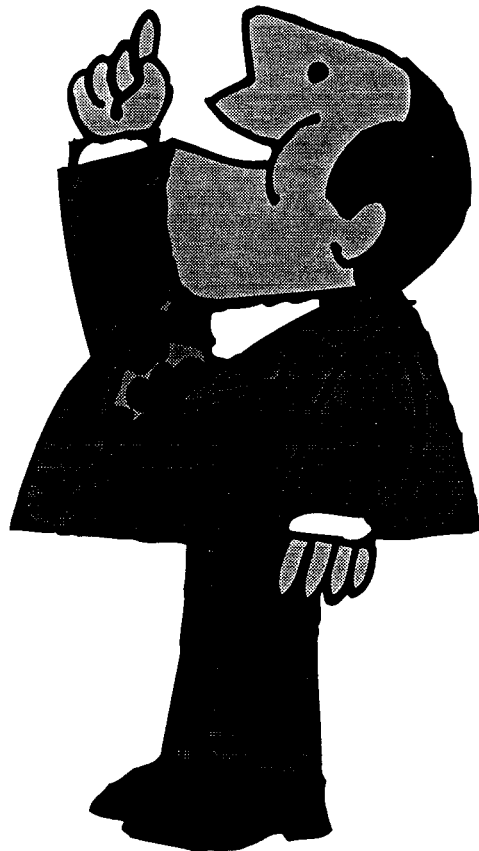
**Section - F  
Progress  
Evaluation**

**Page F-2**



# THE PLANNING CONSULTANT

In 1996, the Park Board secured the professional services of Charles F. Lehman, ASLA, President of Lehman & Lehman, Inc., to coordinate with the Park Board in updating the Mooresville Parks and Recreation District Five-Year Master Plan. Through the process of Public Hearings, meetings with a Planning Team consisting of Town Park and Recreation Agencies, Town Administrative Staff and the Park Board, the Master Plan has had significant public input. The purpose of the Park District is to apply sound principles to the Parks and Recreation Planning Process. The Master Plan document follows the guidelines outlined by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation. This Master Plan makes Mooresville eligible for state/federal grants and funding but even more importantly, it allows for the establishment of new guidelines to a dream.



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
Lehman & Lehman, Inc.

**Section - F  
Progress  
Evaluation**

**Page F-3**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - F  
Progress  
Evaluation**

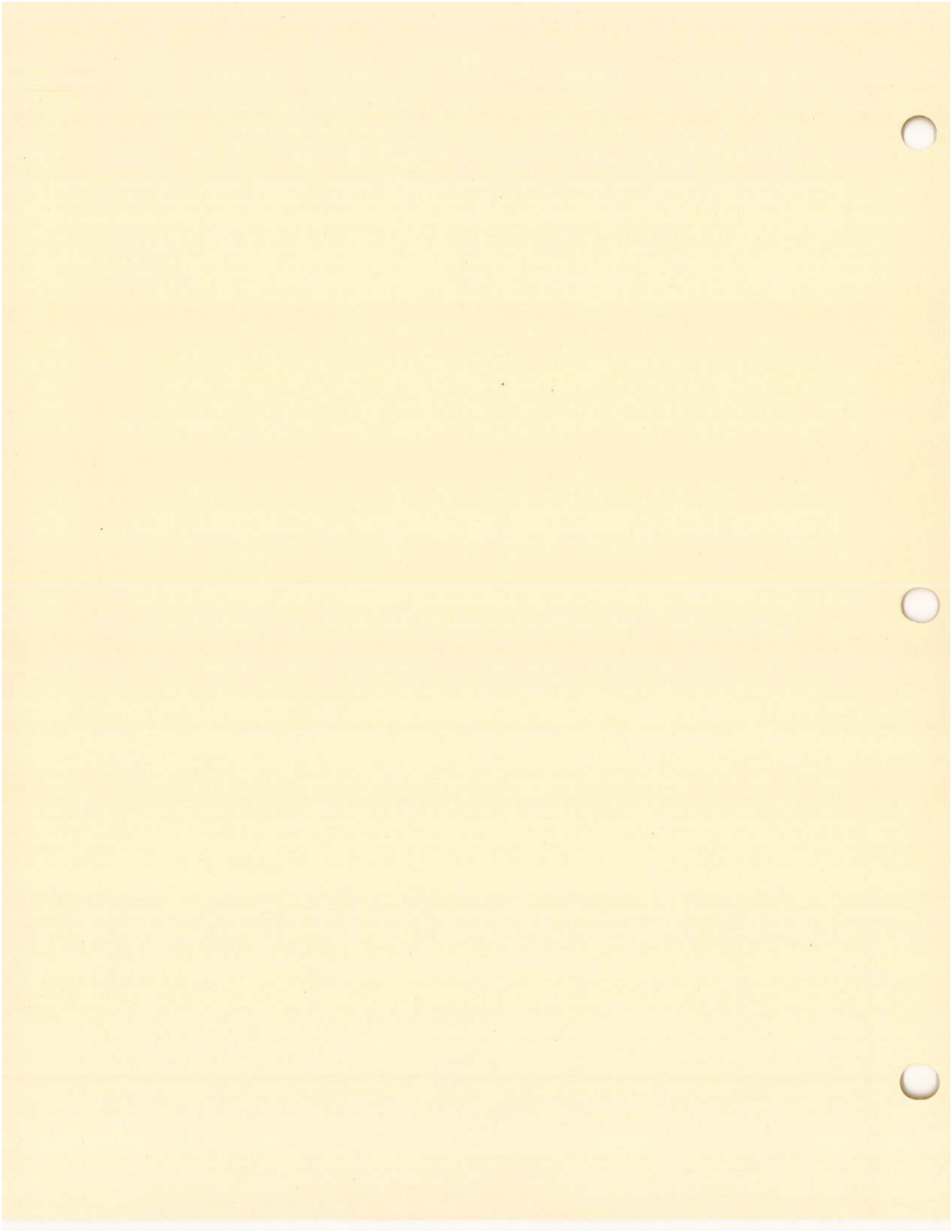
# G. AGENCY PROFILE

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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# G. AGENCY PROFILE

## HISTORY OF AGENCY

The following is a brief history of the Parks and Recreation development and history in Mooresville. This information was taken from old files and records.

### OLD TOWN PARK

The first 3.3 acres of land for Old Town Park was donated by Samuel Moore to the Town of Mooresville on November 26, 1877. In 1916 the Town of Mooresville purchased an adjacent lot to the park for \$400 from John and Alva Roberts. For \$1,000, an additional 2.6 acres were purchased from Chester and Emma Lawrence in 1922. The next purchase was not made until 1980, when 1.92 acres were purchased from Frank and Mildred Justin. In 1989, the last purchase was made when .17 acre was purchased from Virginia Spoon. Old Town Park is currently bounded by East South Street, Park Drive, State Road 67 and High Street, with East Fork White Lick Creek running through the property.

### NORTH PARK

North Park, 5.86 acres located in the Highland Meadows subdivision, is divided by Goose Creek and bordered by residences on Greenwood Drive and Parkway Drive. This property was donated by Robert Dunn in 1965.

### PIONEER PARK

In 1971 the Mooresville Park and Recreation District purchased 104.12 acres from Milford and Eleanor Carlisle for \$1,500 per acre, using federal funds and bond issues. Originally called Carlisle Park, the name was changed to

Pioneer Park in 1975. It is located on Indianapolis Road and Old State Road 67 and also has East Fork White Lick Creek running through it.

### HADLEY MEMORIAL

Hadley Memorial was purchased by the Town of Mooresville in 1989 from Citizens Bank. It is a 1,200 square foot section of land located in the downtown business district.

### ROOKER RUN PARK

The land for Rooker Run Park was donated to the park district by the developer in 1995. It consists of 18.7 acres less 4 acres of retention basins. It is a low-laying open area on the East Fork White Lick Creek with a raised area at the entrance of the park. A playground, parking lot and small shelter house has been considered for this park.

The Park Advisory Board was established in May 1922 and the park fund in August of that same year. The first superintendent, J. A. Richardson, was hired in 1928. He was followed by several other superintendents until the position was terminated in 1981 due to a lack of funding.

Committees were appointed by the Town Council for one-year terms from 1940 until 1963, when the Park Board was established by Ordinance #4-1963. Overcoming years of obstacles the Park Board was finally able to hire a full-time Superintendent in 1987. That same year an ordinance was passed to establish the Department of Parks and Recreation into a district including Brown Township.

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - G  
Agency Profile

Page G-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



Since then, the Park District has overseen the construction of a shelter house, restrooms, an outdoor swimming pool and bathhouse in Pioneer Park, the addition of a full-time Secretary/Bookkeeper, the coordination of 35-40 part-time seasonal workers, and the hiring of a full-time Director of Recreation.

Among the successful events and activities to be developed are: bike races, the Halloween Hike, Arbor Day, July Fest, summer playground, swimming lessons, water aerobics, etc.

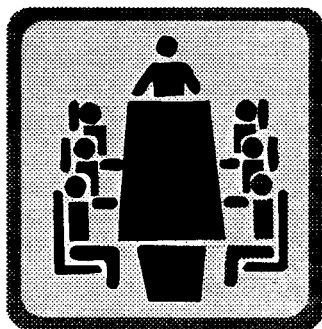
To date, three full-time staff, seventy-three part-time/seasonal staff and several helpful volunteers administer the various programs and activities, which help make the Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department one of the finest in Indiana.

**THE PARK BOARD**

The Mooreville Park & Recreation Board is appointed as follows:

- A. Two (2) Republican appointments for a four (4) year term.
- B. Two (2) Democratic appointments for a (4) four year term.
- C. One (1) by the Library Board for a term of one (1) year.
- D. One (1) by the School Board for a term of one (1) year.
- E. One (1) by the Judge, Morgan Circuit Court for Brown Township for a term of four (4) years.

The terms are staggered so that a member leaves the Board each year and one member appointed. The current Board is made up of the following members with their term of office expiration dates...



- **James Ransome (A)** .....Jan. 1, 2001  
*President*  
148 W. Washington  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **James Thorpe (C)** .....Jan. 1, 1998  
*Vice President*  
902 Tincher Road  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Donna Young (E)** .....Jan. 1, 1999  
*Secretary/Treasurer*  
206 Landersdale Road  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Sandra Hreno (B)** .....Jan. 1, 1998  
*Member*  
56 Sunset Manor  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **David Pearson (A)** .....Jan. 1, 1999  
*Member*  
631 Maple Lane  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Paul Ruch (B)** .....Jan. 1, 2000  
*Member*  
20 Terrace Trail  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Ron Wright (D)** .....Jan. 1, 1998  
*Member*  
102 Lakeview Drive  
Mooreville, IN 46158

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:**

- Policy Committee .....David Pearson  
James Ransome
- Program Committee .....James Thorp  
Donna Young  
David Pearson
- Budget Committee .....James Ransome  
James Thorp  
Sandra Hreno
- Employee Evaluation Committee ....Ron Wright  
Paul Ruch
- Master Plan Committee .....Paul Ruch  
Ron Wright  
James Thorp



**Section - 6  
Agency Profile**

The Park Board meets regularly on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Mooresville Park District Board Room. At this time, the Board approves claims and payment of bills, makes policy and operational decisions, approves requests for use of park facilities, and receives an update on departmental activity. The meetings are open to the public.

## THE PARK LAW

The Mooresville Park Board, by ordinance, operates under the First Class City Park Law. The Town's Ordinance (#4-1987) can be found in the Appendix Section and was for the Establishment of a Department of Parks and Recreation for the Town. The State statute (36-10-3) establishes the executive department of public parks in First Class cities/towns and provides that the Board of Park & Recreation shall have exclusive government, management, and control of all park and recreation areas within the City/Town subject only to the laws of the State.

The duties of the Board are outlined under Section 10 and are as follows:

(a) The board shall:

- (1) exercise general supervision of and make rules for the department;
- (2) establish rules governing the use of the park and recreation facilities by the public;
- (3) provide police protection for its property and activities, either by requesting assistance from state, municipal, or county police authorities, or by having specified employees deputized as police officers; the deputized employees, however, are not eligible for police pension benefits or other emoluments of police officers;
- (4) appoint the necessary administrative officers of the department and fix their duties;
- (5) establish standards and qualifications for the appointment of all personnel and approve their appointments without regard to politics;

- (6) make recommendations and an annual report to the executive and fiscal body of the unit concerning the operation of the board and the status of the park and recreation programs in the district;
- (7) prepare and submit an annual budget in the same manner as other executive departments of the unit; and
- (8) appoint a member of the board to serve on another kind of board or commission, whenever a statute allows a park or recreation board to do this.

- (b) In a municipality, the board shall fix the compensation of officers and personnel appointed under subsections (a)(4) and (a)(5), subject to IC 36-4-7-5 and IC 36-4-7-6.

Also under Section 11 the powers of the Board are outlined as follows:

(a) The board may:

- (1) enter into contracts and leases for facilities and services;
- (2) contract with persons for joint use of facilities for the operation of park and recreation programs and related services;
- (3) contract with another board, a unit, or a school corporation for the use of park and recreation facilities or services, and a township or school corporation may contract with the board for the use of park and recreation facilities or services;
- (4) acquire and dispose of real and personal property, either within or outside Indiana;
- (5) exercise the power of eminent domain under statutes available to municipalities;
- (6) sell, lease, or enter into a royalty contract for the natural or mineral resources of land that it owns, the money received to be deposited in a non-reverting capital fund of the board;
- (7) engage in self-supporting activities as prescribed by section 22 of this chapter;
- (8) contract for special and temporary services and professional assistance;

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



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## Section - 6 Agency Profile

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



- (9) delegate authority to perform ministerial acts in all cases except where final action of the board is necessary;
- (10) prepare, publish, and distribute reports and other materials relating to activities authorized by this chapter;
- (11) sue and be sued collectively by its legal name, as the Mooreville Park and Recreation Board, with the service of process being had upon the president of the board, but costs may not be taxed against the board or its members in any action;
- (12) invoke any legal, equitable, or special remedy for the enforcement of this chapter, a park or recreation ordinance, or the board's own action taken under either; and
- (13) release and transfer, by resolution, a part of the area over which it has jurisdiction for park and recreational purposes to park authorities of another unit for park and recreational purposes upon petition of the park and recreation board of the acquiring unit.

(b) The board may also lease any buildings or grounds belonging to the unit and located within a park to a person for a period not to exceed twenty-five (25) years. The lease may authorize the lessee to provide upon the premises educational, research, veterinary, or other proper facilities for the exhibition of wild or domestic animals in wildlife parks, dining facilities, a bathhouse, skating facilities, dancing facilities, or amusement rides generally found in amusement parks. A lease may be made for more than one (1) year only to the highest and best bidder, after notice that the lease will be made has been given by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1.

The following table helps in defining the roles of a Park Administrator (Superintendent) and the Park Board.

**WHO'S RESPONSIBLE – THE BOARD OR ADMINISTRATOR?**

From: Board and Administrator Newsletter, Aspen Publishers, 1991

TASK	PARK BOARD	PARK ADMINISTRATOR
Long-term goals (more than 1 yr.)	Approves	Recommends and provides input
Short-term goals (less than 1 yr.)	Monitors	Establishes and carries out
Day to day operations	No role	Makes all management decisions
Budget	Approves	Develops and recommends
Capital purchases	Approves	Prepares requests
Decisions on building/renovation, leasing, expansion	Makes decisions, assumes responsibility	Recommends (could also sign contracts if given authority)
Supply purchases	Establishes policy and budget for supplies	Purchases according to board policy and maintains an adequate audit trail
Major repairs	Approves	Obtains estimates and prepares recommendation
Minor repairs	Policy should include amount that can be spent without Board approval	Authorizes repairs up to prearranged amount
Emergency repairs	Works with administrator	Notifies Board chairperson and acts with concurrence from chair
Cleaning and maintenance	No role (oversight only)	Sets up schedule
Fees	Adopts policy	Develops fee schedules
Billing, credit and collections	Adopts policy	Proposes policy and implements
Hiring of Staff	No role	Approves all hiring
Staff development and assignment	No role	Establishes
Firing of staff	No role	Makes final termination decisions
Staff grievances	No role	The grievances stop at the administrator
Personnel policies	Adopts	Recommends and administers
Staff salaries	Allocates line item for salaries in budget	Approves salaries with recommendations from supervisory staff
Staff evaluations	Evaluates only administrator	Evaluates other staff



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**Section - G  
Agency Profile**



## DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

The following is a listing of the current full-time staff of the Mooresville Parks and Recreation District...

### SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS & RECREATION

- Brent Callahan

### OFFICE MANAGER

- Melissa Rose

### AQUATIC & RECREATION DIRECTOR

- Carla Allen

The Departmental Job Descriptions can be found in the Appendix of this document.

## MISSION STATEMENT

*The Mooresville Parks and Recreation District shall provide and maintain a small town character through quality parks, facilities, open/natural space, programs and services which will enhance the physical, social and emotional well-being of all the citizens of Mooresville and Brown Township in Indiana.*

## DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS

### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

With one full-time Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, the Administrative Division works toward communication with Department Staff, Board of Directors, Town Board, Town Departments and Media. The Superintendent concentrates on Budget, Personnel Management, Supervision, Program and Park Planning, Grantsmanship, and Community Relations.

With one full-time Administrative Assistant the Administrative Division is assisted with processing Department business. The Administrative Assistant greets visitors, fields questions, answers phone inquiries, processes claims, handles bookkeeping, and basically shares Department communications to all interested sources.

## RECREATION PROGRAMMING DIVISION

The focus of the Recreation Division is to provide quality, positive recreation opportunities which enhance the well-being of the diverse citizenry of Mooresville.

The Director of Recreation is responsible for youth and adult fitness, education, and sports, summer playground program, day trips and the coordination of department marketing procedures.

## MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The make up of the Maintenance Division includes only part-time and volunteer staff. The Park Maintenance Division develops and maintains parks and park facilities along with turf maintenance, tree maintenance, structure maintenance, landscape maintenance, and litter control.



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
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**Section - 6  
Agency Profile**

**Page 6-5**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

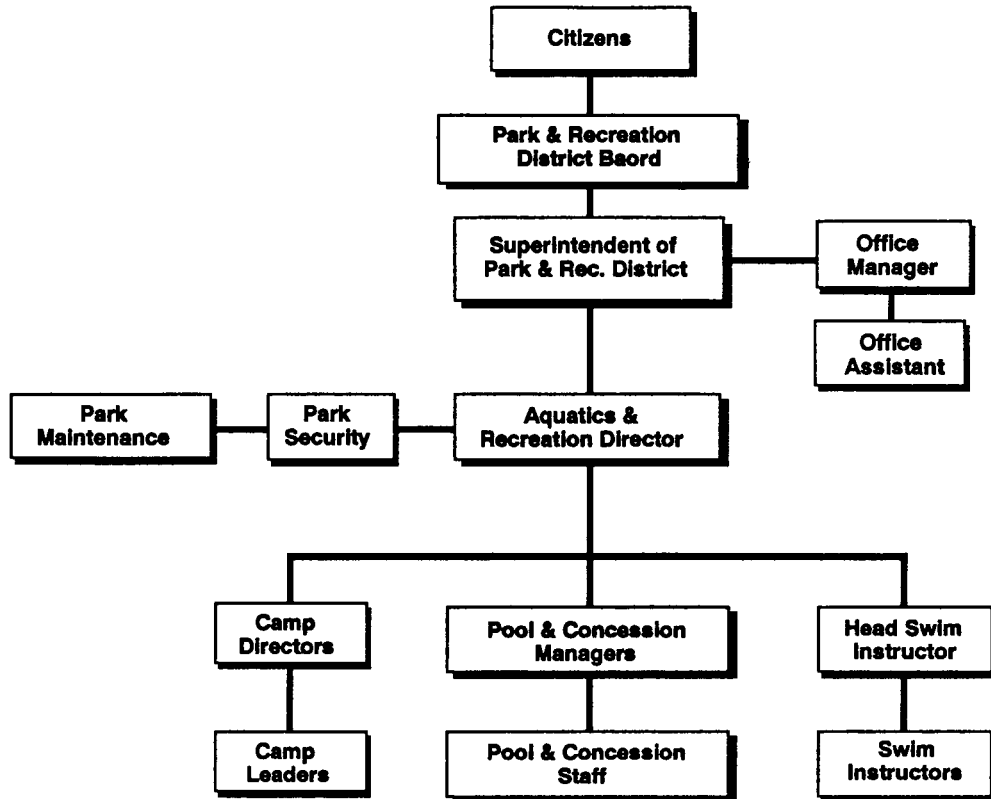
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# EXISTING ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

The Mooreville Park and Recreation District is currently organized or works utilizing the following diagram.

## Departmental Organization Structure



  
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**Section - 6  
Agency Profile**

**Page 6-6**

## AGENCY POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

A statement of policies and objectives helps define the role and responsibility of the Park and Recreation District within town government and to the community. These written policies and objectives help guide decision making by the Board and staff in order to meet the challenges of providing sufficient open space and facilities to meet the recreation needs and interests of all Mooresville residents thereby enhancing the physical and social character of the community.

## DEPARTMENT GOAL STATEMENTS

- Promote community involvement in the planning and operation of all facets of the Parks and Recreation District operations.
- To allow for orderly growth and development of physical and natural resources.
- To incorporate within the department and its programs new technologies and processes that will make activities and services more cost effective.
- To develop systems of information and guidance to provide for a more effective delivery of activities and services.
- To more effectively coordinate park and recreation services with other county services to improve the community's total services.
- To offer comprehensive, quality recreational programming aimed at satisfying the needs of varying age levels, physical abilities and special interests.
- To maintain and improve the appearance of parks and existing facilities throughout Mooresville at a high standard of quality on a systematic/scheduled basis.
- To utilize the natural characteristics of the land, when evaluating its potential for parks and recreational purposes.
- To periodically assess and evaluate the recreational needs of the citizens of Mooresville and Brown Township.
- To make park and recreation participation as simple and convenient as possible to clientele and treat patrons like valued customers.

- Provide efficient and effective administrative direction, coordination and leadership for quality leisure services throughout Mooresville and Brown Township.
- To effectively communicate programs to prospective patrons through sound marketing practices.

## COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

### AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law on July 26, 1990 by President George Bush. The adoption of the ADA occurred after two decades of effort to remove the barriers, caused not just by physical features of the environment, but by attitudes towards people with disabilities.

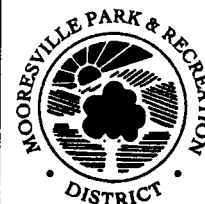
The ADA law is an attempt to achieve inclusion in society of individuals with disabilities. It does this by codifying requirements that create the conditions to permit individuals with disabilities of all kinds equal access in all parts of society. The ADA differs from the individual state discrimination laws in that it has a more sweeping range and applies retroactively to existing facilities.

The ADA law will be enforced as individuals file complaints against businesses and organizations who do not meet code. In order to not create undue hardship, the law provides for the establishment of a reasonable plan of action that clearly indicates intent to achieve compliance over a reasonable period of time. A transition plan that is being implemented is the best protection should a complaint ever be filed.

It is helpful when working with the ADA to approach it as a means of creating new possibilities. Working to comply with the law can "enlarge your view" and open up new opportunities for your organization. As you achieve compliance, you will be better able to utilize persons with disabilities as employees as well as appeal to an enlarged clientele.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

## Section - 6 Agency Profile

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



In order for the Mooreville Park and Recreation District to be eligible for future Federal/State funding assistance, it will need to complete an ADA Self-Evaluation. These Self-Evaluations can be found in the Appendix of this document. Additional compliance audits can be found at the Mooreville Park and Recreation District office. The related elements of implementation of ADA Transition plans have been included in the Action Plan.

**RELATIONSHIP WITH THE  
SCHOOL CORPORATION**

The Mooreville Park and Recreation District has enjoyed a positive and fruitful relationship with the Mooreville School District. The Agriculture classes and FFA have planted and maintained the property east of the creek in Pioneer Park. In previous years the School Corporation has participated with all Third Grades in the Spring Arbor Day Celebration. In the near future both Boards hope to cooperate on a new tennis complex. The School/Park relationship has been mutually beneficial.

**TOWN'S FISCAL RESOURCES**

The Mooreville Board of Parks and Recreation main source of Departmental Funding comes from property tax levy and the issue of bonds for capital projects.

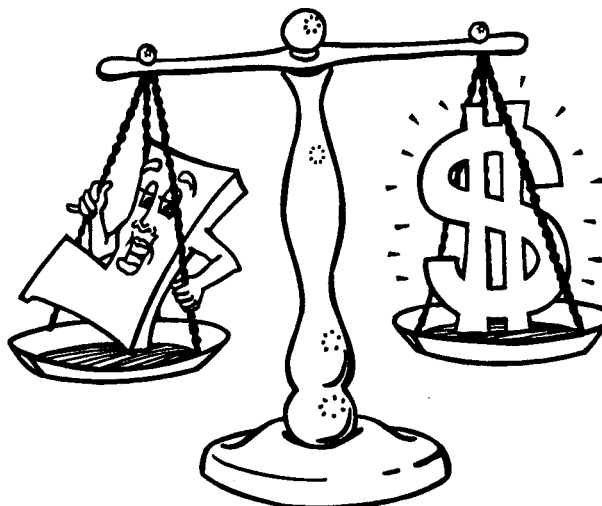
Traditionally, the Park Board has used the Park Fund to finance the administration, programming, supplies, maintenance and day to day operational expenses. The Town's Tax areas include: food & beverage, property taxes, certified shares, tax incremental financing, motor vehicle highway, cigarette tax, excise tax, alcoholic beverage tax, and bank building and loan tax. The monetary source of the Park Fund is property tax, bank building and loan tax, and department revenue.

**1997 Statistics:**

Assessed Value of Town is: \$ 58,153,630  
Assessed Value of Township is: \$26,476,610  
Total Assessed Value is: \$ 846,30,240

The Park's 2% of the total assessed value is \$1,692,605.

The issue of Bonds have been for the capital improvements and/or development of parks and their facilities. In 1989 a bond issue was issued for the amount of \$720,000 to pay for the swimming pool complex at Pioneer Park. This bond was paid off in 1997.



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**Section - G  
Agency Profile**

Page 6-8

# DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET ANALYSIS

The following tables represent the departmental budgets for the last five years.

## Expenses for 1992-1996

ACCT	DESCRIPTION	1992 EXPENSES	1993 EXPENSES	1994 EXPENSES	1995 EXPENSES	1996 EXPENSES
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>						
1-111	Park Personnel	\$107,408.37	\$111,360.57	\$122,052.08	\$135,536.52	\$132,132.42
1-112	Park Superintendent	\$32,661.91	\$32,878.04	\$34,193.12	\$34,999.90	\$35,020.36
1-113	Security	\$1,536.73	\$4,013.85	\$4,926.41	\$6,601.35	\$5,448.75
1-114	Park Board Members	\$1,420.00	\$1,440.00	\$1,540.00	\$1,460.00	\$1,460.00
1-211	Overtime	\$4,619.68	\$8,441.79	\$24,390.86	\$12,196.43	\$8,537.61
<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b>						
1-254	Clothing Allowance	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$474.50
1-262	Retirement/Social Security	\$11,338.37	\$12,244.91	\$14,453.26	\$14,732.35	\$14,245.94
1-264	Unemployment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
1-265	Longevity	\$1,994.49	\$1,999.92	\$1,999.92	\$1,999.92	\$1,692.12
1-266	PERF - Retirement	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21,231.00
1-275	457 K Plan	\$0.00	\$1,368.12	\$1,368.12	\$1,368.12	\$52.62
1-475	Unappropriated Personnel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$206.47
<b>SUPPLIES</b>						
2-137	Other Supplies	\$6,145.31	\$9,834.85	\$10,179.26	\$10,619.86	\$10,706.31
2-162	Office Supplies	\$3,874.56	\$3,260.04	\$4,019.75	\$2,650.14	\$2,282.41
2-221	Gasoline	\$2,562.80	\$2,896.36	\$2,259.40	\$2,851.43	\$3,443.73
2-222	Oil Lubricants	\$141.96	\$119.28	\$65.30	\$14.38	\$0.00
2-223	Cleaning	\$550.66	\$6.54	\$662.84	\$84.12	\$249.06
2-224	Chemicals	\$4,804.84	\$4,598.56	\$5,609.30	\$7,855.27	\$7,280.49
2-311	Misc. Repairs & Maintenance	\$2,483.49	\$4,041.57	\$3,213.19	\$4,650.16	\$1,735.55
2-411	Ground Maintenance	\$2,113.29	\$1,944.80	\$1,130.62	\$1,936.55	\$1,428.31
2-412	Concession	\$18,795.84	\$23,965.32	\$27,572.55	\$31,468.39	\$26,536.03
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>						
3-101	Professional Service	\$6,639.87	\$4,861.90	\$6,851.13	\$8,137.77	\$5,197.70
3-213	Travel	\$2,020.06	\$1,052.92	\$1,481.82	\$848.48	\$1,385.93
3-214	Telephone	\$2,287.73	\$2,354.19	\$2,077.67	\$2,757.49	\$3,053.23
3-341	Printing	\$611.14	\$999.61	\$1,675.99	\$675.98	\$1,191.08
3-342	Publication Legals	\$26.02	\$0.00	\$26.56	\$15.71	\$32.84
3-344	Misc. Advertising	\$99.64	\$0.00	\$23.15	\$163.10	\$342.95
3-451	Insurance	\$27,066.64	\$42,156.94	\$32,622.21	\$22,278.08	\$27,554.24
3-521	Electricity	\$8,709.26	\$9,773.99	\$9,277.45	\$9,436.78	\$9,706.86
3-523	Gas/Heat	\$1,125.93	\$1,345.79	\$3,233.38	\$2,884.94	\$6,087.01
3-524	Water	\$1,706.94	\$1,702.37	\$1,779.66	\$4,011.81	\$3,352.66
3-525	Sewer	\$4,561.70	\$3,980.30	\$4,174.10	\$4,993.50	\$3,381.90
3-561	Building Repairs	\$78.35	\$0.00	\$126.18	\$0.00	\$5,883.33
3-652	Equipment Repairs	\$4,743.23	\$4,126.64	\$7,606.55	\$8,271.74	\$12,916.86
3-653	Paving	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,256.00
3-751	Equipment Rental	\$942.19	\$1,938.24	\$2,532.78	\$1,551.28	\$1,832.55
3-954	Memberships	\$845.00	\$720.00	\$785.00	\$871.00	\$801.00
3-955	Subscriptions	\$0.00	\$145.45	\$48.70	\$0.00	\$75.00
3-962	Contractual Labor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAYS</b>						
4-212	Improvement to Building	\$4,224.94	\$9,160.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4-322	Other Park Improvements	\$21,479.59	\$7,366.69	\$23,403.62	\$1,230.04	\$3,149.35
4-323	Landscaping	\$308.90	\$245.34	\$272.47	\$482.25	\$427.61
4-473	Equipment	\$11,289.53	\$20,448.75	\$12,679.66	\$5,100.44	\$22,163.78
4-474	Pool Equipment	\$6,760.59	\$346.63	\$20,221.54	\$1,758.80	\$10,758.38
4-505	Un-appropriated	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$88,429.97	\$3,922.76	\$3,365.92
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$308,318.55</b>	<b>\$337,489.13</b>	<b>\$479,317.54</b>	<b>\$350,766.84</b>	<b>\$420,079.86</b>
<b>NON-REVERTING FUNDS</b>						
Capital		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Operating		\$70,818.61	\$3,223.75	\$25,136.35	\$80,455.44	\$90,237.11
<b>DONATION FUND</b>						
		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,184.24
<b>GRANT FUND</b>						
		\$0.00	\$536.25	\$22,485.35	\$75,598.19	\$48,727.09

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - G  
Agency Profile**

**Page 6-9**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**BUDGET & TAX RATE HISTORY**

**1991-1994**

Budget Estimate Line 1	Actual Total Budget Expenses for Year	Tax Levy Line 16	Tax Rate Line 17	Assessed Value	Misc. Revenue Jul. 1-Dec. Line 8A	Misc. Revenue Total Projected for Year Line 8B	Actual Excise Tax Receipts
365,400	420,080	211,522	0.2646	79,970,310	105,204	101,538	
354,757	350,767	194,461	0.02902	67,009,160	47,000	61,100	
315,712	479,321	136,986	0.2181	62,808,970	34,115	61,100	
317,430	337,486	241,361	0.4135	58,370,140	32,500	76,000	
307,314	308,318	151,620	0.2724	55,660,850	11,699	63,399	



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**Section - 6  
Agency Profile**

**Page 6-10**

# G. AGENCY PROFILE

## HISTORY OF AGENCY

The following is a brief history of the Parks and Recreation development and history in Mooresville. This information was taken from old files and records.

### OLD TOWN PARK

The first 3.3 acres of land for Old Town Park was donated by Samuel Moore to the Town of Mooresville on November 26, 1877. In 1916 the Town of Mooresville purchased an adjacent lot to the park for \$400 from John and Alva Roberts. For \$1,000, an additional 2.6 acres were purchased from Chester and Emma Lawrence in 1922. The next purchase was not made until 1980, when 1.92 acres were purchased from Frank and Mildred Justin. In 1989, the last purchase was made when .17 acre was purchased from Virginia Spoon. Old Town Park is currently bounded by East South Street, Park Drive, State Road 67 and High Street, with East Fork White Lick Creek running through the property.

### NORTH PARK

North Park, 5.86 acres located in the Highland Meadows subdivision, is divided by Goose Creek and bordered by residences on Greenwood Drive and Parkway Drive. This property was donated by Robert Dunn in 1965.

### PIONEER PARK

In 1971 the Mooresville Park and Recreation District purchased 104.12 acres from Milford and Eleanor Carlisle for \$1,500 per acre, using federal funds and bond issues. Originally called Carlisle Park, the name was changed to

Pioneer Park in 1975. It is located on Indianapolis Road and Old State Road 67 and also has East Fork White Lick Creek running through it.

### HADLEY MEMORIAL

Hadley Memorial was purchased by the Town of Mooresville in 1989 from Citizens Bank. It is a 1,200 square foot section of land located in the downtown business district.

### ROOKER RUN PARK

The land for Rooker Run Park was donated to the park district by the developer in 1995. It consists of 18.7 acres less 4 acres of retention basins. It is a low-laying open area on the East Fork White Lick Creek with a raised area at the entrance of the park. A playground, parking lot and small shelter house has been considered for this park.

The Park Advisory Board was established in May 1922 and the park fund in August of that same year. The first superintendent, J. A. Richardson, was hired in 1928. He was followed by several other superintendents until the position was terminated in 1981 due to a lack of funding.

Committees were appointed by the Town Council for one-year terms from 1940 until 1963, when the Park Board was established by Ordinance #4-1963. Overcoming years of obstacles the Park Board was finally able to hire a full-time Superintendent in 1987. That same year an ordinance was passed to establish the Department of Parks and Recreation into a district including Brown Township.

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PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



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Section - 6  
Agency Profile

Page 6-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



Since then, the Park District has overseen the construction of a shelter house, restrooms, an outdoor swimming pool and bathhouse in Pioneer Park, the addition of a full-time Secretary/Bookkeeper, the coordination of 35-40 part-time seasonal workers, and the hiring of a full-time Director of Recreation.

Among the successful events and activities to be developed are: bike races, the Halloween Hike, Arbor Day, July Fest, summer playground, swimming lessons, water aerobics, etc.

To date, three full-time staff, seventy-three part-time/seasonal staff and several helpful volunteers administer the various programs and activities, which help make the Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department one of the finest in Indiana.

**THE PARK BOARD**

The Mooreville Park & Recreation Board is appointed as follows:

- A. Two (2) Republican appointments for a four (4) year term.
- B. Two (2) Democratic appointments for a (4) four year term.
- C. One (1) by the Library Board for a term of one (1) year.
- D. One (1) by the School Board for a term of one (1) year.
- E. One (1) by the Judge, Morgan Circuit Court for Brown Township for a term of four (4) years.

The terms are staggered so that a member leaves the Board each year and one member appointed. The current Board is made up of the following members with their term of office expiration dates...



- **James Ransome (A)** .....Jan. 1, 2001  
*President*  
148 W. Washington  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **James Thorpe (C)** .....Jan. 1, 1998  
*Vice President*  
902 Tincher Road  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Donna Young (E)** .....Jan. 1, 1999  
*Secretary/Treasurer*  
206 Landersdale Road  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Sandra Hreno (B)** .....Jan. 1, 1998  
*Member*  
56 Sunset Manor  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **David Pearson (A)** .....Jan. 1, 1999  
*Member*  
631 Maple Lane  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Paul Ruch (B)** .....Jan. 1, 2000  
*Member*  
20 Terrace Trail  
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Ron Wright (D)** .....Jan. 1, 1998  
*Member*  
102 Lakeview Drive  
Mooreville, IN 46158

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:**

- Policy Committee* .....David Pearson  
James Ransome
- Program Committee* .....James Thorp  
Donna Young  
David Pearson
- Budget Committee* .....James Ransome  
James Thorp  
Sandra Hreno
- Employee Evaluation Committee* ....Ron Wright  
Paul Ruch
- Master Plan Committee* .....Paul Ruch  
Ron Wright  
James Thorp





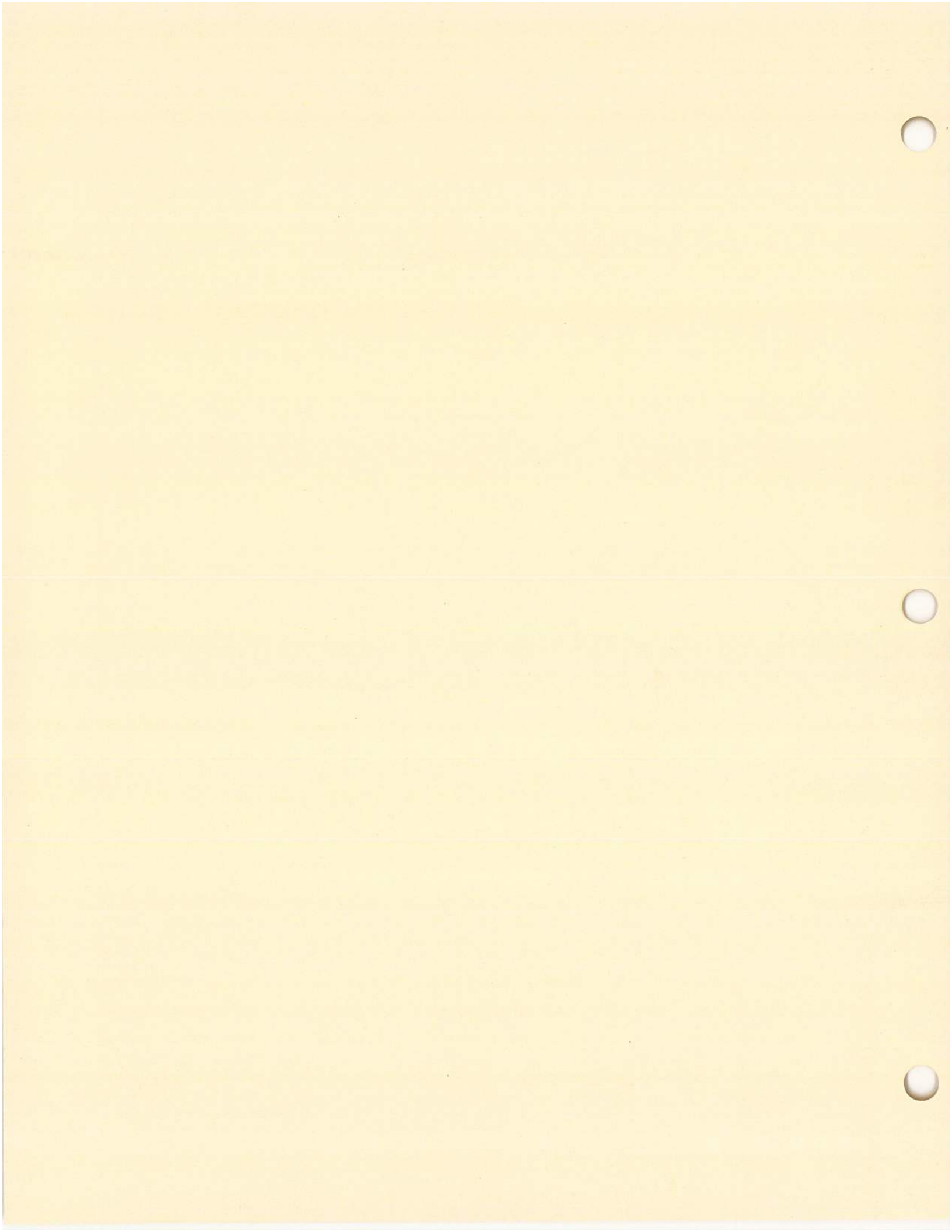
# H. COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

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PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

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# H. COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

## LOCATION OF MOORESVILLE AND PLANNING AREA BOUNDARIES

The town of Mooresville is located in Morgan County, Indiana. Mooresville lies eighteen miles southwest of Indianapolis and covers approximately two and three-quarters square miles.

This plan covers the incorporated area within the town of Mooresville as well as Brown Township of Hendricks which makes up the Mooresville Park and Recreation District.

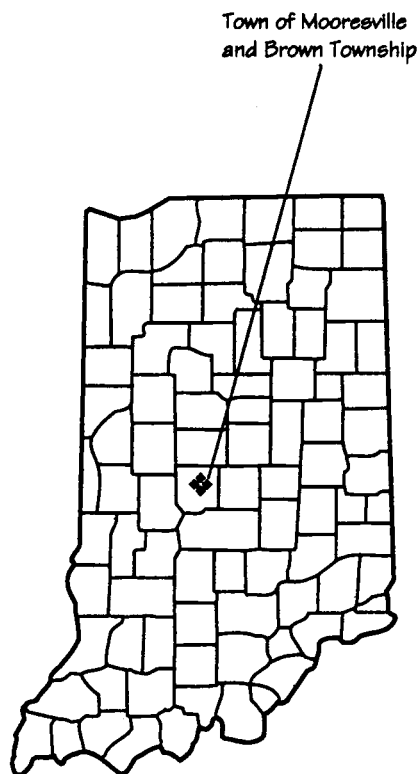
Much of the following descriptions were taken from the Mooresville Comprehensive Plan Document prepared by the Mooresville Town Plan Commission and dated June 1990.

## HISTORY

The first non-Indian settlers came to the Mooresville area in 1818, following the Whetzel Trace westward from Brookville to its end at Waverly, crossing White River and traveling seven miles to the delta of the east and west forks of White Lick Creek. Morgan County was organized in 1821. The man credited with being Mooresville's founder, Samuel Moore, moved here from North Carolina and began a trading post. In 1823 Whetzel bought ground from Andrew Clark and Jacob Jessup for \$2 an acre. Four blocks of five acres each, with sixteen lots to each block, were surveyed with the plat centered at the current intersection of Main and Indiana streets. Moore built a large frame store on the northeast corner of

Indiana and Main streets which served as a wholesale establishment serving large areas west of Mooresville extending into Illinois.

Shortly after Mooresville was founded, Indianapolis was started about 20 miles away. Mooresville benefited as a supplier of goods to the state's capital, and roads between the two towns were built rapidly. Plans to connect Mooresville to the Central Canal via White Lick Creek were dropped after the state went bankrupt during construction of the canal. Several mills were built on both forks of White Lick Creek to take advantage of water power.



MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE



Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - H  
Community  
Description

Page H-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



A school society was founded in 1828, and a new brick school replaced the old log structure on East Washington Street in the 1830s. By then, Mooreville's population had grown to 200. The town incorporated in 1831, eight more blocks were added to the town, and town trustees were appointed. Business was centered downtown at the intersection of Main and Indiana streets until the 1960s, when the Village Shopping Center was built on south Indiana Street.

An oak plank road was built east to Waverly and Franklin that today is State Road 144. Tolls were collected on roads leading to Plainfield, Waverly, Martinsville and Monrovia, today's State Roads 267, 144, 67 and 42. The Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad was completed in 1867, and the town gained a stockyard and two new mills powered by steam rather than water.

The first town library, the Hovey Institute and Working Men's Library, was founded in 1855, and a reading room was opened. Books were moved to schools until 1912 when a library board was formed, another reading room was started, and the library opened in 1916. Brown Township joined the town in supporting the library.

In 1861, the Quaker Academy Building was constructed as a boarding school on what is now the Newby School grounds. The public school society purchased the Quaker School in 1870, and an addition was built to hold elementary students in 1881. A high school building was opened in 1909 and a gymnasium in 1921.

The first Old Settlers gathering was organized by Samuel Moore in 1870. He gave what is now known as Old Town Park to Mooreville as a permanent site for the event.

Many of the brick business buildings now downtown date from 1880 to 1910. In 1881, a large fire destroyed the Odd Fellows Building, a three story building that had replaced Moore's store. Many early town records were burned. Mooreville's first fire department was founded in 1904 and had hose carts to connect to the town's central water supply, started in the basement of the Electric Company's building on East Main Street.

Before the early 1900s, a dynamo company furnished carbon arc light to the center of town. Steam heat was also offered for a short time. Central Electrical Company's

stock was purchased by Indianapolis Light and Heat Company, now known as Indianapolis Power and Light Company. In 1951, the water system was sold to Hoosier Water Company. Later, an overhead water tower was constructed.

The town's telephone service began in 1901 and was later organized as the Mooreville Mutual Telephone Company. It was sold to Indiana Bell Telephone Company in 1956, following several short changes of ownership.

The electric interurban system, which provided transportation service to Indianapolis and Martinsville, was completed in 1902 and was critical to the expansion of Mooreville. It promoted employment and education as residents traveled daily to Indianapolis and back on its hourly runs. Increased use of buses and automobiles caused it to cease operations in 1931.

In 1927, the Lindley business' building at the southwest corner of Indiana and Main Streets burned. A number of town records were lost in a fire. The Town hall was built in 1932 to provide a new home for town government.

The 1881 addition to the Quaker Academy Building was removed in 1936, and the Newby School was constructed. An addition was made in 1954. In 1955, Brown, Madison and Harrison Township Schools were consolidated with Mooreville Schools. The new corporation purchased ground on Indiana Street, where a high school was built in 1959. It had four major additions in the next thirty years. Paul Hadley Junior High School and Northwood Elementary School were built in 1964 and 1965. New elementary schools were also built after the consolidation to serve the other townships.

In relatively recent history, North Park was given to the town in the early 1960s by developer Bob Dunn. The town built its present firehouse in 1970, and in 1971 the town purchased Pioneer Park. The Brown Township firehouse was built in 1976, and the town park district expanded to include Brown Township in 1987. The library district opened a new library at the corner of Monroe and Harrison Streets in 1988. An outdoor swimming pool was opened at Pioneer Park in 1989.



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**Section - H  
Community  
Description**

**Page H-2**

# NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS

## TOPOGRAPHY

The primary natural event that shaped the Mooresville area was the movement of the major glaciers out of the north during the Ice Age. Morgan County is the southern boundary of the most recent of these glacial movements, the Wisconsin Glacier. The glaciers leveled off the topography as they moved south and left behind a level deposit of earth as they melted. Weather and erosion have since created slopes along streams and drainageways. This is the basis for the difference in character of the landscape in the northern and eastern parts of the county, which were covered by the glacier, and that of the central and southwestern portions of the county, which were not.

Mooresville is located in the area which was covered by the Wisconsin Glacier. Thus, the land around the community is dominated by gently rolling land areas that have been cleared for agricultural use. Areas of steep slopes are generally restricted to the floodplain of the Big White Lick Creek and its tributaries.

A significant portion of the planning area is in the floodplain, the low-lying land surrounding the streams and other natural drainage channels that is subject to frequent flooding. The natural floodplain consists of the floodway, which floods at least every five years, and the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe is that area surrounding the floodway and extending to the 100 year flood boundary. Because of the flooding hazards and steep surrounding slopes, floodplain areas are unsuitable for most kinds of development.

## SOIL

The type of glacial deposit and the effects of weather combined to create different types of soils, generally in the upper five feet of earth. These soils have different characteristics which affect their suitability for different land uses. For more specific site analysis, refer to the *Soil Survey of Morgan County Indiana*, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

The predominant group of soils is *Miami-Crosby*, deep and moderately well-drained. These soils are found fairly evenly intermingled in Mooresville and in the buffer zone to the southeast and southwest. The gently sloping and moderately sloping soils have fair potential for residential and urban development. In most areas these soils have a seasonal high water table. Because of wetness and moderately slow permeability of the *Crosby* soils, these soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields.

*Genesee-Shoals* soils surround the forks of White Lick Creek. The *Genesee* soils that predominate are well drained and best suited for cultivated crops and trees. Flooding and wetness are the main limitations. The soils are generally not suited to use as building sites and septic tank absorption fields because of flooding and wetness.

*Fox-Ockley* soils lie adjacent to the *Genesee-Shoals* soils in the northern half of the planning area. These are well drained soils that are moderately deep over sand and gravel. The soils are suited to use as building sites. *Fox* soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields because of the danger of underground water supplies becoming polluted. *Ockley* soils, however, are well suited to this use.

*Rensselaer-Whitaker-Martinsville* soils are located in the extreme northwest corner and in a southern pocket just west of State Route 67. Both the *Rensselaer* and *Whitaker* soils that are found here are poorly drained and usually require artificial drainage to prevent ponding. For this reason, they are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields and building sites.

*Crosby-Brookston* soils are found in the easternmost portion of the planning area and in a small pocket in the vicinity of Indianapolis and County Line Roads. The soils are fairly evenly mixed and are poorly drained. These soils are usually artificially drained. Wetness and ponding make these soils poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields and building sites.

## CLIMATE

Mooresville lies 39 degrees 36 minutes north latitude. Average annual temperature is 52 degrees F. In winter the average temperature is 30 degrees, and the average daily minimum temperature is 21 degrees. In

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTERPLAN UPDATE



## Section - H Community Description

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - H  
Community  
Description**

summer the average temperature is 74 degrees, and the average daily maximum temperature is 85 degrees.

Mooreville has an average annual rainfall of 40 inches. Of that total, 60 percent usually falls in the months of April through September. Mooreville receives an average of 29 inches of snow each winter.

## PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

Vegetation indigenous to the area includes wild herbaceous plants, hardwoods, wetland plants, grasses, legumes, grain and seed crops. The area is the natural habitat of quail, pheasant, field sparrows, wild turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, ducks, geese, squirrels, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, deer, muskrat, beaver and mink.

## GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### ORGANIZATION:

#### SEVEN-MEMBER TOWN COUNCIL:

- Mark Mathis ..... *President*
- Andy Pygman ..... *Vice President*
- Toby Dolen ..... *Member*
- James Hensley ..... *Member*
- William Wright ..... *Member*
- Sandra Perry ..... *Member*
- Tim Currens ..... *Attorney*

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT:

- 12 Deputy Marshalls
- 16 Police Cars
- 1 K-9 Unit
- 1 Dare Unit
- 3 Ambulances
- 4 Emergency Dispatchers

#### FIRE PROTECTION:

- 7 Full-time Firemen
- 1 Fire Station
- 3 Fire Trucks
- 1-100-ft. Ladder Truck
- 2 Support Vehicle Rescue Squads

#### FIRE INSURANCE RATING:

Class 5

#### SEWAGE TREATMENT:

Steve Orme Waste Water Treatment Plant

#### WASTE DISPOSAL:

Bomax Scavenger Service

#### PLANNING COMMISSION:

- Joel Beebe ..... *Chairman*
- William Abbott ..... *Member*
- Vern Kimmel ..... *Member*
- Charles McGuire ..... *Member*
- Tim Bennett ..... *Member*
- Steve Campbell ..... *Member*
- Mike Young ..... *Member*
- John Ehrhart ..... *Member*

#### ZONING COMMISSION:

- Mike Young ..... *Chairman*
- Vern Kimmel ..... *Member*
- Brent Plunkett ..... *Member*
- Don Barry ..... *Member*
- Alan Kramer ..... *Member*

#### PARKS AND RECREATION

Board of Parks and Recreation  
(7 Members)

- James Ransome ..... *President*
- James Thorp ..... *Vice President*
- Donna Young ..... *Secretary/Treasurer*
- Sandra Hreno ..... *Member*
- David Pearson ..... *Member*
- Paul Ruch ..... *Member*
- Ron Wright ..... *Member*

## UTILITIES

#### ELECTRIC:

Indianapolis Power and Light Company

#### GAS:

Indiana Gas Company

#### TELEPHONE:

Ameritech

#### WATER:

United Water of Indiana

## TRANSPORTATION

Most traffic through Mooreville consists of automobiles. Heavier truck traffic is allowed on State Roads 67, 42, 267, and 144 which pass through town. Except for deliveries, truck traffic is discouraged on residential streets as they are not built to handle heavy loads.

## MAJOR EMPLOYERS

INDUSTRY	PRODUCT/SERVICE	EMPLOYEES
Nice-Pak	Plastic injection molding & misc. plastics	500
Federal Mogul Corporation	Automotive bearings	175
General Shale	Bricks	125
Laboratory Equipment (LABCO)	Aircraft & automotive	80
Overton & Son	Carbide tooling & dies for plastic molds	75

Source: Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Mooresville Consolidated School System was formed in 1955. It consists of seven (7) schools and serves an area which includes the Mooresville planning area as well as Madison and Harrison Townships.

SCHOOL FACILITY	ENROLLMENT
Mooresville High School .....	1,166
Paul Hadley Junior High School .....	656
Neil Armstrong Elementary School .....	608
North Madison Elementary School .....	589
Northwood Elementary School .....	456
Newby Elementary School .....	384
Waverly Elementary School .....	212

The school system is directed by a school board whose members are elected to serve four-year terms. Four members are elected by the township, and one member is elected at large. Responsibilities of the board are to establish policy and to hire administrators to carry out that policy.

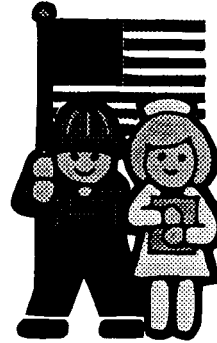
Public school enrollment in 1989 for grades 1-12 was 3,132 with 268 children enrolled in kindergarten. Mooresville Christian School also serves the town and has an enrollment of 120 students in grades K-8.

Mooresville students performed somewhat better than students across the state in 1989 statewide testing. Mooresville eighth grade students had an average total battery score of 57.1 compared to the statewide average of 56.9.

Additional educational programs are available. Mooresville offers the largest Indiana Vocational Technical College program off the main campus, and the Mid-States Adult Education Cooperation is located in Mooresville. Individual and company training are available through the Circle Seven Training Council.

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

There are no colleges or universities within the Mooresville and Brown Township area.



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - H  
Community  
Description

Page H-5

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - H  
Community  
Description**

**Page H-6**

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Morgan County Memorial Hospital maintains an Immediate Care Center in Mooresville, and there are five general medicine physicians practicing in Mooresville. Ambulance service is available from Brown Township Lifestar. Also in Mooresville is The Kendrick Center for Colon & Rectal Care along with The Center for Hip & Knee Surgery.

Other hospitals within a twenty mile radius of Mooresville include Morgan County Memorial Hospital, Hendricks Community Hospital, Johnson Memorial Hospital, Methodist Hospital, Veterans Hospital, Indiana University Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, Winona Hospital and Community South Hospital.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**NEWSPAPERS:**

The Times  
The Reporter

**TELEVISION:**

There are no television stations located in the Town of Mooresville. However, several stations located in nearby communities including WTTV-4, WRTV-6, WISH-8, WTHR-13, WXIN-59, WFYI-20, WNDY-23 and WHMB-40 are available to Mooresville residents. Cable service is available through COMCAST American Cable Company.

**RADIO:**

WCBK

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:**

Citizen's Bank  
First Indiana Bank  
First National Bank  
Home Bank  
NBD Bank

**CHURCHES**

There are approximately 23 churches in the Mooresville and Brown Township community including Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Catholic, Jehovah Witness and Pentecostal denominations.



**SOCIO/ECONOMIC  
CHARACTERISTICS**

The following summary of socio/economic characteristics for Mooresville has been derived mainly from a detailed demographic study requested by the Consultant prepared by Percept, Inc. of Costa Mesa, California. This information has been acquired from National Decision Systems. It is based on the 1990 Census and the forecasts and projections are produced by National Planning Data Corporation (NPDC). NPDC acquires updated information from many sources which include: 1990 Census; Federal Revenue Sharing estimates; estimates from local governments; special Census Bureau updates; Bureau of Economic Analysis data; annual Population Survey data; Social Security data; Federal/State cooperative data; and current year zip code data. The five-year projections are made using a straight line projection through the 1990 census and current year estimates with adjustments made using current zip code level information.

The critical demographic information such as population, income levels, age groups, racial/ethnic breakdowns, U.S. Lifestyles segments, etc. - is current as of April 1997.

Ethos 2000 Survey Series is a ten-year national research project undertaken by Percept, Inc. to collect and distribute information about the beliefs, attitudes, concerns, and religious behavior of the American people. This research was conducted via a survey throughout America and is updated quarterly.

The Study Area includes the Town of Mooresville and Brown Township.

The full Percept Demographic Study and all of the reports, including the Ethos Reports, have been included in a report on file with the Park offices. The highlights have been included in this section of the report. The color graphic maps have been included in the Appendix.



### Population Growth Statistics\*

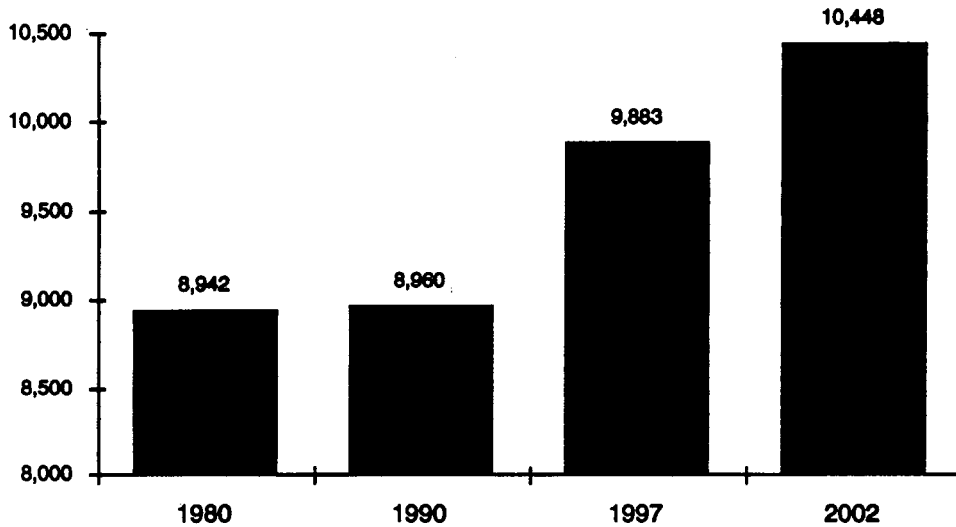
Mooreville Parks & Recreation District Master Plan

Growth Trends	1980	1990	1997	Projections
				2002
Population Change	8,942	8,960	9,883	10,448
Percentage Change		18	923	565
Percentage Change		0.2%	10.3%	5.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate		0.0%	1.5%	1.1%
Density (Pop. per square mile)	398	399	440	465

\* Population Statistics taken from Percept, Inc. 2002 Trends Demographic Study.



### Mooreville Growth Statistics



**MOOREVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - H  
Community  
Description**

**Page H-7**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Mooreville Demographics**

*(Taken from Percept report for the Town of Mooreville and Brown Township in Morgan County.)*

**POPULATION**

	1980 Census	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
Population	8,942	8,960	9,883	10,448
Population Change		18	923	565
Percentage Change		0.2%	10.3%	5.7%
Avg. Annual Growth Rate		0.0%	1.5%	1.1%
Density (Pop. / sq. mile)	398	399	440	465

**HOUSEHOLDS**

	1980 Census	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
Population	3,023	3,241	3,697	3,852
Household Change		218	456	155
Percentage Change		7.2%	14.1%	4.2%
Avg. Annual Growth Rate		0.7%	2.0%	0.8%
Persons per Household	2.93	2.74	2.65	2.69

**POPULATION BY RACE / ETHNICITY**

	1990 Census Number	1990 Census Percent	1997 Update Number	1997 Update Percent	2002 Project. Number	2002 Project. Percent
White (Non-Hispanic)	8,889	99.2%	9,806	99.2%	10,363	99.2%
African-American	6	0.1%	10	0.1%	11	0.1%
Hispanic/Latino	32	0.4%	36	0.4%	42	0.4%
Asian/Other (Non-Hisp.)	33	0.4%	33	0.3%	33	0.3%

**POPULATION BY GENDER**

	1990 Census Number	1990 Census Percent	1997 Update Number	1997 Update Percent	2002 Project. Number	2002 Project. Percent
Female	4,670	52.1%	5,181	52.4%	5,502	52.7%
Male	4,289	47.9%	4,702	47.6%	4,946	47.3%

**AGE**

	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Project.
Average Age	34.5	36.1	37.1
Median Age	32.7	35.4	37.3

**INCOME**

	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Project.
Average Household Income	\$35,519	\$47,607	\$61,228
Median Household Income	\$30,418	\$36,817	\$42,678
Per Capita Income	\$12,848	\$17,809	\$22,574



Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - H  
Community  
Description**

# Mooresville Demographics

(Taken from Percept report for the Town of Mooresville and Brown Township in Morgan County.)

## HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME

	1990 Census Number	1990 Census Percent	1997 Update Number	1997 Update Percent	2002 Project Number	2002 Project Percent
\$150,000 or more	17	0.5%	84	2.3%	214	5.6%
\$100,000 to \$150,000	44	1.4%	111	3.0%	176	4.6%
\$75,000 to \$100,000	110	3.4%	216	5.8%	287	7.5%
\$50,000 to \$75,000	551	17.0%	817	22.1%	958	24.9%
\$35,000 to \$50,000	809	18.8%	888	18.8%	858	17.0%
\$25,000 to \$35,000	896	21.5%	642	17.4%	581	14.8%
\$15,000 to \$25,000	599	18.5%	582	15.2%	499	13.0%
\$5,000 to \$15,000	543	16.8%	525	14.2%	458	11.9%
Under \$5,000	66	2.0%	56	1.5%	44	1.1%

## POPULATION BY PHASE OF LIFE

	1990 Census Number	1990 Census Percent	1997 Update Number	1997 Update Percent	2002 Project Number	2002 Project Percent
Before Formal Schooling (Age 0-4)	681	7.6%	695	7.0%	682	6.5%
Required Formal Schooling (5-17)	1,784	19.9%	1,903	19.3%	1,935	18.5%
College Years, Career Starts (18-24)	948	10.6%	908	9.2%	984	9.4%
Singles and Young Families (25-34)	1,478	16.5%	1,449	14.7%	1,351	12.9%
Families, Empty Nesters (35-54)	2,276	25.4%	2,827	28.8%	3,141	30.1%
Enrichment Years Singles/Couples (55-64)	838	9.4%	983	9.9%	1,192	11.4%
Retirement Opportunities (65+)	955	10.7%	1,119	11.3%	1,162	11.1%

## POPULATION BY AGE (DETAIL)

	1990 Census Number	1990 Census Percent	1997 Update Number	1997 Update Percent	2002 Project Number	2002 Project Percent
Under 5 years	681	7.6%	695	7.0%	682	6.5%
5 to 9 years	703	7.8%	738	7.5%	731	7.0%
10 to 14 years	667	7.4%	654	6.6%	668	6.4%
15 to 17 years	414	4.6%	511	5.2%	536	5.1%
18 to 20 years	396	4.4%	386	3.9%	428	4.1%
21 to 24 years	552	6.2%	522	5.3%	556	5.3%
25 to 29 years	744	8.3%	725	7.3%	691	6.6%
30 to 34 years	734	8.2%	724	7.3%	660	6.3%
35 to 39 years	671	7.5%	748	7.6%	698	6.7%
40 to 44 years	623	7.0%	730	7.4%	787	7.5%
45 to 49 years	531	5.9%	748	7.5%	828	7.9%
50 to 54 years	451	5.0%	603	6.1%	828	7.9%
55 to 59 years	450	5.0%	552	5.6%	604	6.0%
60 to 64 years	388	4.3%	431	4.4%	498	4.8%
65 to 69 years	322	3.6%	340	3.4%	324	3.1%
70 to 74 years	218	2.4%	281	2.8%	262	2.5%
75 to 84 years	320	3.6%	380	3.8%	410	3.9%
85 or more years	97	1.1%	138	1.4%	166	1.6%



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - H  
Community  
Description

Page H-9

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



# LIFESTYLES REPORTS

The following is taken from: *SourceBook – A Reference to Percept's Information Sources and Systems, Costa Mesa, California, 1995, pp. 53-73.*

Part of the Demographic Study, The U.S. Lifestyles Report, provides information about the lifestyles of persons in the study area by dividing the population into 50 different groups based upon unique combinations of over 100 demographic, socio-economic, and financial variables. It also provides a comparison of the study area and U.S. Average.

