

MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE 2002 TO 2006

APRIL 2002



This report documentation was prepared under contract for Mooresville Park & Recreation by:

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

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Prepared for:
Mooresville Park & Recreation
1101 N. Indianapolis Road
Mooresville, Indiana 46158

Prepared by:
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Landscape Architects and Planners
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Mishawaka, Indiana 46544


Lehman & Lehman, Inc.



April 9, 2002

#01028.0



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James Thorp, President
Mooresville Park & Recreation Board
1101 N. Indianapolis Road
Mooresville, IN 46158

Reference: *The Mooresville Park and Recreation Master Plan Update 2002-2006*

Dear James:

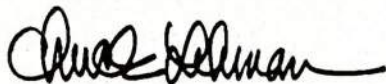
Attached you will find a copy of your Five Year Park and Recreation Master Plan Update.

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

The opportunities are great within the Mooresville community for enhancing park and recreation amenities; not only in Pioneer Park, but at other sites and facilities, and by utilizing partnerships within the local communities. 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.

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,
Lehman & Lehman, Inc.



Charles F. Lehman, ASLA
President

/jlz



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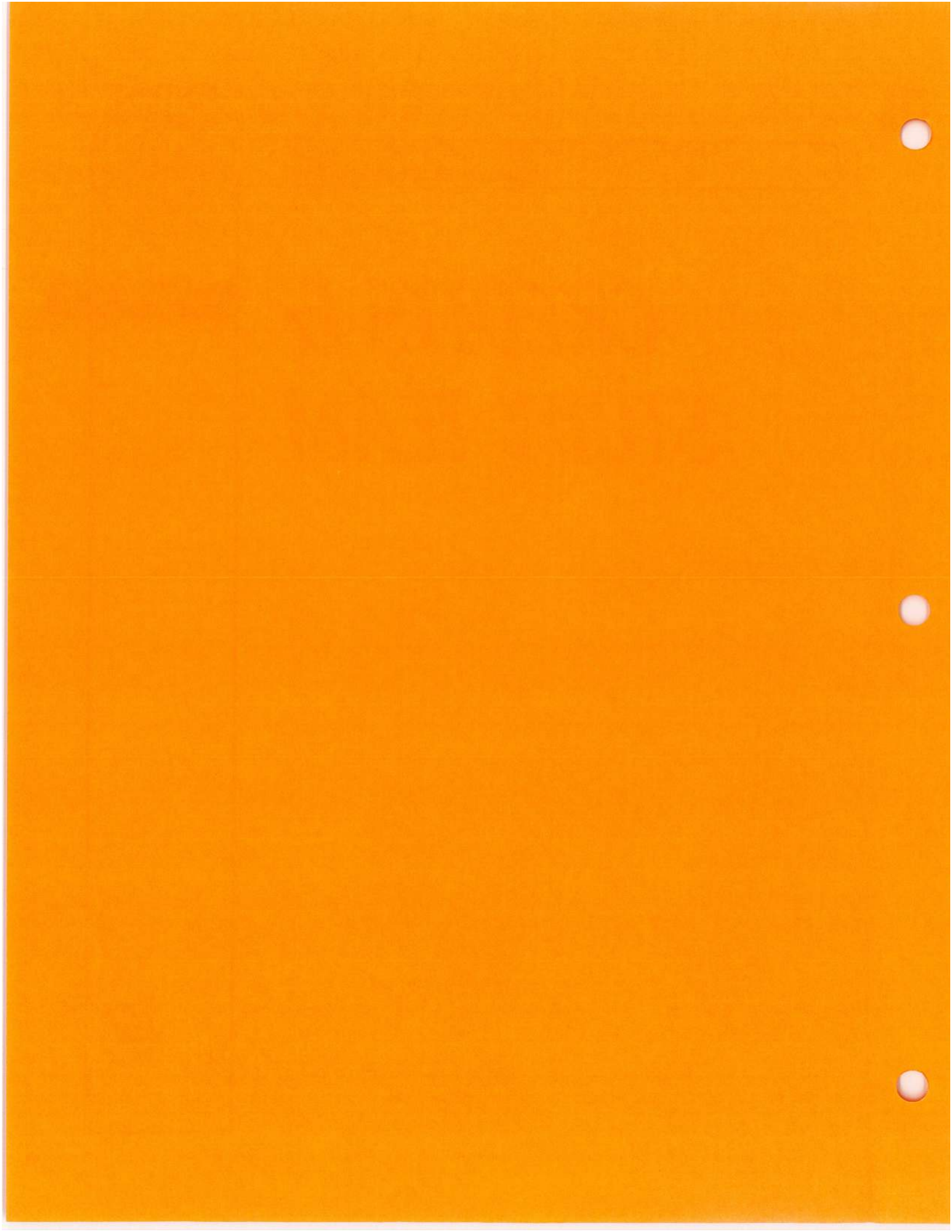


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CREDITS & STUDY TEAM

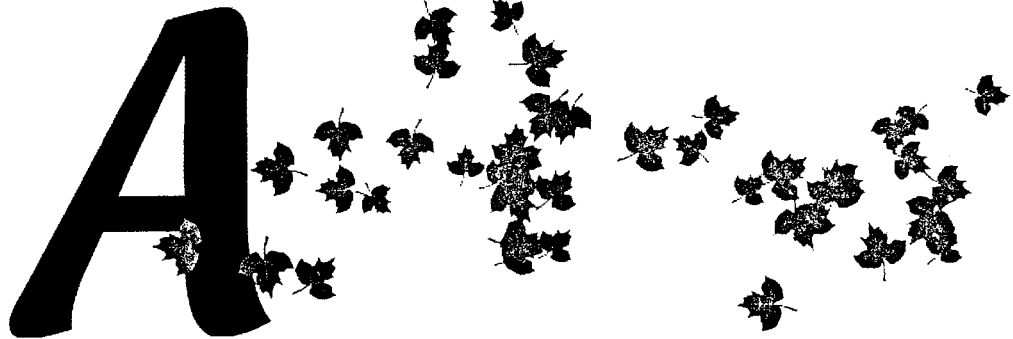


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MISSION STATEMENT
The Moorsville Park and Recreation District shall provide and maintain a small town character through quality parks, facilities, open/natural space, programs and services which will enhance the physical, social and emotional well-being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

PARK & RECREATION BOARD

- James Thorp President
- Phil Wright Vice President
- Paul Ruch Secretary
- Tricia Long Member
- David Pearson Member
- James Ransome Member

PARK ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

- Brent Callahan Superintendent of Park & Recreation
- Philip Parnin Director of Recreation
- Melissa Rose Office Manager
- John Karst Maintenance Supervisor





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TOWN OF MOORESVILLE

TOWN COUNCIL

Tom Warthen	President
Mark Mathis	Member
Andy Pygman	Member
John L. Clark	Member
Toby Dolen	Member
Sandra Perry	Clerk/Treasurer
Tim Currens	Attorney

2001 TOWN COUNCIL / COMMISSIONER APPOINTMENTS

Mark Mathis	Police Commissioner
Andy Pygman	Assistant Police Commissioner
Tom Warthen	Fire Commissioner
Mark Mathis	Assistant Fire Commissioner
Andy Pygman	Waste Water Treatment Plant Commissioner
Mark Mathis	Assistant Waste Water Treatment Plant Commissioner
John L. Clark	Cemetery Commissioner
Tom Warthen	Assistant Cemetery Commissioner
Tom Warthen	Park Commissioner
John L. Clark	Assistant Park Commissioner
Mark Mathis	Economic Development Commissioner
Toby Dolen	Assistant Economic Development Commissioner
John L. Clark	Town Court Commissioner
Toby Dolen	Assistant Town Court Commissioner
Toby Dolen	Street/Utility Departments Commissioner
John L. Clark	Assistant Street/Utility Departments Commissioner
Toby Dolen	Building and Grounds Commissioner
Tom Warthen	Assistant Building and Grounds Commissioner

(Source: Mooresville Park and Recreation 10/8/01)

PLANNING COMMISSION

Joel Beebe	Chairman
Chris Crouch	Member
Andy Pygman	Member
Robert Hugh Corbin	Member
Tim Bennett	Member
Robert Williamson	Member
Mike Young	Member
John Ehrhart	Member
Jim Bruner	Member



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BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS

Mike Young Chairman
Jeff Justus Member
Jon Swisher Member
Don Barry Member
Alan Kramer Member

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

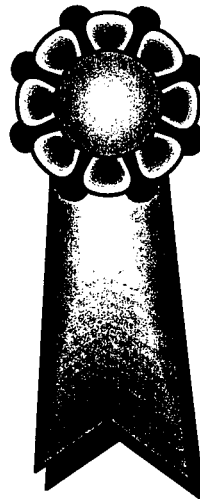
Beverly Viles President
Phil Wright Vice President
Randy Davis Secretary
DeWayne Ward Member
Ron Wright Member
Curt Freeman School Superintendent
Mike Turner Asst. School Superintendent

MASTER PLANNING STUDY TEAM

Brent Callahan Superintendent
James Thorp Park Board President
Phil Wright Park Board Vice-President
Paul Ruch Park Board Secretary

MASTER PLAN CONSULTANT

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



Lehman & Lehman, Inc.



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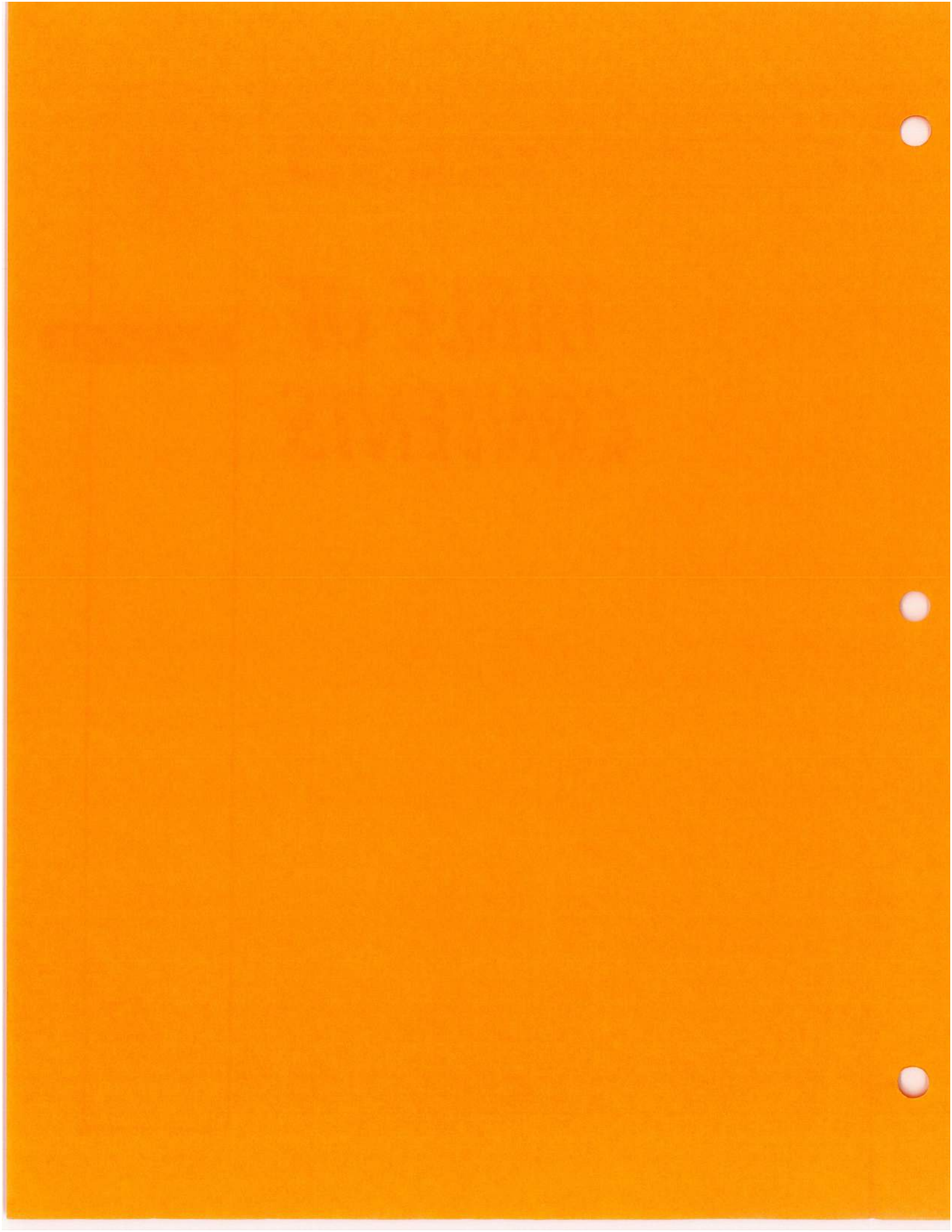
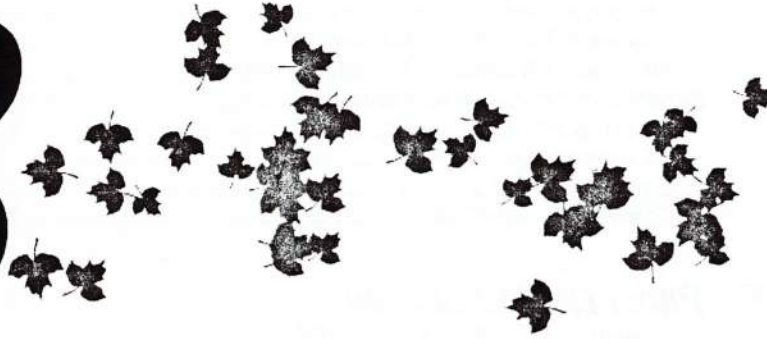


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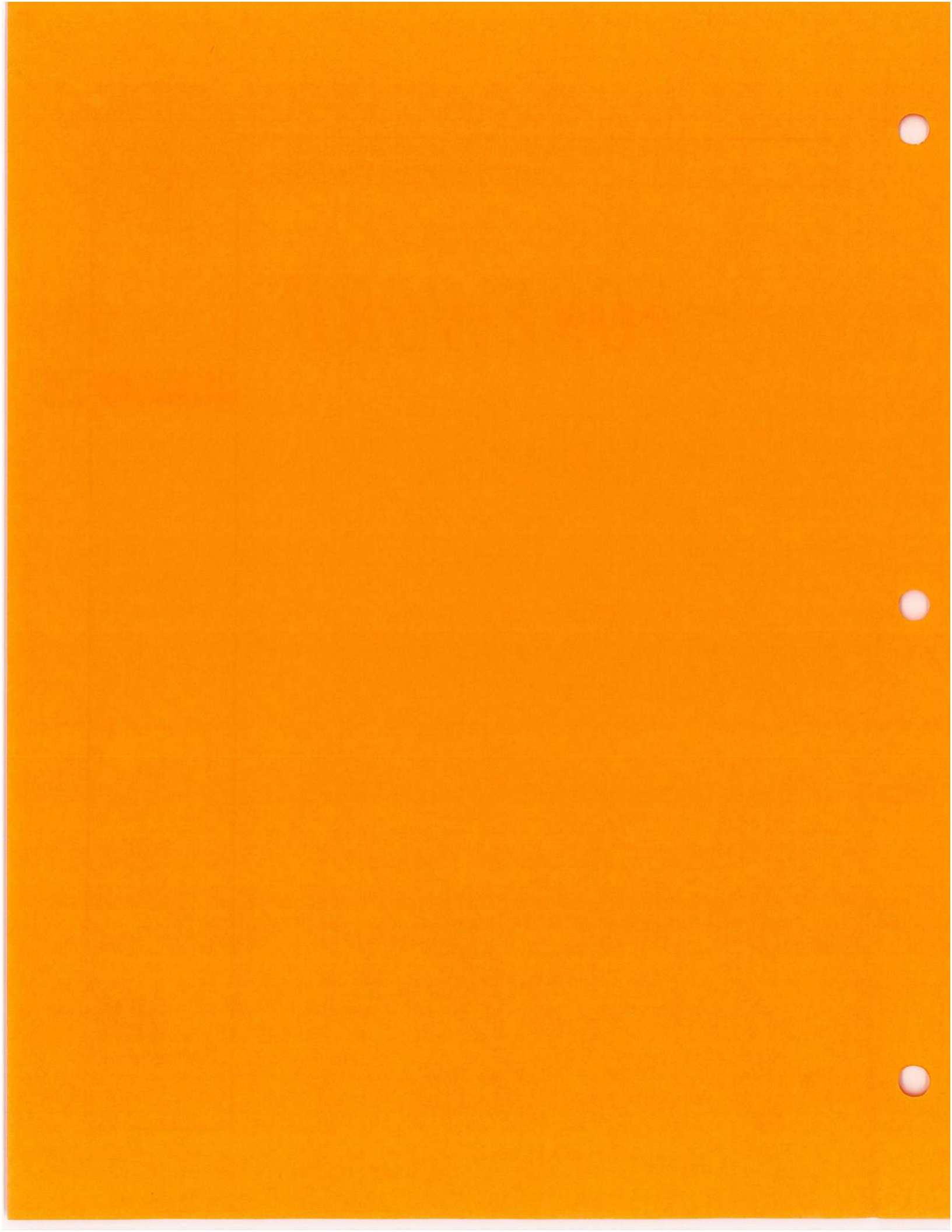


FOREWORD

C



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FOREWORD

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C

A WORD FROM LEHMAN & LEHMAN, INC.

Careful steps need to be taken in the development of strategies and decisions as related to park and recreation facilities and services. The Town of Mooreville is blessed with many quality park facilities.

The public accessibility to existing parks and potential future ones is an important planning value. 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 Mooreville as well as adjacent counties, cities, and towns through "rails-to-trails" projects and river fronts. 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.

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*, writes 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."



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FOREWORD

MOOREVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOOREVILLE, IN
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The previous statement represents a sound basis and challenge for 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 Department. The plan should be kept up to date and reviewed annually, thus keeping the department in a perpetual 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*



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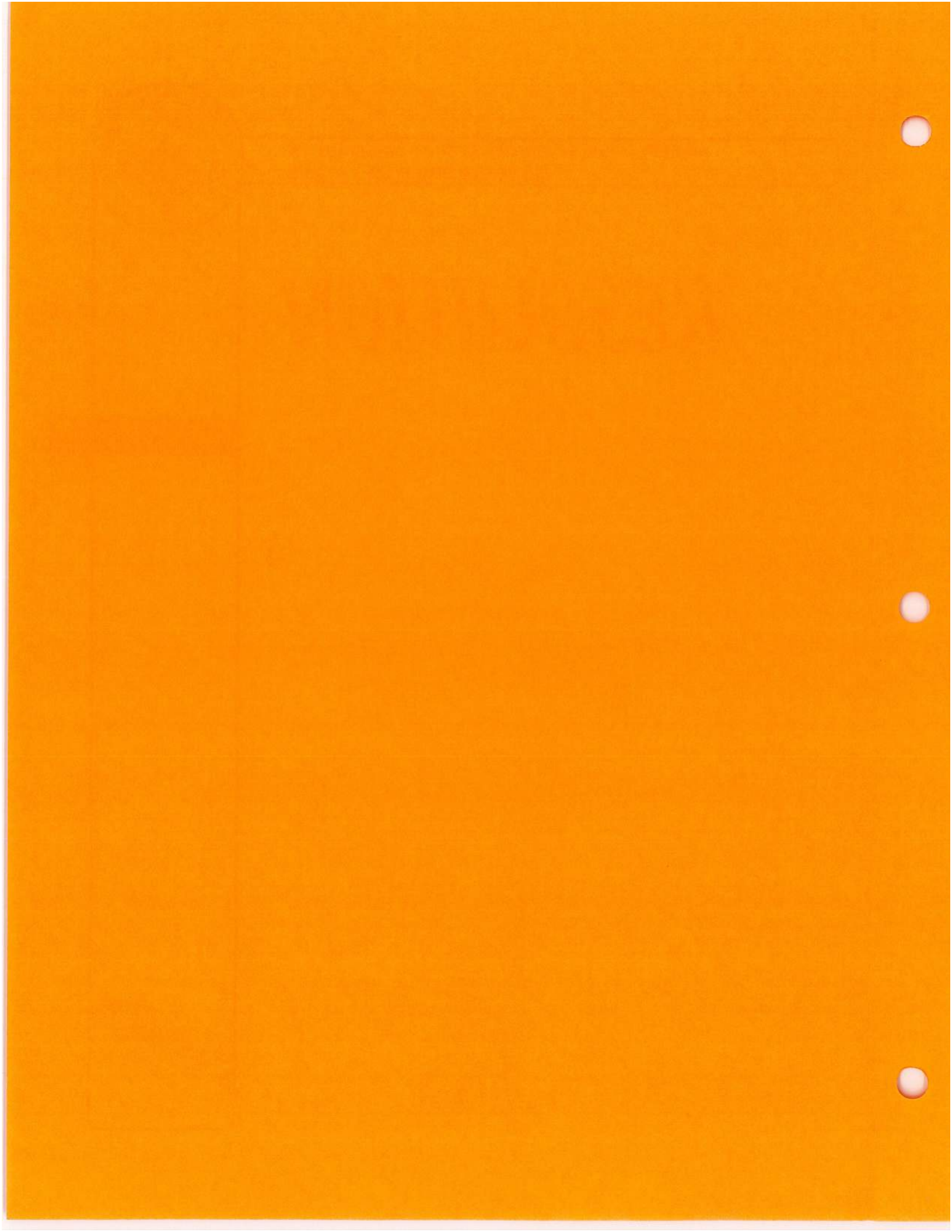


RESOLUTION

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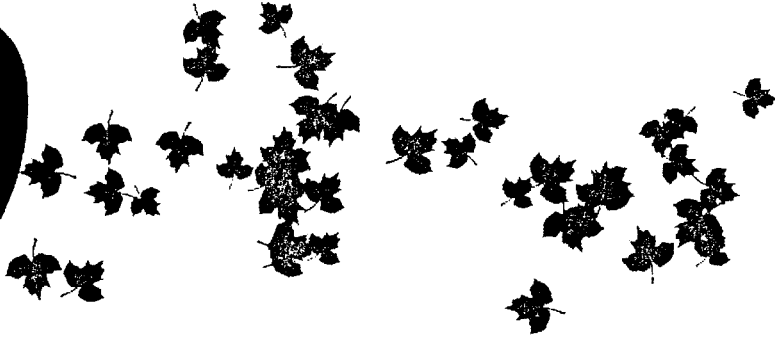


RESOLUTION

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RESOLUTION

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RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE FIVE YEAR MASTER PLAN...

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

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


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

WHEREAS, the Mooresville 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 Mooresville Park and Recreation District Department and its programs, and to the residents of the Mooresville Park and Recreation District.

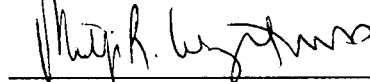
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT BOARD, by unanimous declaration, does adopt the *Mooresville Park and Recreation Master Plan 2002 to 2006* dated April, 2002 as its official plan for the growth and development of parks and recreation opportunities in Mooresville, Indiana over the next five years. The Mooresville 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 eighth (8th) day of April, Two Thousand Two (2002).

MOORESVILLE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT BOARD


James Thorp, President


David Pearson, Member


Phil Wright, Vice President


James Ransome, Member


Paul Ruch, Secretary

Attested:


Tricia Long, Member


Brent Callahan, Superintendent

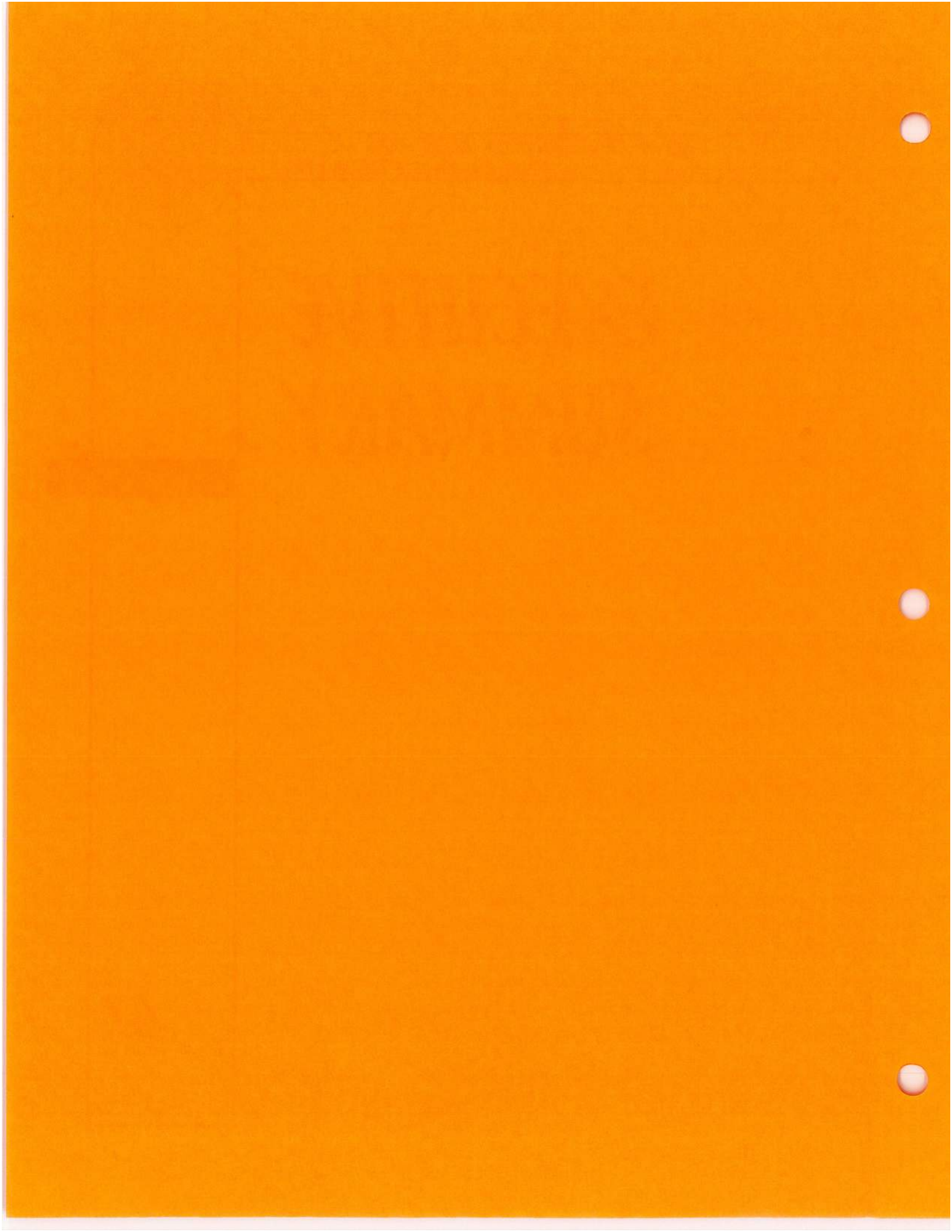


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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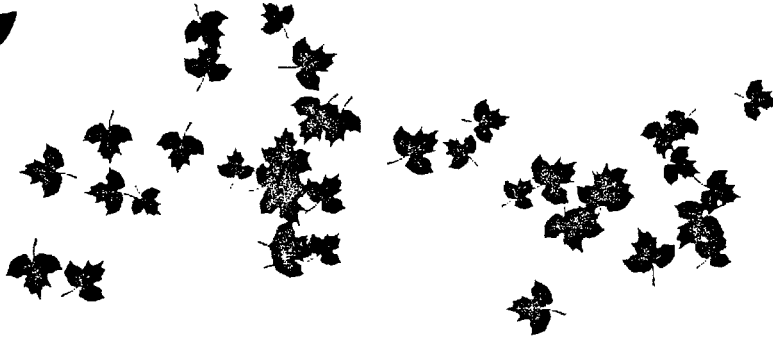


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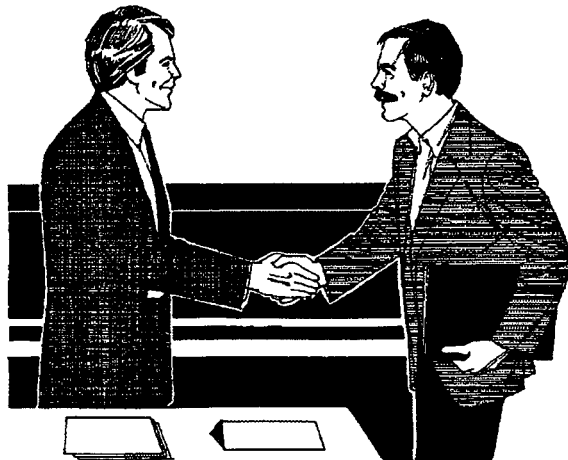
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INTRODUCTION TO STUDY'S APPROACH

At Lehman & Lehman, Inc., master planning is done to achieve clearly identified objectives and to provide recommendations for action on future needs tied to those objectives. The participation of the people in the planning process is essential. From a user's perspective, 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 Mooreville Park and Recreation Board planning can become an ongoing process facilitating future actions.

The Mooreville Park 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.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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THE FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN

It is the intention of the Mooreville Park and Recreation Board and Staff to conduct an **annual review** of this plan and to make adjustments in response to current issues and information.

The Departmental Annual Report should include not only the physical accomplishments over the past year, but also should note the number of programs (services) offered to the public along with the number of participants.

An analysis of annual budgets and funding sources for the five year Action Plan has been included in this report. The Mooreville Park and Recreation 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 outlined 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.

COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUPS

One of the community input methods used in this master plan was through focus group meetings. The groups' responses had many common threads of similar comments. They felt that the Park Staff are doing a great job of providing facilities and services with limited amount of resources. The response also acknowledged there is a current need for additional community facilities including a community center, additional park and open space land, trails and greenways connecting District destination points and adjacent communities.

There was acknowledgment that the Mooreville Park District serves many users outside of the town and Brown township. In order to lessen the burden of those within the Park District to continue to pay for and provide services, there is a need to update and expand sites and facilities of current and future users. Consideration was voiced regarding the expansion of the Park District in order to provide these services and meet IDNR acreage requirements.

Currently, the Mooreville School District includes three townships (Brown, Madison and Harrison). Potential Park District could equal that of the Mooreville School District.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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ADDITIONAL STUDIES OR PLANNING

It is recommended that the Mooresville Park and Recreation Board consider the following additional studies as a follow up to this five year master plan.

GREENWAYS MASTER PLAN

With the growth of the area in residential and commercial developments and with the continuing need for alternative transportation options being offered by adjacent communities, it is recommended that Mooresville Park Board contract with a consultant in the preparation of a Greenways master plan. This plan should address current and future needs of the expanding communities.

SERVICE AREA & DISTRICT EXPANSION STUDY

The findings from the focus groups has surfaced the realization that the majority of program and facility users are coming from outside of Mooresville and Brown Township, and the demands placed on current facilities and expansion or new development is continuing to increase. It is recommended that the Park Board start the discussions with adjacent townships regarding expanding the Park District to parallel the Mooresville School Corporation (Brown, Madison & Harrison Townships). By expanding the park district, revenues can be adjusted allowing for better services and recreation infrastructure to the users of the new district.

ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUISITION

This study scope included preliminary analysis on the current and future population projections. We studied both the current District population and that of a potential expanded district. The current district 2006 population has a short fall of 189 acres of needed park land when applying the Acreage Standards. When examining the potential future district's population, there is a shortfall of over 400 Acres.

Seeking out additional land for parks, greenways or open space should be a key component of the next five year's actions. Land is possibly more obtainable and economical than it will be in the future with the fast pace of development in the park district and surrounding townships.

COMMUNITY CENTER STUDY

There currently is a need for a facility to accommodate community functions (i.e. recreation, weddings, banquets, exercise, etc.). It's recommended that the Park Board conduct a feasibility study for a new Community Center. Part of this analysis should include what components make up this facility, estimated costs, location of the facility (i.e. centralized in the population it serves), etc. Obviously, this facility should consider the current and future populations in the community and the impact of expanding the park district service area.

RECREATION IMPACT FEE STUDY

With the recent growth that Mooresville and Brown Township has experienced in the last few years and the potential expansion of the service area, 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.

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POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL

It is recommended that a Policy and Procedures Manual be developed. The Board and District should examine and define what is needed in a Policies & Procedure Manual, provide industry knowledge of policies and procedures and provide examples and recommendations for implementation.

ALTERNATIVE REVENUE & FUNDING SOURCES

Mooreville should study "new" funding sources to upgrade equipment and facilities as well as maintenance of the same.

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EXPANSION

The Park Board is currently looking into the potential of expanding the District to include Madison and Harrison Townships in addition to Brown Township (which includes the City of Mooreville). This District expansion would parallel the boundaries of the Mooreville School Corporation. See Section K (Issues) for residency status of those surveyed with over 60% of those surveyed (being serviced) were from outside the service area.

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BENEFITS OF PARKS & RECREATION

Adapted with information taken from: Comprehensive Park & Recreation Plan, St. Joseph County Regional Parks, prepared by Eppley Institute for Parks & Public Lands, Indiana University in association with Rundell Ernstberger Associates, May 1998.

Economic benefits of parks, recreation and open space include those benefits associated with promotion of tourism, increased property values, attraction of business and industry and reinvestment in property. Specifically, research has found that significant economic, community, health and environmental benefits to provision of local parks and recreation.

While some view public parks and recreation as trivial or unnecessary, the research conducted since the 1930's proves otherwise. In fact, research has shown the small investments in park and recreation areas, programs, services and facilities are invaluable to a community. The impacts, economic, environmental, community, health and wellness, and others, help to create a healthy, vibrant place in which humans live.

The entire community benefits when investments in local parks and recreation are made. Communities point out with great pride the number and size of local parks provided when comparing themselves to other communities. Parks and recreation also have a positive effect on corporate relocation, reduced crime and community spirit. Some of the benefits of parks and recreation to the Town of Mooreville are described under the following headings:

HEALTH & FITNESS BENEFITS

Significant benefits are attributable to provision of local parks and recreation. Encouraging physical activity and quiet activities has significant individual and community positive impacts. With a minor publicly funded investment, local government officials can positively effect the health and fitness of the community as shown in the following examples:

- Physical activity appears to relieve symptoms of depression and anxiety and improve mood.
- The physically fit person is less prone to injury and is less likely to experience depression.
- Positive and enjoyable recreation experiences can decrease stress and psychological tensions.
- Each additional mile walked or run by a sedentary person would give him or her an extra twenty-one (21) minutes of life.
- Physically active older people typically benefit from lower blood pressure, increased muscle strength, joint flexibility and lower total cholesterol levels than do less active people.
- According to the Gallup Poll for American Health, Americans who exercised regularly were two and one-half (2 1/2) times more likely to report that they were happy than Americans who did not exercise at all.
- County and city parks, with the opportunities provided for informal physical activities such as hiking, canoeing, running and others offer these health and fitness benefits.