The Lifestyle Segments of the Study Area included primarily two totaling 67.5% of the overall population. They included "Established Country Families" and "Working Urban Families". The table below illustrates the top 20 lifestyle segments for the Mooresville study area. The following pages are descriptions of these two Lifestyle Segments.

## Mooresville Parks Demographics

(Taken from the Percept report for the area of Mooresville Park and Recreation District)

### U.S. Lifestyles

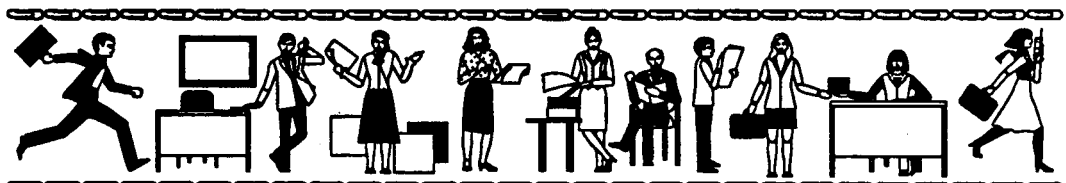
18-Apr-97

No.	Segment Name	Households	Percentage	U.S. Average
16	Established Country Families	1,476	39.90%	6.00%
18	Working Urban Families	1,019	27.60%	4.70%
23	Established Empty-Nesters	308	8.30%	5.00%
35	Laboring Country Families	224	6.10%	3.20%
22	Mature and Established	209	5.70%	2.30%
25	Working Country Consumers	147	4.00%	3.20%
38	Rural Working Families	125	3.40%	8.50%
20	Cautious and Mature	57	1.50%	1.70%
28	Building Country Families	47	1.30%	1.60%
31	Mature Country Families	23	0.60%	0.60%
29	Working Country Families	14	0.40%	0.50%
33	Laboring Rural Families	14	0.40%	0.40%
27	Country Family Diversity	11	0.30%	0.30%
26	Working Suburban Families	9	0.20%	0.20%
40	Surviving Urban Diversity	3	0.10%	4.90%
11	Young Suburban Families	3	0.10%	3.40%
6	Prosperous New Country Families	3	0.10%	1.80%
30	Urban Senior Life	3	0.10%	1.20%
21	Mature and Stable	3	0.10%	0.40%



Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - H  
Community  
Description**



## ESTABLISHED COUNTRY FAMILIES

Percentage of U.S. Households:  
6.0%

Mooreville/Brown Township Households:  
39.9%

### SUMMARY

This mainly rural segment has fewer young adults and seniors than most, with an above average number of married individuals. Virtually all households have vehicles, most have two or more, and the segment ranks at the very top in households having three or more vehicles. Median household income is somewhat above average, while education beyond high school is below average. Blue collar occupations account for half of all workers, with the segment ranking first in the number of precision production and crafts personnel. Not surprisingly, given their rural homes, they rank first in ownership of riding lawn mowers, chain saws and trucks.

### FAITH INVOLVEMENT

Faith involvement tracks very close to the national average in all categories. Religious affiliations highest above average are Adventist, Congregational, Methodist, Lutheran and Presbyterian/Reformed.

### PRIMARY CONCERNS

Primary concerns are Childcare, Parenting Skills, Finding Spiritual Teaching, Adequate Food, Problems in Schools and Time for Recreation/Leisure.

### RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

This segment contributes more to religious organizations and less to charities and educational institutions than the national average.



## WORKING URBAN FAMILIES

Percentage of U.S. Households 4.7%  
Mooreville/Brown Township Households 27.6%

### SUMMARY

This primarily urban segment is spread across all age groups with slight over-representation of young families with children. Their incomes are about average while their educations are somewhat below average.

### FAITH INVOLVEMENT

Faith involvement is somewhat lower than the national average, and a higher percentage than the norm feel that the changing racial/ethnic face of America is a threat to our national heritage. Contributions to religious organizations are about average, while contributions to charities and educational institutions are less.

### FAITH INVOLVEMENT

Religious affiliations highest above the national average are Unitarian/Universalist, Pentecostal, Eastern Religions, Lutheran and Catholic.

### PRIMARY CONCERNS

The primary concerns of this group are Parenting Skills, Employment Opportunities, Fulfilling Marriage, Educational Objectives, Adequate Food and Day-to-Day financial worries. Fewer than the national average indicated that they would rather be left on their own without interference from a leader.

### RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

Asked to identify programs and characteristics they would prefer in a church, these households are more likely to choose Marriage Enrichment Opportunities, Daycare Services,

Twelve-Step Programs, Church-Sponsored Day School, Youth Social Programs and Personal or Family Counseling.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
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Section - H  
Community  
Description

Page H-11

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



## **RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN LOCAL JURISDICTION**

### **PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES**

Mooreville Country Club is the only privately owned golf course within the Mooreville and Brown Township community. There is also Sunshine Softball Complex that is comprised of four softball diamonds.

### **HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUBS**

Jay's Gym

### **FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 3988  
Masonic Temple  
Mooreville Post VFW No. 111

### **OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

- Bowling Alley – Big M Bowling (8 lanes)
- Miniature Golf Course – Inside Scoop
- Batting Cages – Inside Scoop
- Theatres – Mooreville Plaza (1 screen), Mooreville Cinema (3 screens)
- Campgrounds – 3 Point Lake
- Country Connection



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**Section - H  
Community  
Description**

**Page H-12**

# I. INVENTORY

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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# I. INVENTORY

## EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The Mooreeville Parks and Recreation District consists of 5 developed parks sites (140.05 acres). It is through this fine system of parks that recreational needs of the residents of Mooreeville and Brown Township can be met.

The pages that follow will provide an inventory of these park sites. Also included are scaled drawings of the major park sites that were developed via aerial photographs, site visits and miscellaneous drawings. They are intended to be representative and graphical for use in planning and programming efforts. A Mooreeville town map with park locations has also been included.

Recreational opportunities on both the parks sites as well as the various school sites have been included in the Park Inventory Matrix.

### OLD TOWN PARK -

Located at South and Park Streets in Mooreeville, this neighborhood park is the oldest park of the system dating back to 1877. Old Town Park contains approximately seven acres and is bounded by East South Street, Park Drive, State Road 67 and High Street, with East Fork White Lick Creek running through the property. Activities found in this park site include: a picnic shelter, playground, two softball diamonds, a log cabin for Boy Scouts usage, restrooms and water fountains. The Park is maintained under contract with the local Lions Club.

### NORTH PARK -

Located in the Highland Meadows subdivision, this neighborhood park contains five acres and is divided by Goose Creek and is bordered by residence on Greenwood Drive and Parkway Drive. Activities located in this park site include: picnicking, one picnic shelter, playground, one basketball court, and volleyball courts. This park is passive in its character serving a local neighborhood. This park site is not easily accessible and not well known within the system.

### PIONEER PARK -

Located at 1101 North Indianapolis Road this community park site serves as the main park in the system. The 110 acre site is located on Indianapolis Road and Old State Road 67 and also has East Fork White Lick Creek running through it. The areas on the west side of the creek contain the park's current development. The land on the east side of the creek is currently undeveloped partially due to the lack of any permanent crossing over the creek. This land offers the opportunity for future development. The Park District's office and maintenance center is located in this park site.

Activities located in Pioneer Park include: picnicking, four picnic shelters, playgrounds, one swimming pool with water slide, bathhouse with restrooms and concessions, six softball/baseball diamonds, two football/soccer fields, one basketball court, three horseshoe courts, two volleyball courts, and a walking/jogging trail around the majority of the park site. This park is the site for many seasonal activities and festivals.

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page I-1**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**HADLEY MEMORIAL -**

Hadley Memorial has been classified for this study as a block park. It is a 1,200 square foot section of land (.05 acre) located in the downtown business district at the corner of Main and Indiana Streets. The memorial commemorates Paul Hadley, the designer of the Indiana State Flag. The site contains a small memorial and park bench. The flowers and landscaping of this area are maintained by the Garden Club.

**ROOKER RUN -**

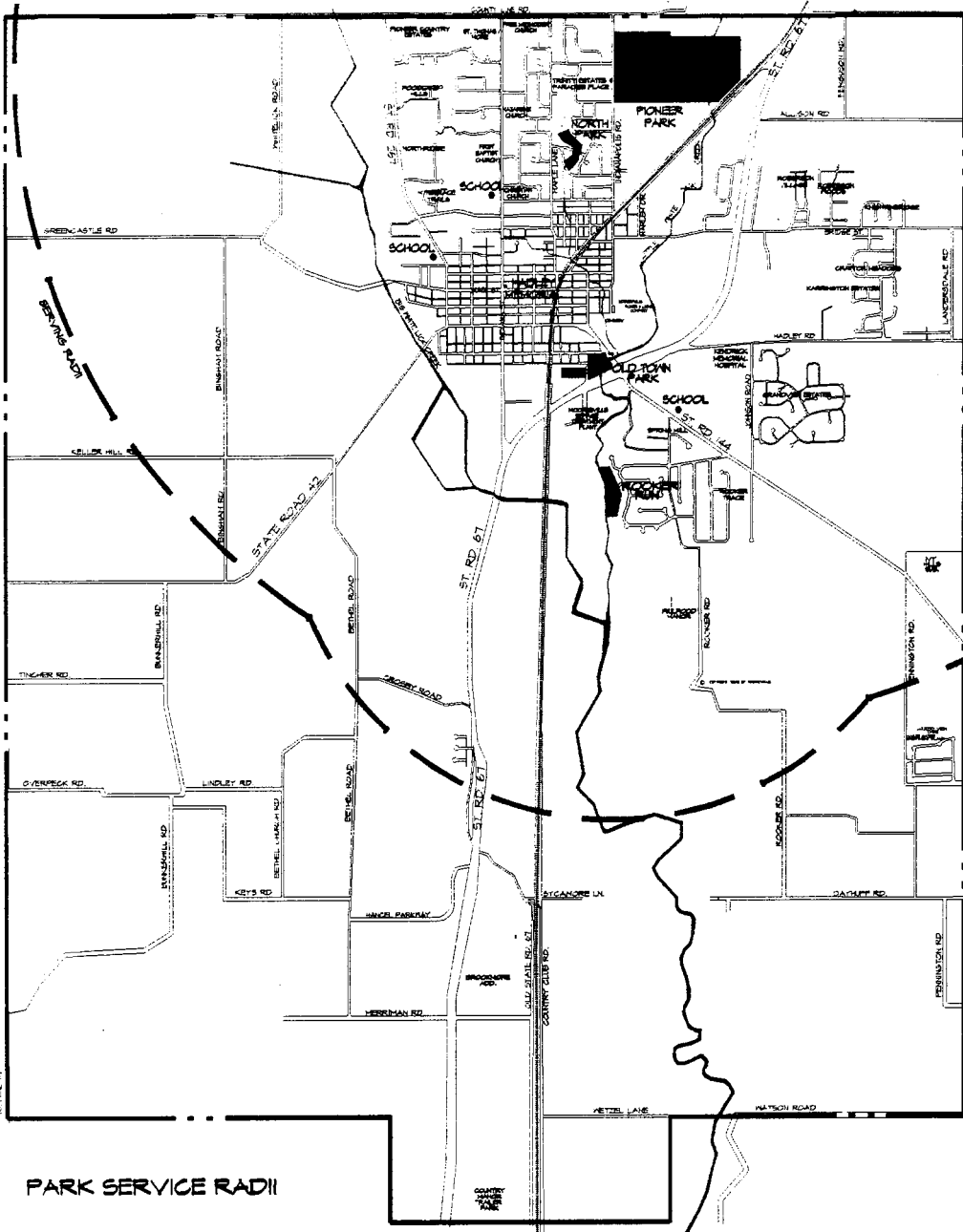
The land for Rooker Run Park was donated to the park district by the developer in 1995. It consists of 18. acres less 4 acres of retention basins. It is a low-laying open area on the East Fork White Lick Creek with a raised area at the entrance of the park. A playground, parking lot and small shelter house has been considered for this park.



**Section - I  
Inventory**

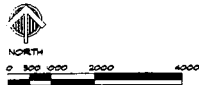
**Page 1-2**

# CITY MAP OF PARK FACILITIES



PARK SERVICE RADI

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK DISTRICT**  
MOORESVILLE, INDIANA



**Lehman & Lehman, Inc.** Landscape Architects & Planners  
202 Lincolnway East  
Mishawaka, IN 46544  
Ph. 219-257-0255 Fax 219-257-1466

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page I-3**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**

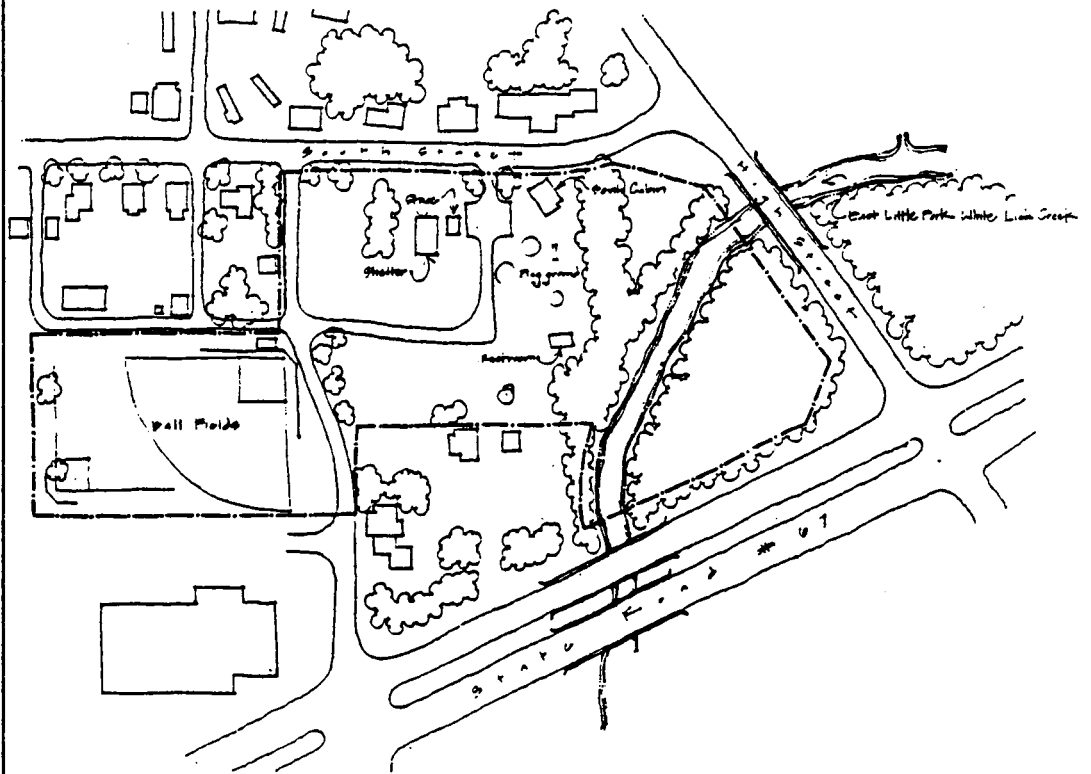


**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page 1-4**

Located at South and  
Park Streets.  
7 Acres

**OLD TOWN PARK**



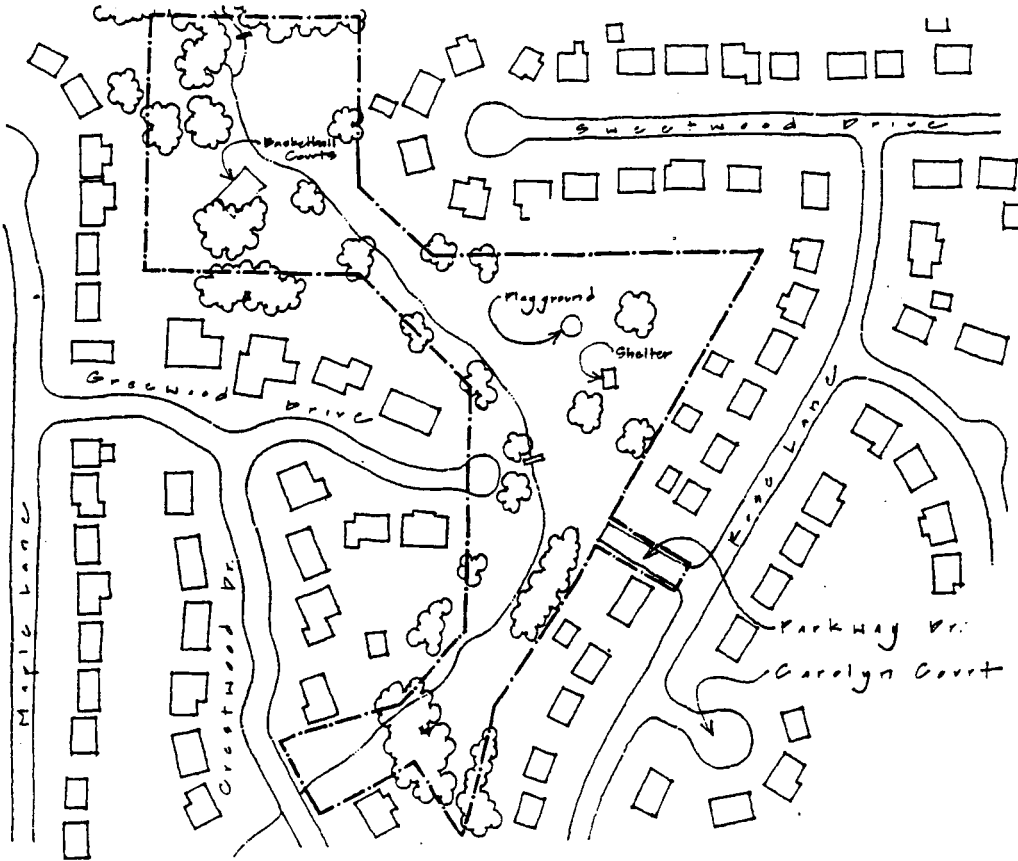
**OLD TOWN PARK**

**Site Notes:**  
This plan is a composite of aerial photographs, utility maps and miscellaneous site drawings. It is to be used for conceptual purposes only and not for construction.

An accurate 1" contour topographic ground or aerial survey should be prepared in advance of any implementation or construction planning.

# NORTH PARK

Located in the  
Highland Meadows  
subdivision.  
5.86 Acres



## NORTH PARK

**Site Note:**  
This plan is a composite of aerial photographs, USGS maps and miscellaneous line drawings. It is to be used for conceptual purposes only and not for construction.

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**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page I-5**

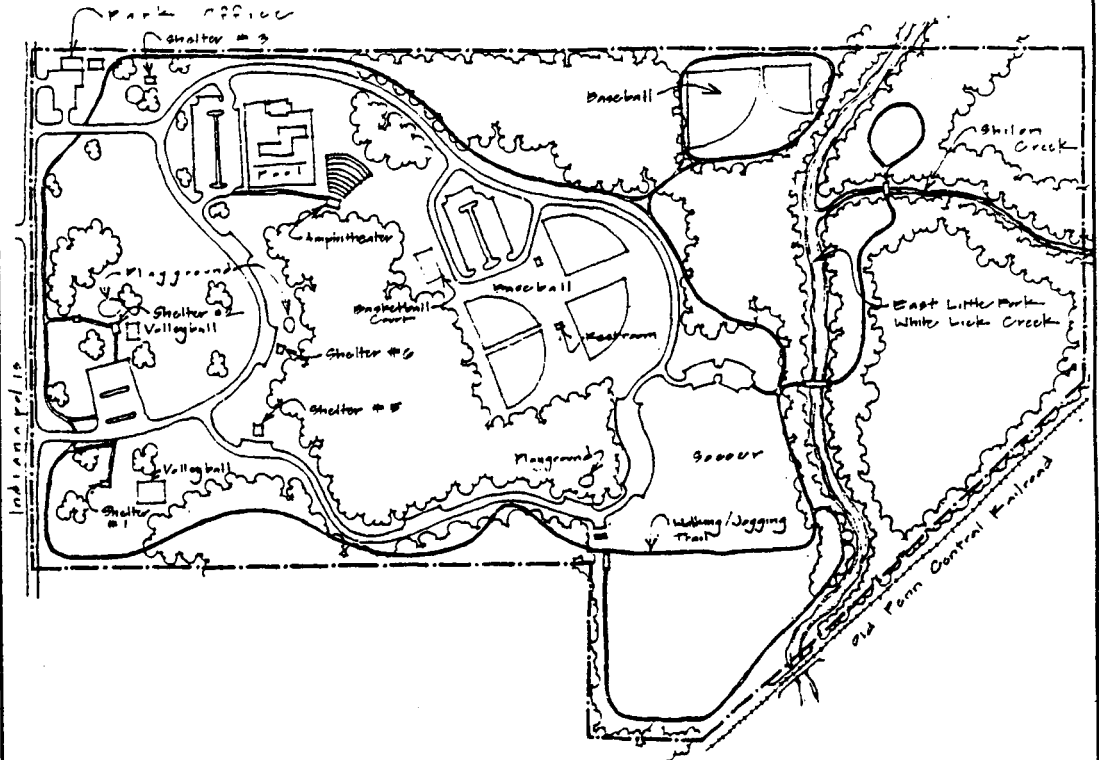
**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



Located at 1101 North  
Indianapolis Road.  
104 Acres

**PIONEER PARK**



**PIONEER PARK**

**Site Note:**  
This plan is a composite of aerial photographs, USGS maps and miscellaneous line drawings. It is to be used for conceptual purposes only and not for construction.

An accurate 1' contour topographic ground or aerial survey should be prepared in advance of any implementation or construction planning.

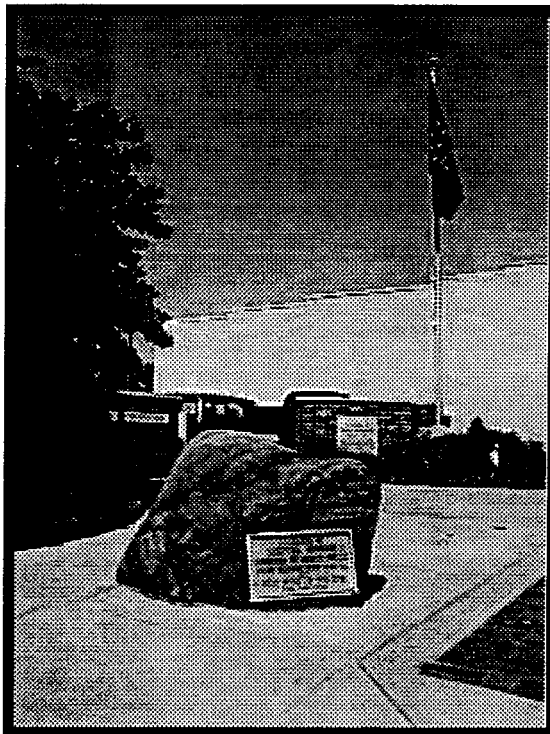


**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page 1-6**

# HADLEY MEMORIAL

Located in the  
downtown business  
district at the corner  
of Main and Indiana  
Streets.  
1,200 Square Feet



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - I  
Inventory**

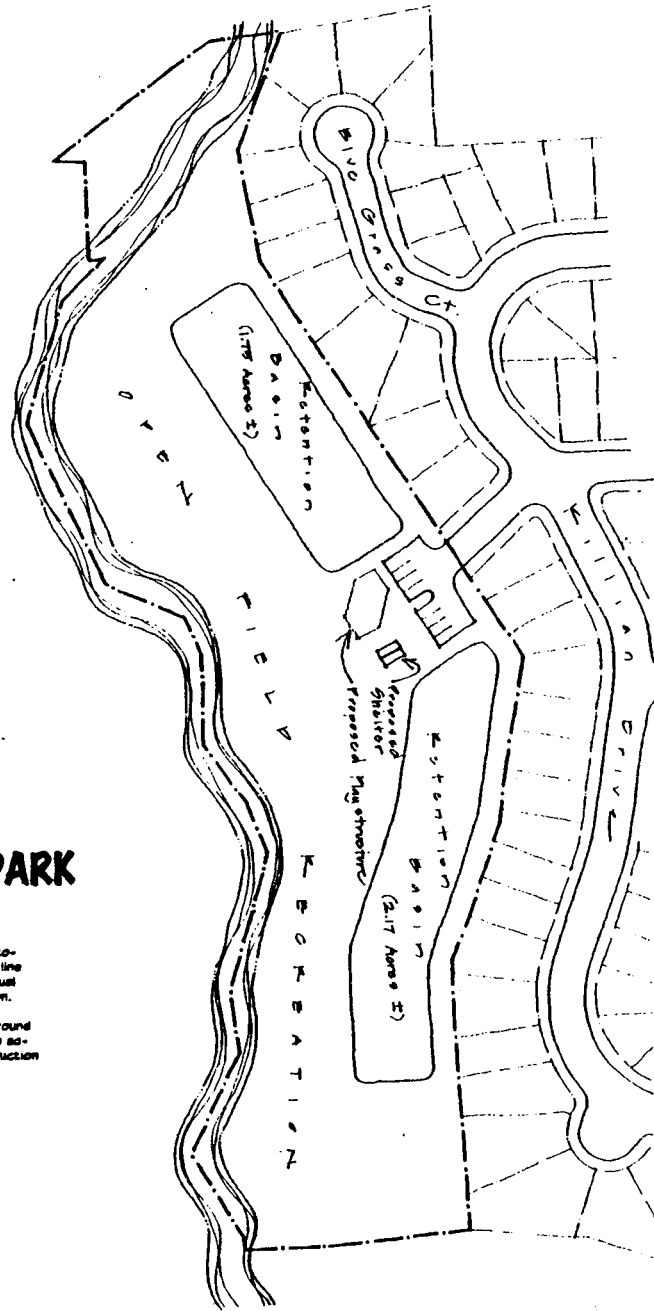
**Page I-7**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**ROOKER RUN PARK**



**ROOKER RUN PARK**

**Site Note:**  
This plan is a composite of aerial photographs, USGS maps and miscellaneous line drawings. It is to be used for conceptual purposes only and not for construction.  
  
An accurate 1' contour topographic ground or aerial survey should be prepared in advance of any implementation or construction planning.



**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page I-8**



Along with all of the specific recommendations made for improvements to the existing parks, the City feels it must be stressed that renovating and updating the existing parks facilities to minimize maintenance is a high-priority and should continue to be a high priority in the future.

The renovating and updating of existing facilities will be a benefit to all residents who use the existing facilities. This effort should also be extended to any new construction to be undertaken by the Park Board, with accessibility considered at the design stage of the proposed project rather than as an improvement at a later date. Federal and state regulations apply for what must be accessible.



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page I-9**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



**EXISTING PARK INVENTORY MATRIX**

**EXISTING PARK INVENTORY MATRIX**  
Mooreville Parks and Recreation — Master Plan Update

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc.  
September, 1997

#	PARK FACILITY	Acres	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC
1	Pioneer Park	110.0	√	√	5	√	5	√		6		5			1			1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2	Old Town Park	7.0	√		1	√	1	√					1																		
3	North Park	5.0				1	√	1	√							1															
4	Hadley Memorial	0.1																											1		
5	Rooker Run Park	18.0				1	√					1																			
PARK TOTALS =			140.1	0	0	8	0	7	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

#	SCHOOL FACILITY	Acres	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	
A	Neil Armstrong Elementary	17.5					1		1			1																				
B	Newby Elementary	15.0					1			4		1																				
C	North Madison Elementary	10.0					1																									
D	Northwood Elementary	5.0					1																									
E	Waverly Elementary	7.0					1																									
F	Paul Hadley Junior High	4.0					1																									
G	Mooreville High School	31.0					1		1		1	1	1	1		7																
SCHOOL TOTALS =			89.5	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	1	2	1	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PARK AND SCHOOL TOTALS =			229.6	0	0	8	0	14	0	2	10	1	8	2	1	1	9	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	

**RECREATION ELEMENTS (Legend):**

- A=Restroom - flush
- B=Restroom - portable
- C=Picnic Shelters
- D=Picnic Tables
- E=Playgrounds
- F=Open Space/Playfields
- G=Baseball Fields - lighted
- H=Baseball Fields - not lighted
- I=Soccer Fields - lighted
- J=Soccer Fields - not lighted
- K=Football Fields - lighted
- L=Running Track
- M=Basketball Goals - lighted
- N=Basketball Goals - not lighted
- O=Tennis Courts
- P=Volleyball
- Q=Horseshoe Courts
- R=Outdoor Swimming
- S=Bath House
- T=River/Stream
- U=Bandshell/Amphitheatre
- V=Nature Center
- W=Sledding
- X=Hunting
- Y=Hiking/Walking Trail
- Z=Biking Trail
- AA=Nature/Interpretive Trail
- BB=Historical/Cultural Site
- CC=Nature Preserve

**NOTES:**

Numerals in the above columns indicate the number of recreational elements located within each indicated park facility.  
√ = This recreational element exists in this park site.

**PARK:**

- Pioneer Park
- Old Town Park
- North Park
- Hadley Memorial
- Rooker Run Park

**PARK TYPE:**

- Community
- Neighborhood
- Neighborhood
- Special
- Neighborhood

**TOTAL PARK ACRES BY TYPE:**

Block Park Acres 0 acres  
Neighborhood Park Acres 30 acres  
Community Park Acres 110 acres  
Special Park Acres 0.06 acres  
**TOTAL: 140.06 acres**

**ADA  
SELF-EVALUATION  
CHECKLIST**

A complete checklist of the Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department has been included in the Appendix of this document. This checklist covers the "non-physical" areas of the ADA law for park and recreation agencies. These areas include ADMINISTRATION, COMMUNICATION, GOVERNANCE AND MEETINGS, TRAINING, RECREATION PROGRAM PLANNING, TRANSPORTATION AND PLAYGROUNDS AND PARKS.



**Section - I  
Inventory**

**Page I-10**

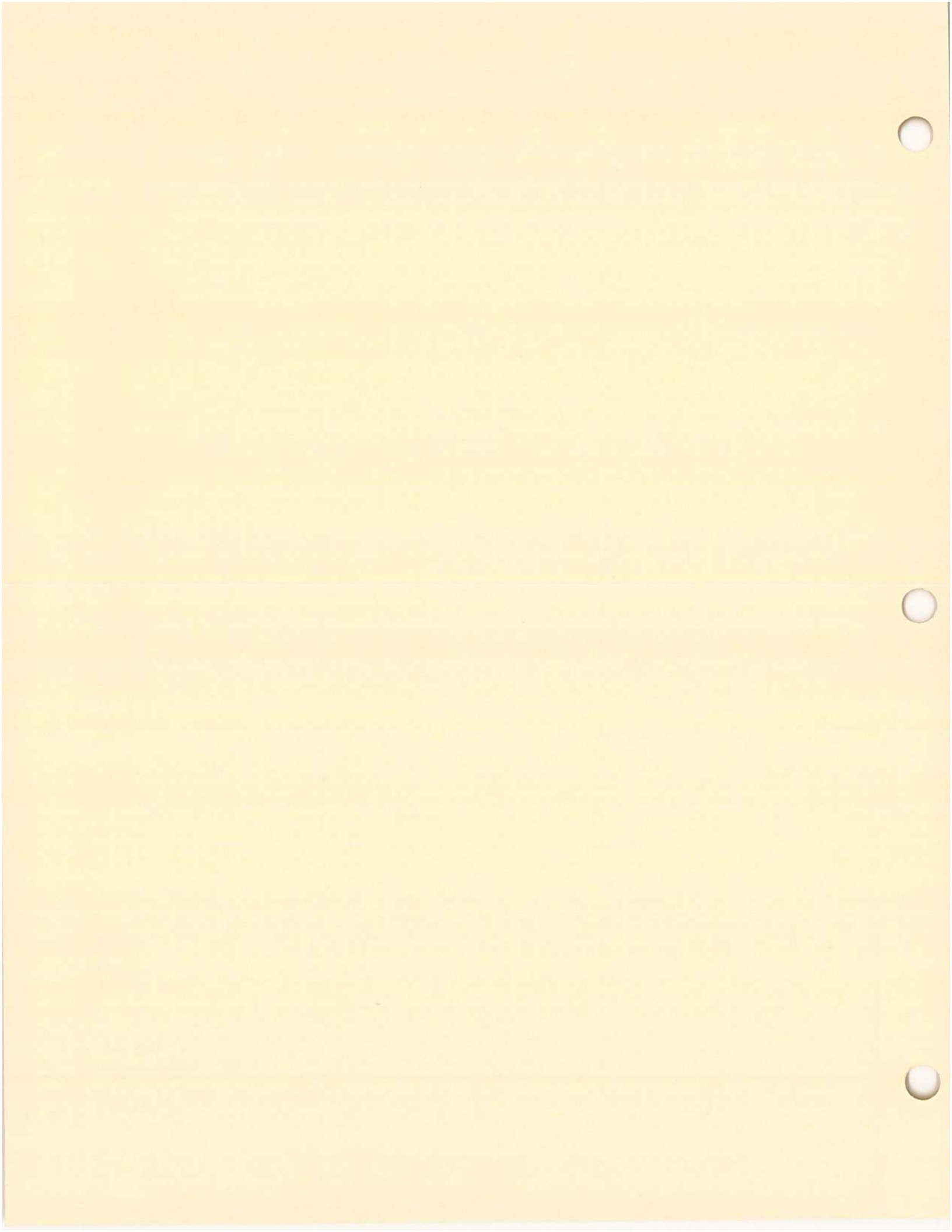
# J. MAINTENANCE

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



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# J. MAINTENANCE

## PARK MAINTENANCE

The image of Mooresville's Parks and Recreation Department is a result of how well its parks and facilities are maintained. Parks are known to be the "welcome mat" of cities and towns. Therefore, a visitor's first impression is critical. Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department is fortunate to have beautiful parks and a maintenance staff and volunteers dedicated to their work and to the Town.

Currently, park maintenance procedures and practices can be summarized as follows:

Maintenance reviews conducted through daily site visits and ...

- Trash pick up of all parks areas
- Winter snow plowing of all parks as well as some other municipal properties
- Work orders are given by Park Superintendent
- Annual inspections are conducted on all park facilities

It is important that the Maintenance Staff evaluate their role and purpose and make adjustments and develop policies and procedures that will assist in an efficient system to park maintenance. Each maintenance staff member should have a supervisor which assigns and monitors work assignments, etc. It has been demonstrated that an employee given responsibility and authority responds with increased pride in his/her work.

The Mooresville Parks and Recreation Maintenance Division is made up of part time Park Maintenance staff. The Park Maintenance staff develops and maintains parks and park facilities.

## MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Park Grounds Maintenance involves turf maintenance, tree maintenance, structural maintenance, equipment maintenance, landscape maintenance and litter control.

- *Turf Maintenance* – includes mowing, trimming, fertilization and chemical application.
- *Tree Maintenance* – includes watering, pruning and insect control.
- *Structural Maintenance* – includes, shelter houses, restroom facilities, playground equipment, fence lines, park trails, bleachers, and parking lots.
- *Equipment Maintenance* – includes trucks, tractors, front-end loader, mowing equipment, and all other mechanical equipment as required.
- *Landscape Maintenance* – includes mulch application, trimming and flower displays throughout the Town.
- *Litter Control* – on all park sites consists of trash barrel collections and hand pick up work.

The following recommendations are based on review of existing maintenance practices and meetings with the staff. The recommendations are divided into four basic categories for each department:

1. Operations
2. Facilities
3. Equipment
4. Staff



MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
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Section - J  
Maintenance

Page J-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-2**

## OPERATIONS

The maintenance operations of the Parks Department are in good condition, requiring only a few changes. Recommendations are as follows:

During the public input sessions and planning team meetings there was concern expressed regarding the amount of facilities and manpower to maintain them. To help address these concerns Work Request and Work Order forms can be used. Samples of the forms have been included for review by the park staff.

It is recommended that an Operations and Safety Manual for maintenance practices be developed. Such a manual would provide direction in areas of responsibility and procedures. It would also be an excellent tool for new employee orientation and training.

Additionally, the development of a landscape maintenance program and schedule would help identify what needs to be done, where it should be done, and most importantly, when it should be done and by whom.

The old methods of administering the operations of the park and recreation department are not as productive and efficient in today's hi-tech age. It is recommended that Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department consider implementing a computer-based maintenance management program. Goals of such a system would be to ...

1. Facilitate better long and short term park planning and provide for more accurate monitoring of park maintenance activities.
2. Increase the cost effectiveness of maintenance practices and improve maintenance scheduling.
3. Provide management with more accurate and complete information on which to base budgets and make decisions.

A computerized "Parks Maintenance Management System" (as published in Trends by the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service) includes nine basic components. They are as follows:

- Task Definitions
- Activities
- Inventory
- Accomplishment Units
- Quality Standards

- Service Levels
- Methods and Procedures
- Standard Crew Complement
- Productivity Standards

It is through such a management system that short term planning and resource allocations can be determined along with long term strategic decisions. In the short term it serves as an overall check on performance and budget results. Long term it will aid in decision on staffing, equipment purchases, budget forecasting, etc.

It is recommended that Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department investigate the possibility of computerizing its maintenance operations.

## FACILITIES

The facilities in the Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department are in various stages of maintenance attention. In general, and over time, all of the park facilities will require an upgrade. In order to implement an upgrade budget resources and needs lists will be required. As a part of the priorities and Action Plan of this study many of these items have been addressed.

Once the facilities have been upgraded to a satisfactory level, it is recommended that a preventative maintenance program be developed and implemented. A building and structure checklist form should be developed and reviewed on an annual basis thus providing time to plan and budget for repairs and renovations. Items in the checklist may include structural conditions, roofing, mechanical systems, plumbing systems, electrical systems, doors, windows, painting, etc.

## EQUIPMENT

The Park Department's maintenance vehicles and equipment were found to be in good condition. Vehicle/equipment replacement has been an on-going program in the Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department. It is important to have the proper maintenance equipment and vehicles to complement the staff in its duties and responsibilities.

Due to the fact that some vehicles and equipment are in service longer than their expected life may necessitate a service log system be developed. By tracking the

maintenance and repairs on each vehicle piece of equipment, the replacement program can be better defined. "Trouble" pieces of equipment can be moved up in the replacement program and each piece can be better evaluated to the suitability for the job required.

The specific pieces of equipment or vehicles that will need replacement in the near future have been identified in the Five Year Action Plan.

## STAFF

It is good practice to review each new development, facility, or program to determine and anticipate any potential impact it may have on the maintenance staff.

A few recommendations for maintenance staff include:

1. Continuation of staff training and education programs.
2. Development of a staff manual with:
  - staff training
  - operations procedures
  - job descriptions
  - maintenance policies
3. Training for emergency procedures (When an accident occurs in a park, the maintenance staff is the only park personnel in the area and so should be knowledgeable of first aid emergency procedures.)

## SAFETY RULES

### GENERAL RULES

1. Safety glasses must be worn when using: weed whip, edger, chainsaw, wood chipper, or any other equipment judged to present an eye hazard.
2. Safety vests must be worn when working on or near roadways or when transporting equipment on roads (example: driving the Toro to Town Hall).
3. Flashers on equipment must always be on when you are on public roadways.
4. Under no condition should safety devices be removed from equipment.
5. Empty paint cans, aerosol cans, paint thinner, brush cleaner, must be placed in the marked containers.
6. All gasoline cans must be returned to the safety cabinet every night.
7. You are expected to evaluate your work assignment and select the proper safety equipment for the job. If you are not sure, ask!

8. Report any unsafe equipment to the safety man.
9. Never fill any gas tank with the engine running.
10. Never adjust any mowers or other power equipment with the engine running.
11. Look before you back up.
12. Never stand up on any piece of equipment while in operation.
13. Never borrow any piece of equipment without the supervisor's permission.
14. No speeding or horseplay on any piece of park equipment.
15. Keys must always be removed when leaving a piece of park equipment unattended in a park.
16. Extreme caution should be used whenever working along the edge of any body of water, especially when mowing.
17. Never allow anyone to ride on a mower or tractor.
18. Anyone being transported in the back of a truck must be seated either on the floor of the bed or on an approved seat.
19. No walkman-type devices are allowed while on the clock.
20. Check out all equipment prior to using it (belts, blades, oil level, brakes, tire pressure).
21. Never clear a clogged mower chute with the machine running.
22. Extra caution must be used when mowing damp or wet grass or hilly areas. Don't use a machine in an area it's not designed for.
23. Report any and all injuries and equipment malfunction or damage immediately.
24. Radio must always be on to answer your calls.
25. Follow all posted road signage (speed limits, etc.).
26. Pace yourself throughout the day and ask for help when lifting - macho men end up disabled.

*There is no substitute  
for common sense.  
When in doubt ask!*



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
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**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-3**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



# MAINTENANCE WORK FORMS

The following are sample maintenance forms used for Work Requests and Work Orders. A revised version of these forms would be helpful to the Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department for processing and tracking its maintenance activities.

Source:  
Park & Recreation  
Maintenance  
Management  
Robert Sternloff  
and Roger Warren  
Allyn and Bacon,  
Inc. 1977

## SAMPLE WORK REQUEST FORM...

<p><b>WORK ORDER REQUEST</b></p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>The following work is requested for _____ (Area where work is to be done)</p> <p>Requested by: _____ (Name)</p> <p>Division: _____ Phone: _____</p> <p>Description of Desired Work: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>Draw sketches if needed on reverse side of this form.</p> <p>Special Instructions: _____ _____</p> <p>Received by: _____ Date _____ Time _____</p>	<p><b>METROPOLITAN RECREATION DISTRICT</b> Maintenance Division Repair &amp; Control Section</p>	<p>Dept. No. _____ Control No. _____</p>
--	--	--

**DISPOSITION:** Action 1, 2, or 3

For Maint. Div. Repair & Control Section Only	
<b>ADDITIONAL WORK ORDER</b>	
Trade	W.O.

1. Work Order # \_\_\_\_\_ written.
2. Assigned to Prevent. Maint. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)
3. Returned to Requesting Division with explanation \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Original -- Maintenance Division  
Duplicate -- Requesting Office







**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-6**

# OPERATIONS MANUAL GUIDELINES

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manual is to provide workers with the minimum standards of performance expected in the maintenance of certain parks, grounds, buildings, and other facilities; the approximate time of year and the frequency at which each task is to be performed. This manual will also serve as a management tool to help improve scheduling of workers and to relate the Department's maintenance standards with the various costs to maintain that standard.

It is impractical to ask one to remember every task that is required; nor is it possible to remember the exact time of the year it is to be accomplished. But because this manual is designed to be an outline of this kind of information, it cannot and should not be expected to cover every specific detail. Therefore, this manual is not to be accepted as a completed training device or the sole basis for planning.

A maintenance standard may be defined as a specific duty, procedure, or task designed to maintain park, facility, building, or ground in a particular manner, and at a particular level of equality.

### CLASS A - DISPLAYS AND GARDEN AREAS

#### A. Spring Seasons:

Approximately March 1 - May 31

1. Pick up, rake, and remove all sticks, leaves, and debris from turf areas.
2. Apply fertilizer as scheduled in the Park Fertilization Program.
3. Apply post/pre-emergents as scheduled on the Park Herbicide Program.
4. Repair turf scars such as tire tracks, holes, etc., and reseed to maintain 100 percent turf coverage.
5. Mow and trim grass when it grows 25% above desired height of 2 inches, mowings to occur on an approximate 5-7 day cycle.
6. Inspect irrigation system for defects and correct by March 31. Irrigate only as needed to maintain moisture in the top 6 inches of soil.
7. Litter to be picked up daily.
8. Begin to edge on a bi-monthly basis.

#### B. Summer Season:

Approximately June 1 - September 30

1. Mow and trim grass when it grows 25% above the desired height of 2.5 inches. Mowings occur on an approximate 4-5 day cycle.
2. Litter to be picked up daily.
3. Irrigate only as needed to maintain moisture in the top 6 inches of soil.
4. Continue Park Fertilization Program.
5. Continue to edge bi-monthly.

#### C. Fall Season:

Approximately October 1 - December 17

1. Mow and trim grass when it grows 25% above the desired height of 2 inches. Mowings to occur on an approximate 5-7 day cycle.
2. Litter to be picked up daily.
3. Apply post/pre-emergent as scheduled on the Park Herbicide Program.
4. Repair and reseed turf to maintain 100% turf coverage.
5. Irrigate only as needed to maintain moisture in the top 6 inches of soil.
6. Continue to edge bi-monthly.
7. Rake or mulch leaves and pick up debris once a week.

### CLASS B - PARK AREAS

#### A. Spring Season:

Approximately March 15 - April 15

1. Pick up, rake, and remove all sticks, leaves, and debris from turf areas.
2. Apply fertilizer as scheduled in the Park Fertilization Program.
3. Apply post/pre-emergent herbicide as scheduled on the Park Herbicide Program.
4. Repair turf scars; such as tire tracks, holes, etc. Sow grass on bare spots.



**B. Summer Season:**

Approximately April 16 – December 1.

1. Mow and trim grass when it reaches a height of 5 inches, to 2-1/2".
2. Mowings are to occur on a 7-9 day cycle.
3. Litter to be picked up before mowings, more frequently if required on weekly schedule.
4. Sterilize soil around trees and objects bi-annually to a width of 6 inches before June 30th.
5. Apply broadleaf weed killer annually after September 1.

**CLASS C – PARK AREAS**

**A. Spring Season:**

Approximately March 15 – April 15

1. Pick up, rake, and remove all sticks, leaves, and debris from turf areas.
2. Apply fertilizer as scheduled in the Park Fertilization Program.
3. Apply growth retardant as per schedule.
4. Repair turf scars, such as tire tracks, holes, etc. Sow grass seed on bare spots.

**B. Summer Season:**

Approximately April 16 – December 1.

1. Mow and trim grass on a 9-12 day cycle to a height of 3 inches when it reaches 6 inches in height.
2. Litter to be picked up before mowing. Also after daily check to maintain a neat appearance.
3. Sterilize soil around trees and objects bi-annually to a width of 6 inches before June 30.
4. Apply broadleaf weed killer bi-annually after September 1.
5. Mulch and/or remove leaves from turf areas in fall as required to insure neat appearance and guard against turf damage.
6. Apply fertilizer as scheduled in the Park Fertilization Program.

**CLASS D**

**A. Spring Season:**

Approximately March 15 – April 15

1. No maintenance performed.

**B. Summer Season:**

Approximately April 16 – December 1

1. Mow monthly after July 4th to a height of 3 inches to control noxious weeds.
2. Pick up or remove large litter before mowing.

**HORTICULTURE DISPLAYS  
AND LANDSCAPED AREAS**

**HIGH MAINTENANCE DIVISION**

**CLASS A – GARDENS, DISPLAYS  
AND SELECTED BUILDINGS**

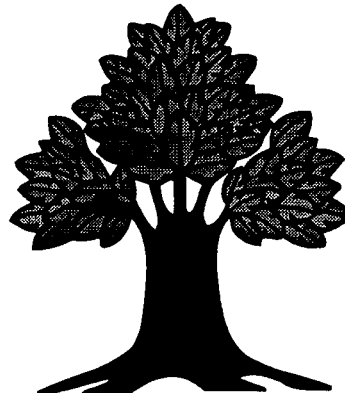
1. Clipped hedges are to be trimmed once a month to maintain a uniform appearance. Shrubs and small trees are to be trimmed once a year.
2. Mulch is to be added by June 1st to maintain a depth of 2 inches in shrub beds.
3. Apply a pre/post-emergent mixture by April 30th to control all existing weeds. Apply post-emergent mixture once a month afterwards.

**CLASS B**

1. Shrubs and small trees are to be trimmed once every two years.
2. Remove large weeds by hand or mechanical method once a year.
3. Apply a pre/post-emergent mixture once a year.
4. Add mulch and/or remulch once every two years.

**CLASS C – OPEN PARKLANDS  
AND RIGHT-OF-WAYS**

**MAINTENANCE PERFORMED ONLY UPON  
REQUEST**



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-7**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - J  
Maintenance**

Page J-8

**TULIP FLORAL DISPLAYS**

1. Bed preparation - After removal of summer annuals, or by September 30th, beds should be tilled and raked level. Organic matter should be added every three years in the form of peat, leaf mold, rotted manure or compost. A minimum of two inches should be evenly tilled in. Beds should be edged by December 1st.
2. Planting - Bulbs are to be planted 6 inches deep with a minimum spacing of 8 inches. Planting will begin no later than October 11th and should be finished by December 3rd.
3. Cultivating - shall begin as soon as tulip leaves are two inches high and shall continue at a 7-day cycle until bulbs are dug. Cultivate to a maximum depth of 4 inches.
4. Spraying - Tulips shall be sprayed with fungicide (carbaryl or benomyl) with wilt-proof as a sticker on a 14-day cycle beginning when foliage is two inches high and ending when flower buds show color.
5. Fertilization - No fertilization is done except where a chlorotic condition is noted and then 18-5-9 should be applied at a rate of 1 lb. n/100 sq. ft. cultivated in and watered.
6. Removal - bulbs are to remain in the beds until all the petals drop and the seed pod begins to swell. Upon removal, labeled varieties are to be kept separated and moved to greenhouse within 8 hours after digging. All bulbs should be removed by June 1st.
7. Storage - Tops are to be removed from bulbs, and they are to be placed in the drying racks within 12 hours after receiving them from the gardens. The bulbs should be spread so that there are no more than 2 bulbs up in the racks.
8. Cleaning and sorting - The bulbs should remain in the drying racks until July 1st. After July 1st, the bulbs will be sorted according to size. Those bulbs with a circumference of 3-1/2 inches or more shall be saved and all others will be discarded. All

labeled tulips shall be kept separated. Cleaning and sorting will be done on rainy days in July, August, and September. It will be finished by September 15th.

9. Irrigation - Irrigate only as needed to maintain moisture in top 12 inches or in dry periods long enough to apply one inch of water evenly throughout the beds.
10. Edging - is to be done bi-weekly when tulip foliage reaches two inches.

**ANNUAL FLORAL DISPLAYS**

1. Bed preparation - use rototiller to prepare beds as soon as tulips are removed. Fertilizer and organic matter should be tilled into the beds as required.
2. Planting - begin planting after May 15th and finish by June 20th.
3. Irrigation - start watering immediately after setting plants. Irrigate only as needed to maintain moisture in top 12 inches of soil or long enough to apply one inch of water evenly throughout the beds.
4. Cultivating - hand cultivate to a depth of not more than two inches every 10 days.
5. Fertilization - 20-20-20 water soluble fertilizer will be applied with a hydraulic sprayer every 20 days beginning 3 weeks after the plants are set out until the first frost.
6. Disbudding - spent bloom should be removed from plant every 10 days either by hand pruning or shearing.
7. Spraying - 3 weeks after setting plants out, spray program of insecticide/fungicide at 10-day cycle.
8. Removal/Replacement - if damaged by vandals or pests to the point that growth is not likely or will take more than one month to rejuvenate.
9. Edging - recut the edges every 10 days, either mechanically or with a spade beginning with initial bed preparation.



## ROSE DISPLAYS

### A. Spring Season:

Approximately March 1st – May 31st

1. Bed preparation – dig a hole one foot wider and 6 inches deeper than root mass and mix organic matter with existing soil at 1:1 ratio. Mix high phosphorous first into soil.
2. Planting – begin no later than March 31st and finish before May 15th. Water and hill up new bushes immediately.
3. Unhilling – start at the time Forsythia bloom, remove 1/2 to 3/4 of mound. Then carefully remove remainder of mound by cultivating. Level beds and remove excess soil from bush.
4. Pruning – prior to unhilling, prune back canes to above green wood and up to top soil. After soil and mound are level, prune cane back to live wood and thin out plant to a healthy outside leaf bud.
5. Spraying – as soon as leaves start to develop, start spray program and spray with fungicide insecticide at no less than a 10-day cycle.
6. Feeding – after roses are uncovered, apply one cup granular rose feed to all bushes, cultivate lightly into soil and water thoroughly.
7. Weeding and cultivating – use “round-up” herbicide by April 30th to kill all existing weeds in beds. By May 14th, apply liquid treflan pre-emergent at manufacturers specifications. After May 7th, start to cultivate all beds once every ten days by hand.

### B. Summer Season:

Approximately

June 1st – September 30th

1. Cultivation – continue to hand cultivate to a depth of not more than two inches every ten days.
2. Irrigation – irrigate only as needed to maintain moisture into top 12 inches of soil during dry periods long enough to apply one inch of water evenly throughout the beds.
3. Disbudding – once a week, prune all old unattractive blooms. Cut shall be made above the first or second 5-leaflet leaf with an outside bud.

4. Spraying – continue pesticide spray program initiated in spring at a minimum 10-day cycle. Increase spray cycle as needed to control pest. Apply water soluble fertilizer with other pesticide spray application.
5. Feeding – cultivate in one cup of granular rose feed by July 1st.
6. Removal/Replacement – by June 12th, remove all roses that show no growth or that are so weak they are deemed unwanted by the horticulturist. By September 30th, prepare and inventory all the roses in the garden noting especially those locations where roses are missing.
7. Edging – by June 12th, all beds shall be edged. The steel edging should be placed back to grade level if it has been frost-heave over. Mechanically edged beds shall maintain the original line of the bed as shown on blue prints. Thereafter, all beds will be edged once every three weeks.

### C. Fall Season: Approximately October 1st – December 17th

1. Removal – by November 1st, determine which roses are to be removed (by horticulturist) and remove them.
2. Bed preparation – by October 17th, determine location of next year's AANS roses, plus locations for other attractions. Remove top six inches of soil from bed and incorporate eight to ten inches of organic matter and high phosphorous fertilizer by hand spading and mechanical rototilling.
3. Hilling – begin hilling after October 18th and finish by November 30th. Use soil and leaf mold to make mound over each rose bud union to a height of ten inches and enough diameter to cover all side branches.
4. Pruning – After December 10th, cut back roses (except climbers, ramblers, and shrub roses) to a maximum height of 24 inches.
5. Edging – install approximately 2,000 line feet of steel edging. All other beds should be edged for the last time by November 26th.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-9**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-10**

## **PARK BALL DIAMOND**

### **CLASS A - LEAGUE**

- A. Spring Season:  
Approximately April 1st - April 15th
1. Drag and prepare bare surface.
  2. Fertilize grass area.
  3. Install new pitching rubber and home plate.
  4. Work bare areas weekly for team practice sessions.
  5. Work and line field for High School scheduled games.
  6. Repaint outfield foul lines.
- B. Summer Season:  
Approximately April 15th - August 30th
1. Drag fill holes and line field to prepare for games per schedule.
  2. Sprinkle bare area with water weekly to control dust.
  3. Mow field weekly to maintain a 2 1/2 inch height of cut after grass height reaches 4 inches.
  4. Water turf to insure 1/2 inch of water per week is applied.

### **CLASS B - LEAGUE**

- A. Spring Season:  
Approximately April 1st - May 1st
1. Regrade and shape diamond.
  2. Check and install new home plate and pitching rubber if present one shows excessive wear or turned up at corners.
  3. Drag and prepare surface of diamond for team practice sessions.
  4. Apply outfield foul lines.
  5. Place players benches.
- B. Summer Season:  
Approximately May 1st - August 30th
1. Drag fill holes and line diamond Monday - Friday per league schedule.
  2. Replace pitching rubber and home plate if present one shows excessive wear or turned up at corners.
  3. Pick up trash in diamond area daily.
  4. Check outfield foul lines weekly and reline as needed to insure a clean line from home plate.

5. Check weekly and remove any vegetative growth from back-stop and safety fence.
  6. Sweep water from holes on league diamond after rains to speed drying.
- C. Fall Season:  
Approximately  
August 30th - December 1st
1. After leagues end:
    - a. Drag diamonds weekly
    - b. Add soil to diamond if low spots are more than two inches deep.

### **CLASS C - NON-LEAGUE, SKINNED INFIELD**

- A. Spring and Summer Season:  
Approximately April 15th - September 1st
1. Drag diamond bi-weekly.
  2. Replace severely worn pitching rubber and home plate with good used one.

### **CLASS D - NON-LEAGUE, SOD DIAMOND**

- A. Spring Season:  
Approximately April 15th - May 15th

## **HORSESHOE COURT MAINTENANCE**

- A. Spring Season:  
Approximately March 15th - April 30th

### **RECREATIONAL COURTS**

1. Add clay if court is more than two inches low.
2. Report on work order repairs needed to backstops and stakes.
3. Dig and turn over soil to a depth of 6 inches.

### **LEAGUE COURTS**

1. Add blue clay if pit is more than 1/2 inch low.
2. Work clay and add water if needed to keep clay consistency of modeling clay.
3. Sweep concrete areas.
4. Install scoreboards.
5. Place park bench between each court.
6. Report on work order any repairs needed at facility.
7. Place 1/2 barrel spare blue clay supply at facility.
8. Place covers on all clay pits.

- B. Summer Season:  
Approximately  
April 30th – November 1st.

#### RECREATIONAL COURTS

1. Report on work order needed repairs with weekly inspection.

#### LEAGUE COURTS DAILY

1. Check and install pit covers.
2. Report on work order any needed repairs at facility.

#### LEAGUE COURTS WEEKLY

1. Mow grass in court area.
2. Work clay and add water if needed to keep clay consistency of modeling clay.
3. Sweep concrete area.
4. Add blue clay if pit is more than 1/2 inch low.

## PARK BUILDINGS

#### JANITORIAL MAINTENANCE CLASSES

##### CLASS A – OFFICE OF RECREATION CENTER

###### A. Daily

1. Sweep all floor traffic areas.
2. Spot clean floor areas to remove soiled spots.
3. Spot clean window glass area.
4. Empty waste receptacles.
5. Empty and clean ash trays.
6. Replace burned out light bulbs.
7. Clean counter tops.

###### B. Weekly

1. Polish tile floors.
2. Polish furniture.
3. Turn indoor plants one-third turn and water (if janitor's responsibility).
4. Sweep all floor areas.
5. Dust furnishings.

###### C. Monthly

1. Shampoo carpet traffic area.
2. Clean all inside windows.

###### D. Semi-Annually

1. Clean outside windows.
2. Clean floor and table lamps.
3. Vacuum clean furniture.
4. Clean light fixtures.
5. Dust walls.

6. Clean air registers.
7. Vacuum clean draperies.
8. Place new sand in ash trays.

###### E. Annually

1. Strip and wax tile floors.
2. Dry clean draperies.
3. Shampoo carpet areas.
4. Wash washable walls.
5. Shampoo furniture.

##### CLASS B – CLOSED RENTAL PAVILION

###### A. Before Use

1. Wash or dust table tops and seats as required to assure cleanliness.
2. Mop or sweep floor to assure cleanliness.
3. Wash or wipe counter tops to assure cleanliness.
4. Provide garbage containers.
5. Check operation of stove, refrigerator, coffee pot (if provided).
6. Set up tables and chairs as normal unless special request.
7. Shovel snow on entrance walk (winter).
8. Dust for cobwebs.
9. Provide firewood (if fireplace is available).

###### B. After Use

1. Wash table tops and seats.
2. Sweep and mop floor.
3. Wash counter tops and sinks.
4. Clean stove, refrigerator and coffee pot (if provided).
5. Spot clean windows.
6. Clean walk-off mats (if provided).
7. Place garbage in outside area.
8. Report needed repairs.
9. Polish tile floors.

###### C. Semi-Annually

1. Wash washable walls, dust others.
2. Clean windows inside and out.
3. Clean light fixtures.
4. Clean cupboards.

###### D. Annually

1. Strip and wax tile floors (if any).

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



Section - J  
Maintenance

Page J-11

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-12**

**CLASS C - OPEN RENTAL PAVILION**

- A. Before Use
1. Wash or dust table tops and seats as required to assure cleanliness.
  2. Wash or sweep floor to assure cleanliness.
  3. Provide garbage containers.
  4. Pick up trash within 50 feet of pavilion.
  5. Check operation of lights.

- B. After Use
1. Wash table tops and seats.
  2. Wash floor.
  3. Pick up trash within 50 feet of pavilion.
  4. Report needed repairs.

**CLASS D - SHELTER**

- A. Before Parks Open
1. Sweep and scrub floor area.
  2. Clean out fireplace.
  3. Remove graffiti.
  4. Remove debris thrown on roof.
  5. Sweep sidewalk area.
  6. Replace burned out light bulbs.
  7. Check locks for security.
- B. After Parks Open
- Daily:
1. Remove broken glass from floor area.
- Weekly:
1. Clean floor area.
  2. Remove graffiti.
  3. Clean sidewalk area.
  4. Check locks and lights.

**PARK RESTROOMS -  
MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**

**CLASS A**

- A. Daily, check each restroom and complete the following tasks:
1. Clean and sterilize stool(s) and urinal(s).
  2. Clean and sterilize wash basin(s).
  3. Spot clean walls, partitions and doors.
  4. Clean and polish fixtures.
  5. Pick up debris and paper off floor and spot mop.
  6. Refill hand towels, toilet tissue and soap dispensers.

7. Replace burned out light bulbs.
8. Empty waste receptacles.
9. Place needed repairs on work orders.

- B. Weekly, complete the following tasks:
1. Completely mop and sterilize floor.
  2. Clean and sterilize partitions.

- C. Twice yearly, complete the following tasks:
1. Wash and sterilize walls.
  2. Clean light fixtures.

**CLASS B**

- A. Monday, Wednesday and Friday check each restroom and complete the following:
1. Clean and sterilize stools and urinals.
  2. Sweep or pick up paper and debris off floor.
  3. Wash floors with a garden hose and sterilize.
  4. Clean and sterilize wash basin.
  5. Refill hand towels and toilet tissue.
  6. Spot clean walls.
  7. Replace burned out light bulbs.
- B. Tuesday, Thursday and Weekends check each restroom and complete the following tasks if dirty:
1. Spot clean wash basin, stool and urinal.
  2. Sweep or pick up paper and debris off floor.
  3. Wash floor with garden hose when dirty.
  4. Refill hand towels and toilet tissue.
  5. Replace burned out light bulbs.

- C. Yearly, complete the following tasks:
1. Wash walls completely.
  2. Clean light fixtures.

**CLASS C - PORTABLE RESTROOMS**

- A. Service furnished weekly by outside vendor.
- B. Check prior to weekend use by park personnel
1. Pick up debris from floor.
  2. Refill toilet tissue.



# DESIGN STRATEGIES TO DETER VANDALISM

## I. BUILDING DESIGN

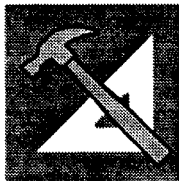
- Design informal gathering areas to insure orderly flow, supervision, and natural surveillance.
- Attach equipment to floors with sunken bolts.
- Remove all unnecessary hardware close to the ground level.
- Minimize exposed plumbing pipes and accessories.
- Avoid recessed entrance ways.
- Place entrances where highly visible.
- Ladders necessary for access to the roof should be located inside.
- Include a secure room whenever possible to provide storage for special use groups, thermostat, etc.
- Use recessed gutters and internal down spouts.

## II. WALLS

- Should be made of fireproof material whenever possible.
- Easily repainted surfaces.
- Legitimate graffiti areas.
- Recess hardware into walls and cover with protective plate.
- Rough textured walls.

## III. WINDOWS

- Sky lights may be substituted for windows.
- Eliminate windows on the back of buildings or those on woodland sides.
- Use break resistant windows (Plexiglass or lectern, etc.).
- Windows should be sealed.
- Openings should be narrow to prevent entry.
- Place windows high above reach of potential vandals whenever possible.
- Minimize glass around play areas.
- Avoid large areas of glass.
- Remove or avoid useless windows.
- Windows should not open outward.



## IV. LIGHTING

- Provide ample interior and exterior lighting to deter vandals (entrances, parking lots, etc.).
- Interior fixtures should be recessed.
- Fixtures located high above reach.

## V. DOORS

- Should consider visibility for location.
- Material should be heavy and solid (including frames).
- Automatic closers when appropriate.
- Eliminate as much exterior hardware as possible.
- Consider installing a middle post for double doors.
- Metal plate should be welded to metal door.

## VI. RESTROOMS

- Walls should have an easily cleaned surface.
- Eliminate mirrors.
- Use block walls as partitions.
- Make plumbing as inaccessible as possible.
- Avoid low placement of screen vents.
- Locate away from external entrances.
- Sinks should be supported on three sides.
- Avoid overhead braces across stalls or utilize a wide or ungripable one to discourage swingers.

## VII. ROOF

- Use standing seam metal with several slopes wherever possible.
- Avoid asbestos, composition, and wood shake shingles on one or two story buildings.
- Make access difficult.

## VIII. FENCES

- Minimum height of 8 feet.
- Should be transparent (wrought iron or chain link).
- Eliminate unnecessary fences.
- Fence around public areas that are off limits at certain times.
- Gates at trail/accessways.

## IX. LANDSCAPING

- Provide adequate visibility to all entrances.
- Avoid using gravel or stones near buildings (that may be thrown).

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



## Section - J Maintenance

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - J  
Maintenance**

Page J-14

- Do not plant so close to building that they can provide access to the roof.
- Carefully select places where shrubbery is to be planted so as not to provide hiding places.
- Protect young trees with guards.
- Plant trees and bushes not easily burned, broken, or climbed.
- Establish buffer area between formal play areas and school buildings.

**X. MISCELLANEOUS**

- Install signs at 7 ft. heights when allowable.
- Routed wooden signs are hard to deface.
- Refrain from metal signs as much as possible as they tend to attract marksmen and thrown rocks.
- Flowers in a raised bed around a sign help protect it.
- Design fire hydrants that require a special tool to operate.
- Secure covers or manholes and use covers with little resale value.
- Use tamper-proof screw and fastener when possible.
- Utilize audible alarms.

## **SUGGESTED GENERAL PLAYGROUND MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST**

**GENERAL UPKEEP OF PLAYGROUNDS**

- Check the entire playground area for miscellaneous debris or litter.
- Check for missing trash receptacles and for those which are full.
- Check for any damage (i.e., any broken or missing components) to equipment or other playground features caused by vandalism or wear; for example, check for any broken or missing handrails, guardrails, protective barriers, or steps or rungs on ladders, and for damage to any fences, benches, or signs on the playground.



**SURFACING**

- Check for equipment which does not have adequate protective surfacing under and around it and for surfacing materials that have deteriorated.
- Check loose surfacing material for foreign objects or debris.
- Check loose surfacing material for compaction and reduced depth, with special attention to heavy use areas such as those under swings and slide exit regions.

**GENERAL HAZARDS**

- Check all equipment and other playground features for any hazard which may have emerged.
- Check for sharp points, corners, and edges; for example, check the sides and sliding surface of slide chutes for sharp or rough edges caused by deterioration.
- Check for protrusions and projections.
- Check for missing or damaged protective caps or plugs.
- Check for potential clothing entanglement hazards, such as open S-hooks.
- Check for pinch, crush, and shearing points or exposed moving parts.
- Check for trip hazards, such as exposed footings on anchoring devices and rocks, roots, or any other environmental obstacles in the play area.

**DETERIORATION OF EQUIPMENT**

- Check all equipment and other playground features for rust, rot, cracks, and splinters, with special attention to possible corrosion where structures come in contact with the ground.
- Check for unstable anchoring of equipment.

**SECURITY OF HARDWARE**

- Check for any loose or worn connecting, covering, or fastening hardware devices: for example, check the S-hooks at both ends of suspending elements of swings and all connection points on flexible climbing devices for wear.
- Check all moving parts, such as swing bearing hangers, for wear.

#### EQUIPMENT USE ZONES

- Check for obstacles in equipment use zones.

#### DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

- Check the entire play area for drainage problems, with special attention to heavy use areas such as those under swings and slide exit regions.

## SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC LOOSE-FILL MATERIALS, AND UNITARY SYNTHETIC MATERIALS

#### ORGANIC LOOSE MATERIAL

- Wood chips, bark mulch, etc.

#### FALL ABSORBING CHARACTERISTICS

- Cushioning effect depends on air trapped within and between individual particles, and presupposes an adequate depth of material.

#### INSTALLATION/MAINTENANCE

- Should not be installed over existing hard surfaces (e.g., asphalt, concrete).
- Requires a method of containment (e.g., retaining barrier, excavated pit).
- Requires good drainage underneath material.
- Requires periodic renewal or replacement and continuous maintenance (e.g., leveling, grading, sifting, raking) to maintain appropriate depth and remove foreign matter.

#### ADVANTAGES

- Low initial cost.
- Ease of installation.
- Good drainage.
- Less abrasive than sand.
- Less attractive to cats and dogs (compared to sand).
- Attractive appearance.
- Readily available.

#### DISADVANTAGES

The following conditions may reduce cushioning potential:

- Environmental conditions: rainy weather, high humidity, freezing temperatures.
- With normal use over time, combines with dirt and other foreign materials.
- Over time, decomposes, is pulverized, and compacts.
- Depth may reduce by displacement due to children's activities or by material being blown by wind.
- Can be blown or thrown into children's eyes.
- Subject to microbial growth when wet.
- Conceals animals excrement and trash (e.g., broken glass, nails, pencils, and other sharp objects that can cause cut and puncture wounds).
- Spreads easily outside of containment area.
- Can be flammable.
- Subject to theft by neighborhood residents for use as mulch.

#### INORGANIC LOOSE MATERIAL

- Sand and gravel.

#### FALL ABSORBING CHARACTERISTICS

- Cushioning effect depends on air trapped within and between individual particles, and presupposes an adequate depth of material.

#### INSTALLATION/MAINTENANCE

- Should not be installed over existing hard surface (e.g. asphalt, rock).
- Method of containment needed (e.g., retaining barrier, excavated pit).
- Good drainage required underneath material.
- Requires periodic renewal or replacement and continuous maintenance (e.g., leveling, grading, sifting, raking) to maintain appropriate depth and remove foreign matter.
- Compacted sand should periodically be turned over, loosened and cleaned.
- Gravel may require periodic break up and removal of hard pan.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



## Section - J Maintenance

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - J  
Maintenance**

Page J-16

**ADVANTAGES**

- Low initial cost.
- Ease of installation.
- Does not pulverize.
- Not ideal for microbial growth.
- Nonflammable.
- Materials are readily available.
- Not susceptible to vandalism except by contamination.
- Gravel is less attractive to animals than sand.

**DISADVANTAGES**

The following conditions reduce cushioning potential:

- Environmental conditions: rainy weather, high humidity, freezing temperatures.
- With normal use, combines with dirt and other foreign materials.
- Depth may be reduced due to displacement by children's activities, and sand may be blown by wind.
- May be blown or thrown into children's eyes.
- May be swallowed.
- Conceals animal excrement and trash (e.g., broken glass, nails, pencils, and other sharp objects that can cause cut and puncture wounds).

**SAND:**

- Spreads easily outside of containment area.
- Small particles bind together and become less cushioning when wet; when thoroughly wet, sand reacts as a rigid material.
- May be tracked out of play area on shoes; abrasive to floor surfaces when tracked indoors; abrasive to plastic materials.
- Adheres to clothing.
- Susceptible to fouling by animals.

**GRAVEL:**

- Difficult to walk on.
- If displaced onto nearby hard surface pathways, could present a fall hazard.
- Hard pan may form under heavy traffic areas.

**UNITARY  
SYNTHETIC MATERIALS**

- Rubber or rubber over foam mate or tiles, poured in place urethane and rubber compositions.

**FALL ABSORBING CHARACTERISTICS**

- Manufacturer should be contacted for information on Critical Height of materials when tested according to ASTM F1292.

**INSTALLATION/MAINTENANCE**

- Some unitary materials can be laid directly on hard surfaces such as asphalt or concrete.
- Others may require expert under-surface preparation and installation by the manufacturer or a local contractor.
- Materials generally require no additional means of containment.
- Once installed, the materials require minimal maintenance.

**ADVANTAGES**

- Low maintenance.
- Easy to clean.
- Consistent shock absorbency.
- Material not displaced by children during play activities.
- Generally low life cycle costs.
- Good footing (depends on surface texture).
- Harbor few foreign objects.
- Generally no retaining edges needed.
- Is accessible to the handicapped.

**DISADVANTAGES**

- Initial cost relatively high.
- Undersurfacing may be critical for thinner materials.
- Often must be used on almost level uniform surfaces.
- May be flammable.
- Subject to vandalism (e.g., ignited, defaced, cut).
- Full rubber tiles may curl up and cause tripping.
- Some designs susceptible to frost damage.

# PLAYGROUND SAFETY

Falls from playground equipment account for more than 70% of playground injuries. Equipment failures, per se, rarely cause the injuries. Of the injuries sustained, the following percentages apply: climbers 42%, swings 23%, slides 16%, merry-go-rounds 5%, miscellaneous 14%.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has produced two handbooks: Volume I, *General Guidelines for New and Existing Playgrounds*; and Volume II, *Technical Guidelines for Equipment and Surfacing*.

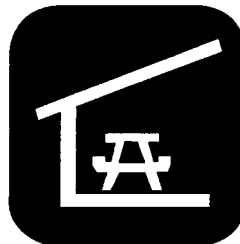
Although the guidelines are not legal standards, in actual practice they might as well be. What happens when a child is hurt and a lawsuit is brought is that the courts look at the "state of the art." And, the "state of the art" in playground equipment is the CPSC guideline. Failure to comply is likely to be considered negligence.

The installation of fall-absorbing ground cover is extremely important. Failure to install an acceptable (by the CPSC) fall-absorbing material under play equipment may be considered negligent no matter what other circumstances are present at the time of an accident.

A large number of lawsuits are now pending in this general area of "Playground Safety". The Chicago Park District recently settled out of court for \$2.9 million in the case of a child who was injured in a fall onto an asphalt surfaced playground. This information is provided, not as an authoritative commentary on the liability issue, but, rather as historical facts for your review and understanding. Further, we strongly recommend a program of retro-fitting to correct existing safety problems in the parks. The liability exposure is a growing concern and should be appropriately addressed.

When retro-fitting, the safety surfacing should be installed as follows:

- A. **Protective Surface Area:** Install with a minimum of six feet in all directions from all stationary equipment and seven feet in the direction of motion from such equipment as slides. The direction of motion for whirls is all the way around. In the case of swings, seven feet is added to the swing seat in its fully extended (horizontal) position.
- B. **No Encroachment Zone:** For pieces of equipment this area extends six feet in all directions from the protective surface area. No other structure shall infringe on it. If two or more units are installed in the same protective surface area, the minimum distance between stationary pieces is twelve feet. Direction of motion footage is to be added to the twelve feet.
- C. **Ground Hazards:** In the course of play there is a tendency for holes to develop in some play area surfaces, especially under swings, at the foot of slides, around whirls, etc. These should be kept filled. There should be no exposed concrete footings to trip over or fall onto.



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
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Section - J  
Maintenance

Page J-17

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - J  
Maintenance**

**Page J-18**

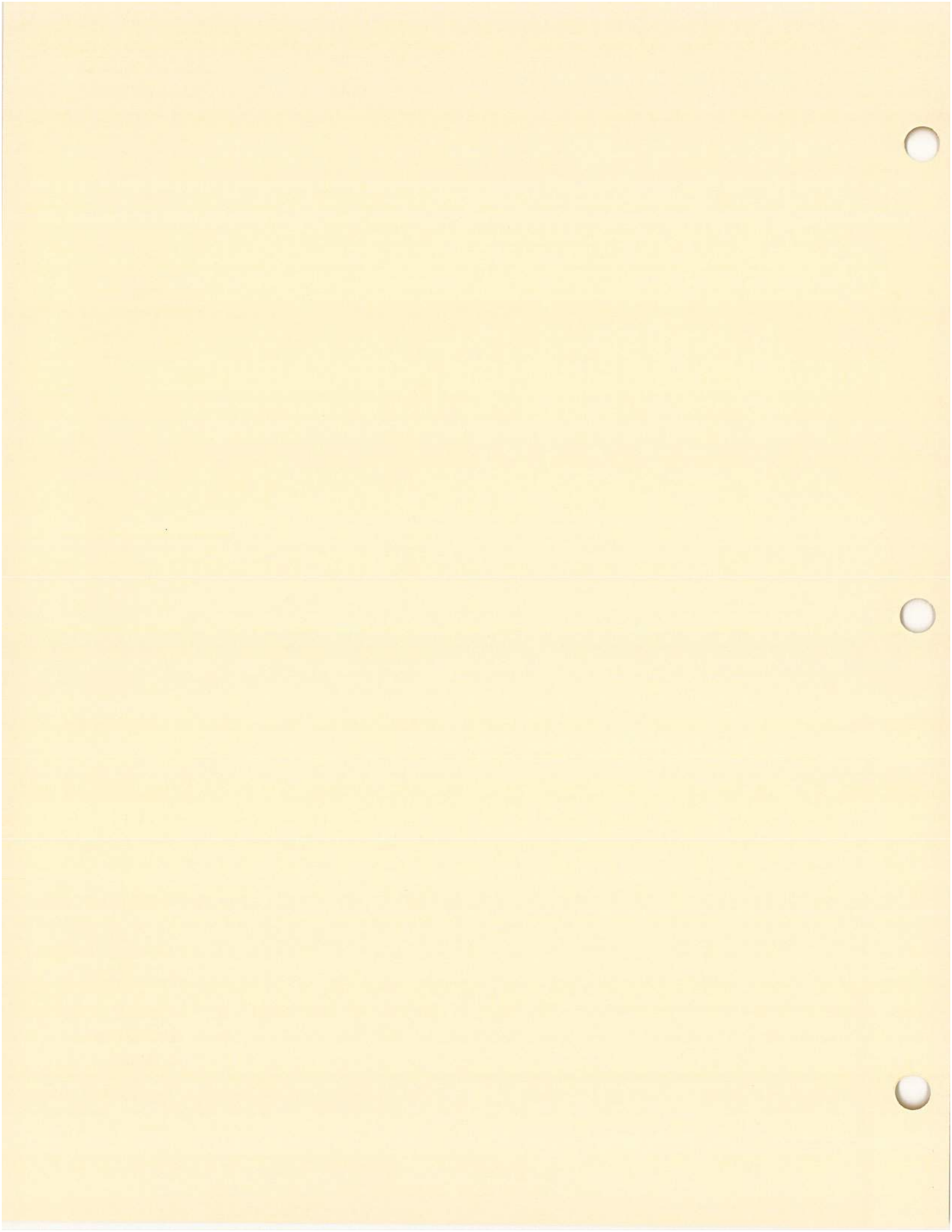
# K. ISSUES

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
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# K. ISSUES

## TRENDS & CONDITIONS AFFECTING PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING - THE GLOBAL VIEW

Strategic planning is worthless unless there is first a strategic vision, a clear image of what is to be achieved, which organizes and instructs every step toward that goal. That strategic vision must be developed in the context of information that is likely to affect contemporary society. Social trends are then analyzed for future input on local leisure services.

### REVIEW NATIONAL TRENDS:

- There is a definite shift from an industrial society to an information society.
- Innovations in communications and computer technology will accelerate the pace of change.
- In the information age, the focus of manufacturing will shift from the physical to more intellectual functions on which the physical depends.
- There is a shift from the specialist who is soon obsolete, to the generalist who can adapt.
- The more technology introduced into society, the more people will aggregate, will want to be with other people; movies, concerts, shopping.
- High-tech robots and high-touch quality circles are moving into our factories at the same time - and the more robots, the more

circles.

- There is a shift from being an isolated, self-sufficient national economy to being part of a global economy.
- Long term plans must replace short term profit.
- There will be an increased demand for quality in all items purchased, buying for the longer term.
- State and local governments are the most important political entities in America.
- American culture is decentralizing, and as this occurs, diversity and differences are stressed instead of similarities.
- Local communities are tackling difficult problems and achieving solutions where the federal government has failed.
- Neighborhood groups are becoming more professional.
- The most visible aspect of the whole decentralization trend is the decentralization of people. City dwellers are moving to small towns and rural communities.
- There is a reclamation of America's traditional sense of self-reliance after four decades of trusting institutional help.
- The growth in fitness and health directly parallels the change from an industrial economy to an information economy.
- With the increase in business start-ups has come a new appreciation for the contributions of small businesses to the U.S. economy.
- Self-help in the food area means more home and urban gardening, food cooperatives, and farmers' markets.
- People whose lives are affected by a decision must be part of the process of arriving at that decision.
- The new leader is a facilitator, not an order giver.

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - K  
Issues

Page K-1

# MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

## MASTER PLAN UPDATE



Section - K  
Issues

Page K-2

- The failure of hierarchies to solve society's problems forced people to talk to one another - and that was the beginning of networks.
- Networks have emerged as a critical social form.
- More Americans and more new jobs are in the south and west. This shift from north to the south is two different stories: 1) the decline and stagnation of mature industries in the northeast; 2) the growth and development of new industries in the southwest.
- The multiple-option nature of the United States is addressed to our own individuality; we have greater and greater opportunities for self-expression in education, religion, the arts, and in our work as well as the marketplace.

## OTHER CHANGES THAT AFFECT RECREATION IN AMERICA INCLUDE:

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

There are 53 million more Americans now than in 1960, and the population is shifting to the west and south. Small cities, rural towns, and communities are growing faster than major metropolitan areas, and our average age is increasing. As the younger generation has increasingly influenced our society, recreation and leisure have become more central to our culture.

### ECONOMIC RECESSION

Previous rapid growth in our economy has leveled off. This has affected lifestyles, attitudes towards work, and the capability of government to deal with problems. Also, we have come to appreciate more fully the economic and job-creating benefits of recreation and tourism.

### SOCIAL VALUES

A new "leisure ethic" has had a powerful influence on Americans. The so-called Protestant ethic appears to be giving way in part to self-gratification, self-expression, and self-fulfillment.

## REGIONALIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

We are moving from a mass production, industrial-based society to a more decentralized, high-technology society. Different recreation opportunities and participation patterns among regions and social groups make it obvious that a single "National Recreation Plan" and delivery system cannot apply everywhere

The cumulative effects of these social changes have made recreation as important, if not more important, than ever in American society.

Use of federal lands for recreation grew 138 percent in the 21 years between 1960 and 1981. This annual compounded percentage growth rate of 4.24 percent greatly exceeds growth of the U.S. population, which is about one percent per year. At times the rate of growth in recreation use was 10 percent per year, but the pace is now about half that.

Monetary expenditures for recreation have steadily increased. More generally, leisure expenditures, including recreation, hobbies, crafts, books, entertainment, and so forth, have grown to about \$262 billion in 1982. More significant than expenditures, perhaps, is the fact that the percentage of disposable income spent on recreation has risen from 5.27 percent in 1929 to 6.27 percent in 1979.

Concurrently, recreation per se has not remained a major concern of the federal government. Federal expenditures for acquisition, development, and management grew from an estimated \$85 million in 1960 to over \$718 million in 1978 (in 1967 constant dollars). However, the federal expenditure level has now dropped to less than \$374 million (in 1967 dollars), or about back to the 1970 level. The new emphasis on natural resource issues at the federal level has been on economic development.



## TRENDS IN OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY

Outdoor recreation supply is defined here as numbers of facilities, acres, areas, and miles of land and water accessible and/or developed for recreational use by the public. The trends described here may not adequately reflect changes in the quality of effectiveness of our supply, but they do express tangible actions to respond to growing public participation pressures.

## FEDERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY

The federal estate has declined from 772 million acres in 1960 to 755 million in 1983. One hundred and eighty million of these acres under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in 1960 have since been transferred primarily to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. These transfers have moved the management emphasis more toward preservation.

Overall, there has been an increase in the federal recreation estate in the two decades since the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report. However, changes began to surface in the late 1970's and early 1980's that warrant attention.

There is an estimated \$3 billion backlog in the purchase of federal parks and recreation lands authorized by Congress since 1960. Legislation introduced in the 98th Congress proposed to convert the Land and Water Conservation Fund to a true self-sustaining trust fund, helping to ensure the availability of money for acquisition of lands and interests in land.

## STATE AND LOCAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY

Between 1960 and 1980, about 2.9 million acres of new areas were added to state park systems. However, use during this period increased from 268 million visits in 1960 to 549 million in 1980. This trend represents a 20-year growth of 44 percent in acreage, relative to growth of 105 percent in use of state park systems. In 1961, state agencies owned 84 million acres, 32 million of which were designated for recreational use. Currently, states administer almost 97 million acres.

Almost 1.5 million acres of forest and rangelands are developed each year. But development of forest and rangeland is only a part of a larger land use conversion. Since 1960, about 55 million acres of agricultural, forest, and rangeland have been converted to more urban uses. The implication for recreation is that a smaller land base may be available for some traditional outdoor recreation activities, such as hunting, hiking, and camping, and more area available for water and development-oriented recreation. One-third of private rural land is leased for recreation, reducing further the land available for general public access.

In 1960, an estimated 21,000 miles of private coastal shoreline were designated as available for public use. In 1980, it was estimated that less than 5,000 miles of private shoreline were accessible to the public. In the 1960's and 1970's, federal assistance became more available to help arrest beach erosion. This assistance is currently being withdrawn, which may act to slow development and closure of public access to shoreline.

## TRENDS AFFECTING DEMAND FOR RECREATION

Innovation and the emergence of new technologies have helped the private sector bring new products to the marketplace and new recreation users to the public recreation estate. Camping equipment has become easily transportable by motorists or backpackers.

New forms of recreation are important elements in providing fun for users and minor industries in some communities. Rubber rafts and all-terrain vehicles are just two of the recreation innovations which have created new demands for recreation space and new considerations for public land managers.

The increasingly wide range of discretionary opportunities are not all geared to the out-of-doors. Theme parks, such as Walt Disney World, attract millions of visitors annually.

Closer to home, the seemingly ubiquitous video arcade parlor offers an experience which may lessen the demand for more traditional venues such as playgrounds or parks.

Despite the competition from other recreation outlets, outdoor settings and natural wonders remain an attraction for a variety of users.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

## Section - K Issues

Page K-3

# MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

## MASTER PLAN UPDATE



Section - K  
Issues

Page K-4

Vast new protected areas, such as those in Alaska, may one day be as familiar and accessible to Americans as the Grand Canyon.

Perhaps the most important trend to consider in planning for recreation through the end of the century is the reported decline in leisure available to Americans. Available leisure has decreased 31 percent between 1973 and 1984. We have lost eight hours of leisure per week over the past decade. There are variations in this figure, with "baby boomers" having an average of 16 hours of leisure per week, while the elderly record over 25 hours.

It is our challenge to set recreation policies and priorities to balance this decline in leisure and increase in recreation options. The task is made even more difficult by growing demands for use of our fixed supply of land and water and by a large federal budget deficit.

Nonetheless, now we can proceed with Master Planning for the Mooreville community, cognizant of the trends that transcend the entire nation - and must influence our local decisions.

## PLANNING WORK SESSIONS

In order to update a park and recreation master plan, identification of the ISSUES that affect the recreational needs in the future should be considered.

The Master Planning Team met to brainstorm on the issues by focusing discussion in six (6) categories:

1. Maintenance
2. Programs/Services
3. Facilities
4. Staff/Personnel
5. Funding
6. Other/Miscellaneous

The following is a tabulation of the ISSUES taken from "brainstorm" discussions with the Master Planning Committee, with a Departmental Staff Work session, and at a public meeting. These ISSUES have been categorized into six (6) areas.

## ATTENDEES:

There were eighteen (18) people in attendance including the consultant, Park Board members, Park Board staff and public.

## STRENGTHS - OPPORTUNITIES

- Location - accessibility for towns people
- Use of Pioneer Park
- Pool at Pioneer Park - took many years, out of town people using
- Amphitheater usage with development
- Good variety of programs
- Good Park Board and well maintained facilities
- Diversified - park facility - nature to hard surface
- Staff's capabilities

## WEAKNESSES - RESTRICTIONS

- Large building for public meetings (100-200)
- Growth of town and surrounding communities - available land for future
- Lack impact fees of other communities to fund the growth
- Limited budget - lack of maintenance equipment to maintain
- Limited funding sources - maybe need to expand the District with the school corporation and other townships
- Staffing for increased growth and maintenance area

## MAINTENANCE ISSUES

- Need for adequate maintenance equipment to handle tasks
- Facilities to store the equipment

## FACILITIES ISSUES

- Erosion on creek - due to increased drainage run-off - airport
- May need additional shelters in parks
- Amount of parking throughout the park
- Additional restrooms and drinking fountains
- Need for paved walking trails
- Sense of security by users
- Community facility
  - meetings, kitchens, restrooms, recreation elements as an addition
  - use by seniors
- Strengthen - park/school developments

## STAFF / PERSONNEL ISSUES

- Need for full-time maintenance staff
- Amount of time for maintenance limits other possibilities

## FUNDING ISSUES

- Funding for maintenance equipment and upkeep

## ACCESSIBILITY

One of the goals of the Parks Department is to provide parks and programs for all citizens of the community, regardless of age, sex, physical or mental capabilities, or socio/economic position.

A common statement often heard is, "There aren't any disabled in our town." Persons with disabilities are present in every community. They are no longer kept away in the family home. Most are active, working, tax-paying citizens who expect to participate in their community as does anyone else.

Who are the disabled? They are persons with temporary or permanent physical disabilities who have limited mobility. They are persons who have diabetes, heart conditions, arthritis or rheumatism, impairments of the upper extremities, high blood pressure, or multiple sclerosis. They are persons who may have been physically disabled since birth or recently acquired through military combat or accidents. The disabled may include the elderly or a toddler with a mobility problem. All of us may, at one time or another, require a more accessible environment. We cannot ignore the needs of all our park patrons when planning parks.

Parks may be made accessible to the mentally challenged and physically disabled by employing the same designs and principles used in making buildings barrier-free.

In any renovation or new construction, it is recommended that particular attention be given to the following:

1. All buildings in parks should be constructed according to the Accessibility Guidelines outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 – specifications for barrier-free design.
2. All trails, driveways, and parking lots should blend to a common level.
3. Picnic tables are often difficult for a person in a wheelchair to use because the benches are attached to the table, forcing the person to eat at the end where the leg room is usually insufficient. This can be easily rectified by moving the supports which hold the table top and benches farther into the center, thereby creating more leg room at each end.
4. Barbecue grills which are elevated about 32 inches off the ground or are adjustable in height are most ideal.
5. Water fountains and spigots should have hand-operated controls and should likewise be about 32 inches high. They are most accessible when they feature a basin which extends outward.
6. Ramps may be extended across the sandy areas to allow access to the water at the swimming beach.
7. Mentally challenged, physically disabled, and non-disabled children can use the same playground equipment if appropriate designs are incorporated. The greatest obstacle to the use of a playground for handicapped children is the sandy surface which many playgrounds use for cushioning effect to prevent injuries. Solutions to this problem include using pea gravel instead of sand. This is more stable material and still provides cushioning in the event of a fall.
8. In developing interpretive programs, special efforts should be made to accommodate those who suffer from sensory losses. Programs should contain items requiring the use of all senses, especially touch, taste, and smell. The intellectual level of the group should be considered, particularly when presenting a program to the mentally challenged. Park staff should consult with the group leader prior to the start of the program to determine how to gear the presentation for the particular group. To ensure that all visitors with disabilities are treated appropriately, it would be helpful to have Park staff attend in-service training for the purpose of learning about some of the common disabilities and what types of special treatment, if any, they require.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



## Section - K Issues

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



Committees of individuals with disabilities and their advocates should be formed as advisors when any special park facilities are being planned for these groups. In general, it is best to avoid anything which would call attention to a person's disability. Above all else, the park should not be designed for the handicapped only. All possible efforts should be made to integrate the persons with disabilities into the mainstream of life.

## **PRIVATIZATION**

A financing and service delivery alternative that combines many of the advantages of the approaches is privatization. The privatization concept is based on public/private partnerships. The key is that both sides gain, but neither benefits at the expense of the other. The private sector gets a business opportunity, enhanced by the use of tax benefits. The public sector gets a needed service at a lower cost than otherwise possible, and if desired, eventual ownership of the facility that provides the service.

Certain types of projects can be constructed by the private sector more efficiently and at a lower cost than if the identical project is constructed by the public sector. This is because the private sector does not have to abide by the bureaucratic procedures and procurement regulations of federal, state, and local funded projects, and through operational efficiencies realized through economies of scale.

The private sector, pursuing a legitimate "service contract" with a local government unit, is also eligible for tax benefits not available to tax-exempt municipalities. The benefits include ACRS depreciation, tax credits, and the deductibility of interest payments on the debt used in the project financing. When private sector construction and operational savings are combined with available tax benefits, the lower project costs which result can be shared with the local community in the form of lower user fees, while providing a fair return on the investment to the private sector.

While many local government officials are still frowning over the cutbacks in federal grants and state support for capital intensive infrastructure projects, some see a brighter future. Advisors to public officials are formulating creative and innovative financing approaches. Public officials and their advisors are becoming familiar with these alternative approaches, learning where and when the different concepts make sense. Equally important, they are discovering how to blend the concepts together to provide the most cost-effective form of service delivery to the public.

## **REVENUE MANAGEMENT**

Operating our public park systems and continuing to provide an array of public leisure experiences to the citizenry is an increasingly complex, difficult task for most public park and recreation systems. Conflicting priorities for limited tax dollars usually result in appropriations at all levels of government which are not keeping pace with the cost of operating a parks and recreation department.

In addition to improving the cost effectiveness of the department, it is extremely important to examine all potential sources for generating supplemental support. And, clearly, the self-generated revenues from fees and charges must be carefully considered.

Pressures on public parks and recreation managers to generate a higher percentage of income from user fees have intensified since the 1970's. This pressure is in marked contrast to the preceding two decades in which large infusions of tax dollars resulted in the rapid expansion of park systems around the country and a relaxation of generating revenues from fees and charges. During those two decades, government endeavored to serve everyone at little or no direct cost to the park user or program participant. But now, taxpayers are calling for less taxes and more "pay as you go" financing of recreation services under which users bear more of the cost of specialized services they enjoy, and the taxpayers pay less. Therefore, the need for more aggressive revenue management is evident.



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**Section - K  
Issues**

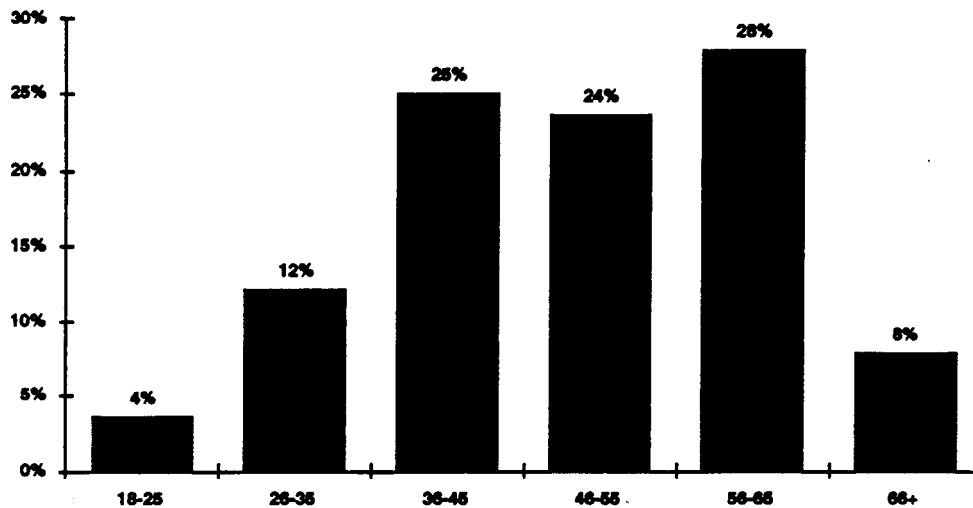
**Page K-6**

# 1997 PUBLIC SURVEY

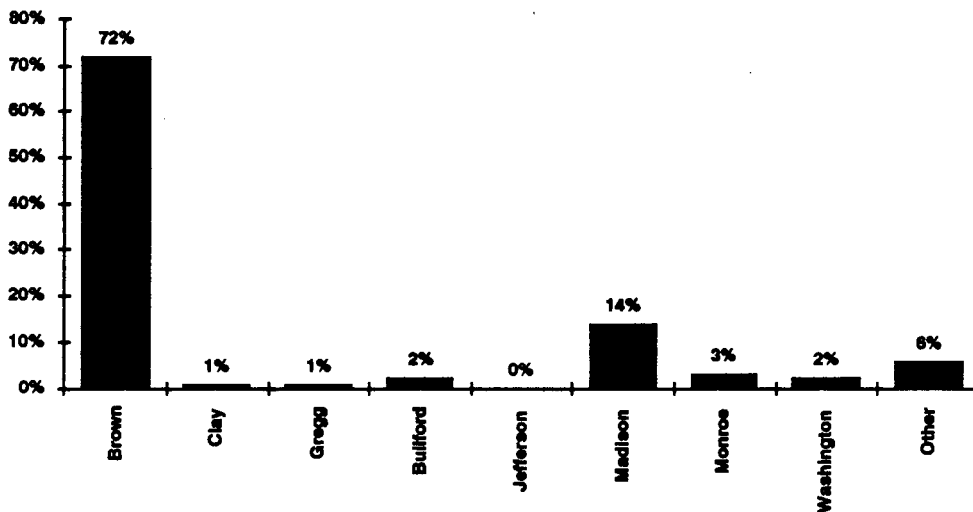
Following are the results of the 1997 Public Survey distributed by the Mooresville Park and Recreation District in March, 1997 through direct mail to past/current users and public pickups. This tabulation represents close to 140 responses.

## PERSONAL DATA:

1. Check your age group.



2. In which Township do you reside?



3a. Number of persons in your household (average) .....3.17

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - K  
Issues**

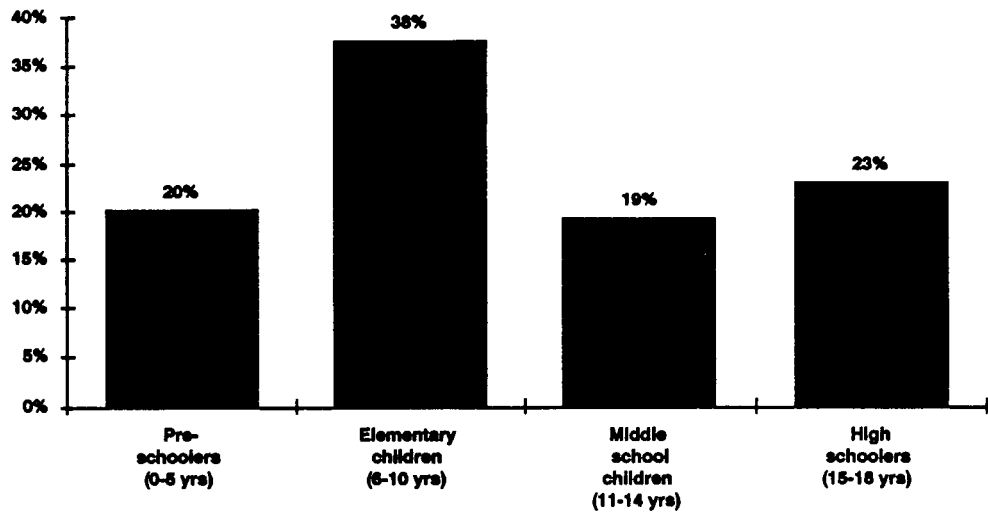
**Page K-7**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

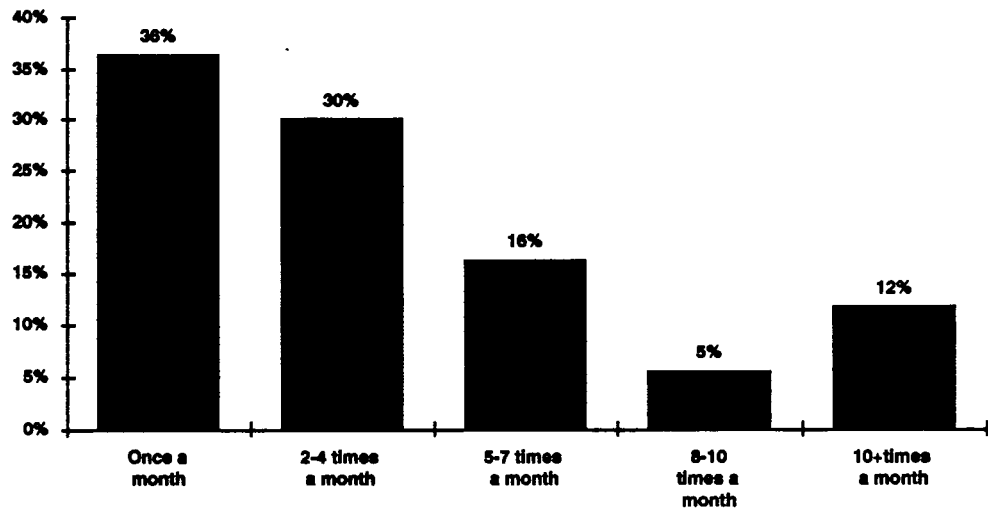
**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



3b. Please indicate how many children you have living at home in the following age groups.



4. Approximately how many times did you/your family use the park facilities in 1996?



5. List the top five programs you believe should be provided by the Mooreville Park & Recreation District.

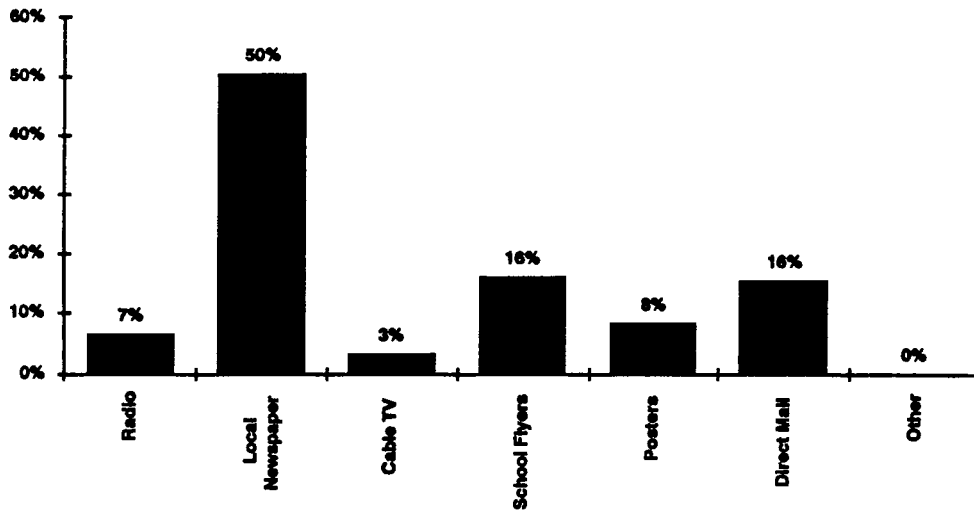
*Refer to Individual Surveys.*



**Section - K  
Issues**

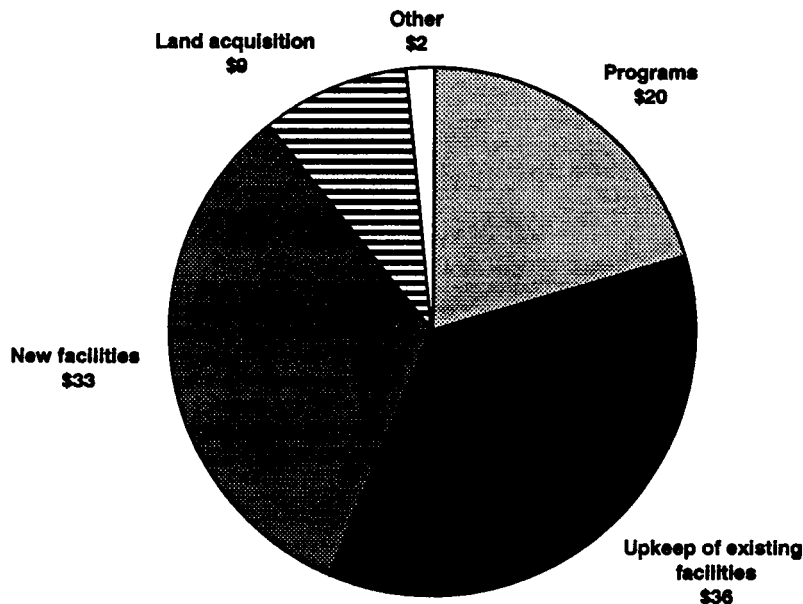


6. What is the best method to keep you informed of activities?



7. What types of new facilities do you desire to be developed the Town Parks?  
Refer to Individual Surveys.

8. How should \$100 of imaginary tax dollars be spent on the following areas?



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

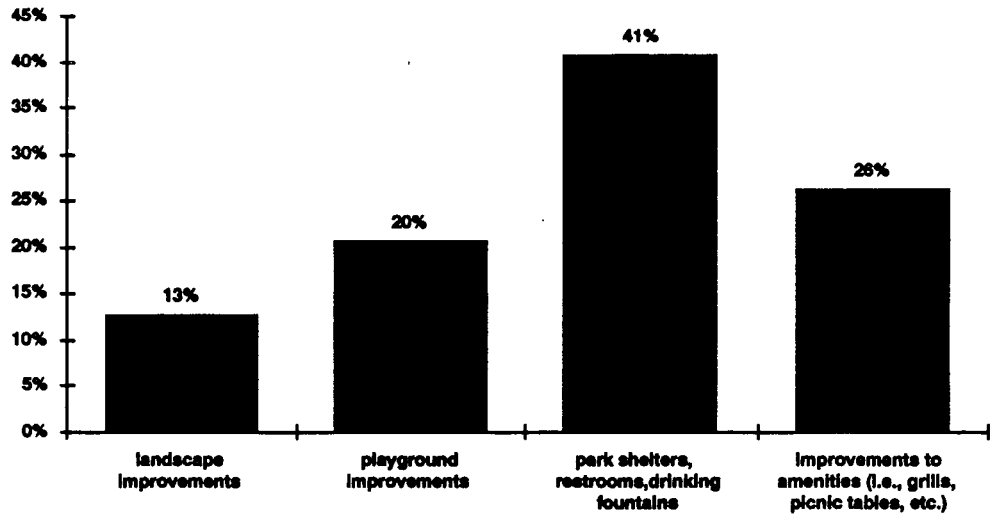
**Page K-9**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

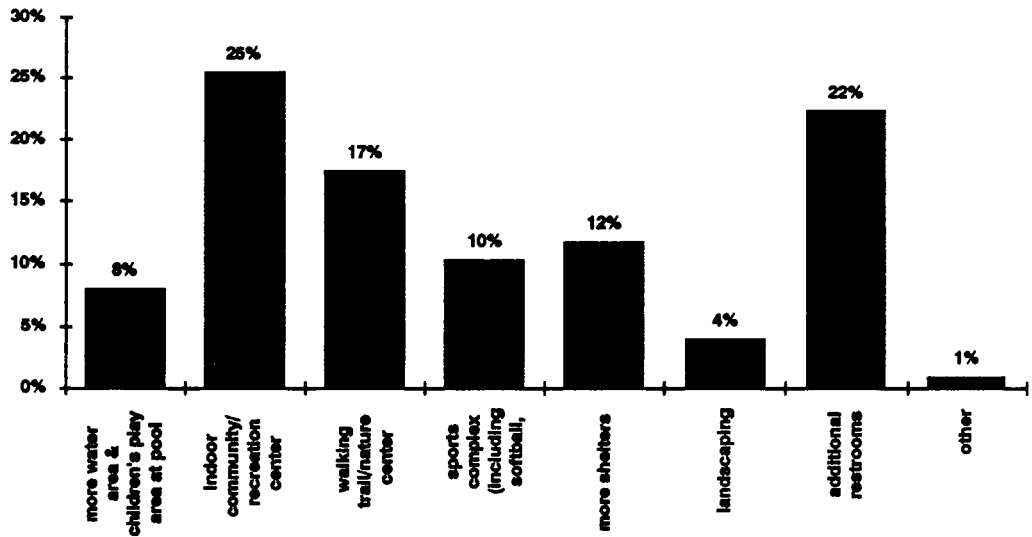
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UPDATE**



**9. Where should park money be spent on EXISTING elements?**

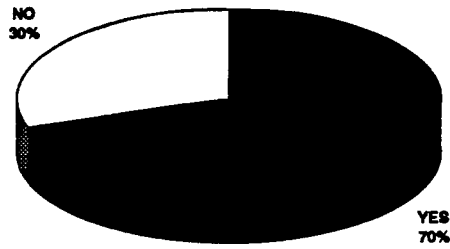


**10. Where should park money be spent on NEW elements?**

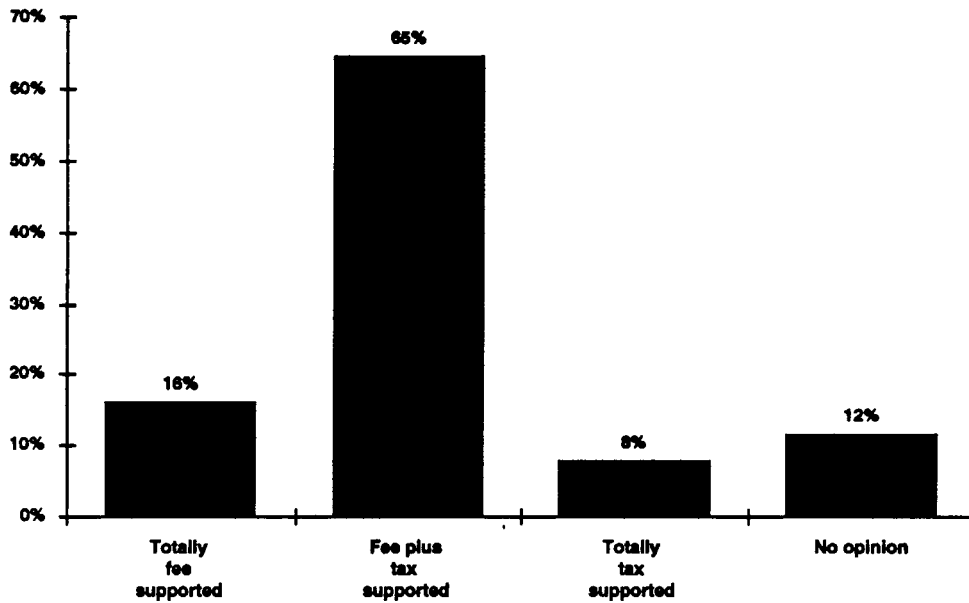


**Section - K  
Issues**

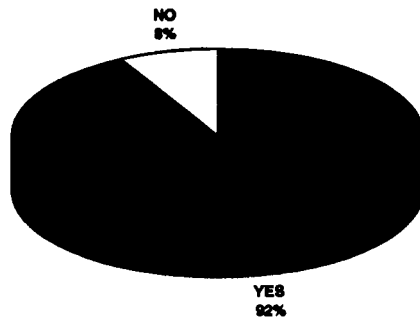
11. Is your family willing to pay additional taxes to build, maintain and operate this facility?



12. New programs should be:



13. I would like the park to have a community/recreation center.



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

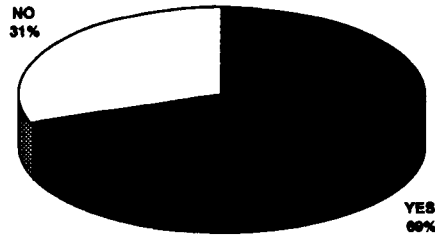
**Page K-11**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

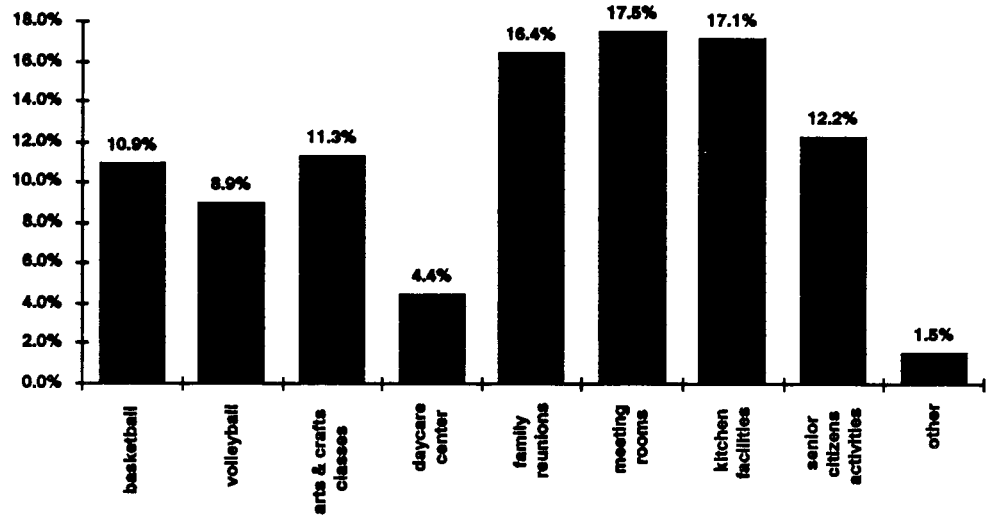
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UPDATE**



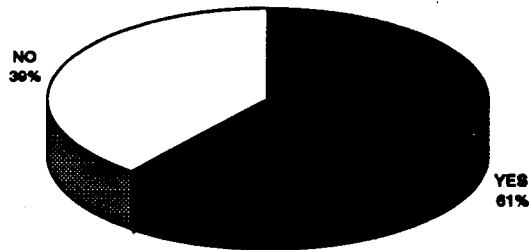
14. Would you pay additional taxes to construct, maintain and operate this facility?



15. The community/recreation center should have space for:



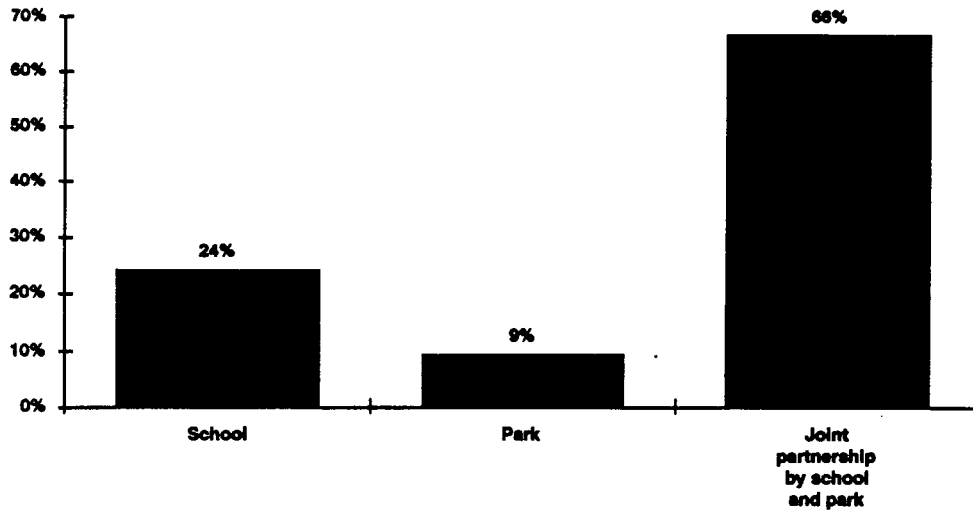
16. Do you see a need for an indoor pool facility so that all school children have the opportunity to learn to swim?



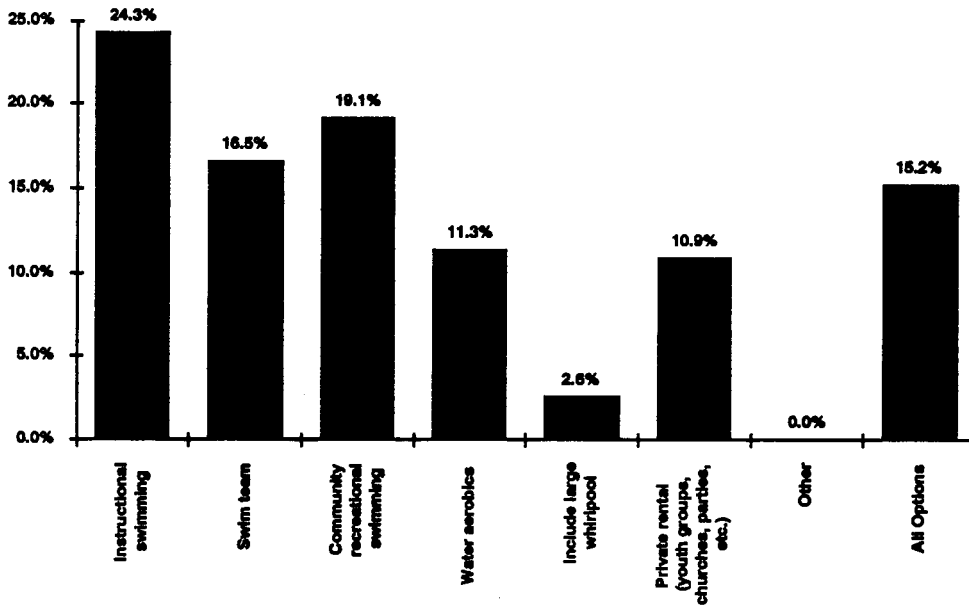
**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-12**

17. This facility should be built by:



18. This facility should be used for:



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



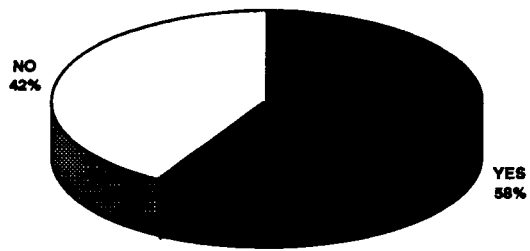
**Section - K  
Issues**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

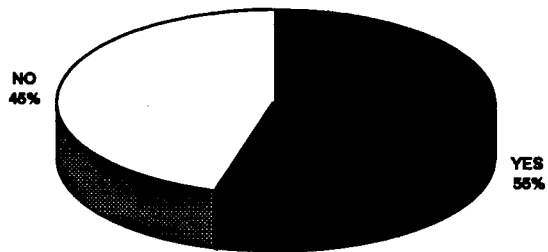
**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



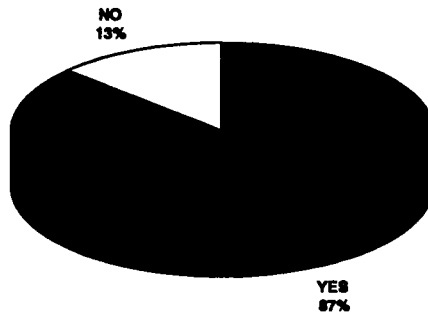
19. Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to build, maintain and staff this facility to defray costs?



20. I would like to see "Old Settlers Festival" moved to Pioneer Park.



21. Would you like the Park & Recreation District, Library and School to have more joint programs and activities?



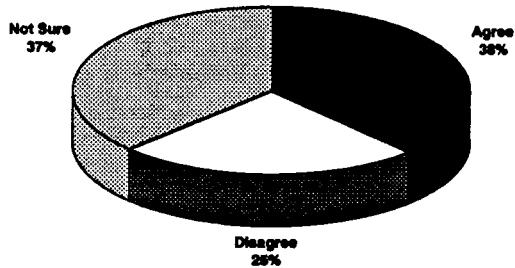
**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-14**

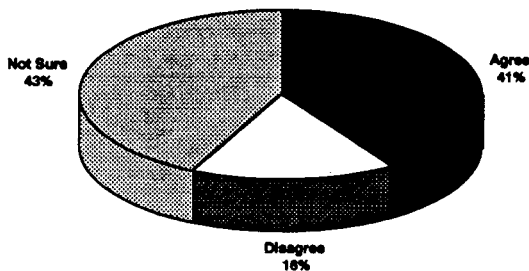
## FACILITY MAINTENANCE:

22. The questions below will help the Mooresville Park and Recreation District upgrade its current maintenance practices to better meet the needs of the citizens. Please indicate you agree or disagree with each statement below.

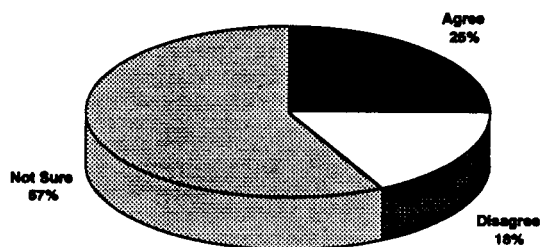
- a. There are enough natural areas in the parks.



- b. The number and location of trash and garbage containers in the parks are satisfactory.



- c. Restroom facilities are clean and sanitary.



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - K  
Issues**

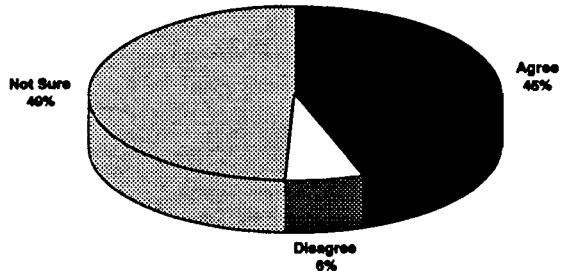
**Page K-15**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

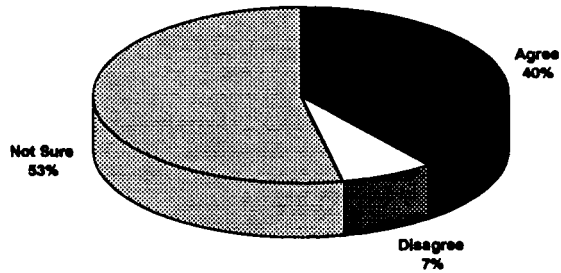
**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



d. Trash and garbage containers are emptied frequently.

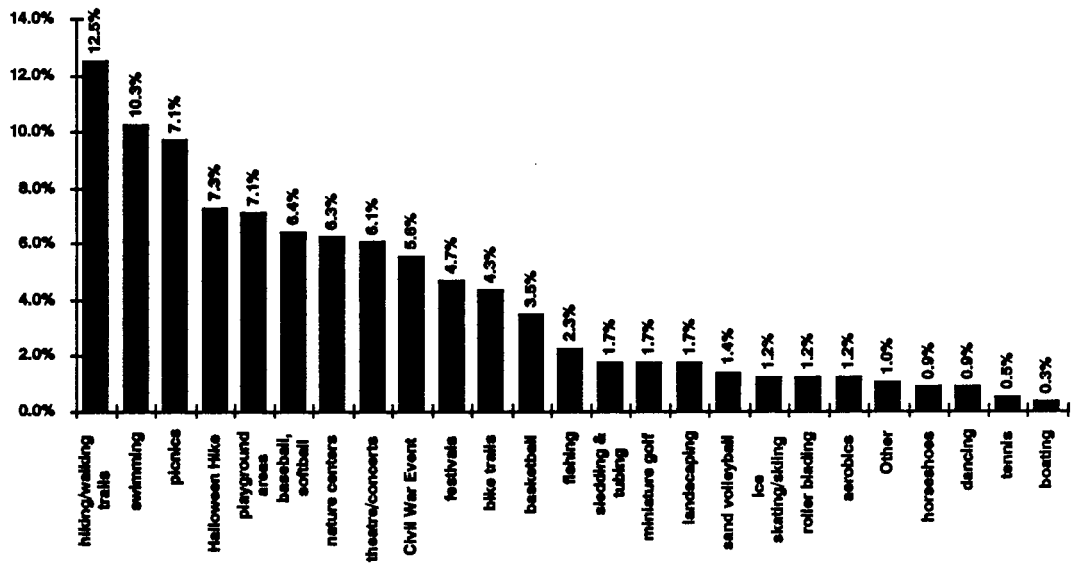


e. Damaged facilities are repaired or replaced promptly.



**FACILITY USAGE:**

23. Rank the top five (5) activities in order of importance to your family (one (1) being the most important).



**Section - K  
Issues**



24. From the activities listed above, which five (5) do you believe are the most needed in Mooresville? (List them in order of importance.)

*Refer to Individual Survey.*

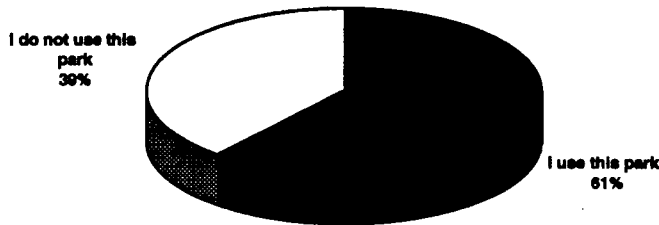
25. Please indicate your usage of the following parks and/or facilities that are a part of the Mooresville Park & Recreation District. Also, indicate your level of satisfaction (with five (5) being the highest level of satisfaction).