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ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Logically, the preservation of the natural resources most often found in local parks results in environmental benefits to a community. Yet the far-reaching benefits to the environment of this small public investment are often underestimated. Preservation of an area's topography, wooded areas and historically important areas can often create the fabric of a high quality life for the community. Benefits of parks and recreation to Mooresville residents include the following environmental positives:

- Greenways limit and control air pollution.
- Green space is essential for recharging our aquifers.
- Greenways prevent pollution of surface and ground water.
- Greenways maintain wildlife habitats and natural systems.
- Trees and vegetation help reduce noise and dust and absorb pollutants.
- One (1) shade tree may save the energy cost equivalent of four (4) air conditioners operating all day.
- According to a 1995 issue of "Money Magazine", Americans rank clean air and clean water number one (1) and two (2) when choosing qualities for "The Best Place to Live".
- Open space enhances our quality of life including recreation, education, aesthetic and spiritual enrichment.



ECONOMIC BENEFITS

The economies of local communities are affected by many factors including corporation and business location, real estate value, education quality and workforce characteristics. Fundamental to all of these factors is the quality of the "place" where the business or corporation or community is located. Mooresville Parks help define "place" for people and has the following economic benefits:

- Proximity to greenways, rivers and trails can increase sale prices, the marketability of adjacent properties and promote faster sales.
- In the neighborhood of Cox Arboretum, in Dayton, Ohio, for example, the proximity of the park and arboretum accounted for an estimated five percent (5%) of the average residential selling price of homes.
- Increase in property values result in increased tax values. Park and open space investments often pay for themselves in a short period of time, due in part to increased property tax revenues from higher values of nearby property.
- A study of the impact of greenbelts on neighborhood property values in Boulder, Colorado revealed the aggregate property value for one (1) neighborhood was approximately \$5.4 million greater than if there had been no greenbelt. This resulted in \$500,000.00 additional potential property tax revenue annually.
- Quality of life is increasingly cited as a major factor in corporate location decisions. In 1996, Ernst & Young's Kenneth Leventhal noted recreation opportunities as the second most important quality of life location criteria. Labor factors, business costs and geographic factors were other considerations.



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COMMUNITY BENEFITS

Community parks and recreation can impact the community also. It has positive effects on crime reduction, brings people together and creates a sense of identity for places which may have long ago become urban. It puts human beings in contact with each other, bringing out the need for social interaction and the benefits of mutual sharing. As communities plan for the future, it has become clear that the quality of life is defined by many aspects of community life. Included in the aspects of quality of life are issues such as safety, education, affordability, employment opportunities and of course, leisure offerings.

- Cincinnati, Ohio initiated the Late Evening Recreation Programs in 1993. During the initial 13-week period, the number of juvenile criminal incidents dropped 24% from 491 to 373. Cost per person to provide this recreation service was \$.56 (*Beyond Fun and Games, 1994*).
- Individuals learn new skills and develop new interests in parks and recreation.
- The opportunity to develop partnerships, combine resources and meet social needs is provided.
- Community pride building stronger community is created.
- Provide opportunities for families to connect and facilitate the ability to expand intergenerational programs.
- Youth show improved academic performance and adults and businesses realize increased productivity when a sense of community is created at local places or activities.
- Participants of all ages live healthier, longer lives have reduced stress levels and gain increased self-esteem and confidence when interacting in recreational activities.
- According to the February 1997 "Urban Land" issue, in surveys conducted by American Lives, Inc. and Inter-Communications, Inc., the following changes in consumer preferences in community features and designs were noted. Twenty-one (21) out of thirty-nine (39) items listed related to parks and recreation items.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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<i>Item/Activity</i>	<i>Percentage Preferred</i>
Natural, open space	77%
Walking and biking paths	74%
Gardens with native plants and walking paths	56%
Wilderness areas	52%
Outdoor swimming pool	52%
Community/recreation center	52%
Easy to walk to parks, stores, etc.	52%
Interesting little parks	50%
Exercise/fitness center	50%
Community/neighborhood recreational activities	47%
Preservation of historic sites	46%
Parent interaction around child-centered activities	46%
Organized program for young children	41%
Tennis courts	39%
Golf course within the community	39%
Organized sports programs (e.g., swimming, tennis)	37%
Teen center with organized programs	36%
Distinctive community entrance	35%
Amphitheater for public events and shows	26%
Community that has a nature interpretive center	25%

It has become clear to society at large that the benefit of providing adequate park, recreational and open space areas are significant. With over a 100-year history in the American City, parks have become an integral part of our society and community expectations.



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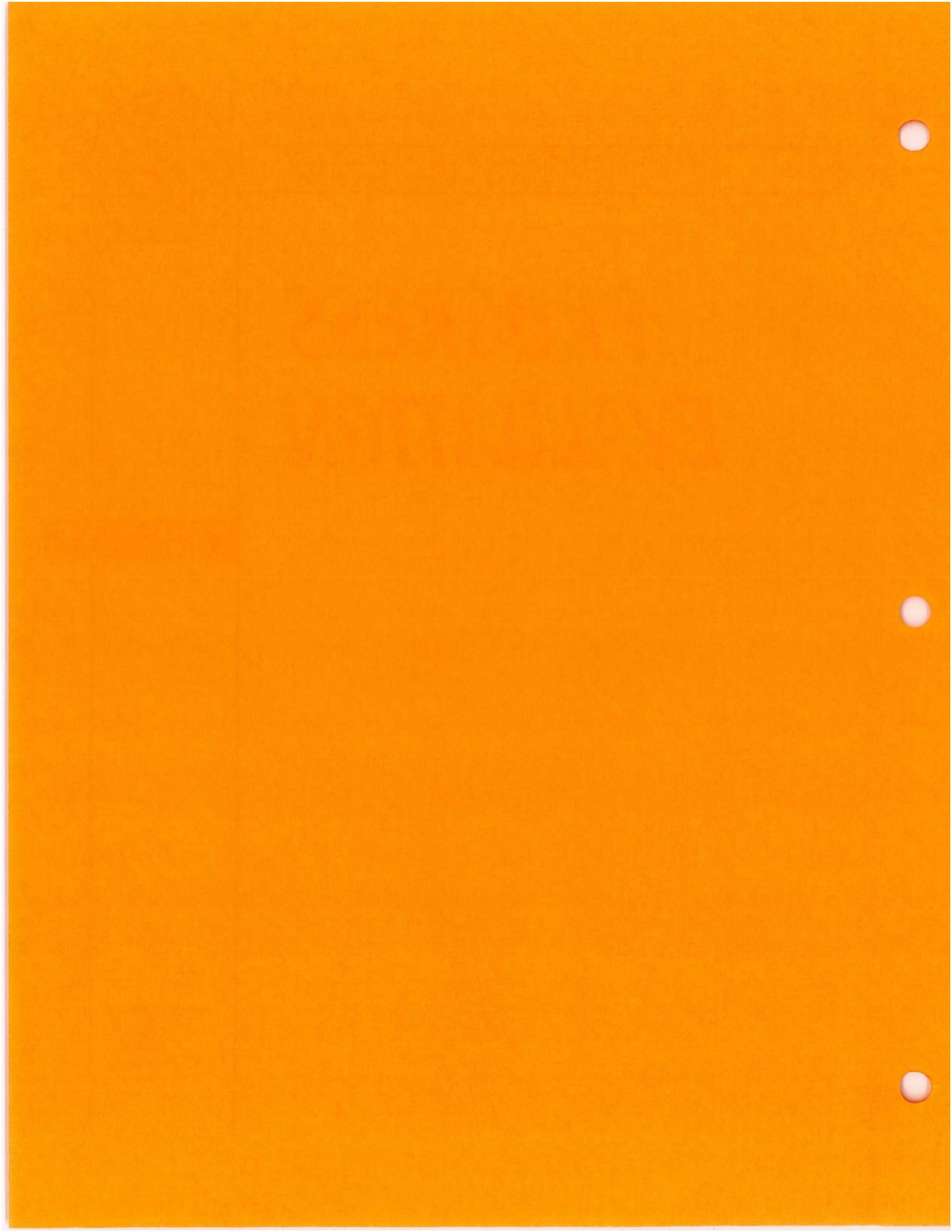


PROGRESS EVALUATION

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PROGRESS EVALUATION

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MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION FACILITIES & EQUIPMENT PROGRESS EVALUATION

Mooresville Park and Recreation District Board and District have made considerable progress during the past several years. Following is a listing of these accomplishments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CHANGES - 1997

PIONEER PARK

- Purchased picnic tables, umbrellas, deck chairs, freezer, refrigerator, pretzel machine, new cash registers and popcorn machine at Aquatic Center
- New roofs on all facilities due to storm damage
- All valves were replaced at Aquatic Center
- Purchased new land for additional soccer fields, amphitheater and electric installed

NORTH PARK

- Replaced bridge

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

- Master plan update

RECREATION DIVISION

- Mooresville Community Foundation partnership created through public relations campaign called "Painting the Town"
- Offered astronomy programs
- Changed family nights at Aquatic Center
- Increased pool fees for first time



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PROGRESS EVALUATION

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CHANGES - 1998

PIONEER PARK

- New gate at main entrance
- Construction of storage building
- Construction of training pool started
- Covered bridge over creek by soccer fields
- Rolling and aerating park for better green space
- New ice machine at Aquatic Center

ROOKER RUN PARK

- New shelter house installed
- Rolling and aerating of park

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

- New computer and printer
- New high speed duplicator
- New work table
- New copier
- New carpet

RECREATION DIVISION

- Offered 16 new non-aquatic programs
- Mooresville Family Aquatic Center 10th Anniversary Pool Party
- Civil War Re-enactment

MAINTENANCE/SERVICE DIVISION

- Purchased aerator, back hoe, pick-up truck, mower

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CHANGES - 1999

PIONEER PARK

- Completion and opening of new training pool
- New 40' x 34' shelter
- New security lights at pool and shelters
- Expansion of electric lines to new shelter
- New rescue equipment at Aquatic Center
- New CLL tanks (1500 gallon and 525 gallon)
- New park entrance lights and electric lines
- New pool deck chairs

OLD TOWN PARK

- Storage building roof raised 3 feet
- New siding
- New roof
- New garage door

ROOKER RUN PARK

- Installed swing set in park
- Maintained amenities and resources

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

- Hired a full-time maintenance supervisor
- Furnace for park office
- New computers (2)

RECREATION DIVISION

- New format for advertising changed into current recreation guide
- Added new lifeguard positions in response to the addition of training pool
- Changed some fees related to pool rentals
- Began rentals on new shelter

MAINTENANCE/SERVICE DIVISION

- Purchased batteries for 2-way radios
- Purchased used 26,500 lb. Capacity dump truck with snow blade
- Hired full time maintenance supervisor

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PROGRESS EVALUATION

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CHANGES - 2000

PIONEER PARK

- Purchased and installed small white gazebo in front of park
- Constructed new concession and restroom facility at soccer fields
- New sewer system installed for soccer restrooms
- Received grant money from Morgan County Community Foundation for new shelter at soccer fields
- New funbrellas covers purchased for Aquatic Center
- Remodeled restrooms at front of park
- Fenced newly purchased 4.5 acre property
- Repaired pool slide framework
- Received food and beverage funds to pave trail

OLD TOWN PARK

- Baseball diamond turned into road salt storage facility

NORTH PARK

- Swing set seats replaced

HADLEY MEMORIAL

- Erected 35' holiday tree
- Trimmed trees and shrubs

ROOKER RUN PARK

- Maintained amenities and resources

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

- Hired a new director of recreation
- Established a good working relationship with high school natatorium director
- Issued new refund policy on all fees and charges

RECREATION DIVISION

- Civil War Reenactment
- Hired new director of recreation
- Hired a recreation assistant
- Increased number of programs

MAINTENANCE/SERVICE DIVISION

- Co-owners of a bucket truck with the town's street department

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CHANGES - 2001

PIONEER PARK

- Paved one mile multi-use trail around soccer fields and across both covered bridges
- Erected 3 (40' x 34') shelters of which two (2) were replacements
- Installed waterfall and pond at entrance to Aquatic Center
- Donation of new gazebo
- New gate at north entrance to park
- New signs in park
- New addition to the back concession stand at Aquatic Center
- Purchased 30 new picnic tables
- Installed new grills at all shelters
- Added more water lines to the front of Pioneer Park
- Resealed parking lots
- Paved 80 more road side parking spaces
- Painted pools
- Repaired the Aquatic Center's play area cover
- Restrapped deck chairs
- Installed diaper changing stations at Aquatic Center

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PROGRESS EVALUATION

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- Purchased new stools, refrigerator, freezer, cabinets at entrance, condiment dispensers, cheese machines (2) and coney machines (2). Installed new counter at Aquatic Center entrance.

OLD TOWN PARK

- New sewer line installed

HADLEY MEMORIAL

- Erected 25' holiday tree
- Trimmed trees and shrubs

ROOKER RUN PARK

- Maintained amenities and resources

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

- Master plan update
- Purchased 1999 Ford F150 truck

RECREATION DIVISION

- Restructured shelter rental fees
- Began rental of new shelter at soccer fields
- Restructured program divisions and recreation guide layout
- Began offering year-round programming
- Created winter programs and services flier
- Created relationship with high school natatorium director
- Increased cam opportunities for 3-5 age group
- Created new youth programs and restructured day camps

MAINTENANCE/SERVICE DIVISION

- Purchased 1999 Ford F150 truck
- Purchased new John Deer 4-wheel drive tractor
- Purchased hay trailer
- Purchased utility trailer

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THE PLANNING CONSULTANT

The Mooresville Park and Recreation Board secured the professional services of Charles F. Lehman, ASLA (President of Lehman & Lehman, Inc.), to coordinate with the Mooresville Park and Recreation Board, the Update of the Mooresville Park & Recreation Five Year Master Plan. Through the process of public hearings, meetings with a planning team consisting of city park & recreation agencies, city administrative staff, & the Mooresville Park and Recreation Board, the Master Plan has had significant public input. The purpose of the Park District is to apply sound principles to the park & 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 & funding but even more importantly it allows for the establishment of a new guideline to a dream.



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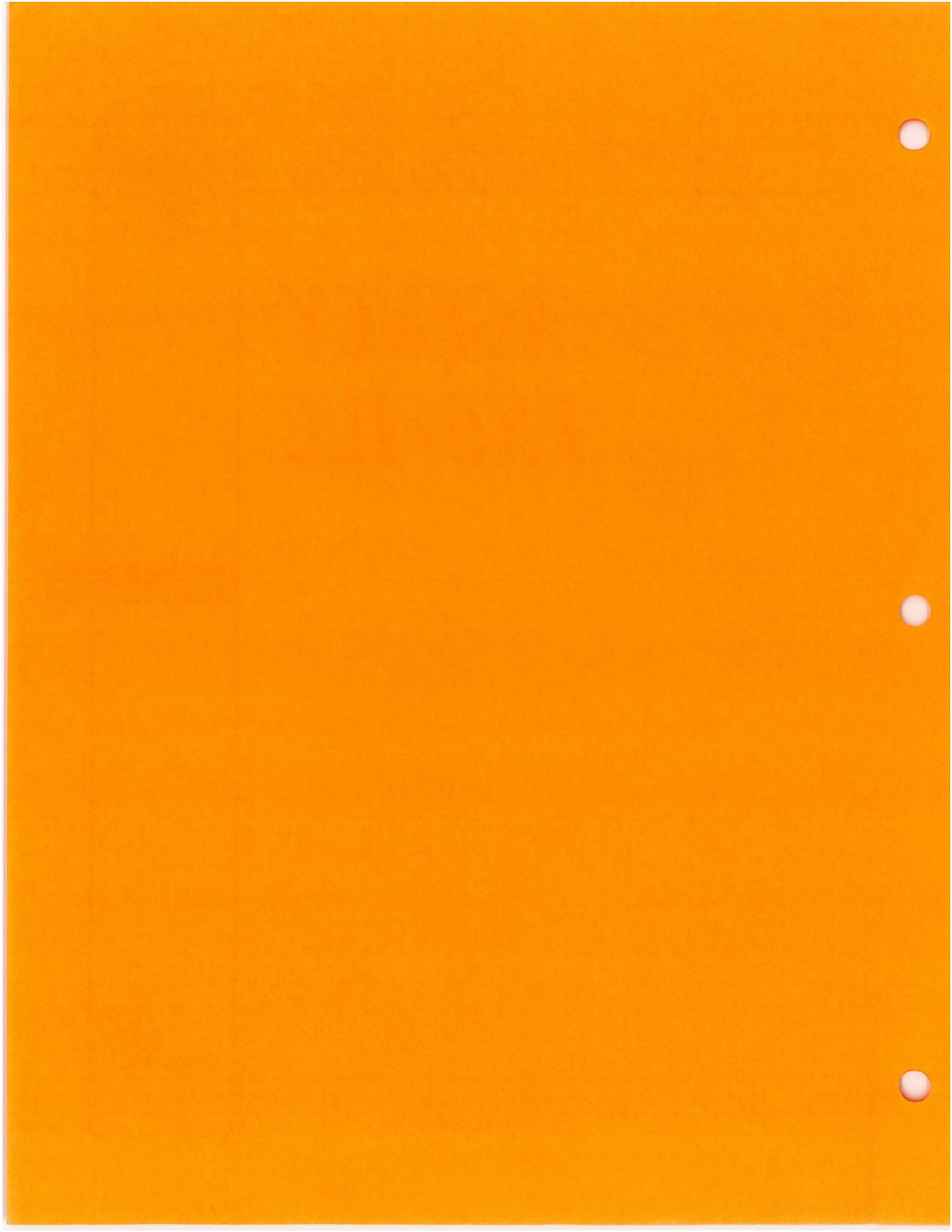


AGENCY PROFILE

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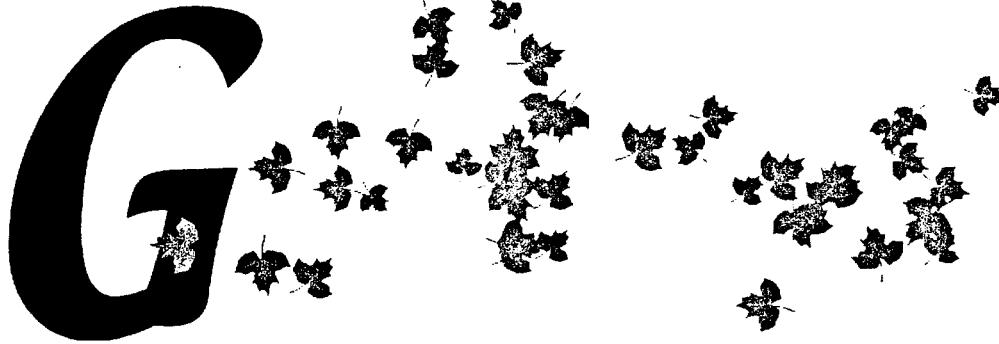


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HISTORY OF THE MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT

The following is a brief history of the Park 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 115 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.

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THE PARK BOARD

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 Park and Recreation into a district including Brown Township.

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 Office Manager, the coordination of 50-70 part-time seasonal workers, the hiring of a full-time Director of Recreation and Maintenance Supervisor.

Among the successful events and activities to be developed are: bike races, the Halloween Hike, Arbor Day, Civil War Days, summer camps, swimming lessons, water aerobics, etc.

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

The Mooreville Park & Recreation District 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 Thorp (C)** Jan. 1, 2003
President
1258 E. Tincher Road
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Phil Wright (D)** Jan. 1, 2003
Vice President
401 S. Indiana St
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Paul Ruch (B)** Jan. 1, 2004
Secretary
493 Village Boulevard
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **Trisha Long (B)** Jan. 1, 2006
Member
1279 Blackwood Ct
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **David Pearson (A)** Jan. 1, 2003
Member
631 Maple Lane
Mooreville, IN 46158
- **James Ransome (A)** .. Jan. 1, 2005
Member
148 W. Washington
Mooreville, IN 46158

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COMMITTEES

POOL COMMITTEE

James Ransome
Trisha Long

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

James Thorp
Phil Wright

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Paul Ruch
David Pearson
Trisha Long

BUDGET COMMITTEE

James Thorp
James Ransome
Bill Roberson

POLICY COMMITTEE

James Thorp
James Ransome

The Park Board meets regularly on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Mooresville Park District Office. At this time, the Board approves claims and payment of bills, makes policy and operational decisions, approves requests for use of park facilities, approves new purchases (equipment, structures, etc.) 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 Park 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.

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AGENCY PROFILE

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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;
- (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.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Mooreville Park 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 Mooreville and Brown Township in Indiana

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AGENCY PROFILE

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WHO'S RESPONSIBLE - THE BOARD OR ADMINISTRATOR?

This table helps to define the roles of a Park Administrator (Superintendent or Director) and the Park Board.

TASK	PARK BOARD	PARK ADMINISTRATOR
Long-term Goals (more than 1 yr.)	Approves	Recommends and provides input
Short-term Goals (less than 1 year)	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 schedule
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
Policy	Establishes, approves and may initiate in accordance with Indiana Code	Recommends and may initiate
Fees	Adopts policy and Approves fees	Recommends policy and fees and Implements fees
Operating Procedures	Reviews	Establishes within Board Policy
Community Suggestions	Hears and directs staff	Hears, responds and directs to Board as deemed appropriate

From: Park Board and Administrator Newsletter, Aspen Publishers, 1991.

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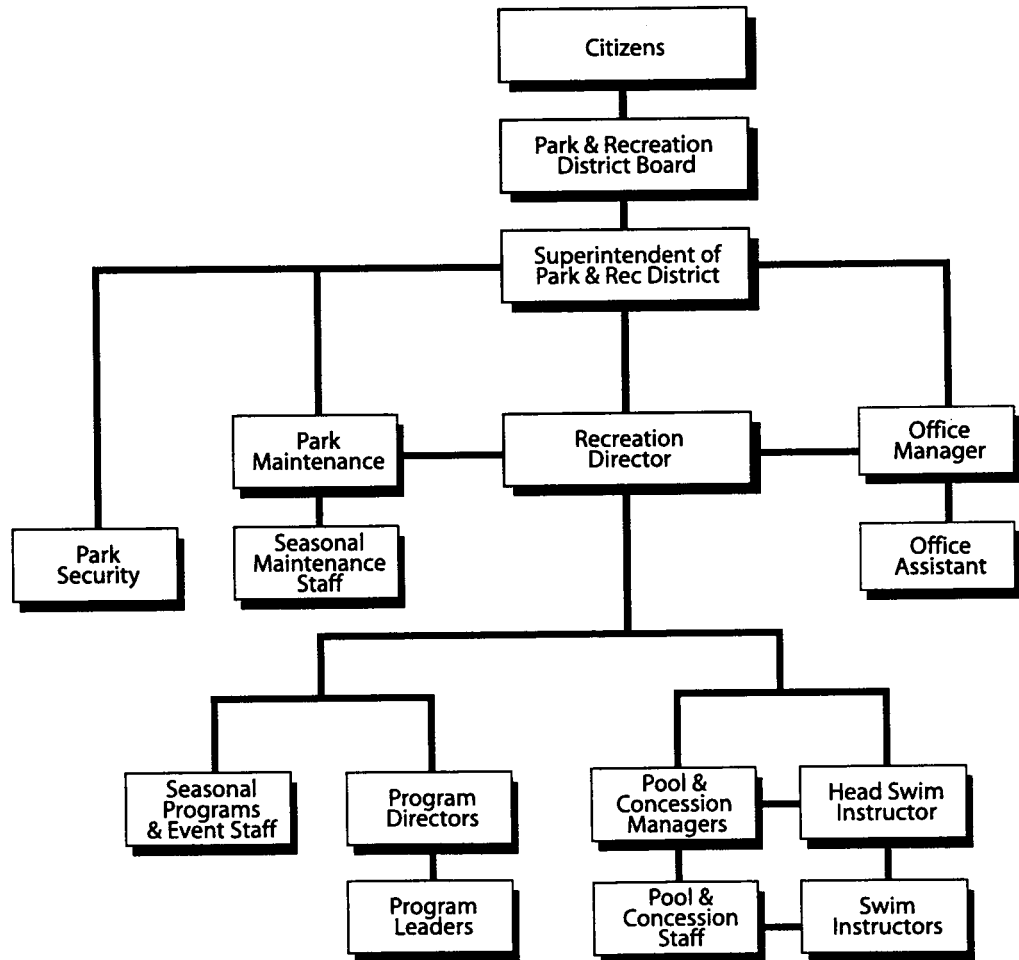
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DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

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

Brent Callahan *Superintendent of Park & Recreation*
 Philip Parin *Director of Recreation*
 Melissa Rose *Office Manager*
 John Karst *Maintenance Supervisor*

EXISTING STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION



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DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

With one full-time Superintendent of Park 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 Moore'sville.

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.

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 Moore'sville residents thereby enhancing the physical and social character of the community.



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DEPARTMENT GOAL STATEMENTS

- Promote community involvement in the planning and operation of all facets of the Park 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 area 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 and the surrounding communities.
- To effectively communicate programs to prospective patrons through sound marketing practices.

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COMPLIANCE WITH STATE & 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 toward people with disabilities.

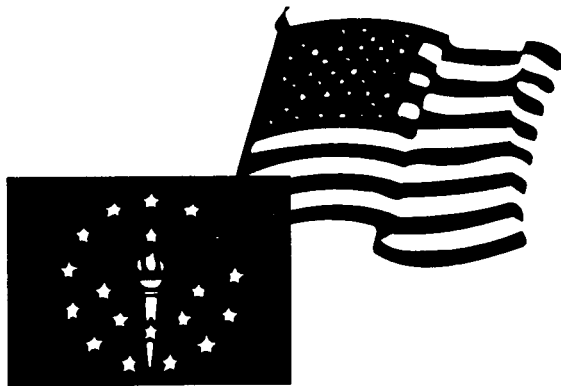
The ADA law is an attempt to achieve inclusion in society of individuals with disabilities. It does this by codifying requirements that create the conditions to permit individuals with disabilities of all kinds equal access in all parts of society. The ADA differs from the individual state discrimination 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 not to create undue hardship, the law provides for the establishment of a reasonable plan of action that clearly indicates intent to achieve compliancy over a reasonable period of time. A transition plan that is being implemented is the best protection should a complaint 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 compliancy, you will be better able to utilize persons with disabilities as employees as well as appeal to an enlarged clientele.

In order for the Moore'sville 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. The related elements of implementation of ADA Transition plans have been included in the Action Plan.

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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 Park Board's 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.

2001 Statistics:

Total Assessed Value	\$104,852,730
The Park District's 2% of the total assessed value	\$2,097,055

The issue of Bonds have been for the capital improvements and/or development of parks and their facilities. There are currently no Municipal Park Bonds.

EXPANSION

The Park Board is currently looking into the potential of expanding the District to include Madison and Harrison Townships in addition to Brown Township (which includes the City of Mooreville). This District expansion would parallel the boundaries of the Mooreville School Corporation. See Section K (Issues) for residency status of those surveyed with over 60% of those surveyed (being serviced) were from outside the service area.



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DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET ANALYSIS

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

ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	1997 Expenses	1998 Expenses	1999 Expenses	2000 Expenses	2001 Expenses
PERSONAL SERVICES						
201-01-110	Park Superintendent	\$37,398.58	\$38,522.00	\$39,678.00	\$40,678.04	\$32,060.00
201-01-111	Park Personnel	\$142,725.25	\$113,669.48	\$139,504.96	\$149,282.39	\$147,303.60
201-01-112	Park Security	\$5,564.70	\$6,621.45	\$6,247.65	\$7,229.16	\$6,345.25
201-01-113	Park Board Members	\$1,320.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$1,375.00
201-01-114	Office Manager	\$0.00	\$24,689.60	\$26,790.40	\$27,788.80	\$22,144.00
201-01-115	Aquatic Rec Director	\$0.00	\$27,040.00	\$27,851.20	\$23,669.16	\$22,960.00
201-01-116	Maintenance Supervisor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,918.40	\$20,816.00
201-01-121	Social Security Taxes	\$14,664.96	\$17,624.64	\$19,125.03	\$22,282.73	\$20,105.30
201-01-122	Longevity	\$1,599.78	\$1,599.78	\$1,599.78	\$1,599.78	\$1,230.60
201-01-124	PERF - Retirement	\$10,272.04	\$8,915.34	\$13,401.41	\$16,071.90	\$11,224.24
201-01-125	Unemployment	\$0.00	\$338.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
201-01-126	Overtime	\$4,406.19	\$16,347.76	\$6,576.88	\$14,358.41	\$8,579.58
SUPPLIES						
201-01-211	Office Supplies	\$12,774.02	\$5,296.47	\$4,548.87	\$2,885.37	\$3,904.35
201-01-212	Computer Supplies	\$426.52	\$1,678.54	\$2,510.64	\$956.71	\$1,056.91
201-01-213	Cleaning Supplies	\$144.85	\$318.30	\$383.94	\$460.31	\$361.91
201-01-216	Pool Chemicals	\$9,150.15	\$12,329.23	\$9,529.23	\$11,751.75	\$10,266.91
201-01-221	Gasoline & Oil	\$3,494.48	\$3,036.82	\$3,524.88	\$4,446.19	\$4,609.62
201-01-223	Other Supplies	\$0.00	\$26,814.88	\$12,803.51	\$30,326.35	\$15,611.95
201-01-231	Uniforms	\$498.20	\$514.54	\$1,072.06	\$1,472.27	\$761.27
201-01-233	Misc Repairs & Maintenance	\$4,014.02	\$2,945.05	\$2,330.82	\$1,366.63	\$3,375.25
201-01-247	Ground Maintenance	\$896.04	\$778.40	\$675.00	\$1,519.55	\$964.12
201-01-248	Concession	\$26,568.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
OTHER SERVICES						
201-01-311	Garbage Collection	\$1,115.00	\$1,632.00	\$162.00	\$806.79	\$1,917.76
201-01-312	Professional Service	\$9,229.61	\$8,449.32	\$655.40	\$2,447.61	\$4,130.79
201-01-321	Postage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$960.32	\$515.97
201-01-322	Telephone & Pagers	\$3,526.41	\$3,504.49	\$4,017.29	\$4,422.10	\$3,166.95
201-01-324	Travel & Expenses	\$1,511.63	\$216.55	\$845.87	\$507.92	\$637.12
201-01-331	Printing	\$1,172.50	\$647.40	\$841.00	\$1,867.40	\$683.00
201-01-334	Publication of Legals	\$15.26	\$135.34	\$27.84	\$13.98	\$0.00
201-01-336	Miscellaneous Advertising	\$499.68	\$1,137.64	\$513.45	\$1,176.60	\$627.70
201-01-341	Health Insurance	\$20,356.85	\$38,192.40	\$24,462.00	\$22,648.00	\$59,000.00
201-01-342	Other Insurance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,383.67	\$12,971.00	\$16,253.86
201-01-351	Electricity	\$9,674.22	\$10,505.17	\$14,586.90	\$13,195.87	\$12,375.80
201-01-352	Gas - Heat	\$7,233.71	\$4,409.23	\$4,821.13	\$9,574.11	\$12,485.94
201-01-353	Water	\$3,670.35	\$4,434.71	\$3,567.18	\$3,060.71	\$4,548.44
201-01-354	Sewer	\$4,024.20	\$4,267.60	\$3,679.40	\$2,414.60	\$2,875.90
201-01-361	Building & Structure Rep	\$35,495.09	\$1,626.10	\$262.56	\$1,630.44	\$0.00
201-01-362	Equipment Repairs	\$13,154.58	\$10,246.68	\$10,191.44	\$9,958.38	\$12,703.87
201-01-363	Maintenance Agreements	\$1,281.50	\$1,048.99	\$911.00	\$1,033.08	\$1,204.15
201-01-366	Paving	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,353.88	\$7,690.00
201-01-371	Equipment Rental	\$1,818.32	\$650.00	\$995.50	\$50.00	\$525.50
201-01-390	Training & Seminars	\$1,089.96	\$563.00	\$505.00	\$655.00	\$975.25
201-01-391	Dues & Subscriptions	\$75.00	\$135.00	\$146.95	\$20.00	\$255.00
201-01-396	Refunds	\$1,129.50	\$1,848.00	\$3,300.50	\$2,615.00	\$2,094.00
201-01-397	Memberships	\$875.00	\$870.00	\$925.00	\$685.00	\$1,090.00
CAPITAL OUTLAYS						
201-01-421	Improvement to Building	\$29.95	\$81.68	\$1,014.89	\$0.00	\$0.00
201-01-432	Other Park Improvement	\$3,747.87	\$17,365.83	\$48,149.78	\$3,579.77	\$64,081.38
201-01-433	Landscaping	\$2,202.53	\$705.88	\$408.57	\$146.98	\$538.17
201-01-443	Other Equipment	\$0.00	\$48,582.60	\$46,958.68	\$25,894.23	\$873.00
201-01-444	Pool Equipment	\$2,842.58	\$1,270.45	\$5,156.41	\$2,603.88	\$2,820.36
201-01-456	Unappropriated	\$3,194.51	\$19.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTALS		\$404,884.55	\$473,526.82	\$510,393.67	\$523,106.55	\$549,125.77
OTHER FUNDS						
202-01-110	Park Grant	\$4,905.58	\$41,210.98	\$0.00	\$447.76	\$4,506.25
203-01-110	Park Donation	\$452.50	\$1,373.61	\$4,574.00	\$22,818.00	\$6,848.65
Non Reverting Operating						
205-01-211	Concession	\$0.00	\$35,532.53	\$35,854.79	\$38,972.59	\$49,269.58
205-02-211	Workshops	\$0.00	\$960.50	\$2,118.00	\$817.94	\$0.00
206-01-110	Non Reverting Capital	\$37,808.85	\$36,087.00	\$175,351.03	\$51,884.84	\$0.00

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MOOREVILLE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

FOUNDATION MISSION STATEMENT

The Mooreville Community Foundation exists and operates for the betterment of the Mooreville Community in its cultural, educational and social aspects as determined by the people's objectives for the use of donated funds. The foundation will benefit the community now and for many generations.

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PURPOSES

- Charitable Contributions and Bequests are professionally managed and distributed in ways consistent with donors' interests.
- The individual efforts of community organizations for the educational, cultural, and social benefit of the community can be coordinated.
- Leadership is provided for philanthropic resources to be directed to the betterment of life in Mooreville.

DONOR BENEFITS

- Gifts are tax deductible. The Foundation provides a statement of annual gifts for each donor.
- The Foundation provides oversight assuring that funds given as grants are being used appropriately.