*Refer to Individual Survey for Level of Satisfaction*

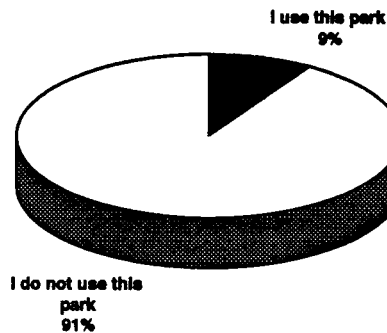
**a. Pioneer Park**



**b. Old Town Park**



**c. North Park**



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

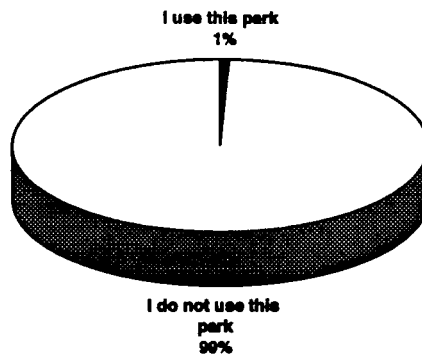
**Page K-17**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

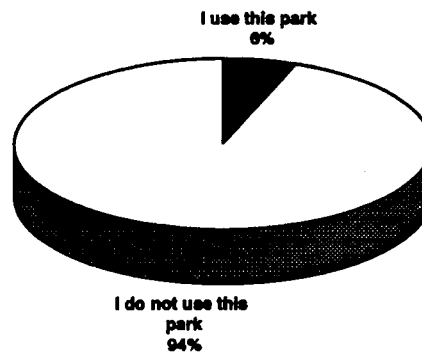
**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



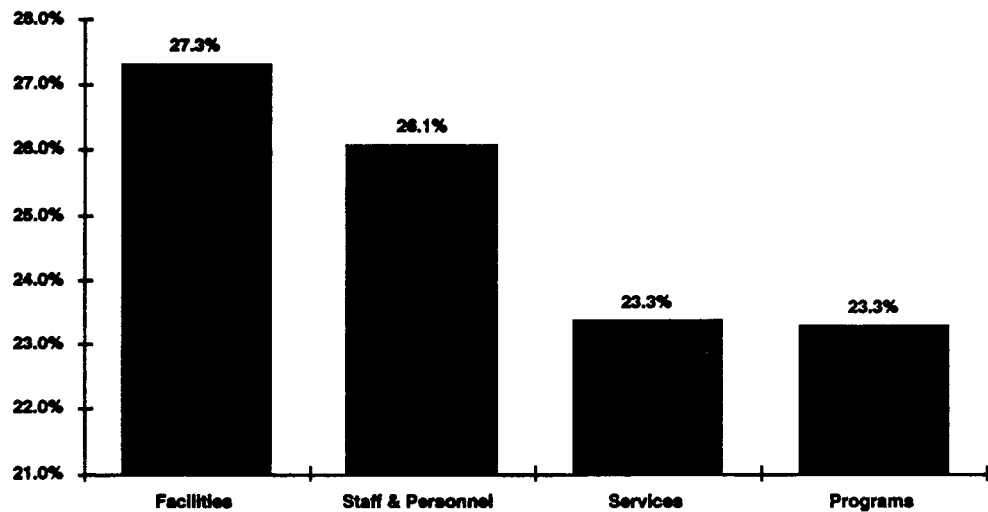
**d. Rooker Run Park**



**e. Hadley Memorial**



**26. On a scale of one (1) to five (5) (with five (5) being the highest level of satisfaction), please indicate your level of satisfaction with the following:**



**Section - K  
Issues**

27. Additional comments and suggestions

Refer to Individual Surveys.



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-10**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**PARK STANDARDS  
AND NEEDS**

In order to evaluate the existing and to forecast the future park and recreation needs of a community, "standards" should be used as guidelines. These standards are to be considered minimums in assessing the recreational needs of the community. The standards typically relate to acreage and populations being served (not necessarily the ages of the population or the level of incomes, etc.) These standards form a base line from which need-analysis can be performed. While these standards are national standards they do not always relate to the reality of the local community's situation. The analysis of this study will utilize the national standards but will relate the analysis with the local community situations in mind.

**PARK -  
CLASSIFICATIONS**

Within a park system there exists many different types of park facilities, sized to serve various populations. Within these varied facilities many different programs and functions can take place. The park system needs to have and maintain a variety for a balanced park and recreation program.

The Town of Mooreville has primarily four (4) classifications of parks within its system. They are: 1) Community Parks, 2) Neighborhood Parks, 3) Block Parks, and 4) Special Recreational Areas. Authorities have differed on the ratio between acres and populations served for the various park classifications.

The standards from Purdue University will be used as a part of this study's analysis. These standards have been used and proven realistic throughout the State of Indiana.

**COMMUNITY PARK STANDARDS ...**

<b>Size</b>	Minimum of 10 acres and ideally would contain 35 - 70 acres. 7.0 acres per 1,000 persons.		
<b>Service</b>	People served through this park would be between 5,000 - 10,000. Access to this park via biking or driving to serve the entire city. 1-1/2 to 3 mile service radius.		
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide an activity dominated recreation area with moderate amount of managed undeveloped land that draws from a community-wide service area.		
<b>Characteristics</b>	Variety of land forms Moderate slopes Tree cover High use capacity Good drainage capabilities		
<b>Conceptual Development</b>	30 - 50% =	Active recreation uses	
	23 - 40% =	Passive recreation uses	
	10 - 20% =	Special facilities uses	
	10 - 20% =	Undeveloped areas	
<b>Typical Facilities</b>	Playfield Open Play Areas Arboretum Swimming Pool Trails	Playground Picnicking Golfing Community Center	Court Games Fishing Winter Sports Wooded Areas



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-20**



## NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS STANDARDS ...

<b>Size</b>	The size of a Neighborhood Park would be 4 – 15 acres or 3.0 acres per 1,000 persons		
<b>Service Area</b>	People served through this park would be between 4,000 – 5,000. Access to this park would primarily be foot traffic. A service radius of 1/2 to 1-1/2 miles should be considered.		
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide group activities, individual-oriented activities and passive recreational facilities for all age groups within walking distance of urban neighborhood residents.		
<b>Characteristics</b>	Two types of neighborhood parks are common: School-Park Site and Standard Neighborhood Park. These two parks both meet the recreational needs of the neighborhoods. The Park-School facility provides the highest recreational potential and the most efficient use of the land and widest scope of recreational opportunities.		
<b>Other Characteristics</b>	High use capacity and accessibility Relatively flat land with good drainage Intensive development of park areas Development in conjunction with schools where possible		
<b>Conceptual Development</b>	40 – 80% =	Active recreational uses	
	10 – 30% =	Passive recreation uses	
	0 – 5% =	Undeveloped areas	
<b>Typical Facilities</b>	Playground Neighborhood Activities Open Play Areas	Playfields Swimming Pool Center	Court Games Sitting Areas

## BLOCK PARKS (Tot-Lots, Vest Pocket Park) STANDARDS ...

<b>Size</b>	Minimum of 1 acre and ideally would contain 1 – 5 acres or 1/2 acre per 1,000 persons		
<b>Service Area</b>	People served through this park would be between 500 – 2,500.		
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide limited recreational and sitting areas in a small scale park setting for sub-neighborhood area		
<b>Characteristics</b>	High use capacity and accessibility Facilities requiring small tracts of land for development Flat land and good drainage characteristics Few barriers to walking access		
<b>Conceptual Development</b>	60 – 100% =	Active Recreational Uses	
	10 – 20% =	Passive Recreation Uses	
	0% =	Undeveloped Land	
<b>Typical Facilities</b>	Playgrounds Small Court Areas	Shelter Tot-Lots	

## SPECIAL RECREATION AREA STANDARDS ...

<b>Size</b>	Varies, can range from 5,000 square feet to several acres in size		
<b>Service Area</b>	Community-wide.		
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide preservation and public access to significant points of interest to the community.		
<b>Characteristics</b>	Presence of significant community features Historical, cultural and ecological interests		
<b>Typical Facilities</b>	Historical or cultural sites Monuments Wooded educational sites Natural areas Single use or purpose facilities Small urban parks that provide passive and relaxing areas of green within the urban fabric		

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



### Section - K Issues

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**RECREATION STANDARDS: POPULATION RATIO METHOD  
BY CLASSIFICATION AND POPULATION RATIO**

Classification	Acres per 1,000 people	Size Range	Population Served	Service Area
Playlots	*	2,500 sq. ft. to one acre	500 – 2,500	Subneighborhood
Vest Pockets Parks	*	2,500 sq. ft. to one acre	500 – 2,500	Subneighborhood
Neighborhood Parks	2.5	Min. of 5 acres up to 20 acres	2,000 – 10,000	1/4 to 1/2 mile
District Parks	2.5	20 – 100 acres	10,000 – 50,000	1/2 to 3 miles
Large Urban Parks	5.0	100+ acres	One for each 50,000	Within 1/2 hr. driving time
Regional Parks	20.0	250+ acres	Serves entire population in smaller communities; should be distributed throughout larger metro areas.	Within 1 hr. driving time
Special Areas and Facilities	*	Includes parkways, beaches, plazas, historical sites, flood plains, downtown malls, and small parks, tree lawns, etc. <i>No Standard is applicable.</i>		

\* = not applicable

(Source: *Recreation Planning and Design* by Seymour M. Gold, 1980 McGraw-Hill, Inc., Appendix to the book)

**RECREATION STANDARDS: POPULATION RATIO METHOD  
SPACE STANDARDS FOR DISTRICT OR COMMUNITY PARKS**

(Suggested space standards for various units within the park. The minimum size is 20 acres.)

Facility or Unit	Area in Acres	
	Park Adjoining School	Separate Park
Play apparatus area – preschool	.35	.35
Play apparatus area – older children	.35	.35
Paved multipurpose courts	1.25	1.75
Tennis complex	1.00	1.00
Recreation center building	*	1.00
Sport fields	1.00	10.00
Senior Citizens' area	1.90	1.90
Open or "free play" area	2.00	2.00
Archery range	.75	.75
Swimming pool	1.00	1.00
Outdoor theatre	.50	.50
Ice rink (artificial)	1.00	1.00
Family picnic area	2.00	2.00
Outdoor classroom area	1.00	1.00
Golf practice hole	*	.75
Off-street parking	1.50	3.00**
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>15.60</b>	<b>28.35</b>
Landscaping (buffer and special areas)	3.00	6.00
Undesignated space (10%)	1.86	3.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>37.78</b>

\* = Provided by Jr. or Sr. high school

\*\* = Based on 330 cars @ 400 sq. ft. per car

(Source: *Recreation Planning and Design* by Seymour M. Gold, 1980 McGraw-Hill, Inc., Appendix to the book)



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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-22**

**RECREATION STANDARDS: POPULATION RATIO METHOD  
SPACE STANDARDS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**

(Suggested space standards for various units within the park. The minimum size is 5 acres.)

Facility or Unit	Area in Acres	
	Park Adjoining School	Separate Park
Play apparatus area – preschool	.25	.25
Play apparatus area – older children	.25	.25
Paved multipurpose courts	.50	.50
Recreation center building	*	.25
Sport fields	*	5.00
Senior Citizens' area	.50	.50
Quiet areas and outdoor classrooms	1.00	1.00
Open or "free play" area	.50	.50
Family picnic area	1.00	1.00
Off-street parking	*	2.30**
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>11.55</b>
Landscaping (buffer and special areas)	2.50	3.00
Undesignated space (10%)	.65	1.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>16.00</b>

\* = Provided by elementary school

\*\* = Based on 25 cars @ 400 sq. ft. per car

(Source: *Recreation Planning and Design* by Seymour M. Gold, 1980 McGraw-Hill, Inc., Appendix to the book)

**RECREATION STANDARDS: POPULATION RATIO METHOD  
SPACE STANDARDS FOR SPECIAL FACILITIES**

Facility (outdoor)	Standard / 1,000 people	Comments
Baseball diamonds	1 per 6,000	Regulation 90 ft.
Softball diamonds (and/or youth diamonds)	1 per 3,000	
Tennis courts	1 per 2,000	Best in battery of 4
Basketball courts	1 per 500	
Swimming pools – 25m	1 per 10,000	Based on 15 sq. ft. of water for each 3% of population.
Swimming pools – 50m	1 per 20,000	Based on 15 sq. ft. of water for each 3% of population.
Skating rinks (artificial)	1 per 30,000	
Neighborhood centers	1 per 10,000	
Outdoor theatres (non commercial)	1 per 20,000	
Shooting ranges	1 per 50,000	Complete complex including high - power, small-bore, trap and skeet, field archery, etc.
Golf courses (18 hole)	1 per 25,000	

*Note: All of the above mentioned facilities are desirable in small communities, even though their population may actually be less than the standard. Every effort should be made to light all facilities for night use, thus extending their utility.*

(Source: *Recreation Planning and Design* by Seymour M. Gold, 1980 McGraw-Hill, Inc., Appendix to the book)

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-23**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



# PARK TYPE AND PARK ACRES

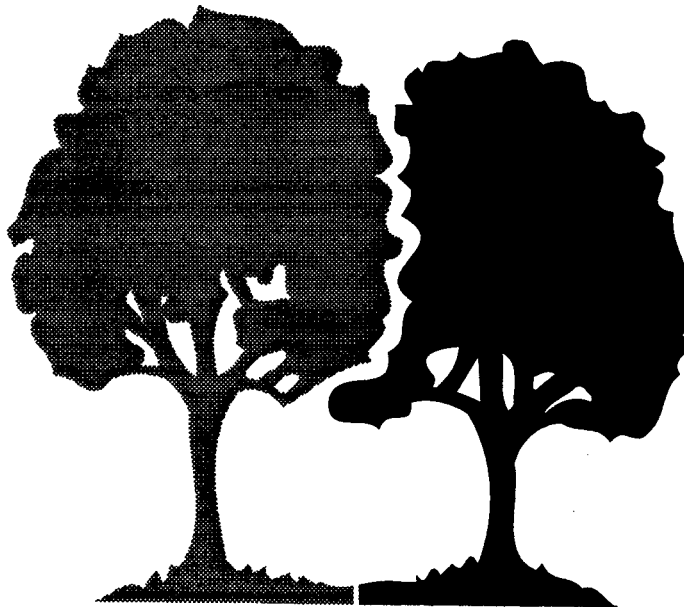
The Mooreville Park System is made up of parks categorized into the "community," "neighborhood," and "block" park types. There is only one park in the category of "special" park types in the system.

These distinctions, along with their related acreages, are noted in the following table.

## Mooreville Park Category Types

Park Facility	Acres	Park Type
1 Pioneer Park	110.00	Community
2 Old Town Park	7.00	Neighborhood
3 North Park	5.00	Neighborhood
4 Hadley Memorial	0.05	Special
5 Rooker Run Park	18.00	Neighborhood
<i>OTHER PARK AREAS</i>		
<i>UNDEVELOPED LAND</i>		
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>140.05</b>	

Summary of Park Types	Acres
Community Park Acres	110.00
Neighborhood Park Acres	30.00
Block Park Acres	0.00
Special Park Acres	0.05
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>140.05</b>



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-24**



National Standards exist for the amount of acreage of park type per population. These standards are noted in the following table and charts.

**PARK STANDARDS FOR SITE ACREAGE AND TYPE**

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department – Master Plan Update

Sep-97

*Standards as per the National Recreation and Park Association*

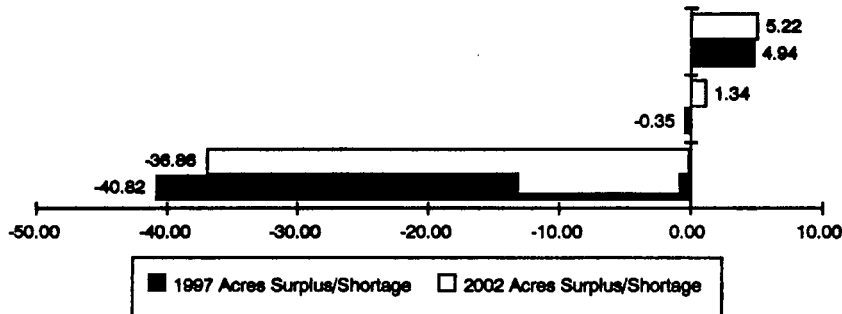
Standards Used	Developed Current Acres	Standards for 1997 Population	1997 Over / (Under)	Standards for 2002 Population	2002 Over / (Under)
Community Park Acres (7/1,000)	110.00	69.18	40.82	73.14	36.86
Neighborhood Park Acres (3/1,000)	30.00	29.85	0.35	31.34	(1.34)
Block Park Acres (0.5/1,000)	0.00	4.94	(4.94)	5.22	(5.22)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>103.77</b>	<b>36.23</b>	<b>109.70</b>	<b>30.30</b>

Population Estimates and Projections	8,883	10,448
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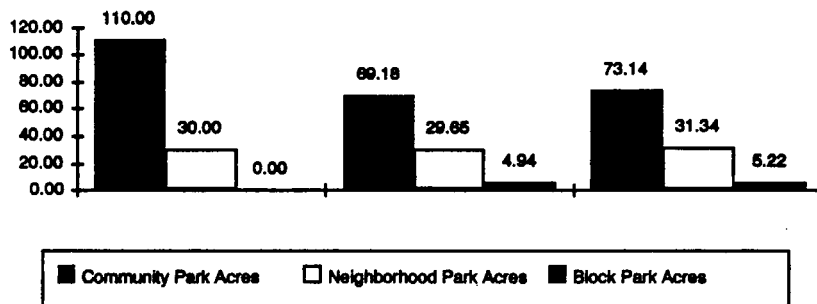
*Acres of Parks and Recreation Space not included above:*

0.25	Hedley Memorial (Special Park Land)
0.25	Total Acres not included in the above matrix
140.00	Total Acres from the above matrix
140.00	Total Acres in System

**Mooreville Parks and Recreation – Park Acreage Needs for 1997 and 2001 (National Standards)**



**Mooreville Parks and Recreation – Park Acreage Needs for 1997 and 2001 (National Standards)**



**MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN UPDATE**



**Section - K Issues**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



You will note that using the national standards for site acreage and type for Mooreville has an overall surplus of 30.30 acres using the projected 2002 population. However, in the last five year master plan, the Mooreville Park Board adapted their own standards which changed the areas /population for community parks from 7/1000 (National Standards) to 14/1000 (Mooreville Standards).

These adopted standards for Mooreville will be used for projections of acreage needs. The following are the table and charts using the Mooreville Standards.

**PARK STANDARDS FOR SITE ACREAGE AND TYPE**

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department – Master Plan Update

Sep-97

**Standards as per the Mooreville Park and Recreation District**

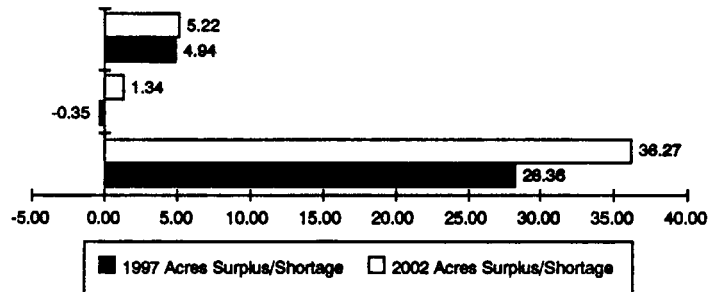
Standards Used	Developed Current Acres	Standards for 1997 Population	1997 Over / (Under)	Standards for 2002 Population	2002 Over / (Under)
Community Park Acres (14/1,000)	110.00	138.36	(28.36)	146.27	(36.27)
Neighborhood Park Acres (3/1,000)	30.00	29.65	0.35	31.34	(1.34)
Block Park Acres (0.5/1,000)	0.00	4.94	(4.94)	5.22	(5.22)
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>172.95</b>	<b>(32.95)</b>	<b>182.84</b>	<b>(42.84)</b>

Population Estimates and Projections **9,863** **10,448**

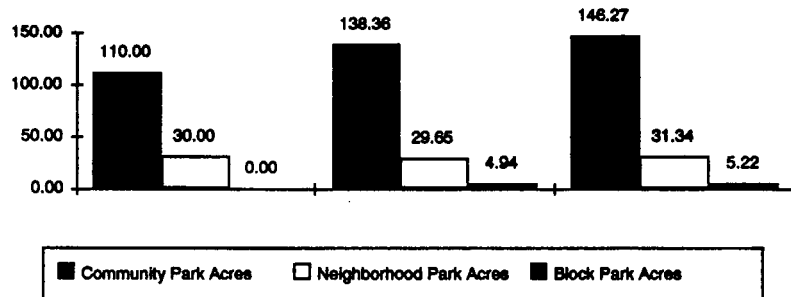
**Acres of Parks and Recreation Space not included above:**

0.25	Hadley Memorial (Special Park Land)
0.25	Total Acres not included in the above matrix
140.00	Total Acres from the above matrix
140.00	Total Acres in System

**Mooreville Parks and Recreation – Park Acreage Needs for 1997 and 2001 (Mooreville Standards)**



**Mooreville Parks and Recreation – Park Acreage Needs for 1997 and 2001 (Mooreville Standards)**



Using the Mooreville Standards there is a shortage of park land based of the 2002 population projection of 42.84 acres.



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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-28**

# PARK SYSTEM ANALYSIS - FACILITIES

Just as there are standards for Park Acreage, there are also Standards for Recreation Facilities based on population. The Mooresville Standards have been included in this chart. It should be noted that the number of existing facilities include those of the Mooresville Schools.

## Park System Analysis - Facility Needs (Mooresville Standards)

Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department — Master Plan Update Sep-97  
 "Needs" based upon population projections . . . . . 9,863 10,448

	Mooresville Standards**	Facilities Current***	1997 Needs	2002 Needs	2002 Over/(Under)
Baseball Diamonds	1/6000	12	2	2	10
Softball Diamonds	1/3000	4	3	3	1
Soccer Fields	1/3000	9	3	3	6
Tennis Courts	1/2000	7	5	5	2
Basketball Courts	1/1000	10	10	10	0
Swimming Pools 50m	1/20000	1	0	1	0
Skating Rinks (artificial)	1/30000	0	0	0	0
Neighborhood Centers	1/10000	0	1	1	(1)
Golf Courses	1/25000	0	0	0	0

\*\* Standards adopted by the Mooresville Parks and Recreation Board

\*\*\* Current facilities include those of Mooresville School Facilities

Again, there are National Standards which the Mooresville Park Board modified in their last five year master plan update. These changes are noted as follows:

	National Standards	Mooresville Standards
Soccer Fields	1/2000	1/3000
Basketball Courts	1/500	1/1000



**MOORESVILLE  
 PARK AND  
 RECREATION  
 DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
 UPDATE**



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**Section - K  
 Issues**

**Page K-27**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



# ACREAGE NEEDS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Based on the preceding tables certain recreational facilities are needed to meet various population scenarios. An analysis was done to determine the size of the recreational facility to better facilitate its location in an existing park site or new park site. This analysis is summarized in the following table, *Acreege Needs for Recreation Facilities*. An assumption is made on the size of the recreation facility, in acres, and a 15% contingency is added to this size for facility support and open space. Since a golf course facility can take up to over 100 acres in size this recreation element has been separated from the rest of the list.

## **Acreege Needs for Recreation Facillites**

*Mooreville Parks and Recreation Department — Master Plan Update*

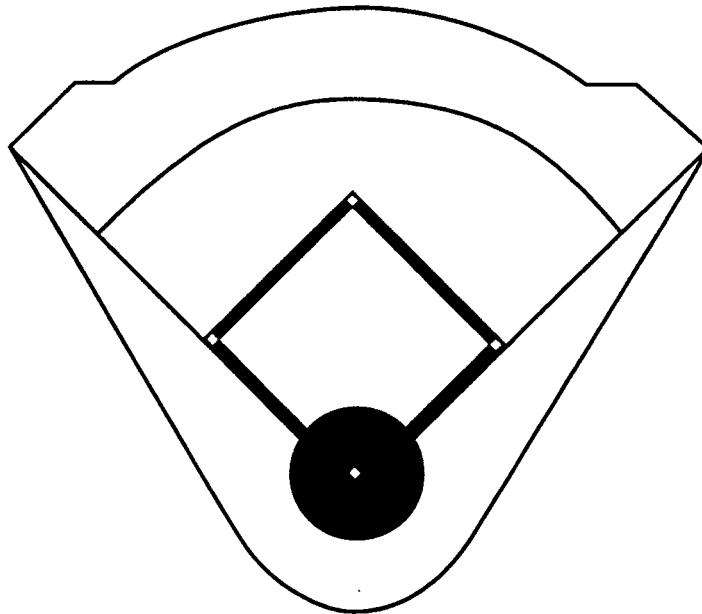
### **MOORESVILLE STANDARDS USED...**

FACILITIES	Acres required for facility	15% Contingency	2002 Facility Needs	2002 Acres Needs
Baseball Diamonds	3.23	3.71	0	0.00
Softball Diamonds	1.74	2.00	0	0.00
Soccer Fields	2.07	2.38	0	0.00
Tennis Courts	0.17	0.19	0	0.00
Basketball Courts	0.10	0.12	0	0.00
Swimming Pools 50m	1.00	1.15	0	0.00
Skating Rinks (artificial)	1.00	1.15	0	0.00
Neighborhood Centers	1.50	1.73	1	1.73
Golf Course (18 holes)	130.00	149.50	0	0.00

Total acres needed for facilities (not including golf course acres) = 1.73

#### **NOTES ...**

- The analysis above assumes general size standards of the facilities mention.
- It also factors in 15% additional land space for the facility's supportive elements.



Baseball Diamond



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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-28**

# SUMMARY OF FACILITIES

Over the next five years, based on demographic and park system standards, the Mooresville Parks and Recreation system should strive towards making adjustments in the number of park facilities.

Using the Mooresville Park System Analysis Standards, the following are the facility needs by the year 2001:

- Baseball Diamonds 0
- Soccer Fields 0
- Tennis Courts 0
- Basketball Courts 0
- Skating Rink 0
- Neighborhood Centers 1
- Golf Courses 0

Each of the proposed facilities will take up land space in new park land or within existing park property as follows:

- Baseball Diamonds 0 acres
- Soccer Fields 0 acres
- Tennis Courts 0 acres
- Basketball Courts 0 acres
- Skating Rink 0 acres
- Neighborhood Centers 1.73 acres
- Golf Courses 0 acres
- TOTAL ACRES 1.73 acres

These facilities do not necessarily need to be within the Mooresville park system. But in order to meet the park standards, they need to be provided somewhere in the community.



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



Section - K  
Issues

Page K-29

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



## **HERITAGE TOURISM IN SMALL COMMUNITIES**

by Nancy Hill, IPA Scanning Planning publication, June, 1994

Heritage and culture have long contributed to the appeal of tourist destinations. However, in recent years, "heritage" has been discovered by many communities as an important marketing tool to attract those travelers with special interest in history and culture. As a tourism resource, heritage attractions can generate large amounts of visitors and economic benefits. Thus, heritage tourism may provide an economic alternative for many small communities having rich heritage and unique characteristics.

However, there is increasing recognition by residents and community leaders that tourism has its costs. The growth of tourism and heritage tourism has prompted many small communities to raise many questions concerning the social and environmental desirability of encouraging tourism development. Can heritage tourism destroy what it meant to save? Do the expenditures of tourists benefit the residents of destination areas?

Tourism is the temporary movement of people to a destination outside their normal places of residence and work, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs. Because tourism is considered to be a luxury, participation, until recently, was restricted to the select few who could afford both the time and money to travel. Increased leisure, higher incomes, and greatly enhanced mobility have combined to enable more people to partake of tourism. Improvements in transportation, the proliferation of accommodation, and the growth of inclusive tours and other forms of relatively cheap vacation travel, have further extended the opportunity to travel for pleasure. Today, the majority of people in the United States are tourists at some time in their lives. Tourism is no longer the prerogative of a few, but is an accepted and accustomed part of the lifestyles of a large and growing number of people.

One major trend in the tourism industry is the increasing fragmentation of tourist markets, especially as tourists want to participate in a variety of sports, recreational, and cultural pursuits and as they seek new destinations, stay in residential, self-catering accommodations, and engage in special interest tourism. Tourists are demanding more specialized attractions that cater to differing populations, likes, and needs. As a result, the tourism industry has become more specialized, catering to different populations, likes, needs, and special interests. Forms of special interest tourism include the following: education travel, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, sport tourism and health tourism, festival tourism, and cultural tourism.

Culture has been discovered as an important marketing tool to attract those travelers with special interests in heritage and the arts. Throughout the world, museums, art galleries, heritage sites, and cultural festivals have become major tourist attractions. Rather than just being peripheral or added attractions, cultural tourist attractions are increasingly becoming major catalysts for the whole travel experience. Cultural tourism includes the movements of persons for cultural motivations such as study tours, performing arts and cultural tours, travel to festivals and other cultural events, visits to sites and monuments, travel to study nature, folklore, or art, and religious pilgrimages.

Heritage tourism is generally considered a subset of cultural tourism. It is based on nostalgia for the past and the desire to experience diverse cultural landscapes and buildings. In a broad sense, the term heritage defines things that are inherited from the past. Tangible remains from the past including historic buildings, archeological sites, monuments, and cultural artifacts on display in museums constitute the principle resources for heritage tourism. In addition to the cultural and built environments of an area, natural heritage can also include gardens, wilderness areas of scenic beauty, and valued cultural landscapes. Based on history, heritage tourism tends to be education oriented, and may include guided tours of buildings, monuments and ruins, and re-enactments of historically significant occasions. Heritage tourism also includes cultural traditions, such as folkloric traditions, arts, and crafts, ethnohistory, social customs, and cultural celebrations. Heritage tourism is thus a broad field of specialty travel including many special interest aspects of tourism ranging from examination of the physical remains of the past and natural landscapes to the experience of local cultural traditions. These resources derive their importance from their relationship to the nation's past and potential contribution to the future.



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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-30**

Heritage tourism is a growing phenomenon in America. As the United States population ages, there will be increased interest in understanding one's roots leading to increased interest in historic sites and visitor attractions. According to the 1991 *Outlook for Tourism Travel and Tourism* by the Travel and Research Association, the prospect for heritage tourism is outstanding. Three trends identified by the U.S. Travel Data Center suggest that tourist interest in heritage resources and activities should expand rapidly:

- Baby boomers now approaching middle age, are a particularly fertile field for heritage tourism marketers: while one in five of the general U.S. population has a college degree, one in four baby boomers has such a degree. Studies funded by the National Endowment for the Arts and others have established that the strongest indicator of interest in cultural activities is education level;
- Seniors comprise a strong and growing market that always had a higher than average interest in cultural activities; and
- Shorter, more frequent vacations are becoming more common. Cultural resources, especially theater and museum, are logical partners for hotels setting up interesting weekend packages.

In response to the traveling public's interest in historical attractions, visitor's facilities have been developed at a number of historic sites throughout the United States and Canada. Typically, these sites have been developed to preserve historical resources, provide quality education experiences to visitors, and improve the economies of surrounding communities.

As visiting historic buildings and heritage sites becomes a popular tourist activity many cities, towns, and corporations are "cashing in" on the trend. Small towns across America have discovered what cities such as "Boston, Williamsburg, Virginia, and San Antonio, Texas, already knew: History sells" (Walters 33). Recently, Walt Disney announced plans to build its third U.S. theme park, Disney's America, which will recreate history scenes from U.S. History. An imitation Ellis Island will replace Cinderella's Castle. Instead of Space

Mountain, visitors can take a high-speed ride through a replica of a turn-of-the-century steel mill. Although the history that Disney's America will create is not authentic, it does reflect the growing trend in travel and tourism.

Many small communities have taken advantage of the many benefits of heritage tourism. It brings in new money, supports small businesses and creates new jobs, diversifies the local economic base, generates tax revenues, enhances the community's image, and helps provide attractions and services that may not otherwise be viable without visitors. Local residents and government officials have been very quick to recognize the advantages of tourism development and understand that historic preservation and heritage tourism can attract visitors.

While heritage tourism delivers many benefits, it also imposes costs and liabilities, such as infrastructure and resource depletion, seasonal unemployment, traffic and parking problems, and hostility. Recognizing only the benefits of tourism may lead to shallow development and false hopes.

Fortunately, many of the problems of heritage tourism are not unsolvable; they are just too often left unsolved. Communities must plan for tourism's double-edged impact in a manner which preserved the historic resources and maximizes the economic, social, and cultural return to host and guest alike.

However, there is the lack of models for successfully developing heritage tourism. An absence of approaches and frameworks for grassroot organizations and even professional planners makes it extremely difficult to implement heritage tourism. Prior to the Heritage Tourism Initiative by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a three year pilot program involving 16 communities in Indiana, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin, little data existed regarding the impact of historic and cultural sites to a community. The National Trust is continuing its heritage tourism development programs and marketing efforts through a fee-for-service program where assistance focuses on assessment of heritage tourism potential, strategic planning, product development, and marketing. In addition, the National Trust will continue to act as a clearinghouse for information on heritage tourism related activities and statistics.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-31**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-32**

Unfortunately, National Trust services tend to be expensive. Small communities with little or no financial resources cannot commit large amounts of money to the National Trust, or another consulting group, for the assessment of heritage tourism potential. Community residents would much rather pay for new streets and sidewalks, street signs, and demolition of dilapidated buildings. Below are some suggested guidelines to developing heritage tourism in a small community.

**Ensure Good Planning Practices are in Place**

Planning and good planning practices are important to initiate before beginning the heritage tourism process, not after. Being reactive instead of proactive is the downfall in most communities who depend on any form of tourism as a community development resource. Planning tools such as land use regulations, design review, and sign control will help deter unwanted development, sprawl, and nuisances. Community residents will appreciate the effort of the local government later on when uncharacteristic development and unwanted traffic cannot be found in their town.

**Develop a Heritage Tourism Plan**

Unlike cities having large staffs focusing on community improvements, most small towns have limited personnel and resources to dedicate to community development, much less heritage tourism development. This means that the people of the community and local business leaders have to develop heritage tourism themselves. To do so, a Task Force dedicated to heritage tourism and the improvement of the community needs to be created to improve communication, community awareness, and citizen participation associated with heritage tourism development. The organization should be voluntary and non-political. Later, the task force may develop into a non-profit corporation through a public-private partnership and hire a staff person. The staff person should be well trained in planning, tourism, historic preservation, economic development, or a related field. The key aspects that should be taken by the Heritage Tourism Task Force are:

- decide if heritage tourism is appropriate in the community;
- identify assets;
- identify target markets;
- set goals and objectives;
- establish action steps;
- implement action steps; and
- evaluate and monitor progress.

**Form Partnerships**

Building partnerships is very important because they develop local support of political leaders, business, leaders, operators of tourist sites, hotel/motel operators, local residents, and many other people and groups. Tourism demands resources that no single organization can supply. The advantages of cooperation are extraordinary. A key aspect to developing heritage tourism is understanding that tourism is a system of interrelated parts should help every segment of the community learn how it is related to others. Heritage tourism calls for much greater integration and networking than any other industry (Texas Department of Commerce 61). When the lodging, food service, and transportation decision makers are more aware of the role community attractions and attractiveness, they can foster needed improvements. When governments and public agencies reach out to the commercial sector, regulations and tax programs can be more appropriate. When governments and the business sector understand the vital role of the non-profit sector in tourism, many projects and programs for tourists can be developed.

Most importantly, partnerships between non-profit organizations, local governments, local businesses, and the tourist industry can better coordinate preservation activities, and the administration of tourist sites. The travel industry, state, and local government, and preservation groups must work together to see that the identification and preservation of a community's heritage resources become integrated elements in local planning; and to ensure that tourism growth and development is carefully planned and managed so that the resources which giving rise to them are enhanced, not destroyed.



### Raise Funds

Fund Raising is perhaps the most difficult element of heritage tourism. A community may find it very difficult to initiate a heritage tourism program without significant amounts of money. Do not be afraid to ask for money from local residents. If possible, find someone in the community who can write a grant.

Special events and festivals are also great ways to raise funds and attract visitors too!

It is important to start with a real need and desire to implement heritage tourism and pay heed to the following dos and don'ts:

- Do research and assess your community thoroughly;
- Do spread the word and publicize the fun;
- Do find community leaders willing to dedicate their time and work hard;
- Do educate your leaders, volunteers, local residents, and business owners;
- Do reinforce the idea that the community has a product to promote that is unique;
- Do involve citizens in decision making;
- Do seek the commercial and historical mixture proper to the community; and
- Do have sound planning practices in place.
- Don't leave out any special interest groups in the planning process;
- Don't allow the concerns of life-long and long-term citizens take a back seat to weekend visitors;
- Don't let success spoil preservation;
- Don't commercially homogenize your community;
- Don't allow all the costs of building tourist facilities fall on the residents;
- Don't allow tourism planning to be the only element of comprehensive planning for the area; and
- Don't be discouraged by public outcry. Make it work to your advantage!

The development of heritage tourism in small towns is still in its infancy. The growing demand for quality and increased segmentation of the tourist market highlights the importance of bringing heritage tourism into higher profile within the tourist industry. Increased tourism growth will result in greater challenges for the integration of heritage tourism and community planning. These challenges will be brought about by the need for the development of attractions, tourist

services, and infrastructure, and the implications this will have for land use planning. As governments, businesses, and preservationists learn more about the importance of tourism, as an industry, and heritage tourism, these entities can better serve visitors' needs.

Heritage tourism is not always easy to develop. It involves examining the entire community through the eyes of the tourist and coordinating both physical and program development and improvements. At the same time, heritage tourism is not always beneficial. Heritage tourism can adversely affect the economic, social, and physical environment of a community. While the benefits of heritage tourism are readily recognized, its development also imposes costs and liabilities. The trade-offs between benefits and costs must be clearly understood and carefully evaluated by everyone in the community. Determining if heritage tourism is right for a community takes careful planning.

Communities interested in tourism should develop a strategy with clear and attainable goals and objectives. With a series of planned steps, a community has a better chance of success. A comprehensive strategy should involve analysis of the community's resources, identification of existing and potential markets and have quality community input. The plan should generate an appropriate image and character and encourage efficient links between tourism, preservation, and governments. Commitment by all members of the community, as well as partnerships between local governments, non-profit organizations, and local businesses is necessary. Many of the suggestions presented here should facilitate and generate conditions that will enhance heritage tourism's success rate in small, rural communities. History and heritage resources can be a linking element, bringing improved quality of life and economic revitalization to small communities.



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - K  
Issues

Page K-33

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



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## **RECREATIONAL USER STATUTE - WHY IT IS NECESSARY**

The Indiana Park and Recreation Association (IPRA) is proposing that the Recreational User Statute (I.C. § 14-2-6-3) be amended to cover state and local governmental entities. In its present form the statute provides protection to private property owners from liability for losses which result when a person enters onto property for recreational purposes without payment of a fee. It applies only to the condition of the premises. It does not affect liability for either attractive nuisances or for the malicious or illegal acts of the owner. Because this law was enacted at a time when governmental entities were protected by the doctrine of sovereign immunity, there was no reason to specifically include such entities under the statute. The statute has been interpreted by federal courts to apply to federally owned land in Indiana, but state and local public entities are still left outside its protection.

The result is that state and local public entities must defend claims for damages which would be barred if filed against a private property owner or the federal government. This is a significant problem for state and local parks and recreation agencies that manage large tracts of land, as well as for other public entities which hold land for various public purposes such as public utilities companies. Immunities provided under the Tort Claims Act do not provide sufficient protection. For example, the immunity for claims resulting from the "natural condition of unimproved property" can be lost if evidence indicates that the grass has been mowed or a picnic table has been placed on the property. As a result, limited public resources are diverted to deal with these claims instead of being used to maintain areas for public recreation use and other public services.

This proposed change would benefit state agencies, such as the Department of Natural Resources, which manage land used primarily or secondarily for recreation. It would benefit local public agencies such as county, city, town and township parks and recreation departments and school corporations, as well as utilities operated by local governments and other public entities which hold property. The language of the amended statute would also increase protection for private property owners in that it is more clear and precise than in the existing statute. Private property owners have repeatedly found that the protection of the act has been illusory because courts are reluctant to grant summary judgment given the vagueness of the language of the statute.

It is illogical and inconsistent to deny public entities the same protection from claims which is enjoyed by private property owners and the federal government. Most jurisdictions have managed, either through legislation or judicial decision, to remove this inconsistency and extend recreational user statute protection to property owned by public entities, thereby facilitating public access to public land. It has been considered the appropriate course of action for both fiscal and public policy reasons. Indiana should now address this problem and correct the anomalous situation which has developed due to the timing of the passage of the Recreational User Statute and the Tort Claims Act.



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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-34**

## RECREATIONAL USER STATUTE - HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The Recreational User Statute, I.C. § 14-2-6-3, was enacted in 1969 with the purpose of encouraging property owners to open up their land for the recreational use of the public. It protects the owner from liability for claims made by the gratuitous recreational user, but does not affect liability for attractive nuisances or malicious or illegal acts of the owner. As of 1988, 48 states had enacted recreational user statutes of some sort.

At the time it was adopted governmental entities in Indiana still had protection for such claims under the sovereign immunity doctrine. Therefore, there was no reason for the legislature to address the question of whether publicly owned lands would also be covered by the Recreational User Statute. Sovereign immunity was abrogated by court decision and the Indiana Tort Claims Act was adopted in the early 1970's. Under the Tort Claims Act a governmental entity can only claim immunity if it can establish that the loss alleged was the result of one of a number of sources which are enumerated in I.C. § 34-4-16.5-3. Otherwise the duty of governmental bodies is effectively the same as that of private individuals.

It soon became apparent in Indiana, as well as in other jurisdictions which had experienced the same sequence of events regarding the adoption of a Recreational User Statute and adoption of a Tort Claims Act, that a question existed as to whether the Recreational User Statute also applied to public entities as property owners. The inconsistency and arbitrariness of the situation was recognized where, for example, a private property owner would enjoy immunity but the state or county that owned adjoining property would not. This situation also was diametrically opposed to the public policy concern of opening land to the public for recreational purposes and preventing protracted litigation as to the meaning of often nebulous legal concepts such as whether plaintiff was a "licensee" versus a "trespasser" and what duty would apply. The result in some cases has been that public land has to be closed to public access because the public entity did not have the same protection against suit as the private owner.

This issue first arose in Indiana in a federal court case involving federally owned land. In that case (*Clem v. United States*, (N.D. Ind. 1985), 601 F.Supp. 835), the court considered the relationship between I.C. § 14-2-6-3 and the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b), 2671 et seq., and found that the federal government had consented to waive immunity, but only to the extent that a private citizen would be amenable to suit. Since a private citizen would be shielded by the Recreational User Statute so would the Federal Government. That court interpreted an earlier Indiana case as demonstrating an inclination to broadly construe I.C. § 14-2-6-3 in order to fully effectuate its purpose. Most other jurisdictions which have faced this issue have been able to resolve it in just this fashion. For example, the Ohio Supreme Court allowed the application of the Ohio Recreational User Statute under the same logic as that used by the federal courts.

However, when this issue was presented to an Indiana court, (*City of Bloomington v. Kurusovich*, (Ind. Ct. App. 1986), 517 N.E.2d 408), it was held there because in Indiana our Tort Claims Act is not stated in terms of abrogating immunity only to the extent that a private citizen would be amenable to suit, the state could not avail itself of the protection of the Recreational User Statute. Therefore, even though, effectively, an Indiana public entity is potentially liable just as a private person would be, unless one of the exceptions which trigger immunity applies, the Recreational User Statute could not be used to protect that public entity. The Indiana court held that there must be a clear legislative statement that the Recreational User Statute applies to the state and its units before it would allow public entities the same protection from liability claims brought by gratuitous recreational users as a private landowner enjoys.

This same result occurred in Wisconsin when its courts were faced with this issue. The Wisconsin legislature subsequently amended their Recreational User Statute to make it clear that it was applicable to governmental entities. Those legislators, consistent with numerous federal and state courts across the nation, found it illogical for state entities to be denied this protection. As the situation now stands in Indiana, gratuitous recreational users who are injured

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



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Section - K  
Issues

Page K-35

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



on privately owned or federally owned property may not sue the owners, but if they happen to step across the property line into a state forest or county park or other publicly owned property they will be allowed to bring their claim, and that public entity will be required to expend precious resources in defending and/or settling that claim.

It is important to understand that the immunity provisions of the Tort Claims Act do not necessarily cover a public entity in every likely litigation scenario. The parts of that provision which are most likely to come into play in the kind of legal action with which we are concerned are those dealing with "the natural condition of unimproved property" and "the condition of an unpaved road, trail, or footpath, the purpose of which is to provide access to a recreation or scenic area." Court decisions interpreting these provisions make it clear that providing even very minimal amenities such as mowing the grass and placing a picnic table in an otherwise "natural" setting can preclude use of that immunity defense. And the language in the "unpaved road, trail, or footpath" provision that it must "provide access to a recreation or scenic area" also limits its usefulness in cases of this sort.

It is ironic that the doctrine of sovereign immunity was adopted in this country "on the premise that the new government was not financially secure enough to face claims of negligence in its governmental activities," *Campbell v. State* (1972), 259 Ind. 55, 58, 284 N.E.2d 733, 734, since some would say that the current economic difficulties of public entities warrant reconsideration of the abrogation of this immunity. Especially in these times of tighter government budgets, governmental entities should be allowed the protections from liability that private individuals and the federal government enjoy, and the anomalous situation which was created by the timing of passage of the Recreational User Statute and the Tort Claims Act should be corrected.

Courts consistently hold that not having the funds to keep property safe will not excuse the public entity from liability – and a downward spiral develops because paying claims reduces the funds available for safety and improvements which results in more claims and more liability. There may be isolated cases where preventing a claimant

from recovering may seem unjust, but those cases are clearly outweighed by the good done by not allowing precious public resources to be expended on litigating and settling claims and paying judgments which would never be filed if the property involved was privately or federally owned.

Closing publicly owned land to the public is both unsatisfactory as a public policy and contrary to the purpose of the Recreational User Statute. Access should be available but without the threat of significant costs to the public, especially since no fee for use of the land would be collected. The amendment proposed is the simplest and most direct way to correct this problem. It reflects the approach taken in numerous states, and it would best serve the public policy concerns which justify the existence of the Recreational User Statute as it applies to private property owners, as well as the federal government and state entities.

*(Notes: This is opposed by the trail lawyers. 47 states already have this reviewed and supported by our local legislation.*

*9/11/94 IPRA Conference, Vicki Mayes)*



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-36**

# INDIANA COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS FOR PUBLICATION

(May 25, 1994)

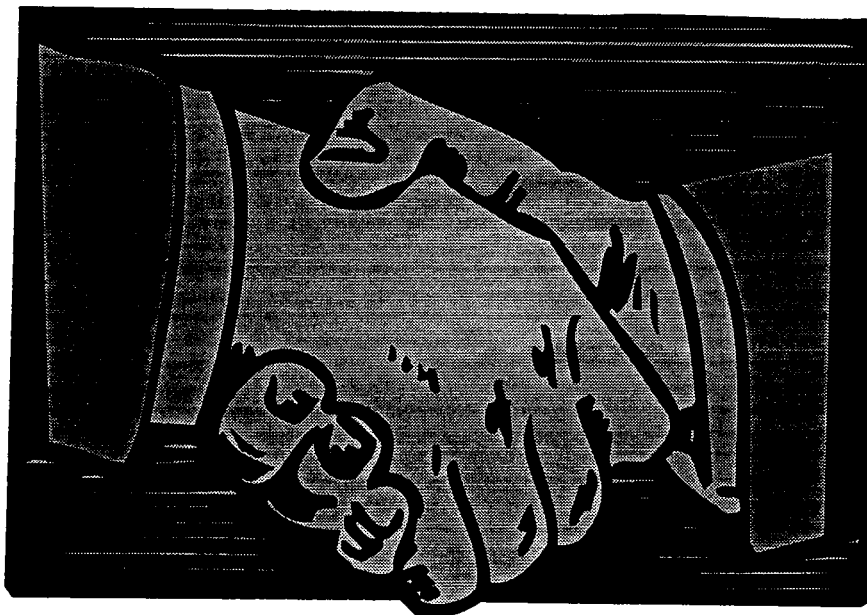
Mooreville Community Foundation  
(Serving Morgan County)  
19 South Indiana Street  
Mooreville, IN 46158  
317-831-1232

Hendricks County  
Greater Plainfield Community Foundation  
119 West Main Street, P.O. Box 1002  
Plainfield, IN 46168  
317-839-1200  
Deedee Daniel, Executive Director

Marion County  
The Indianapolis Foundation  
615 North Alabama Street, Room 119  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317-634-7497  
Kenneth Gladish, Executive Director

Monroe County  
Bloomington Community Foundation, Inc.  
005a Fountain Square  
Bloomington, IN 47404  
812-333-9016  
John Mulholland, Executive Director

Morgan County  
Morgan County Foundation  
P.O. Box 1175  
Martineville, IN 46151  
317-342-6600 or 317-349-0081  
Mack Porter, Executive Director



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - K  
Issues

Page K-37

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



## **MINIATURE GOLF MAKES PAR AT MUNICIPAL PARKS**

*By Barbara Siarkiewicz  
taken from: Parks & Recreation Magazine, May  
1994 p. 46*

Miniature golf has enjoyed much popularity as a family-oriented sport over the years. It has also become a good business venture for the would-be entrepreneur. But miniature golf can do more than just make money for private business entities. The activity has been added to numerous recreational facilities and resort areas with great success. These facilities usually don't look to the sport to increase their profits substantially. In fact, many resorts don't even charge a fee for miniature golf. The inclusion of an extra amenity, they feel, simply attracts more business.

Municipal parks can also benefit from adding a miniature golf course. Since the underlying idea behind a municipal park is to offer recreational opportunities for the community, miniature golf would be a welcome addition and, with a minimal charge per round, the course could easily support itself and even turn a profit over time. The business end of miniature golf is easily handled in parks and resorts. The course and players are insured under the same liability coverage as other facilities owned by the resort or the city which owns the park. Staffing and maintenance, too, could be handled by regular municipal employees.

Just like business operators, park and resort managers who consider adding miniature golf to a municipal park have two basic options; permanent or portable. Miniature golf, as we all know, involves more than just a small-scale course. The game employs a vast array of creative obstacles in order to challenge the golfer. Players must putt their ball over, under, around or through the obstacles, many of which also have a timing device for an additional challenge.

Permanent miniature golf courses are constructed of concrete. Made to withstand the elements, they are also immovable as a general rule. Park managers who consider building a permanent miniature golf course need to be sure that the space taken will not be needed for some other activity.

Cost is another factor. An 18-hole permanent course can cost as much as \$100,000 to \$300,000 or more to build. It is estimated that a population of 100,000 people would play from 40,000 to 60,000 rounds of miniature golf per year. At \$2 per game, the fee charged by most municipal courses in order to be competitive with profit businesses, it would take at least two or three years to make any profit.

For many municipalities, and for numerous reasons, a pre-fabricated portable miniature golf course is probably much more feasible. Made of pressure-treated lumber and constructed off-site in factories, three or four city employees can install the course in a park or recreational area in just a few hours.

Eighteen-hole portable miniature golf courses cost between \$12,500 and \$16,900. Nine-hole models are also available starting under \$6,000. Portable courses have flexible space requirements. While typically a nine-hole course takes about 2,000 square feet and an 18-hole course 4,000 or more, some companies can place a nine-hole course in as little as 1,250 square feet and an 18-hole setup on 2,500 square feet.

### **Portability a Plus**

Probably one of the biggest advantages of portable miniature golf courses is that they are movable. You can operate them in the spring and summer and take them down during the winter. This is a major benefit for a municipal park or recreational area which might need to use land for different purposes at different times of the year.

The flexibility of a portable course was the main reason for its selection by the city of Clayton, Missouri. The city opened Rink Links, a public course in the town's Shaw Park in May 1992. According to Susan Trautman, director of parks and recreation, "It is easy to set up and move. In the past, we've set it up in the skating rink for the summer and taken it down for skating in the winter. This next season we will be putting it in the corporate picnic area."

A portable course, however, does not necessarily have to be taken down and put into storage for the winter. If a small building with the space mentioned above is available, you can easily place the course there and use it during the cold weather. Many private owners operate their business in this manner and a municipal park could easily do it too.



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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-38**

Portable courses are so easily set up, in fact, that numerous casinos in Atlantic City have used them for special events and tournaments.

It is a commonly held notion that in miniature golf the obstacle is the most important aspect of the course. The obstacles have two main purposes: presenting the golfer with a different challenge at each hole, and, if desired, serving as part of the theme of the entire course. Obstacles like barns with doors or clowns with mouths that open and shut or windmills that turn challenge players to time their shots. In addition, the fairways themselves can be placed for an extra challenge.

Many businesses and even resorts and parks have chosen to install theme courses. Donald Trump's Gotham Golf located a course featuring New York City landmarks, such as the Statue of Liberty and Empire State Building, at Wollman Rink in the city's Central Park.

Although many miniature golf course owners who choose a portable model feel that the colorful obstacles are decorative enough, particularly for indoor use, a park or resort area may want a more sophisticated look. This is easily accomplished with landscaping.

"The key to any miniature golf course is landscaping and atmosphere. With proper landscaping and surroundings, pre-fabricated courses can have the look of a more elaborate cement course for a much lower investment," according to Joseph S. Rogan, vice-president of marketing for Mini-Golf, Inc. in Jessup, Pennsylvania.

#### **Landscaping Benefits**

Landscaping can work both ways. You can decorate the area surrounding the course in keeping with the course's theme, or select the course theme to fit in with the area, as in the case of Gotham Golf. At Rink Links in Clayton, Missouri, the city landscaped the course using marigolds, geraniums and weeping cherry trees grown in its own nursery.

The significantly lower cost made pre-fabricated courses the choice of numerous city parks; it's easier to justify the cost of portable courses than permanent ones, and they are flexible enough to move or store as

necessary. The fact that pre-fabricated courses can also be landscaped and made to look like a more expensive permanent course is just an added bonus.

Miniature golf has always been a game which can be played by young and old alike, and by people of varying athletic ability. In fact, it is a game in which people with diverse levels of abilities can compete fairly against each other because the game relies almost as much on luck as it does on skill. The fact that miniature golf is a sport which most people can enjoy makes the game a profitable enterprise for business owners as well as the perfect addition to a municipal park or a resort area, both of which need to cater to the entire age spectrum.

*Editor's note: For more information, contact: Mini-Golf, Inc., 202 Bridge St., Jessup, PA 18434. (717) 489-8623.*

## **THE QUALITY QUOTIENT IN RECREATION**

### **SEVEN STEPS TO BETTER SERVICE**

*by: Silvana Clark  
taken from IPRA publication, Winter 1995, p.16*

How can managers apply the elusive "quality" factor to recreation programs and resources? For the past several years, Total Quality Management (TQM) programs have been started by businesses. The philosophy of "continuous and never-ending improvement" is shown in the growth of seminars, books and media reports. TQM involves a leadership process that empowers people at all levels to do their best. In actuality, management may have lofty goals to begin quality programs, but employees often find the goals difficult to implement. The following practical ideas can be used to help achieve these goals and have been excerpted from the book *Taming the Recreation Jungle. One Hundred Ways to Improve the Quality of Recreation Programs.* (Information on the book follows this article.)

## **MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT**

### **MASTERPLAN UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-39**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-40**

1. We are a service industry – an industry designed to teach new skills, provide an environment for social interaction, and simply let people have a good time. Through empowerment, employees can make immediate decisions and further goals of recreation by taking action to create positive experiences for people.
2. We've all heard the saying, "You'll never have a second chance to make a first impression." The success of a recreation program is determined by those crucial minutes when participants arrive. The New Westminister Park and Recreation Department in Canada has 10 criteria for successful customer service, and number one on their list is the appearance of the facility and surrounding area. All park entrances are delightfully landscaped with flowers and shrubs, so that visitors are immediately struck with the well-maintained surroundings. What do people see when they visit your facility – litter in the parking lot and finger prints on the front door, or the result of a maintenance staff that takes pride in their efforts to create a pleasant first impression?
3. Prompt service and a friendly attitude are crucial to quality atmosphere, but often the small moments of truth will be what makes a difference. A pre-schooler running in a city park fell and scraped her knee, and as her parents comforted her, a near-by park employee came to check the situation. Seeing her tiny scrape, he said, "I have just what you need in my truck." The toddler stopped crying, curious about what he would bring. The employee returned with a box of brightly colored Sesame Street bandages, producing smiles from both parents and child. His investment, a few minutes and a band aid; the result, people surprised by exceptional service and left with a good impression.
4. As high quality standards are implemented, employees benefit as well. Staff are eager to practice good service techniques when they recognize the personal benefits available. The recreation leader at a five-star resort stated, "I've been trained to deal with customer demands by listening and acknowledging their concerns. These same skills are useful in dealing with my teenage daughter." As customer and employee relationships improve, employees enjoy their jobs more. And as people enjoy their jobs more, they deal with customers in a more positive manner.
5. A preschool teacher told me, "I've worked here for five years and never had any training. The new director is sending me to a three day national training conference, which makes me feel important." The simple fact of providing training can increase employee motivation.

A principle called "the Hawthorne Effect" shows that motivation among employees increases even before actual training programs begin. The act of "paying attention" to staff is just as crucial as the actual training process. Many parks and recreation departments schedule training conferences for front line employees during their regular work time. All managers and supervisors take over the job of answering phones and dealing directly with customers, much to the delight of front line staff. It also provides proof to employees that management thinks training is important.

According to Meeting Planner Alert, 75% of today's work force must be trained or retrained by the year 2000. Giving new employees a handbook and a whistle is no longer adequate.
6. Attitudes toward work have also changed. Employees want to be involved in the organization and feel a sense of belonging, yet supervisors often neglect to include staff in decision making and program planning. Employees who have input into the planning or programs take a greater responsibility when it comes to implementing the program. Ownership comes with suggesting an idea and then trying to make it work. Some organizations ask co-workers to sit in on the interview process for new staff – established employees are more likely to assist in the training and acceptance of new staff they've helped to hire.
7. Quality takes place minute-by-minute, often in small, simple steps. Some recreation programs have tried these techniques:



- Install clear, concise signage so that people know where to go.
- Have pens available on registration tables.
- Make sure staff is trained to answer open-ended questions such as "What activities do the children here enjoy?"
- When dealing with older customers, use registration materials printed in larger type.
- Have clean, safe toys in waiting areas and registration centers.
- Respond to requests for diaper changing areas in both women's and men's restrooms.
- Design office hours and program times to meet customer's needs, not employee convenience.

As customers become more selective about where they do business, recreation professionals need to strive for high quality in programs and facilities. Incorporating attention to customer service while adding "extra touches" leads to a mutually satisfying relationship and repeat business.

Silvana Clark has worked in the recreation field for over 20 years. In 1990, she was honored as "outstanding Recreation Programmer" for Washington state. Since that time, she has presented keynotes and workshops across the U.S., Canada and Europe.

*Taming the Recreation Jungle, 100 Ways to Improve the Quality of Recreation Programs, by Silvana Clark, is available from Memory Makers, 3026 Haggin St., Bellingham, WA 98226.*

## ABCs OF PROGRAMMING RECREATION

by Pat Harden, CLP and Ellen Sullivan, Ph.D., CLP  
taken from article in *Parks and Recreation Magazine* June, 1994

Playgrounds stir memories for all of us. For some, it is thoughts of childhood – of making new friends and key chains. For others, it is thoughts of our first job in the recreation field as aides or volunteers.

But whatever the memory, it is plain that playgrounds are a "center of gravity," and recreation centers are the great learning ground for recreation programming. This was especially true if we were fortunate enough to have a street and theory smart mentor.

On the playground and in the recreation center you basically are on your own and responsible for an indefinite number of children – anywhere from 12 to 200 – of undetermined ages – toddlers to teens. You work in scorching heat, through pounding rainstorms, and in other conditions that you can't control. However, you do some programming. In fact, these environments are the best in the world for gaining practical skills and experience in programming.

From A to Z, the playgrounds and recreation centers have many things to teach. Let's take a look at what some of these are.

### Ahead.

Make sure you have enough time to plan ahead adequately and do what needs to be done.

### Before.

Before you start planning a new activity or event or a time-honored one, pull together past evaluations, critiques, plans, newspaper clippings, attendance reports, financial reports, and information from other communities that have conducted similar services, events, or activities. Talk to your team.

### Confer.

Confer with those (clients) who have suggested the event, service, or activity in an alignment meeting.

Discuss their expectations. Clients sometimes don't know exactly what they want. A good recreation programmer will draw client expectations out with interactive questioning and good listening skills. The client may say, "I want this year's turtle race to be the best ever." A recreation programmer can't leave it at that. He or she needs to ask "how?", "in what way?", and other questions until the client states the real program goals.

Discuss themes, social-psychological benefits, and financial objectives.

Define the Target Population (T-Pop) and develop its description. Do the same with secondary T-Pops.

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



## Section - K Issues

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-42**

Get clear, unambiguous program goals and objectives from the client. Schedule In-Progress Reviews (IPRs) with client and staff.

**Example.**

**Goal:** To provide the participants with an enhanced feeling of community.  
**Objective:** To receive 75% or better "outstanding" score on patron post-event evaluations.

**Document.**

Document everything. Write it all down. Draft a memo or letter of understanding to the client describing what was agreed on as a result of the alignment meeting. The program goals and objectives may be modified after the client has had time to read and digest its contents.

Take the client's response, discuss the revisions with him or her, rewrite the program memo or letter, and resubmit it to the client. The client and programmer should have no doubts as to the program output goals.

**Experience.**

Think through and visualize the event, an exercise movie director Alfred Hitchcock called "projected imagery." Recreation happens in linear sequences and is more than just a group of activities; it's an entire experience. Consider ways to transform this event into a leisure experience.

- How can you build excitement among the participants for the event?
- What will they take with them to treasure forever?

**Finances.**

Project revenue, set profit objective or subsidy level, detail fixed direct expenses, and determine indirect and variable expenses, overhead cost, and other aspects of finances.

**Goals.**

Establish measurable goals and objectives from the contents of the program memo of letter and develop a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M) to measure progress or lack of it.

There are some excellent planning automated data processing (ADP) software products that will produce powerful POA&Ms.

POA&M is another term for the program plan. Develop the POA&M with the entire staff and anyone else who may play an integral part in the program.

Distribute the POA&M to the client and to all others who will be involved.

POA&Ms are written plans in chart form that outline:

- the objective for a specific program event, service, or activity,
- the tasks that need to be done to complete that program,
- the staff assignments for each specific task,
- the dates by which those tasks are to be completed, and
- include estimates of the amount of time it will take to complete each task

**How.**

Decide how you are going to make the event happen. Select the right formats, areas, time of day, environment, facilities, equipment fees, and charges or prices.

**IPRs.**

Schedule periodical IPR meetings with the program team and also with the client.

**Jaunt.**

Take a short jaunt to the facility or location event to see first-hand what is there and what needs to be done. Lay out the area and facility preparation requirements.

**Know.**

Know the competition and what they are doing and have done in the past before you get too far into this process.

If there is a conflict of dates, times, activities sponsored by others, or other problems make necessary adjustments.

**Look.**

Look over the marketing mix. Set the right programming sequencing, merge, and motion. Do not program by analogy (not what you want but what the patron wants).

Quality program events, services, and activities communicate that a park and recreation organization cares about its patrons.

### **Manpower.**

Make use of manpower – or should we say people power – wisely. Let the staff, employees, and volunteers do their jobs but do not relinquish control. You ultimately are responsible for everything that happens.

### **TIPS FROM THE PLAYGROUND:**

- 1st:** Start with something that grabs attention and breaks the ice.
- 2nd:** Move from familiar experiences to new and exciting ones; build up to more complex and difficult activities and events. Always keep program complexity and participant competency in mind.
- 3rd:** Use food, beverages and other "props" to pick up lagging interest, slow down an over-paced program, or cover the fallout after an activity that goes sour.
- 4th:** Have more activities planned and more material available, just in case you need them. Use a pause in activity to renew flagging group spirit and to think out briefly the balance of the program. **BUT, STICK TO THE PLAN!**
- 5th:** Let the participants – not the leaders – dominate the situation.
- 6th:** Have a climax in the event that unites participants and leaves them "wanting to do it again soon."

### **Niceties vs. Necessities.**

You've managed to include all the necessities, the things you absolutely need to make this event happen. But go beyond necessities to some niceties, those little touches that make a program unique, special, and memorable.

### **Others.**

Write memos of understanding with other involved agencies. Check others out thoroughly, and change the memos as necessary.

### **Promotion.**

Get promotion and publicity underway. This means hyping the program, tempting the T-pop, stressing the benefits, and communicating with gatekeepers (people who control the flow of information in an organization or community).

### **Quagmire.**

Don't get stuck in the quagmire. Don't expect – inspect.

### **Risk Management.**

Implement effective risk management activities. Seek advice and consent of public safety departments.

- If alcohol is involved, comply with local ABC rules.
- Know when to quit pouring and start with the coffee, pie, and cake. Make sure to have a designated driver program in effect.
- If you are not comfortable handling a situation in which alcohol is involved, don't have alcohol.