WAYS TO CONTRIBUTE

- Outright cash gifts.
- Bequest of cash or property through a will.
- Life Insurance
- Charitable Remainder Trusts
- Memorial Gifts
- Private Foundation Transfer



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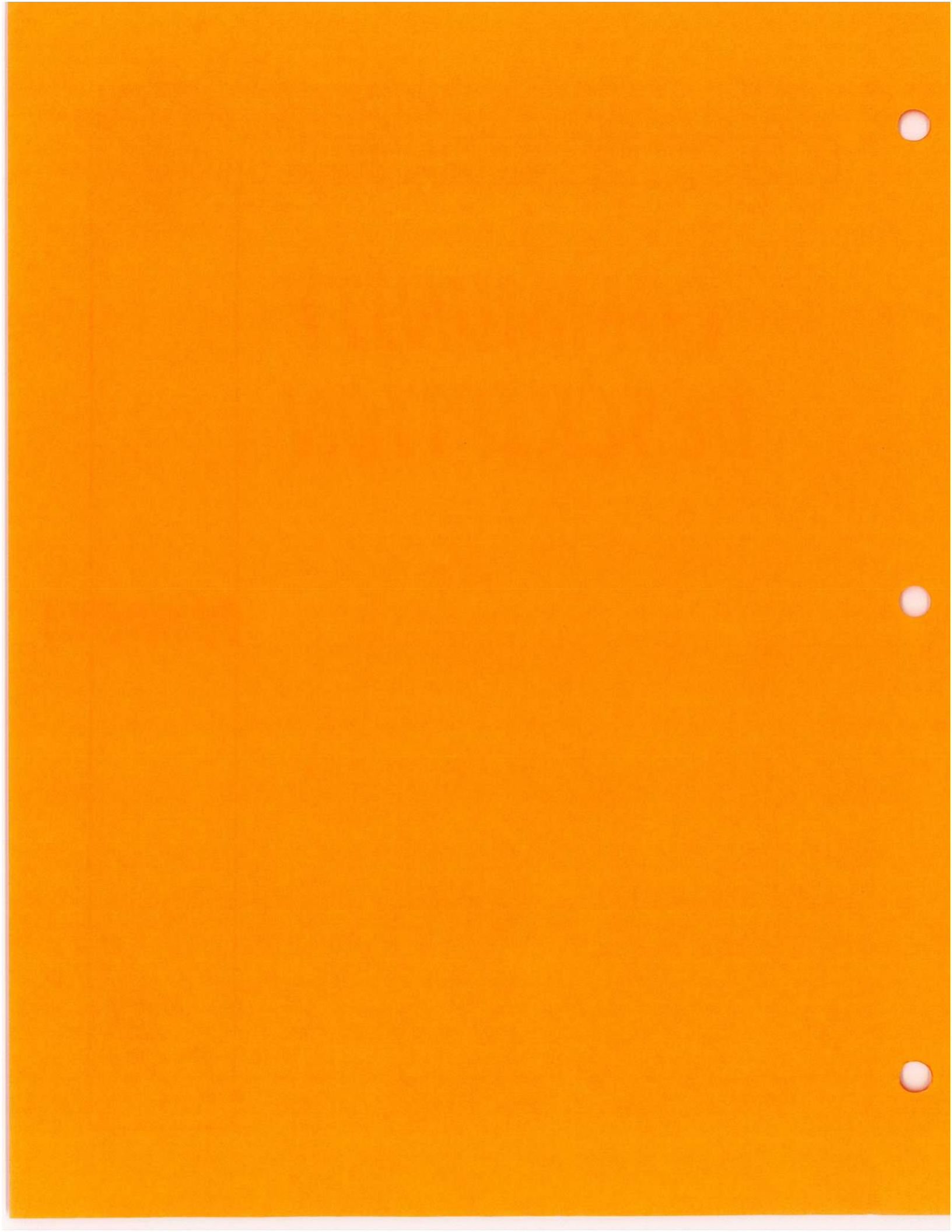


COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

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LOCATION OF MOORESVILLE AND PLANNING AREA BOUNDARIES

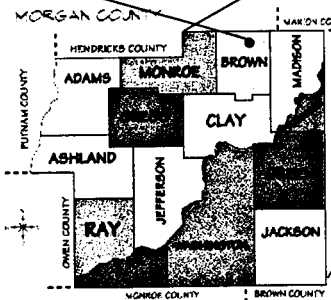
The town of Moorsville is located in Morgan County, Indiana. Moorsville lies eighteen miles southwest of Indianapolis and covers approximately two and three-quarters square miles.

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

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



TOWN OF MOORESVILLE AND BROWN TOWNSHIP



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TABLE OF DISTANCES

MOORESVILLE, IN TO...

Cincinnati, OH	125 miles
Chicago, IL	191 miles
Cleveland, OH	335 miles
Dayton, OH	136 miles
Detroit, MI	330 miles
Evansville, IN	172 miles
Fort Wayne, IN	147 miles
Indianapolis, IN	18 miles
Lafayette, IN	73 miles
Louisville, KY	126 miles
Milwaukee, WI	283 miles
St. Louis, MO	228 miles
South Bend, IN	158 miles
Springfield, IL	215 miles
Terre Haute, IN	62 miles
Toledo, OH	270 miles

AIR TRAVEL TO...

Atlanta	2 hrs, 25 min
Boston	3 hrs., 50 min.
Chicago	1 hr.
Denver	1 hr, 45 min.
Houston	3 hrs, 40 min.
Miami	6 hrs.
Minneapolis	2 hrs.
New York	4 hrs
Omaha	3 hrs, 20 min.
Phoenix	3 hrs, 10 min.
St. Louis	1 hr.
Seattle	4 hrs.
Washington D.C.	2 hrs, 20 min.



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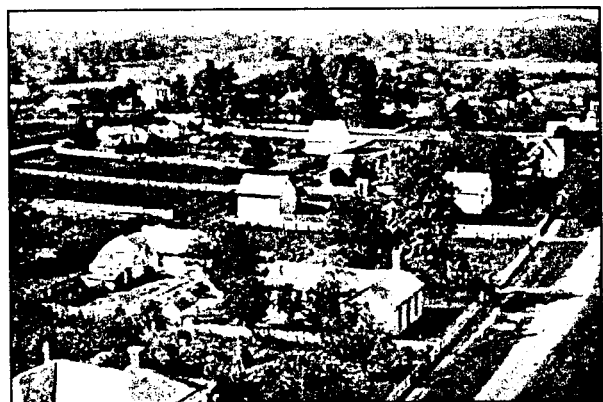
HISTORY

Source: Courtesy of the Mooresville Chamber of Commerce.

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 was born near Albemarle Sound, Perquiman County, North Carolina on January 21, 1799. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Moore. He died in 1889, at the age of 90 years.

Samuel Moore moved to Brown Township, Indiana in 1822 and built a log cabin on the hill just south of the present town and established the first trading post of the township. In 1823 he 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. In 1824 he laid out the town of Mooresville. Ten acres were first set aside, but Mr. Moore was an optimistic man and decided to devote 20 acres to the original site. The plat was recorded February 21, 1825 with each block divided into 16 lots. The first houses were all built of logs and stood next to the street. The town was incorporated in 1838.



Southwest view of Mooresville from old Methodist Church Steeple, at Indiana & Harrison Streets, 1875
 Photo from City of Mooresville Website • August 21, 2001



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In 1828, Mr. Moore married Eliza Worthington of Madison Indiana, who assisted him materially in promoting the best interest of the community.

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.

The village prospered and grew steadily. The town incorporated in 1831 with a population of 200. Eight more blocks were added to the town at that time, and town trustees were appointed. By 1850 population was 500. 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. During the 1900's the population stood at 2,000. Since World War II, it grew to an estimated 7,100. In 1997, the estimated population within the town corporate limits was 11,000, with a total of over 20,000 people counting the surrounding areas (within a five-mile radius of the intersection of Main and Indiana Streets).

There have been over 40 annexations and the town now has over 3,000 acres within its limits. The governing body is the Town Council, consisting of five members and a Clerk-Treasurer, elected

every four years until 1979, at which time they began to alternate every two years with two or three new council members voted in at each election.



Students celebrating a basketball victory at center of Mooresville at Main & Indiana Streets, taken in 1922

Source: City of Mooresville Website August 21, 2001

In the first few years of the town, houses and other building were erected. As soon as possible after homes were built, provision was made to education the pioneer children. The first school society organized in Mooresville was in Samuel Moore's store in 1828. A new brick school replaced the old log structure on East Washington Street in the 1830s. There have been several different school governments, including a subscription high school which was managed by the Quakers, but was open to anyone who paid tuition. Their building, known as the Academy building, was built in 1861, and is still standing. It is leased by the Mooresville School Corporation to the Morgan County Historical Society. It is currently used for historical displays, exhibits and meeting, and is being renovated by gifts and donations through the Historical society.

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. An addition was made in 1954. In 1955, Brown, Madison and Harrison Township Schools were consolidated with Mooresville Schools. The new corporation

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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.

On March 28, 1956, the Mooreville and Brown Township schools consolidated with Madison and Harrison Townships to form the Mooreville Consolidated School Corporation.

Christianity came with the Mooreville pioneers, and the Quakers and Methodists organized their first classes about the same time in 1821 and 1822. At present, there are over 30 active churches in the community.

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.

In 1870, Samuel Moore donated five acres of land for an "Old Settler's Reunion" and that location has served as the original Old Town Park ever since. The Old Settler's Picnic survives and is now a three-day event, the original second Tuesday in August having been expanded to start on Sunday with a parade. Many churches, organizations, civic and booster clubs participate in the activities. The Lions Club began managing the event in 1962, and divides the proceeds with the Town. A queen is crowned and a rocking chair is awarded to the oldest man and oldest woman present.

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.

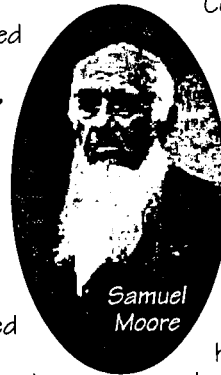
The town's telephone service began in 1901 and was later organized as the Mooreville Mutual Telephone Company. It was sold to Indiana Bell Telephone Company in 1956, following several short changes of ownership.

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.

North park, consisting of six acres, was donated to the Town in the 1950's, and in 1971, the Town purchases 104 acres on Indianapolis Road, which has been developed into the modern recreation area known as Pioneer Park.

The Hovey Workingman's Institute was the first effort at a library in Mooreville, organized in 1855, and a reading room was opened. Books were moved to schools until 1912 when a library board was formed. Later another



Samuel Moore

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reading room was started, and a new was built in 1915 and dedicated in 1916 with funds from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. Brown Township joined the town in supporting the library. The new



Students in Mooresville High School Library, 1909
Photo from City of Mooresville Website • August 21, 2001

tion known as the Mooresville State Bank. It closed in December 1930, and the present Citizens Bank was organized in January 1931. There are now branches of Citizens Bank in Brooklyn Monrovia, and Plainfield, along with two more within Mooresville. The Mooresville Federal Savings and Loan Association was organized in 1934 under the name of Mooresville Building Savings and Loan, which 1952 occupied a new limestone building on West Main Street. Its name is now the Mooresville Savings Bank, and its building has been remodeled, and adjoins the old library building on West Main Street.

The town adopted "Mooresville Home of the Indiana State Flag" as its slogan in 1966, in honor of

library on West Harrison Street was built in 1988.

A volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1904 and still functions on a paid volunteer basis as the Brown Township Fire Department. We now have the Mooresville Fire Department with a chief, deputy chief, inspector, and several full-time firemen plus many volunteers.

The Police Department is administered by the town Police Commission and consists of a chief and several marshals. Radio operators perform as part of this department and answer fire calls and sound alarms.

The first newspaper was the Mooresville Chronicle, established in 1846 and lasting four years. Later came the Mooresville Enterprise, The Herald, The Monitor, and The Guide. In 1895 the Mooresville Guide changed hands and names and was called the Mooresville Times. The weekly newspaper now covers a much larger area than just the Town of Mooresville, and is now called The Times.

The first bank was the Savins Bank of Mooresville, established in 1872, and became known as the Farmers Bank in 1873. The First National Bank was organized in 1903, and around 1927 the two banks merged in to a new organiza-

Paul Hadley, the flag's designer. Mr. Hadley was a well known water color artist and lived in Mooresville for many years.

A town banner was designed and presented to the town in the opening ceremonies of the combined Old Settlers/Sesquicentennial celebration in August of 1974. Mooresville was celebrating its 150th birthday, and held a special parade, along with various programs, exhibits and special events using the sesquicentennial theme.

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.

President Ronald Reagan visited Mooresville 15 years later in 1989. Since, then, the town has continued tremendous growth.

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NATURAL FEATURES

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Mooresville is located in the northern portion of Morgan County, which is generally a flat plain.

SOILS

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 inter-mingled 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 north-west 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.

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.

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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.

CLIMATE

Mooreville 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 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.

With the wide seasonal extremes of temperatures that occur in the Mooreville area, both winter and summer sports activities are possible for local residents.

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.



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GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

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

- Police Officers 21
- Police Cars 22
- K-9 Units 1
- Dare Units 1
- Ambulances 3
- Emergency Dispatchers (FT) 4
- Emergency Dispatchers (PT) 11

FIRE PROTECTION

- Full-time Firefighters 12
- Part-time Reserve Firefighters 25
- Fire Station 1
- Fire Trucks 3
- 100-ft. Ladder Truck 1
- Support Vehicle Rescue Squads 5

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
- Jeff Justus Member
- Jon Swisher Member
- Don Barry Member
- Alan Kramer Member

PARK AND RECREATION BOARD

(6 Members)

- James Thorp President
- Phil Wright Vice President
- Paul Ruch Secretary
- James Ransome Member
- David Pearson Member
- Tricia Long Member

UTILITIES

ELECTRIC

- Indianapolis Power and Light Company
- South Central Indiana REMC/
Hoosier Energy
- Cinergy

GAS

- Indiana Gas Company
- Indiana Energy

TELEPHONE

- Ameritech

WATER

- Hill Water Company
- United Water of Indiana

CABLE

- Comcast Cablevision

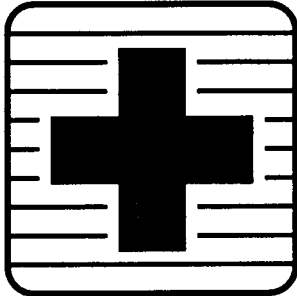
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HOSPITAL & MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

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.



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EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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

SCHOOL FACILITY	ENROLLMENT
Mooreville High School	1,184
Paul Hadley Junior High School	680
Neil Armstrong Elementary School	581
North Madison Elementary School	640
Northwood Elementary School	436
Newby Elementary School	259
Waverly Elementary School	400

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. Mooreville Christian School also serves the town and has an enrollment of 120 students in grades K-8.

Mooreville students performed somewhat better than students across the state in 1989 statewide testing. Mooreville 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. Mooreville offers the largest Indiana Vocational Technical College program off the main campus, and the Mid-States Adult Education Cooperation is located in Mooreville. Individual and company training are available through the Circle Seven Training Council.

SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Beverly Viles, *President*
Phil Wright, *Vice President*
Randy Davis, *Secretary*
DeWayne Ward, *Member*
Ron Wright, *Member*

Curt Freeman, *School Superintendent*
Dr. Becky Sager, *Asst. School Superintendent*
Mike Turner, *Asst. School Superintendent*

The board meets the second Tuesday of each month in the Education Center at 11 West Carlisle.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mooreville is within just an hour's drive of some of the nation's finest universities and colleges.

COLLEGE	LOCATION	DISTANCE FROM MOOREVILLE
Indiana University Purdue University,	Indianapolis	15 miles
University of Indianapolis	Indianapolis	15 miles
Butler University	Indianapolis	20 miles
Franklin College	Franklin	30 miles
Indiana University	Bloomington	35 miles
DePauw University	Greencastle	40 miles
Indiana State University	Terre Haute	60 miles
Rose Hulman Institute of Technology	Terre Haute	60 miles
Purdue University	Lafayette	60 miles
Ivy Tech State College	MULTIPLE	—

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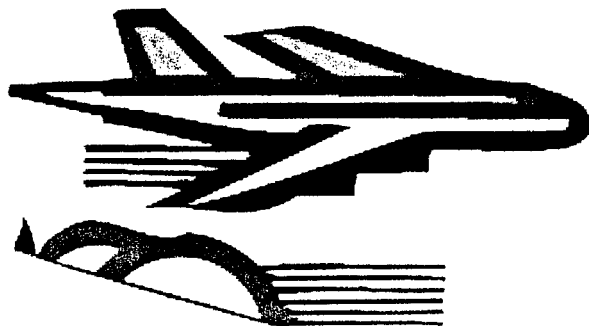


TRANSPORTATION

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.

OPPORTUNITIES

Mooreville's location can provide a strategic advantage for many businesses when it comes to distribution. Indianapolis is one of the major distribution hubs of North America. For example, Indianapolis is the second largest hub for Federal Express and also serves as the U.S. Postal Service's Express Mail hub. In addition, Burlington Air Express operates one flight nightly from Indianapolis for heavy cargo. Proximity to these hub services increases the hours per day available to ship (5 extra hours per day to ship worldwide). Indianapolis has also become noted as a land freight distribution center with over 100 trucking terminals and five railways including the three largest systems east of the Mississippi.



AIR TRAVEL

Indianapolis International Airport is located just ten miles from the center of Mooreville. Other community airports include Eagle Creek and Greenwood, which are both within a 20-minute radius.

DIRECT AIR ROUTES & FLYING TIMES

Atlanta	2hrs, 25min
Chicago	1hr
Houston	3hrs, 40min
Minneapolis	2hrs
Omaha	3hrs, 20min
St. Louis	1hr
Boston	3hrs, 50min
Denver	1hr, 45min
Miami	6hrs
New York	4hrs
Phoenix	3hrs, 10min
Seattle	4hrs
Washington D.C.	2hrs, 20min

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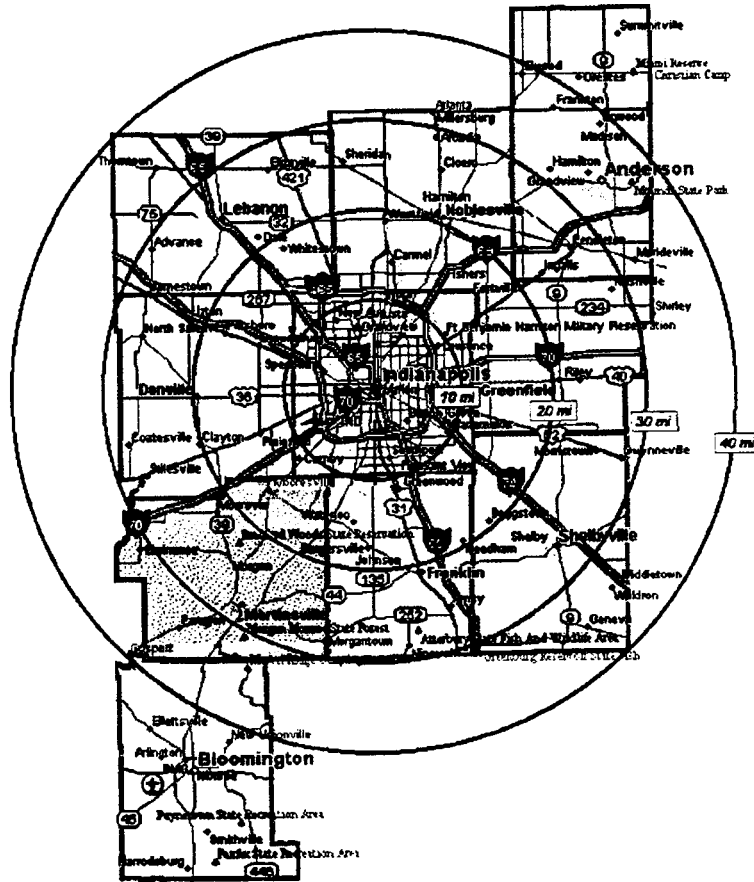
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HIGHWAYS

Mooreville is quite literally located at the crossroads of America, with easy access to all directions of interstate travel. Interstate 70 is within three miles of Mooreville, and Interstate 465 is less than ten miles away. I-465 provides easy access to Interstates 65, 69, 70 and 74.

Metropolitan Indianapolis Road Map



“Mooreville is quite literally located at the crossroads of America...”



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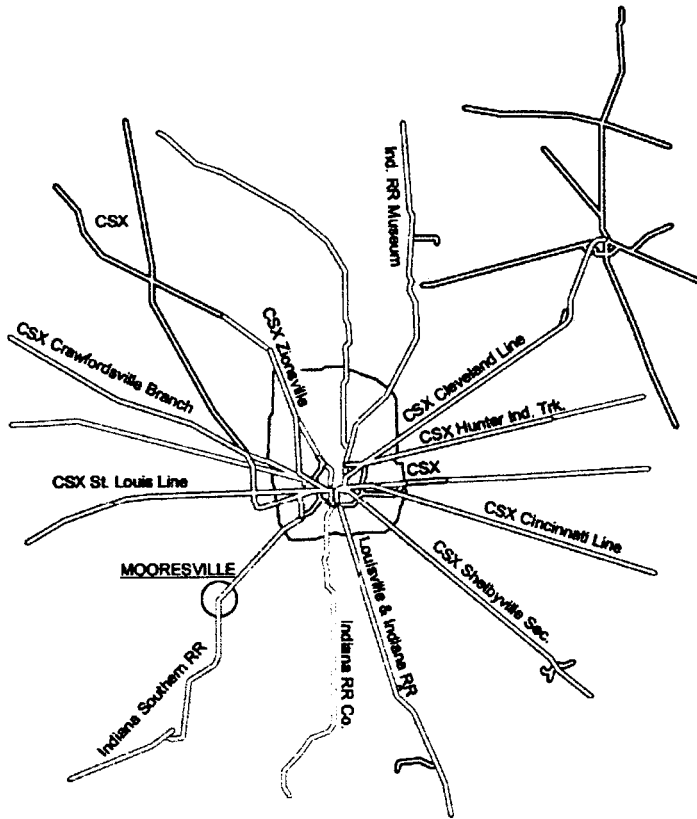
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RAIL

Rail service is available through the Indiana Southern Shortline, with a connection to Conrail. CSX has a major switching yard only 20 minutes from Mooresville.

Regional Rail Road Network



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BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS / MAJOR EMPLOYERS

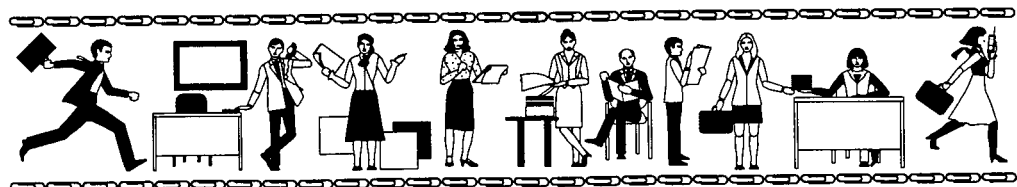
INDUSTRY	PRODUCT/SERVICE	ESTABLISHED	# OF EMPLOYEES
Nice-Pak Products, Inc.	Baby Wipes	1974	300
General Shale Brick	Face Bricks	1968	100
Viking Air Tools	Pneumatic Air Tools	1965	100
Federal-Mogul Corporation	Engine Bearings & Bushings	1899	92
Overton & Sons Tool & Die	Carbide Tool & Die	1968	85
Jack K Elrod Company	Stadium Seating: Structural Steel Fabrication	1965	75
Thiesing Veneer Co	Hardwood Face Veneer	1920	75
LinEl Signature	Skylights	1996	70
G.R. Wood, Inc	Veneer & Dimensional Wood	1976	40
Laboratory Equipment Corp	Mechanical & Electrical Test Equipment	1943	40
Sun Polymers International, Inc.	Powder Coating Resin	1974	40
Majestic Block	Concrete Blocks & Pre-Cast Products	1983	33
Ambassador Steel	Steel Fabrication	1980	30
Equipment Technologies, Inc.	Tractor Sprayers	1996	30
Molex Incorporated	RF Microwave Connectors	1938	16
Woods Industries	Copper Wire for Extension Cords	1929	15
Capital Adhesives & Packaging	Industrial Adhesives	1987	12

Source: <http://www.mooreville-in.com/business/mfr.html>

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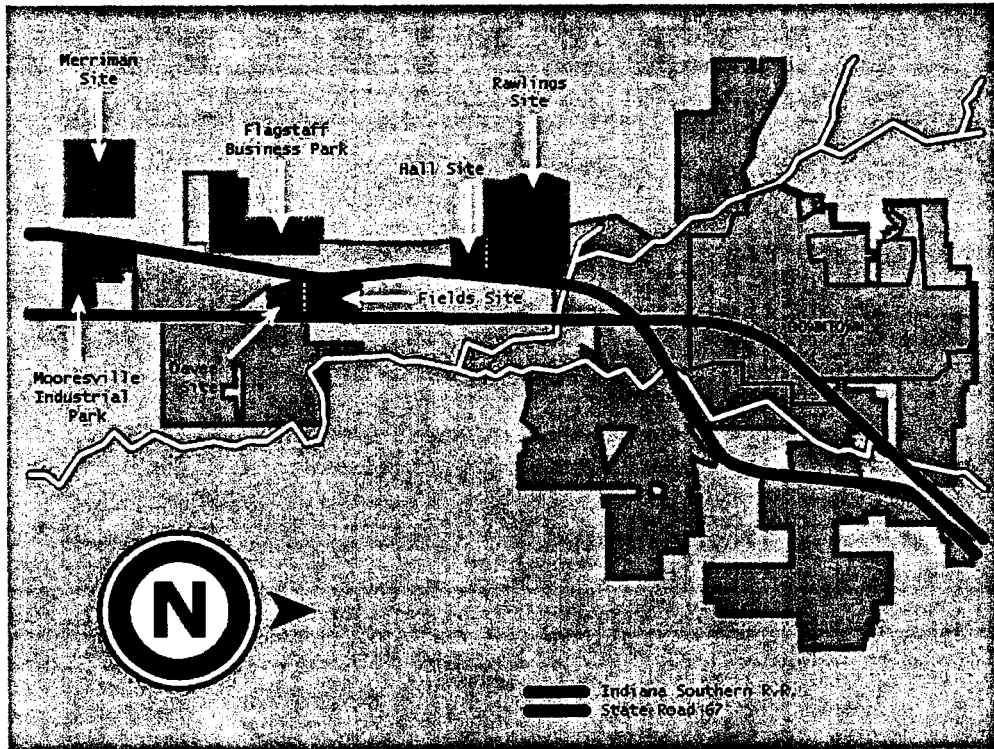
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AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES

Mooreville has approximately 500 industrial zoned acres currently served by utilities. These locations are situated on a four lane highway and many sites are also rail served. Available in one acre increments, these sites range in price from \$10,000 to \$30,000 per acre.

Available Industrial Site	Size in Acres
Hall Site	13
Davee Site	27
Fields Site	42
Mooreville Industrial Park	74
Flagstaff Business Park	105
Merriman Site	160



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COMMUNICATIONS

NEWSPAPERS:

The Times
The Reporter

TELEVISION:

There are no television stations located in the Town of Mooreville. 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 Mooreville residents. Cable service is available through COMCAST American Cable Company.

RADIO:

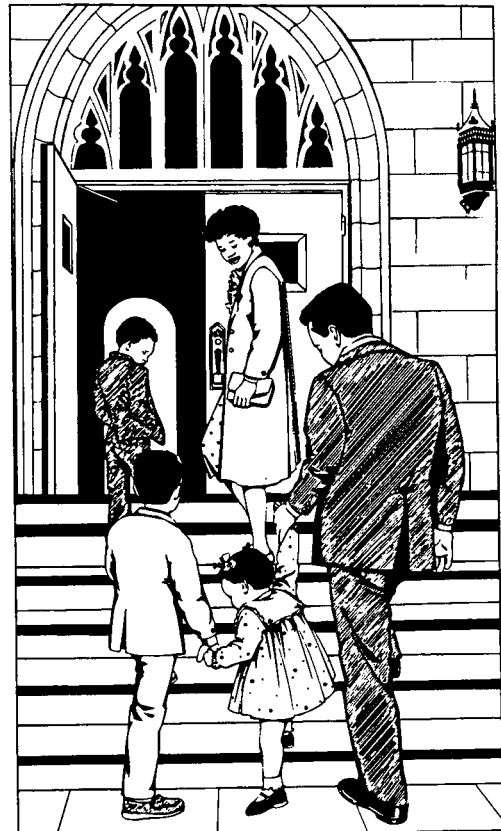
WCBK

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

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

PLACES OF WORSHIP

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



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POPULATION

POPULATION GROWTH STATISTICS OF MOORESVILLE, IN

Population statistics are based on 2000 U.S. Census information taken from Stats Indiana via the internet. County information from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Calculations by the Indiana Business Research Center, IU Kelley School of Business.

Morgan County and Brown Township have seen rapid growth over the last five years, specifically Brown Township (City of Moorsville). This pace is expected to continue as seen by the U.S. Census Projections detailed below.

INDIANA, MORGAN COUNTY AND POTENTIAL SERVICE AREA CENSUS STATISTICS

	1990	2000	Percent Change
Indiana	5,544,159	6,080,485	9.7%
Morgan County	55,920	66,689	19.3%
Brown Township	10,049	13,491	34.3%
Madison Township	5,408	7,391	36.7%
Harrison Township	1,538	1,601	4.1%

	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projections	2010 Projections
Indiana	5,544,159	6,080,485	6,215,296	6,318,404
Morgan County	55,920	66,689	74,417	77,244

	2000 Census	2002 Projections	2006 Projections
City of Moorsville / Brown Township	13,491	13,567	18,693
Madison Township	7,391	7,499	10,490
Harrison Township	1,601	1,687	1,678
TOTALS	22,483	22,753	30,861

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POPULATION POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Population by AGE and SEX

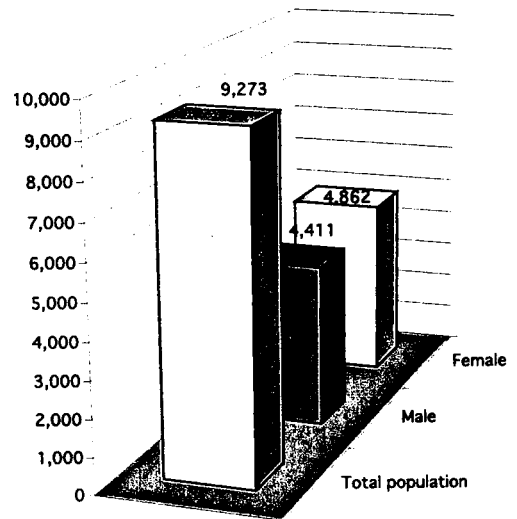


2000 U.S. Census City of Mooresville, IN	Number of People	Percent
Under 5 years	830	9.0%
5 to 9 years	714	7.7%
10 to 14 years	689	7.4%
15 to 19 years	652	7.0%
20 to 24 years	547	5.9%
25 to 34 years	1,479	15.9%
35 to 44 years	1,554	16.8%
45 to 54 years	1,080	11.6%
55 to 59 years	389	4.2%
60 to 64 years	318	3.4%
65 to 74 years	569	6.1%
75 to 84 years	328	3.5%
85 years and over	124	1.3%

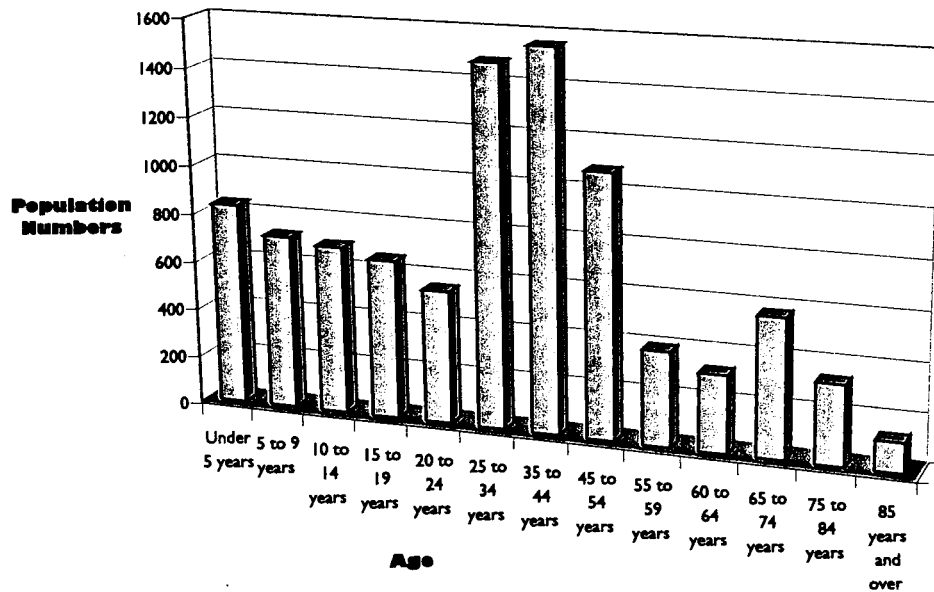
Median age (years) 33.3 100%

Total population	9,273	
Male	4,411	47.6
Female	4,862	52.4

Mooresville Population by Sex



Population by Age

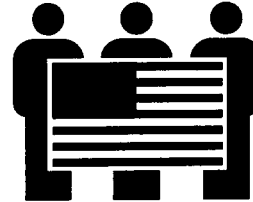


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POPULATION POPULATION BY RACE & ETHNICITY

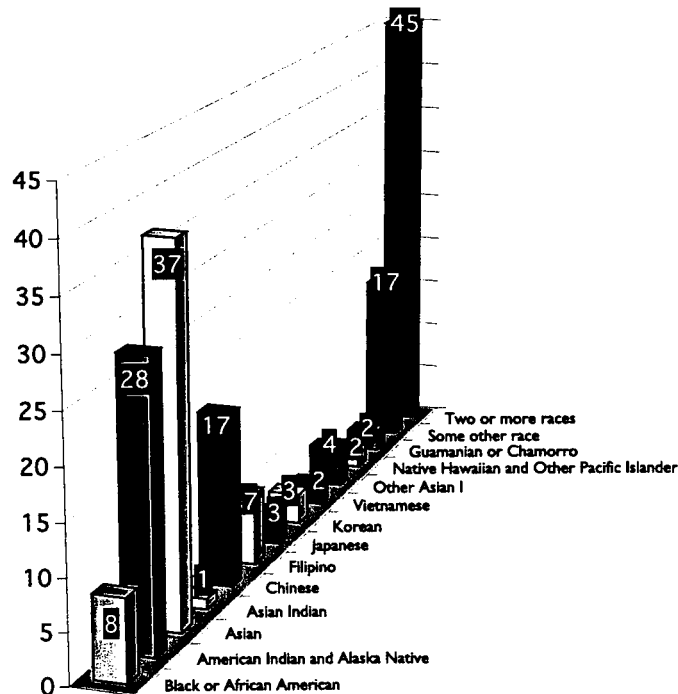


Population by RACE

2000 U.S. Census City of Mooresville, IN	Number of People	Percent
One race	9,228	99.51%
White	9,136	98.52%
Black or African American	8	0.09%
American Indian and Alaska Native	28	0.30%
Asian	37	0.40%
Asian Indian	1	0.01%
Chinese	17	0.18%
Filipino	7	0.08%
Japanese	3	0.03%
Korean	3	0.03%
Vietnamese	2	0.02%
Other Asian 1	4	0.04%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.02%
Guamanian or Chamorro	2	0.02%
Some other race	17	0.18%
Two or more races	45	0.49%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.00%
Samoaan	0	0.00%
Other Pacific Islander 2	0	0.00%

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Mooreville Minority Population





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POPULATION HOUSEHOLD INCOME

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

2000 U.S. Census City of Mooresville, IN	Number of People	Percent
Total population	9,273	100
In households	9,171	98.9
Householder	3,535	38.1
Spouse	2,032	21.9
Child	2,997	32.3
Own child under 18 years	2,460	26.5
Other relatives	286	3.1
Under 18 years	131	1.4
Nonrelatives	321	3.5
Unmarried partner	176	1.9
In group quarters	102	1.1
Institutionalized population	88	0.9
Noninstitutionalized population	14	0.2

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

2000 U.S. Census City of Mooresville, IN	Number of People	Percent
Total households	3,535	100
Family households (families)	2,595	73.4
With own children under 18 years	1,382	39.1
Married-couple family	2,032	57.5
With own children under 18 years	1,016	28.7
Female householder, no husband present	437	12.4
With own children under 18 years	288	8.1
Nonfamily households	940	26.6
Householder living alone	807	22.8
Householder 65 years and over	315	8.9
Households with individuals under 18 years	1,478	41.8
Households with individuals 65 years and over	709	20.1
Average household size	2.59	(X)
Average family size	3.05	(X)

HOUSING OCCUPANCY

2000 U.S. Census City of Mooresville, IN	Number of People	Percent
Total housing units	3,688	100
Occupied housing units	3,535	95.9
Vacant housing units	153	4.1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	0.2

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SOCIO/ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The following summary of socio/economic characteristics for Mooreville 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 Mooreville 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.