### **System.**

Have a system to share information and communicate with internal staff, other organizations involved, and everyone else who has a need to know. Don't leave anyone involved in the program feeling as if they are left in the dark.

### **Technical Equipment.**

Audio/visuals (extra bulbs, extension cords, etc.), microphones, speakers, lights, and special effects, must all be in prime working order.

Have an expert check out all of this technical equipment in advance, and have someone on hand to solve any problems and keep things running smoothly.

### **Updates.**

Have each team member update the team on the status of their activities and duties. Go over all aspects of the event and discuss all concerns.

### **Verify.**

Verify everything. Make sure supplies and equipment are on time, in place, and accounted for. Don't assume anything; check that everyone knows where they are expected and when.

### **Whatever.**

Whatever can happen will happen. You need to have a final IPR which should be a dress rehearsal. Make final program adjustments.

## **MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT**

### **MASTERPLAN UPDATE**



  
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**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-43**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Examine.**

Examine the situation. Even if the program has started you can still make changes. Hands-on program leadership is required as event unfolds. In the eyes of the participants, everything should appear to be running smoothly, even if you are pulling your hair out.

**You're finished.**

Well, not quite. There is still a need to clean up, follow up, and tie up loose ends. Send out kudos, appreciation letters, and congratulatory notes for deserving volunteers, staff, commercial sponsors, and others.

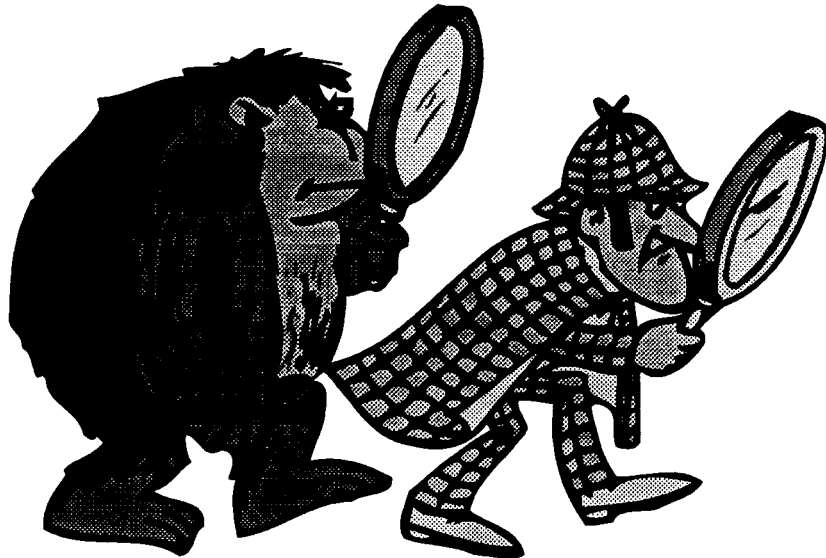
**Zero In.**

Zero in on what went right and what went wrong by conducting post-event evaluation, which should include feedback from supervisors, program leaders, aids, and participants. Do this immediately, when the event is still fresh in everyone's mind.

Prepare an after-action report. Include everything pertinent to the program:

- budget and financial report,
- scrapbook,
- lessons learned and final evaluation conclusions,
- recommendations for next time, summary evaluation, and lessons learned.

From A to Z, a recreation event can be a success if it is planned and carried out carefully, thoughtfully, and enthusiastically. This may seem like a huge undertaking. But it's really quite simple. After all, you've learned everything you really need to know a long time ago.



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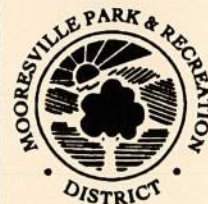
**Section - K  
Issues**

**Page K-44**

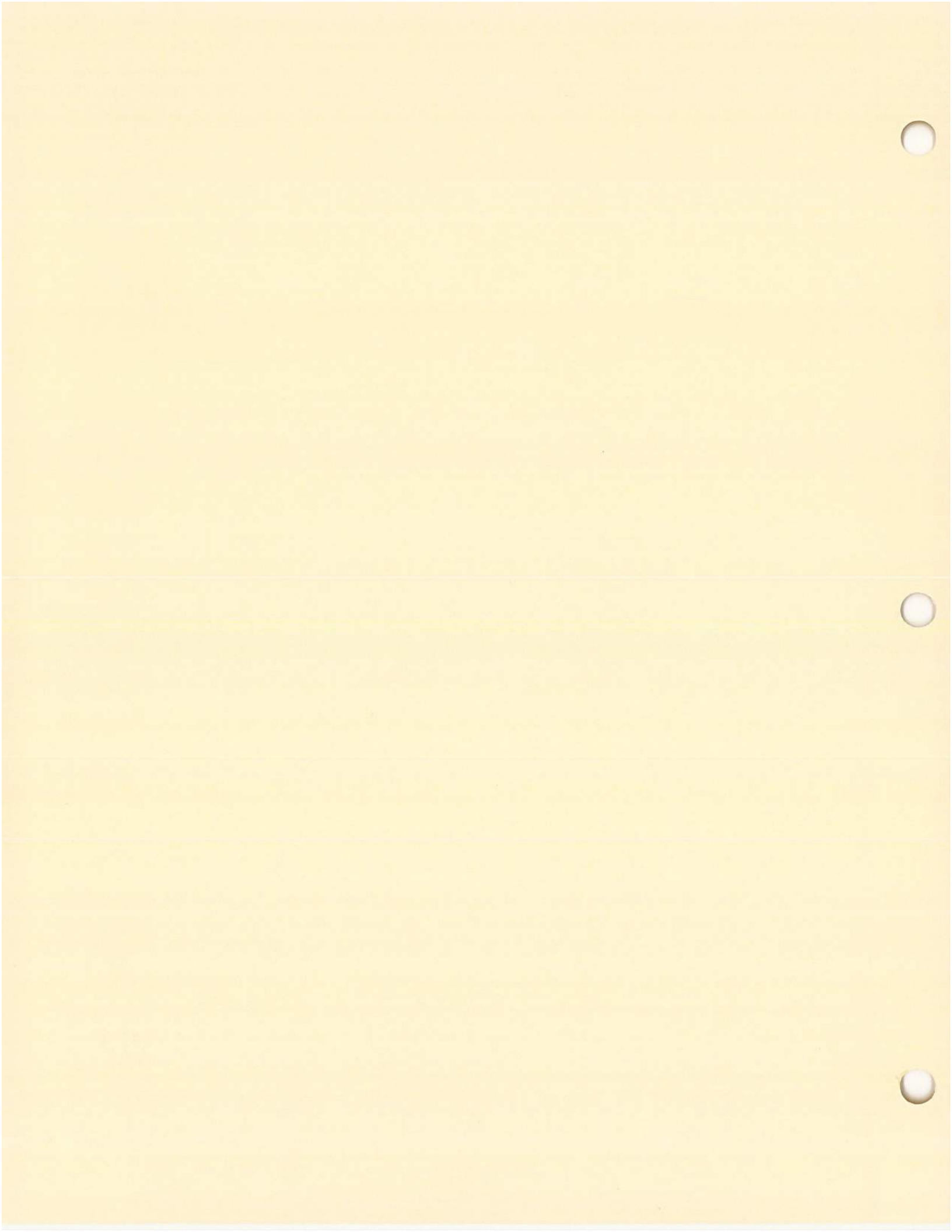
# L. PRIORITIES

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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# L. PRIORITIES

After careful analysis of the issues identified by the Mooresville Park and Recreation Board and Staff, as well as the public, through a questionnaire, the planning team has marked the issues by category. Each issue has been assigned a level of priority according to the following factors:

1. Financial Feasibility
2. Available Manpower
3. Existing Facilities
4. Need and Overall Impact on the Town
5. Practicality

## PRIORITY RATINGS

Once these factors were applied to each issue, the issues were assigned to one of the three priority levels:

**Priority "A"** ... of **PRIMARY** concern and feasible to implement in the next five (5) years.

**Priority "B"** ... of **SECONDARY** concern, but still feasible to implement in the next five (5) years.

**Priority "C"** ... may be of primary or secondary concern, but the feasibility of the project is **QUESTIONABLE** during the next five (5) years.

The Action Plan of this document addresses the implementation and projected schedule for completion.

## STATE PLANNING PRIORITIES-THE TIE-IN

The State of Indiana has adopted state wide plan priorities that are recommended for development over the period of its current Outdoor Recreation Plan - 1989. The State's Priorities are based upon the overall objectives of providing for a wide range of recreational opportunities and experiences that will reinforce positive social and cultural values. These opportunities should be available to enrich the lives of all of Indiana's residents and visitors.

By identifying priorities and opportunities that relate directly to one or more of these State Priorities the Town of Mooresville's position is enhanced when competing for Federal and State funding programs.

The State Priorities noted in **Bold/Italic** reflect the goals and opportunities closely parallel to the Mooresville Park and Recreation Department Goals and Objectives, as well as their current program.



MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

Section - L  
Priorities

Page L-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



# 1994 - 1999 INDIANA OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

**A. RESEARCH:**

1. Develop and cross-fertilize an information network for planning endeavors.
2. Identify existing databases holding recreation information which could be made available for recreation planning use.
3. Identify market segments and special interest populations.

**B. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION  
ISSUES:**

1. Give priority to urban outdoor education programs.
2. Train and educate people to become teachers about our environment.
3. Increase and reward use of volunteer programs as a means of training and educating.
4. Elevate the status of interpretation of Indiana's natural and cultural history.

**C. FUNDING STRATEGIES:**

1. Make "revenue sources" an integral part of master planning.
2. Seek innovative means to pursue federal-state-local partnerships.
3. Develop a broad base of supporters to lobby federal/state/local legislators.
4. Encourage granting agencies to seek special initiatives.

**D. ECONOMIC IMPACTS:**

1. Determine how outdoor recreation dollars are distributed within communities.
2. Determine return on investment (ROI) for recreation opportunities/methodologies.
3. Educate policy and decision makers of economic justification.
4. Determine economic impacts of recreation facilities on property values.

**E. LOCAL ISSUES:**

1. Provide technical expertise to local units.
2. Encourage park and public open space be set aside.
3. Use school facilities.

**F. TOURISM:**

1. Establish a formal channel of communication between local, state and federal agencies and the private sector.
2. Identify what tourism activities are of the most interest to tourists.

**G. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:**

1. Educate public on responsible land use ethics.
2. Implement site management techniques to control impacts.
3. Increase enforcement of existing use/impact regulations.

**H. TRAIL OPPORTUNITIES  
IN INDIANA:**

1. Determine regions in the state and identify potential areas in each region for multiple purpose trail use.
2. Encourage passage of legislation which would provide tax incentives to landowners and public utilities to participate in trail network programs by the 1995 long session.
3. Promote passage of a bill supporting rail trails in upcoming legislation.
4. Identify at least one trail opportunity in each region and acquire the land necessary to develop it.
5. Provide legal open riding areas in Indiana for ATVs and motorcycles by 1996.
6. Encourage the passage of legislation which would provide tax incentives to private landowners participating in trail network programs and /or limit the liability of participating landowners to trail users.
7. Create a list of potential and existing trail connection opportunities within the next two years.
8. Complete at least two concurrent-use demonstration projects in Indiana by the end of 1995 (at least one to include bikes, horses, or off-road vehicles).



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**Section - L  
Priorities**

**Page L-2**



9. Develop a network of unimproved existing roads for recreational use.
10. Insure that proposed uses of trails are consistent with their environmental nature.
11. **Develop a maintenance strategy plan and guidelines.**
12. **Establish a program for users to participate in construction and /or marking of specific trails.**
13. Identify uniform symbols for trail activities and promote uniform signage.
14. **Design trails for multiple uses, beginning immediately and to continue through 2000.**
15. Design multiple use trails which include motorcycle use.
16. Create trail guides, identifying trails by region and trail type.
17. Promote responsible trail use to maintain a positive public opinion.
18. Promote adjoining landowners relations programs to facilitate information exchange.
19. **Establish an adopt-a-trail program for user groups and other volunteer organizations to assist in or be responsible for maintaining designated trails.**
20. Draft trail use liability legislation to protect users and managers by 1995.
21. **Identify and involve volunteer groups in trail maintenance, construction, and enforcement by the end of 1995.**
22. Use existing state funds from OHV registrations for trail construction beginning in 1995.
23. Develop funding strategies for trail management.

I. PLANNING:

1. Identify areas about which data is needed.
2. Initiate research activities with four (4) different universities in Indiana.
3. Research, inventory and monitor impacts from recreation in Indiana.
4. Improve communication between sections and divisions.
5. Assist Streams & Trails with the rivers assessment.

6. Provide technical workshops twice a year.
7. Create a resource manual which outlines economic impact study methodology.
8. Have all facilities inventory available on GIS.

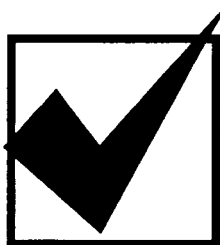
## PRIORITY MATRIX

The following pages are a summary of the determined priorities of action, documented by this study. Each matrix lists the following column headings:

1. *Plan of Action* – documents the element of action noted.
2. *Site or Facility* – notes to which site or facility the element of action relates.
3. *Estimated Costs* – indicates the anticipated expense of that action element.
4. *Priority Rating* – establishes an "A," "B," or "C" priority to the element of action. (Refer to the Priority Criteria, Section L.)
5. *Priority Category* – lists category to which the element of action is assigned (Administrative, Departmental, General, or by Park Site).

This information will be used to establish the Action Plan for the Parks and Recreation Update. (Refer to the Action Plan, Section M.)

All dollar estimates in the Priority matrix (and later in the Action Plan section) are a result of certain assumptions and may not reflect actual costs. They are strictly preliminary estimates to be used as a budgeting tool.



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTERPLAN UPDATE



  
Lebman & Lebman, Inc.

**Section - L  
Priorities**

**Page L-3**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**ADMINISTRATIVE PRIORITIES**

**PROPOSED PRIORITY MATRIX**

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1997 to 2001  
Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. - Landscape Architects/Planners

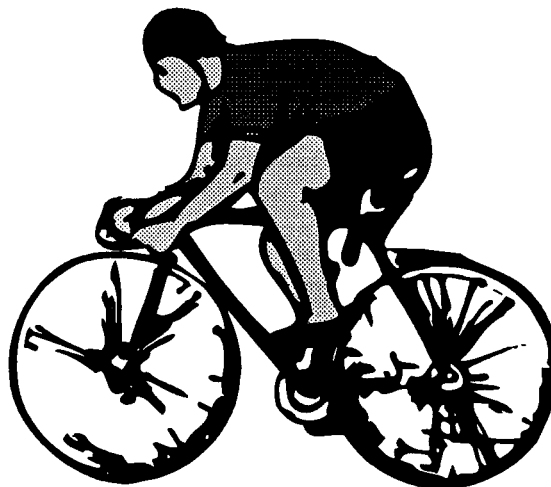
**Priority Criteria —**

- \*A\* - Primary in next 5 years
- \*B\* - Secondary in next 5 years (5 to 10 years)
- \*C\* - Questionable in next 5 years (10 to 20 years)

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 1997 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

11-Jul-97

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITY RATING	PRIORITY CATEGORY
Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$1,000	A	Staff/Personnel
Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	Misc/Other
Computerize Programs registration & rentals	1.Administration	\$10,000	A	Programs/Services
Creative budgeting and use of funding	1.Administration	\$0	A	Funding
Develop Adopt-A-Park Programs	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Develop annual evaluation procedures of Programs/services	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Develop internet web page	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	Misc/Other
Develop policy for Land Acquisition Procedures	1.Administration	\$0	A	Misc/Other
Develop policy on Establishing User Fees	1.Administration	\$0	A	Misc/Other
Develop Volunteer Recognition Programs	1.Administration	\$500	A	Staff/Personnel
Continue walking Programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Service
Educate Public on Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Establish a Recreation Impact Fee Ordinance for Mooreville	1.Administration	\$20,000	A	Misc/Other
Establish reforestation Programs	1.Administration	\$500	A	Maintenance
Evaluate Community Park Foundation	1.Administration	\$0	A	Misc/Other
Evaluate and redefine staff position descriptions	1.Administration	\$0	A	Staff/Personnel
Examine possibility of expanding service area	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Greater use of school facilities	1.Administration	\$0	A	Misc./Other
Hire full-time maintenance supervisor	1.Administration	\$100,000	A	Staff/Personnel
Increase budget for part-time staffing	1.Administration	\$5,000	A	Funding
Land acquisition policy	1.Administration	\$0	A	Misc./Other
Policy on obtaining Programs sponsorships	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Administration	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Communications	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Governance/Meetings	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Physical	1.Administration	\$0	A	Facilities
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Programs Planning	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Staff Training	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Transportation	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Programming for the disabled	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Service
Pursue land in the Township's Growth Areas	1.Administration	\$250,000	A	Facilities
Staffing policy changes with expansion	1.Administration	\$0	A	Staff/Personnel
Strengthen ties with schools for Programs	1.Administration	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Construct new community center / nature center	1.Administration	\$2,000,000	A	Facilities
Expand office space	1.Administration	\$7,000	A	Facilities
Pursue land acquisition—East of Town	1.Administration	\$0	A	Facilities
Feasibility study for new indoor pool with the School Corp.	1.Administration	\$15,000	A	Facilities
Budget/schedule staff planning retreats	1.Administration	\$1,250	B	Staff/Personnel
Feasibility study on development of community center	1.Administration	\$25,000	B	Facilities
Develop greenways where possible	1.Administration	\$35,000	B	Facilities
Develop park and recreation gift catalog	1.Administration	\$500	B	Programs/Services
Pursue land acquisition—West of Town	1.Administration	\$0	B	Facilities
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,470,750</b>		



**Section - L  
Priorities**

Page L-4

# DISTRICT PRIORITIES

## PROPOSED PRIORITY MATRIX

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1997 to 2001  
 Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. - Landscape Architects/Planners

### Priority Criteria -

- \*A\* - Primary in next 5 years
- \*B\* - Secondary in next 5 years (5 to 10 years)
- \*C\* - Questionable in next 5 years (10 to 20 years)

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 1997 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

11-Jul-97

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITY RATING	PRIORITY CATEGORY
ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan	2.District	\$3,000	A	Facilities
Additional picnic tables for parks (30 at \$250)	2.District	\$7,500	A	Facilities
Computerize District's activities	2.District	\$10,000	A	Maintenance
Creative budgeting and use of funding	2.District	\$0	A	Funding
Development of Marketing Plan for District	2.District	\$3,000	A	Programs/Services
Evaluate Programs effectiveness/direction	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Evaluation procedures for Programs/Services	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Evaluate user/fee system	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Improve trail maintenance equipment	2.District	\$10,000	A	Maintenance
Integrate ADA in Programs planning	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Policy on Maintenance Procedures	2.District	\$0	A	Facilities
Programs for cultural activities	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Programs for swimming lessons	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Continue Programing for teens	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Purchase front end loader	2.District	\$25,000	A	Maintenance
Purchase maintenance lawn tractor	2.District	\$15,000	A	Maintenance
Refine registration/reservation/fees	2.District	\$0	A	Programs/Services
Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$98,000	A	Maintenance
Continue Staff training of ADA in public relations	2.District	\$1,500	A	Staff/Personnel
Standardize park and facility signage	2.District	\$10,500	A	Facilities
Volunteer Services Programs	2.District	\$0	A	Staff/Personnel
Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$5,000	A	Facilities
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$188,500</b>		



**MOORESVILLE  
 PARK AND  
 RECREATION  
 DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
 UPDATE**



  
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**Section - L  
 Priorities**

**Page L-5**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**PARK SITES PRIORITIES**

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITY RATING	PRIORITY CATEGORY
Update existing bridge	North Park	\$5,000	A	Facilities
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>		

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITY RATING	PRIORITY CATEGORY
Drinking Fountain Update restrooms	Old Town Park	\$2,000	B	Facilities
	Old Town Park	\$25,000	B	Facilities
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>		

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITY RATING	PRIORITY CATEGORY
Additional lighting around pool	Pioneer Park	\$35,000	A	Facilities
Additional parking at pool and shelters	Pioneer Park	\$35,000	A	Facilities
Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	Facilities
Amphitheatre Development	Pioneer Park	\$7,000	A	Facilities
New Cover over Amphitheatre	Pioneer Park	\$25,000	A	Facilities
Expand electric and water services	Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	Facilities
Improvements to front entry gate	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	A	Facilities
Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$200,000	A	Facilities
More seating around walking trail	Pioneer Park	\$5,250	A	Facilities
Restrooms year round	Pioneer Park	\$25,000	A	Facilities
Two Additional shelter houses	Pioneer Park	\$20,000	A	Facilities
Gazebos (2)	Pioneer Park	\$20,000	A	Facilities
Re-install playground safety surfacing	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	A	Facilities
New Cover Bridge over existing bridge structure	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	A	Facilities
New Maintenance Storage Facility	Pioneer Park	\$35,000	A	Facilities
Nature center	Pioneer Park	\$80,000	B	Facilities
Concessions development in soccer area	Pioneer Park	\$25,000	B	Facilities
Drainage Improvements	Pioneer Park	\$25,000	B	Facilities
Expand Swimming Pool area adjacent to existing	Pioneer Park	\$250,000	B	Facilities
Expand Concession area at pool	Pioneer Park	\$2,000	B	Facilities
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$914,280</b>		

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITY RATING	PRIORITY CATEGORY
New Shelter facility New Playground Structure	Rooker Run	\$2,000	A	Facilities
	Rooker Run	\$10,000	A	Facilities
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>		

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITY RATING	PRIORITY CATEGORY
Additional trees in parks	All Park Sites	\$21,000	A	Facilities
Sealcoating at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$9,500	A	Facilities
Landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$10,000	A	Facilities
Striping at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$2,500	A	Facilities
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$43,000</b>		



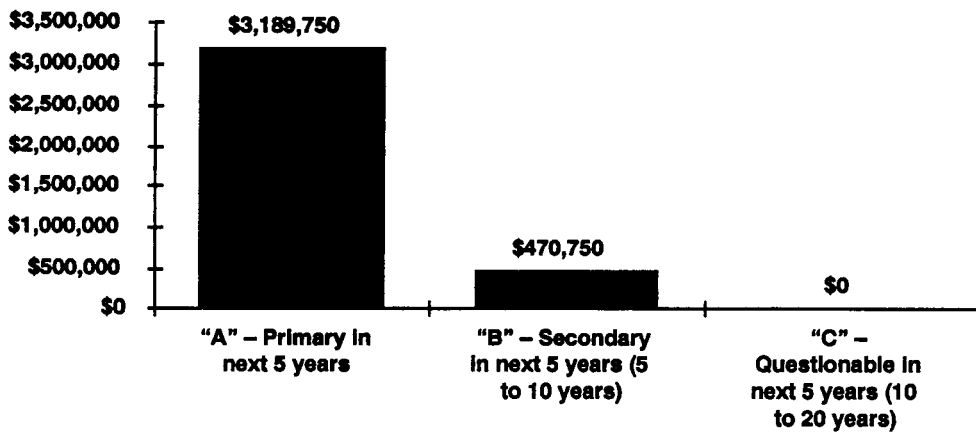
**Section - L  
Priorities**

# PRIORITY SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The following is a chart that illustrates a summary of all priorities (A, B, and C). The proposed priorities previously outlined will be used as a guide in establishment of the master plan's Action Plan in an upcoming chapter of this document. Only the "A" priorities will be used in the Action Plan; however, should the "A" priorities be accomplished before the end of this five-year plan's implementation, the "B" and "C" priorities should be used as a guide.

It should be pointed out that with refinement and review of the priorities, adjustments may have been made in the line items when found in the Action Plan.

### Master Plan Priorities Cost Estimates



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - L  
Priorities**

**Page L-7**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - L  
Priorities**

**Page L-8**

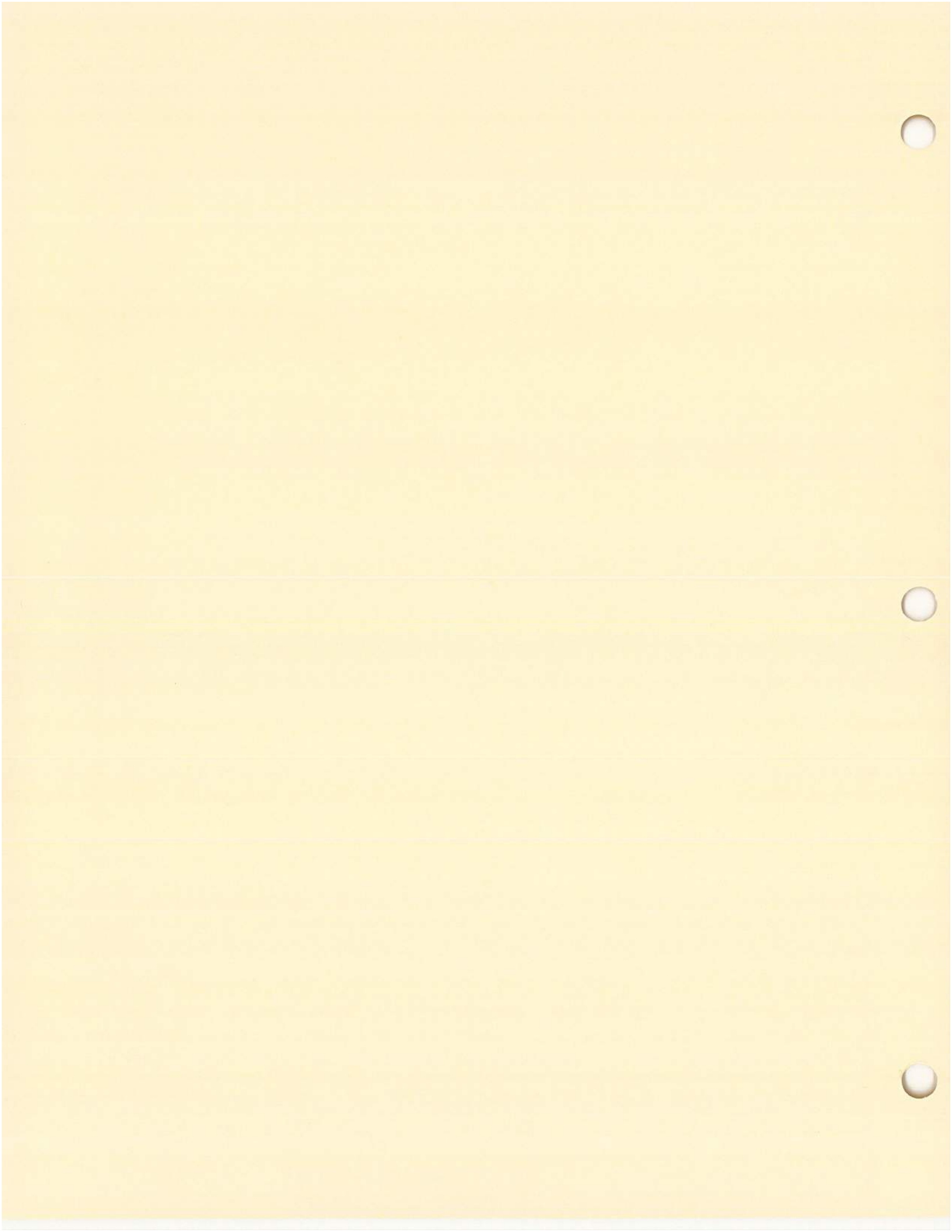
# M. ACTION PLAN

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
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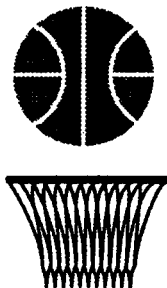


# M. ACTION PLAN

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION ACTION PLAN

The following Action Plan represents a listing of issues which address "A" priorities only. The Action Schedule outlines the project action, the estimated year of implementation, and the estimated cost and probable funding sources. The following is a Source of Funds Key used in the Action Plan:

- NR ..... Non-Reverting Funds
- TP ..... Civil Town Personnel (Park and Recreation Personnel)
- TO ..... Civil Town Operations (Park and Recreation Fund)
- SA ..... Town Special Appropriation
- GD ..... Gifts and Donations
- GOB ..... General Obligation Bonds
- PF ..... Mooresville Parks Foundation, Inc.
- LWCF ..... Land and Water Conservation Funds
- IWG ..... Indiana Waters Grant
- HI ..... Hometown Indiana Grant
- ISTEA ..... Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1992
- OG ..... Other Grants
- PE ..... Park Escrow



## FUNDING RESOURCES

Constraints on Town government to fund the variety of programs provided by the public sector are many. Overcoming these constraints requires a brief description of the principal resources available to the Park and Recreation Board for implementing programs for recreational purposes.

These resources include:

### NR – NON-REVERTING FUNDS

Non-reverting fund accounts are created by the Town Council to allow the Park Board to use these funds for capital expenditures without further appropriation. Fees and income from certain activities are deposited into these funds. Non-reverting funds have been established for various activities and the recreation program field trips.

### TP – CIVIL TOWN PERSONNEL

Each year a significant portion of the Civil Town budget is devoted to personnel expenses. These expenses include base salaries, overtime pay, longevity pay based on number of years employed, medical and life insurance benefit coverage, and PERF (Public Employee Retirement Fund) contributions.

### TO – CIVIL TOWN OPERATIONS

In addition to the annual appropriation for personnel expenses, the Park Department receives each year from Civil Town funds, a budget amount for operations for the upcoming year. This money is used to cover maintenance costs associated with park upkeep, departmental office operating expenses, and costs associated with promoting and running the recreation program and special events.

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
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Section - M  
Action Plan

Page M-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-2**

**SA - TOWN SPECIAL APPROPRIATION**

The Town may also from time to time appropriate money toward Park Department projects and improvements from other town revenue sources. These sources might include money from the town's Community Development Block Grant budget (CDBG). Also funds needed to match grant requests are sometimes appropriated from a Town matching funds line item.

**GD - GIFTS AND DONATIONS**

Donations of money, land, and time are important resources to the Park Department. Many recreation activities and special events would not occur if such donations were not received from individuals, service clubs, and businesses. Also land donations to the park system have been received since early in the history of the Park Department and where advantageous these land donations should be encouraged and received by the Park Board.

**GOB - GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS**

General obligation bonds, which are retired by tax money, provide a funding source for implementation of large scale projects or improvements. The Park Board cannot exceed a set percentage (2%) of the assessed valuation of the taxing district. Public hearings must be held and approval is required by the Town Council.

**PF - MOORESVILLE  
PARK FOUNDATION, INC.**

The formation of the Mooreville Park Foundation, Inc. would allow it as a not-for-profit organization to receive donations of money on behalf of the Park Department for specific improvements to the parks. These donations are tax deductible for the donor due to the not-for-profit and tax-exempt status of the Foundation. The Foundation can also raise money for special projects and enjoys some tax-free benefits up to a certain dollar limit before paying taxes on this income.

**LWCF - LAND AND WATER  
CONSERVATION FUNDS**

Administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation, these funds are used most predominantly for park development of outdoor recreation facilities. These grant funds can be utilized to finance up to 50% of the cost of eligible projects and are awarded annually. To qualify for LWCF funds, a city/town must have a park and recreation board established in accordance with state statutes and have an approved Park and Recreation Master Plan.

**IWG - INDIANA WATERS GRANT**

This program and its requirements for qualification are similar to the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. The Indiana Waters Grants program funds can be utilized to finance up to 75% of the cost of eligible projects and is primarily used to encourage access and use of Indiana waters.

**HI - HOMETOWN INDIANA GRANT**

This program is a new one created by the Indiana Legislature in 1988. Its purpose and qualifications are similar to the LWCF program. It is also administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation. Funding is from state funds rather than federal funds and can be used for park and recreation projects as well as urban forestry and historic preservation projects.

**ISTEA - INTERMODAL SURFACE  
TRANSPORTATION  
EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1992**

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1992 was approved on December 18. Part B of the act created the National Recreational Trails Fund. The fund authorizes up to \$30 million for each of the next five years to be distributed from the Highway Trust Fund to the states to provide and maintain recreational trails.

Fifty percent of the money from the fund will be divided equally among the 50 states. The remaining 50% will be allocated according to the amount of non-highway recreational fuel used in the state during the preceding year. Grant funding is on a 80/20 match. A state may use money for a variety of projects. The following is a list of "permissible uses":

- Maintenance of existing recreational trails, including the grooming and maintenance of trails across snow
- Development of urban trail linkages near homes and workplaces
- Development of trail-side and trail-head facilities
- Provide for access and trail use by persons with disabilities
- Acquisition of easements for trails or for trail corridors identified in a state trail plan
- Construction of new trails on state, county, municipal, and private lands
- Operation of environmental protection and safety education programs relating to the use of recreational trails

Money from the fund may also be used for construction of new trails crossing federal lands if it is necessary and required by the state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, and agreed to by both the state agency administering the program and the federal agency charged with the management of the impacted. The governor of each state will determine which agency will administer the trail fund.

## ISTEA FUNDING OPTIONS

*Trails, Greenway and Bicycle Path Funding Available in ISTEA*

There is more trail, greenway, and bicycle path money in the new Transportation Act (ISTEA) than just Enhancements or Recreation Trails Funds. These two funds have been receiving the largest share of attention because of easier access. But other money exists.

What follows is a list of all the ISTEA bicycle, pedestrian, and recreation trail related funds and a general description. Unless otherwise mentioned, the money is 80% Federal-20% Local/State, and information can be obtained from your State Bicycle Coordinator.

### STATE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN COORDINATOR (SECTION 1033)

Each state now has a Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator who promotes and facilitates the increased use of non-motorized transportation. You cannot receive any direct funding under this section, but you can receive assistance. Contact this person for help.



### TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES (SECTION 1007, \$2.5 BILLION OVER SIX YEARS)

The "Enhancements" must equal at least 10% of the state's yearly Surface Transportation Program. Of the ten fundable categories, one is for bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and another relates to rails-to-trails. This money competes though, with other worthwhile projects such as tree planting and taking down billboards.

### NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS ACT (SECTION 1301, \$7.5 MILLION, 1993)

At least 30% of these funds go to motorized trails, 30% to non-motorized, and 40% to multipurpose trails. This money can be spent on maintenance as well as construction of recreation trails. Unless there is an extension, states will only continue to receive this money after 1994, if they add a reasonable estimation from their state gas tax from off-highway recreation vehicles.

### SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (SECTION 1007, \$24 BILLION OVER SIX YEARS)

This is the biggest ISTEA program, and it usually all goes to fund projects like highways and bridges. It can though, fund all types of pedestrian and bicycle facilities and non-construction bicycle safety projects (brochures, publicity activities, and route maps). Projects may be: stand-alone paths; attached to another STP project (bridge, highway, etc.); or, be lines, shoulders, or signs.

### CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY (CMAQ) IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (SECTION 1008, \$6 BILLION OVER SIX YEARS)

For states below air quality standards, CMAQ may be used for pedestrian and bicycle facilities and programs. Pedestrian and bicycle projects must be in the state air plans to qualify for funding.

### NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (NHS) (SECTION 1006, \$21 BILLION OVER SIX YEARS)

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities are eligible when located next to any National Highway System highway (other than the interstate system). Your state transportation agency

## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-3**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



has a list and map of NHS routes. Sometimes, the only land available for connecting two communities with a path is that wide expanse of green by the highway.

**FEDERAL LANDS  
(SECTION 1032, \$2.6 BILLION  
OVER SIX YEARS)**

For this money, bicycle and pedestrian projects must relate to a public road through or accessing federal public lands. Discretionary grants, applied for by a state transportation agency, constitute 34% of funding. The other 66% of funding goes to National Forest Systems through the Federal Department of Agriculture.

**SCENIC HIGHWAYS PROGRAM  
(SECTION 1047, \$72 MILLION  
OVER SIX YEARS)**

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities, including planning and design, are among seven eligible activities under the management plan for state-designated scenic highways. Contact your State for scenic designation procedures and existing scenic road designations.

**HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS  
(SECTION 2002, \$80 MILLION, 1993)**

This funding is 100% and includes components to "improve pedestrian performance and bicycle safety." A recreation department or elementary school could, for example, apply for these funds to hold a rodeo on bike safety.

**METROPOLITAN PLANNING  
(SECTION 1024, \$117 MILLION 1993)**

Metropolitan Planning Organizations, or MPOs, must plan for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. They may use these funds for technical assistance to help communities in their initial planning and design work. Ask your MPO for information about this money.

**STATEWIDE PLANNING (SECTION 1025)**

Not only do Metropolitan areas need to plan, but states have to prepare statewide long-range bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkway plans. The localities can apply for planning and design money. Their conclusions could then be incorporated into the state plan. MPOs have information on this statewide planning money.

**BRIDGE ACCESS  
(SECTION 1033, \$16.1 BILLION, 1993)**

If the cost is reasonable, bridge deck replacement and rehabilitation projects shall include accommodations for bicycles (except controlled access roads). Also, bicycle and pedestrian accommodations are permitted as part of all new and replacement bridge funding. You need to check though, to see if this includes just the right-of-way widening for bicycles on the road or if it includes a separated bike/walk path with a railing beside the traffic. As of now, if a bike path does not lead up to the bridge, the Department of Transportation will not put a separated path on the bridge. That is why it is essential to use the planning money to show the design for a bike path leading to the bridge. When repairs are done or a new bridge is built, it will include the additional width for the bicyclists on the road plus the separated path for other users.

**FEDERAL TRANSIT FUNDING (S 25)**

ISTEA continues funding under Federal Transit Administration programs for bicycle and pedestrian access to facilities and shelters. Parking for bicycles and equipment on transit vehicles for bicycle transport are also eligible.

**DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS**

One-of-a-kind projects may be funded under this provision. A bicycle and pedestrian path may feature a vegetation demonstration planting or a group may develop a program to get more children to wear helmets. If you have a state-of-the-art project, see if you qualify.

**OG - OTHER GRANTS**

Other grant sources, besides the traditional recreation related ones sponsored by the state and federal government, exist for parks improvement projects. Also there are urban forestry grants available and grants from the Indiana Arts Commission that can be related to parks and recreation projects. Private companies are also often sponsors of foundations and grant programs that may be related to an aspect of parks and recreation such as tree planting, aid to handicapped persons, or programs for disadvantaged youth. Companies also sometimes sponsor volunteer programs to the community with their employee or executive resources.



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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-4**

## OTHER POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

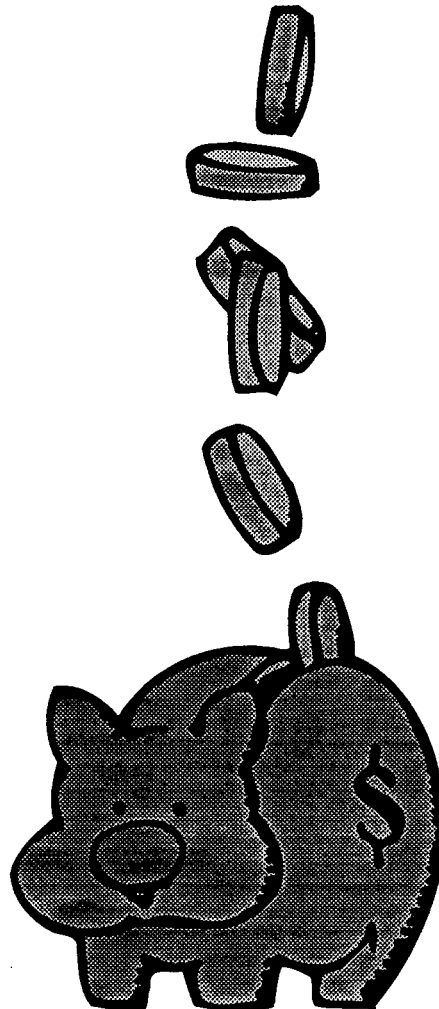
- A. "Take Pride in America," Volunteer Program (IDNR, Division of Outdoor Recreation)
- B. Urban Forestry Grants (IDNR, Division of Forestry)
- C. Indiana Committee for the Humanities
- D. Indiana Arts Committee
- E. Indiana Department of Aging and Community Services
- F. Environmental Education Act, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- G. Governor's Voluntary Action Program
- H. Indiana Federal Property Program
- I. Indiana Department of Commerce
- J. Economic Development Administration
- K. U.S. Department of Education
- L. Green Thumb, Inc.
- M. President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports
- N. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- O. U.S. Armed Services
- P. The Nature Conservancy
- Q. Acres, Inc.
- R. The Trust for Public Land
- S. National Association for the Exchange of Industrial Resources
- T. The Lilly Community Assistance Program
- U. Fish America Foundation
- V. Memorial Giving
- W. Deferred Giving
- X. Capital Fund Drive Campaign

The aforementioned funding sources are not intended as an exhaustive list of available sources. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Parks and Recreation Board will continue to research various federal grant-in-aid programs and private sector resources which could be utilized in the development of parks and recreation projects.

The issues have been identified, synthesized, and ranked by priority. This Action Plan plots the probable implementation schedule using the "A" priorities only.

The proposed Action Plan may need to be modified and adjusted as indicated by available resources. It is intended to be a flexible working document, and some adjustments should be anticipated.

The annual departmental reviews of its Objectives should include those elements of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan deemed feasible for that given year. Quantifiable benchmarks should be forecasted for progress evaluation, based on a reasonable time frame.



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



   
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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-5**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



## **ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION THEMES**

With the review of the action plans for each of the next five years it is suggested that annual "themes" be developed and used in marketing efforts, programming, communications, etc. throughout the year.

- 1997** - The master planning and long range visioning theme will carry this year.
- 1998** - Focus on establishing policy and land acquisition opportunities. Additional studies including Recreation Impact Fees and Community Center feasibility will be highlighted.
- 1999** - This year will be the big year regarding financial impact with projects including a new Community Center development and general park improvements.
- 2000** - Land acquisition for park land will be responding to the community's growth.
- 2001** - The year for catching the areas not yet achieved in the Action Plan. Master planning begins for the next five year master plan update.

## **PROPOSED ACTION PLAN**

The following pages reflect the Action Plan for each individual year of the Master Plan, organized as follows:

- **Proposed Plan of Action** - Identifies the implementation element established from the "A" Priority List.
- **Site or Facility** - Indicates which site, facility, or category the Action step relates to.
- **Estimated Costs** - Indicates what estimated costs could be anticipated for the element of action.
- **Year of Action** - This column indicates the year the action is scheduled to be implemented.
- **Funding Source(s)** - With the Funding Source legend noted on each page, each Action line item has a main source of possible funding identified with it. Other funding sources have also been listed and should be considered to augment the main source if necessary.

Each of the following Proposed Action Plans lists the proposed action for each given year (1997-2001) for the Administrative and Departmental items and park site areas. A total has to be tabulated at the end of each year.

Following the Action Plans is a summary of the funding sources called for during the five year period. This summary is highlighted with charts representing the same data.



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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-6**

# FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN - 1997

## PROPOSED ACTION PLAN MATRIX

ACTION YEAR: 1997

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1997 to 2001  
 Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. - Landscape Architects/Planners

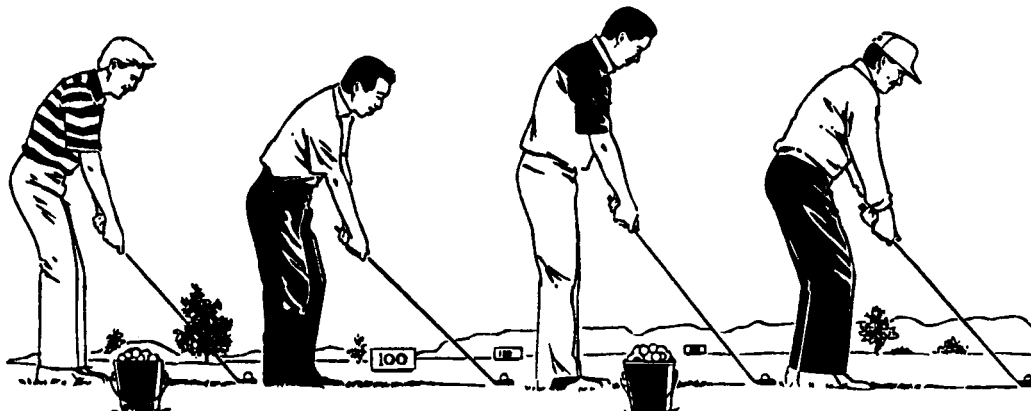
(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 1997 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

11-Aug-97

**Funding Source Legend:**

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| NR - Non-Reverting Fund Account  | LWCF - Land & Water Conservation Fund                    |
| TP - Civil Town Personnel        | IWG - Indiana Waters Grant                               |
| CO - Civil Town Operations       | ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act |
| SA - Town Special Appropriation  | OG - Other Grants  |
| GD - Gifts and Donations         | COTT/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)          |
| GOB - General Obligation Bonds   | HI - Hometown Indiana                                    |
| PF - Park / Community Foundation | N/A - not applicable                                     |

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)
Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$200	1997	CO
Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Continue walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Creative budgeting and use of funding	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Develop annual evaluation procedures of programs/services	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Develop internet web page	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Develop policy for Land Acquisition Procedures	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Develop policy on Establishing User Fees	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Develop Volunteer Recognition Program	1.Administration	\$100	1997	GD, CO
Educate Public on Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Evaluate and redefine staff position descriptions	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Evaluate Community Park Foundation	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Examine possibility of expanding service area	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Greater use of school facilities	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Hire and retain full-time maintenance supervisor	1.Administration	\$20,000	1997	CO
Policy on obtaining program sponsorships	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Programming for the disabled	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Pursue land acquisition-East of Town	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Staffing policy changes with expansion	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Strengthen ties with schools for programs	1.Administration	\$0	1997	
Computerize District's activities	2.District	\$10,000	1997	NR, CO
Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	1997	CO
Continue Programming for teens	2.District	\$0	1997	
Continue Staff training of ADA in public relations	2.District	\$300	1997	CO
Creative budgeting and use of funding	2.District	\$0	1997	
Evaluate Program effectiveness/direction	2.District	\$0	1997	
Evaluation procedures for programs/services	2.District	\$0	1997	
Evaluate user/fee system	2.District	\$0	1997	
Integrate ADA in program planning	2.District	\$0	1997	
Policy on Maintenance Procedures	2.District	\$0	1997	
Program for swimming lessons	2.District	\$0	1997	
Refine registration/reservation/fees	2.District	\$0	1997	
Additional trees in parks	All Park Sites	\$4,200	1997	CO, OG, GD
Landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$2,000	1997	CO
Striping at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$500	1997	CO
Update existing bridge	North Park	\$2,500	1997	CO
Additional parking at pool and shelters	Pioneer Park	\$11,888	1997	CO, NR
Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	1997	CO, NR, SA
Amphitheatre Development	Pioneer Park	\$7,000	1997	CO, LWCF, NR
New Maintenance Storage Facility	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	1997	PF, CO, NR, SA
New Shelter facility	Rooker Run	\$2,000	1997	PF, CO, NR, SA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$77,488</b>		



**MOORESVILLE  
 PARK AND  
 RECREATION  
 DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
 UPDATE**



  
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**Section - M  
 Action Plan**

Page M-7

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-8**

# FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN - 1998

**PROPOSED ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

**ACTION YEAR: 1998**

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1997 to 2001  
Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. - Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 1997 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

11-Aug-97

**Funding Source Legend:**

NR - Non-Reverting Fund Account  
TP - Civil Town Personnel  
CO - Civil Town Operations  
SA - Town Special Appropriation  
GD - Gifts and Donations  
GOB - General Obligation Bonds  
PF - Park / Community Foundation

LWCF - Land & Water Conservation Fund  
IWG - Indiana Waters Grant  
ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act  
OG - Other Grants  
COIT/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)  
HI - Hometown Indiana  
N/A - not applicable

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)
Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$200	1998	CO
Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Continue walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Creative budgeting and use of funding	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Develop annual evaluation procedures of programs/services	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Develop policy for Land Acquisition Procedures	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Develop Volunteer Recognition Program	1.Administration	\$100	1998	GD, CO
Educate Public on Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Establish a Recreation Impact Fee Ordinance for Mooreville	1.Administration	\$20,000	1998	CO, SA
Establish reforestation program	1.Administration	\$500	1998	CO
Evaluate Community Park Foundation	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Examine possibility of expanding service area	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Expand office space	1.Administration	\$7,000	1998	CO
Feasibility study for new indoor pool with the School Corp.	1.Administration	\$15,000	1998	OG, CO, NR
Greater use of school facilities	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Hire and retain full-time maintenance supervisor	1.Administration	\$20,000	1998	CO
Increase budget for part-time staffing	1.Administration	\$5,000	1998	CO
Land acquisition policy	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Administration	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Communications	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Governance/Meetings	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Physical	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Program Planning	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Staff Training	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Policy-ADA Transition Plan - Transportation	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
Pursue land in the Township's Growth Areas	1.Administration	\$62,500	1998	SA, CO, GOB, PF
Staffing policy changes with expansion	1.Administration	\$0	1998	
ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan	2.District	\$3,000	1998	NR, CO
Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	1998	CO
Continue Programming for teens	2.District	\$0	1998	
Continue Staff training of ADA in public relations	2.District	\$300	1998	CO
Creative budgeting and use of funding	2.District	\$0	1998	
Development of Marketing Plan for District	2.District	\$3,000	1998	CO
Evaluate Program effectiveness/direction	2.District	\$0	1998	
Evaluate user/fee system	2.District	\$0	1998	
Program for cultural activities	2.District	\$0	1998	
Program for swimming lessons	2.District	\$0	1998	
Purchase front end loader	2.District	\$25,000	1998	CO, NR, SA
Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$24,500	1998	CO, NR, SA
Standardize park and facility signage	2.District	\$10,500	1998	CO
Volunteer service programs	2.District	\$0	1998	
Additional trees in parks	All Park Sites	\$4,200	1998	CO, OG, GD
Landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$2,000	1998	CO
Sealcoating at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$9,500	1998	CO, NR
Striping at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$500	1998	CO
Update existing bridge	North Park	\$2,500	1998	CO
Additional parking at pool and shelters	Pioneer Park	\$11,667	1998	CO, NR
Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	1998	CO, NR, SA
Expand electric and water services	Pioneer Park	\$6,000	1998	CO, NR, SA, HI
Improvements to front entry gate	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	1998	PF, NR, CO, HI
New Cover Bridge over existing bridge structure	Pioneer Park	\$10,000	1998	PF, CO, HI, NR, SA
New Playground Structure	Rocker Run	\$10,000	1998	PF, CO, NR, SA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$268,967</b>		



# FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN - 1999

## PROPOSED ACTION PLAN MATRIX

ACTION YEAR: 1999

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1997 to 2001  
Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. - Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 1997 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

11-Aug-97

### Funding Source Legend:

NR - Non-Reverting Fund Account	LWCF - Land & Water Conservation Fund
TP - Civil Town Personnel	IWG - Indiana Waters Grant
CO - Civil Town Operations	ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
SA - Town Special Appropriation	OG - Other Grants
GD - Gifts and Donations	COF/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)
GOB - General Obligation Bonds	HI - Hometown Indiana
PF - Park / Community Foundation	N/A - not applicable

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)
Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$200	1999	CO
Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Computerize program registration & rentals	1.Administration	\$10,000	1999	CO, SA
Construct new community center / nature center	1.Administration	\$2,000,000	1999	SA, CO, GOB, OG
Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Continue walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Creative budgeting and use of funding	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Develop Adopt-A-Park program	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Develop annual evaluation procedures of programs/services	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Develop Volunteer Recognition Program	1.Administration	\$100	1999	GD, CO
Greater use of school facilities	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Hire and retain full-time maintenance supervisor	1.Administration	\$20,000	1999	CO
Pursue land in the Township's Growth Areas	1.Administration	\$82,500	1999	SA, CO, GOB, PF
Staffing policy changes with expansion	1.Administration	\$0	1999	
Additional picnic tables for parks (30 at \$250)	2.District	\$7,500	1999	NR, CO, GD
Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	1999	CO
Continue Programming for teens	2.District	\$0	1999	
Continue Staff training of ADA in public relations	2.District	\$300	1999	CO
Creative budgeting and use of funding	2.District	\$0	1999	
Evaluate Program effectiveness/direction	2.District	\$0	1999	
Evaluate user/fee system	2.District	\$0	1999	
Improve trail maintenance equipment	2.District	\$10,000	1999	CO
Program for swimming lessons	2.District	\$0	1999	
Purchase maintenance lawn tractor	2.District	\$15,000	1999	SA, CO
Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$24,500	1999	CO, NR, SA
Volunteer service programs	2.District	\$0	1999	
Additional trees in parks	All Park Sites	\$4,200	1999	CO, OG, GD
Landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$2,000	1999	CO
Striping at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$500	1999	CO
Additional lighting around pool	Pioneer Park	\$35,000	1999	CO, NR, SA
Additional parking at pool and shelters	Pioneer Park	\$11,887	1999	CO, NR
Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	1999	CO, NR, SA
More seating around walking trail	Pioneer Park	\$5,250	1999	CO, NR
New Cover over Amphitheatre	Pioneer Park	\$12,500	1999	CO, HI, OG, NR
Restrooms year round	Pioneer Park	\$25,000	1999	CO, NR, HI, PF
Two Additional shelter houses	Pioneer Park	\$20,000	1999	CO, NR, HI, PF
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,288,217</b>		



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
Lehman & Lehman, Inc.

**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-9**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



**FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN - 2000**

**PROPOSED ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

**ACTION YEAR: 2000**

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1997 to 2001  
Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. - Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 1997 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

11-Aug-97

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ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act  
OG - Other Grants  
COIT/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)  
HI - Hometown Indiana  
N/A - not applicable

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)
Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$200	2000	CO
Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	2000	
Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	2000	
Continue walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	2000	
Creative budgeting and use of funding	1.Administration	\$0	2000	
Develop annual evaluation procedures of programs/services	1.Administration	\$0	2000	
Develop Volunteer Recognition Program	1.Administration	\$100	2000	GD, CO
Greater use of school facilities	1.Administration	\$0	2000	
Hire and retain full-time maintenance supervisor	1.Administration	\$20,000	2000	CO
Pursue land in the Township's Growth Areas	1.Administration	\$62,500	2000	SA, CO, GOB, PF
Staffing policy changes with expansion	1.Administration	\$0	2000	
Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	2000	CO
Continue Programming for teens	2.District	\$0	2000	
Continue Staff training of ADA in public relations	2.District	\$300	2000	CO
Creative budgeting and use of funding	2.District	\$0	2000	
Evaluate Program effectiveness/direction	2.District	\$0	2000	
Evaluate user/fee system	2.District	\$0	2000	
Program for swimming lessons	2.District	\$0	2000	
Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$24,500	2000	CO, NR, SA
Volunteer service programs	2.District	\$0	2000	
Additional trees in parks	All Park Sites	\$4,200	2000	CO, OG, GD
Landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$2,000	2000	CO
Striping at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$500	2000	CO
Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	2000	CO, NR, SA
Gazebos (2)	Pioneer Park	\$20,000	2000	CO, PF, HI, GOB
Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$200,000	2000	PF, NR, HI, GOB
New Cover over Amphitheatre	Pioneer Park	\$12,500	2000	CO, HI, OG, NR
Re-install playground safety surfacing	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	2000	CO, SA, NR, HI
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$398,800</b>		



**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-10**

# FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN - 2001

## PROPOSED ACTION PLAN MATRIX

ACTION YEAR: 2001

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update - 1987 to 2001  
Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. - Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 1997 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

11-Aug-97

### Funding Source Legend:

NR - Non-Reverting Fund Account  
TP - Civil Town Personnel  
CO - Civil Town Operations  
SA - Town Special Appropriation  
GD - Gifts and Donations  
GOB - General Obligation Bonds  
PF - Park / Community Foundation

LWCF - Land & Water Conservation Fund  
IWG - Indiana Waters Grant  
ISTEA - Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act  
OG - Other Grants  
COIT/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)  
HI - Hometown Indiana  
N/A - not applicable

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DEPT./ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)
Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$200	2001	CO
Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	2001	
Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	2001	
Continue walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	2001	
Creative budgeting and use of funding	1.Administration	\$0	2001	
Develop annual evaluation procedures of programs/services	1.Administration	\$0	2001	
Develop Volunteer Recognition Program	1.Administration	\$100	2001	GD, CO
Greater use of school facilities	1.Administration	\$0	2001	
Hire and retain full-time maintenance supervisor	1.Administration	\$20,000	2001	CO
Pursue land in the Township's Growth Areas	1.Administration	\$62,500	2001	SA, CO, GOB, PF
Staffing policy changes with expansion	1.Administration	\$0	2001	
Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	2001	CO
Continue Programming for teens	2.District	\$0	2001	
Continue Staff training of ADA in public relations	2.District	\$300	2001	CO
Creative budgeting and use of funding	2.District	\$0	2001	
Evaluate Program effectiveness/direction	2.District	\$0	2001	
Evaluate user/fee system	2.District	\$0	2001	
Program for swimming lessons	2.District	\$0	2001	
Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$24,500	2001	CO, NR, SA
Volunteer service programs	2.District	\$0	2001	
Additional trees in parks	All Park Sites	\$4,200	2001	CO, OG, GD
Landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$2,000	2001	CO
Striping at various paved areas	All Park Sites	\$500	2001	CO
Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	2001	CO, NR, SA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$116,300</b>		



MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE



  
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Section - M  
Action Plan

Page M-11

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

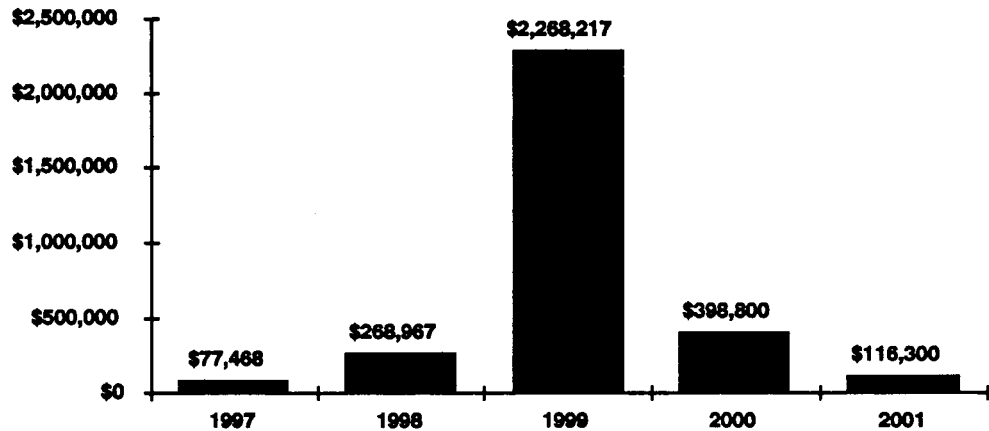
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UPDATE**



**1997 - 2001 ACTION PLAN SUMMARY**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTALS	Percentage
Administration	\$20,300	\$130,300	\$2,092,800	\$82,800	\$82,800	\$2,409,000	76.97%
District	\$11,300	\$67,300	\$58,300	\$25,800	\$25,800	\$188,500	6.02%
All Park Sites	\$6,700	\$18,200	\$8,700	\$8,700	\$6,700	\$43,000	1.37%
North Park	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	0.16%
Old Town Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Pioneer Park	\$34,888	\$42,667	\$110,417	\$283,500	\$1,000	\$472,252	15.09%
Hadley Memorial	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Rocker Run Park	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	0.38%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$77,468</b>	<b>\$268,967</b>	<b>\$2,268,217</b>	<b>\$398,800</b>	<b>\$116,300</b>	<b>\$3,129,752</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Mooreville Park Master Plan – Action Year Costs**



**Section - M  
Action Plan**

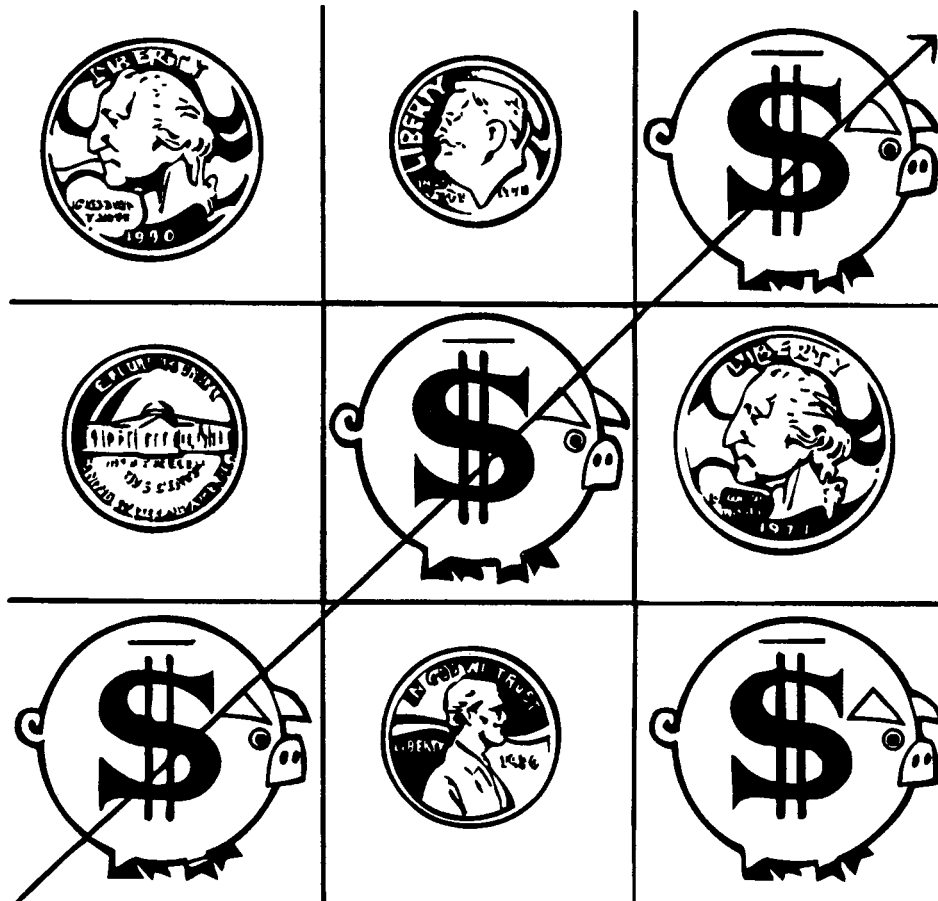
**Page M-12**



# FUNDING SOURCES

The annual plan of costs have been broken down into the various funding source categories. This table shows that funding from each of the different sources is realistic and possible over the next five (5) years. A percentage of the whole for both the year's action and funding sources have been shown. It is important to have the proposed funding in line with what is possible to accomplish.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTALS	Percentage
Non-Reverting Fund Account	\$17,750	\$43,418	\$45,500	\$74,125	\$8,500	\$189,291	8.05%
Civil City Personnel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Civil City Operations	\$45,701	\$122,903	\$809,075	\$70,200	\$49,575	\$897,544	28.88%
Special Appropriation	\$4,583	\$48,208	\$548,292	\$36,825	\$24,125	\$661,833	21.15%
Gifts and Donations	\$1,450	\$1,450	\$3,950	\$1,450	\$1,450	\$9,750	0.31%
General Obligation Bonds	\$0	\$15,625	\$515,625	\$70,825	\$15,625	\$617,500	19.73%
Park/Community Foundation	\$4,250	\$23,875	\$26,875	\$70,825	\$15,625	\$141,250	4.51%
LWCF	\$2,333	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,333	0.07%
Indiana Waters Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
ISTEA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Other Grants	\$1,400	\$6,400	\$504,525	\$4,525	\$1,400	\$518,250	16.58%
COIT/CEDIT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Hometown Indiana	\$0	\$7,000	\$14,375	\$70,825	\$0	\$92,000	2.94%
Not applicable	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$77,467</b>	<b>\$298,987</b>	<b>\$2,268,217</b>	<b>\$398,800</b>	<b>\$116,300</b>	<b>\$3,129,751</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



## MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

### MASTER PLAN UPDATE



  
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Section - M  
Action Plan

Page M-13

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

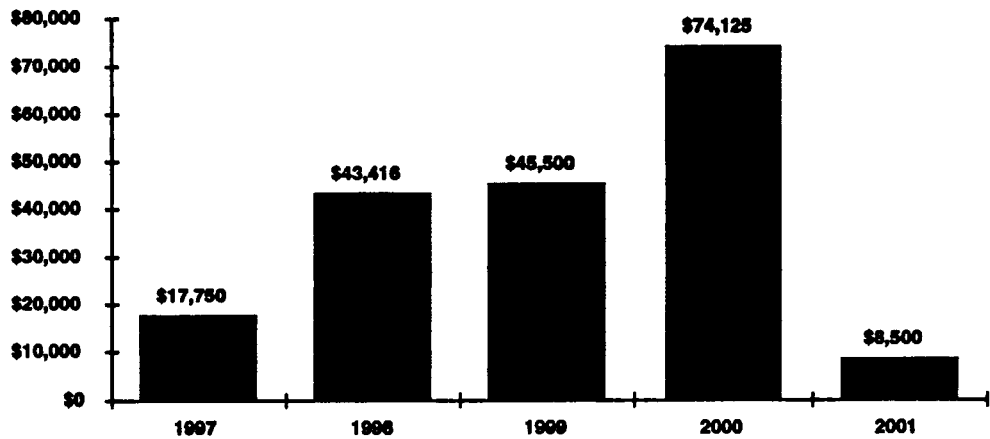
**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



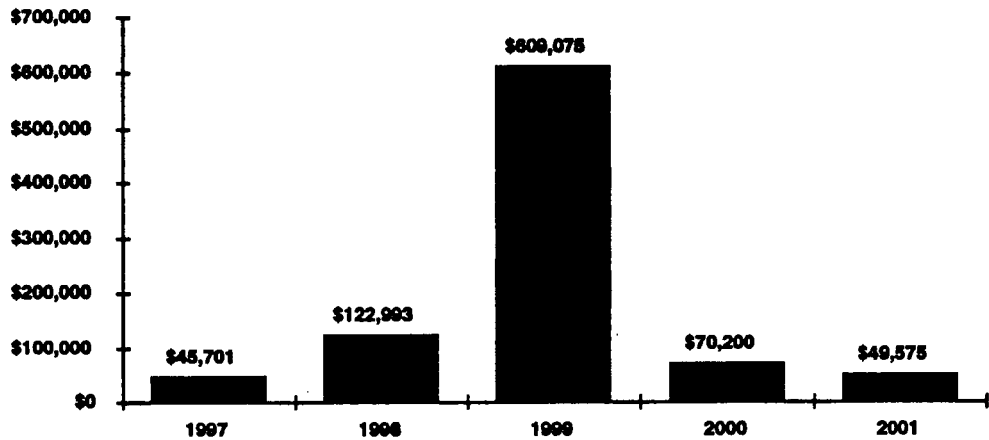
# CHARTS AND COMMENTARY OF THE FUNDING SOURCES

The following are various charts of the funding sources used over the five year period of the plan. There are several funding sources which are not highlighted because the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program is currently very limited in Federal and State Funding. Within the five year plan, this grant program may be a possible funding source for the Action Plan items.