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 Mooreville study area. The following pages are descriptions of these two Lifestyle Segments.

H



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COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

MOOREVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOOREVILLE, IN
MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006

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.

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.

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MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
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RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN LOCAL JURISDICTION

PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES

- Eagle Pines Country Club – Mooreville / Brown Township

HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUBS

- Bob Fisher's Self Defense – Mooreville
- Curves for Women (2) – Mooreville & Martinsville
- Morgan County YMCA – Martinsville

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 3988
- Masonic Temple
- Mooreville Post VFW No. 1111
- Mooreville American Legion

OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

BOWLING

- Artesian Bowl – Martinsville

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

- Foxcliff North Swimming Pool – Martinsville
- Martinsville City Park Pool – Martinsville
- Mooreville Natatorium – Mooreville High School

BATTING CAGES

- Batting Cages – Inside Scoop

THEATRES

- Mooreville Movies (6 screens) – Mooreville
- Cinema 37 – Martinsville
- Center Brook Drive-In Theater – Martinsville

CAMPGROUNDS

- Green Acres Campgrounds & Music Park – Martinsville

OTHER

- Morgan County Senior Centers (3) – Mooreville & Martinsville

REGIONAL PUBLIC RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

COUNTY GOLF COURSES

- Martinsville Country Club, Private – Martinsville
- Foxcliff Golf Club, Inc., Private – Martinsville
- Heartland Crossing Links, Public – Camby

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Lehman & Lehman, Inc.



COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

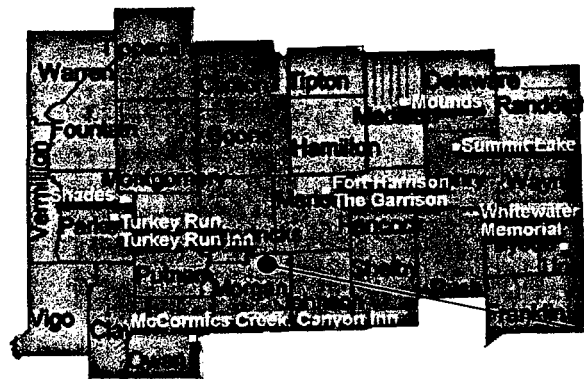
MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
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REGIONAL PUBLIC RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

CENTRAL INDIANA STATE PARKS & RESERVOIRS

Source: Graphics and text taken from State of Indiana Department of Natural Resources Website • <http://www.state.in.us/dnr/parklake/parks> - 8/20/01 & 1/8/02

Central Indiana State Parks



MOORESVILLE, IN

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MOUNDS STATE PARK

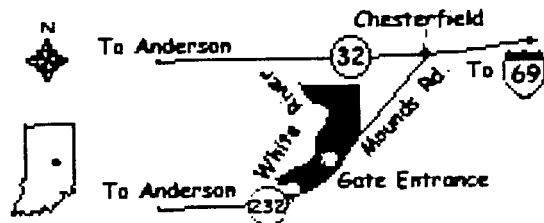
Mounds State Park, located off I-69 east of Anderson, features 10 unique "earthworks" built by a group of prehistoric Indians known as the Adena-Hopewell people. The largest earthwork, the "Great Mound", is believed to have been constructed around 160 B.C. Archaeological surveys seem to indicate it was used as a gathering place for religious ceremonies. The nature center is located in the Bronnenberg House, which is one of the oldest buildings in Madison County. The building is open to park visitors from April through October. Construction of a new park office, nature center, and auditorium complex will begin in March.

FACILITIES:

- Bridle Trails
- Camping
- Class A / 75 sites
- Camping Reservations
- Camp Store
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Station
- Fishing (White River)
- Hiking Trails
- Nature Center
- Interpretive Services
- Picnicking
- Rental- Recreation Building
- Shelter Reservations
- Swimming / Pool (See Swim Alert)
- Youth Tent Areas

Mounds State Park

4306 Mounds Road
Anderson, IN 46017
765-642-6627



COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

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SHADES STATE PARK

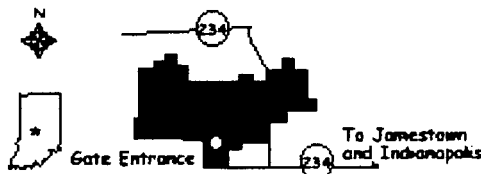
Shades State Park is located about 17 miles southwest of Crawfordsville (off S.R. 47), it is a favorite for hikers and canoeists. The sandstone cliffs overlook Sugar Creek and numerous shady ravines. Adjacent Pine Hills Nature Preserve affords spectacular topography for those willing to take a fairly long hike.

FACILITIES:

- Airstrip
- Camping
- Class B / 105 sites
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Station
- Fishing
- Hiking Trails
- Interpretive Services / Seasonal
- Picnicking
- Shelter Reservations
- Youth Tent Areas

Shades State Park

Route 1 Box 72
 Waveland, IN 47989
 765-435-2810



TURKEY RUN STATE PARK

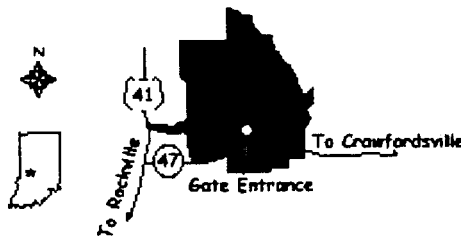
Nestled along State Road 47 southwest of Crawfordsville, Turkey Run provides deep, sandstone ravines, aged forests, and scenic views along Sugar Creek for its visitors. The Colonel Richard Lieber Cabin commemorates the contributions of the father of Indiana's state park system.

FACILITIES:

- Cabins, Inn Operated
- Camping - Class A / 235 sites Class B / 18 sites
 (all B sites are non-reservable walk-in tent sites only)
- Camping Reservations
- Camp Store
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Stations
- Fishing
- Hiking Trails
- Turkey Run Inn Accommodations
 w/ Indoor Pool (toll free 1-877-500-6151)
- Inn Restaurant
- Meeting & Conference Facilities
- Nature Center / Planetarium
- Interpretive Services
- Picnicking
- Playgrounds
- Saddle Barn
- Shelter Reservations
- Swimming / Pool (See Swim Alert)
- Tennis & Other Games
- Youth Tent Area

Turkey Run State Park

P.O. Box 37
 Marshall, IN 47859
 765-597-2635
Turkey Run Inn



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COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

**MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006**

FORT HARRISON STATE PARK

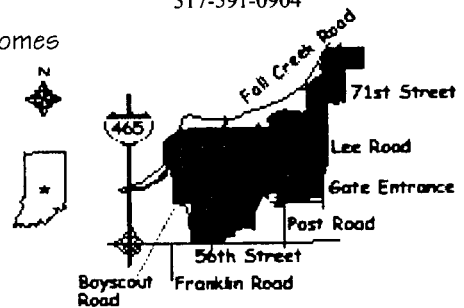
Landscape and history blend in a unique setting in northeast Indianapolis at Fort Harrison State Park. The 1700-acre park features walking and jogging trails, picnic sites, fishing access to Fall Creek and two national historic districts. The former Citizen's Military Training Camp, Civilian Conservation Corps camp, and World War II prisoner of war camp is preserved at the park headquarters location.

FACILITIES:

- Bicycle Trail
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Fishing
- Hiking Trails / Multi-use Trail (paved)
- The Fort Golf Resort & Conference Center
 - Harrison House Suites & 3 Officer's Homes
 - The Garrison w /Dining & Conference Facilities, 5 Meeting Rooms
 - Golf Course / 18 holes & Driving Range
- Nature Center
- Interpretive Services
- Picnicking
- Picnic Shelters
- Shelter Reservations
- Saddle Barn w / horse trail rides, hayrides

Fort Harrison State Park

5753 Glenn Road
Indianapolis, IN 46216
317-591-0904



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SUMMIT LAKE STATE PARK

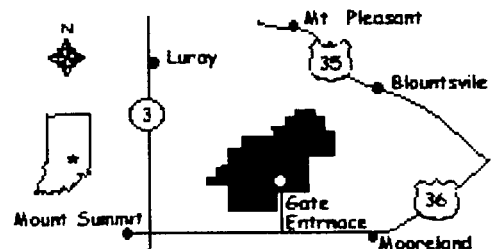
Summit Lake State Park, near New Castle is known for its fishing and expansive view, covering more than 2,550 acres. Facilities include 125 Class "A" campsites, 3 boat ramps, a beach bathhouse and 2 large open shelters which can be reserved for family picnics and other events. Summit Lake has an excellent bird watching and wildlife observation area.

FACILITIES:

- Boat Launch Ramp
- Boat Motor / Idle speed only
- Camping
- Class A / 125 sites
- Cross-country Skiing, no ski rental
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Station
- Fishing / Ice Fishing / Fishing Pier
- Hiking Trails
- Interpretive Services / seasonal
- Picnicking
- Rental-Canoe, Paddleboat, Rowboat
- Shelter Reservations
- Swimming / Beach (See Swim Alert)

Summit Lake State Park

5993 N. Messick Rd.
New Castle, IN 47362-9309
765-766-5873



COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

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MCCORMICK CREEK STATE PARK

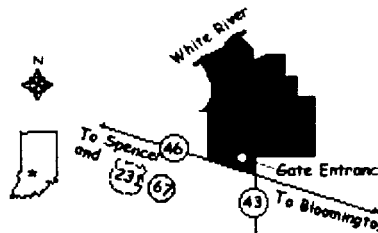
Unique limestone formations and scenic waterfalls are some of the highlights at Indiana's first state park, McCormick's Creek. This park is located along the White River, 14 miles northwest of Bloomington. McCormick Creek State Park is known for its cliff surrounded canyon and the careful preservation of its original plant-life.

FACILITIES:

- Cabins, Housekeeping
- Camping (Class A / 189 sites, Class C / 100 sites)
- Camping Reservations - Camp, Group
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Station
- Hiking Trails
- Inn Accommodations
- Inn Restaurant
- Meeting & Conference Facilities
- Nature Center
- Interpretive Services
- Picnicking
- Rental-Recreation Building
- Saddle Barn
- Shelter Reservations
- Swimming / Pool (See Swim Alert)
- Tennis & Other Games
- Youth Tent Areas

McCormick's Creek State Park

Route 5 Box 282
 Spencer, IN 47460
 812-829-2235
Canyon Inn



WHITEWATER MEMORIAL STATE PARK

Whitewater Lake to be Emptied in 2001

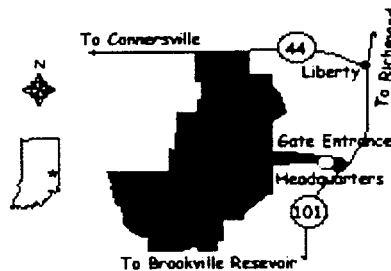
Plans are underway to empty Whitewater Lake in 2001 to allow for work on the spillway and other maintenance. Once this begins, swimming, boating, and fishing on the lake will cease. Water based activities will be available at nearby Brookville Lake.

FACILITIES:

- Boat Launch Ramp / 2 Whitewater Lake, Brookville Lake
- Boat Motor / Electric trolling only
- Bridle Trails / Saddle Barn
- Cabins, Housekeeping
- Camping (Class A / 236 sites Class B / 45 sites)
- Camping Reservations
- Camp Store
- Camp, Horsemen's / 45 sites
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Station
- Fishing / Ice Fishing
- Hiking Trails
- Interpretive Services / Seasonal
- Picnicking
- Shelter Reservations
- Rental-Canoe, Paddleboat, Rowboat
- Swimming / Beach (See Swim Alert)
- Youth Tent Areas

Whitewater Memorial

1418 S. State Road 101
 Liberty, IN 47353
 765-458-5565



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COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

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BROWN COUNTY STATE PARK

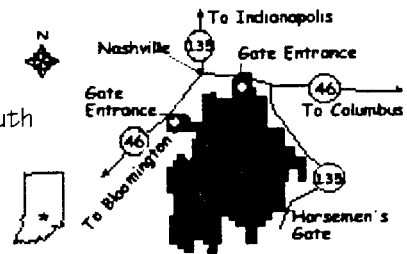
Located in the beautiful hills of Brown County off Highway 46, you will especially enjoy the variety offered in Indiana's largest state park, including nearly 20 miles of roads, with numerous scenic vistas. Comfortable accommodations at the rustic Abe Martin Lodge, large campgrounds, hiking trails, interpretive services, and extensive horse riding facilities.

FACILITIES

- * Bridle Trails / Saddle Barn
- * Cabins, Housekeeping
- * Cabins, (Motel Type)
- * Camping - RVs Use West Gate (Class A / 401 sites • Class B / 28 sites)
- * Camping Reservations
- * Camp Store
- * Camp, Rally / 60 sites
- * Camp, Horsemen's - Entrance off Hwy. 135 South (Class A / 118 sites, Class C / 86 sites)
- * Cultural Arts Programs
- * Dumping Station
- * Fishing / Ice Fishing
- * Hiking Trails
- * Inn Accommodations / Inn Restaurant / Meeting & Conference Facilities
- * Nature Center / Interpretive Services
- * Picnicking / Playground Equipment
- * Shelter Reservations
- * Swimming / Pool (See Swim Alert)
- * Tennis & Other Games
- * Youth Tent Areas

Brown County State Park

P.O. Box 608
 Nashville, IN 47448
 812-988-6406
Cabins & Abe Martin Lodge



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WHITE RIVER STATE PARK

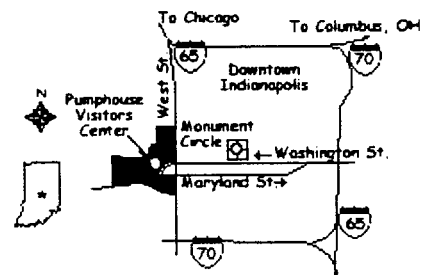
Here's a state park for those not in the mood to camp, hike, swim, fish or hunt bugs. It's natural to expect White River State Park to offer beautiful waterways, grassy expanses and tree-lined boulevards. And you'll find these in abundance. But for those days when you're hoping for more, we offer that, too! Just one block west of the RCA Dome in Downtown Indianapolis, this great new urban park offers attractions for the entire family. White River State Park is not operated by DNR but by an independent commission.

FACILITIES

- * IMAX® Theater
- * Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art
- * NCAA Hall of Champions
- * Congressional Medal of Honor Memorial
- * The Indianapolis Zoo
- * White River Gardens
- * Victory Field
- * Pumphouse Visitors Center
- * The National Institute for Fitness and Sport (NIFS)

White River State Park

801 West Washington Street
 Indianapolis, IN 46204
 800-665-9056



COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

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SPRING MILL STATE PARK

Spring Mill abounds in endless opportunities for recreation! The restored pioneer village is a delight as you travel through time to the early 1800s. Plan to take a boat ride into Twin Caves or walk into Donaldson cave. The Grissom Memorial honors Hoosier astronaut "Gus" Grissom, one of the seven Mercury astronauts and America's second man in space.

FACILITIES

- * Boat Motor / Electric trolling only
- * Camping (Class A / 187 sites Class C / 36 sites)
- * Camping Reservations
- * Camp Store
- * Caves / Donaldson & Twin
- * Cultural Arts Programs
- * Dumping Station
- * Fishing / Ice Fishing
- * Grissom Memorial
- * Hiking Trails
- * Inn Accommodations / Restaurant
- * Meeting & Conference Facilities
- * Nature Center / Interpretive Services
- * Picnicking
- * Pioneer Village / Grist Mill
- * Shelter Reservations
- * Saddle Barn
- * Swimming / Pool (See Swim Alert)
- * Volleyball & Other Games
- * Youth Tent Areas

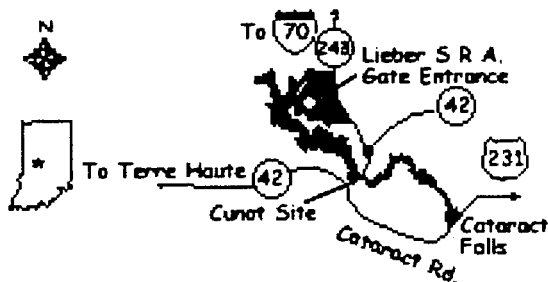
Spring Mill State Park

Box 376
 Mitchell, IN 47446
 812-849-4129
Spring Mill Inn



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LIEBER STATE RECREATION AREA





COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

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CATARACT FALLS

Location: on Hwy. 231 South of Cloverdale to Owen County Road 1050N; turn west (right) and follow the signs. It's not too hard to find, really.

Description: It's a waterfall and then another waterfall, running over a limestone bed; the walls are hollowed out behind the falls, you can walk out behind the water; lots of wading fun and climbing around. The best picnic spot you could ever imagine, a perfect day trip when you don't want to do too awful much. I've found fossilized wood here; there may be some other fossil hunting to be done. The recreation area isn't much unless you want to fish or boat. There is a Nature Conservancy Purchased woods (Cataract Lake) here also.

Nearby Points of Interest: Lieber State Recreation Area, Owen-Putnam State Forest, McCormick's Creek State Park .



Cataract Falls tumbles into the Eel River amid the lush, green forests of west-central Indiana. <http://www.solenyc.worldbook.aol.com/who/whobut/na/sp/co/902244.htm>

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MORGAN-MONROE STATE FOREST

MorganSF@dnr.state.in.us

Morgan-Monroe State Forest encompasses more than 24,000 acres in Morgan and Monroe counties in south central Indiana. The forest land encompasses many steep ridges and valleys, and is forested with some of the state's finest hardwoods.

The original settlers of the area cleared and attempted to farm the ridges, but were frustrated by rocky soil unsuitable for agriculture. The state purchased the eroded, abandoned land to create Morgan-Monroe State Forest beginning in 1929.

Located southwest of Indianapolis, 35 miles south from Interstate 465 via State Road 37 (5 miles south of Martinsville or 16 miles northeast of Bloomington- follow signs 8 miles east of State Road 37.)

Camping

Primitive (class C) camping is available for a fee - 21 sites.

Oak Ridge Campground - 11 sites

Scout Ridge Youth Tent Campground and Nature Preserve

Cherry Lake

Lakes- Bryant Creek Lake (9 acres), Cherry Lake (4 acres) and

Prather Lake (4 acres)

Picnicking

Hunting

Gold Panning

Hiking Trails

Scout Ridge Nature Preserve Trail -1/2 mile

Pathfinder Trail - 2/3 mile

Tree Identification Trail - 2/3 mile

Fire Tower More Hiking Trails

Rock Shelter Loop - 3 miles (moderate)

Mason Ridge Loop - 2.7 miles (moderate)

Three Lakes Trail - 10 miles (rugged)

Low Gap Trail - 10 miles (rugged)

Draper Cabin



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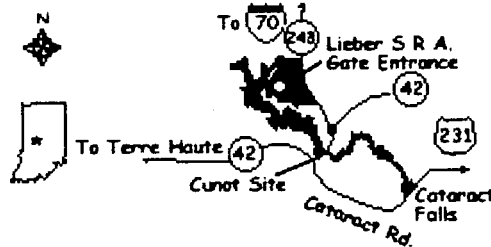
CAGLES MILL LAKE

Cunot Ramp and Cataract Falls,
Lieber SRA
8,075 acres - 1,400-acre lake

Cagles Mill Lake

Lieber State Recreation Area

1317 W. Lieber Road, Suite 1
Cloverdale, IN 46120
(765) 795-4576



FACILITIES:

- Activity Center
- Basketball Court
- Boating / 2 Launch Ramps
- Camping
 - Class A / 150 sites
 - Class B / 102 sites
- Camping Reservations
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Station
- Fishing
- Handicapped Fishing Trips
- Fishing Pier
- Hiking / Fitness trails
- Horseshoe Pits
- Hunting
- Interpretive / Recreational Programs
- Picnicking / Shelterhouse Reservable
- Playground Equipment
- Rental-Fishing Boats, Pontoons
- Swimming / Pool & Waterslide
- Waterskiing
- Water Safari Boat Tours

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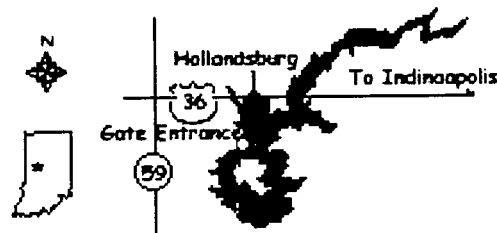
CECIL M. HARDEN LAKE

Raccoon SRA
4,065 acres - 2,060-acre lake

Cecil M. Harden Lake

Raccoon State Recreation Area

160 S. Raccoon Parkway
Rockville, IN 47872
(765) 344-1412 / 344-1884



FACILITIES:

- Archery Range
- Basketball Courts
- Boating / 5 Launch Ramps
- Camping
 - Class A / 250 sites
 - Class B / 56 sites
 - Class C / 50 sites
- Camping Reservations
- Camp Store
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Dumping Stations
- Fishing / Ice Fishing
- Fishing Pier
- Hiking Trails
- Horseshoe Pits
- Hunting / Limited
- Interpretive / Recreational Programs
- Picnicking / Shelterhouses Reservable
- Playground Equipment
- Rental-Fishing Boats, Pontoons
- Swimming / Beach
- Volleyball Courts
- Waterskiing
- Youth Tent Areas

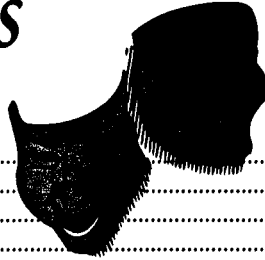


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CULTURAL FACILITIES LOCAL AND REGIONAL



Mooreville Library	Mooreville, IN
Morgan County Library	Martinsville, IN
Morgan County Fall Foliage Festival	Martinsville, IN
Fourth of July Spectacular	Mooreville, IN
Bill Monroe's Bluegrass Hall & Museum	Morgantown, IN
Bill & James Monroe Festival	Morgantown, IN
Children's Museum	Indianapolis, IN
Indianapolis Zoo	Indianapolis, IN
Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra	Indianapolis, IN
NCAA Headquarters & Hall of Champions Museum	Indianapolis, IN
Indiana Pacers (NBA)	Indianapolis, IN
Indianapolis Colts (NFL)	Indianapolis, IN
Indianapolis Indians (AAA Baseball)	Indianapolis, IN
Indianapolis Ice (ice hockey)	Indianapolis, IN
Indiana Blast (1A Soccer)	Indianapolis, IN
Indiana Fever (WNBA)	Indianapolis, IN
Indiana Medical History Museum	Indianapolis, IN
Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians & Western Art	Indianapolis, IN
Indiana State Museum	Indianapolis, IN
James Whitcomb Riley Home	Indianapolis, IN
Benjamin Harrison Presidential Home	Indianapolis, IN



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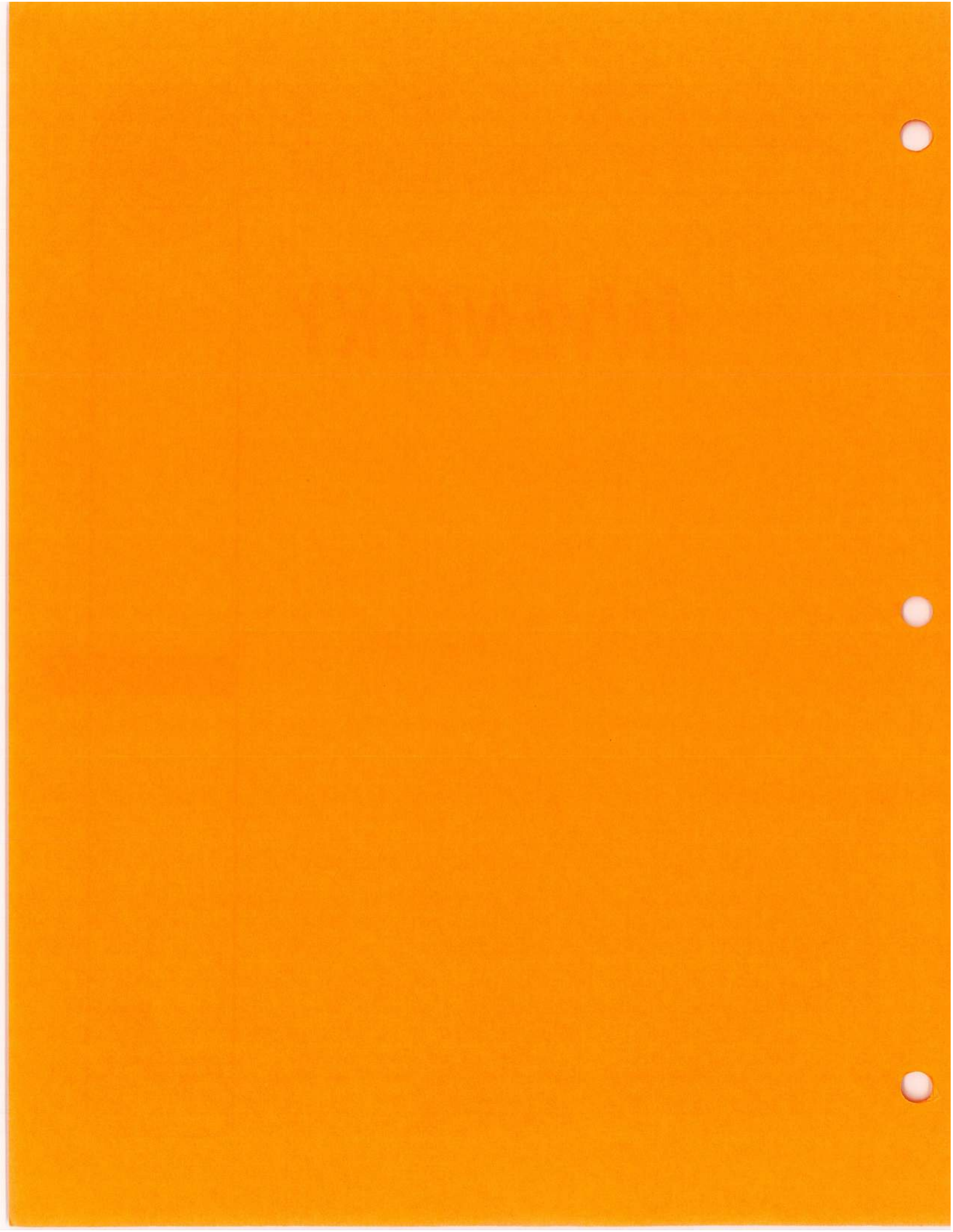
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INVENTORY

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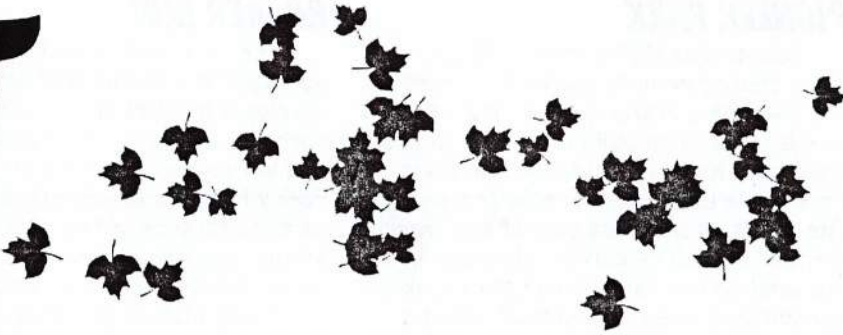


INVENTORY

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EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The Mooreville Parks and Recreation District consists of 4 developed parks sites and a memorial site (147.7 acres). It is through this fine system of parks that recreational needs of the residents of Mooreville 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 Mooreville 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 Mooreville, 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.

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PIONEER PARK

Located at 1101 North Indianapolis Road this community park site serves as the main park in the system. The 114 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, four football/soccer fields, one basketball court, three horseshoe courts, four sand pit 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.

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.

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.

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PROGRAMS PROVIDED BY MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT AND THE MOORESVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL CORPORATION AND MOORESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

AQUATIC CENTER

- Pool Rental
- Open Swim
- Training Pool
- Family Swim
- Lap Swim
- Swim Lessons
- Water Aerobics
- Junior Lifeguard /Lifeguard

TRAINING

- Beginning Diving
- Scuba
- Synchronized Swimming
- Swim Club

SUMMER CAMPS

- Sports
- Arts & Crafts
- Camping
- Games
- Nature
- Theater
- Fun

SPECIAL EVENTS

- Easter Egg Hunt
- Moonlight Hike
- Bike Rodeo
- Community Yard Sale
- Human Power Vehicle Bike Race
- Bike Classics
- Flag Town Tin Car Show
- Kids Pedal Tractor Pull
- Letters From Santa
- Community Christmas Tree Lighting
- Family Fishing Derby
- Civil War Days and Battle
- Halloween Hike
- Pumpkin Sale
- Pumpkin Carving Contest
- Hayrides
- Scarecrow Hoedown

SPECIAL INTEREST PROGRAMS

- Babysitting Training
- Healthy Strides
- Step & Kick Boxing Classes
- Candlemaking
- Community First Aid & Safety
- Gymnastics
- Tennis Lessons
- First Aid for Children
- Genealogy Computer Class
- Photo Preservation
- Decoupage
- Basket Weaving
- Healthy Strides Walking Club
- Roller Blading Bonanza

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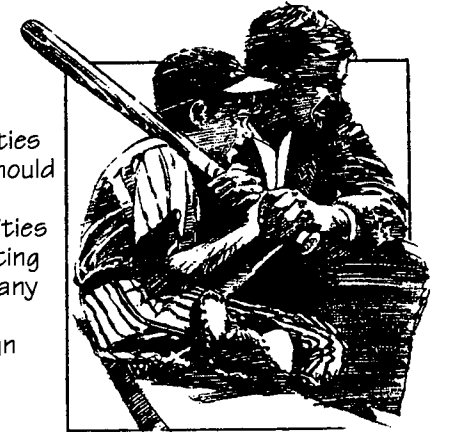
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ADA SUMMARY

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.



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 PLAY-GROUNDS AND PARKS.



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MAP OF TOWN OF MOOREVILLE

WITH PARK SITES & INDIVIDUAL PARK SITE MAPS

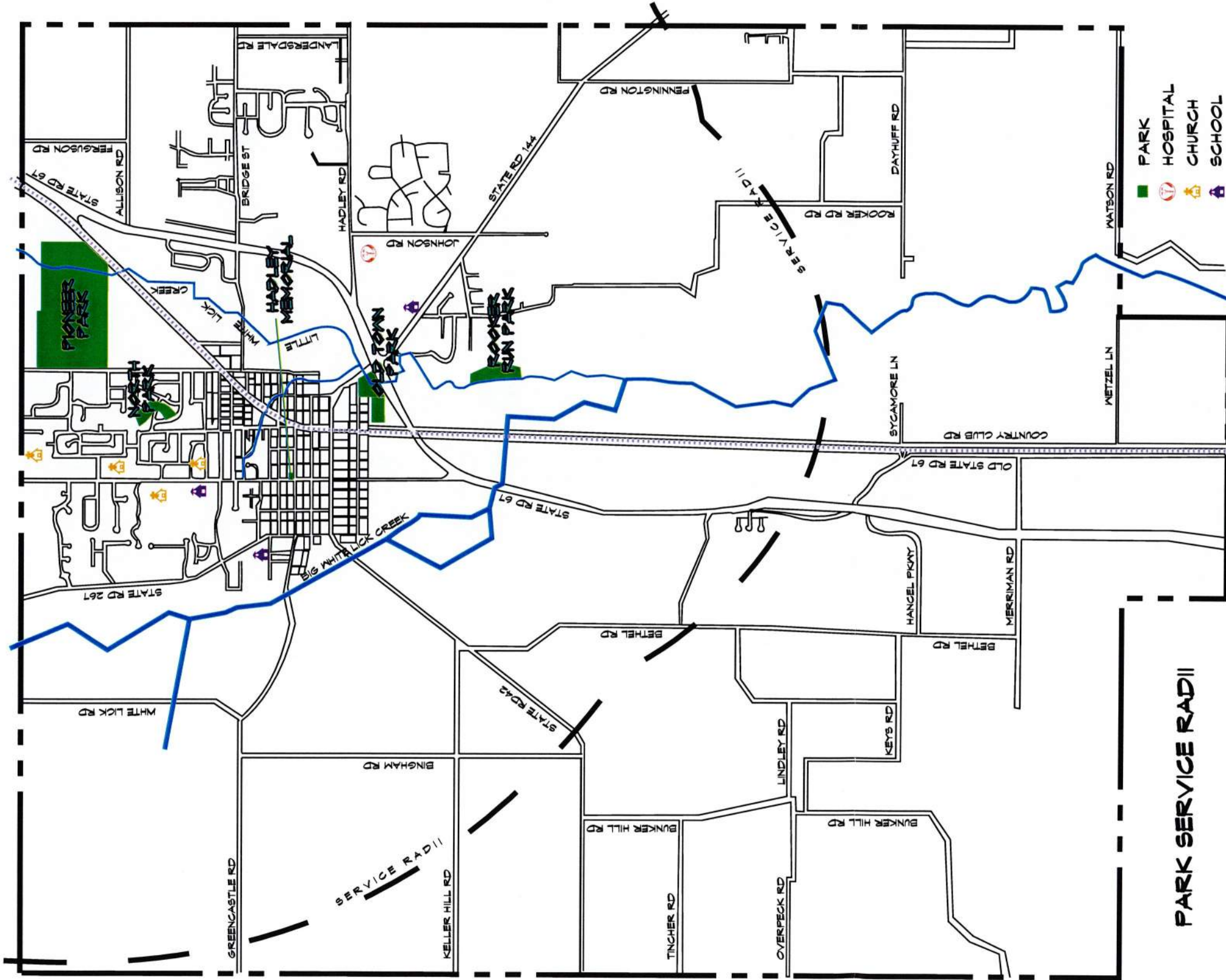
see 11x17 pull outs on following pages

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MAP OF TOWN OF MOORESVILLE



PARK SERVICE RADII

MOORESVILLE PARK DISTRICT MOORESVILLE, INDIANA AND BROWN TOWNSHIP



Landscape Architecture
 and Planning
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 Mishawaka, IN 46544-2042

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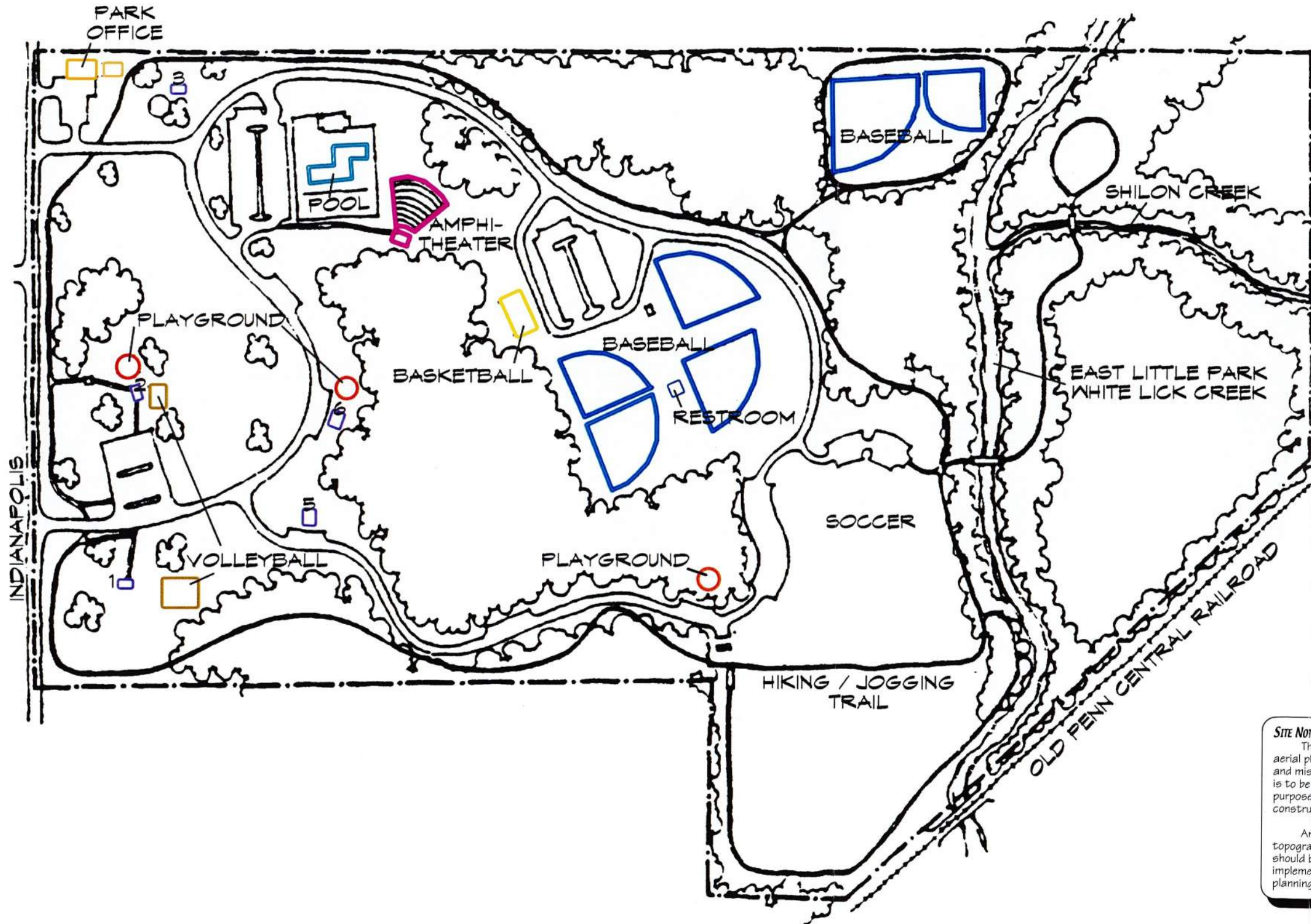
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PIONEER PARK

Located at
 1101 North Indianapolis Road.
 114 Acres



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


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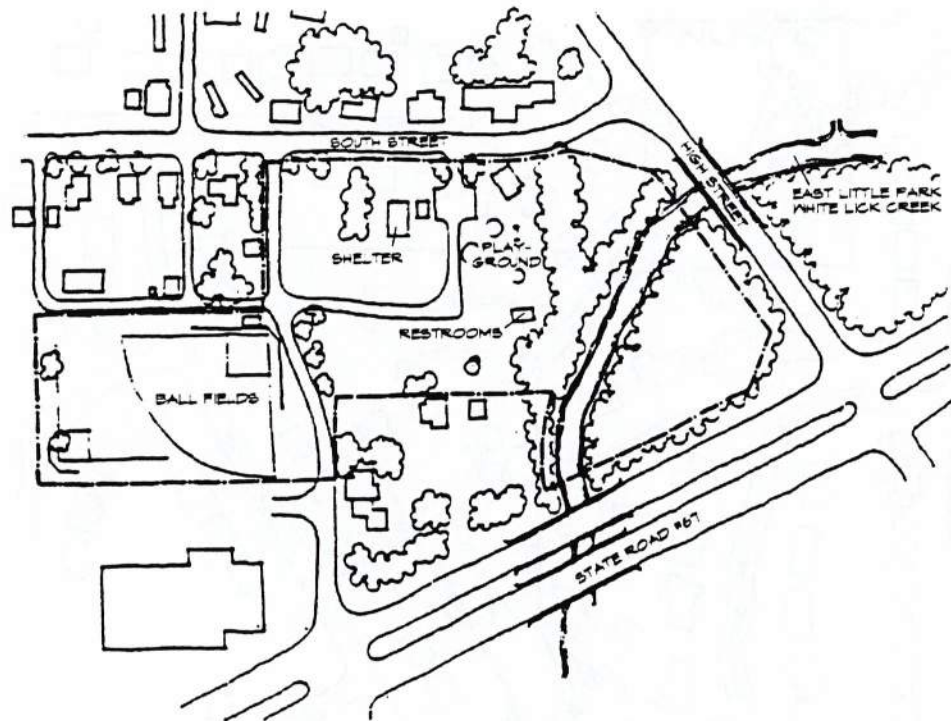
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OLD TOWN PARK

Located at South and Park Streets
8 Acres



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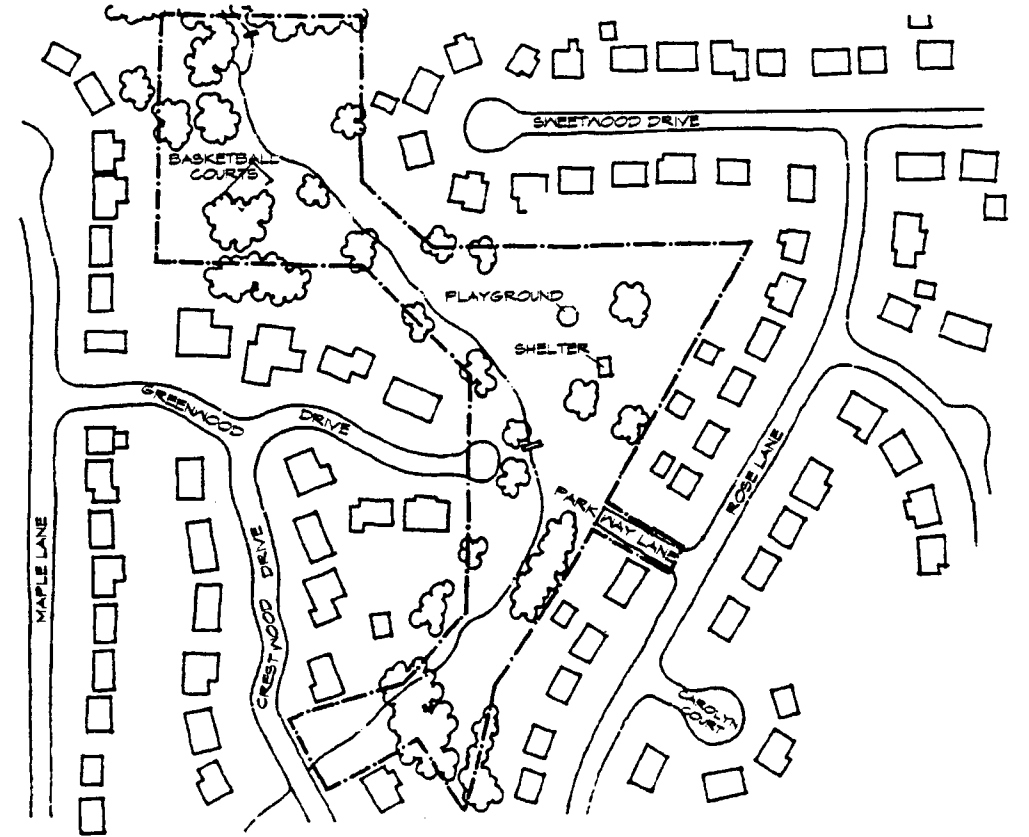


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NORTH PARK

Located in the Highland Meadows Subdivision
5.9 Acres



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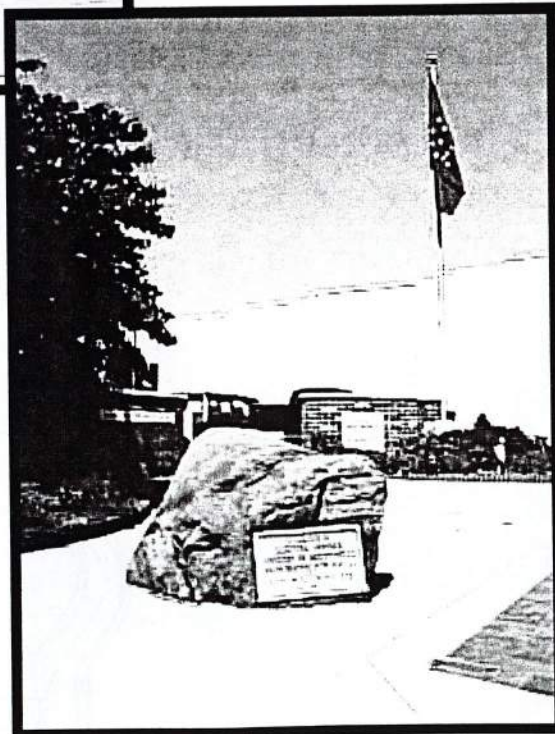
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HADLEY MEMORIAL

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



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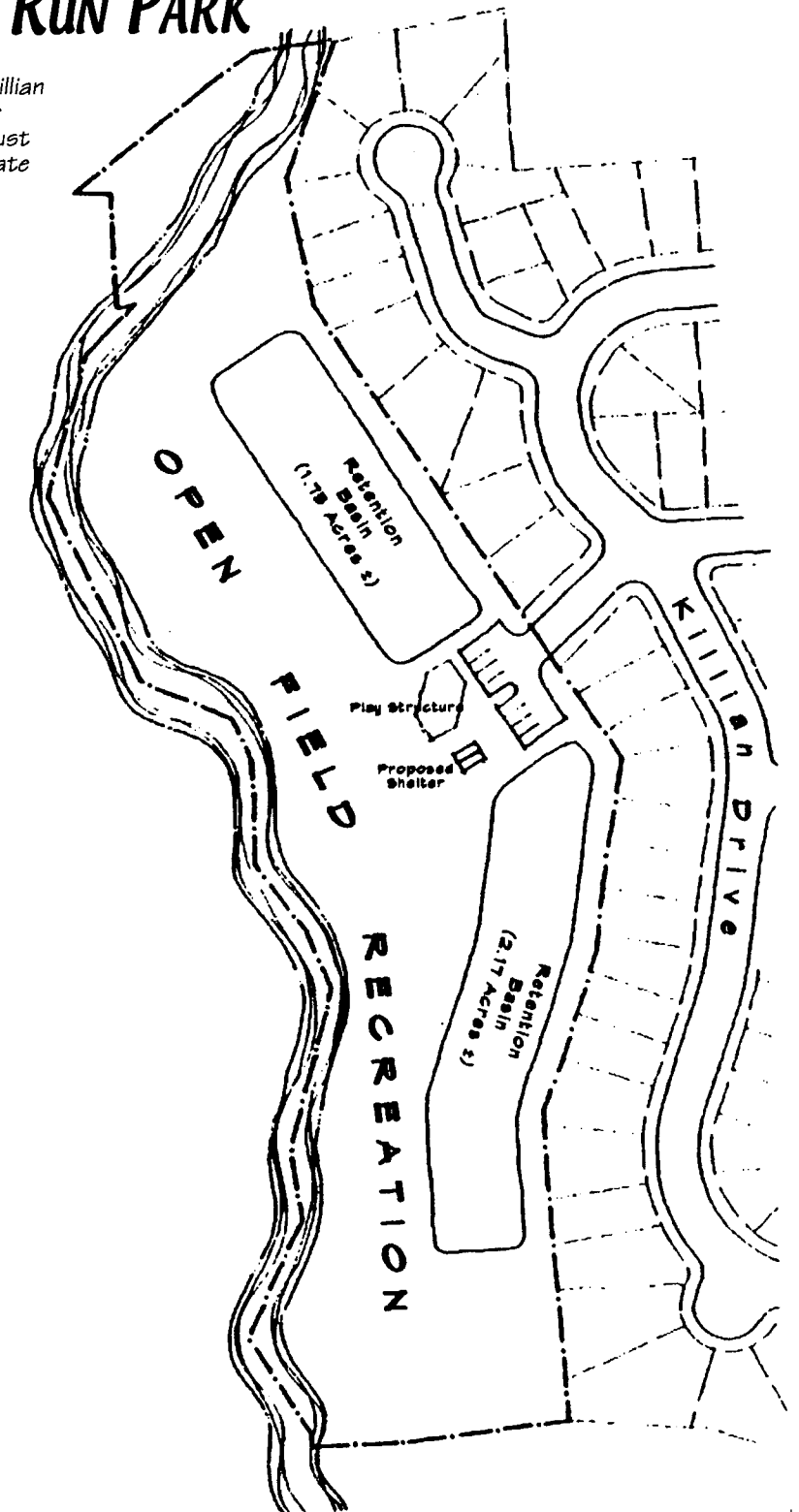


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ROOKER RUN PARK

Located West of Killian Drive in the Rooker Place subdivision just south of where State Road 76 and 144 intersect.
18.7 acres



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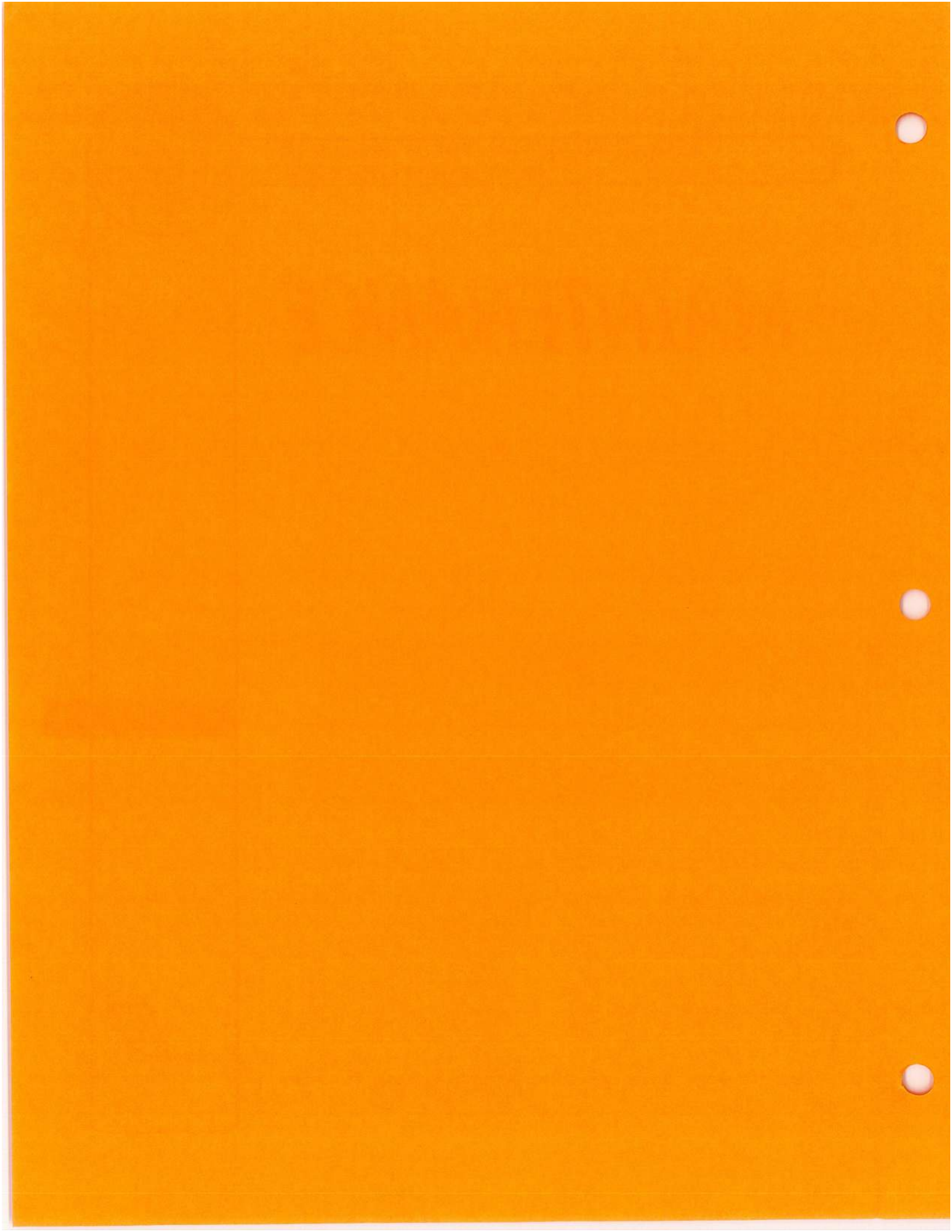


MAINTENANCE

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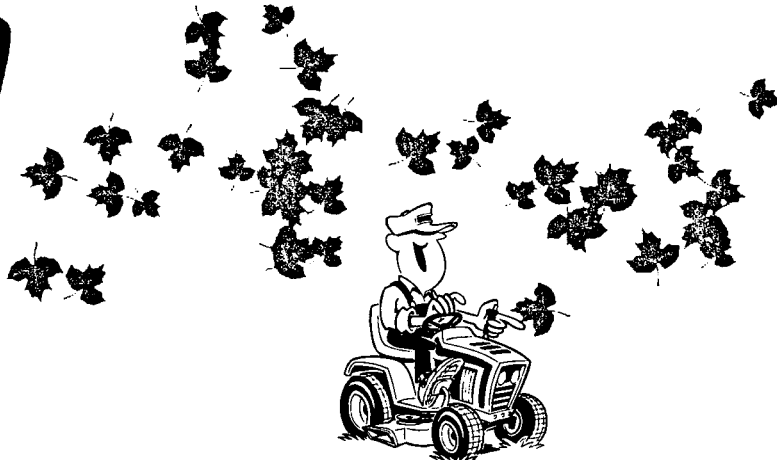


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PARK MAINTENANCE

The **image** of Mooreville'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. Mooreville 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 Mooreville 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.



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- **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

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 administrating the operations of the park and recreation department are not as productive and efficient in today's hi-tech age. It is recommended that Mooresville 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

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 Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department investigate the possibility of computerizing its maintenance operations.

FACILITIES

The facilities in the Mooresville 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

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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!

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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 Mooresville 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...

WORK ORDER REQUEST	METROPOLITAN RECREATION DISTRICT Maintenance Division Repair & Control Section	Dept. No. _____ Control No. _____												
Date _____														
The following work is requested for _____ <div style="text-align: center;">(Area where work is to be done)</div>														
Requested by: _____ <div style="text-align: center;">(Name)</div>														
Division: _____ Phone: _____														
Description of Desired Work: _____ _____ _____														
Draw sketches if needed on reverse side of this form.														
Special Instructions: _____ _____														
Received by: _____ Date _____ Time _____														
DISPOSITION: Action 1, 2, or 3														
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">For Maint. Div. Repair & Control Section Only</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">ADDITIONAL WORK ORDER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Trade</td> <td style="text-align: center;">W.O.</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	For Maint. Div. Repair & Control Section Only		ADDITIONAL WORK ORDER		Trade	W.O.							<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work Order = _____ written. 2. Assigned to Prevent. Maint. _____ <div style="text-align: right;">(Date)</div> 3. Returned to Requesting Division with explanation _____ <div style="text-align: right;">(Date)</div> 	
For Maint. Div. Repair & Control Section Only														
ADDITIONAL WORK ORDER														
Trade	W.O.													
Original – Maintenance Division Duplicate – Requesting Office														

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MAINTENANCE

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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.

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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 8 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.



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CLASS B

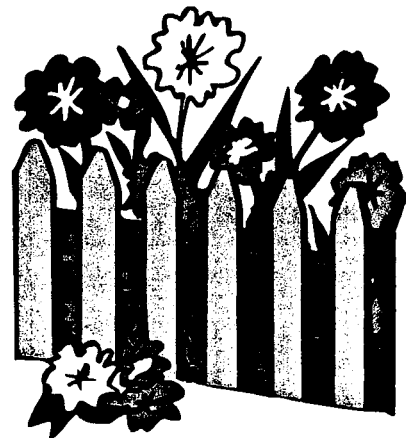
1. Shrubs and small trees are to be trimmed once every two years.
2. Remove large weeds by hand or mechanical method once a year.
3. Apply a pre/post-emergent mixture once a year.
4. Add mulch and/or remulch once every two years.

CLASS C - OPEN PARKLANDS AND RIGHT-OF-WAYS

MAINTENANCE PERFORMED ONLY
UPON REQUEST!

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.



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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.
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.

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.

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.

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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.

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.

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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 backstop 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.



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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).

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.

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- 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.

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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 ungraspable 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.

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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).
- 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.


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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.

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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.

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- 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.
- 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.

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:

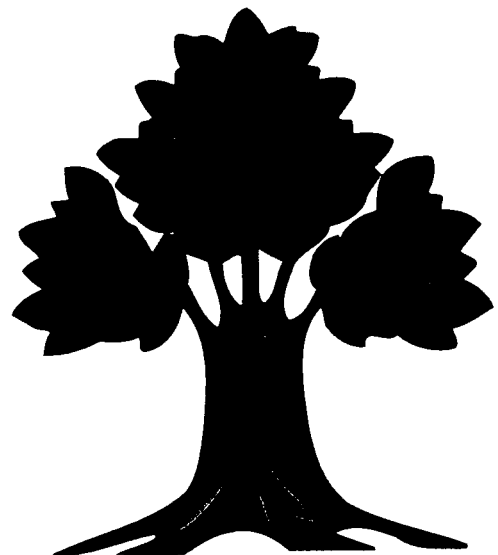
- Environmental conditions: rainy weather, high humidity, freezing temperatures.
- With normal use, combines with dirt and other foreign materials.
- Depth may be reduced due to displacement by children's activities, and sand may be blown by wind.
- May be blown or thrown into children's eyes.
- May 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.

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.



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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

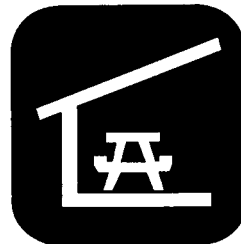
- Some unitary materials can be laid directly on hard surfaces such as asphalt or concrete.
- Others may require expert under-surface preparation and installation by the manufacturer or a local contractor.
- Materials generally require no additional means of containment.
- Once installed, the materials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




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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*.

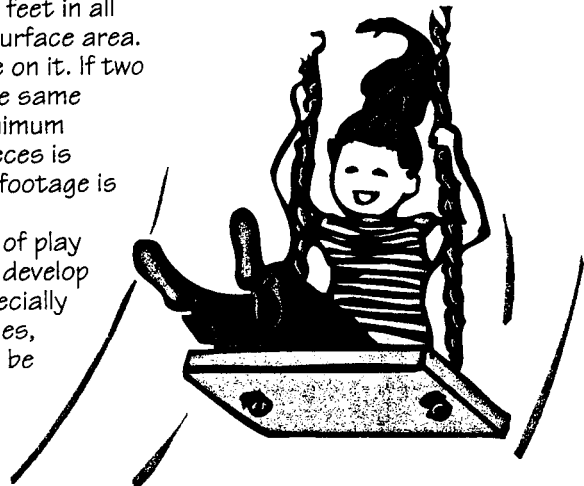
Although the guidelines are not legal standards, in actual practice they might as well be. What happens when a child is hurt and a lawsuit is brought is that the courts look at the "state of the art." And, the "state of the art" in playground equipment is the CPSC guideline. Failure to comply is likely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



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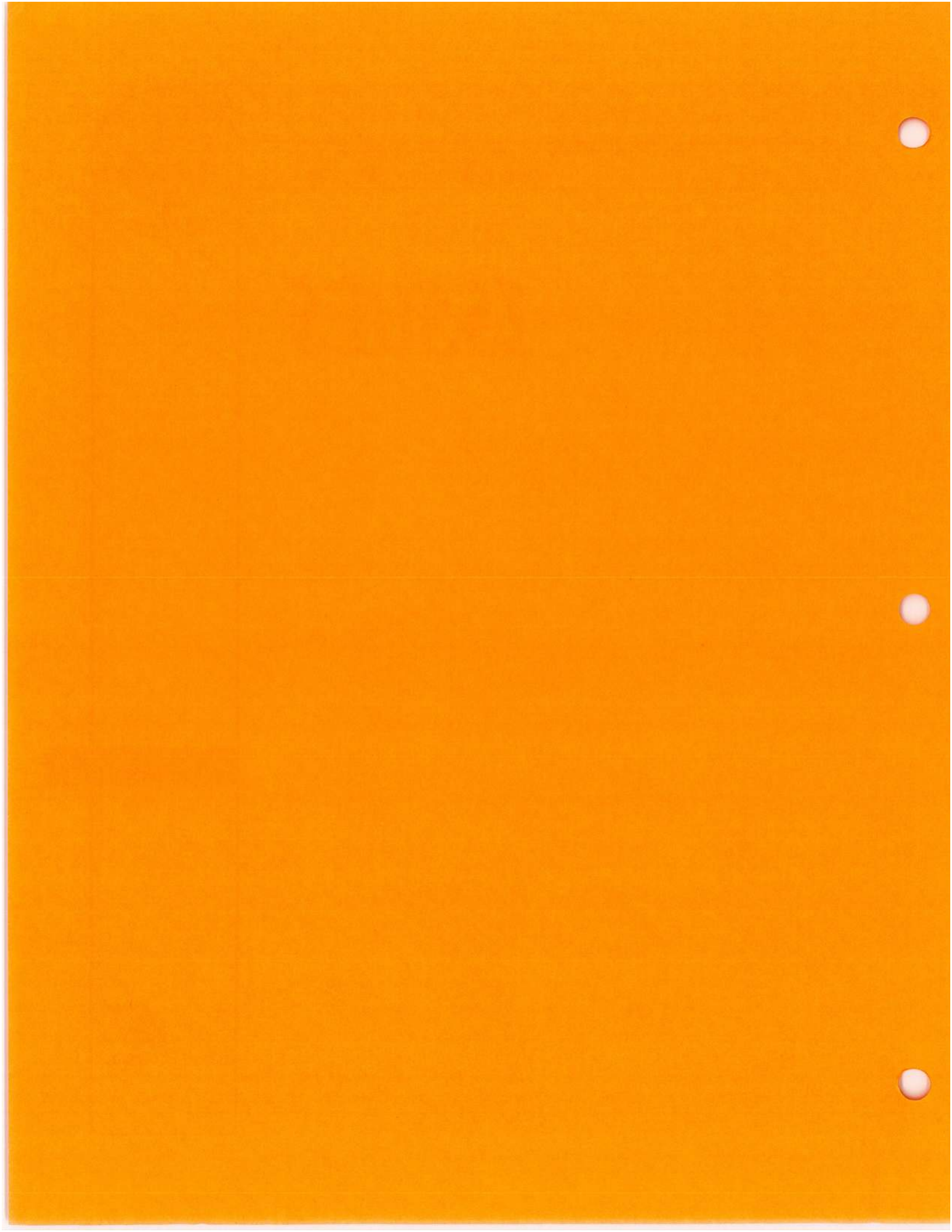
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TRENDS & CONDITIONS AFFECTING PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING - THE GLOBAL VIEW

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 OF 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 decen-





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- tralization 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.
 - 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



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.

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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

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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.

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 Mooresville community, cognizant of the trends that transcend the entire nation — and must influence our local decisions.



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PLANNING WORK SESSIONS FOCUS GROUP ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

The purpose of the focus groups was to gain information about how the Mooreville community perceives the Mooreville Park and Recreation District. The focus groups addressed three specific areas of interest: current quality, future operations of the district and master planning issues. During November 2001, a series of four focus groups were conducted involving approximately 30 people (about 3.3% of the population). The groups included, but were not limited to: users, stakeholders, schools, city council, elected officials, park board, service clubs, city department heads and district staff.

RESULTS

The results were organized into four areas: 1) Perceptions of Quality; 2) Strengths and Weaknesses; 3) Current and future roles of the district; and 4) Future Priorities and Goals for the District. A preliminary question involving current usage by those in the group was asked that allowed focus group members to become comfortable with the process. The results of that question are not part of this report, but may be viewed in the appendix of this document.

The first area focused on perceptions of quality as perceived by focus group participants. Staff is perceived as competent and capable, and able to do much with little. There has been much improvement in the last several years leaving little if no room for community complaints or concerns. There are, however, concerns relating to the quality of the existing park areas and facilities as well as resources that are available and not being utilized or new resources that the community could benefit from. There was, among the focus groups, a general sense that things are satisfactory, but improvements could be made in the park system that would strengthen its responsiveness to the community.

The second area dealt with strengths and weaknesses of the park district. All of the groups found the parks were well maintained, especially in terms of the small amount of resources available to do so. Staff, programming and special events were also seen as strengths as well as their responsiveness to the needs of the community. The weaknesses of the district reflected their lack of funding resources as well as program limitations and open space for future growth. It is suggested that the district look at ways to prioritize and create partnerships to enhance opportunities for the community.

The third area dealt with current and future roles of the district within the community. Focus group responses provided some indicators of community understanding or perception about the role of the district. These roles included provision of park and recreation services in and out of the district as well as working with community organizations providing facilities and infrastructure. Future roles of the district included partnering with the community for future planning of greenways and developing / defining a Community Center or meeting place for the community.

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The fourth area addressed what the District should be providing in the area of facilities and services in 5 years. The question was asked to gain suggestions about specific goals. With overwhelming resound, each group recognized need for a community and/or recreation center and a comprehensive greenway plan for the district. There were many areas and needs discussed that should be included in said recreation / community center such as: meeting rooms, kitchen, sport areas, exercise areas, as well as a skate park, climbing wall and indoor soccer area.

Overall the focus groups had many positive things to say about the District as well as suggestions for things it could do better. The report provides this information in more detail and suggests opportunities and implications for the district.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide additional detailed information from the community about their perceptions of the Mooreville Park and Recreation District as it currently operates and as the members of the community perceive it should operate in the future. The data in this study is organized to provide specific information to 1) the master planning team to assist in development of a master plan, and 2) the District as they create the operational portion of the master plan. In each case, this report provides additional information that can be used in focusing on the future. It is important to remember that the report needs to be used in the context for which it was designed — As a reality check for community perceptions.

Focus groups were organized to respond to specific questions about how the District currently operates and about how the focus group participants think it should operate in the future; and to suggest future directions. Focus groups were used because they provide an easily accessible and flexible way to gather information from a variety of stakeholders, regular customers, and politicians who have a vested interest in some aspect of the District's services. The flexibility of focus groups comes from focus group participants' ability to delve into topics that might not surface through a questionnaire or other format.

The data contained in this report came from four focus groups composed of a wide range of community members. In Appendix A, a discussion of the composition and actual number of participants in each focus group is provided along with the methodology of this study.

WHAT IS A FOCUS GROUP?

Focus groups are a special type of group in terms of purpose, size, composition and structure. It is ideally composed of 7 to 12 people who have some commonality that relate to the topic of the focus group. (from R. A. Krueger. 1994. *Focus groups: A practical guide for applied research*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications)

HOW ARE FOCUS GROUPS USED?