**Funding Source: Non Reverting Fund**



**Funding Source: Civil Town Operations**



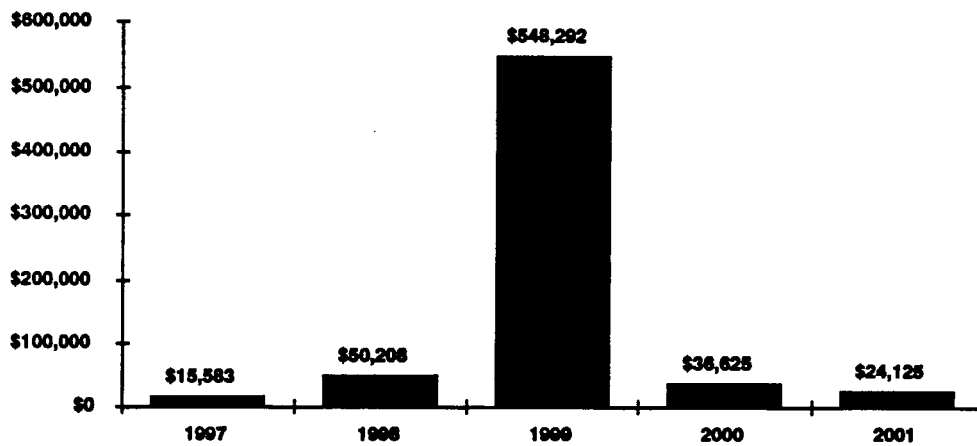
**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

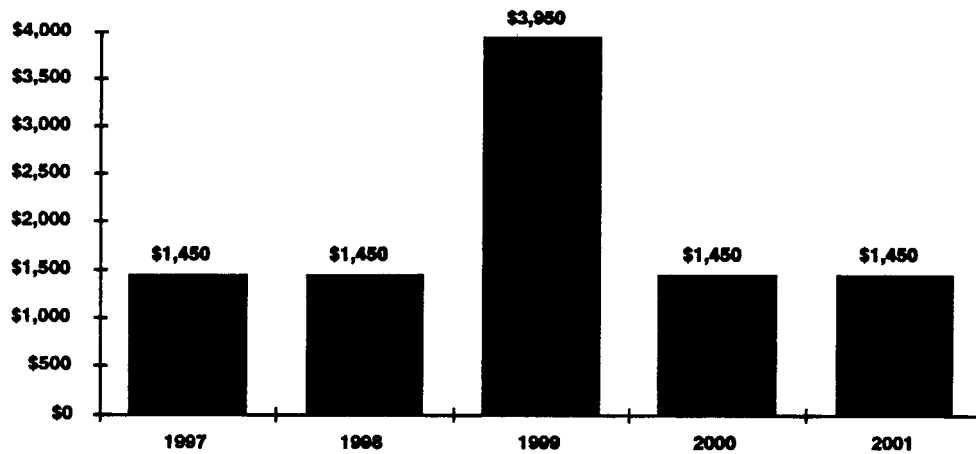
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UPDATE**



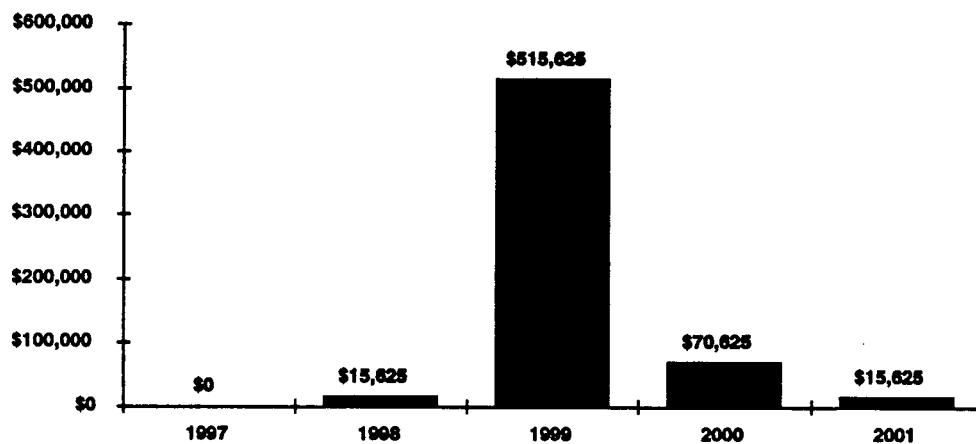
**Funding Source: Special Appropriation**



**Funding Source: Gifts and Donations**



**Funding Source: General Obligation Bond**



**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

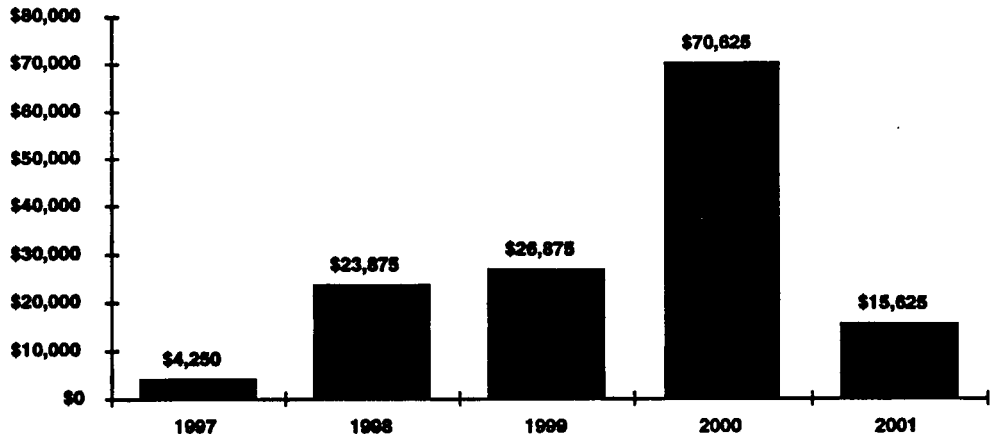
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UPDATE**



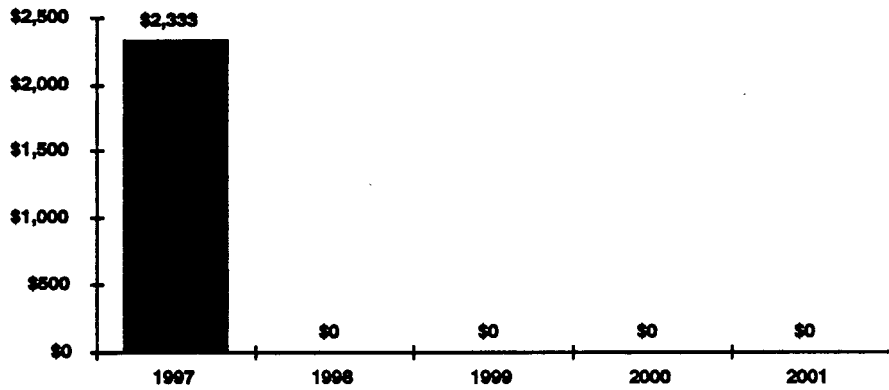
**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-16**

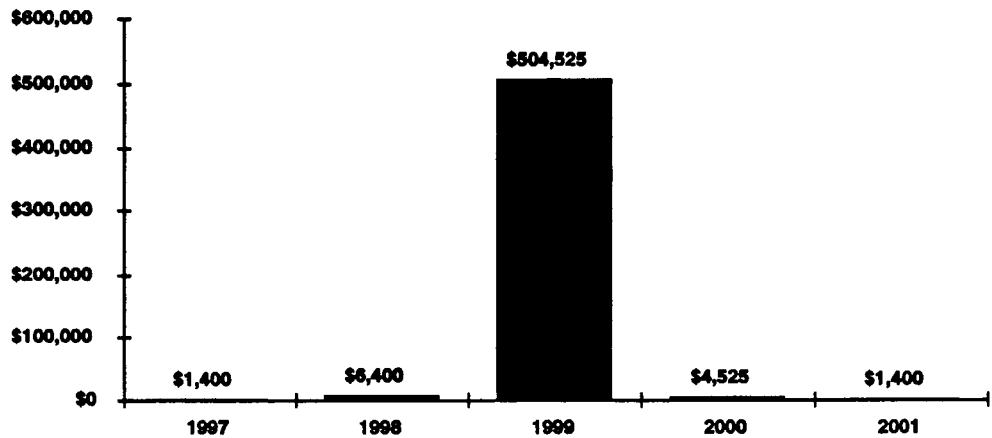
**Funding Source: Park/Community Foundation**



**Funding Source: Land & Water Conservation Funds**

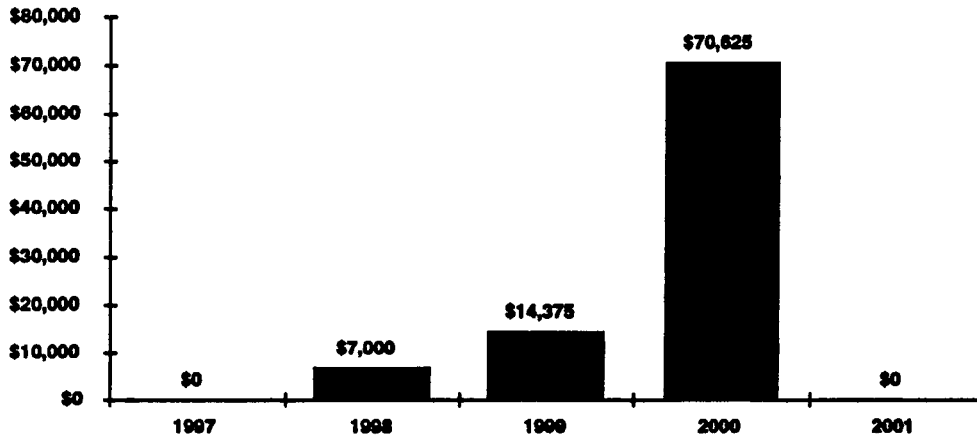


**Funding Source: Other Grants**





Funding Source: Hometown Indiana



**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-17**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



## **PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM EVALUATIONS**

The Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan will be implemented through its action plans, which call for improvements, additions and modifications to programs as well as sites and facilities. There need to be means by which current and future programs can be evaluated. We have included evaluation tools, listed below, to assist in the measurement of program implementation.

To evaluate park programs adequately it is necessary to measure BOTH efficiency and effectiveness.

Efficiency is the most common type of evaluation and is done via analysis of records, ratings, checklists, appraisals, audits, and studies. Ideally, these measurements are done on a continual basis for ongoing evaluation.

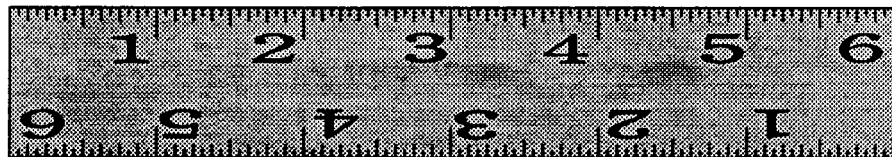
Evaluation to determine a program's effectiveness is done to measure the effect of that program on the participants. Attitude scales, case studies, observation and questionnaires are tools often used for this effectiveness evaluation. They are often overlooked because their usefulness is not fully recognized and because they are more difficult to process. Information gained from the evaluation of effectiveness is extremely useful and well worth the effort.

The charts on the following pages outline various data-gathering tools used for evaluation. Any evaluation is more beneficial when objectives and questions are established prior to the selection of evaluation tools. The more tools used to address the same question the better the quality of the data information obtained. The tools can also be used to evaluate two sides of an issue.

### **EVALUATION DATA-GATHERING TOOLS MATRIX**

On the next two pages are matrixes that illustrate the measurement tools in addressing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the park programs.

*\*These matrixes are taken from a seminar given by Dr. Ruth Russell, Associate Professor and Assistant Chairperson, Department of Recreation and Park Administration, Indiana University, at the Annual State Conference of the Indiana Parks and Recreation Association, September 24, 1990.*



**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-18**

# MEASURES OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS...

## MEASURES OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS...

<i>Instrumentation</i>	<i>What is measured</i>	<i>Assumption</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Attitude Scales</b>	Learned ways of thinking and feeling.	Assumed that a participant's attitude will indicate program behavior and thus enjoyment.	Before the scale can be trusted it must be sure of reliability, validity, and objectivity.
<b>Case and Field Study</b>	A specific program or participant, in-depth and all-inclusive	Assumed that complete understanding of an entity will reveal why or why not it is effective.	Very time consuming, requires some research skills.
<b>Sociogram</b>	Internal nature of groups, attainment of sociological performance objectives.	Assumed to indicate how participants are affected by their involvement in a program group.	Can also be useful in dividing participants into comparable groups.
<b>Behavior Observation</b>	Recreational skills, actions, behavior of program participants.	Assumed that a change in behavior at end of program reflects program effect.	Requires extreme objectivity.
<b>Opinion Questionnaire</b>	Program appeal and popularity	Assumed that a popular program is an effective program.	Such measures do not always truly indicate program effect.

# MEASURES OF PROGRAM EFFICIENCY...

## MEASURES OF PROGRAM EFFICIENCY...

<i>Instrumentation</i>	<i>What is measured</i>	<i>Assumption</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Program Records</b>	Attendance, participant hours. Same or different participants, program variety, etc.	Assumed to indicate meeting of constituency interest	Low attendance or lack of variety may indicate lack of need rather than poor program
<b>User Rating</b>	Physical attractiveness of program sites, schedule suitability, staff attitudes, crowdedness, etc.	Assumed that attractive sites, convenient schedules, perky staff, etc. attract participants.	May wish to look at the number of potential users who stay away because of these.
<b>Standards Checklists</b>	Desired safety levels, desired participant-to-staff ratios, desired number of programs, etc.	Assumed that maintaining a certain level of standards will attract more participants.	Important to look not only at preset standards but also participants' perceptions of these standards; criteria can often be vague.
<b>Self-Appraisals</b>	Need for programs, supervisory and leadership competency, managerial style, organizational size and configuration.	Assumed that certain types of agency characteristics are directly associated with more efficient programs.	Must be conducted with objectivity and unbiased care to be worthwhile.
<b>Financial Auditing</b>	Program expenditures and income.	Assumed that high expenditures and low income are inefficient.	Depends on the financial resources of the agency.
<b>Time-and-Motion Study</b>	Staff time and energy expenditures	Assumed that low staff time commitments and much program productivity are efficient.	Depends on newness and creativity of the programs.

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-19**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



# **PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMMING FOR THE FUTURE**

*The following was taken from Northwestern Indiana Regional Plan Commission's 1977 Parks and Recreation Master Plan study. While some of this information may be dated, it does provide a good, basic structure for organizing and planning recreational programs.*

## **STATEMENT OF PROGRAM PLANNING PRINCIPLES**

It is important at this point that Mooreville address itself to the development of a total, year-round recreation program. In order to achieve this several items must be dealt with...

1. All resources available must be used, both human and physical;
2. Total cooperation among and between both civil and private facilities and groups must occur; and
3. The application of a sound program principle must be used.

## **PROGRAM PLANNING PRINCIPLES**

The following principles, coupled with the ever expanding recreation opportunities, can aid a department in the development of the TOTAL recreation program.

1. Community recreation should serve all elements in the community without discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, or social or economic class.
2. Community recreation should meet significant social needs, should be couched within a framework of democratic social values, and should provide constructive and creative leisure opportunity for all.
3. Community recreation should provide a varied range of activities and provide diversity and balance.
4. Community recreation programs should involve community residents in planning and carrying on activities.
5. Special groups in the community should be served by recreation programs.

6. Recreation activities should be consciously selected and conducted so as to meet significant needs of participants.
7. Recreation programs should be scheduled with flexibility so as to meet the needs of participants most effectively.
8. Recreation programs should be planned to make the fullest and most imaginative use of all community facilities.
9. Recreation programs should be supervised and administered by qualified individuals.
10. Community recreation programs should be meaningfully interpreted to the public at large through effective communications media and joint planning processes.
11. Recreation programs should be regularly and systematically evaluated to determine whether they are meeting departmental objectives and community needs.

## **WHERE THE MONEY IS**

### **A. LOCAL**

1. Probation Department
2. Foundations
3. Businesses

### **B. STATE**

1. Indiana Arts Commission
  - a. Funding for Arts Programs
2. Indiana Department of Commerce
  - a. Funds for Tourism Promotion
  - b. Energy Conservation Information
  - c. Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit
  - d. Community Focus Funds
  - e. Planning Grants
  - f. Industrial Development Incentive Program
  - g. Industrial Promotion Matching Grants
  - h. Community Development Funds
    - i. Rural Endowment Funds
  - j. Office of Energy Policy - Ongoing Programs
    - 1) Recycling Marketing Development Program
    - 2) Clean Coal Technology Program
    - 3) Schools and Hospitals Grant Program
    - 4) Energy Audits



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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-20**

- 5) Indiana Energy Information Center
- 6) "Hands-On" Energy Conservation Workshops
- 7) Energy Price and Supply Monitoring
3. Indiana Department of Environmental Management
  - a. Regulations and Assistance Regarding Pollution
  - b. State Revolving Loan Fund Program
  - c. Recycling Grants
  - d. Solid Waste Management Fees
  - e. Non-Point Source Pollution
4. Indiana Federal Property Program
  - a. Equipment and Supplies
5. Governor's Voluntary Action Program
  - a. Assistance with Volunteer Program
6. State Board of Health
  - a. Regulations and Guidelines Campgrounds and Water-based Recreation
7. Indiana Department of Human Services
  - a. Funding and Services for Senior Citizens Programs
8. Indiana Department of Natural Resources
  - a. Division of Fish and Wildlife
    - 1) Fishing Access Site Construction
    - 2) Fish Stocking and Management
    - 3) Wildlife Management
    - 4) Grants for Non-game and Endangered Wildlife Conservation
    - 5) Tax Reduction for Wildlife and Riparian Habitat
    - 6) Wildlife Education
  - b. Division of Forestry
    - 1) Forest Management
    - 2) Urban Forestry Grants
    - 3) Tax Reduction for Forests and Field Windbreaks
    - 4) Tree Seedlings
    - 5) Forest Education
  - c. Indiana Geological Survey
    - 1) Information of Geological Features
  - d. Division of Historic Preservation
    - 1) Funds for Historic Preservation
  - e. Division of Law Enforcement
    - 1) Outdoor Recreation Safety Education
- f. Division of Nature Preserves
  - 1) State Nature Preserves
  - 2) Grants from the Indiana Natural Heritage Protection Campaign
  - 3) Inventory of Significant Natural Areas
- g. Division of Outdoor Recreation
  - 1) Grants for Local Parks Acquisition and Development
  - 2) Grants for Fishing and Boating Sites and Facilities
  - 3) Outdoor Recreation Planning
  - 4) "Take Pride in America" Volunteer Program
- h. Division of Public Information and Education
  - 1) Map Sales
  - 2) Natural Resource Information
- i. Division of Water Information, Permits and Funds for Water Related Construction
9. Indiana Department of Transportation
  - a. ISTEA - Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement
  - b. National Recreational Trails Trust Fund
  - c. Federal Lands
  - d. Local Roads, Streets and Bridges
10. Universities and Colleges in Indiana
  - a. Park Planning and Recreation Program Assistance
    - 1) Indiana University Department of Recreation and Park Administration
    - 2) Purdue University Department of Forestry and Natural Resources, Department of Physical Education, Health and Recreation Studies, Department of Landscape Architecture
    - 3) Indiana State University Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies
    - 4) Ball State University Department of Natural Resources, Department of Landscape Architecture, Department of Architecture
    - 5) Vincennes University Department of Recreation and Leisure Services

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-21**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-22**

11. Cooperative Extension Service
  - a. Park Site Planning Assistance
  - b. Publications and General Information
  - c. FACTS Computer Systems
12. Indiana Local Option Taxes
  - a. COIT - County Option Income Tax
  - b. CAGIT - County Adjusted Gross Income Tax
  - c. CEDIT - County Economic Development Income Tax
  - d. County Motor Vehicle Excise Surtax
  - e. County Wheel Tax
  - f. Indiana's Local Food and Beverage Tax
13. Indiana Bond Bank
14. Build Indiana Fund
15. TIF - Tax Incremental Financing

**C. FEDERAL**

1. Economic Development Administration
  - a. Grants for Public Works Projects
2. Farmer's Home Administration
  - a. Surplus Real Property
  - b. Public Works Loans and Grants
  - c. Solid Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program
3. Institute of Museum Services
  - a. Grants for Museums
4. President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports
  - a. Development of Fitness Programs
5. National Parks Service
  - a. Federal Surplus Real Property
6. U.S. Armed Services
  - a. Labor for Constructing Facilities
7. U.S. Department of Education
  - a. Funding for Educational Programs
  - b. Disabled Information
8. Department of Health and Human Services
  - a. Funds for Health and Human Services
9. U.S. Government Printing Office
  - a. Publications
10. U.S. Soil Conservation Service
  - a. Soil Surveys
  - b. Land Use Planning Assistance
  - c. Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Grants
  - d. Flood/Erosion Control and Recreation and Wildlife Grants

**D. PRIVATE**

1. Acres, Inc.,
  - a. Assistance in Preserving Natural Areas
2. Fish America Foundation
  - a. Grants for Water and Fishing Resources
3. Foundation and Corporate Grantsmanship Information Sources
  - a. The Foundation Center - New York, NY
  - b. The Donors' Forum - Chicago, IL
  - c. The Grantsmanship Center - Los Angeles, CA
  - d. Leisure Information Service - Washington, D.C.
  - e. American Council for the Arts - San Francisco, CA
  - f. Taft Corporation - Washington, D.C.
  - g. Philanthropic Advisory Service - Arlington, VA
4. Green Thumb, Inc.,
  - a. Workers for Community Service
5. Indiana Humanities Council
  - a. Resources and Funding for Humanities Programs
6. Lily Community Assistance Program
  - a. Faculty/Student Technical Assistance for Community Projects
7. The Nature Conservancy
  - a. Assistance in Acquiring Natural Areas
8. National Association for the Exchange of Industrial Resources
  - a. Donated Materials and Equipment
9. National Philanthropic Organizations
  - a. Aetna Foundation, Inc., - Hartford, CT
  - b. AT&T - New York, NY
  - c. The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, Inc., - Milwaukee, WI
  - d. Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts - Chicago, IL
  - e. The Hearst Foundation, Inc., - San Francisco, CA
  - f. William Randolph Hearst Foundation - San Francisco, CA
  - g. Conrad N. Hilton Foundation - Reno, NV
  - h. The Indianapolis Foundation - Indianapolis, IN
  - i. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation - Princeton, NJ

- j. The Commonwealth Fund  
- New York, NY
- k. O.P. and W.E. Edwards Foundation,  
Inc., - Port Ewen, NY
- l. The Ford Foundation  
- New York, NY
- m. The Edward E. Ford Foundation  
- Providence, RI
- n. The E. Nakamichi Foundation  
- Los Angeles, CA
- o. Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation,  
Inc., - New York, NY
- p. The Pew Charitable Trusts  
- Philadelphia, PA
- q. Public Welfare Foundation  
- Washington, D.C.
- r. FJR Nabisco Foundation -  
Washington, D.C.
- s. Rockefeller Family Fund, Inc.,  
- NY, NY
- t. The Rockefeller Foundation  
- NY, NY
- u. W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc.,  
- Charlottesville, VA
- v. The Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Founda-  
tion - Washington, D.C.
- w. Knight Foundation - Akron, OH
- x. The Kresge Foundation - Troy, MI
- y. Laffey-McHugh Foundation  
- Wilmington, DE
- z. Lilly Endowment, Inc.,  
- Indianapolis, IN
- aa. John D. and Catherine T.  
MacArthur Foundation  
- Chicago, IL
- bb. James S. McDonnell Foundation  
- St. Louis, MO
- cc. MCI Foundation - Washington, D.C.
- dd. Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation  
- NY, NY
- ee. Metropolitan Life Foundation  
- NY, NY
- ff. The Ambrose Monell Foundation  
- NY, NY
- gg. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation  
- Flint, MI
- hh. The Shubert Foundation, Inc.,  
- NY, NY
- ii. The Starr Foundation,  
- NY, NY
- 10. State Philanthropic Organizations
  - a. Ball Brothers Foundation  
- Muncie, IN
  - b. Bierhaus Foundation, Inc.,  
- Vincennes, IN
  - c. Robert Lee Blaffer Trust  
- New Harmony, IN
  - d. Carmichael Foundation, Inc.,  
- South Bend, IN
  - e. Central Newspapers Foundation  
- Indianapolis, IN
  - f. Crescent Cresline Wabash Plastics  
Foundation, Inc., - Evansville, IN
  - g. Dayton Hudson Corporation  
- Minneapolis, MN
  - h. Arthur J. Decio Foundation  
- Elkhart, IN
  - i. Dekko Foundation, Inc.,  
- Kendallville, IN
  - j. First Source Foundation  
- South Bend, IN
  - k. Fort Wayne National Bank  
Foundation - Fort Wayne, IN
  - l. The Froderman Foundation, Inc.,  
- Terre Haute, IN
  - m. Hook Drug Foundation  
- Indianapolis, IN
  - n. Jenn Foundation - Indianapolis, IN
  - o. Leighton-Oare Foundation, IN
  - p. Lilly Endowment, Inc.,  
- Indianapolis, IN
  - q. The Martin Foundation, Inc.,  
- Elkhart, IN
  - r. McMillen Foundation, Inc.,  
- Fort Wayne, IN
  - s. Bayer Foundation - Elkhart, IN
  - t. The Xenis S. Miller and Irwin Miller  
Trust - Columbus, IN
  - u. Moore Foundation - Indianapolis, IN
  - v. Nicholas H. Noyes, Jr. Memorial  
Foundation, Inc., - Indianapolis, IN
  - w. Paul Ogle Foundation, Inc.,  
- Jeffersonville, IN
  - x. Oliver Memorial Trust Foundation  
- South Bend, IN
  - y. Rock Island Refining Foundation  
- Zionsville, IN
  - z. Clarence L. and Edith B. Schust  
Foundation - Fort Wayne, IN
  - aa. Greater Seymour Trust Fund  
- Seymour, IN
  - bb. The Clementine M. Tangeman Trust  
- Columbus, IN
  - cc. Thirty Five Twenty, Inc.,  
- Indianapolis, IN
  - dd. Thrush-Thompson Foundation, Inc.,  
- Peru, IN
  - ee. Tokheim Foundation  
- Fort Wayne, IN

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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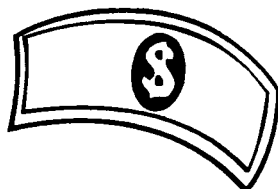
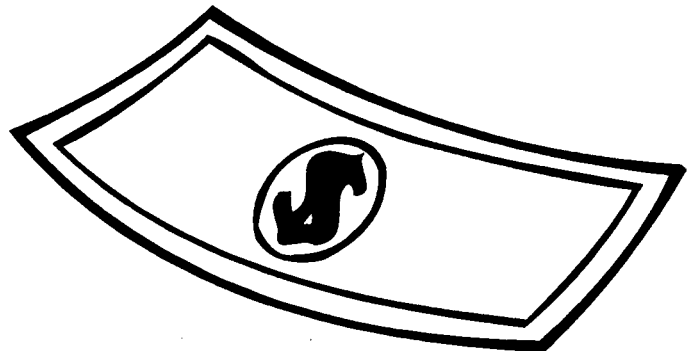
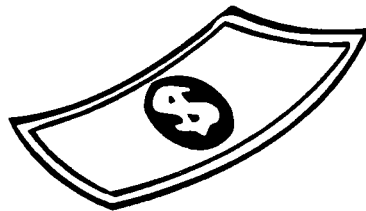
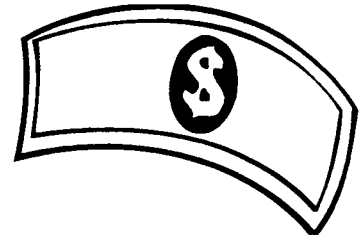
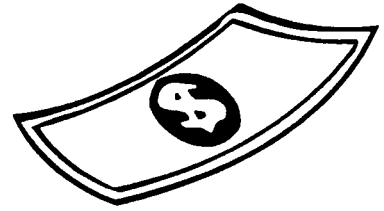
**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



- ff. West Foundation, Inc.,  
- Indianapolis, IN
- gg. The Winchester Foundation  
- Winchester, IN
- hh. Yoder Charitable Foundation  
- Goshen, IN
- 11. Professional Organizations
  - a. Indiana Parks  
and Recreation Association
  - b. National Recreation and Parks  
Association
  - c. American Society of Landscape  
Architects
  - d. Indiana Chapter, American Society  
of Landscape Architects
  - e. American Planning Association
  - f. Waterfront Center
  - g. Rails to Trails Conservancy
  - h. National Trails Council
  - i. American Rivers
  - j. Amateur Athletic Union
  - k. American Camping Association
  - l. National Golf Foundation
- 12. The Trust for Public Land
  - a. Assistance in Acquiring Land for  
Public Open Space



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**Section - M  
Action Plan**

**Page M-24**



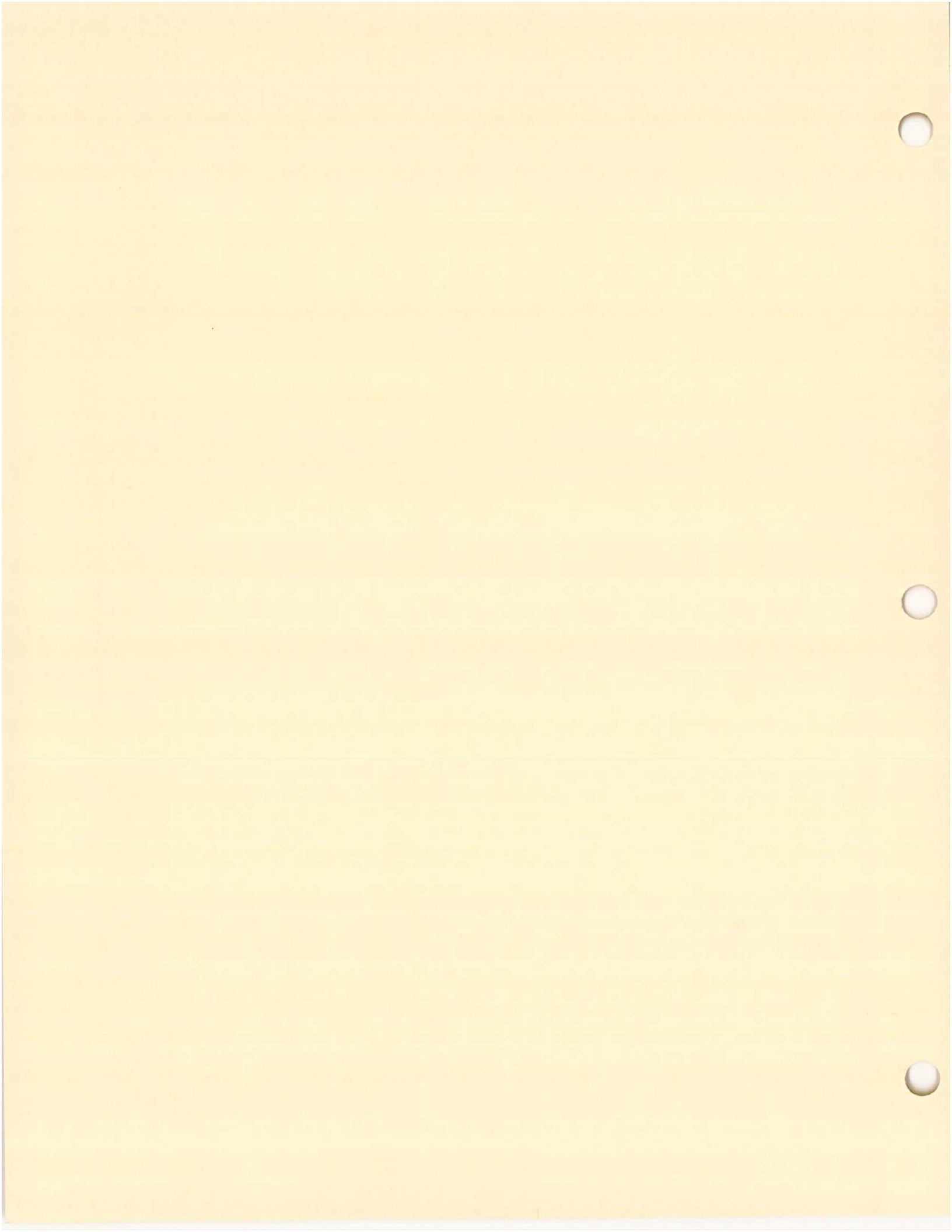
# N. APPENDIX

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



  
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# N. APPENDIX

## REFERENCE SOURCES USED IN THIS STUDY

1. **Mooreville Parks & Recreation Master Plan Update - 1992 to 1996**  
Prepared by *Lehman & Lehman, Inc.*  
May 1992
2. **1997 Public Survey**  
Questionnaire prepared by the Mooreville Park & Recreation District and *Lehman & Lehman, Inc.* for this Master Planning Process  
March 1997
3. **Ministry Area Profile - Demographic Study**  
An area demographic study  
Prepared by *Percept Group, Inc.*  
Costa Mesa, CA  
April 1997
4. **Park and Recreation Maintenance Management**  
By *Robert E. Sternloff and Roger Warren*  
*Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston*  
Second Printing  
December 1978
5. **Guidelines for Evaluating Public Parks and Recreation**  
By *James A. Peterson and W. Donald Martin,*  
*Indiana & Purdue Universities*  
Publication EC-458  
*Cooperative Extension Service*  
*Purdue University*  
*West Lafayette, Indiana*
6. **Park Maintenance Standards**  
*National Recreation and Park Association*  
*Alexandria, Virginia*  
1986
7. **Greenways: Paths to the Future**  
By *Noel Grove*  
*National Geographic*, pp. 77-98  
June 1990
8. **Trends**  
*U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service and National Recreation and Park Association*  
Volume 21, Number 1  
1984
9. **Guidelines for Indiana Waters: A Fishing and Boating Access Program**  
*Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources,*  
*Div. of Outdoor Recreation and*  
*Div. of Fish and Wildlife*  
August 1986
10. **Assurance of Compliance, Section 504**  
of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973  
*Land and Water Conservation Fund*
11. **Indiana's Park and Recreation Law...A Digest of Indiana Code 36-10-3**  
*Division of Outdoor Recreation*  
*Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources*  
*Indianapolis, Indiana*  
IC 1-1-1-1 (1988 Ed.)
12. **Indiana Outdoor Recreation 1994-1999: An Assessment & Policy Plan**  
*State of Indiana*  
*Department of Natural Resources*
13. **Indiana County Population Projections 1985-2020**  
Prepared by:  
*Indiana Business Research Center*  
*School of Business*  
*Indiana University*  
1988
14. **Recreation Planning and Design**  
By *Seymour M. Gold*  
*McGraw-Hill Publishing Company*  
*New York* 1980
15. **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**  
*Federal Register,*  
July 1990

MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT

MASTERPLAN  
UPDATE



  
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Section - N  
Appendix

Page N-1

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



16. **Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Mooreville**  
Prepared by the Mooreville Town Plan Commission with professional assistance from Rodgers, Nicholson & Associates, Inc.  
Revised: February 1992
17. **Mooreville Community Foundation**  
an informational brochure  
Prepared by the Mooreville Community Foundation  
Mooreville, Indiana
18. **Mooreville Park & Recreation District Staff Resources**
19. **Annual Reports 1992-1996**  
Prepared by the Mooreville Park & Recreation District

**OTHER ITEMS INCLUDED...**

- DNR Approval Letter
- SCORP Sheets of the park facilities.
- ADA Self-Evaluation Checklists for Parks and Recreation
- Assurance of Compliance Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Resolution of the Mooreville Park & Recreation Board
- Newspaper Articles on Master Plan Process and the Parks Department in general.
- Sections from the Demographic Study
- Trends Influencing the Planning Process



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**Section - N  
Appendix**

**Page N-2**

# INDIANA RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY UPDATE

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation is assembling a detailed inventory of public and private outdoor recreation facilities in Indiana. This inventory will help state and local recreation providers better plan for future recreation opportunities and markets. We understand that time and staff are limited. Please help us by completing this form for each site your agency owns and manages. For participating, we will send you a report compiled specifically for your county and/or planning area. We appreciate your assistance with this project.

**THIS RECREATION AREA WOULD BEST BE CALLED:**  
(Circle only one description)

1.  Pioneer Park  
 2. Forest  
 3. Fish and Wildlife Area  
 4. Dedicated Nature Preserve  
 5. Reservoir  
 6. Historic/Cultural Site  
 7. Fishing/Boating Access Site  
 8. Camping or Trailer Park  
 9. Trail  
 10. Marina  
 11. Commercial/Private Fishing Lakes  
 12. Beach  
 13. Pool  
 14. Elementary/Secondary School Grounds  
 15. Fairground  
 16. Zoo  
 17. Commercial for profit Recreation Facility  
 18. Non-profit Recreation Facility  
 19. Sports Complex  
 20. Other (please describe) \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Recreation Area (site) Pioneer Park  
 1101 N. Indpls Rd  
 Site Address/ Location  
 City IN State 46158  
 Phone Number 831-7149 Site Code \_\_\_\_\_

**MANAGING AGENCY OF SITE**

Mooreville Parks & Rec Dist  
 Name of Managing Agency  
 1101 N. Indiana polis Rd  
 Mailing Address (if different from site)  
 City Mooreville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number 831-7149

**SITE OWNER**

Town of Mooreville  
 Name of Site Owner (if different from Managing Agency)  
 26 S Indiana St  
 Mailing Address (if different from site)  
 City Mooreville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSON FILLING OUT FORM**

Brent Callahan  
 Name of Person Filling out Survey  
 Superintendent of Parks & Rec  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

This site has received:

- WCF Grant  
 Indiana Waters Grant  
 Wabash River Corridor Grant  
 Other State/Federal Grant  
 Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Has this site been evaluated for accessibility according to American Disabilities Act standards?  Yes  No

Are fees collected for the use of this facility?  Yes  No

Are pets allowed on this recreation area?  Yes  No

**OVERNIGHT FACILITIES**

- Camping  
 Class AA (full hookups) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class A (modern restrooms, electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class B (modern restrooms or electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class C (primitive) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Backcountry camping area with no facilities # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Handicapped accessible sites capacity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Group camp capacity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Equestrian camps  
 Sanitary dump stations available

**LARGE GROUP FACILITIES:**

- Conference center  
 Bandshell/amphitheater  
 Community center  
 Visitor center  
 Do you offer interpretive programming?  Yes  No  
 If yes, what type?  Nature  Cultural  Historical

**WINTER SPORTS**

- Average # of months facility is open for winter recreation 3 mos.  
 Check if no-winter sports available  
 Ice skating  
 Snowmobile trails  
 Toboggan run  
 Skiing  
 Snow boarding  
 Cross-Country ski trails  
 Downhill skiing

**HUNTING**

- Check if no hunting allowed  
 Public hunting allowed  
 Stocked game  
 Waterfowl blinds  
 total number of acres \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_

**TRAILS AND PATHS**

- Multi-use (walking, jogging, cycling) # of miles 3  
 Fitness trail # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hiking/walking only # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bicycle only # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mountain bicycling # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Touring # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trail bicycling # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Equestrian # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nature/interpretive # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Snowmobile # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Handicapped accessible trails # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Off-Road vehicles/ATV's # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating. Please send completed forms to:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
 Division of Outdoor Recreation  
 402 W. Washington St., Rm 271  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204

**DIRECTIONS:** Please use a separate form for each recreation area. Place an X in all boxes that apply to the site. When the question asks for numbers, place the total number of facilities in the space provided. If you would like to include additional information, please attach it to this form. Questions and comments may be directed to the Division of Outdoor Recreation's Planning Section (317) 232-4070.

**PROPERTY ACREAGE**

The total number of land acres in this recreation area is: 106

No facilities or development

The total number of water acres in this recreation area is: 4

**CONVENIENCE FACILITIES**

Restroom facilities available:

Pit  Flush  Portable

Showers available

Handicapped accessible showers available

**PICNIC AND PLAY AREAS**

Number of handicapped accessible restroom facilities 5

Check if no picnic or play areas:

Picnic shelters total number of shelters 5 total number if more than 1 5

Picnic areas total number 30 total number if more than 1 30

Picnic tables  Handicapped accessible picnic tables(s)

Handicapped accessible picnic shelters(s)  Open space and/or playfields

**OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FIELDS**

Check if no athletic fields:

Softball total number 10 number lighted 10

Baseball total number 10 number lighted 10

Bating cages  Soccer total number 5 number lighted 5

Football total number 5 number lighted 5

Running track total number 5 number lighted 5

**OUTDOOR COURTS**

Check if no courts:

Basketball goals total number 1 number lighted 1

Tennis total number 1 number lighted 1

Volleyball total number 4 number lighted 4

Horseshoe total number 3 number lighted 3

Shuffleboard total number 3 number lighted 3

Wall courts total number 3 number lighted 3

**GOLF COURSES AND RANGES**

Check if no courses or ranges:

Golf courses number of holes     

Driving range number of ranges     

Miniature golf number of ranges     

BMX course number of ranges     

Rifle/Pistol ranges number of ranges     

Steel traps total number     

Archery ranges number of ranges     

**WATER BASED RECREATION**

(Natural and man-made)  Check if no water recreation facilities.

Pool, if more than one, how many?       No pool facilities.

Check if life guard on duty.

Check facilities available:

Outdoor swimming  Indoor swimming

Olympic size  Wave pool

Wading pool  Water slide

Bath house  Diving

Outdoor swimming  Indoor swimming

Olympic size  Wave pool

Wading pool  Water slide

Bath house  Diving

Swimming Beach (natural and/or man-made)  No Beach  Check if life guard on duty.

Total feet of beach front      ft.

Is the beach front accessible?  yes  no

Are these facilities handicapped accessible?  yes  no

Lakes and/or ponds  No Lakes or ponds.

Check if less than 10 acres

Total water surface area      Acres

Name of water body     

Activities available and/or allowed:

Boating (motorized)  Non-motorized

Jet skis/Water bikes  Boating only

Water skiing  Fishing

Sailing  Swimming

Wind surfing  Swimming

River/Stream  Check if hand carry access site only  No River or streams

Name of river/stream East Fork Little White Lick Creek

Linear feet of bank within boundaries 1400 ft.

Activities available:

Access site (gravel ramp)

Access site (non-gravel ramp)

Bank fishing and hand carried access only.

Boating Facilities  Check if no boating facilities.

Check if boating services (gas, food, equipment) available

Boat rental

Canoe rental

Hand carried access no ramp

Launching ramp total number of ramps     

Launching lanes total number of lanes     

Overnight mooring total number of slips     

Marina slips total number of slips     

Fishing Facilities  No fishing facilities

Piers or docks for fishing total number     

Handicapped accessible fishing piers/docks total number     

Bank fishing total number     

Fish cleaning station total number     

Wetland Areas  No wetland areas

Total wetland acreage is      acres. Wetland type (if known)

# INDIANA RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY UPDATE

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation is assembling a detailed inventory of public and private outdoor recreation facilities in Indiana. This inventory will help state and local recreation providers better plan for future recreation opportunities and markets. We understand that time and staff are limited. Please help us by completing this form for each site your agency owns and manages. For participating, we will send you a report compiled specifically for your county and/or planning area. We appreciate your assistance with this project.

THIS RECREATION AREA WOULD BEST BE CALLED (Circle only one description)

1.  **Becker Run Park**
2.  Forest
3.  Fish and Wildlife Area
4.  Dedicated Nature Preserve
5.  Reservoir
6.  Historic/Cultural Site
7.  Fishing/Boating Access Site
8.  Camping or Trailer Park
9.  Trail
10.  Marina
11.  Commercial/Private Fishing Lakes
12.  Beach
13.  Pool
14.  Elementary/Secondary School Grounds
15.  Fairground
16.  Zoo
17.  Commercial for profit Recreation Facility
18.  Non-profit Recreation Facility
19.  Sports Complex
20.  Other (please describe)

Name of Recreation Area (site) Becker Run Park  
 Site Address/ Location Wind Song Trail  
 City Mooreville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Site Code \_\_\_\_\_

MANAGING AGENCY OF SITE  
 Name of Managing Agency Mooreville Parks & Recreation Dist  
 Address (if different from site) 1101 N Indianapolis Rd  
 City Mooreville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number 831-7149

SITE OWNER  
 Name of Site Owner (if different from Managing Agency) Town of Mooreville  
 Address (if different from site) 26 S. Indiana St  
 City Mooreville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number 831-1608

PERSON FILLING OUT FORM  
 Name of Person Filling out Survey Brent Callahan  
 Title Superintendent of Parks & Rec.  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this site open to the public?  yes  no  
 What are the daily operating hours of this facility?  
 From 7:00 am to dark

Check if open year round   
 If this recreation area is not open year round, how long does its operating season last.  
 From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Facility operation times unknown  
 Has this site been evaluated for accessibility according to American Disabilities Act standards?  yes  no  
 Are fees collected for the use of this facility?  yes  no  
 Are pets allowed on this recreation area?  yes  no

## OVERNIGHT FACILITIES

- Check if no overnight facilities:
- Camping
  - Class AA (full hookups) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_
  - Class A (modern restrooms, electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
  - Class B (modern restrooms or electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
  - Class C (primitive) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
  - Backcountry camping area with no facilities # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
  - Handicapped accessible sites capacity \_\_\_\_\_
  - Group camp capacity \_\_\_\_\_
  - Equestrian camps
  - Sanitary dump stations available

## LARGE GROUP FACILITIES

- Check if no group facilities:
- Bandshell/amphitheater
  - Conference center
  - Community center
  - Visitor center
  - Do you offer interpretive programming?  yes  no
  - If yes, what type?  Nature  Cultural  Historical

## WINTER SPORTS

- Check if no winter sports available:
- Average # of months facility is open for winter recreation 3 months
- Check activities/facilities available:
    - Ice skating
    - Snowmobile trails
    - Toboggan run
    - Cross-Country ski trails
    - Sledding
    - Downhill skiing
    - Snow boarding

## HUNTING

- Check if no hunting allowed:
- Public hunting allowed
  - Stocked game
  - Waterfowl blinds
- total number of acres \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_

## TRAILS AND PATHS

- Check if no trails or paths:
- Multi-use (walking, jogging, cycling) # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
  - Fitness trail # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
  - Hiking/walking only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
  - Bicycle only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mountain bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
  - Touring # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
  - Trail bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating. Please send completed forms to:  
 Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
 Division of Outdoor Recreation  
 402 W. Washington St., Rm 271  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204

**DIRECTIONS:** Please use a separate form for each recreation area. Place an X in all boxes that apply to the site. When the question asks for numbers, place the total number of facilities in the space provided. If you would like to include additional information, please attach it to this form. Questions and comments may be directed to the Division of Outdoor Recreation's Planning Section (317) 232-4070.

**PROPERTY ACREAGE**

The total number of land acres in this recreation area is: 18  No facilities or development

The total number of water acres in this recreation area is: \_\_\_\_\_

**CONVENIENCE FACILITIES**

Check if no restroom facilities:

Restroom facilities available:  Pit  Flush  Portable  Showers available  Handicapped accessible showers available

Number of handicapped accessible restroom facilities: \_\_\_\_\_

**PICNIC AND PLAY AREAS:**

Check if no picnic or play areas:

Picnic shelters: total number of shelters 1 total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Picnic areas: total number \_\_\_\_\_ total acres \_\_\_\_\_

Picnic tables:  Handicapped accessible picnic tables(s)  Handicapped accessible picnic shelters(s)  Open space and/or playfields: total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FIELDS**

Check if no athletic fields:

Softball: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Baseball: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Bating cages:  Soccer: total number 1 number lighted 0

Football: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Running track: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR COURTS**

Check if no courts:

Basketball goals: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Tennis: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Volleyball: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Horseshoe: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Shuffleboard: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Wall courts: total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

**GOLF COURSES AND RANGES**

Check if no courses or ranges:

Golf courses: number of holes \_\_\_\_\_ number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

Driving range: number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

Miniature golf:  Rifle-Pistol ranges: total number \_\_\_\_\_

BMX course:  Steel traps: total number \_\_\_\_\_

Archery ranges: number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER BASED RECREATION**

(Natural and man-made)

Check if no water recreation:

Pool, if more than one, how many?   No pool facilities:

Check if life guard on duty:

Check facilities available:

Are these facilities Handicapped accessible? Please check which one(s).

- Outdoor swimming
- Olympic size
- Wading pool
- Bath house
- Indoor swimming
- Wave pool
- Water slide
- Diving

- Outdoor swimming
- Olympic size
- Wading pool
- Bath house
- Indoor swimming
- Wave pool
- Water slide
- Diving

Swimming Beach (natural and/or man-made):   No Beach  Check if Merquand on duty:

Check if Merquand on duty:

Total feet of beach front: \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

is the beach front accessible?  yes  no

Are these facilities handicapped accessible?  yes  no

Lakes and/or ponds:   No Lakes or ponds-

Check if life guard on duty:

Check if less than 10 acres:

Activities available and/or allowed:

Total water surface area: \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

Name of water body: \_\_\_\_\_

- Boating (motorized)
- Jet skis/Water bikes
- Water skiing
- Sailing
- Wind surfing
- Non-motorized boating only
- Fishing
- Swimming

River/Stream:   Check if hand carry access site only   No River or streams

Name of river/stream: East Fork White Lick Creek

Linear feet of bank within boundaries: 200 ft.

Activities available:

- Access site (paved ramp)
- Access site (non-paved ramp)
- Bank fishing and hand carried access only.

Boating Facilities:   Check if no boating facilities.

Check if boating services (gas, food, equipment) available:

- Boat rental
- Canoe rental
- Hand carried access no ramp
- Launching ramp
- Launching lanes
- Overnight mooring
- Marina slips
- total number of ramps
- total number of lanes
- total number of slips
- total number of slips

Fishing Facilities:   No fishing facilities

- Piers or docks for fishing
- Handicapped accessible fishing piers/docks
- Bank fishing
- Fish cleaning station
- total number
- total number
- total number
- total number

Wetland Areas:   No wetland areas

Total wetland acreage is \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

Wetland type (if known): \_\_\_\_\_



**INDIANA RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY UPDATE**  
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation is assembling a detailed inventory of public and private outdoor recreation facilities in Indiana. This inventory will help state and local recreation providers better plan for future recreation opportunities and markets. We understand that time and staff are limited. Please help us by completing this form for each site your agency owns and/or manages. For participating, we will send you a report compiled specifically for your county and/or planning area. We appreciate your assistance with this project.

**RECREATION AREA (SITE)** (Circle only one description)  
**THIS RECREATION AREA WOULD BEST BE CALLED,**

1. Park/Recreation Area  
 2. Forest  
 3. Fish and Wildlife Area  
 4. Dedicated Nature Preserve  
 5. Reservoir  
 6.  Historical/Cultural Site  
 7. Fishing/Boating Access Site  
 8. Camping or Trailer Park  
 9. Trail  
 10. Marina  
 11. Commercial/Private Fishing/Lakes  
 12. Beach  
 13. Pool  
 14. Elementary/Secondary School Grounds  
 15. Fairground  
 16. Zoo  
 17. Commercial for profit Recreation-Facility  
 18. Non-profit Recreation Facility  
 19. Sports Complex  
 20. Other (please describe)

Please check box that best applies  
 Commercial  
 Private  
 Public

Name of Recreation Area (site) Hadley Memorial  
 Site Address/Location Indiana St & Main St  
 City Mooresville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Site Code \_\_\_\_\_

**MANAGING AGENCY OF SITE**  
 Name of Managing Agency Mooresville Park & Recreation Dist  
 Address (if different from site) 1101 N Indianapolis Blvd  
 City Mooresville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number 831-7149

**SITE OWNER**  
 Name of Site Owner (if different from Managing Agency) Town of Mooresville  
 Address (if different from site) 205 Indiana St  
 City Mooresville State IN Zip Code 46158  
 Phone Number 831-1608

Is this site open to the public?  yes  no

What are the daily operating hours of this facility?  
 From 7:00 a.m. to dark

Check if open year round  
 If this recreation area is not open year round, how long does its operating season last?  
 From \_\_\_ to \_\_\_

Facility operation times unknown

Has this site been evaluated for accessibility according to American Disabilities Act standards?  
 yes  no

Are fees collected for the use of this facility?  
 yes  no

Are pets allowed on this recreation area?  
 yes  no

This site has received:  
 LWCF Grant  
 Indiana Waters Grant  
 Wabash River Corridor Grant  
 Other State/Federal Grant  
 Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Field Check \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSON FILLING OUT FORM**

Name of Person Filling out Survey Brent Callahan  
 Title Superintendent of Parks & Rec

**OVERNIGHT FACILITIES**

- Camping  
 Class AA (full hookups) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class A (modern restrooms, electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class B (modern restrooms or electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Class C (primitive) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Backcountry camping area with no facilities # of sites \_\_\_\_\_  
 Handicapped accessible sites capacity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Group camp capacity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Equestrian camps  
 Sanitary dump stations available

Check if no overnight facilities

total number \_\_\_\_\_

**LARGE GROUP FACILITIES**

- Check if no group facilities   
 Bandshell/amphitheater  
 Community center  
 Visitor center  
 Conference center  
 Nature center  
 Do you offer interpretive programming?  yes  no  
 If yes, what type?  Nature  Cultural  Historical

**WINTER SPORTS**

- Check if no winter sports available   
 Average # of months facility is open for winter recreation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Check activities/facilities available  
 Ice skating  
 Snowmobile trails  
 Toboggan run  
 Cross-Country sid trails  
 Sledding  
 Downhill skiing  
 Snow boarding

**HUNTING**

- Check if no hunting allowed   
 Public hunting allowed  
 Stocked game  
 Waterfowl blinds  
 total number of acres \_\_\_\_\_  
 total number \_\_\_\_\_

**TRAILS AND PATHS**

- Check if no trails or paths   
 Multi-use (walking, jogging, cycling) # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fitness trail # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hiking/walking only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bicycle only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mountain bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Touring # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trail bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating. Please send completed forms to:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
 Division of Outdoor Recreation  
 402 W. Washington St., Rm 271  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204

**DIRECTIONS:** Please use a separate form for each recreation area. Place an X in all boxes that apply to the site. When the question asks for numbers, place the total number of facilities in the space provided. If you would like to include additional information, please attach it to this form. Questions and comments may be directed to the Division of Outdoor Recreation's Planning Section (317) 232-4070.

**PROPERTY ACREAGE**

The total number of land acres in this recreation area is: 505

No facilities or development

The total number of water acres in this recreation area is: \_\_\_\_\_

**CONVENIENCE FACILITIES**

Check if no  restroom facilities

Restroom facilities available:

- Pit
- Flush
- Portable

Showers available  
 Handicapped accessible showers available

Number of handicapped accessible restroom facilities \_\_\_\_\_

**PICNIC AND PLAY AREAS**

Check if no picnic or play areas

- Picnic shelters total number of shelters \_\_\_\_\_ total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Picnic areas total number \_\_\_\_\_ total acres \_\_\_\_\_
- Picnic tables \_\_\_\_\_
- Handicapped accessible picnic tables(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- Handicapped accessible picnic shelters(s) \_\_\_\_\_

- Playground(s) total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Handicapped accessible playground(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- Open space and/or playfields total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FIELDS**

Check if no athletic fields

- Softball total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Baseball total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Bunting cages \_\_\_\_\_

- Soccer total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Football total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Running track total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR COURTS**

Check if no courts

- Basketball goals total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Tennis total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Volleyball total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

- Horseshoe total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Shuffleboard total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- Wall courts total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

**GOLF COURSES AND RANGES**

Check if no courses or ranges

- Golf courses number of holes \_\_\_\_\_
- Driving range number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_
- Miniature golf \_\_\_\_\_
- BMX course \_\_\_\_\_

- Rifle-Pistol ranges number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_
- Steel traps total number \_\_\_\_\_
- Archery ranges number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER BASED RECREATION**

(Natural and man-made)

Check if no water recreation

Pool, if more than one, how many? \_\_\_\_\_

No pool facilities

Check if life guard on duty

Check facilities available:

- Outdoor swimming
- Olympic size
- Wading pool
- Bath house
- Indoor swimming
- Wave pool
- Water slide
- Diving

Are these facilities Handicapped accessible? Please check which one(s).

- Outdoor swimming
- Olympic size
- Wading pool
- Bath house
- Indoor swimming
- Wave pool
- Water slide
- Diving

Swimming Beach (natural and/or man-made)

No Beach

Check if life guard on duty

Total feet of beach front \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

is the beach front accessible?  yes  no

Are these facilities handicapped accessible?  yes  no

Lakes and/or ponds

No Lakes or ponds

Check if life guard on duty

Check if less than 10 acres

Total water surface area \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

Name of water body \_\_\_\_\_

- Activities available and/or allowed:
- Boating (motorized)
  - Jet skis/Water bikes
  - Water skiing
  - Sailing
  - Wind surfing
  - Non-motorized boating only
  - Fishing
  - Swimming

River/Stream

Check if hand carry access site only

No River or streams

Name of river/stream \_\_\_\_\_

Linear feet of bank within boundaries \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

- Activities available:
- Access site (paved ramp)
  - Access site (non-paved ramp)
  - Bank fishing and hand carried access only.

Boating Facilities

Check if no boating facilities

Check if boating services (gas, food, equipment) available

- Boat rental
- Canoe rental
- Hand carried access no ramp
- Launching ramp
- Launching lanes
- Overnight mooring
- Marina slips
- Total number of ramps \_\_\_\_\_
- Total number of lanes \_\_\_\_\_
- Total number of slips \_\_\_\_\_

Fishing Facilities

No fishing facilities

- Piers or docks for fishing
- Handicapped accessible fishing pier/docks
- Bank fishing
- Fish cleaning station
- Total number \_\_\_\_\_

Wetland Areas

No wetland areas

Total wetland acreage is \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

Wetland type (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

**OVERNIGHT FACILITIES**

Check if no overnight facilities:

- Camping
- Class AA (full hookups) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_
- Class A (modern restrooms, electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Class B (modern restrooms or electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Class C (primitive) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Backcountry camping area with no facilities # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Handicapped accessible sites capacity \_\_\_\_\_
- Group camp capacity \_\_\_\_\_
- Equestrian camps
- Sanitary dump stations available

- Lodging
- Inn
- Cabins

**LARGE GROUP FACILITIES**

Check if no group facilities:

- Banquet/amphitheater
  - Community center
  - Visitor center
  - Conference center
  - Nature center
- Do you offer interpretive programming?  yes  no
- If yes, what type?  Nature  Cultural  Historical

**WINTER SPORTS**

Check if no winter sports available:

- Average # of months facility is open for winter recreation \_\_\_\_\_
- Check activities/facilities available:
- Ice skating
  - Snowmobile trails
  - Toboggan run
  - Cross-Country ski trails
  - Sledding
  - Downhill skiing
  - Snow boarding

**HUNTING**

Check if no hunting allowed:

- Public hunting allowed
  - Stocked game
  - Waterfowl blinds
- total number of acres \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_

**TRAILS AND PATHS**

Check if no trails or paths:

- Multi-use (walking, jogging, cycling) # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_
- Fitness trail # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_
- Hiking/walking only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_
- Bicycle only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_
- Mountain bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_
- Touring # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_
- Trail bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating. Please send completed forms to :

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
 Division of Outdoor Recreation  
 402 W. Washington St., Rm 271  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204

**INDIANA RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY UPDATE**

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation is assembling a detailed inventory of public and private outdoor recreation facilities in Indiana. This inventory will help state and local recreation providers better plan for future recreation opportunities and markets. We understand that time and staff are limited. Please help us by completing this form for each site your agency owns and manages. For participating, we will send you a report compiled specifically for your county and/or planning area. We appreciate your assistance with this project.

**RECREATION AREA (SITE)**

1. Old Town Park  
 Name of Recreation Area (site)  
Southside Park Drive  
 Site Address/Location  
Mooreville IN 46158  
 City State Zip Code + 4  
 Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Site Code \_\_\_\_\_

**MANAGING AGENCY OF SITE**

Mooreville Park & Recreation  
 Name of Managing Agency  
1101 N Indianapolis Rd  
 Mailing Address (if different from site)  
Mooreville IN 46158  
 City State Zip Code + 4  
831-7149  
 Phone Number  
**SITE OWNER**  
Town of Mooreville  
 Name of Site Owner (if different from Managing Agency)  
86 S Indiana  
 Mailing Address (if different from site)  
Mooreville IN 46158  
 City State Zip Code + 4  
831-1608  
 Phone Number

THIS RECREATION AREA WOULD BEST BE CALLED,  
 (Circle only one description)

1. Park/Recreation Area
2. Forest
3. Fish and Wildlife Area
4. Dedicated Nature Preserve
5. Reservoir
6. Historic/Cultural Site
7. Fishing/Boating Access Site
8. Camping or Trailer Park
9. Trail
10. Marina
11. Commercial/Private Fishing/Lakes
12. Beach
13. Pool
14. Elementary/Secondary School Grounds
15. Fairground
16. Zoo
17. Commercial for profit Recreation Facility
18. Non-profit Recreation Facility
19. Sports Complex
20. Other (please describe) \_\_\_\_\_

Please check box that best applies  
 Commercial  
 Private  
 Public

Is this site open to the public?  yes  no

What are the daily operating hours of this facility?  
 From 7:00 a.m. to dark

Check if open year round

If this recreation area is not open year round, how long does its operating season last.  
 From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Facility operation times unknown

Has this site been evaluated for accessibility according to American Disabilities Act standards?  
 yes  no

Are fees collected for the use of this facility?  
 yes  no

Are pets allowed on this recreation area?  
 yes  no

This site has received:

- LWCF Grant
  - Indiana Waters Grant
  - Wabash River Corridor Grant
  - Other State/Federal Grant
- Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

Field Check Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSON FILLING OUT FORM**

Brent Callahan  
 Name of Person Filling out Survey  
Superintendent of Parks & Rec.  
 Title

**DIRECTIONS:** Please use a separate form for each recreation area. Place an X in all boxes that apply to the site. When the question asks for numbers, place the total number of facilities in the space provided. If you would like to include additional information, please attach it to this form. Questions and comments may be directed to the Division of Outdoor Recreation's Planning Section (317) 232-4070.

**PROPERTY ACREAGE**

The total number of land acres in this recreation area is: 7

No facilities or development

The total number of water acres in this recreation area is:

**CONVENIENCE FACILITIES**

Check if no:  restrooms facilities:

Restroom facilities available:

- Pit
- Flush
- Portable

Showers available  
 Handicapped accessible showers available

Number of handicapped accessible restroom facilities: \_\_\_\_\_

**PICNIC AND PLAY AREAS**

Check if no picnic or play areas:

- Picnic shelters
- Picnic areas
- Picnic tables
- Handicapped accessible picnic tables(s)
- Handicapped accessible picnic shelters(s)

- total number of shelters \_\_\_\_\_ total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ total acres \_\_\_\_\_
- Playground(s)
- Handicapped accessible playground(s)
- Open space and/or playfields
- total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FIELDS**

Check if:  no athletic fields:

- Softball
- Baseball
- Bunting cages

- Soccer
- Football
- Running track
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR COURTS**

Check if  no courts:

- Basketball goals
- Tennis
- Volleyball

- total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

**GOLF COURSES AND RANGES**

Check if no  courses or ranges:

- Golf courses
- Driving range
- Miniature golf
- BMX course

number of holes \_\_\_\_\_  
number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

- Rifle-Pistol ranges
- Skeet traps
- Archery ranges

number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_  
total number \_\_\_\_\_  
number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER BASED RECREATION**

(Natural and man-made)

Check if no water recreation

Pool, if more than one, how many?

No pool facilities:

Check if life guard on duty:

Check facilities available:

- Outdoor swimming
- Olympic size
- Wading pool
- Bath house
- Indoor swimming
- Wave pool
- Water slide
- Diving

Are these facilities Handicapped accessible? Please check which one(s).

- Outdoor swimming
- Olympic size
- Wading pool
- Bath house
- Indoor swimming
- Wave pool
- Water slide
- Diving

Swimming Beach (natural and/or man-made)

No Beach:  Check if life guard on duty:

Total feet of beach front \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Is the beach front accessible?  yes  no

Are these facilities handicapped accessible?  yes  no

Lakes and/or ponds

No Lakes or ponds:

Check if life guard on duty:

Check if less than 10 acres

Total water surface area \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

Name of water body \_\_\_\_\_

- Activities available and/or allowed:
- Boating (motorized)
  - Jet skis/Water bikes
  - Water skiing
  - Sailing
  - Wind surfing
  - Non-motorized boating only
  - Fishing
  - Swimming

River/Stream  Check if hand carry access site only

No River or streams

Name of river/stream EAST FOLK WHITE LICK CREEK  
Linear feet of bank within boundaries 300 ft.

- Activities available:
- Access site (paved ramp)
  - Access site (non-paved ramp)
  - Bank fishing and hand carried access only.

Boating Facilities  Check if no boating facilities:

Check if boating services (gas, food, equipment) available

- Boat rental
- Canoe rental
- Hand carried access no ramp
- Launching ramp
- Launching lanes
- Overnight mooring
- Marina slips
- total number of ramps \_\_\_\_\_ total number of ramps \_\_\_\_\_
- total number of lanes \_\_\_\_\_ total number of lanes \_\_\_\_\_
- total number of slips \_\_\_\_\_ total number of slips \_\_\_\_\_

Fishing Facilities  No fishing facilities

- Piers or docks for fishing
- Handicapped accessible fishing piers/docks
- Bank fishing
- Fish cleaning station
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_

Wetland Areas  No wetland areas

Total wetland acreage is \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

Wetland type (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

**OVERNIGHT FACILITIES**

Check if no overnight facilities

- Camping
- Class AA (full hookups) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_
- Class A (modern restrooms, electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Class B (modern restrooms or electricity) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Class C (primitive) # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Backcountry camping area with no facilities # of sites \_\_\_\_\_
- Handicapped accessible sites capacity \_\_\_\_\_
- Group camp capacity \_\_\_\_\_
- Equestrian camps
- Sanitary dump stations available
- Lodging
- Inn
- Cabins

**LARGE GROUP FACILITIES:**

Check if no group facilities

- Banquet/amphitheater
- Community center
- Visitor center
- Conference center
- Nature center
- Do you offer interpretive programming?  yes  no
- if yes, what type?  Nature  Cultural  Historical

**WINTER SPORTS:**

Check if no winter sports available

- Average # of months facility is open for winter recreation 3 mos
- Check activities/facilities available:
  - Ice skating
  - Snowmobile trails
  - Toboggan run
  - Cross-Country ski trails
  - Sledding
  - Downhill skiing
  - Snow boarding

**HUNTING:**

Check if no hunting allowed

- Public hunting allowed
- Stocked game
- Waterfowl blinds
- total number of acres \_\_\_\_\_
- total number \_\_\_\_\_

**TRAILS AND PATHS:**

Check if no trails or paths

- Multi-use (walking, jogging, cycling) # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
- Fitness trail # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
- Hiking/walking only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
- Bicycle only # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
- Mountain bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
- Touring # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_
- Trail bicycling # of miles \_\_\_\_\_ # of trails \_\_\_\_\_ # of miles \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating. Please send completed forms to:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
 Division of Outdoor Recreation  
 402 W. Washington St., Rm 271  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204

**INDIANA RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY UPDATE**

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation is assembling a detailed inventory of public and private outdoor recreation facilities in Indiana. This inventory will help state and local recreation providers better plan for future recreation opportunities and markets. We understand that time and staff are limited. Please help us by completing this form for each site your agency owns and manages. For participating, we will send you a report compiled specifically for your county and/or planning area. We appreciate your assistance with this project.

**RECREATION AREA (SITE)**

THIS RECREATION AREA WOULD BEST BE CALLED A (Circle only one description)

North Park  
 Name of Recreation Area (site)  
Parkview & Greenwood  
 Site Address/Location  
Mooreville IN 46158  
 City State Zip Code + 4  
 Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Site Code \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. Park/Recreation Area
- 2. Forest
- 3. Fish and Wildlife Area
- 4. Dedicated Nature Preserve
- 5. Reservoir
- 6. Historic/Cultural Site
- 7. Fishing/Boating Access Site
- 8. Camping or Trailer Park
- 9. Trail
- 10. Marina
- 11. Commercial/Private Fishing Lake
- 12. Beach
- 13. Pool
- 14. Elementary/Secondary School Grounds
- 15. Fairground
- 16. Zoo
- 17. Commercial for profit Recreation Facility
- 18. Non-profit Recreation Facility
- 19. Sports Complex
- 20. Other (please describe) \_\_\_\_\_

Please check box that best applies

- Commercial
- Private
- Public

**MANAGING AGENCY OF SITE**

Mooreville Park & Recreation Dept  
 Name of Managing Agency  
1101 N. Indianapolis Rd  
 Mailing Address (if different from site)  
Mooreville IN 46158  
 City State Zip Code + 4  
831-7149  
 Phone Number

**SITE OWNER**

Town of Mooreville  
 Name of Site Owner (if different from Managing Agency)  
26 S. Indiana St  
 Mailing Address (if different from site)  
Mooreville IN 46158  
 City State Zip Code + 4  
831-7108  
 Phone Number

**PERSON FILLING OUT FORM**

Brent Callahan  
 Name of Person Filling out Survey  
Deputy Superintendent of Parks  
 Title

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Field Check

Facility operation times unknown

Is this site open to the public?  yes  no

What are the daily operating hours of this facility?  
 From 7:00 a.m. to dark

Check if open year round

If this recreation area is not open year round, how long does its operating season last.  
 From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Has this site been evaluated for accessibility according to American Disabilities Act standards?  yes  no

Are fees collected for the use of this facility?  yes  no

Are pets allowed on this recreation area?  yes  no

**DIRECTIONS:** Please use a separate form for each recreation area. Place an X in all boxes that apply to the site. When the question asks for numbers, place the total number of facilities in the space provided. If you would like to include additional information, please attach it to this form. Questions and comments may be directed to the Division of Outdoor Recreation's Planning Section (317) 232-4070.

**PROPERTY ACREAGE**

The total number of land acres in this recreation area is: 5

No facilities or development

The total number of water acres in this recreation area is: \_\_\_\_\_

**CONVENIENCE FACILITIES** Check if no  restroom facilities

Restroom facilities available:

Pit  Showers available

Flush  Handicapped accessible showers available

Portable

Number of handicapped accessible restroom facilities: \_\_\_\_\_

**PICNIC AND PLAY AREAS** Check if no picnic or play areas:

Picnic shelters total number of shelters 1  Playground(s) total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Picnic areas total number \_\_\_\_\_  Handicapped accessible playground(s) total number if more than 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Picnic tables  Handicapped accessible picnic tables(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Handicapped accessible picnic shelters(s)  Open space and/or playfields \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FIELDS** Check if  no athletic fields

Softball total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_  Soccer total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Baseball total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_  Football total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Bunting cages  Running track total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

**OUTDOOR COURTS** Check if  no courts

Basketball goals total number 1 number lighted  Horseshoe total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Tennis total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_  Shuffleboard total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

Volleyball total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_  Wall courts total number \_\_\_\_\_ number lighted \_\_\_\_\_

**GOLF COURSES AND RANGES** Check if no  courses or ranges

Golf courses number of holes \_\_\_\_\_  Rifle-Pistol ranges number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

Driving range number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_  Sheep traps total number \_\_\_\_\_

Miniature golf  Archery ranges number of ranges \_\_\_\_\_

BMX course \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER BASED RECREATION** (Natural and man-made)  Check if no water recreation

Pool, if more than one, how many? \_\_\_\_\_  No pool facilities  Check if the guard on duty- \_\_\_\_\_

Check facilities available:

Outdoor swimming  Indoor swimming  Olympic size  Wave pool  Wading pool  Water slide  Bath house  Diving  Bath house  Diving

Are these facilities Handicapped accessible? Please check which one(s).

Outdoor swimming  Indoor swimming  Olympic size  Wave pool  Wading pool  Water slide  Bath house  Diving

Swimming Beach (natural and/or man-made)  No Beach  Check if the guard on duty- \_\_\_\_\_

Total feet of beach front \_\_\_\_\_ ft.  Beach/house  Showers provided

Is the beach front accessible?  yes  no  Are these facilities handicapped accessible?  yes  no  No

Lakes and/or ponds  No Lakes or ponds  Check if the guard on duty- \_\_\_\_\_

Check if less than 10 acres   No Lakes or ponds

Total water surface area \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

Name of water body \_\_\_\_\_

Activities available and/or allowed:

Boating (motorized)  Non-motorized boating only

Jet skis/Water bikes  Fishing

Water sliding  Sailing  Swimming

Wind surfing

River/Stream  Check if hand carry access site only  No River or streams

Name of river/stream Goose Creek

Linear feet of bank within boundaries 600 ft.

Activities available:

Access site (paved ramp)  Access site (non-paved ramp)  Bank fishing and hand carried access only.

Boating Facilities  Check if no boating facilities

Check if boating services (gas, food, equipment) available

Boat rental  Canoe rental  Hand carried access no ramp  Launching ramp  Launching lanes  Overnight mooring  Marine slips

total number of ramps \_\_\_\_\_ total number of lanes \_\_\_\_\_ total number of slips \_\_\_\_\_

Fishing Facilities  No fishing facilities

Piers or docks for fishing  Handicapped accessible fishing piers/docks  Bank fishing  Fish cleaning station

total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_ total number \_\_\_\_\_

Wetland Areas  No wetland areas

Total wetland acreage is \_\_\_\_\_ acres. Wetland type (if known) \_\_\_\_\_

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# ADA Self-Evaluation Checklists for Parks & Recreation Agencies

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Modified from excerpts of the Book, *"The ADA Self-Evaluation Handbook"*, by John McGovern  
Published by: National Recreation and Park Association, Resource Development Division

Prepared by: *Lebman & Lebman, Inc.* – Landscape Architects and Planners and  
*OnGUARD Resources, Inc.* – ADA and Risk Management Consultants  
Charles F. Lehman, ASLA, President

June, 1997



## ADA Self-Evaluation – ADMINISTRATION

This material is intended for use by public parks and recreation agencies including municipal recreation departments, county parks and recreation agencies, park districts, conservation districts and other public agencies that provide leisure services. To use review the questions in this section. Then carefully observe administrative activity and procedures and answer the questions in this section.

All answers to questions in this section should be "YES" or "NA". A "NO" answer indicates a policy or activity that requires correction for ADA compliance.

**Application:** This checklist is helpful for the evaluation of typical activities found in the ADMINISTRATION of a Park and Recreation Agency. Not included are employment practices. Because of the number of Park and Recreation Agencies and municipalities which employ labor counsel, it was determined that employment practices were not a high priority for this handbook. This checklist reviews procedures and practices, as opposed to architectural issues. Procedures and practices are as much a barrier to the independent use of leisure services as are architectural barriers.

**Evaluation Contents:** Fees, Risk Management, Contracts for Service, Assignment of Employees, Advisory Boards, Procedural Requirements, Performance Reviews, Undue Burden.

#	Rule Section	Evaluation Question	Yes	No	NA
1	35.130(f)	Are program fees charged to individuals with disabilities exactly the same as those fees of the same or similar programs or units of service charged to people without disabilities?	✓		
2	35.130(b)(1)(v)	Are contractors which provide recreation programs or services to the general public in Park and Recreation Agency facilities or areas required to sign a statement attesting to their intent to comply with the pertinent portion of the ADA?			✓
3	35.130(b)(5)	Are contractors which bid on capital projects or for other contractual work within the Park and Recreation Agency required to sign a statement attesting to their intent to comply with the pertinent portion of the ADA?	✓		
4	35.130(b)(1)(v)	When the Park and Recreation Agency receives a complaint that a contractor which has provided recreation programs or services to the public has discriminated on the basis of disability, is an investigation conducted?	✓		
5	35.130(b)(6)	Are individuals with disabilities, when purchasing pool or ice rink passes given the option of establishing an appointment for their purchase of the pass?	✓		
6	35.130(b)(1)(vi)	Are qualified individuals with disabilities now serving on any advisory boards or committees which involve members of the community in the planning, conducting, or evaluation of Park and Recreation Agency services, programs, or activities?			✓
7	35.130(b)(4) 35.151(c)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency purchasing officer make certain that requisitions, solicitations, and purchases of office or park furniture or equipment or vehicles include specifications for a portion of the items being purchased to be readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities?	✓		
8	Title I PL 101-336	Are employees with disabilities assigned to areas of work that utilize their expertise, and not on the basis of their disability?	✓		
9	35.106	Has the Park and Recreation Agency adopted a resolution of intent to comply with the ADA and made that resolution available to the general public?	✓		



10	35.107(a)	Has the Park and Recreation Agency designated an employee to oversee compliance with the ADA and to receive and address all complaints against the Park and Recreation Agency which allege noncompliance with the ADA, and publicized the name of that employee and the manner in which the employee can be contacted?	✓		
11	35.107(b)	Has the Park and Recreation Agency adopted and publicized the availability of a procedure for the receipt and handling of complains against the Park and Recreation Agency which allege noncompliance with the ADA?	✓		
12	35.105(a)	Has the Park and Recreation Agency started a self-evaluation of services, policies, and practices, and will the self-evaluation be completed by January 26, 1993?	✓		
13	35.105(b)	Has the Park and Recreation Agency included at least two interested individuals with disabilities on the self-evaluation team?	✓		
14	35.105(c)	Will the Park and Recreation Agency maintain a copy of the self-evaluation on file, and update the self-evaluation as modifications are made to correct problems or remove barriers?	✓		
15	35.150(a) (3)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency record all expenditures, both direct and indirect, made to provide reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities or made to meet procedural requirements of the ADA?	✓		
16	35.150(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency include as a factor in the evaluation of the performance of all employees, the willingness of the employee to implement activities consistent with the requirements and intent of the ADA?			✓
17	35.150(a) (3)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency administrator sign off on the written description of why the Park and Recreation Agency will not make an accommodation which results in an undue burden, and is that writing made available to the individual with a disability who is adversely affected by that decision?			✓

## ADA Self-Evaluation – COMMUNICATIONS

This material is intended for use by public parks and recreation agencies including municipal recreation departments, county parks and recreation agencies, park districts, conservation districts and other public agencies that provide leisure services. To use review the questions in this section. Then carefully observe administrative activity and procedures and answer the questions in this section.

All answers to questions in this section should be "YES" or "NA". A "NO" answer indicates a policy or activity that requires correction for ADA compliance.

**Application:** This checklist is helpful for the evaluation of typical COMMUNICATION activities performed by a Park and Recreation Agency. This checklist reviews procedures and practices, as opposed to communication barriers which are structural in nature. Procedures and practices in the way a Park and Recreation Agency communicates with the public are as much a barrier to the independent use of leisure services as are architectural barriers.

**Evaluation Contents:** Main Office Telephone, Site Telephone, Brochures, Annual Reports & Publications, Invitations to Bid, Board Minutes, Freedom of Information Requests, Interoffice Memoranda, Correspondence.

#	Rule Section	Evaluation Question	Yes	No	NA
1	35.161	Does the Park and Recreation Agency main office have and use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), or is some other method used to have effective communication by phone with patrons who have hearing impairments?		✓	
2	35.161	Are TDD's in place and used at Park and Recreation Agency sites, such as a golf course, where much of the contact with the public is by telephone?		✓	
3	35.160(a)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency state in all program brochures and other official publications that a copy of the publication is available within 24 hours in an alternative format such as audio tape or Braille for people with vision impairments?		✓	
4	35.160(b) (1)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have a written agreement with a non-profit or individual who will Braille Park and Recreation Agency documents on notice of less than 48 hours?		✓	
5	35.160(b) (1)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have at least one certified sign language interpreter on retainer who is available to interpret on notice of less than 24 hours for important meetings, interviews, and discussions?		✓	
6	35.160(b) (1)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have a list of providers of assistive listening systems, such as FM transmitter sets, that can be used for communication with people who have partial hearing loss?		✓	
7	35.160(b) (1)	Are minutes of meetings of the board and any board committees available within 24 hours of the request in an alternative format for individuals with hearing or vision impairments?			
8	35.160(b) 35.130(f)	Are fees for the filing of a Freedom of Information (FOI) request in an alternative format the same as the production of the requested document in its original format?	✓		
9	35.160(b)	Are invitations to bid, job announcements, and required public notices available in an alternative format to interested persons upon request?	✓		
10	35.160(b)	When the Park and Recreation Agency receives a communication in an alternative format, does it respond in that same format or in another equally effective method?	✓		

11	35.160(a)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency require attendance by staff who are responsible for communication at periodic training on the use of adaptive communication systems and appropriate methods of communication between office staff and individuals with vision or hearing impairments?		✓	
12	35.163(a)	Are office staff prepared to explain to callers which Park and Recreation Agency facilities are accessible and how the caller can obtain more information about accessible facilities and services?	✓		
13	35.163(a)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency conduct periodic anonymous self-evaluative phone calls to audit office employee's responses to requests for information, use of TDDs, and willingness to provide information in an adapted forma?		✓	
14	35.160(a) 35.163(a)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency make announcements on a bulletin board or marquee, and if so, does the Park and Recreation Agency provide the same information in an accessible format (e.g., Braille, on tape, oral announcements) for people with vision impairments?	✓		
15	35.160(a)	When Park and Recreation Agency promotional flyers are distributed in school classrooms, does the Park and Recreation Agency identify classrooms where students have vision impairments and distribute the information in an alternative format?		✓	

## ADA Self-Evaluation – GOVERNANCE AND MEETINGS

This material is intended for use by public parks and recreation agencies including municipal recreation departments, county parks and recreation agencies, park districts, conservation districts and other public agencies that provide leisure services. To use review the questions in this section. Then carefully observe administrative activity and procedures and answer the questions in this section.

All answers to questions in this section should be "YES" or "NA". A "NO" answer indicates a policy or activity that requires correction for ADA compliance.

**Application:** This checklist is helpful for the evaluation of typical activities found in the practices of GOVERNANCE and the conducting of meetings in a Park and Recreation Agency. This checklist reviews procedures and practices, as opposed to solely focusing on architectural issues. Procedures and practices are as much a barrier to involvement in governance and attendance at meetings as are architectural barriers.

**Evaluation Contents:** Board Meeting Announcements, Public Comment, Availability of Agenda, Locations Cable Broadcasts.

#	Rule Section	Evaluation Question	Yes	No	NA
1	35.160(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency provide posted notices of meeting date, time, and location in Braille and raised lettering, or in an alternative format?		✓	
2	35.160(a)	Does the announcement of meeting date, time, and location invite those who require an accommodation to attend and participate in the meeting to call the Park and Recreation Agency and advise of this need 48 hours in advance of the meeting?		✓	
3	35.160(a)	Does the form used by visitors to a Park and Recreation Agency meeting who wish to make a public comment include space where the visitor can request an auxiliary aid or service to assist with communication?	✓		
4	35.161(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have an agreement with a qualified sign language interpreter who can be present at the times of board meetings if a visitor to a meeting has requested an interpreter for the meeting?		✓	
5	35.160	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have at least one agenda available for each meeting in tier Braille or an audiocassette?		✓	
6	35.149	Does the Park and Recreation Agency plan each meeting of the board or a committee to occur in a facility that is free of architectural barriers (unless the purpose of the meeting is to review accessibility features), or in the alternative, upon notice of less than one hour can the meeting be moved to a location that is free of architectural barriers?	✓		
7	35.135	When Park and Recreation Agency board or committee meetings are televised on cable television systems, does the Park and Recreation Agency make certain that the telecast is closed captioned?			✓
8	35.150(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency make certain that furniture to be used in a meeting at a Park and Recreation Agency facility is usable by a person with a disability?	✓		
9	35.160(a)	When Park and Recreation Agency staff make plans for staff meetings with other professionals or members of the public, are visitors asked whether an accommodation such as a sign language interpreter or Brailled documents are required?		✓	

## ADA Self-Evaluation – TRAINING

This material is intended for use by public parks and recreation agencies including municipal recreation departments, county parks and recreation agencies, park districts, conservation districts and other public agencies that provide leisure services. To use review the questions in this section. Then carefully observe administrative activity and procedures and answer the questions in this section.

All answers to questions in this section should be "YES" or "NA". A "NO" answer indicates a policy or activity that requires correction for ADA compliance.

**Application:** This checklist is helpful for typical activities that occur within the training function of the Park and Recreation Agency. This checklist is not all-inclusive; you are invited to add to this section as you identify functions that should be addressed within training. This checklist does focus upon procedures and methods, as opposed to architectural barriers, as the former are often as much a barrier to independent use of Park and Recreation Agency services as are architectural barriers.

**Evaluation Contents:** New Employee Orientation, Regular Inservice Opportunities, Professional Development and Continuing Education, Seasonal Employee Training, Elected Officials.

#	Rule Section	Evaluation Question	Yes	No	NA
1	35.150(b)	Are new Park and Recreation Agency employees required to review and discuss the compliance requirements of the ADA for which the new employee has responsibility?		✓	
2	35.150(b)	Are new Park and Recreation Agency employees required to attend workshops on the subject of creating the most integrated setting for users of Park and Recreation Agency services, programs, and facilities?	✓		
3	35.160(a)	Are new Park and Recreation Agency employees who are responsible for communication equipment or communication with the public familiarized with Park and Recreation Agency auxiliary aids and services or contractual resources?	✓		
4	35.150(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency provide, at least quarterly, inservice training for employees on subjects related to most integrated setting, removal of barriers, planning programs for accommodation, communication issues regarding people with disabilities, and other similar objects?			✓
5	35.150(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency schedule opportunities for individuals with disabilities who use Park and Recreation Agency programs and facilities to provide evaluative feedback to staff regarding delivery of services and accessibility of facilities and grounds?			✓
6	35.150(b) (1)(vi)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency authorize the expenditure of Park and Recreation Agency continuing education and professional development funds for learning experiences related to individuals with disabilities, services for people with disabilities, or laws affecting services for people with disabilities?	✓		
7	35.150(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency require all seasonal employees to receive training regarding communication with people with disabilities, planning programs in the most integrated setting, and providing reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities?			✓
8	35.150(b)	Do Park and Recreation Agency board members schedule orientations or participate in continuing education opportunities regarding services for people with disabilities, implementation of the ADA, and the compliance obligations of a Park and Recreation Agency?		✓	

## ADA Self-Evaluation – RECREATION PROGRAM PLANNING

This material is intended for use by public parks and recreation agencies including municipal recreation departments, county parks and recreation agencies, park districts, conservation districts and other public agencies that provide leisure services. To use review the questions in this section. Then carefully observe administrative activity and procedures and answer the questions in this section.

All answers to questions in this section should be "YES" or "NA". A "NO" answer indicates a policy or activity that requires correction for ADA compliance. Questions #4 and #7 ask about activities that Park and Recreation Agencies *are not* required to provide (segregated recreation programs and changing, feeding, toileting) but are often provided to some degree by Park and Recreation Agencies.

**Application:** This checklist is helpful for the evaluation of methods used to plan and deliver RECREATION programs. This checklist reviews procedures and practices, as these may be as much a barrier to the independent use of leisure services as are architectural barriers.

**Evaluation Contents:** Most Integrated Setting, Providing Auxiliary Aids or Services, Changing Rules and Procedures, Removing Architectural Barriers, Removing Transportation Barriers, Staff Training.

#	Rule Section	Evaluation Question	Yes	No	NA
1	35.130(d) 35.150(b) (1)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency accept registrations from qualified people with disabilities in all recreation programs and activities conducted by, or on behalf of, the Park and Recreation Agency?	✓		
2	35.130(d) 35.150(b) (1)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency ask each registrant if any special accommodations are necessary for participation in Park and Recreation Agency programs and services?	✓		
3	35.130(d) 35.150(b) (1)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency provide seasonal training for program staff and volunteers on methods that may be used to maximize the interaction between registrants with disabilities and registrants without disabilities?	✓		
4	35.130(d) 35.150(b) (1)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency offer segregated programs for people with disabilities that are similar in content to those available for people without disabilities but adapted to fit the abilities and requirements of registrants with disabilities who are not appropriate candidates for a conventional integrated setting?		✓	
5	35.130(b) (1)(i)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have established rules of appropriate conduct for all programs, services, and activities?	✓		
6	35.130(b) (1)(i)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency post rules of conduct at facilities, on registration materials, and in program brochures and other similar publications?	✓		
7	35.130(b) (1)(i)	Are these rules of conduct enforced in every program and service by employees and volunteers of the Park and Recreation Agency without regard to the presence of a disability?	✓		
8	35.130(b) (1)(i)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have established goals and objectives for the activity in each program and service offered by the Park and Recreation Agency, and is activity in each program consistent with these objectives?	✓		
9	35.135	Does the Park and Recreation Agency provide services of a personal nature for program registrants, such as feeding, changing clothes, and toileting, as a part of a registrant's participation in recreation programs?			✓

10	35.135	Does the Park and Recreation Agency permit a registrant with a disability to provide his or her own accommodations, such as a personal care attendant, with no charge to the individual with a disability for the presence of the attendant?	✓		
11	35.130(b) (7)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency change procedures for registration when so requested by an individual with a disability, if doing so will enable that person to have access to the Park and Recreation Agency program, service, or activity?	✓		
12	35.130(b) (7)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency program staff change the rules of games or contests in programs to enable participation by registrants with disabilities to be as enjoyable as is participation by registrants without disabilities?	✓		
13	35.160(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency provide, at no charge, auxiliary aids and services for program registrants with hearing, speech, or vision impairments that will enable their participation in Park and Recreation Agency programs and services to be as effective as participation by people those sensory impairments?	✓		
14	35.130(d)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency invite potential registrants who have a disability to contact the office two weeks in advance of the date programs begin to discuss any special accommodations or adaptations which are necessary for participation in the Park and Recreation Agency's programs?		✓	
15	35.150(b) 35.130(d)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency evaluate the abilities and needs of each registrant, assigning additional staff and providing other accommodations as necessary?	✓		
16	35.150(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency consider making home visits as part of the recreation program for individuals with disabilities who cannot leave home to attend activities at a Park and Recreation Agency program?		✓	
17	35.150(b)	When ordering materials and equipment for programs, do Park and Recreation Agency staff order a portion that is designed for use by people with disabilities, or may be adapted for use by people with disabilities?	✓		
18	35.149 35.150(a)	Have Park and Recreation Agency staff identified facilities which are free of architectural barriers and may house recreation programs when a registrant with a disability is eligible for participation in a program or service planned for a facility which is not accessible?	✓		
19	35.160 35.163(a)	Does language in program brochures indicate that the Park and Recreation Agency will comply with the ADA by making reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities that will enable their enjoyment of programs and facilities operated by the Park and Recreation Agency?		✓	
20	35.130(d)	Where the Park and Recreation Agency offers segregated recreation programs for people with disabilities, does the language in the program brochure state any relative skills required as a condition of participation, or is the segregated program instead available for all people?			✓
21	35.130(d)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency, if it conducts segregated recreation programs, compare its conventional programs to those offered as segregated programs to make certain that people with disabilities have the same number of opportunities and may participate in the same type of activities?			✓
22	35.130(b) (1)(v)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency, if it allows the use of fields and facilities by other organizations, require those organizations to sign a statement of intent to comply with the ADA and to not discriminate on the basis of disability while using Park and Recreation Agency fields and facilities?	✓		

## ADA Self-Evaluation – TRANSPORTATION

This material is intended for use by public parks and recreation agencies including municipal recreation departments, county parks and recreation agencies, park districts, conservation districts and other public agencies that provide leisure services. To use review the questions in this section. Then carefully observe administrative activity and procedures and answer the questions in this section.

Answers to these questions may vary. For #1, #2, and #9, the answer may be yes or no. For #3, #4, #5, and #8, the answer should be yes. Questions #6 and #7 attempt to address the extremely difficult area of transportation barriers which result from a physical or mental disability. The ADA requires parks and recreation agencies to remove transportation barriers, where to do so will result in that individual meeting essential eligibility for the receipt of and enjoyment of a parks and recreation agency service. A "NO" answer *may* indicate a method or procedure that requires correction or a deficit which requires support.

**Application:** This checklist is helpful for typical activities that occur within the transportation function of a Park and Recreation Agency. This checklist is not all-inclusive; you are invited to add to this section as you identify functions that should be addressed within training. This checklist does focus upon procedures and methods, as opposed to architectural barriers, as the former are often as much a barrier to the use of Park and Recreation Agency services as are architectural barriers.

### WARNING

*This is a dynamic area of the regulations and law. While neither the departments of Justice or Transportation have offered a definition of what a transportation barrier is, Park and Recreation Agencies should carefully monitor cases and complaints in this arena to assist the Park and Recreation Agency in defining this potential liability and planning for compliance.*

**Evaluation Contents:** Demand Responsive Systems, Acquisition of New Vehicles, Equivalent Service, Transportation Barriers.

#	Rule Section	Evaluation Question	Yes	No	NA
1	Sec. 224 PL 101-336	Does the Park and Recreation Agency own or use passenger vehicles (cars, vans, or buses) for the transportation of registrants to and from a location for the purpose of participation in programs offered or conducted by, or on behalf of, the Park and Recreation Agency?		✓	
		<i>If the answer to #1 is "yes", continue and answer questions #2, #3, and #4. If the answer to #1 is "no" or "NA", proceed to question #5.</i>			✓
2	Sec. 224 PL 101-336	Does the Park and Recreation Agency own, use, or acquire a vehicle which will seat individuals who use wheelchairs for the type of transportation described in #1 above?			✓
3	Sec. 224 PL 101-336	Do any vehicles used by the Park and Recreation Agency for the purpose described in #1 above include, at the minimum, the following accessibility and safety features: extended doorway, wheelchair lift, tiedowns for two wheelchairs, seatbelts for individuals using wheelchairs, raised roof, and a backing alarm?			✓
4	35.130(f)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency charge a person with a disability the same fee for use of transportation as described in #1 above, as the fee charged to people without disabilities who use the service?			✓
5	Sec. 224 PL 101-336	Does the Park and Recreation Agency include in solicitations for the purchase of lease of vehicles which will be used for the purpose described in #1 above a requirement that the vehicle be "readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities", to include the features described in #3 above?			✓
6	35.150(a) 35.150(b)	Do any barriers exist which are caused solely by the impact of the disability of the individual on that person's ability to acquire a driver's license or to physically perform the tasks required to drive an auto?			✓



7	35.150(a) 35.150(b)	Do any barriers exist which are caused solely by the impact of the disability of the individual on that person's ability to understand the rules of the road and to be aware of where that person is driving?			✓
8	35.130(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency provide home visits conducted by staff for the purpose of delivering recreation programs, when necessary due to a transportation barrier related solely to disability?			✓
9	35.130(b) 35.150(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency have an agreement with the local mass transit provider, or township transportation service, or private cab or van transportation service for the transportation of people with disabilities to and from Park and Recreation Agency programs?			✓

## ADA Self-Evaluation – PLAYGROUNDS AND PARKS

This material is intended for use by public parks and recreation agencies including municipal recreation departments, county parks and recreation agencies, park districts, conservation districts and other public agencies that provide leisure services. Before use though, follow the instructions below.

All answers to questions in this section should be "YES" or "NA". A "NO" answer indicates a policy or activity that requires correction for ADA compliance.

**Application:** This checklist attempts to address functions of existing PLAYGROUNDS AND PARKS by merging features of the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG) and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) checklist, published by the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. However, the Park and Recreation Agency may be subject to state and county accessibility codes which equal or exceed the federal standard. An evaluation of PLAYGROUNDS AND PARKS must include an analysis of state standards as well, for where those standards are more stringent, they must be followed by the Park and Recreation Agency.

### CAUTION

The provisions of the ADA do not directly reference playgrounds and certain types of activities in a park. This is a dynamic area of the ADA, with the Department of Interior charged with the development of a standard or guideline for access in existing playgrounds and parks. The evaluation questions in this checklist are drawn from title II of the law, the title II rule, concepts in title III of the law and the title III rule, the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, the July 26, 1991 ADAAG (Americans With Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities), and finally, from a draft of work by the Department of Interior entitled "Design Guide for Accessible Outdoor Recreation" (referred to in the checklist as DGAOR). A Park and Recreation Agency must understand that parks and playgrounds are subject to the ADA but that as of January, 1992 there is not a design standard for new or existing playgrounds.

**Evaluation Contents:** Playground Approach, Playground Entrance, Playground Use, Playground Structures, Modifications to Fixed Equipment, Pathways.

#	Rule Section	Evaluation Question	Yes	No	NA
<b>PART A: PLAYGROUNDS</b>					
1	35.150(a) ADAAG 4.6 ANSI 4.6	Is parking in compliance?	✓		
2	35.150(a) ADAAG 4.3 ADAAG 4.5 ANSI 4.3	Does a path of travel from parking or the street or the sidewalk to the playground exist and meet requirements?	✓		
3	35.150(b) ADAAG 4.15.2 ANSI 4.15	Are conveniences such as water fountains which are along the path of travel accessible as required?			✓
4	35.150(a) ADAAG 4.14 ANSI 4.14 ADAAG 4.30 ANSI 4.28	Is the entrance to the playground signed appropriately and does the entrance meet requirements?		✓	
5	35.150(a) ADAAG 4.3 ADAAG 4.5 ANSI 4.3	Is a path of travel present from the entrance to the primary play areas in the playground, and does the path always exceed 36" wide, with occasional passing or turnaround spaces of 60" by 60"?	✓		

6	35.150(b) DGAOR	For every ten distinct play areas, whether on a structure or in another area of the playground, are at least three on a plane with a slope not exceeding 1" to 12" and easily reached for use from the playground path of travel?	✓		
7	35.150(b) DGAOR	For every ten distinct play areas, whether on a structure or in another area of the playground, are at least three (in addition to the three referenced in Evaluation Question #6) reachable and usable with slight difficulty from the playground path of travel or from a portion of the playground equipment?	✓		
8	35.130(d) 35.150(b)	Are play areas within the playground designed to encourage interaction between children with and without disabilities?	✓		
9	35.130(d) 35.150(b)	Are the sensations and activities (such as swinging, spinning, climbing, rolling, manipulating, sliding, and others) available for experience by a child without a disability who uses the play areas or equipment within the playground, also available for a child with a disability using areas or equipment in the playground?	✓		
10	35.150(b)	Can existing structures or sensations be modified for use by a child with a disability, and if so, has the Park and Recreation Agency made or acquired such modifications?	✓		
11	35.150	Is playground resilient surfacing a material which permits unassisted, unimpeded travel by a person in a wheelchair?	✓		
12	35.130(b) 35.151(b)	When playgrounds will be modified by the addition of play equipment or areas, or the installation of new surfacing, or the removal of play equipment or areas, or some other modification which affects the use of or access to the playground, is improved accessibility to and use of the resulting playground features an objective of the Park and Recreation Agency?	✓		
13	35.150(b)	When a playground is <u>not</u> readily accessible to and usable by a person with a disability, is another playground nearby accessible?			✓
14	35.150(b)	When a playground is <u>not</u> readily accessible to and usable by a person with a disability, will a playground which is accessible be constructed by or for the Park and Recreation Agency prior to January 26, 1995 in close proximity to the playground which is not accessible?			✓
<b>PART B: PARKS</b>					
1	35.163(b) ADAAG 4.30 ANSI 4.28	Does the park have signage which informs a visitor as to whether the park is accessible to and usable by people with disabilities?		✓	
2	35.163(b) ADAAG 4.30	If the park has an entrance which is not accessible, does the signage at that entrance indicate the location of an accessible entrance to the park, or if there is not such an entrance, a location the visitor can go for information about parks that are accessible?			✓
3	35.150(a) ADAAG 4.6 ANSI 4.6	Does parking meet requirements?			
4	35.150(a) ADAAG 4.3 ADAAG 4.5 ANSI 4.3	Does a path of travel from parking or the street or the sidewalk to the features within the park exist and is the path always at least 36" wide with occasional passing or turnaround spaces of 60" by 60"?	✓		
5	35.150(b) ADAAG 4.15-24 ANSI 4.15 ANSI 4.16	Are conveniences such as water fountains and restrooms which are along the path of travel accessible as required?	✓		

6	35.150(b)	Are use areas, such as ballfields, spectator areas, concessions, and passive areas able to be reached from the path of travel for use by a person with a disability?	✓		
7	35.130(d) 35.150(b)	Are use areas, spectator areas, concessions, and passive areas designed to maximize interaction between people without disabilities and people with disabilities?	✓		
8	35.130(b)	Does the Park and Recreation Agency modify existing use areas for use by people with disabilities, or are rules or policies changed to enable use by people with disabilities?	✓		

**ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE  
SECTION 504  
OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973**

The \_\_\_\_\_ (Applicant) has received and read the guidelines for compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 issued by the United States Department of the Interior and will comply with these guidelines and the Act.

SIGNATURE *James R. Ransome*  
APPLICANT PRESIDENT

JAMES R. RANSOME  
(president's printed name)

SIGNATURE *Donna Young*  
APPLICANT SECRETARY

DONNA YOUNG  
(secretary's printed name)

DATE 7/14/97

RESOLUTION

Comes now the Mooresville Park and Recreation District and makes the following Resolution:

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that a fund be created for all donations to the Mooresville Park and Recreation District entitled the Mooresville Park and Recreation District Donation Fund. All donations to the Mooresville Park and Recreation District shall be placed in this Fund and used for the purposes designated in the donation and if there is no specific restriction on the use of the monies they shall be used for other Park uses allowable by Indiana Statute.

This Resolution passed this 9th day of December, 1996.

David Pearson

Ron Wylie

Sandra K. Shero

Donna Young

James D. Peap

John Pearson

Paul J. Paul

# Strengths and Weakness of Mooresville Parks discussed

By Scott W.L. Daravantis

Ten people, most from the Mooresville Lions Club, attended the public hearing for the new master plan for the Mooresville Park Department Monday. Led by Chuck Lehman and Lehman Architects and Planners, the group discussed the strengths, weaknesses and needs for the all four of Mooresville's parks.

"To be eligible for state and federal funds, a master plan must be on file," Lehman said. "The plan forms a list of priorities over a 20 year matrix. Priorities that want to be accomplished over the next five years become the A list. B and C priorities are spread over the 20 year period."

Strengths the group listed include the Mooresville Pool, the location of parks, a wide array of programs and activities, the number of people from surrounding areas the come to Mooresville for park activities, the soon-to-be finished amphitheater, and the diverse types of space available - from wooded and hilly areas for flat lands for sports.

Disadvantages include not having a community building where groups from 100-200 in size could hold meetings, wedding receptions or banquets, the shrinking amount of available land caused by the growth of Mooresville, and not having an impact fee requirement where developers would pay money to the park department for each residential lot developed. That money would be used to expand the park system as more people move into town.

Also seen as problems is a limited budget that does not provide enough money for new equipment and upkeep of the grounds, and no tax generated funding form surrounding townships, specifically Madison and Harrison townships which are part of the Mooresville Consolidated School-Corp district.

Superintendent Brent Callahan said because of the limited funds and equipment, the parks do not have a number of things other parks have, like large planning beds. Callahan said a levee to handle floodplain areas would need Army Corp of Engineers approval and tests for downstream flows.

On the community building issue, the attendees said the building should be large enough to large group activities, but constructed so it can be expanded when necessary. Along with having at least one large area for activities, it should have a good kitchen and restroom facilities, and allow activities for senior citizens. One man in the group said Mooresville Senior Center is not as convenient for senior citizens as a community building would be. Lehman, however, suggested that Pioneer Park may not be the best location for a community building because of its location on the northeast corner of town.

The Mooresville Park Board members recommended Old Town Park because of its more central location. The Lions Club holds many of its outdoor activities at Old Town Park, including the annual Old Settlers Picnic.

Some issues the group said need to be addressed in the master plan include more shelter houses, picnic tables, parking, restroom facilities, and drinking fountains.

# People express wants and needs for park department

By Scott W.L. Daravantis

Part of the process for developing a new comprehensive plan is surveying the populous to monitor their participation and get an opinion on the future.

The recent survey distributed by the Mooresville Park Department gave a good interpretation of who uses the town's parks and some interesting suggestions for improvements.

The survey indicated the largest group of users is between the ages of 56 and 65 (28 percent), followed closely by 36-45 year olds (25 percent) and 46-55 year olds (24 percent). Most of those people have children between the ages of 6-10 (38 percent) or 15-18 (23 percent). A large majority (72 percent) reside in Brown Township with Madison Township residents being the second most frequent user at 14 percent. Sixty-six percent uses park facilities from one to four times a month. Exactly half said they learned of park activities through The Times. School flyers and direct mail tied for second at 16 percent each.

If given an imaginary \$100, the respondents said they would spend it on the upkeep of current facilities and the development of new facilities. Forty-one percent said money should be spent on shelters and restrooms and improvements to amenities. The top three new items suggested were an indoor community/recreation center, additional restrooms, and a walking trail/nature center. Seventy percent said they would be willing to pay additional taxes to maintain and add to the Mooresville Park Department. Some members of the Mooresville Town Council have said too many tax dollars go to the park department. Survey respondents said new programs should be fee and tax supported.

A large majority (92 percent) said the park department should have a community/recreation center, but only 69 percent said they would support it through taxes. Survey respondents said the center should have meeting rooms and kitchen facilities and be available

for family reunions, senior citizen activities, arts and crafts classes, and basketball.

Sixty-seven percent said the Mooresville Park Department and the Mooresville Consolidated School-Corporation should form a partnership to build an indoor pool facility for instructional and recreational swimming, and for a MHS swim team. Only 58 percent said they would be willing to pay higher taxes for this facility.

Eighty-seven percent said they would like to see the park department, school system, and the Mooresville Library have more joint programs. The ten most popular park activities, in order of importance to the respondents was hiking/walking trails, swimming, picnics, Halloween Hike, playground areas, baseball and softball, nature centers, theatre/concerts, the Civil War Re-enactment, and festivals.

Fifty-five percent said the Old Settlers Picnic should be moved from Old Town Park to Pioneer Park. New facilities suggested for the Mooresville Park Department included a roller/ice skating rink and a place for kids to use skateboards, an area to place canoes on White Lick Creek, a fishing pond, batting cages, an observatory or greenhouse, a children's carousel, lights in the park, and a child care facility.

The survey also allowed respondents to make suggestions and submit comments about the Mooresville Park Department.

"I don't feel safe walking alone on your trails as there is too much woody areas where people could be hiding. (Trail cinders) get all over your shoes after walking."

"I suggest the board consider the inclusion of a roller hockey rink with the master plan for development. The construction of such a facility would be beneficial for the following reasons: provides a safe environment for recreational as well as hockey skaters, out of the street, away from traffic, promote interest and participation in the sport of hockey, be the first of its kind in the

"Children need to learn about agriculture, astronomy, and arts. Schools are moving into the future with technology. We need to teach where and how life begins and ends without fear." Nearly 2000 surveys were distributed but only 140 were returned. The questionnaires were given to civic clubs, sports organizations, teachers and PTOs, town employees, elected officials, Chamber of Commerce members, the library, and the Mooresville clerk's office. The master plan is required to be finished by July.

"Speed bumps needed!! People fly through park! No one under 12 should be able to reserve a chair at the pool. Parents with children swimming can't watch them when children take up the chairs and never use them."

"Hope Halloween walk continues to totally replace trick or treating! Pioneer Park is the best thing that ever happened in Mooresville!!!"

"I think for what we have, you do a good job."

"We would like to see ... improvements to be added a little at a time so taxes do not increase."

"We would like to see an indoor center in Mooresville where you go to workout, play basketball, walk, and be able to exercise. You might check out Armstrong Pavilion at Decatur Central High School. It's a nice place where children and adults could exercise and keep children busy and out of trouble!"

"I really think we need to focus on teenagers. There is nothing for them to do in our town."

"I ... think the park and recreation, library and school should work together to help inform the children on body safety, drug awareness. Our children need to know how to help protect themselves. Moms and dads can't be hard they try. It just would be nice to know that our children have a well informed place to go to. I also think that our community could use a safe house for children that are in trouble and don't have anyone to turn to."

# Priorities discussed by park board

By Scott W.L. Daravanis  
The Mooresville Park and Recreation Board discussed the initial draft of the new five-year master plan Monday.

Chuck Lehman of Lehman and Lehman Landscape Architects presented a list of priorities citizens said through a survey the park department should undertake. Lehman listed the priorities in three groups - primary, to be done in the next five years; secondary, to be done in five to 10 years; and questionable, to be done in 10 to 20 years.

"We don't have to do all the projects the priority list says and we could do projects not listed here," superintendent Brent Callahan said. "In order for us to apply for grants, we have to have a five-year master plan on file that shows what we want to accomplish."

Included in the list of primary priorities is building a relationship with neighborhoods, develop an Adopt-A-Park program, develop internet web pages, continue a playground safety audit and walking programs, establish a recreation impact fee ordinance for Mooresville, establish a reforestation program, increase use of school facilities, hire a full-time maintenance supervisor, form a land acquisition policy, pursue land in the Brown Township

growth areas, expand office space, and build a new community center/nature center.

Secondary priorities include developing greenways when possible, pursue land acquisition west of town, installing drinking fountains and updating restrooms at Old Town Park, and expanding the Pioneer Park Pool and concession area.

Lehman's plan also shows when some of the improvements could be made and that year's total cost. The largest spending period could be in 1999 when construction of a \$2-million community center would take place. Callahan said the park department could fund half that cost with a Hometown Indiana grant sponsored by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Of \$5-million appropriated by the 1997 Indiana General Assembly, 70 percent is earmarked for community park and recreation projects. Grant applications must be made before Feb. 1, 1998.

None of the projects listed must be done in the year Lehman has indicated, but any project must be completed within the five-year period or be listed when a new master plan is developed in 2002.

The board will look over the master plan draft and make changes in priorities and cost limitations. The tentative plan is to adopt the new policy at the Aug. 11 meeting.

In other business, Callahan said the park department will apply for grants through the Mooresville Community Foundation for improvements at Pioneer Park. Callahan said top priority improvements including making the walking bridge over White Lick Creek at covered bridge at a cost of between \$7,000-\$8,000; building a storage maintenance facility at the park office building at a cost around \$14,000; and building a brick entrance gate at the main entrance across from the United Methodist Church. The gate was originally proposed in 1992 but never realized. It would have eight-foot columns and include the park department emblem. Callahan said he will need to get quote from brick masons before knowing a total cost.

The board also rejected a request from the Mooresville High School Spotlighters to have a haunted house at Old Town Park. The singing and dancing group said the haunted house would be open from the beginning to the end of October, and would raise funds for the group's competition trips to Florida, California, Ohio, Kentucky, and throughout Indiana. But the board members said they haven't allowed the use of park facilities for individual group fundraisers for goals outside community use, and said a haunted house went against the intent of Halloween. Callahan said he will need to get quote from the kids.

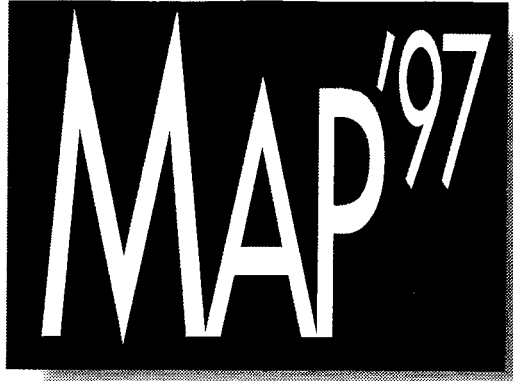
The board, however, did discuss allowing one day were all service groups and clubs could hold a fundraising projects at Pioneer Park. The board said it would continue to develop the idea.

Upcoming events include a Little Tykes camp entitled Wild Things July 28-Aug. 1; Tot's Time camps Spider Suprise July 24 and Caterpillar Crawl Aug. 7; astronomy programs on The Night Sky July 26 and Planets of the Summer Nights Aug. 30; A community water safety program Saturday from 8:30-10:30 a.m.; the Itty Bitty Beach Party and the Baywatch Pool Patrol July 26 beginning at 9 a.m.

And the theme for the 1997 Halloween Hike will be Hang Loose with Mother Goose.

Times July 16, 1997





Mooresville Park & Recreation District  
1101 North Indianapolis Rd  
Mooresville, IN 46158

**Study Area Definition:**  
Custom Polygon



**Percept™**

ID# 15660:52055



Prepared For:  
 Mooresville Park & Recreation District  
 1101 North Indianapolis Rd  
 Mooresville, IN 46158

**Study Area Definition:**  
 Custom Polygon

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## Table of Contents

<b>INTERVIEW</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SNAPSHOT</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>FINGERPRINT</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TRENDS</b>	<b>4</b>
POPULATION .....	4
HOUSEHOLDS .....	4
POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY .....	4
POPULATION BY GENDER.....	4
AGE .....	4
INCOME .....	4
POPULATION BY PHASE OF LIFE .....	5
POPULATION BY AGE (DETAIL) .....	5
<b>CENSUS</b>	<b>6</b>
MARITAL STATUS .....	6
FAMILY STRUCTURE .....	6
GROUP QUARTERS.....	7
RACE/ETHNICITY .....	7
EDUCATION.....	8
OCCUPATION.....	8
EMPLOYMENT.....	9
POVERTY AND RETIREMENT INCOME.....	9
HOUSING.....	10
TRANSPORTATION .....	12
<b>U.S. LIFESTYLES</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>ETHOS</b>	<b>15</b>
FAITH INVOLVEMENT .....	15
RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE.....	15
LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE .....	15
PRIMARY CONCERNS .....	16
KEY VALUES.....	17
HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS .....	17



Date: 2/4/97

Prepared For:  
Mooresville Park & Recreation District  
1101 North Indianapolis Rd  
Mooresville, IN 46158

Study Area Definition:  
Custom Polygon

1 **Q**

### How many people live in the defined study area?

**A**

Currently, there are 9,883 persons residing in the defined study area. This represents an increase of 941 or 10.5% since 1980. During the same period of time, the U.S. as a whole grew by 16.9%. (see page 4)

2 **Q**

### Is the population in this area projected to grow?

**A**

Yes, between 1997 and 2002, the population is projected to increase by 5.7% or 564 additional persons. During the same period, the U.S. population is projected to grow by 4.6%. (see page 4)

3 **Q**

### How much lifestyle diversity is represented?

**A**

The lifestyle diversity in the area is *very low* with only 12 of the 50 U.S. Lifestyles segments represented. The top individual segment is *Established Country Families* representing 40.0% of all households. (see pages 13 and 14)

4 **Q**

### How do racial or ethnic groups contribute to diversity in this area?

**A**

Based upon the total number of different groups present, the racial/ethnic diversity in the area is *very low*. Among individual groups, *Anglos* represent 99.2% of the population and all other racial/ethnic groups make up just 0.8% which is well below the national average of 26%. The largest of these groups, *Hispanics/Latinos*, accounts for 0.4% of the total population. *Anglos* are projected to be the fastest growing group increasing by 5.7% between 1997 and 2002. (see pages 4 and 7)

5 **Q**

### What are the major generational groups represented?

**A**

The largest age group in terms of numbers is *Survivors* (age 15 to 34) comprised of 2,866 persons or 29.0% of the total population in the area. *Silents* (age 55 to 69) make up 13.4% of the population which compared to a national average of 11.8% makes them the most over-represented group in the area. (see page 4)

6 **Q**

### Overall, how traditional are the family structures?

**A**

The area can be described as *somewhat traditional* due to the above average presence of married persons and two-parent families. (see page 6)

7 **Q**

### How educated are the adults?

**A**

Based upon the number of years completed and college enrollment, the overall education level in the area is *very low*. While 75.0% of the population aged 25 and over have graduated from high school as compared to the national average of 75.2%, college graduates account for 9.2% of those over 25 in the area versus 20.3% in the U.S. (see page 8)

8 **Q**

### Which household concerns are unusually high in the area?

**A**

Concerns which are likely to exceed the national average include: *Parenting Skills, Retirement Opportunities, Better Quality Healthcare, Achieving a Fulfilling Marriage, Time for Recreation/Leisure* and *Problems in Schools*. (see page 16)

9 **Q**

### What is the likely faith receptivity?

**A**

Overall, the likely faith involvement level and preference for historic Christian religious affiliations is *somewhat high* when compared to national averages. (see page 15)

10 **Q**

### What is the likely giving potential in the area?

**A**

Based upon the average household income of \$47,607 per year and the likely contribution behavior in the area, the overall religious giving potential can be described as *somewhat low*. (see pages 4 and 17)

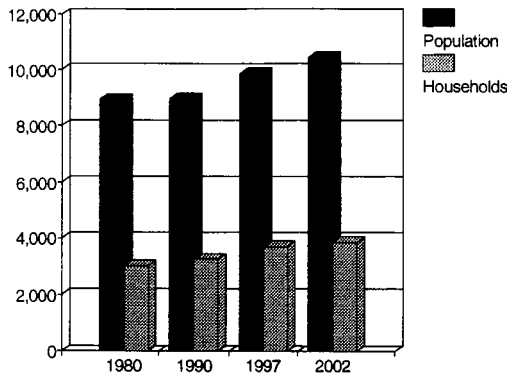


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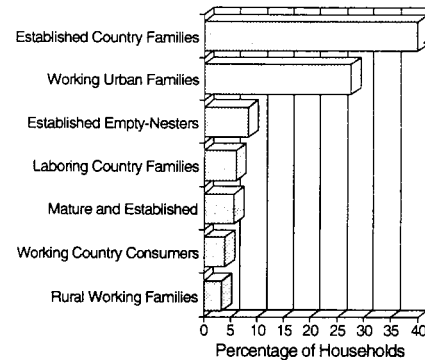
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### Population and Households

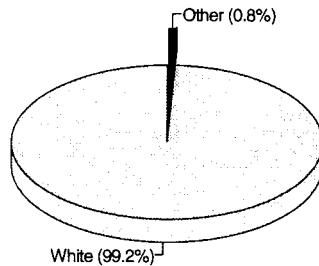


The population in the study area has increased by 923 persons, or 10.3% since 1990 and is projected to increase by 565 persons, or 5.7% between 1997 and 2002. The number of households has increased by 456, or 14.1% since 1990 and is projected to increase by 155, or 4.2% between 1997 and 2002.

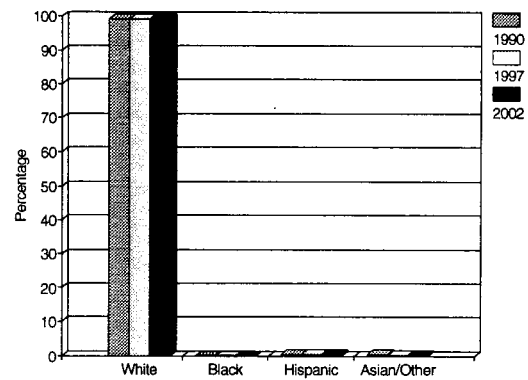
### Primary U.S. Lifestyles Segments-1997



### Population By Race/Ethnicity-1997

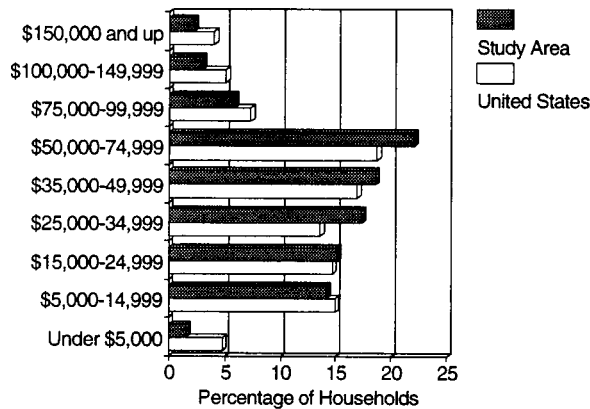


### Population By Race/Ethnicity Trend

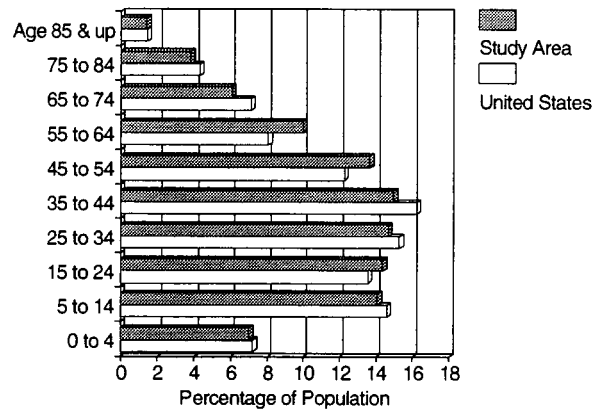


Between 1997 and 2002, the White population is projected to increase by 558 persons and to remain stable at 99.2% of the total population. The Black population is projected to remain stable at 0.1% of the total. The Hispanic/Latino population is projected to remain stable at 0.4% of the total. The Asian/Other population is projected to remain stable at 0.3% of the total population.

### Households By Income-1997



### Population by Age-1997



The average household income in the study area is \$47607 a year as compared to the U.S. average of \$53176. The average age in the study area is 36.1 and is projected to increase to 37.1 by 2002. The average age in the U.S. is 36.0 and is projected to increase to 36.6 by 2002.