Focus groups are used because they tap into human tendencies. Attitudes and perceptions relating to concepts, programs or services are developed in part by interactions with other people. We are a product of our environment and are influenced by people around us (Krueger, 1994). Focus groups provide data that are closer to the social side of

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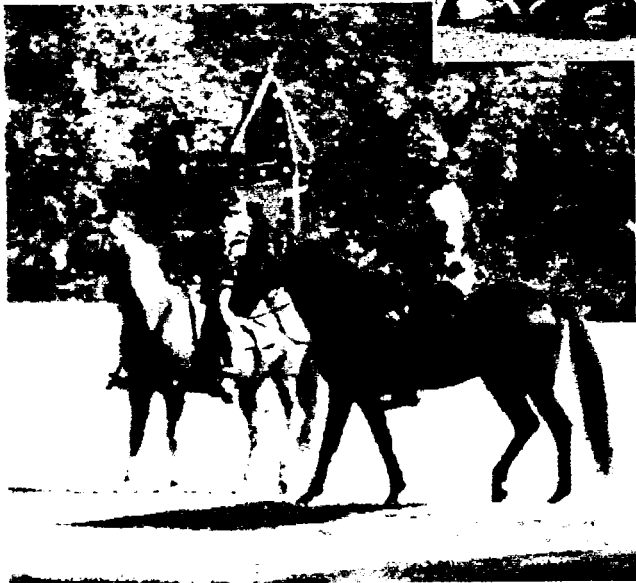
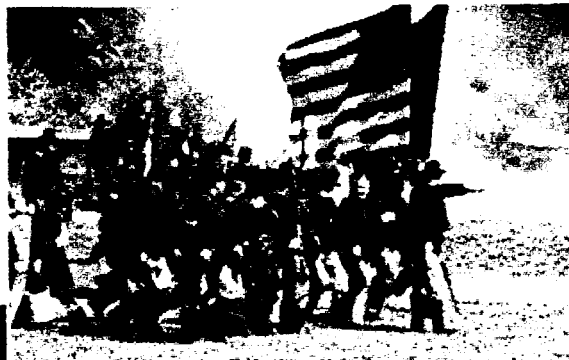
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the continuum because they allow individuals to respond in their own words, using their own categorizations and perceived associations. Focus groups useful in the following ways:

1. Obtaining general background information about a topic of interest;
2. Generating research hypothesis that can be submitted to further research and testing using more quantitative approaches;
3. Stimulating new ideas and creative concepts;
4. Diagnosing the potential for problems with a new program, service, or product;
5. Generating impressions of products, programs, services, institutions, or other objects of interest;
6. Learning how respondents talk about the phenomenon of interest that may in turn facilitate the design of questionnaires, survey instruments, or other research tools that might be employed in more quantitative research; and
7. Interpreting previously obtained quantitative results. (D. W. Stewart & P. N. Shamdasani. 1990. *Focus groups: Theory and practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications)



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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FOCUS GROUPS

Focus groups have both advantages and disadvantages when compared to other types of data collection procedures. This section discusses some of the advantages and disadvantages as applied to the District project.

ADVANTAGES

1. Because focus groups are social experiences people are frequently more relaxed and open in their participation and discussion. In addition, because of the sharing that occurs the quality of the responses are often improved or more creative.
2. The focus group format allows the moderator to probe when unexpected issues arise.
3. From a research methodological perspective, focus groups have high face validity, meaning their results are more defensible than some other types of qualitative research methods.
4. Compared to questionnaire construction and administration focus groups are a relative inexpensive data collection process.
5. Focus groups can provide quick responses. Questionnaires can take up to 3 or 4 months to gather results, analyze and report while focus groups can be done in considerably less time.

DISADVANTAGES

1. The researcher has less control in a focus group than in an individual interview.
2. Data from focus groups is more difficult to analyze than from quantitative studies or from individual interviews, but when an experienced researcher applies appropriate methodologies the data is forthcoming and useful.
3. The technique requires carefully trained interviewers.
4. Groups can vary considerably. Each focus group has unique characteristics. The use of multiple groups overcomes this weakness.
5. Groups can be difficult to assemble, as was evidenced in a couple of groups in this study.
6. Finally, the discussion must be conducted in an environment conducive to conversation.

ANALYSIS OF DATA - QUESTION ANALYSIS

WARM-UP QUESTION - QUESTION #1

The initial question was a warm-up question to get people involved in the process. It asked, "What types of activities, program, and services do your, family, or your group participate in." There was a broad set of responses from focus group participants. Four different categories were addressed in response to this question. Many responses referred to special events such as: Halloween Hike, Civil War Re-enactment, car show, hayrides, Old Settler's Days, Christmas tree Lights and Arbor Day Activities with the schools. Other activities included youth sports, passive activities which included: walking / hiking / nature walks; with the final area relating to pool usage.

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2. QUALITY OF THE WORK OF THE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT.

Question 2 builds on question one. It addresses issues of quality of services and facilities provided by the District. A single question was asked. The question was, "How would you describe the quality of the Mooreville Park and Recreation District in the provision of programs, park areas, facilities, trails, greenways, and walkways?" It was difficult to find a broad based consensus on issues, but some indicators were present regarding the District. Specifically respondents found park maintenance, landscape enhancement, and park improvements as the only clear consensus issue when dealing with quality. For example, pool facilities and park maintenance were noted as excellent facilities. Group attendees noted a wide range of choices / options within the park programming. There were some concerns about quality as it related to needs for more parking, shelter houses and additional restroom facilities at Pioneer Park. Marketing and communications appeared as issues the district should deal with. Greenways and trails are seen as a great need throughout the community that would services a wide range of users.

Perceptions of Quality of Operations

CATEGORY	GOOD QUALITY	QUALITY DEFICIENCIES
Maintenance of Parks and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent Maintenance of Parks and Facilities • Department assistance in helping with other entities • Pioneer Park Components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep some trails natural • Odor problem at Old Town Park • Soft surface trails • Additional restrooms at Pioneer Park • Additional lighting at Pioneer Park
Trails and Greenways		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pave all 2.5 mile trail system • Additional seating areas along trail system • Widen trails for multi-usage • Pedestrian access / crossing highways • Streamway opportunities • Trail connections throughout the community
Specialized Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pool Facilities • Bridges • Well organized Special Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional shelter houses (3+) • Replacement program for shelters • Additional parking at Pioneer Park • Additional seating areas for parents at pool • Complete the amphitheater for summer concerts • Playground replacements • Indoor Recreation - running track, basketball, soccer • Community Center - meeting rooms, catering kitchen
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent Choices / Options • Do much with little resources • Much improvement in last several years / don't hear complaints from community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative effort in aspects of program growth

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3. WHAT ARE THE PERCEIVED STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE DISTRICT?

The responses to the two questions in this section repeated themselves building a theme for the District's focus. The first question addresses strengths of the district and the second on weaknesses. Understanding strengths and weaknesses, as perceived by others, is an important step in establishing direction for planning. Strengths identified by the respondents included the quality of the staff and their commitment to the community, maintenance operations, and the ability of the District to "do more with less." The responses suggest ongoing operations are effective and appreciated by the community. It also suggests awareness that the district has limited resources, but aware of the availability of resources and are knowledgeable when it comes to securing other funding sources.

Identified weaknesses focus more on issues that are more frequently impacted by budget limitations rather than by day-to-day operations. The most frequently mentioned weaknesses of the district included community awareness linked to agency marketing, the size and capability of the staff to do all they are asked to do, risk management issues, budget limitations, and greenway connections with other communities. The responses strongly indicate that focus groups felt the district was under funded and this was the primary contribution to their weaknesses. This is attributed to the fact that they district is funded by one township, but servicing a much larger service base.

Perceived Strengths & Weaknesses of the Department

CATEGORY	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability / knowledge of obtaining funding • Department Staff • Cooperative Spirit • Never told "NO" • Responsive to community needs • Well organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tapping into potential resources i.e. funded by one township with much larger service base • Create partnerships / cooperative opportunities • Focus more infrastructure rather than smaller pieces - prioritization of resources • Need someone to prepare Grants
Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involved • Special Events • Volunteer assistance • Working relationship with schools, i.e. facilities • Working relationship with town i.e. equipment sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fee structure • Additional outdoor education - leaf collection, natural resource marking • Program limitations with available staff
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of Park • Site diversity / natural features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of land relative to growth of area / facility needs • Maintaining speeders in the park • More paved parking throughout park • Need for additional restrooms • Need for additional shelters - booking on 1/2 day basis • Open space and land for future growth
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doing a lot with a little 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail system maintenance & surfacing • Weeding and maintenance around trees • Better housekeepers - visual elements around office
Greenways, Trails, Specialized Areas & Facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting to adjacent communities with greenways • Funding Township with service & school district • Need pool facility to be "smoke free"

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4. WHAT ISSUES DO YOU FEEL SHOULD BE A PRIORITY FOR THE DISTRICT?

The focus group participants had a broad range of ideas and suggestions for the future. There was not a clear consensus of future priorities among respondents. There does, however, suggest a consensus in the final issue of the most important goals in the next five years (see question #4 results). Issues that had multiple responses included providing park and recreation services in and out of the district, working with other organizations to provide more facilities and infrastructure, partnering with greenways planning and community center / recreation center development. The absence of a clear consensus does not mean the District should not move forward with the master plan. It means, more appropriately, that the District needs to maintain close contact with the community as it develops and implements the master plan.

Perceptions of Department Roles

CATEGORY	CURRENT	FUTURE
Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employer to many youth of area Working with many organizations providing facilities and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of youth sports partners Impact on volunteers - with service clubs declining in membership Responding to growth by adding partners Define / redefine service area - "Who do we serve?"
Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide park & recreation services in and out of district Youth sports activities Facilitators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of youth sports activities Responding to growth by adding programs
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park providers with community focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of land to accommodate youth sports Responding to growth by adding land
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caretakers of the green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responding to growth by adding services to additional areas White Lick Creek cleaning
Greenways, Trails, Specialized Areas & Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define a Community Center - meeting space Partner in area Greenway planning Define a Sports Center - indoor & outdoor recreation Responding to growth by adding trail connections and other facilities Trail raiding and mountain biking

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5. WHAT KINDS OF PARK AREAS, FACILITIES, SERVICES, ETC. SHOULD DISTRICT BE PROVIDING IN 5 YEARS?

There are two areas that were covered quite extensively in the focus group responses to the most important goals of the district. The first was a comprehensive greenways plan for the district with the second resounding need for a community center / recreation center. This would not only be a place to bring the community together, but would provide meeting rooms for special events within the community as well as exercise areas and sport areas for both adults and youth.

Perceptions of Facilities & Areas to be Provided by the District in 5 Years

CATEGORY	FUTURE GOALS
Specialized Areas / Facilities - General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amphitheater project completion • Study need for municipal golf course / tie in to subdivision development • Seek out additional land for growth and facilities - lease options • Dog Park development • Upgrade pool decking • Study Aquatic needs with growth • Accessible Fishing Pond at Pioneer Park (incorporate with greenways) • Archery Range, Horseshoe Courts - Boy Scout Grants • Indoor Recreation - running track, basketball, soccer • Place at Old Town Park for Lion's Club to call home (\$7,000 / year)
Greenways & Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail extensions outside district • Comprehensive Greenway Plan for District • Recreation Trails program
Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family oriented activities • Better awareness of "who we serve" and action towards • Reach older youth - leadership / YMCA programs • Wildflowers & Bird Watching - Boy Scouts
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional restrooms • Additional shelters • Infrastructure upgrades - shelters, trails, parking, lighting, restrooms • Expand Park land with Service District Expansion
Community Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen (for catering) • Meeting capacity up to 100+ • Basketball • Exercise area • Gym • Indoor track • Meeting capacity up to 600 • Phased for growth • Restrooms • Study existing facility options • Study shared uses and community needs • Volleyball • Wage controls
Recreation Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climbing Wall • General fitness • Gym • Indoor soccer • Racquetball • Skate Park • Study existing facility options • Study shared uses and community needs • Volleyball • Walking track • Weight room
Service Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study service area - expand District / Tax base • Increase awareness of service in district, non-district
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize Community Foundation • Be open to shared recreation resources • COG - Community of Groups - Plainfield • Partnerships - Community Center

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FOCUS GROUP REPRESENTATION

The Study Team conducted four focus groups and two public meetings during November and December of 2001. Results of this group interaction have been inserted in the Appendix of this document. The following is a summary of those represented at the focus groups:

- Park District Staff
- Mooreville / Decatur Times (newspaper)
- Economic Development Office Staff
- Mooreville Chamber of Commerce
- Brown Township Trustees
- Community Foundation of Morgan County
- Mooreville School Corporation
- Mooreville School Board
- Mooreville Public Library
- Mooreville Town Council
- Mooreville Revitalization Group
- Mooreville Clerk Treasurer
- Mooreville Businesses
- Fire Department
- Boy Scouts
- Kiwanis Club

FOCUS GROUP SUMMARY

The people of Mooreville have seen the growth in the community and have noted that there is a need for the Parks and Recreation District to seek out resources and partnerships to service the needs of the growing community.

It is also noted in the following survey results that more than 60% of those surveyed were non-residents, living outside the service area, but being serviced by the Mooreville District. This would explain the need to expand the service area to match that of the school corporation. Service area demographics for the current and potential service area for the Mooreville Parks and Recreation District are noted later in this section (K 21-27 and in Section H - Population Demographics).

Focus group service area concerns coupled with survey results (see pages K 14-17) would solidify the overwhelming concern to develop a Community and/or Recreation Center to accommodate the needs of the growing community.

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2001 PUBLIC SURVEY

Following are the results of the 2001 Public Survey distributed by the Mooresville Park and Recreation District in August, 2001 through direct mail to past/current users, public pickups and distribution at the Mooresville Public Pool. This tabulation represents close to 88 responses.

Mooresville Park and Recreation District 2001 Public Survey

Personal Data

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

Age Group	Age Group Total	Age Group Average	Place of Residency	Residency Totals	Residency Average
16-25	8	9.6%	Town of Mooresville/Brown Township	16	20.0%
26-35	31	37.3%	Madison Township	5	6.3%
36-45	30	36.1%	Monroe Township	2	2.5%
46-55	7	8.4%	Harrison Township/Clay Township	1	1.3%
56-65	4	4.8%	Morgan County	10	12.5%
65 & over	3	3.6%	Other	46	57.5%
TOTALS	83	100.0%		80	100.0%

Mooresville Park and Recreation District 2001 Public Survey

Q#1: Activities Participated In or Services Used

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

	Totals	Average
Youth/Adult Sports Programs	32	21.8%
Special Interest Programs/Activities	9	6.1%
Family Aquatic Center Programs/Swimming Lessons	48	32.7%
Summer Youth Camps/Activity Programs	6	4.1%
Facility Rentals (Picnic Shelters, Family Aquatic Center, etc.)	32	21.8%
Special Events/Seasonal Programs	19	12.9%
Other	1	0.7%
	147	100.0%

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Mooresville Park and Recreation District
2001 Public Survey

Q#2: Quality of Park Areas, Facilities, Trails, & Walkways

	Excellent	%	Good	%	Fair	%	Poor	%	Total #	Total \$
Parks Department's Response to Community Needs	37	48.1%	33	42.9%	4	5.2%	3	3.9%	77	100.0%
Maintenance/Appearance of Parks & Facilities	49	59.0%	24	28.9%	6	9.6%	2	2.4%	83	100.0%
Traffic Patterns in & around Parks & Facilities	41	50.0%	30	36.6%	8	9.8%	3	3.7%	82	100.0%
Park Safety	48	60.0%	26	32.5%	4	5.0%	2	2.5%	80	100.0%
Youth/Adult Sports Programs	29	50.0%	23	39.7%	5	8.6%	1	1.7%	58	100.0%
Teen Sports Programs	22	44.0%	20	40.0%	7	14.0%	1	2.0%	50	100.0%
Summer Youth Camps/Activity Programs	22	42.3%	23	44.2%	5	9.6%	2	3.8%	52	100.0%
Aquatics Programs/Swimming Lessons	45	65.2%	19	27.5%	4	5.8%	1	1.4%	69	100.0%
Special Interest Programs/Activities (i.e. Civil War Re-enactment, etc...)	32	54.2%	23	39.0%	2	3.4%	2	3.4%	59	100.0%
Special Events (i.e. halloween Hike, Old Settlers Festival, etc.)	35	61.4%	18	31.6%	3	5.3%	1	1.8%	57	100.0%
TOTALS	360	54.0%	239	35.8%	50	7.5%	18	2.7%	667	100.0%

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

Mooresville Park and Recreation District
2001 Public Survey

Q#3: Strengths & Weaknesses

	Strength	%	Weakness	%	Total #	Total \$
Parks Department's Response to Community Needs	60	96.6%	2	3.2%	62	100.0%
Maintenance/Appearance of Parks & Facilities	70	97.2%	2	2.8%	72	100.0%
Traffic Patterns in & around Parks & Facilities	56	81.2%	13	18.8%	69	100.0%
Park Safety	62	93.9%	4	6.1%	66	100.0%
Youth/Adult Sports Programs	47	90.4%	5	9.6%	52	100.0%
Teen Sports Programs	38	79.2%	10	20.8%	48	100.0%
Summer Youth Camps/Activity Programs	49	90.7%	5	9.3%	54	100.0%
Aquatics Programs/Swimming Lessons	58	92.1%	5	7.9%	63	100.0%
Special Interest Programs/Activities (i.e. Civil War Re-enactment, etc...)	46	88.5%	6	11.5%	52	100.0%
Special Events (i.e. halloween Hike, Old Settlers Festival, etc.)	49	90.7%	5	9.3%	54	100.0%
TOTALS	535	90.4%	57	9.6%	592	100.0%

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

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Mooreville Park and Recreation District 2001 Public Survey

Q#4: Role of the District

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

	Totals	Average
Recreation Provider/activity Programmer	47	43.9%
Community Resource	27	25.2%
Leader for Community Partnering	10	9.3%
"Keepers of the Green"	14	13.1%
Promoter of Intercultural Interaction (Ethnic Diversity)	9	8.4%
	107	100.0%

Mooreville Park and Recreation District 2001 Public Survey

Q#6: Expansion of Family Aquatics Center

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

	#	%	#	%	Total #	Total %
YES	61	72.6%	NO	23	84	100%

	Most Important	%	Some Importance	%	Least Importance	%	Total #	Total %
Additional Deck Space	21	60.0%	9	25.7%	5	14.3%	35	100.0%
More Grassy Areas	14	51.9%	6	22.2%	7	25.9%	27	100.0%
Additional Water Features	38	76.0%	11	22.0%	1	2.0%	50	100.0%
Shelter Buildings for Larger Groups	13	54.2%	8	33.3%	3	12.5%	24	100.0%
Expanded concessions	29	72.5%	8	20.0%	3	7.5%	40	100.0%
Additional Locker / Storage Space	10	37.0%	12	44.4%	5	18.5%	27	100.0%
Additional Lounge Chairs	25	69.4%	9	25.0%	2	5.6%	36	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	150	62.5%	64	26.7%	26	10.8%	240	100.0%

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Mooresville Park and Recreation District 2001 Public Survey

Q#7: Development of Community Center

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

	#	%		#	%	Total #	Total %
YES	68	82.9%	NO	14	17.1%	82	100%
Multi-Use	69	94.5%	Specialized Use	4	5.5%	73	100%

	Most Important	%	Some Importance	%	Least Importance	%	Total #	Total %
Meeting/Banquet Room(s) for ___ Persons	23	52.3%	16	36.4%	5	11.4%	44	100.0%
Kitchen Facilities	14	42.4%	16	48.5%	3	9.1%	33	100.0%
Fitness/Wellness Programs/Activities	31	66.0%	14	29.8%	2	4.3%	47	100.0%
Daycare Center	19	55.9%	11	32.4%	4	11.8%	34	100.0%
Year Round Activities/Programs	35	71.4%	13	26.5%	1	2.0%	49	100.0%
Multi-Purpose Room	22	57.9%	13	34.2%	3	7.9%	38	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	144	58.5%	84	34.1%	18	7.3%	246	100.0%

Mooresville Park and Recreation District 2001 Public Survey

Q#7C: Who Should Community Center Serve

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 2/02

	Totals	Average
Mooresville/Brown Township Residents	30	21.9%
Morgan County Residents	28	20.4%
Special Interest Groups by Reservation	27	19.7%
Different Age Groups at Designated Times	20	14.6%
Fee Structure Should Depend on user	30	21.9%
Other	2	1.5%
	137	100.0%





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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 Accessibilities 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.

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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.

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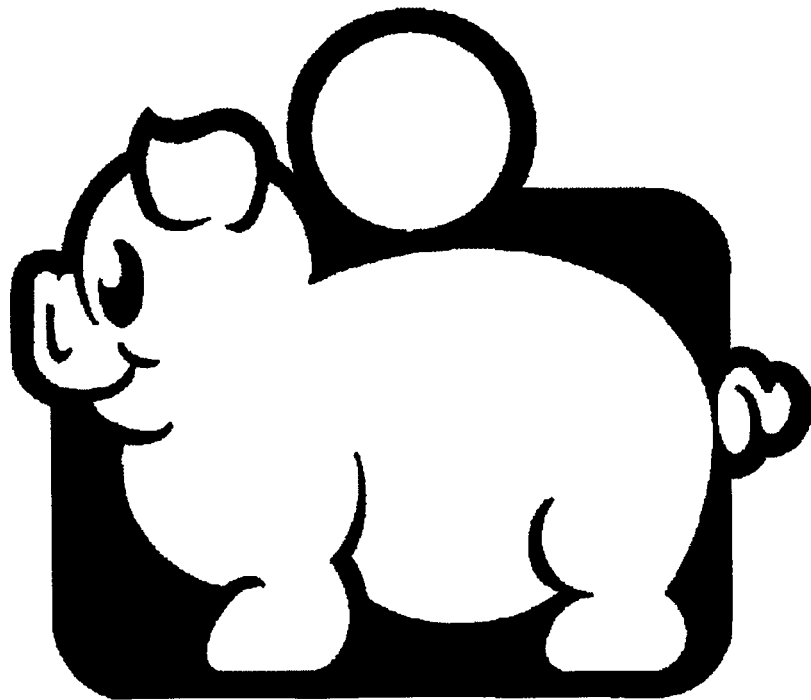
REVENUE MANAGEMENT

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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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.

The two tables below represent the current district's analysis and the second represents the same analysis but with the additional Madison and Harrison Townships — Potential District Expansion.

Park Standards for Site Acreage and Type

Mooresville Park and Recreation District — Master Plan Update 2002-2006

Standards for Current Mooresville Service Area

**Current Service Area includes Brown Township (which includes Mooresville)

Park Type	Standards Used	Developed Current Acres	Standards for 2002 Projections	2002 Over / (Under)	Standards for 2006 Projections	2006 Over / Under
Population Estimates and Projections			13,567		18,693	
Community Park Acres - Mooresville	(14/1,000)	114.0	189.9	(76)	262	(148)
Neighborhood Park Acres	(3/1,000)	32.6	40.7	(8)	56	(24)
Block Park Acres	(0.5/1,000)	0.0	6.8	(7)	9	(9)
Special Park Acres	(0.5/1,000)	0.1	6.8	(7)	9	(9)
Totals		146.7	244.2	(97.5)	336.5	(189.8)

Standards for Potential Mooresville Service Area

*Future Service Area includes Brown Township (which includes Mooresville), Madison & Harrison Townships

Park Type	Standards Used	Developed Current Acres	Standards for 2002 Projections	2002 Over / (Under)	Standards for 2006 Projections	2006 Over / Under
Population Estimates and Projections			22,753		30,861	
Community Park Acres - Mooresville	(14/1,000)	114.0	318.5	(205)	432	(318)
Neighborhood Park Acres	(3/1,000)	32.6	68.3	(36)	93	(60)
Block Park Acres	(0.5/1,000)	0.0	11.4	(11)	15	(15)
Special Park Acres	(0.5/1,000)	0.1	11.4	(11)	15	(15)
Totals		146.7	409.6	(262.9)	555.5	(408.8)

	2000 Census	2002 Projections	2006 Projections
City of Mooresville / Brown Township	13,491	13,567	18,693
Madison Township	7,391	7,499	10,490
Harrison Township	1,601	1,687	1,678

Population projections based on US Census Projections for Morgan County
2002 and 2006 Projections based on U.S. Census 5 year projections

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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.

These standards have been used and proven realistic throughout the State of Indiana.

COMMUNITY PARK STANDARDS

Size	Minimum of 10 acres and ideally would contain 35 – 70 acres. 7.0 acres per 1,000 persons.		
Service	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.		
Purpose	To provide an activity dominated recreation area with moderate amount of managed undeveloped land that draws from a community-wide service area.		
Characteristics	Variety of land forms Moderate slopes Tree cover High use capacity Good drainage capabilities		
Conceptual Development	30 – 50% = Active recreation uses 23 – 40% = Passive recreation uses 10 – 20% = Special facilities uses 10 – 20% = Undeveloped areas		
Typical Facilities	Playfield Open Play Areas Arboretum Swimming Pool Trails	Playground Picnicking Golfing Community Center	Court Games Fishing Winter Sports Wooded Areas

BLOCK PARK STANDARDS (Tot-Lots, Vest Pocket Park)

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

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NEIGHBORHOOD PARK STANDARDS

Size	The size of a Neighborhood Park would be 4 – 15 acres or 3.0 acres per 1,000 persons
Service Area	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.
Purpose	To provide group activities, individual-oriented activities and passive recreational facilities for all age groups within walking distance of urban neighborhood residents.
Characteristics	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.
Other Characteristics	High use capacity and accessibility Relatively flat land with good drainage Intensive development of park areas Development in conjunction with schools where possible
Conceptual Development	40 – 80% = Active recreational uses 10 – 30% = Passive recreation uses 0 – 5% = Undeveloped areas
Typical Facilities	Playground Playfields Court Games Neighborhood Activities Swimming Pool Center Sitting Areas Open Play Areas

SPECIAL RECREATION AREA STANDARDS

Size	Varies, can range from 5,000 square feet to several acres in size
Service Area	Community-wide.
Purpose	To provide preservation and public access to significant points of interest to the community.
Characteristics	Presence of significant community features Historical, cultural and ecological interests
Typical Facilities	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

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PARK TYPE AND PARK ACRES

The Mooresville 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.

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

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

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

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

Mooresville Park and Recreation District

Park Types

Community Parks	Acres	Neighborhood Parks	Acres	Block Parks	Acres	Special Parks	Acres	
Pioneer Park	114.00	Old Town Park	8.00			Hadley Memorial Park	0.10	
		North Park	5.90					
		Rooker Run Park	18.70					
TOTALS	114.00		32.40		0.00		0.10	
							TOTAL ACRES	146.70

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PARK SYSTEM ANALYSIS - FACILITIES

Just as there are standards for Park Acreage, there are also Standards for Recreation Facilities based on population. It should be noted that the number of existing facilities include those of the Mooreville Schools.

Facility Standards Based on Population

4/9/02

Mooreville Park and Recreation District — Master Plan Update 2002-2006

Facility Needs for Mooreville Park & Recreation City of Mooreville, Indiana & Brown Township

Population Estimates & Projections			13,567	18,693		
FACILITY	Indiana Standards	Facilities Current	2002 Needs	2006 Needs	2006 Over / (Under)	
Baseball Diamonds	1/6000	11	2.3	3.1	7.9	
*Softball Diamonds	1/3000	4	4.5	6.2	(2.2)	
Basketball Goals	1/500	50	27.1	37.4	12.6	
*Golf Courses	1/25000	2	0.5	0.7	1.3	
Skating Rinks (artificial)	1/30000	0	0.5	0.6	(0.6)	
Soccer Fields	1/2000	8	6.8	9.3	(1.3)	
Swimming Pools	1/20000	2	0.7	0.9	1.1	
Tennis Courts	1/2000	10	6.8	9.3	0.7	
Neighborhood / Recreation Centers	1/10000	0	1.4	1.9	(1.9)	

*Softball Diamonds and Golf Courses are not owned or serviced by the Park District

Standards are Indiana DNR Opportunity Standards

Needs based on population projections

Population projections based on US Census Projections for Morgan County

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Potential Facility Standards Based on Population

4/9/02

Mooreville Park and Recreation District — Master Plan Update 2002-2006

Potential Facility Needs for Mooreville Park & Recreation Mooreville, Indiana POTENTIAL SERVICE AREA • Brown, Madison & Harrison Townships •

Population Estimates & Projections			22,753	30,861	
FACILITY	Indiana Standards	Facilities Current	2002 Needs	2006 Needs	2006 Over / (Under)
Baseball Diamonds	1/6000	11	3.8	5.1	5.9
Softball Diamonds	1/3000	4	7.6	10.3	(6.3)
Basketball Goals	1/500	50	45.5	61.7	(11.7)
Golf Courses	1/25000	2	0.9	1.2	0.8
Skating Rinks (artificial)	1/30000	0	0.8	1.0	(1.0)
Soccer Fields	1/2000	8	11.4	15.4	(7.4)
Swimming Pools	1/20000	2	1.1	1.5	0.5
Tennis Courts	1/2000	10	11.4	15.4	(5.4)
Neighborhood / Recreation Centers	1/10000	0	2.3	3.1	(3.1)

*Softball Diamonds and Golf Courses are not owned or serviced by the Park District

Standards are Indiana DNR Opportunity Standards

Needs based on population projections

Population projections based on US Census Projections for Morgan County

	2000 Census	2002 Projections	2006 Projections
City of Mooreville / Brown Township	13,491	13,567	18,693
Madison Township	7,391	7,499	10,490
Harrison Township	1,601	1,687	1,678
TOTALS	22,483	22,753	30,861

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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 2006 for the **current** service area:

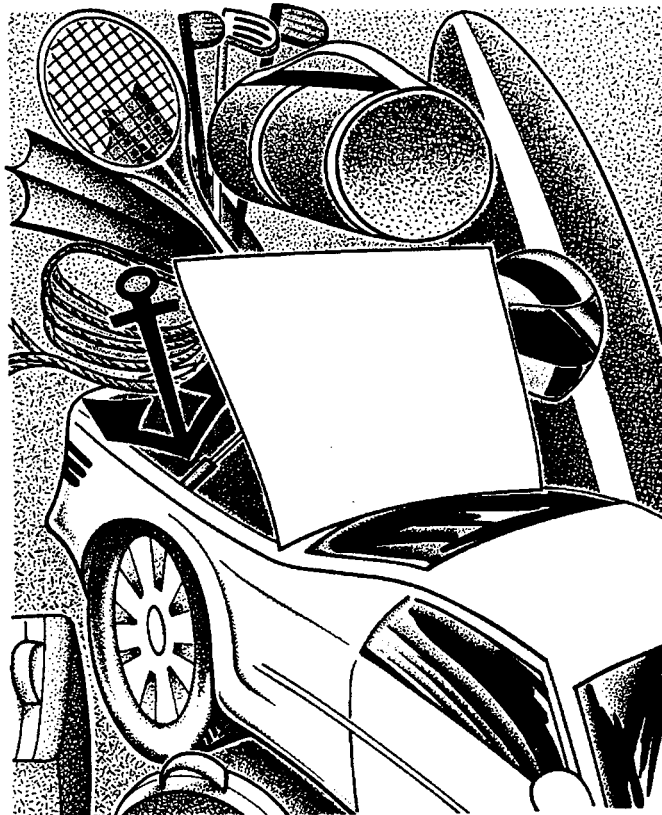
- *Softball Fields 2
- Skating Rinks (artificial) 1
- Soccer Fields 1
- Neighborhood Centers 2

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.

Using the Mooresville Park System Analysis Standards, the following are the facility needs by the year 2006 for the **potential** service area:

- *Softball Fields 6
- Skating Rinks (artificial) 1
- Soccer Fields 7
- Tennis Courts 5
- Neighborhood Centers 3

**Softball Fields and Golf Courses utilized to meet these standards are not owned or serviced by the Park District.*



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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

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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.

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

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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.

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;

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- 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!

(Note: 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)

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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.

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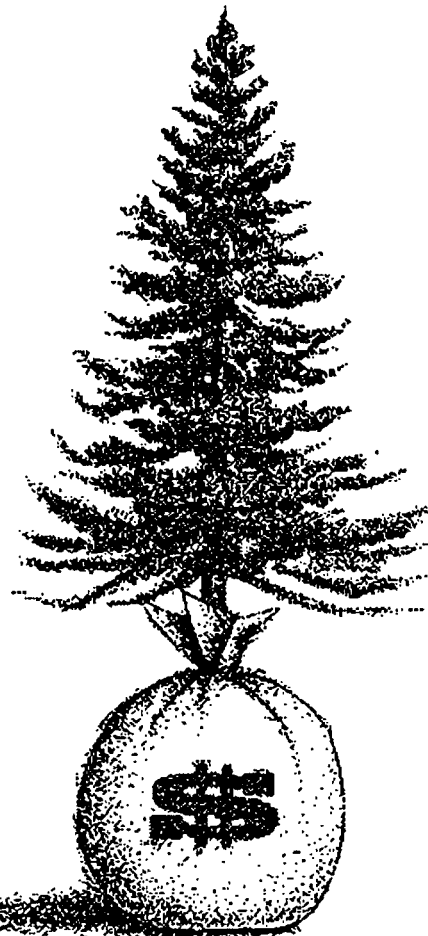
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Morgan County
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317-342-6600 or 317-349-0081
Mack Porter, Executive Director



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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.)

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 Westminster 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.

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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.