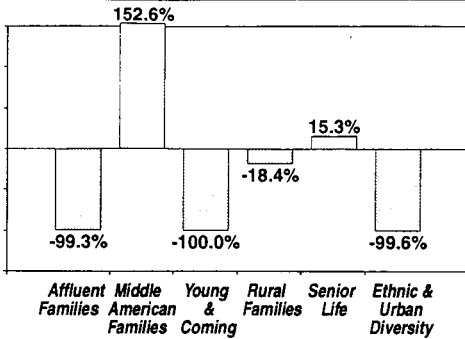


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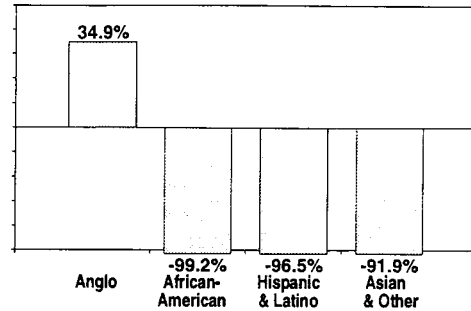
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### U.S. Lifestyles Group

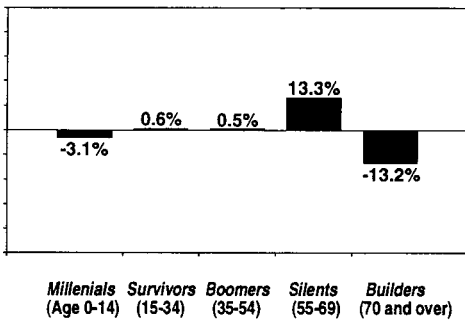


### Race/Ethnicity

Percentage Above Average  
← U.S. Average →  
Percentage Below Average

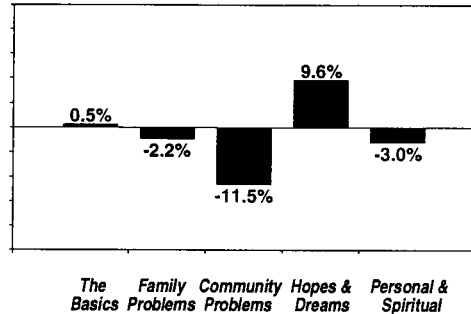


### Generations

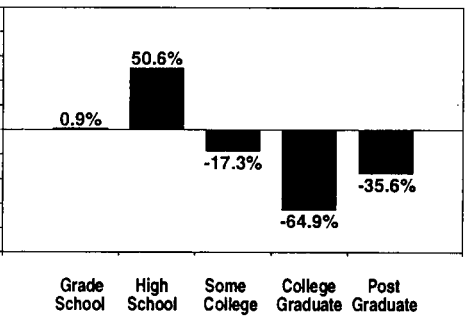


### Primary Concern Groups

Percentage Above Average  
← U.S. Average →  
Percentage Below Average

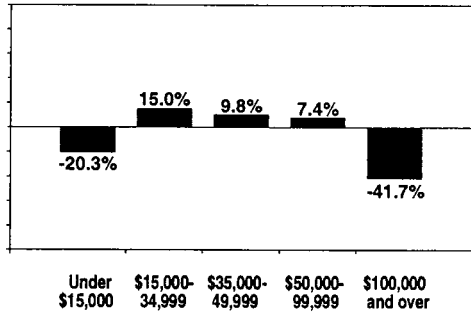


### Education Completed by Adults

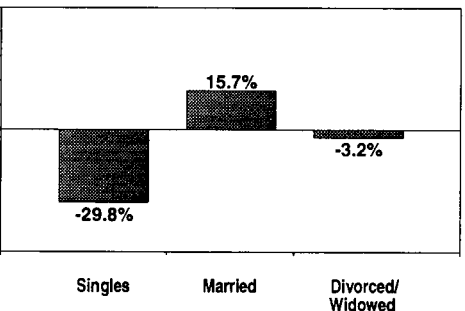


### Household Income

Percentage Above Average  
← U.S. Average →  
Percentage Below Average

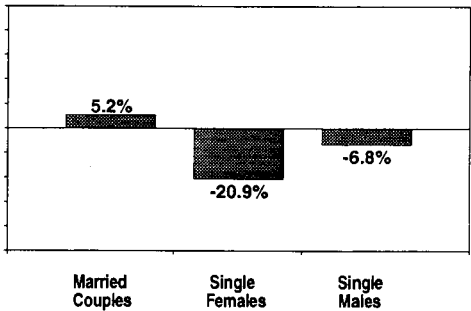


### Marital Status



### Households with Children

Percentage Above Average  
← U.S. Average →  
Percentage Below Average





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### POPULATION

	1980 Census	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
▲ Indicates a consistent upward trend				
↓ Indicates a consistent downward trend				
▲ Population	8,942	8,960	9,883	10,448
Population Change		18	923	565
Percentage Change		0.2%	10.3%	5.7%
Average Annual Growth Rate		0.0%	1.5%	1.1%
▲ Density (Pop. per square mile)	398	399	440	465

### HOUSEHOLDS

	1980 Census	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
▲ Households	3,023	3,241	3,697	3,852
Household Change		218	456	155
Percentage Change		7.2%	14.1%	4.2%
Average Annual Growth Rate		0.7%	2.0%	0.8%
Persons Per Household	2.93	2.74	2.65	2.69

### POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	1990 Census		1997 Update		2002 Projection	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White (Non-Hispanic)	8,889	99.2%	9,805	99.2%	10,363	99.2%
▲ African-American (Non-Hisp)	6	0.1%	10	0.1%	11	0.1%
▲ Hispanic/Latino	32	0.4%	36	0.4%	42	0.4%
↓ Asian/Other (Non-Hisp)	33	0.4%	33	0.3%	33	0.3%

### POPULATION BY GENDER

	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
▲ Female	4,670 52.1%	5,181 52.4%	5,502 52.7%
↓ Male	4,289 47.9%	4,702 47.6%	4,946 47.3%

### POPULATION BY GENERATION

	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
▲ Millennials (Born 1982 or later)	1,384 15.4%	2,087 21.1%	3,045 29.1%
↓ Survivors (Born 1961 to 1981)	2,773 30.9%	2,868 29.0%	2,605 24.9%
▲ Boomers (Born 1943 to 1960)	2,559 28.6%	2,827 28.6%	3,137 30.0%
↓ Silents (Born 1925 to 1942)	1,289 14.4%	1,323 13.4%	1,084 10.4%
↓ Builders (Born 1924 and earlier)	955 10.7%	779 7.9%	576 5.5%

### AGE

	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
▲ Average Age	34.5	36.1	37.1
▲ Median Age	32.7	35.4	37.3

### INCOME

	1990 Census	1997 Update	2002 Projection
▲ Average Household Income	\$35,519	\$47,607	\$61,228
▲ Median Household Income	\$30,416	\$36,817	\$42,878
▲ Per Capita Income	\$12,848	\$17,809	\$22,574



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### HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME

	1990 Census		1997 Update		2002 Projection	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
▲ \$150,000 or more	17	0.5%	84	2.3%	214	5.6%
▲ \$100,000 to \$150,000	44	1.4%	111	3.0%	176	4.6%
▲ \$75,000 to \$100,000	110	3.4%	216	5.8%	287	7.5%
▲ \$50,000 to \$75,000	551	17.0%	817	22.1%	958	24.9%
↓ \$35,000 to \$50,000	609	18.8%	686	18.6%	656	17.0%
↓ \$25,000 to \$35,000	696	21.5%	642	17.4%	561	14.6%
↓ \$15,000 to \$25,000	599	18.5%	562	15.2%	499	13.0%
↓ \$5,000 to \$15,000	543	16.8%	525	14.2%	458	11.9%
↓ Under \$5,000	66	2.0%	56	1.5%	44	1.1%

▲ Indicates a consistent upward trend  
↓ Indicates a consistent downward trend

### POPULATION BY PHASE OF LIFE

↓ Before Formal Schooling (Age 0-4)	681	7.6%	695	7.0%	682	6.5%
↓ Required Formal Schooling (5-17)	1,784	19.9%	1,903	19.3%	1,935	18.5%
College Years, Career Starts (18-24)	948	10.6%	908	9.2%	984	9.4%
↓ Singles and Young Families (25-34)	1,478	16.5%	1,449	14.7%	1,351	12.9%
▲ Families, Empty Nesters (35-54)	2,276	25.4%	2,827	28.6%	3,141	30.1%
▲ Enrichment Years Singles/Couples (55-64)	838	9.4%	983	9.9%	1,192	11.4%
Retirement Opportunities (65+)	955	10.7%	1,119	11.3%	1,162	11.1%

### POPULATION BY AGE (DETAIL)

↓ Under 5 years	681	7.6%	695	7.0%	682	6.5%
↓ 5 to 9 years	703	7.8%	738	7.5%	731	7.0%
↓ 10 to 14 years	667	7.4%	654	6.6%	668	6.4%
15 to 17 years	414	4.6%	511	5.2%	536	5.1%
18 to 20 years	396	4.4%	386	3.9%	428	4.1%
↓ 21 to 24 years	552	6.2%	522	5.3%	556	5.3%
↓ 25 to 29 years	744	8.3%	725	7.3%	691	6.6%
↓ 30 to 34 years	734	8.2%	724	7.3%	660	6.3%
35 to 39 years	671	7.5%	748	7.6%	698	6.7%
▲ 40 to 44 years	623	7.0%	730	7.4%	787	7.5%
▲ 45 to 49 years	531	5.9%	746	7.5%	828	7.9%
▲ 50 to 54 years	451	5.0%	603	6.1%	828	7.9%
▲ 55 to 59 years	450	5.0%	552	5.6%	694	6.6%
▲ 60 to 64 years	388	4.3%	431	4.4%	498	4.8%
↓ 65 to 69 years	322	3.6%	340	3.4%	324	3.1%
70 to 74 years	216	2.4%	261	2.6%	262	2.5%
▲ 75 to 84 years	320	3.6%	380	3.8%	410	3.9%
▲ 85 or more years	97	1.1%	138	1.4%	166	1.6%



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<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
<b>Marital Status All Persons 15 and Older</b>	6,909			
↓ Single (Never Married)	1,306	18.9%	26.9%	70
Married	4,381	63.4%	54.8%	116
Divorced/Widowed	1,222	17.7%	18.3%	97
<b>Marital Status Females 15 and Older</b>	3,655			
↓ Single (Never Married)	592	16.2%	23.4%	69
Married	2,193	60.0%	52.4%	114
Divorced/Widowed	870	23.8%	24.1%	99
<b>Marital Status Males 15 and Older</b>	3,254			
↓ Single (Never Married)	714	21.9%	30.7%	71
Married	2,188	67.2%	57.3%	117
Divorced/Widowed	352	10.8%	12.0%	99
<b>FAMILY STRUCTURE</b>				
<b>Households By Type</b>	3,241			
↓ Single Male	186	5.7%	10.0%	57
Single Female	387	11.9%	14.5%	82
Married Couple	2,138	66.0%	55.1%	120
Other Family - Male Head of Household	89	2.7%	3.4%	80
Other Family - Female Head of Household	338	10.4%	11.6%	90
↓ Non Family - Male Head of Household	66	2.0%	3.2%	64
↓ Non Family - Female Head of Household	36	1.1%	2.1%	53
<b>Households With Children 0 to 18</b>	1,380			
Married Couple Family	1,065	77.2%	73.3%	105
Other Family - Male Head of Household	62	4.5%	4.8%	93
↓ Other Family - Female Head of Household	227	16.4%	20.8%	79
▲ Non Family	26	1.9%	1.0%	183
<b>Population By Household Type</b>	8,960			
Family Households	8,031	89.6%	83.7%	107
↓ Non Family Households	843	9.4%	13.6%	69
↓ Group Quarters	86	1.0%	2.7%	





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<b>GROUP QUARTERS</b>				
<b>Population In Group Quarters By Type</b>	86			
▲ <b>Institutions</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>201</b>
↓ College Dorm	0	0.0%	29.2%	0
↓ Military	0	0.0%	8.8%	0
↓ Shelter/Street	0	0.0%	3.4%	0
↓ Other	0	0.0%	8.8%	0
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>				
<b>Population By Race/Ethnicity</b>	8,960			
▲ <b>White (Non-Hispanic)</b>	<b>8,889</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>75.6%</b>	<b>131</b>
↓ African-American (Non-Hisp)	6	0.1%	11.7%	1
↓ Hispanic/Latino	32	0.4%	9.0%	4
↓ Native American (Non-Hisp)	9	0.1%	0.7%	14
↓ Asian (Non-Hisp)	19	0.2%	2.7%	8
↓ Pacific Islander (Non-Hisp)	4	0.0%	0.1%	30
↓ Other Races (Non-Hisp)	1	0.0%	0.1%	11
<b>Asian Population By Race</b>	19			
↓ Chinese	0	0.0%	23.8%	0
▲ <b>Japanese</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>172</b>
↓ Indian	0	0.0%	11.8%	0
▲ <b>Korean</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>273</b>
▲ <b>Vietnamese</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>355</b>
↓ Other Asian Races	3	15.8%	31.7%	50
<b>Hispanic/Latino Population By Race</b>	32			
▲ <b>White</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>163</b>
↓ African-American	0	0.0%	3.4%	0
↓ Native American	0	0.0%	0.7%	0
↓ Asian	0	0.0%	1.4%	0
↓ Other Races	5	15.6%	42.7%	37
<b>Hispanic/Latino Population By Origin</b>	32			
Mexican	19	59.4%	60.4%	98
↓ Puerto Rican	3	9.4%	12.2%	77
↓ Cuban	1	3.1%	4.7%	67
▲ <b>Other Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>137</b>



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<b>EDUCATION</b>				
<b>Population By School Enrollment (Age 3 and over)</b>	8,553			
▲ <b>Pre-Primary (Public)</b>	133	1.6%	1.1%	138
Pre-Primary (Private)	69	0.8%	0.8%	105
Elementary/High School (Public)	1,469	17.2%	16.1%	106
↓ Elementary/High School (Private)	98	1.1%	1.8%	65
↓ Enrolled in College	393	4.6%	7.5%	61
Not Enrolled in School	6,391	74.7%	72.7%	103
<b>Population By Education Completed (Age 25 and over)</b>	5,547			
Elementary (Less than 9 years)	478	8.6%	10.4%	83
Some High School (9 to 11 years)	908	16.4%	14.4%	114
▲ <b>High School Graduate (12 years)</b>	2,506	45.2%	30.0%	151
Some College (13 to 15 years)	853	15.4%	18.7%	82
Associate Degree	289	5.2%	6.2%	85
↓ Bachelor's Degree	255	4.6%	13.1%	
↓ Graduate Degree	258	4.7%	7.2%	64
<b>OCCUPATION</b>				
<b>Population By Occupation Type (Age 15 and over)</b>	4,462			
<b>TOTAL WHITE COLLAR</b>	2,230	50.0%	58.1%	86
Executive and Managerial	446	10.0%	12.3%	81
↓ Professional Specialty	309	6.9%	14.1%	49
Technical Support	132	3.0%	3.7%	80
Sales	466	10.4%	11.8%	89
▲ <b>Administrative Support &amp; Clerical</b>	877	19.7%	16.3%	121
<b>TOTAL BLUE COLLAR</b>	2,231	50.0%	41.9%	119
↓ Service: Private Households	9	0.2%	0.5%	45
↓ Service: Protective	56	1.3%	1.7%	73
Service: Other	521	11.7%	11.0%	106
↓ Farming, Forestry & Fishing	57	1.3%	2.5%	52
▲ <b>Precision Production and Craft</b>	628	14.1%	11.3%	124
▲ <b>Operators and Assemblers</b>	437	9.8%	6.8%	143
▲ <b>Transportation and Material Moving</b>	298	6.7%	4.1%	162
▲ <b>Laborers</b>	225	5.0%	3.9%	111



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<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>				
<b>Population By Employment Status (Age 15 and over)</b>	6,788			
Employed	4,481	66.0%	61.2%	108
Unemployed	222	3.3%	4.1%	81
Not in Labor Force	2,084	30.7%	34.7%	88
<b>Households With Families By Number of Workers</b>	2,572			
No Workers	279	10.8%	13.0%	83
1 Worker	687	26.7%	28.0%	95
2 Workers	1,214	47.2%	45.6%	104
3 or more Workers	392	15.2%	13.4%	114
<b>Total Female Population By Work Status (Age 15 and over)</b>	3,598			
TOTAL WORKING	2,081	57.8%	53.3%	109
With No Children	1,205	33.5%	33.2%	101
▲ With Children Age 0 to 5 only	208	5.8%	4.8%	121
▲ With Children Age 6 to 17 only	574	16.0%	11.7%	136
↓ With Children Both Age 0 to 5 and 6 to 17	94	2.6%	3.6%	73
↓ TOTAL NOT WORKING (UNEMPLOYED)	88	2.4%	3.5%	70
With No Children	59	1.6%	2.0%	80
↓ With Children Age 0 to 5 only	10	0.3%	0.5%	60
↓ With Children Age 6 to 17 only	11	0.3%	0.7%	45
↓ With Children Both Age 0 to 5 and 6 to 17	8	0.2%	0.3%	68
TOTAL NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	1,428	39.7%	43.2%	92
With No Children	1,026	28.5%	32.9%	87
▲ With Children Age 0 to 5 only	143	4.0%	3.3%	120
With Children Age 6 to 17 only	147	4.1%	4.1%	99
With Children Both Age 0 to 5 and 6 to 17	112	3.1%	2.8%	109
<b>POVERTY AND RETIREMENT INCOME</b>				
<b>Households By Poverty Status (\$12,674 for family of 4 in '90)</b>	3,241			
Above Poverty Line (Householder Age 0 to 64)	2,471	76.2%	68.8%	111
Above Poverty Line (Householder Age 65 and over)	561	17.3%	18.5%	94
↓ Below Poverty Line (Householder Age 0 to 64)	178	5.5%	9.4%	59
↓ Below Poverty Line (Householder Age 65 and over)	25	0.8%	3.3%	23
<b>Households By Presence of Retirement Income</b>	3,241			
With Retirement Income	563	17.4%	15.6%	111
Without Retirement Income	2,671	82.4%	84.4%	98



Date: 2/4/97

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1101 North Indianapolis Rd  
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Custom Polygon

Description	Study Area		U.S. Average	U.S. Comparative Index
	Number	Percent		
▲ Indicates the study area percentage is more than 1.2 times the U.S. average				
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<b>HOUSING</b>				
<b>Occupied Units By Type</b>	3,241			
Owner Occupied	2,394	73.9%	64.2%	115
↓ Renter Occupied	846	26.1%	35.8%	73
↓ Median Rent	\$288		\$374	77
<b>Vacant Units By Type</b>	162			
▲ For Rent	76	46.9%	29.5%	159
For Sale	19	11.7%	12.2%	96
↓ Seasonal	11	6.8%	29.9%	23
▲ Other	56	34.6%	28.4%	122
<b>Structures By Number of Units</b>	3,403			
Single Unit	2,401	70.6%	64.3%	110
↓ 2 to 9 Units	368	10.8%	14.5%	
↓ 10 to 19 Units	105	3.1%	4.8%	
↓ 20 to 49 Units	89	2.6%	3.8%	69
↓ 50 or more Units	0	0.0%	4.3%	0
▲ Mobile Home	416	12.2%	7.2%	169
↓ Other	24	0.7%	1.1%	64
▲ Single To Multiple Unit Ratio	4.27		2.35	182
<b>1990 Owner-Occupied Property Values</b>	1,836			
↓ Under \$25,000	38	2.1%	6.6%	31
▲ \$25,000 to \$49,999	539	29.4%	18.8%	156
▲ \$50,000 to \$74,999	729	39.7%	22.0%	180
\$75,000 to \$99,999	295	16.1%	15.7%	102
↓ \$100,000 to 149,999	188	10.2%	15.1%	68
↓ \$150,000 to \$199,999	34	1.9%	8.9%	21
↓ \$200,000 to \$299,999	10	0.5%	7.5%	7
↓ \$300,000 to \$399,999	2	0.1%	2.7%	4
↓ \$400,000 to \$499,999	0	0.0%	1.1%	0
↓ \$500,000 and over	1	0.1%	1.5%	4
↓ 1990 Median Property Value	\$61,694		\$79,098	77



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<b>HOUSING (CONTINUED)</b>				
<b>Housing Units By Year Built</b>	3,232			
▲ 1989 to 1990	113	3.5%	1.8%	190
↓ 1985 to 1988	177	5.5%	8.6%	63
1980 to 1984	294	9.1%	9.5%	96
1970 to 1979	614	19.0%	21.7%	88
▲ 1960 to 1969	851	26.3%	16.4%	160
1950 to 1959	504	15.6%	15.0%	104
1940 to 1949	263	8.1%	8.6%	94
↓ 1939 or earlier	416	12.9%	18.3%	70
<b>Households By Number of Persons</b>	3,241			
↓ 1 Person Household	574	17.7%	24.6%	72
2 Person Household	1,082	33.4%	32.0%	104
3 Person Household	659	20.3%	17.4%	117
▲ 4 Person Household	600	18.5%	15.1%	123
5 Person Household	243	7.5%	6.7%	111
↓ 6 Person Household	58	1.8%	2.5%	72
↓ 7 or more Person Household	25	0.8%	1.7%	45
Average Persons Per Household	2.7		2.6	104
<b>Population By Urban/Rural</b>	8,975			
Urban	5,541	61.7%	75.2%	82
▲ Rural	3,435	38.3%	24.8%	154
<b>Households By Heating Type</b>	3,232			
Utility Gas	1,840	56.9%	51.0%	112
↓ Other Gas	99	3.1%	5.7%	54
Electric	862	26.7%	25.8%	103
Oil	336	10.4%	12.2%	85
↓ Coal	0	0.0%	0.4%	0
↓ Wood	74	2.3%	3.9%	58
▲ Solar/Other Fuel	21	0.6%	0.4%	149
↓ No Fuel Used	0	0.0%	0.6%	0
<b>Households By Presence of Telephone</b>	3,232			
With Telephone	3,112	96.3%	94.8%	102
↓ Without Telephone	120	3.7%	5.2%	71



Date: 2/4/97

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<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>				
<b>Households By Number of Vehicles</b>	3,232			
↓ No Vehicles	203	6.3%	11.5%	54
1 Vehicle	938	29.0%	33.8%	86
2 Vehicle	1,317	40.7%	37.4%	109
▲ 3 or more Vehicles	774	23.9%	17.3%	138
<b>Workers By Travel Time to Work</b>	4,409			
↓ Work At Home	71	1.6%	3.0%	54
▲ Less than 10 minutes	1,041	23.6%	15.9%	149
↓ 10 to 29 minutes	1,749	39.7%	51.6%	77
▲ 30 to 59 minutes	1,385	31.4%	23.7%	133
↓ 60 to 89 minutes	52	1.2%	4.3%	27
▲ 90 or more minutes	111	2.5%	1.5%	164
Average Travel Time to Work (minutes)	22.5		21.7	100
<b>Workers By Type of Transportation to Work</b>	4,409			
Drive Alone	3,537	80.2%	73.2%	110
Car Pool	621	14.1%	13.4%	105
↓ Public Transportation	0	0.0%	5.3%	0
↓ Motorcycle	0	0.0%	0.2%	0
Walk to Work	140	3.2%	3.9%	81
Other Means	40	0.9%	1.1%	82
↓ Work at Home	71	1.6%	3.0%	54



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**SEGMENT GROUPS**

No.	Group Name <small>Please see accompanying guide for a complete description of each segment Groups are sorted by number of households in study area</small>	Study Area		U.S. Average	U.S. Comparative Index
		Households	Percent.		
2	<b>Middle American Families</b> (9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25 and 28)	3,000	81.1%	32.1%	253
4	<b>Rural Families</b> (27, 26, 29, 33, 35 and 38)	397	10.7%	13.2%	82
5	<b>Senior Life</b> (7, 20, 21, 22, 30 and 31)	296	8.0%	6.9%	115
6	<b>Ethnic And Urban Diversity</b> (24, 32, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 48)	3	0.1%	19.7%	0
1	<b>Affluent Families</b> (segments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 14)	3	0.1%	11.4%	1
3	<b>Young And Coming</b> (8, 12, 13, 15, 19, 34, 37, 39 and 47)	0	0.0%	16.4%	0

**INDIVIDUAL SEGMENTS**

No.	Segment Name <small>Segments are sorted by number of households in the study area.</small>	Study Area		U.S. Average	U.S. Comparative Index
		Households	Percent.		
16	Established Country Families	1,476	39.9%	6.0%	663
18	Working Urban Families	1,019	27.6%	4.7%	593
23	Established Empty-Nesters	308	8.3%	5.0%	166
35	Laboring Country Families	224	6.1%	3.2%	188
22	Mature and Established	209	5.7%	2.3%	244
25	Working Country Consumers	147	4.0%	3.2%	125
38	Rural Working Families	125	3.4%	8.5%	40
20	Cautious and Mature	57	1.5%	1.7%	89
28	Building Country Families	47	1.3%	1.6%	79
31	Mature Country Families	23	0.6%	0.6%	100
29	Working Country Families	14	0.4%	0.5%	78
33	Laboring Rural Families	14	0.4%	0.4%	93
27	Country Family Diversity	11	0.3%	0.3%	92
26	Working Suburban Families	9	0.2%	0.2%	146
40	Surviving Urban Diversity	3	0.1%	4.6%	2
11	Young Suburban Families	3	0.1%	3.4%	2
6	Prosperous New Country Families	3	0.1%	1.8%	5
30	Urban Senior Life	3	0.1%	1.2%	7
21	Mature and Stable	3	0.1%	0.4%	22
7	Prosperous and Mature	1	0.0%	0.7%	4



Date: 2/4/97

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No.	Individual Segment Name <small>Segments are sorted by number of households in the study area.</small>	Study Area		U.S. Average	U.S. Comparative Index
		Households	Percent		
10	Suburban Mid-Life Families	0	0.0%	5.8%	0
15	Reliable Young Starters	0	0.0%	4.3%	0
39	New Beginning Urbanites	0	0.0%	3.7%	0
12	Educated New Starters	0	0.0%	3.2%	0
46	Struggling Black Households	0	0.0%	3.0%	0
4	Educated Mid-Life Families	0	0.0%	2.8%	0
8	Rising Potential Professionals	0	0.0%	2.7%	0
17	Large Young Families	0	0.0%	2.4%	0
5	Prosperous Diversity	0	0.0%	2.3%	0
24	Metro Multi-Ethnic Diversity	0	0.0%	2.2%	0
32	Working Urban Life	0	0.0%	2.1%	0
3	Mid-Life Prosperity	0	0.0%	1.9%	0
41	Struggling Hispanic Households	0	0.0%	1.8%	0
45	Struggling Urban Diversity	0	0.0%	1.6%	0
36	Working Diverse Urbanites	0	0.0%	1.5%	0
42	Laboring Rural Diversity	0	0.0%	1.5%	0
2	Professional Affluent Families	0	0.0%	1.1%	0
1	Traditional Affluent Families	0	0.0%	1.1%	0
48	Struggling Urban Life	0	0.0%	1.0%	0
47	University Life	0	0.0%	0.7%	0
13	Affluent Educated Urbanites	0	0.0%	0.6%	0
37	Rising Multi-Ethnic Urbanites	0	0.0%	0.6%	0
34	College and Career Starters	0	0.0%	0.5%	0
14	Secure Mid-Life Families	0	0.0%	0.4%	0
43	Laboring Urban Diversity	0	0.0%	0.3%	0
44	Laboring Urban Life	0	0.0%	0.1%	0
49	Exception Households	0	0.0%	0.1%	0
19	Educated and Promising	0	0.0%	0.1%	0
50	Unclassified Households	0	0.0%	0.1%	0
9	Educated Working Families	0	0.0%	0.1%	0
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>3,699</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100</b>





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### FAITH INVOLVEMENT INDICATOR

#### Estimated 1997 Households Likely to Be:

Strongly Involved with Their Faith	32.1%	32.2%	100
Somewhat Involved with Their Faith	31.3%	30.0%	104
Not Involved with Their Faith	36.4%	37.7%	96

#### Estimated 1997 Households Likely to Have:

Increased Their Involvement with Their Faith in the Last 10 Years	19.9%	19.7%	101
Decreased Their Involvement with Their Faith in the Last 10 Years	29.5%	30.1%	98

### RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE INDICATOR

#### Estimated 1997 Households Likely to Prefer:

↓ Adventist	0.2%	0.6%	38
↓ Baptist	9.4%	15.0%	62
▲ Catholic	27.5%	22.5%	122
▲ Congregational	3.2%	2.3%	139
↓ Eastern Religions (Buddhist/Hindu/Shinto/Islam)	0.3%	0.5%	69
↓ Episcopal	1.2%	3.0%	39
▲ Holiness	0.9%	0.8%	118
↓ Jehovah's Witnesses	0.7%	0.9%	73
↓ Judaism	1.2%	3.6%	32
▲ Lutheran	14.1%	6.9%	204
▲ Methodist	11.8%	10.0%	119
↓ Mormon	0.2%	1.6%	14
↓ New Age	0.2%	0.8%	28
Non-Denominational / Independent	7.0%	7.4%	94
▲ Orthodox	0.6%	0.3%	174
Pentecostal	1.9%	2.2%	90
↓ Presbyterian / Reformed	3.3%	4.2%	79
Unitarian / Universalist	0.8%	0.8%	100
Interested but No Preference	6.1%	5.6%	108
↓ Not Interested and No Preference	9.8%	11.0%	89
↓ Likely to Have Changed Their Preference in the Last 10 Years	14.1%	16.5%	85

### LEADERSHIP PREFERENCE INDICATOR

#### Estimated 1997 Households Likely to Prefer A Leader Who:

Tells them what to do	3.8%	4.1%	93
Lets them do what they want and is supportive	11.3%	11.7%	97
Lets them do what they want and stays out of the way	4.5%	4.7%	96
Works with them on deciding what to do and helps them do it	80.5%	79.5%	101



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<b>PRIMARY CONCERN INDICATOR</b>			
<b>Estimated 1997 Households Likely to Be Primarily Concerned With:</b>			
<b>THE BASICS:</b>			
Maintaining Personal Health	39.4%	37.3%	105
Finding/Providing Health Insurance	38.3%	35.7%	107
Day-to-Day Financial Worries	34.7%	33.9%	103
↓ Finding Employment Opportunities	14.6%	17.0%	86
↓ Finding Affordable Housing	8.9%	11.8%	75
Providing Adequate Food	8.1%	7.5%	108
Finding Child Care	6.1%	6.0%	101
<b>FAMILY PROBLEMS:</b>			
Dealing With Alcohol/Drug Abuse	20.3%	21.0%	97
Dealing With Teen / Child Problems	19.4%	18.8%	103
Finding/Providing Aging Parent Care	13.6%	13.7%	99
Dealing With Abusive Relationships	9.6%	10.5%	92
Dealing With Divorce	3.0%	3.4%	97
<b>COMMUNITY PROBLEMS:</b>			
↓ Neighborhood Crime and Safety	27.2%	34.5%	79
Finding/Providing Good Schools	22.9%	23.2%	99
Dealing with Problems in Schools	18.5%	17.1%	109
↓ Dealing With Racial / Ethnic Prejudice	9.7%	15.6%	62
Dealing With Neighborhood Gangs	15.9%	15.6%	102
↓ Dealing with Social Injustice	11.1%	13.0%	85
<b>HOPES AND DREAMS:</b>			
Achieving Long-term Financial Security	52.7%	50.8%	104
Finding Time for Recreation / Leisure	26.1%	23.8%	109
▲ Finding Better Quality Healthcare	25.1%	22.3%	112
Finding A Satisfying Job / Career	17.3%	17.9%	97
▲ Finding Retirement Opportunities	22.1%	17.7%	125
▲ Achieving A Fulfilling Marriage	19.6%	17.6%	112
▲ Developing Parenting Skills	17.1%	13.3%	129
Achieving Educational Objectives	7.1%	7.3%	97
<b>SPIRITUAL / PERSONAL:</b>			
Dealing With Stress	28.6%	27.5%	104
↓ Finding Companionship	12.2%	14.6%	84
Finding A Good Church	13.3%	13.8%	96
Finding Spiritual Teaching	10.5%	11.1%	97
Finding Life Direction	10.3%	10.1%	102



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### KEY VALUES INDICATOR

#### Estimated 1997 Households Likely to Agree With the Following Statements:

##### GOD:

"I believe there is a God"	87.3%	84.4%	103
"God is actively involved in the world including nations and their governments"	67.5%	63.8%	106

##### SOCIETY:

"It is important to preserve the traditional American family structure"	93.7%	91.4%	103
"A healthy environment has become a national crisis"	81.9%	83.0%	99
"Public education is essential to the future of American society"	93.3%	93.9%	99

##### INSTITUTIONAL ROLES:

"Government should be the primary provider of human welfare services"	48.6%	50.5%	96
"The role of Churches / Synagogues is to help form and support moral values"	82.1%	81.0%	101
"Churches and religious organizations should provide more human services"	60.0%	62.8%	96

##### RACIAL / ETHNIC CHANGE:

"The United States must open its doors to all people groups"	32.9%	36.3%	91
"The changing racial / ethnic face of America is a threat to our national heritage"	38.1%	36.4%	105

### HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTION INDICATOR

#### Estimated 1997 Households Likely to Contribute:

##### TO CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS:

More than \$100 per year	60.0%	59.2%	101
More than \$500 per year	31.9%	30.8%	104
More than \$1,000 per year	18.4%	17.0%	108

##### TO CHARITIES:

↓ More than \$100 per year	28.8%	33.5%	86
↓ More than \$500 per year	4.1%	6.4%	64
↓ More than \$1,000 per year	0.9%	2.1%	43

##### TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

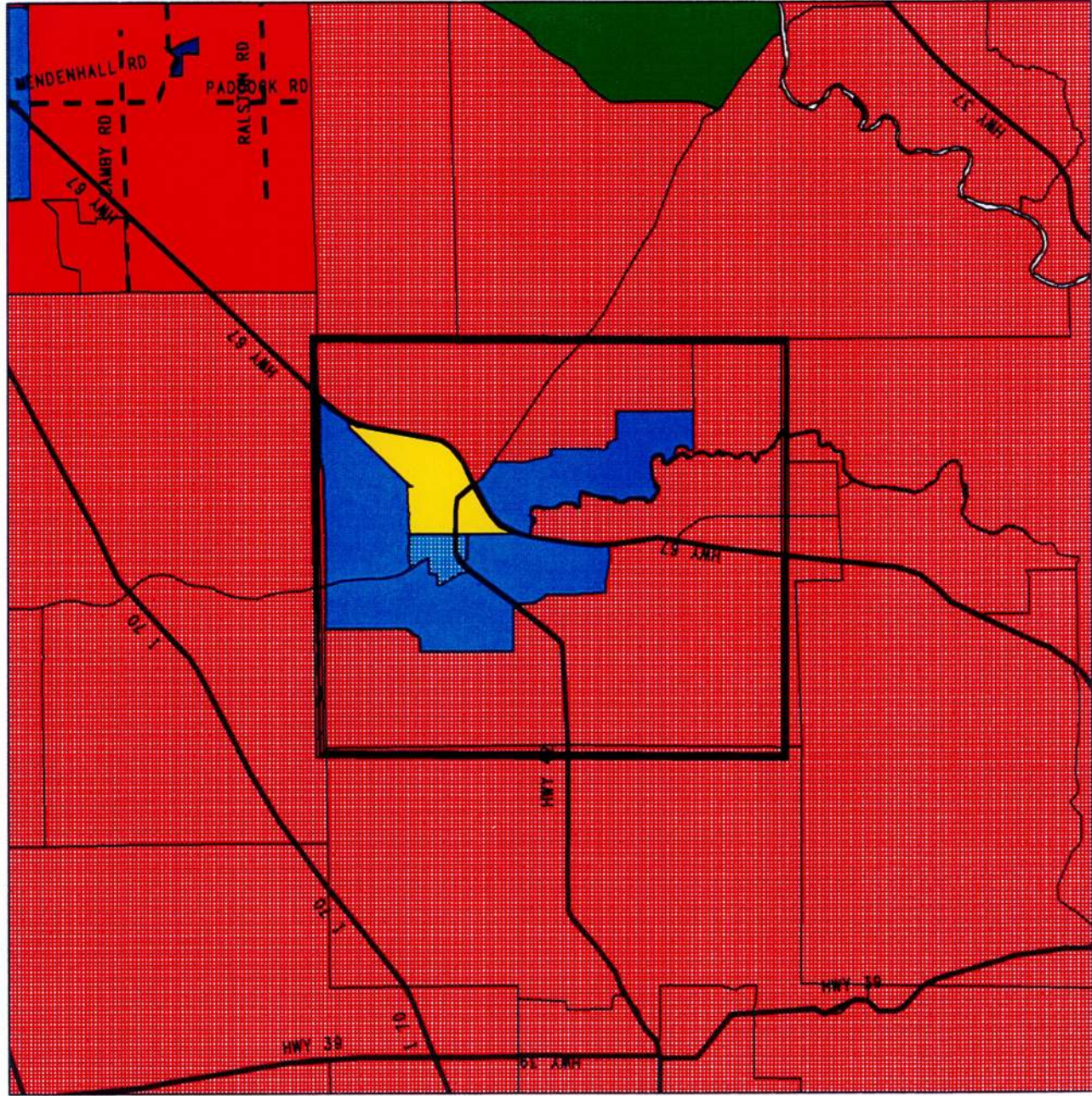
↓ More than \$100 per year	10.5%	15.5%	68
↓ More than \$500 per year	2.3%	4.1%	56
↓ More than \$1,000 per year	1.0%	2.1%	48



# MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT - MOORESVILLE, IN MINISTRY AREA BY BLOCK GROUP

## PRIMARY U.S. LIFESTYLES SEGMENT

- Young Suburban Families
- Established Country Families
- Working Urban Families
- Established Empty-Nesters
- Laboring Country Families
- Rural Working Families
- Struggling Hispanic Households



Study Area

Major Highways

Major Roads

Only areas with at least 10 households shown.

miles



Feb 4, 1997

Percept (800) 442-6277

15660:52055:8

# MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT - MOORESVILLE, IN MINISTRY AREA BY BLOCK GROUP



ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE  
OF 1997 HOUSEHOLDS WITH  
LIKELIHOOD OF

PRIMARY CONCERN:  
DEALING WITH  
TEEN/CHILD PROBLEMS

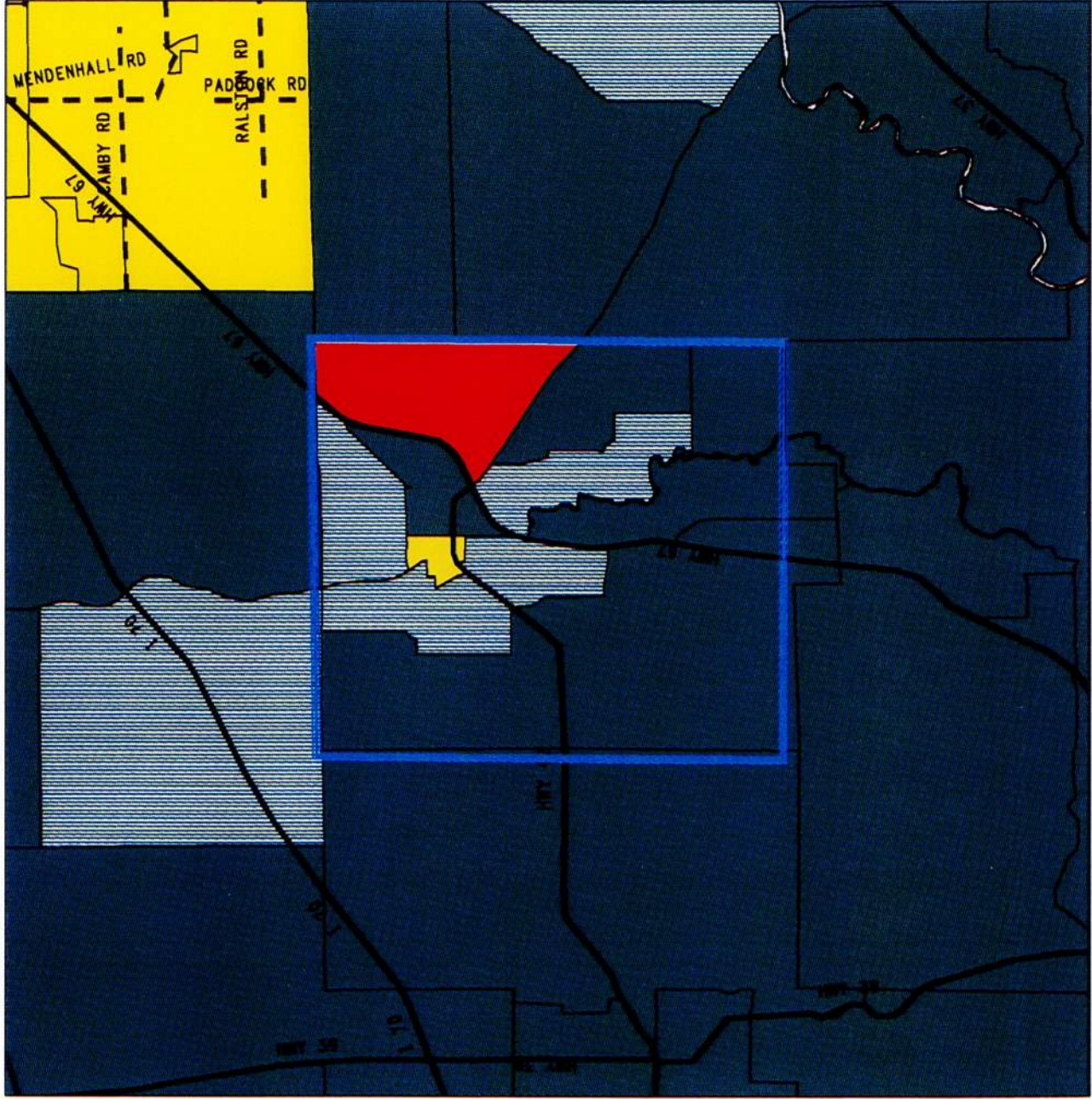
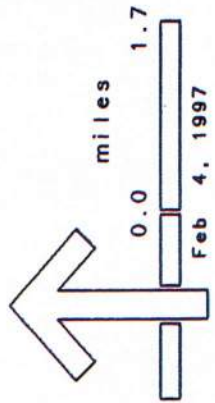
- 17.0% to 18.8%
- 18.8% to 19.6%
- 19.6% to 20.5%
- 20.5% to 20.7%

National Average: 18.8%

Study Area

- Major Highways
- Major Roads

Only areas with at least 10 households shown



Percept (800) 442-6277


15660:52055:48

# MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT - MOORESVILLE, IN MINISTRY AREA BY BLOCK GROUP



ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE  
OF 1997 HOUSEHOLDS WITH  
LIKELIHOOD OF

PRIMARY CONCERN:  
FINDING RECREATION  
OR LEISURE TIME

-  13% to 24%
-  24% to 27%
-  27% to 29%

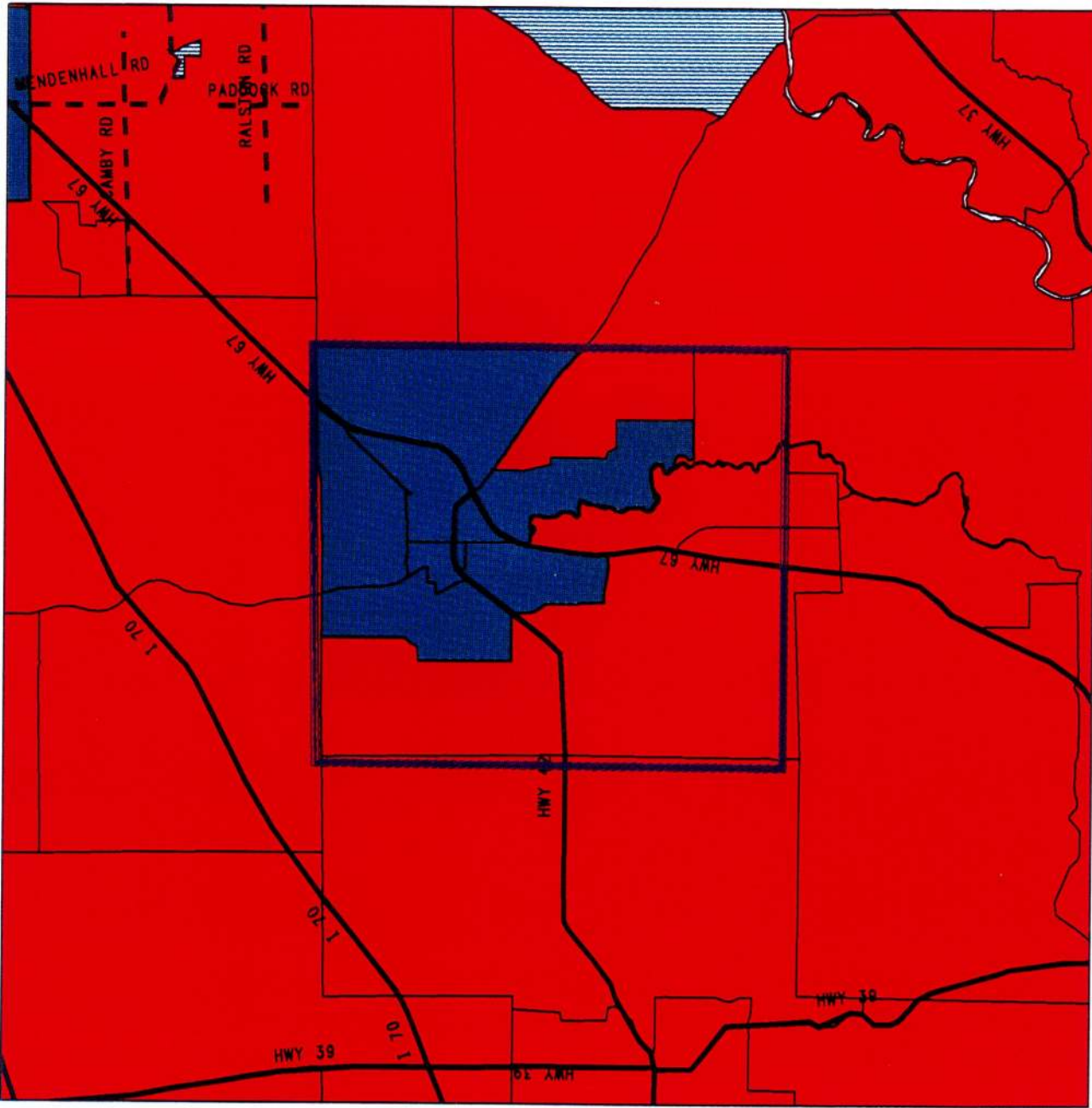
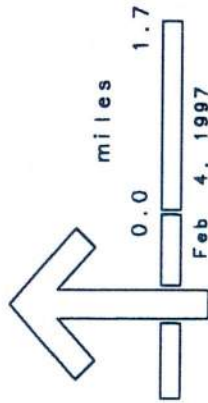
National Average: 23.8%

 Study Area

 Major Highways

 Major Roads

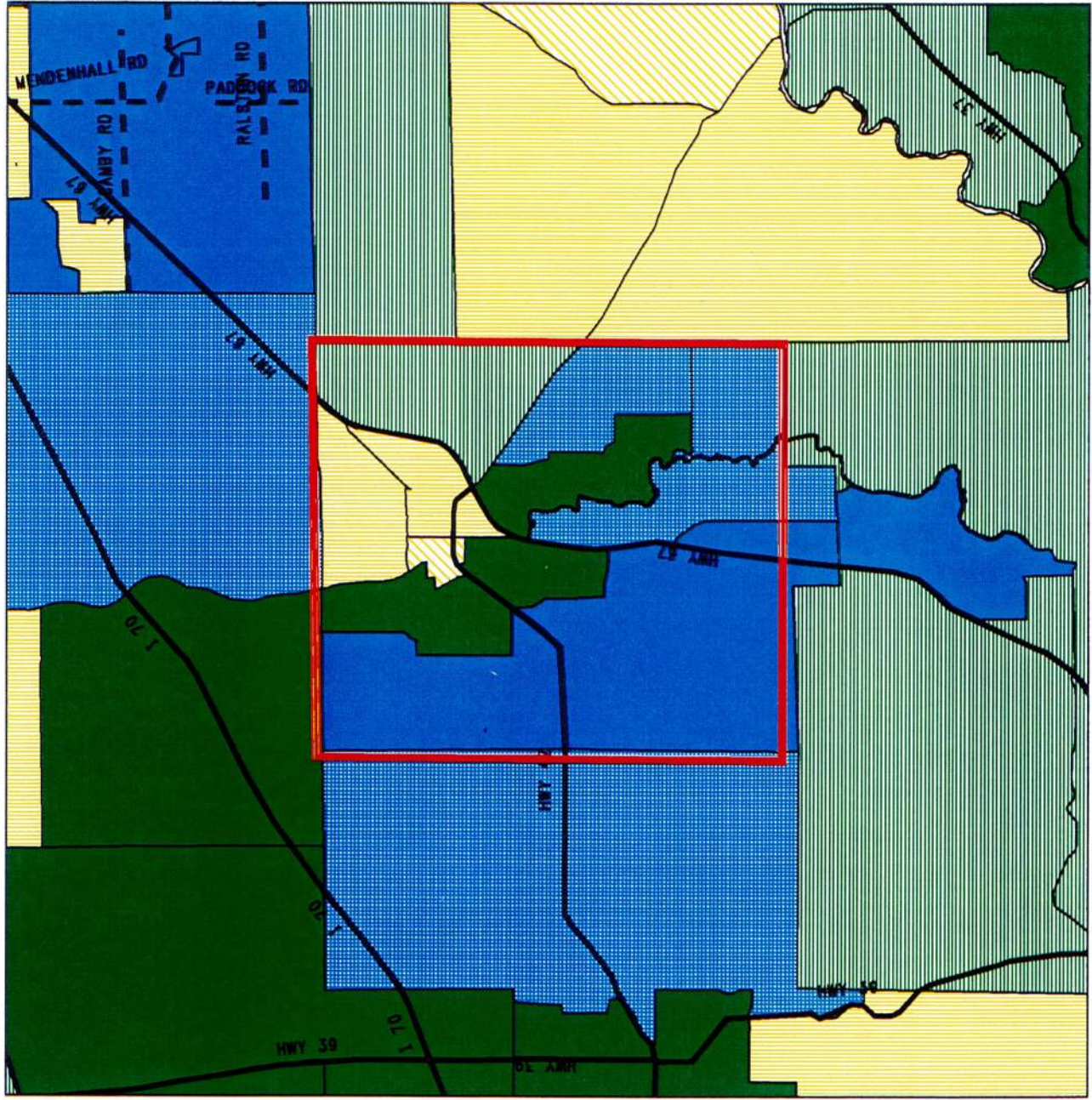
Only areas with at least 10 households shown



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15660:52055:61

# MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT - MOORESVILLE, IN MINISTRY AREA BY BLOCK GROUP




PERCENTAGE OF 1997  
POPULATION:

AGES 0-17

-  20% to 24%
-  24% to 25%
-  25% to 27%
-  27% to 28%
-  28% to 30%
-  30% to 35%

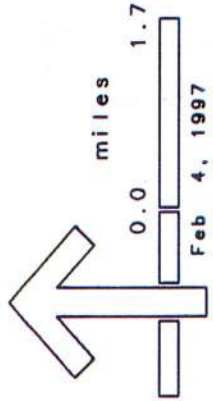
National Average: 26.1%

 Study Area

 Major Highways

 Major Roads

Only areas with at least 10 households shown



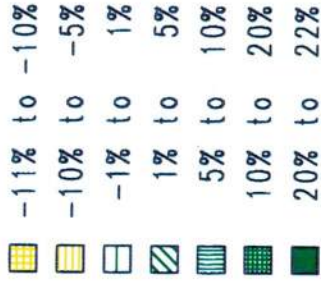
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# MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT - MOORESVILLE, IN MINISTRY AREA BY BLOCK GROUP

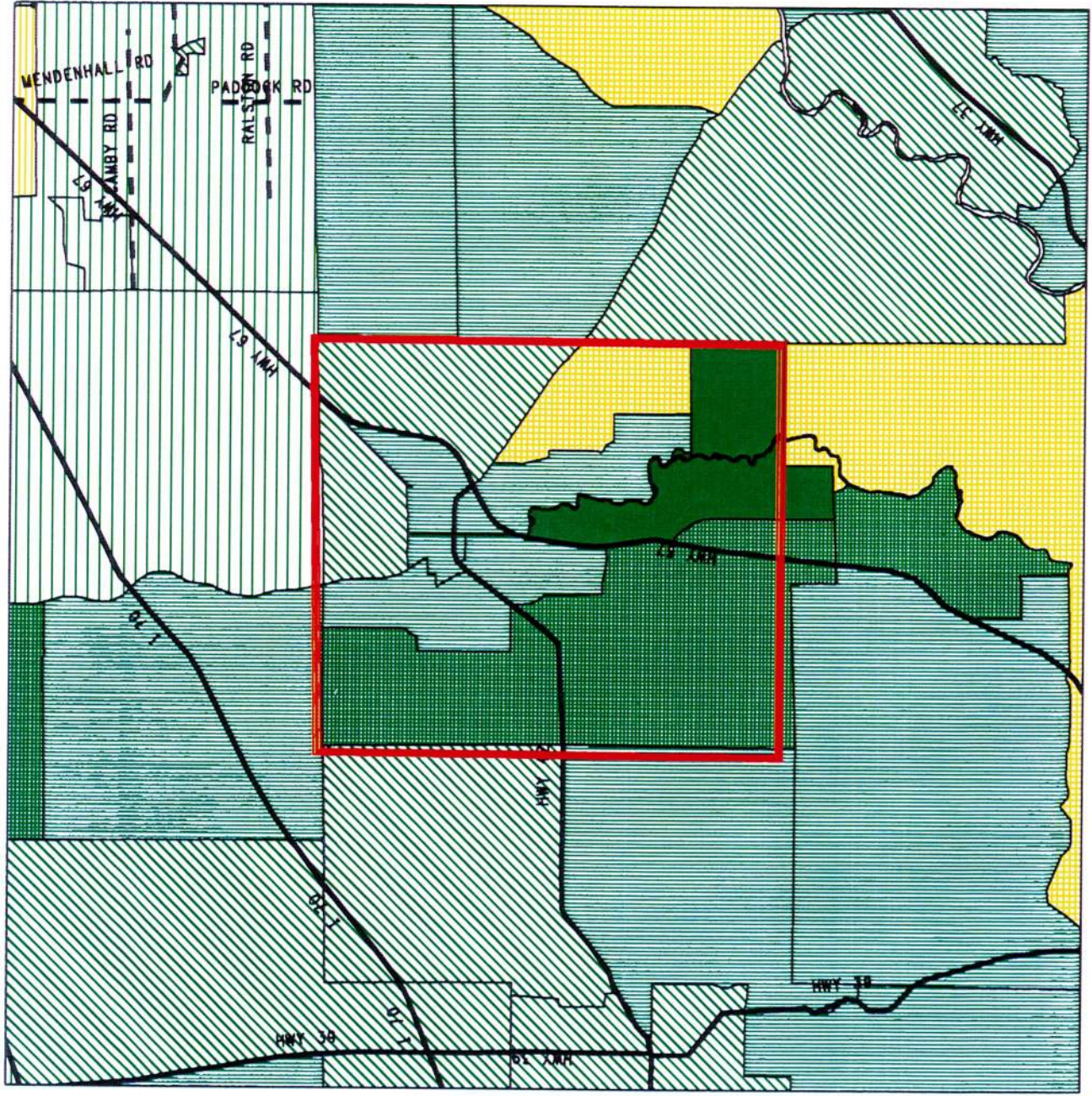
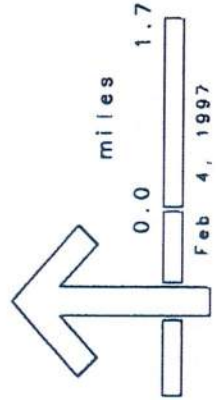
PROJECTED POPULATION  
GROWTH PERCENTAGE  
BETWEEN 1997 AND 2002



National Average: 4.6%  
Study Area

— Major Highways  
— Major Roads

Only areas with at least 10 households shown



Percent (800) 442-6277

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## **Trends Influencing the Planning Process**

*Taken from: The National Park and Recreation Association's Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines, pp. 11-17.*

Park and recreation services will help set the tone and example in the shifting post industrial age, with park and recreation professionals functioning as major participants in the transition. To provide pathfinding leadership through this era of uncertainty, ambiguity and change, constant monitoring will be required to develop a keen awareness of the global and local trends that are shaping our world and our communities. In every realm of society – social, economic, political and environmental – dramatic change will continue to demand public responses that are sensitive and appropriate.

Listed here are some of the trends that will influence the park and recreation planning process of the future, and help serve as the basis for the development and application of community-specific guidelines. The magnitude of these changes underscores the need to shift planning practices from a formula-driven to a systems approach that responds to changing conditions that will shape communities in the future.

### **Environmental Trends:**

- Disappearing resources – significant open spaces and natural habitats, original landscapes, wetlands and natural drainages, ancient forests, water and energy resources, remnant landscapes.
- Environmental cleanup – contaminated soil and water, frequently on public lands previously considered “wasteland.”
- Reduction of pollution and waste – recycling.
- Environmentally sensitive lifestyles – low impact, nonconsumptive use (walking, bicycling) and increased aesthetic appreciation.
- More environmentally sound practices and habits – reduced and modified use of pesticides and herbicides.
- NIMBY and no growth attitudes – “not in my back yard” resistance to change, growth, development.
- Natural areas management – maintaining and reclaiming natural values and open spaces.
- The Greenhouse effect – may disrupt some regional economies within 10 to 20 years.
- Reduction in number of vehicle trips – states and communities set targets.
- Federal water quality mandates – natural drainage systems become more important as urban waterways and wetlands are protected.

- Increase in national poverty rate.
- Leisure services provided by multiple providers – private and non-private sectors.
- More partnerships – doing more with less in conjunction with others.
- Economic re-structuring of communities – transition from single to diverse economies.
- Growing importance of eco-tourism and travel.
- Recognition of economic value of parks, open spaces, and amenity in infrastructure.
- Declining regional economies.

#### **Demographic Trends:**

- Aging of society – by 2030 baby boomers will be senior citizens (1/3 of the population).
- Proportion of middle-aged Americans – sharp increase in the 1990s.
- Fewer “traditional” family households.
- More emphasis on both eldercare and childcare.
- Declining divorce rate – more emphasis on families and family values.
- Increasing cultural diversity.
- Growth of urban minority under class.
- Greater number of small households.
- Changing housing patterns – declining home ownership, more high density residential units, smaller houses on smaller lots, congregate retirement cents, homeless shelters, shared living spaces.

#### **Technological Trends:**

- Technological change – rapid pace will continue.
- Easing of the effects of aging.
- Advances in information technology – making products, services and information more accessible and targeted.
- Increased contact with computers – in some urban areas virtually every person will use computers in the home or workplace.

- Growth of partnerships – public and private partnering to address complex urban needs.
- Mobility of residents – residence by choice with diminished emotional/social attachment to service providers.

### **Implications of Trends on Park, Open Space, and Greenway Planning**

The implications of these trends on public parks and recreation will be profound, affecting every facet of systems planning and the delivery of services. The following defines some of these impacts.

- Greater focus on benefits-driven needs assessments which link planning decision more directly to community values and goals.
- Greater emphasis on comprehensive open space planning and preservation, including broader definitions of open space and green space.
- More greenway planning along urban waterways and other corridors, supporting flood plain management, fish and wildlife habitat protection, water quality enhancement, off-street bikeways and pathways, aesthetic amenities and passive recreation.
- More emphasis on biofiltration of storm water run-off using natural drainage systems.
- More protective measures for wetlands, waterways and uplands in natural resource planning.
- More emphasis on historic and cultural resource planning.
- Increasing importance of recreation and open space contributing to more walkable, livable and sustainable communities.
- Merging of recreation, open space and transportation goals, especially in multi-modal systems.
- More stakeholder involvement, as in adopt-a-park projects, park stewardship committees, friends-of-the-park groups, park watch and other forms of community volunteering.
- The legitimization of parks and open spaces as part of the urban land use planning and development process.
- Greenspaces contributing to downtown and neighborhood revitalization.
- More collaboration between parks and schools through joint acquisition, development and use of lands, and joint construction and use of facilities.

## **Primary Focus**

The primary focus of the systems approach to planning is on fostering an on-going planning process within a community. By design, the process is dynamic, with an in-born flexibility to respond to the ever-changing needs, opportunities, and constraints that will face communities in the future. For public parks and recreation to remain a viable force in improving the quality of life in our communities, the process must allow for continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure it is achieving desirable ends. Key outcomes of the systems approach to planning are:

- It provides an opportunity to view system components within an overall context.
- It focuses all activities on providing services that benefit the public.
- It evaluates needs in a comprehensive and comparative manner.
- It allocates limited resources to highest and best uses.
- It allows for incremental and orderly improvements to the park and recreation system.
- It builds community trust, support, and cooperation.

# O. GLOSSARY

**MOORESVILLE  
PARK AND  
RECREATION  
DISTRICT**

**MASTER PLAN  
UPDATE**



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# O. GLOSSARY

## GLOSSARY OF PARK AND RECREATION TERMS

The following is a glossary of terms based on Glossary of Terms as defined by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (1975), Glossary of Recreation and Park Terms (Sessoms, 1972), the glossary in Urban Recreation Planning (Gold, 1973), The Language of Cities (Abrams, 1971), Encyclopedia of Urban Planning (Whittick, 1974), and the accepted common use of selected terms.

**ACTIVITY-DAY** – Twelve activity hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently, or simultaneously by one or more persons.

**ACTIVITY-HOUR** – An accumulation of 60 minutes by one or more persons for a special recreation activity.

**ACTIVITY-OCCASION** – Participation by one person in an activity without relation to the duration of such participation.

**BENEFIT-COST RATIO** – An economic indicator of efficiency derived from dividing benefits by costs.

**CARRYING CAPACITY** – The natural, physical, or social capability of a recreation area to withstand use and provide a desired quality of recreation experience, or the amount of recreation use of a resource which is most appropriate for the protection of the resource and satisfaction of the participant.

**CENTRAL CITY** – The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), which gives the SMSA its name and has a population of 50,000 or more.

**COMMERCIAL RECREATION** – Recreation conducted by a business enterprise for profit and open to the public on a fee or charge basis.

**COMMUNITY PARK** – An area that provides recreation opportunities for two or more neighborhoods.

**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN** – An official document adopted by a local government that describes general policies for the desirable physical, social, and economic development of a city.

**CONCESSION** – An authorization granted by a government agency to a commercial enterprise to operate visitor facilities and services.

**ECOSYSTEM** – An interdependent community of living organisms and their environment.

**ENVIRONMENT** – The aggregate of surrounding space, conditions, and influences affecting the life and development of an organism, society, or individual behavior.

**EXPRESSED DEMAND** – Use of existing recreation opportunities conditioned by factors such as access, cost, information, and experience.

**EXTENSIVE RECREATION** – Activities that are usually dispersed over a large area and require few or no facilities.

**INNER CITY** – Neighborhoods which surround the central business district of a metropolitan area and are generally in the geographic core of the central city of an SMSA.

**INTENSIVE RECREATION** – Activities that can take place in a limited amount of space.

**LANDSCAPE** – An outdoor area with man-made and natural characteristics.

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Section - 0  
Glossary

Page 0-1

**SUBURB** – An incorporated residential area outside the existing political boundaries of the central city.

**STANDARD** – A measure for relating an allocation of resources to existing or potential needs as determined by stated goals, objectives, and policies.

**STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)** – An integrated social and economic unit which contains at least one central city of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

**SUPPLIER** – A public agency or private firm that provides park and recreation spaces, facilities, or services.

**URBAN AREA** – A city or town having a population of 2500 or more persons.

**URBANIZED AREA** – A central city and surrounding settled area as defined by the Bureau of the Census in 1980.

**USER PREFERENCE** – The voluntary choice of an activity, area, or experience to fulfill a recreation desire or need.

**USER SATISFACTION** – The fulfillment of a recreation desire and preference normally conditioned by the user's background, activities available, facilities, and design or management of the area.

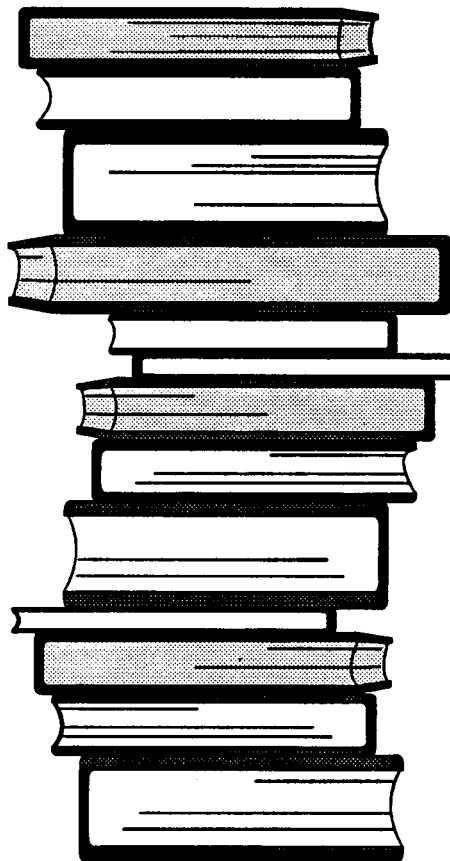
**VISIT** – The entry of one person into a recreation area or site to carry on one or more recreation activities.

**VISITATION** – The total number of persons entering and using a recreation area over a specified period of time.

**VISITOR** – One who enters a recreation area for enjoyment of the opportunities provided.

**VISITOR-DAY** – Twelve visitor hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently, or simultaneously by one or more persons.

**VISITOR-HOUR** – The presence of one or more persons on lands or waters, generally recognized as providing outdoor recreation for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.



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**Section - 0  
Glossary**

**Page 0-3**