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A B Cs 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 informa-

tion 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.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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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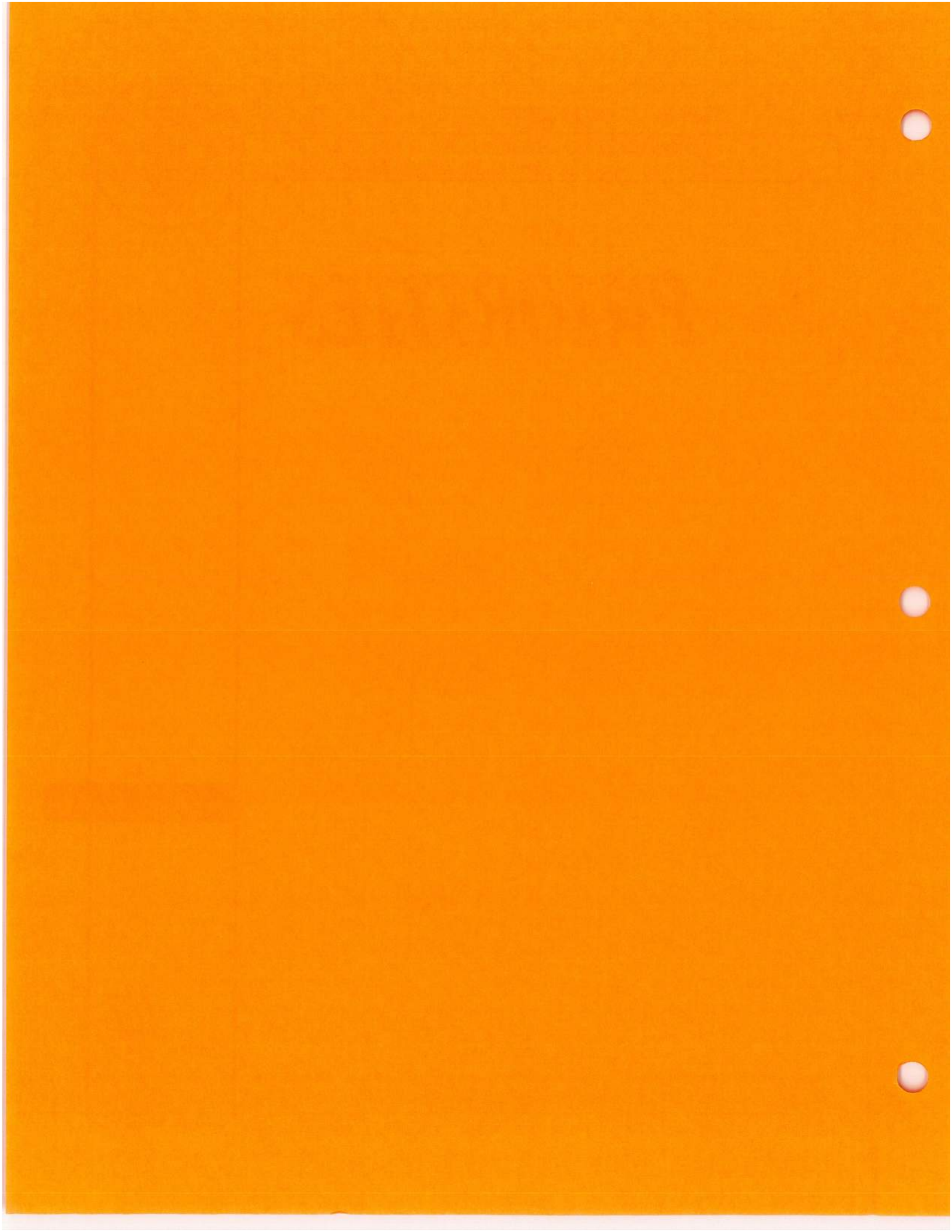


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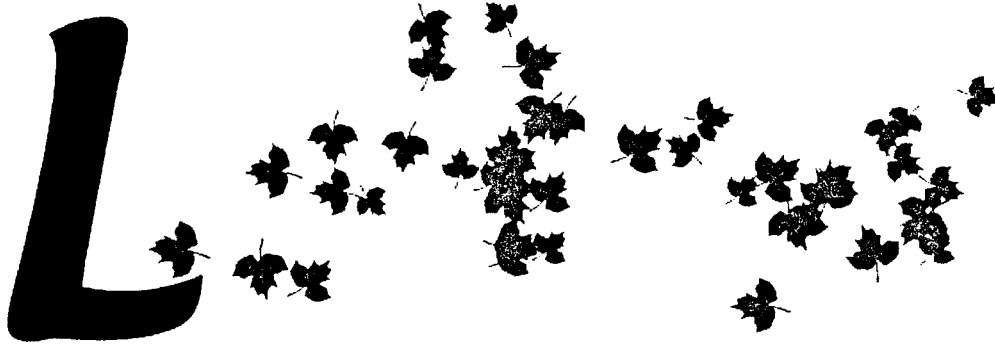


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After careful analysis of the issues identified by the Moore'sville Park and Recreation Board and Staff, as well as the public, through a questionnaire, the planning team has marked the issues by category. Each issue has been assigned a level of priority 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.

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PRIORITIES

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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.

SCORP 2000-2004 INDIANA STRATEGIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

(Taken from: "SCORP 2000-2004 – A New Millenium, A New Tradition", provided by Indiana Department of Natural Resources)

OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Goal #1: Protect Indiana's natural and cultural resources.

Objective 1-1:

Promote the appropriate outdoor recreational use of historic and cultural sites.

Objective 1-2:

Promote wise development of recreational facilities including appropriate siting and scale.

Objective 1-3:

Assist Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology to identify and list significant designed landscapes, especially those with outdoor recreational elements.

Objective 1-4:

Continue to promote greater awareness, proper use and management of the environment through education.

Objective 1-5:

Encourage environmental ethics and responsibilities.

Objective 1-6:

Encourage the use of new technologies to involve a greater audience base.

Objective 1-7:

Promote appropriate outdoor recreation facility development along nationally and state designated scenic byways and scenic river corridors, which preserves their intrinsic values.

Goal #2: Encourage and promote outdoor recreation participation.

Objective 2-1:

Encourage outdoor recreation as a lifestyle choice, not just an activity.

Objective 2-2:

Instill recreational ethics and user responsibilities through education.

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PRIORITIES

MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006



Objective 2-3:

Encourage participation in outdoor recreation activities as a method to prevent skyrocketing health care costs and promote healthy living.

Objective 2-4:

Encourage facility development in areas where there is high demand for outdoor recreation opportunities.

Objective 2-5:

Promote incorporating the principles of Universal Design in providing outdoor recreation facilities and experiences.

Objective 2-6:

Expand the use of economic data to support providing and maintaining outdoor recreation facilities and activities.

Objective 2-7:

Market the value of recreational opportunities for community development and revitalization.

Objective 2-8:

Emphasize the opportunities that outdoor recreation offers in dealing with issues such as water and air quality, brownfields, farmland preservation, tourism, and commerce.

Goal #3: Protect and expand Indiana's wetlands, riparian habitats and water/river recreation resources.

Objective 3-1:

Provide support and assistance to local organizations in expanding trail and greenway systems located in riparian corridors.

Objective 3-2:

Preserve and protect Indiana's rarest wetland and riparian resources through education, acquisition and funding.

Objective 3-3:

Preserve and protect Indiana's woodlands through education and acquisition.

Objective 3-4:

Encourage actions that improve the quality of Indiana's waters.

Goal #4: Provide long-term, consistent funding for outdoor recreation and resource conservation at the state and local level.

Objective 4-1:

Promote alternative sources of funding such as privatization and cost sharing for outdoor recreation to alleviate operational and maintenance costs.

Objective 4-2:

Continue to provide recreational grant programs such as Indiana Waters, Hometown, LWCF, etc.

Objective 4-3:

Provide facilities that are self-sufficient and income producing.

Objective 4-4:

Encourage special initiatives by establishing criteria that reward creative methods of providing outdoor recreation.

Objective 4-5:

Promote the SCORP to other DNR divisions, other state/local agencies and the general public to increase awareness of the document, recreation benefits and technical resources.

Goal #5: Acquire lands for outdoor recreation and resource conservation.

Objective 5-1:

Give priority to acquiring lands in urban areas for outdoor recreation.

Objective 5-2:

Make efforts to acquire lands from willing sellers.

Objective 5-3:

Provide support and assistance to local organizations in expanding trail and greenway systems and recreational facilities.

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PRIORITIES

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Objective 5-4:

Expand the use of public and private partnerships for providing outdoor recreation opportunities.

Objective 5-5:

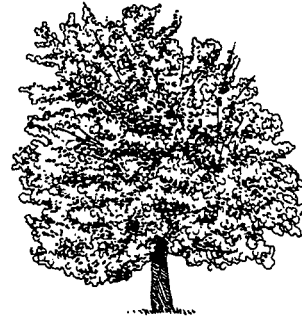
Be sensitive to issues of farmland and open space preservation.

Objective 5-6:

Give priority to the acquisition of lands in areas that are deficient in recreation opportunities.

Objective 5-7:

Acquisition of abandoned railroad corridors for recreation and transportation.



PROPOSED ACTIONS & PRIORITIES

The next section of this document (*Section M*) reflects a summary of the proposed priorities and action plan items documented by this study. The Action Priority Matrix beginning on page M-8 lists each action/priority under 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.
5. *Priority Category* – lists category to which the element of action is assigned (Administrative, Departmental, General, or by Park Site).
6. *Year of Action** – this column indicates the year each action item is scheduled for implementation.
7. *Funding Source(s)** – with the Funding Source Legend noted at the top of each page of the matrix, each Action line item has a main source or sources of possible funding assigned to it. Other funding sources have also been listed and should be considered to augment the main source(s) if necessary.

The above information will be used to establish the Action Plan for the Cass County Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update. (Refer to the Action Plan, Section M.)



PRIORITIES

MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
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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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PRIORITIES

	PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR
1	Study Recreation Impact Fee Ordinance for Mooreville	1.Administration	\$20,000	A	2002
2	Strengthen ties with schools for programs	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003
3	Study Community Center Feasibility	1.Administration	\$1,000	A	2003
4	Study Construction of new community center / nature center	1.Administration	\$2,000,000	A	2004
5	Study Greenways Master Plan	1.Administration	\$1,000	A	2002-2003
6	Study Land acquisition policy /Pursue Land in growth areas	1.Administration	\$62,500	A	2002-2003
7	Study Redistricting of service area	1.Administration	\$2,000	A	2002-2004
8	Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$2,000	A	2002-2006
9	Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006
10	Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006
11	Continue trail development & walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006
12	Expand Marketing Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006
13	Expand partnerships	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006
14	Land purchase 220 additional acres (for a total of 409 needed according to Indiana DNR standards) for potential service area	1.Administration	\$2,000,000	A	2003-2004
15	Land purchase 189 acres for current service area	1.Administration	\$1,000,000	A	2003-2004

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PRIORITIES

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DISTRICT PRIORITIES

	PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR
1	Additional picnic tables for parks (30 at \$250)	2.District	\$7,500	A	2004
2	Computerize District's activities & registration	2.District	\$10,000	A	2004
3	Implement District Expansion	2.District	\$0	A	2004
4	Construct Additional Soccer Fields	2.District	\$75,000	A	2004
5	Development of Marketing Plan for District & Expansion	2.District	\$3,000	A	2002-2003
6	Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$5,000	A	2002-2006
7	Continue Partnering with others in programming for teens	2.District	\$0	A	2002-2006
8	Increase winter & spring programs	2.District	\$5,000	A	2002-2006
9	Provide More special events	2.District	\$10,000	A	2002-2006
10	Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$96,000	A	2002-2006
11	Implement Greenways System	2.District	\$2,000,000	A	2003-2006
12	Expand family programs	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	2002-2006
13	Expand nature programming	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	2002-2006

PARK SITES PRIORITIES

	PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR
1	Additional trees in parks with landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$10,000	A	2003-2004
2	Additional shade areas	Family Aquatics Center	\$10,000	A	2002-2003
3	New lockers	Family Aquatics Center	\$30,000	B	—
4	Improve Internal / external landscape	Family Aquatics Center	\$5,000	C	—
5	Plant a permanent Blue Spruce	Hadley Memorial Park	\$1,000	A	2003
6	Improve landscaping	Hadley Memorial Park	\$1,000	A	2002-2006
7	Resurface basketball court	North Park	\$4,000	A	2003
8	Greenway connections to other parks	North Park	\$1,000	A	2003-2006
9	Trim Trees	North Park	\$0	B	—
10	Additional low maintenance landscaping	North Park	\$1,000	C	—
11	New Playground Structure	North Park	\$10,000	C	—
12	New signage	North Park	\$400	C	—
13	Paint restrooms	Old Town Park	\$3,000	A	2003
14	Greenway connections to other parks	Old Town Park	\$1,000	A	2004
15	New Playground Structure	Old Town Park	\$15,000	C	—
16	Additional seating around walking trail	Pioneer Park	\$5,250	A	2002
17	Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002
18	Complete visual enhancement at entry	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002
19	Install tree identification poles	Pioneer Park	\$3,000	A	2002
20	New trail signs	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2003
21	Playground at soccer fields	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	A	2003
22	Widen current trail	Pioneer Park	\$4,000	A	2003
23	Greenway connections - connections to community	Pioneer Park	\$20,000	A	2004
24	New road signs	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2006
25	Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$200,000	A	2003-2006
26	Additional parking	Pioneer Park	\$40,000	B	—
27	New Playground Structure's	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	B	—
28	New restrooms	Pioneer Park	\$100,000	B	—
29	Resurface basketball court	Pioneer Park	\$5,000	B	—
30	Develop permanent pull off by shelter #3	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	B	—
31	Cover over Amphitheatre	Pioneer Park	\$125,000	C	—
32	Install electrical access around park	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	C	—
33	Additional office, meeting space, work area, maintenance and recreation storage area	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$40,000	A	2003
34	Additional parking	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$10,000	A	2003
35	Conceal dumpsters	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$2,000	B	—
36	New Playground Structure	Rooker Run Park	\$15,000	A	2003
37	Greenway connections to other parks	Rooker Run Park	\$10,000	A	2004
38	Add low maintenance landscaping	Rooker Run Park	\$1,000	C	—

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.



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PRIORITY MATRIX

Mooresville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update – 2002-2006

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. – Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 2002 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

6-Mar-02

Funding Source Legend:

NR – Non-Reverting Fund Account	LWCF – Land & Water Conservation Fund
CP – Civil Town Personnel	IWG – Indiana Waters Grant
CO – Civil Town Operations	TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
SA – Town Special Appropriation	OG – Other Grants
GD – Gifts and Donations	COIT/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 DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	TAKEN FROM
1	Study Recreation Impact Fee Ordinance for Mooresville	1.Administration	\$20,000	A	2002	CO, SA	1997-2001 MP
2	Strengthen ties with schools for programs	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003	—	1997-2001 MP
3	Study Community Center Feasibility	1.Administration	\$1,000	A	2003	CO	Park Audit
4	Study Construction of new community center / nature center	1.Administration	\$2,000,000	A	2004	SA, CO, GOB, OG	Focus Group
5	Study Greenways Master Plan	1.Administration	\$1,000	A	2002-2003	CO	Park Audit
6	Study Land acquisition policy /Pursue Land in growth areas	1.Administration	\$62,500	A	2002-2003	SA,CO,GOB,PF	1997-2001 MP
7	Study Redistricting of service area	1.Administration	\$2,000	A	2002-2004	CO	Park Audit
8	Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$2,000	A	2002-2006	CO	1997-2001 MP
9	Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006	—	1997-2001 MP
10	Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006	—	1997-2001 MP
11	Continue trail development & walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006	—	Focus Group
12	Expand Marketing Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006	—	Focus Group
13	Expand partnerships	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002-2006	—	Park Audit
14	Land purchase 220 additional acres (for a total of 409 needed according to Indiana DNR standards) for <i>potential</i> service area	1.Administration	\$2,000,000	A	2003-2004	CO,OG,NR,LWCF,HI,GOB,SA,PF	Park Audit
15	Land purchase 189 acres for current service area	1.Administration	\$1,000,000	A	2003-2004	CO,OG,NR,LWCF,HI,GOB,SA,PF	Park Audit
16	Additional picnic tables for parks (30 at \$250)	2.District	\$7,500	A	2004	NR, CO, GD	1997-2001 MP
17	Computerize District's activities & registration	2.District	\$10,000	A	2004	NR, CO	1997-2001 MP
18	Implement District Expansion	2.District	\$0	A	2004	—	Park Audit
19	Construct Additional Soccer Fields	2.District	\$75,000	A	2004	CO,SA,NR	Park Audit
20	Development of Marketing Plan for District & Expansion	2.District	\$3,000	A	2002-2003	CO	1997-2001 MP
21	Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$5,000	A	2002-2006	CO	1997-2001 MP
22	Continue Partnering with others in programming for teens	2.District	\$0	A	2002-2006	—	Focus Group
23	Increase winter & spring programs	2.District	\$5,000	A	2002-2006	CO	Park Audit/survey
24	Provide More special events	2.District	\$10,000	A	2002-2006	CO	Park Audit
25	Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$98,000	A	2002-2006	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
26	Implement Greenways System	2.District	\$2,000,000	A	2003-2006	TEA-21	Park Audit
27	Expand family programs	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	2002-2006	CO	Park Audit
28	Expand nature programming	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	2002-2006	CO	Park Audit
29	Additional shade areas	Family Aquatics Center	\$10,000	A	2002-2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
30	Plant a permanent Blue Spruce	Hadley Memorial Park	\$1,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
31	Improve landscaping	Hadley Memorial Park	\$1,000	A	2002-2006	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
32	Resurface basketball court	North Park	\$4,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
33	Greenway connections to other parks	North Park	\$1,000	A	2003-2006	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit

PRIORITY MATRIX

Mooresville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update – 2002-2006

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. – Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 2002 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

6-Mar-02

Funding Source Legend:

NR – Non-Reverting Fund Account
 CP – 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
 TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
 OG – Other Grants
 COIT/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)
 HI – Hometown Indiana
 N/A – not applicable

	PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	TAKEN FROM
34	Paint restrooms	Old Town Park	\$3,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
35	Greenway connections to other parks	Old Town Park	\$1,000	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
36	Additional seating around walking trail	Pioneer Park	\$5,250	A	2002	CO, NR	Focus Group
37	Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
38	Complete visual enhancement at entry	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
39	Install tree identification poles	Pioneer Park	\$3,000	A	2002	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
40	New trail signs	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
41	Playground at soccer fields	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
42	Widen current trail	Pioneer Park	\$4,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
43	Greenway connections - connections to community	Pioneer Park	\$20,000	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
44	New road signs	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2006	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
45	Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$200,000	A	2003-2006	PF, NR, HI, GOB	1997-2001 MP
46	Additional office, meeting space, work area, maintenance and recreation storage area	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$40,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
47	Additional parking	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$10,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
48	New Playground Structure	Rooker Run Park	\$15,000	A	2003	PF, CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP&PA
49	Greenway connections to other parks	Rooker Run Park	\$10,000	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
47	Additional trees in parks with landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$10,000	A	2003-2004	CO, OG, GD	1997-2001 MP
TOTAL 'A' PRIORITIES		(over 5 years)	\$7,669,250				

PRIORITY MATRIX

Mooreville Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update – 2002-2006

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. – Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 2002 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

6-Mar-02

Funding Source Legend:

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SA – Town Special Appropriation	OG – Other Grants
GD – Gifts and Donations	COIT/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 DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	TAKEN FROM
48	New lockers	Family Aquatics Center	\$30,000	B	—	—	Park Audit
49	Trim Trees	North Park	\$0	B	—	—	Park Audit
50	Additional parking	Pioneer Park	\$40,000	B	—	—	Park Audit
51	New Playground Structure's	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	B	—	—	Park Audit
52	New restrooms	Pioneer Park	\$100,000	B	—	—	Park Audit
53	Resurface basketball court	Pioneer Park	\$5,000	B	—	—	Park Audit
54	Develop permanent pull off by shelter #3	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	B	—	—	Park Audit
55	Conceal dumpsters	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$2,000	B	—	—	Park Audit
TOTAL 'B' PRIORITIES		(over 5 years)	\$242,000				

56	Improve Internal / external landscape	Family Aquatics Center	\$5,000	C	—	—	Park Audit
57	Additional low maintenance landscaping	North Park	\$1,000	C	—	—	Park Audit
58	New Playground Structure	North Park	\$10,000	C	—	—	Park Audit
59	New signage	North Park	\$400	C	—	—	Park Audit
60	New Playground Structure	Old Town Park	\$15,000	C	—	—	Park Audit
61	Cover over Amphitheatre	Pioneer Park	\$125,000	C	—	—	1997-2001 MP
62	Install electrical access around park	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	C	—	—	Park Audit
63	Add low maintenance landscaping	Rooker Run Park	\$1,000	C	—	—	Park Audit
TOTAL 'C' PRIORITIES		(over 5 years)	\$172,400				

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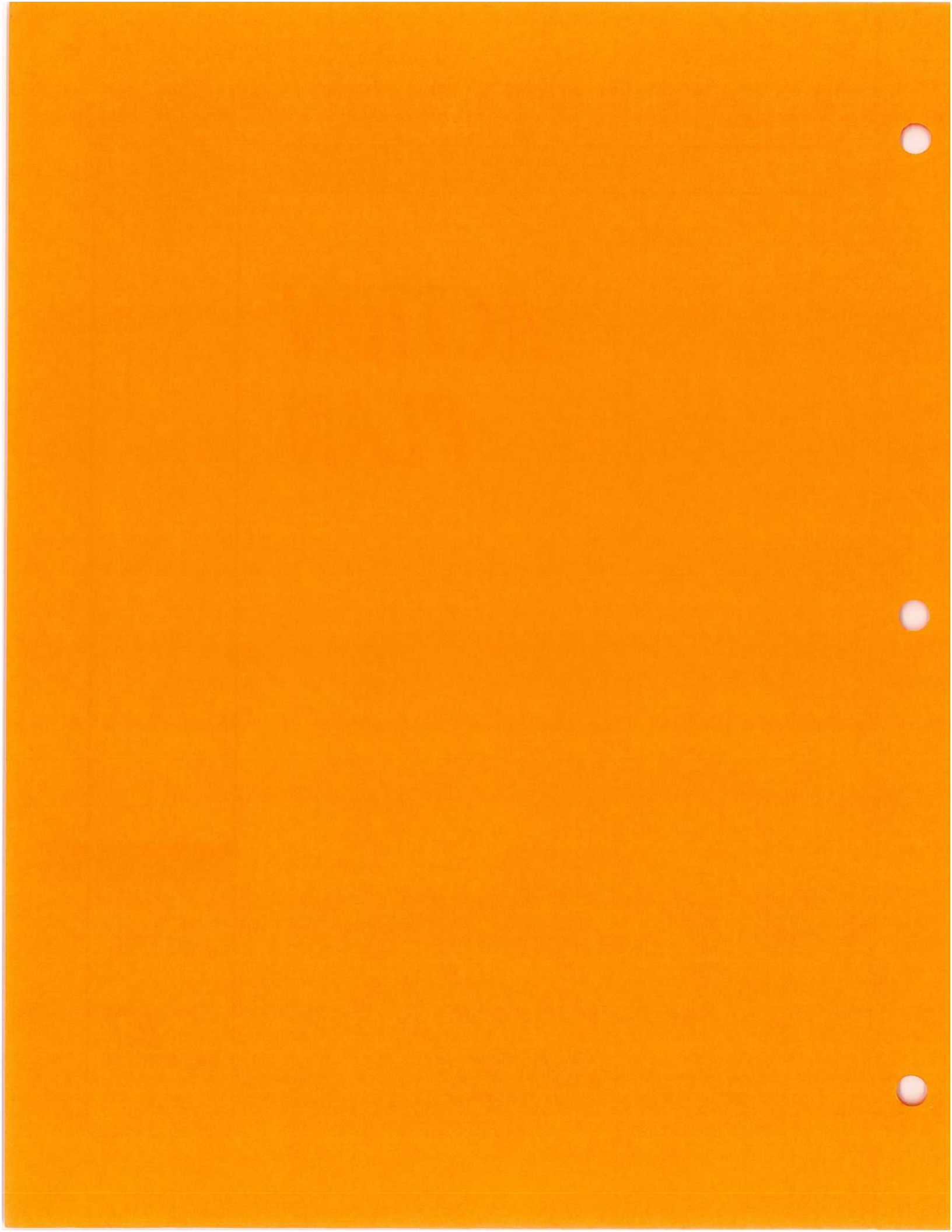


ACTION PLAN

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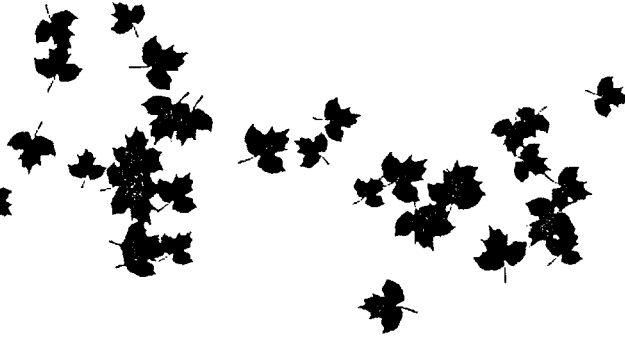


ACTION PLAN

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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 Community Foundation
- LWCF Land and Water Conservation Funds
- IWG Indiana Waters Grant
- HI Hometown Indiana Grant
- TEA TEA-21
- OG Other Grants
- PE Park Escrow



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ACTION PLAN

MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
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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.

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 COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

The formation of the Mooresville 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.

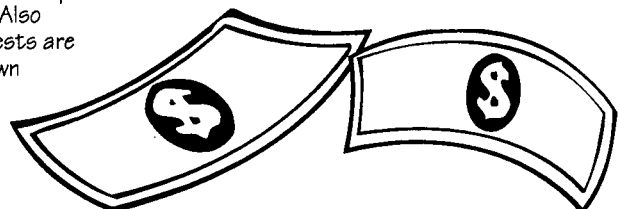
LWCF – LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUNDS

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.

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ACTION PLAN

MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006



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.

TEA-21 – TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

On June 9, 1998, the President signed into law PL 105-178, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorizing highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs for the next 6 years. Subsequent technical corrections in the TEA 21 Restoration Act have been incorporated; thus, the material presented here reflects the combined effects of both Acts and the two are jointly referred to as TEA-21.

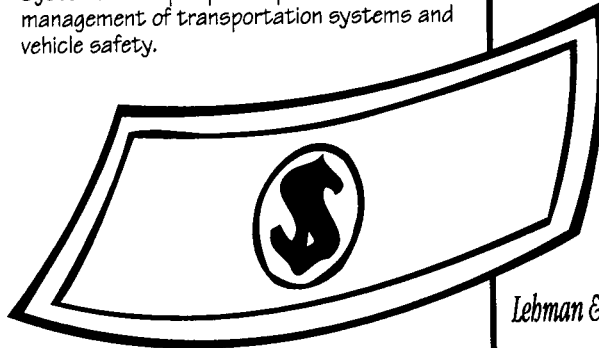
TEA-21 builds on the initiatives established in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), which was the last major authorizing legislation for surface transportation. This new Act combines the continuation and improvement of current programs with new initiatives to meet the challenges of improving safety as traffic continues to increase at record levels, protecting and enhancing communities and the natural environment as we provide transportation, and advancing America's economic growth and competitiveness domestically and internationally through efficient and flexible transportation.

Significant features of TEA-21 include:

- Assurance of a guaranteed level of Federal funds for surface transportation through FY 2003. The annual floor for highway funding is keyed to receipts of the Highway Account of

the Highway Trust Fund (HTF). Transit funding is guaranteed at a selected fixed amount. All highway user taxes are extended at the same rates when the legislation was enacted.

- Extension of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) program, providing a flexible national 10 percent goal for the participation of disadvantaged business enterprises, including small firms owned and controlled by women and minorities, in highway and transit contracting undertaken with Federal funding.
- Strengthening of safety programs across the Department of Transportation (DOT). New incentive programs, with great potential for savings to life and property, are aimed at increasing the use of safety belts and promoting the enactment and enforcement of 0.08 percent blood alcohol concentration standards for drunk driving. These new incentive funds also offer added flexibility to States since the grants can be used for any Title 23 U.S.C. activity.
- Continuation of the proven and effective program structure established for highways and transit under the landmark ISTEA legislation. Flexibility in the use of funds, emphasis on measures to improve the environment, focus on a strong planning process as the foundation of good transportation decisions—all ISTEA hallmarks—are continued and enhanced by TEA-21. New programs such as Border Infrastructure, Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation, and Access to Jobs target special areas of national interest and concern.
- Investing in research and its application to maximize the performance of the transportation system. Special emphasis is placed on deployment of Intelligent Transportation Systems to help improve operations and management of transportation systems and vehicle safety.



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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 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.

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MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
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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)

TEA-21 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.

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

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ACTION PLAN

MOOREVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOOREVILLE, IN MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006

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.

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 (2002-2006) 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.

2002-2006 ACTION PLAN ACTION YEAR SUMMARY

The annual plan of costs have been broken down into the various action years. This table shows the funding for each year organized by administrative, district or park site at which each action is to be accomplished. It should be noted that it is important to have the proposed funding in line with what is possible to accomplish each year.

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ACTION PLAN MATRIX — "A" PRIORITIES by YEAR

Mooresville Park & Recreation Master Plan Update – 2002-2006

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. – Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 2002 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

10-Apr-02

Funding Source Legend:

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LWCF – Land & Water Conservation Fund
 IWG – Indiana Waters Grant
 TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
 OG – Other Grants
 COIT/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)
 HI – Hometown Indiana
 N/A – not applicable

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	TAKEN FROM
ACTION YEAR 2002 — Mooresville Park & Recreation District Master Plan Update 2002-2006						
1 Study Recreation Impact Fee Ordinance for Mooresville	1.Administration	\$20,000	A	2002	CO, SA	1997-2001 MP
2 Study Greenways Master Plan	1.Administration	\$500	A	2002	CO	Park Audit
3 Study Land acquisition policy /Pursue Land in growth areas	1.Administration	\$31,250	A	2002	SA,CO,GOB,PF	1997-2001 MP
4 Study Redistricting of service area	1.Administration	\$667	A	2002	CO	Park Audit
5 Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$400	A	2002	CO	1997-2001 MP
6 Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002	—	1997-2001 MP
7 Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002	—	1997-2001 MP
8 Continue trail development & walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002	—	Focus Group
9 Expand Marketing Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002	—	Focus Group
10 Expand partnerships	1.Administration	\$0	A	2002	—	Park Audit
11 Development of Marketing Plan for District & Expansion	2.District	\$1,500	A	2002	CO	1997-2001 MP
12 Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	A	2002	CO	1997-2001 MP
13 Continue Partnering with others in programming for teens	2.District	\$0	A	2002	—	Focus Group
14 Increase winter & spring programs	2.District	\$1,000	A	2002	CO	Park Audit/survey
15 Provide More special events	2.District	\$2,000	A	2002	CO	Park Audit
16 Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$19,600	A	2002	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
17 Expand family programs	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002	CO	Park Audit
18 Expand nature programming	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002	CO	Park Audit
19 Additional shade areas	Family Aquatics Center	\$5,000	A	2002	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
20 Improve landscaping	Hadley Memorial Park	\$200	A	2002	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
21 Additional seating around walking trail	Pioneer Park	\$5,250	A	2002	CO, NR	Focus Group
22 Additional Security Lighting	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
23 Complete visual enhancement at entry	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2002	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
24 Install tree identification poles	Pioneer Park	\$3,000	A	2002	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
TOTAL FOR 2002		\$95,367				

ACTION PLAN MATRIX — "A" PRIORITIES by YEAR

Mooreville Park & Recreation Master Plan Update – 2002-2006

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10-Apr-02

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 TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
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 HI – Hometown Indiana
 N/A – not applicable

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	TAKEN FROM
ACTION YEAR 2003 — Mooreville Park & Recreation District Master Plan Update 2002-2006						
1 Strengthen ties with schools for programs	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003	—	1997-2001 MP
2 Study Community Center Feasibility	1.Administration	\$1,000	A	2003	CO	Park Audit
3 Study Greenways Master Plan	1.Administration	\$500	A	2003	CO	Park Audit
4 Study Land acquisition policy /Pursue Land in growth areas	1.Administration	\$31,250	A	2003	SA,CO,GOB,PF	1997-2001 MP
5 Study Redistricting of service area	1.Administration	\$667	A	2003	CO	Park Audit
6 Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$400	A	2003	CO	1997-2001 MP
7 Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003	—	1997-2001 MP
8 Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003	—	1997-2001 MP
9 Continue trail development & walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003	—	Focus Group
10 Expand Marketing Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003	—	Focus Group
11 Expand partnerships	1.Administration	\$0	A	2003	—	Park Audit
12 Land purchase 220 additional acres (for a total of 409 needed according to Indiana DNR standards) for <i>potential</i> service area	1.Administration	\$1,000,000	A	2003	CO,OG,NR,LWCF,HI,GOB,SA,PF	Park Audit
13 Land purchase 189 acres for current service area	1.Administration	\$500,000	A	2003	CO,OG,NR,LWCF,HI,GOB,SA,PF	Park Audit
14 Development of Marketing Plan for District & Expansion	2.District	\$1,500	A	2003	CO	1997-2001 MP
15 Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	A	2003	CO	1997-2001 MP
16 Continue Partnering with others in programming for teens	2.District	\$0	A	2003	—	Focus Group
17 Increase winter & spring programs	2.District	\$1,000	A	2003	CO	Park Audit/survey
18 Provide More special events	2.District	\$2,000	A	2003	CO	Park Audit
19 Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$19,600	A	2003	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
20 Implement Greenways System	2.District	\$500,000	A	2003	TEA-21	Park Audit
21 Expand family programs	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2003	CO	Park Audit
22 Expand nature programming	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2003	CO	Park Audit
20 Additional trees in parks with landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$5,000	A	2003	CO, OG, GD	1997-2001 MP
23 Additional shade areas	Family Aquatics Center	\$5,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
24 Plant a permanent Blue Spruce	Hadley Memorial Park	\$1,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
25 Improve landscaping	Hadley Memorial Park	\$200	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
26 Resurface basketball court	North Park	\$4,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
27 Greenway connections to other parks	North Park	\$250	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
28 Paint restrooms	Old Town Park	\$3,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
29 New trail signs	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
30 Playground at soccer fields	Pioneer Park	\$15,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
31 Widen current trail	Pioneer Park	\$4,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
32 Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	A	2003	PF, NR, HI, GOB	1997-2001 MP
33 Additional office, meeting space, work area, maintenance and recreation storage area	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$40,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
34 Additional parking	Pioneer Park-Administrative Offices	\$10,000	A	2003	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
35 New Playground Structure	Rooker Run Park	\$15,000	A	2003	PF, CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP&PA
TOTAL FOR 2003		\$2,214,367				

ACTION PLAN MATRIX — "A" PRIORITIES by YEAR

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PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	TAKEN FROM
ACTION YEAR 2004 — Mooresville Park & Recreation District Master Plan Update 2002-2006						
1 Study Construction of new community center / nature center	1.Administration	\$2,000,000	A	2004	SA, CO, GOB, OG	Focus Group
2 Study Redistricting of service area	1.Administration	\$667	A	2004	CO	Park Audit
3 Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$400	A	2004	CO	1997-2001 MP
4 Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	2004	—	1997-2001 MP
5 Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	2004	—	1997-2001 MP
6 Continue trail development & walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	2004	—	Focus Group
7 Expand Marketing Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	2004	—	Focus Group
8 Expand partnerships	1.Administration	\$0	A	2004	—	Park Audit
9 Land purchase 220 additional acres (for a total of 409 needed according to Indiana DNR standards) for <i>potential</i> service area	1.Administration	\$1,000,000	A	2004	CO,OG,NR,LWCF,HI,GOB,SA,PF	Park Audit
10 Land purchase 189 acres for current service area	1.Administration	\$500,000	A	2004	CO,OG,NR,LWCF,HI,GOB,SA,PF	Park Audit
11 Additional picnic tables for parks (30 at \$250)	2.District	\$7,500	A	2004	NR, CO, GD	1997-2001 MP
12 Computerize District's activities & registration	2.District	\$10,000	A	2004	NR, CO	1997-2001 MP
13 Implement District Expansion	2.District	\$0	A	2004	—	Park Audit
14 Construct Additional Soccer Fields	2.District	\$75,000	A	2004	CO,SA,NR	Park Audit
15 Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	A	2004	CO	1997-2001 MP
16 Continue Partnering with others in programming for teens	2.District	\$0	A	2004	—	Focus Group
17 Increase winter & spring programs	2.District	\$1,000	A	2004	CO	Park Audit/survey
18 Provide More special events	2.District	\$2,000	A	2004	CO	Park Audit
19 Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$19,600	A	2004	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
20 Implement Greenways System	2.District	\$500,000	A	2004	TEA-21	Park Audit
21 Expand family programs	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2004	CO	Park Audit
22 Expand nature programming	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2004	CO	Park Audit
20 Additional trees in parks with landscape enhancements	All Park Sites	\$5,000	A	2004	CO, OG, GD	1997-2001 MP
23 Improve landscaping	Hadley Memorial Park	\$200	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
24 Greenway connections to other parks	North Park	\$250	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
25 Greenway connections to other parks	Old Town Park	\$1,000	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
26 Greenway connections - connections to community	Pioneer Park	\$20,000	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
27 Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	A	2004	PF, NR, HI, GOB	1997-2001 MP
28 Greenway connections to other parks	Rooker Run Park	\$10,000	A	2004	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
TOTAL FOR 2004		\$4,205,617				

ACTION PLAN MATRIX — "A" PRIORITIES by YEAR

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ACTION YEAR 2005 — Mooreville Park & Recreation District Master Plan Update 2002-2006						
1 Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$400	A	2005	CO	1997-2001 MP
2 Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	2005	—	1997-2001 MP
3 Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	2005	—	1997-2001 MP
4 Continue trail development & walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	2005	—	Focus Group
5 Expand Marketing Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	2005	—	Focus Group
6 Expand partnerships	1.Administration	\$0	A	2005	—	Park Audit
7 Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$1,000	A	2005	CO	1997-2001 MP
8 Continue Partnering with others in programming for teens	2.District	\$0	A	2005	—	Focus Group
9 Increase winter & spring programs	2.District	\$1,000	A	2005	CO	Park Audit/survey
10 Provide More special events	2.District	\$2,000	A	2005	CO	Park Audit
11 Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$19,600	A	2005	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
12 Implement Greenways System	2.District	\$500,000	A	2005	TEA-21	Park Audit
13 Expand family programs	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2005	CO	Park Audit
14 Expand nature programming	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2005	CO	Park Audit
15 Improve landscaping	Hadley Memorial Park	\$200	A	2005	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
16 Greenway connections to other parks	North Park	\$250	A	2005	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
17 Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	A	2005	PF, NR, HI, GOB	1997-2001 MP
TOTAL FOR 2005		\$576,450				

ACTION PLAN MATRIX — "A" PRIORITIES by YEAR

Mooresville Park & Recreation Master Plan Update – 2002-2006

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. – Landscape Architects/Planners

(Note: Costs are estimates only reflecting 2002 costs. An inflation factor will need to be factored into these costs the year the workscope item is implemented.)

10-Apr-02

Funding Source Legend:

NR – Non-Reverting Fund Account
 CP – 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
 TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
 OG – Other Grants
 COIT/CEDIT - County Option Taxes (if available)
 HI – Hometown Indiana
 N/A – not applicable

PLAN OF ACTION	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT/ADM.	ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIORITIES A,B,C	ACTION YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	TAKEN FROM
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ACTION YEAR 2006 — Mooresville Park & Recreation District Master Plan Update 2002-2006

1	Budget staff for continuing education	1.Administration	\$2,000	A	2006	CO	1997-2001 MP
2	Build relationship with neighborhoods	1.Administration	\$0	A	2006	—	1997-2001 MP
3	Continue playground safety audit	1.Administration	\$0	A	2006	—	1997-2001 MP
4	Continue trail development & walking programs for all ages	1.Administration	\$0	A	2005	—	Focus Group
5	Expand Marketing Park and Recreation Services	1.Administration	\$0	A	2005	—	Focus Group
6	Expand partnerships	1.Administration	\$0	A	2006	—	Park Audit
7	Continue ADA Implementation (Annual)	2.District	\$5,000	A	2006	CO	1997-2001 MP
8	Continue Partnering with others in programming for teens	2.District	\$0	A	2005	—	Focus Group
9	Increase winter & spring programs	2.District	\$5,000	A	2006	CO	Park Audit/survey
10	Provide More special events	2.District	\$10,000	A	2006	CO	Park Audit
11	Replacement of misc. maintenance equipment	2.District	\$98,000	A	2006	CO, NR, SA	1997-2001 MP
12	Implement Greenways System	2.District	\$500,000	A	2006	TEA-21	Park Audit
13	Expand family programs	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	2006	CO	Park Audit
14	Expand nature programming	2.District - Pioneer Park	\$5,000	A	2006	CO	Park Audit
15	Improve landscaping	Hadley Memorial Park	\$1,000	A	2006	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
16	Greenway connections to other parks	North Park	\$250	A	2006	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
17	New road signs	Pioneer Park	\$1,000	A	2006	CO,NR,SA,GD	Park Audit
18	Land acquisition adjacent to Pioneer Park	Pioneer Park	\$50,000	A	2006	PF, NR, HI, GOB	1997-2001 MP

TOTAL FOR 2006	\$682,250
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TOTAL 2002-2006	\$7,774,050
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MOORESVILLE ACTION PLAN COST SUMMARY

Mooresville Park & Recreation District Master Plan Update 2002-2006

SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT, ADMIN.	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	SITE, FACILITY or DISTRICT, ADMIN. TOTALS
Administration	\$52,817	\$1,533,817	\$3,501,067	\$400	\$2,000	\$5,090,100
District	\$27,100	\$527,100	\$618,100	\$525,600	\$628,000	\$2,325,900
All Park Sites	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Family Aquatics Center	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Hadley Memorial Park	\$200	\$1,200	\$200	\$200	\$1,000	\$2,800
North Park	\$0	\$4,250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$5,000
Old Town Park	\$0	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000
Pioneer Park	\$10,250	\$120,000	\$70,000	\$50,000	\$51,000	\$301,250
Rooker Run Park	\$0	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
ANNUAL TOTALS	\$95,367	\$2,214,367	\$4,205,617	\$576,450	\$682,250	\$7,774,050

TOTAL 2002-2006	\$7,774,050
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ACTION PLAN

MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006



PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

The Moore'sville 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.



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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.

MEASURES OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS...

Instrumentation	What is measured	Assumption	Comments
Attitude Scales	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.
Case and Field Study	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.
Sociogram	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.
Behavior Observation	Recreational skills, actions, behavior of program participants.	Assumed that a change in behavior at end of program reflects program effect.	Requires extreme objectivity.
Opinion Questionnaire	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...

Instrumentation	What is measured	Assumption	Comments
Program Records	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
User Rating	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.
Standards Checklists	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.
Self-Appraisals	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.
Financial Auditing	Program expenditures and income.	Assumed that high expenditures and low income are inefficient.	Depends on the financial resources of the agency.
Time-and-Motion Study	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.

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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 Moore'sville 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.

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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
 - 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

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- 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. ISTE A – 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
 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

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- 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. Foundation – 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

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- ff. The Ambrose Monell Foundation
– NY, NY
- gg. Charles Stewart Mott Founda-
tion – 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 Founda-
tion – 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 – Indianapo-
lis, IN
 - v. Nicholas H. Noyes, Jr. Memorial
Foundation, Inc., – Indianapolis,
IN
 - w. Paul Ogle Foundation, Inc.,
– Jeffersonville, IN
 - x. Oliver Memorial Trust Founda-
tion – South Bend,
IN
 - y. Rock Island Refining Founda-
tion – 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
 - 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 Land-
scape Architects
 - d. Indiana Chapter, American
Society of Landscape Archi-
tects
 - 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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The logo for Lehman & Lehman, Inc. features a stylized square with a smaller square inside, creating a geometric pattern. Below the logo, the text "Lehman & Lehman, Inc." is written in a serif font.

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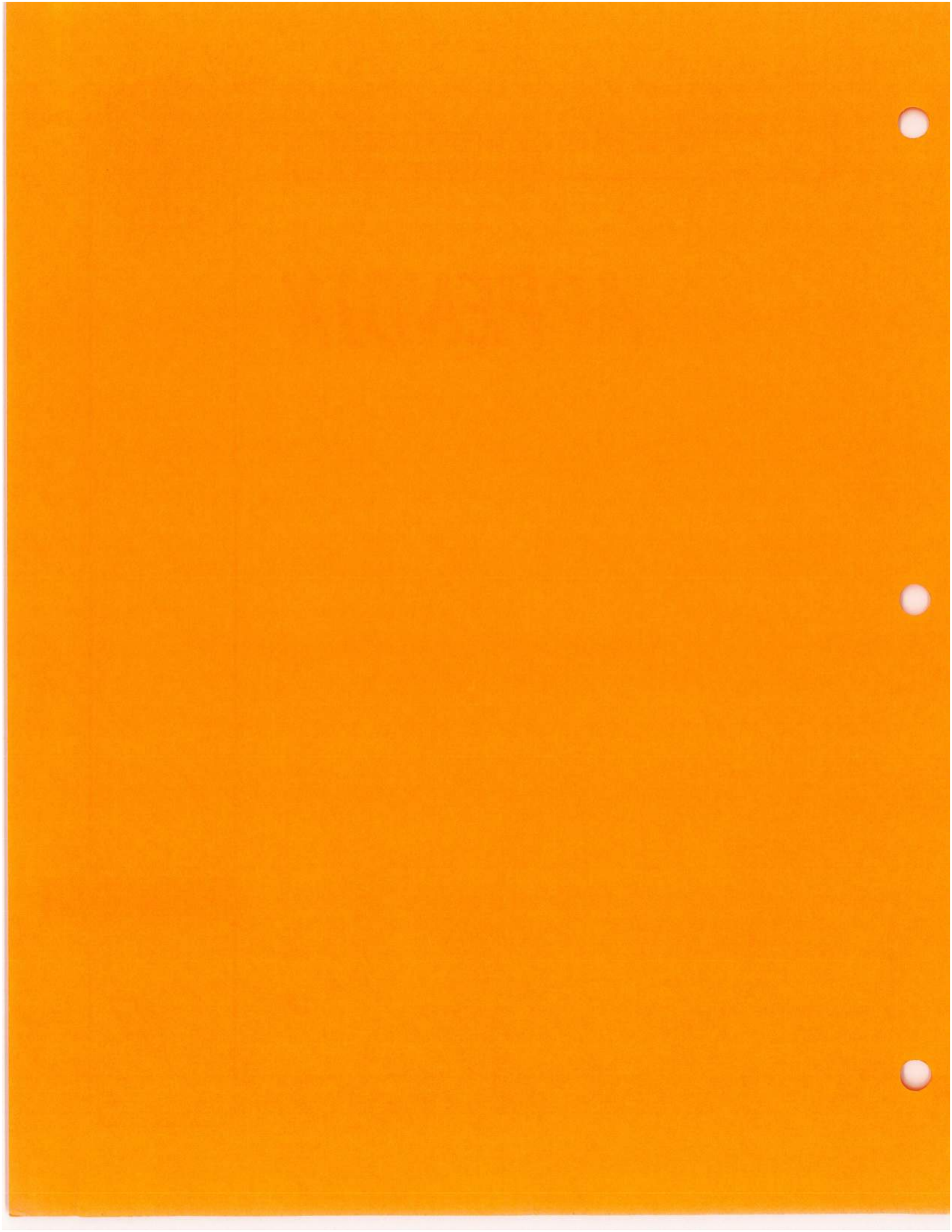
MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
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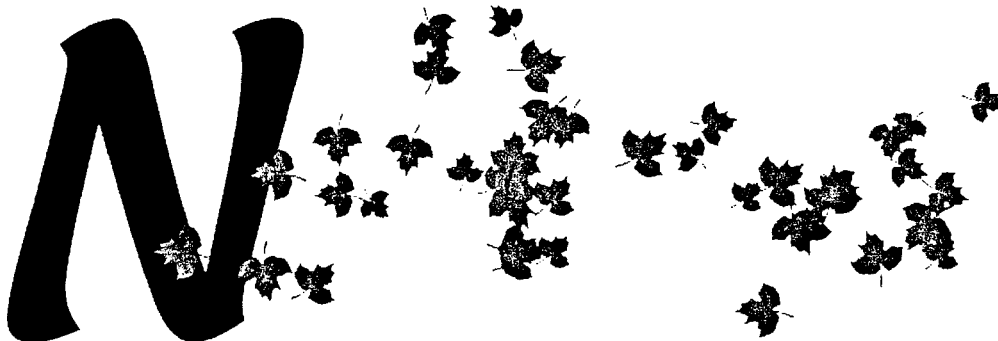
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REFERENCE SOURCES USED IN THIS STUDY

1. **Mooreville Parks & Recreation Master Plan Update – 1997 to 2001**
Prepared by Lehman & Lehman, Inc.
March 1997
2. **2001 Public Survey**
Questionnaire prepared by the Mooreville Park & Recreation District and Lehman & Lehman, Inc. for this Master Planning Process
August 2001
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 2000-2004: An Assessment & Policy Plan**
State of Indiana
Department of Natural Resources

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13. **Indiana County Population Projections 1990-2020**
Prepared by:
Indiana Business Research Center
School of Business
Indiana University
1999
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
16. **Comprehensive Plan
for the Town of Mooresville**
Prepared by the Mooresville Town Plan
Commission with professional assistance
from Rodgers, Nicholson & Associates, Inc.
Revised: February 1992
17. **Mooresville Community Foundation**
an informational brochure
Prepared by the Mooresville Community
Foundation
Mooresville, Indiana
18. **Mooresville Park & Recreation District**
Staff Resources
19. **Annual Reports 1997-2001**
Prepared by the Mooresville
Park & Recreation District
20. **Central Indiana State Parks & Reservoirs**
State of Indiana Department of Natural
Resources Website
<http://www.state.in.us/dnr/parklake/parks>
8/20/01 & 1/8/02

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 Mooresville Park & Recreation Board
- Newspaper Articles on Master Plan Process and the Parks Department in general.
- Trends Influencing the Planning Process
- Mooresville Focus Group Methodology and Results
- Mooresville Park Survey
- Mooresville Park Survey Results

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Mooreville Park Board considers expansion into Madison Township

By A.J. Nelson

The Mooreville Parks and Recreation District is considering expansion into Madison Township in the next 5-10 years.

That's according to board and staff members, who met last week to discuss the park district's future with park planner Charles Lehman, of Lehman and Lehman Landscape Architecture and Planning firm.

"We provide services for everyone in the school area, but our funding only comes from Brown Township," said Park Superintendent Brent Callahan. "Part of that problem is the population center is changing, because the population center is not going to be in Brown Township."

Callahan explained to Lehman, who has been gathering focus groups for input on the park district's next five-year plan, that Mooreville acts as the recreation center for the quickly-expanding population in Madison Township, even though the park district gets no money from those taxpayers.

"I would think a long-term goal would be to have a larger tax base," said board member Phil Wright. "Now, you have 5,000 (households) funding facilities for 10,000."

Lehman agreed that expanding the district into Madison was probably necessary.

"If you're seeing a population and you're not getting any tax base from them, that's putting even more of a strain on your (current) taxpayers," Lehman said, pointing to a need for recreation impact fees that growing communities like Carmel and Fort Wayne have.

"As the community grows, those amenities are paid for by the new people moving in, rather than those already here."

The intent of the focus groups is to help Lehman and the park board assemble a five-year mas-

ter plan to outline areas or projects the park district would like to address. A master plan also qualifies the park district for state grants.

Among other topics for growth, Callahan pointed to the need for more land and a larger park staff in the future.

"One need is (that) we appear not to have enough land for park expansion in the future," he said. "And sometimes we limit the size of our (programs) because of the size of our staff. It's conceivable that we could offer more if we had more staff."

Callahan pointed to the changing role of parks in many communities.

"Parks used to be places where you went for solitude, or family reunions," he said. "Now they're mostly sports- and event-oriented. We try to balance that out by leaving green areas and sports areas."

Board members also pointed to other needs for the park district.

"I think one of the biggest things we need is a community center," said board member Paul Ruesch.

Callahan also pointed to a decline in service club membership, such as the Lions, Optimists and Kiwanis clubs, who in the past have furnished a great deal of fundraising money and donated labor.

"That may become a concern of ours if membership continued to decline," Callahan said. "We're real concerned about that because the Optimist Youth League raised the money to build the restrooms (at Pioneer Park)."

Lehman said he would have a final version of the park master plan finished by January, after gathering opinions from other focus groups over the next few weeks.

"Usually, the things that are common are what's going to come out (in the final report)," said Lehman.

The Reporter Times
Tuesday, Nov 27, 2001

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MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN
MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006

Mooresville park board considering expansion into Madison Township

Times
Saturday, Nov 24, 2001

By A.J. Nelson
anelson@md-times.com

The Mooresville Parks and Recreation District is considering expansion into Madison Township in the next 5-10 years.

That's according to board and staff members, who met last week to discuss the park district's future with park planner Charles Lehman, of Lehman and Lehman Landscape Architecture and Planning firm.

"We provide services for everyone in the school area, but our funding only comes from Brown Township," said Park Superintendent Brent Callahan. "Part of that problem is the population center is changing, because the population center is not going to be in Brown Township."

Callahan explained to Lehman, who has been gathering focus groups for input on the park district's next five-year plan, that Mooresville acts as the recreation center for the quickly-expanding population in Madison Township, even though the park district gets no money from those taxpayers.

"I would think a long-term goal would be to have a larger tax base," said board member Phil Wright.

"Now, you have 5,000 (households) funding facilities for 10,000."

Lehman agreed that expanding the district into Madison was probably necessary.

"If you're seeing a population and you're not getting any tax base from them, that's putting even more of a strain on your (current) taxpayers," Lehman said, pointing to a need for recreation impact fees that growing communities like Carmel and Fort Wayne have.

"As the community grows, those amenities are paid for by the new people moving in, rather than those already here."

The intent of the focus groups is to help Lehman and the park board assemble a five-year master plan to outline areas or projects the park district would like to address. A master plan is also required for state grants.

Among other topics for growth, Callahan pointed to the need for more land and a larger park staff in the future.

"One need is (that) we appear not to have enough land for park expansion in the future," he said. "And sometimes we limit the size of our (programs) because of the size of our staff. It's conceivable that we could

See Madison on page 2a

Madison

Continued from page 1a

offer more if we had more staff."

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"I think one of the biggest things we need is a community center," said board member Paul Runch.

Callahan also pointed to a decline in service club membership, such as the Lions, Optimists and Kiwanis clubs, who in the past have furnished a great deal of fundraising money and donated labor.

"That may become a concern of ours if membership continued to decline," Callahan said. "We're now concerned about that because the Optimist Youth League raised the money to build the restrooms (at Pioneer Park)."

Lehman said he would have a final version of the park master plan finished by January, after gathering opinions from other focus groups over the next few weeks.

"Usually, the things that are common are what's going to come out (in the final report)," said Lehman.

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FOCUS GROUP METHODOLOGY

a. Introduction

The methodology is a key element in understanding how research is organized. This Appendix provides a discussion of how the focus groups were designed, selected, implemented, and analyzed. Questions regarding the process of focus groups is answered in this section. Questions about what focus groups are, advantages and disadvantages of focus groups have been previously answered in this report.

b. Why focus groups were selected as a data collection methodology

Focus groups provide an effective and important data source for master planning. The use of focus groups allows penetration into multiple parts of the community that might not be otherwise accessible. Focus groups can be considered a stratified sample of a select population. As with any research design it is difficult to generalize the results to the entire population of District, but the number of groups included in the study allow us to make sufficient generalizations for the purposes of master planning.

c. Identification of the number of focus groups

As suggested in the previous paragraph, a sufficient number of focus groups needed to be established. For this data collection process 10 focus groups were identified. Focus groups were composed of elected and appointed government officials, program participants, school groups, stakeholders, and park and recreation users. As in any qualitative research design the goal is to secure sufficient information on any particularly coded topic to achieve saturation (enough information so that new information is not present).

d. Deciding who to ask to participate in focus groups

Selecting the categories for focus groups as well as who to participate in each focus group was a shared process between the researchers, the District director, the park board, and the master planning team. The director and board identified key stakeholders (groups and individuals) who should be included in the focus group. Names of individuals and groups were organized into a matrix. As the researchers listened to various discussions additional names/groups were added to the list. Based on the information received, the researchers, suggested types of groups to interview. These were confirmed or negated by the director. Names were then assigned to each of the focus group constituencies. The names came from the list of stakeholders, or when no names were present, as in the case of neighborhoods or program participants, from staff recommendations.

e. Total number of groups and the actual number participating in each group

Approximately thirty individuals participated in the 4 focus groups.

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MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006

f. Questions asked each focus group and rationale for each question

The following questions were used in the focus group process. Following each question is a discussion of how the questions were intended to be used.

1. What are the activities you, your family, or your group participate in or services you use that are provided by the District? Designed to open the group up to questions and to facilitate the process of thinking about the parks and recreation District.
2. What kinds of functions (e.g., programs, services, activities, etc.) does the Mooresville Park District do well? I had little doubt that this question would elicit some positive responses from the participants. Its purpose was two-fold. First, to make the participants aware of the diversity of services and programs offered by the District and second to let us know what they saw or understood to be the districts operations.
 - a. On what basis do you base your perception that the service is well performed? From a research perspective this question was absolutely essential to gather data on. We needed to know how people based their perception. (below) because it assumes a certain knowledge about the District on the part of the participants.
 - b. Are there things that the District does that it is not very effective at? This question was designed primarily as a guide to assist the District and the consultants to gain a better understanding of what participants saw as weaknesses or deficiencies.
 - c. Are there areas and services that are not being served that the District should consider? This question was designed to secure information about services and programs that the community seemed to be deficient in and it was perceived that the District could do.

Each of the questions (above and below) are designed to flow naturally.

3. What should the role of the Mooresville Park District be in the community?
 - a. How would you define their current role? This was a more challenging question as the participants were asked to identify their perception of how the District currently functions.
 - b. What type of role would you like to see them play in the community? This question was developed a generate a broader level of thinking among the participants in the focus groups.
 - c. How is different from what they do now? The obvious purpose of this question was to validate the responses in questions a and b.
 - d. How would you suggest they go about achieving that role? This may have been one of the most difficult questions to respond to, as well as 4.c.

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4. What kinds of functions (e.g., programs, services, activities, etc.) should the Mooreville Park District be doing in 5 years?
- Specific programs and services. Questions a and b were grouped together for response purposes. All of the questions asked up to this point helped to set the stage here and the responses were designed to narrow the response groups \square not to make final decisions, but to narrow the discussion that had gone on thus far.
 - Service to specific groups/individuals. See above
 - How should services be configured? See 3.d. for comments on this question.
 - How questions are analyzed

The process of coding is a qualitative methodology used by researchers to find variables in the data and to investigate and report those variables. Coding requires an intensive investigation of all the data collected and organizing it into categories that help to explain the phenomena of parks and recreation in District. In the case of this research the data was organized around existing conceptions about the District and desired activities by the District in the future. The coding process interprets the data, organizes it into a understandable and explanatory pattern, and suggests implications for the District.

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FOCUS GROUP RESPONSES

Focus Group 1	Focus Group 2	Focus Group 3	Focus Group 4	Tally
<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	
<i>11/12/01</i>	<i>11/13/01</i>	<i>11/13/01</i>	<i>11/20/01</i>	
<i>6:00 pm</i>	<i>8:30 am</i>	<i>10:30 am</i>	<i>6:30 pm</i>	

1.) WHAT KINDS OF RECREATIONAL / LEISURE PARK AREAS, FACILITIES, TRAILS, GREENWAYS, WALKWAYS AND PROGRAMS / SERVICES DO YOU AND/OR YOUR FAMILY USE WITHIN MOORESVILLE?

List of Responses

Halloween Hike	1	1	1	3	6
Swimming & Pool Deck	1	1	1	2	5
Civil War Re-enactment	1	1		2	4
Walking	1	1	1	1	4
Christmas Tree Lights	1	1		1	3
Old Settler's Days	1	1		1	3
Playground	1	1		1	3
Summer Camps	1	1		1	3
Baseball League	1			1	2
Boys & Girls Cross Country	1		1		2
Concerts	1			1	2
Cook outs/Picnics	1	1			2
Easter Egg Hunt	1		1		2
Hayrides	1	1			2
Passive recreation - lunches, hiking, seating			1	1	2
Shelters for program space / library			1	1	2
Youth Sports		1	1		2
Arbor Day activities w/ schools			1		1
Astronomy	1				1
Bicycling	1				1
Car show	1				1
Children's Tractor Pull	1				1
Flying Kites	1				1
Garage Sale	1				1
Gazebos - Weddings		1			1
Maintenance/Old Town Trail (Lion's Club)		1			1
Nature Identification				1	1
Photography	1				1
Pool Rental / Churches				1	1
Prayer	1				1
Pumpkin Growing Plots/Hospital				1	1
Sledding				1	1
Soccer fields/school overflow			1		1
Softball League	1				1
Teacher training			1		1

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	Focus Group 1	Focus Group 2	Focus Group 3	Focus Group 4	Tally
2.a.) HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE QUALITY OF THE PARK AREAS, FACILITIES, TRAILS, GREENWAYS AND WALKWAYS?	<i>Monday 11/12/01 6:00 pm</i>	<i>Tuesday 11/13/01 8:30 am</i>	<i>Tuesday 11/13/01 10:30 am</i>	<i>Tuesday 11/20/01 6:30 pm</i>	

List of Responses					
Excellent choices, options	1		1		2
Excellent facilities, maintenance	1		1		2
Dept. assistance in helping other entities		1			1
Do much with little - major volume of work done		1			1
Much improvement in last several years - don't hear complaints from community			1		1
Pioneer Park - Components				1	1
Pool facilities			1		1
Quality bridges				1	1
Well organized special events		1			1

2.b.) HOW WOULD YOU IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE EXISTING PARK AREAS, FACILITIES, TRAILS, GREENWAYS AND WALKWAYS?					
--	--	--	--	--	--

List of Responses					
Additional restrooms at Pioneer Park	1	1			2
Additional shelter houses (3+)	1	1			2
Pave all 2.5 mile trail system		1	1		2
Additional lighting in Park		1			1
Additional parking in Pioneer Park	1				1
Additional seating areas along trail system		1			1
Additional seating areas at pool for parents		1			1
Complete the amphitheatre for summer concerts		1			1
Cooperative aspects in program growth			1		1
Keep some trails natural				1	1
Old Towne Park / odor problem				1	1
Playground replacements	1				1
Replacement program of shelters	1				1
Soft surface trails				1	1
Widen trails for multi-usage			1		1
Trail Connections Throughout Community					
Pedestrian access / crossing highways				1	1
Greenways System / stream way opportunity				1	1
Indoor Recreation - running track, basketball, soccer				1	1
Community Center (110'x60')- meeting rooms, catering kitchen				1	1

2.c.) ARE THERE RESOURCES THAT ARE NOT BEING PROVIDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD CONSIDER?					
---	--	--	--	--	--

List of Responses					
Trail extensions outside district	1			1	2
Utilize Community Foundation resources			1	1	2
Accessible Fishing Pond @ Pioneer Park (incorporate with greenways)				1	1
Archery Range, Horseshoe Courts - Boy Scout Grants				1	1
Be open to shared recreation resources				1	1
COG - Community of Groups - Plainfield				1	1
Community Center (110'x60')- meeting rooms, catering kitchen				1	1
Dog Park		1			1
Expand Park Land				1	1
Indoor Recreation - Running track, Basketball, Soccer				1	1
Partnerships - Community Center		1			1
Place at Old Town Park for Lion's Club to call home (\$7,000/yr)		1			1
Recreation Trails Program				1	1
Serving people outside of district	1				1
Wildflowers & Bird Watching - Boy Scouts				1	1

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MOORESVILLE PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT • MOORESVILLE, IN MASTER PLAN UPDATE • 2002 TO 2006

	Focus Group 1	Focus Group 2	Focus Group 3	Focus Group 4	Tally
3.) WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE DEPARTMENT?	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	
3.a.) WHAT ARE THE DEPARTMENT'S STRENGTHS - WHAT DO THEY DO WELL?	<i>11/12/01</i>	<i>11/13/01</i>	<i>11/13/01</i>	<i>11/20/01</i>	
	<i>6:00 pm</i>	<i>8:30 am</i>	<i>10:30 am</i>	<i>6:30 pm</i>	

List of Responses					
Maintenance - doing a lot with little	1	1	1	2	5
Availability/knowledge of obtaining funding	1	1			2
Programming - special events	1			1	2
Staff		1		1	2
Community involved		1			1
Cooperative spirit	1				1
Location of Park	1				1
Never told "no"		1			1
Responsive to community needs			1		1
Site diversity - natural features	1				1
Volunteer assistance	1				1
Well organized				1	1
Working relationship with schools, i.e. Facilities	1				1
Working relationship with town i.e. Equipment sharing	1				1

3.b.) WHAT ARE THE DEPARTMENT'S WEAKNESSES - WHAT DO THEY NOT DO SO WELL?					
--	--	--	--	--	--

List of Responses					
Availability of funding (funded by 1 twp. with much larger service base)	1			1	2
Create Partnerships / cooperative opportunities			1	1	2
Additional outdoor education - leaf collection, natural resource marking			1		1
Amount of land relatable to growth of area/facility needs	1				1
Better housekeepers - visual elements around office		1			1
Connecting to adjacent communities with greenways			1		1
Fee structure	1				1
Focus more infrastructure rather than smaller pieces - Prioritization of resources		1			1
Funding Township with service & school district	1				1
Maintaining speeders in the park		1			1
More paved parking throughout park		1			1
Need "smoke -free" at pool				1	1
Need for additional restrooms			1		1
Need for additional shelters - booking on 1/2 day basis			1		1
Need someone to prepare Grants				1	1
Open space and land for future growth			1		1
Program limitations with available staff	1				1
Trail system maintenance & surfacing		1			1
Weeding and maintenance around trees		1			1

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	Focus Group 1	Focus Group 2	Focus Group 3	Focus Group 4	Tally
4.a.) HOW WOULD YOU DEFINE THE DEPARTMENT'S CURRENT ROLE?	<i>Monday</i> 11/12/01 6:00 pm	<i>Tuesday</i> 11/13/01 8:30 am	<i>Tuesday</i> 11/13/01 10:30 am	<i>Tuesday</i> 11/20/01 6:30 pm	

List of Responses					
Provide park & recreation services in & out of district	1	1	1		3
Working w/many organizations providing facilities & infrastructure	1	1	1		3
Employer to many youth of area	1	1			2
Youth sports activities "facilitators"	1	1			2
Caretakers of the green			1		1
Explore nature		1			1
Park providers w/community focus		1			1

4.b.) WHAT TYPE OF FUTURE ROLE DO YOU THINK THEY SHOULD PLAY IN THE COMMUNITY?

List of Responses					
Define a Community Center - meeting space		1	1		2
Partner in area Greenway planning	1	1			2
Define a Sports Center - indoor & outdoor recreation			1		1
Expansion of youth sports activities -facilities & land & partners	1				1
Impact on volunteers - with service clubs declining memberships	1				1
Responding to growth w/trail connections, land, services, partners		1			1
Service area - who do we serve	1				1
Trail riding and mountain biking			1		1
White Lick Creek cleaning		1			1

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5.) WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT GOALS?	Focus Group 1	Focus Group 2	Focus Group 3	Focus Group 4	Tally
	Monday 11/12/01 6:00 pm	Tuesday 11/13/01 8:30 am	Tuesday 11/13/01 10:30 am	Tuesday 11/20/01 6:30 pm	
List of Responses					
COMMUNITY CENTER					
• Kitchen	1	1	1		3
• Meeting capacity up to 100+	1	1	1		3
• Basketball	1				1
• Exercise area	1				1
• Gym		1			1
• Indoor track	1				1
• Meeting capacity up to 600		1			1
• Phased for growth		1			1
• Restroom	1				1
• Study existing facility options				1	1
• Study shared uses and community needs				1	1
• Volleyball	1				1
• Wage controls		1			1
Comprehensive Greenway Plan for district	1	1	1	2	5
Family oriented activities	1			1	2
Seek out additional land for growth & facilities - lease option	1		1		2
Amphitheater project completion		1			1
Better awareness of "who we serve" and action towards		1			1
Dog Park development		1			1
Increase awareness of service in district, non-district	1				1
Infrastructure upgrades - shelters, trails, parking, lighting, restrooms, pool decking		1			1
Study aquatic needs with growth	1				1
With growth expand tax base	1				1
RECREATION CENTER					
• Climbing Wall			1		1
• General fitness			1		1
• Gym			1		1
• Indoor soccer			1		1
• Raquet ball			1		1
• Skate Park			1		1
• Study existing facility options				1	1
• Study shared uses and community needs				1	1
• Volleyball			1		1
• Walking track			1		1
• Weight room			1		1
Study service area / expanding District			1	1	2
Additional restrooms			1		1
Additional shelters			1		1
Reach older youth - leadership/YMCA programs				1	1
Study need for municipal golf course/tie in to subdivision development			1		1

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Park Audit Form

Page: 1 of 1

Park Site: Park Office Acres: _____

Address: 1101 W. Indianapolis Rd. Mooresville, IN 46158

Audit By: Philip Farnin Date: 12/12/01

The purpose of this form is to record thoughts, ideas, etc. regarding how this park could be improved. Such improvements could be with issues of maintenance, vandalism, circulation, park features, locations of park elements, new park elements, programming or activities, etc. In the space below describe the needs or improvements in the Primary or Secondary sections based on your assumption of importance. Use extra the back of this page for additional space. Turn the forms into the Superintendent when completed. Thank you!

Narrative Description / Commentary _____

Primary Uses _____

Secondary Uses _____

Facilities and Amenities _____

Site Primary Needs / Improvements

Additional office / lobby space (include meeting room, work area, paper / copy room)

Landscaping

Additional parking

Clean up around structures

Conceal trash dumpsters

Conceal equipment / materials

Recreation storage area

Computer for registration in lobby

Fix alarm system

Site Secondary Needs / Improvements

Removal of old shelter slab in front

Relocate fuel tank

New office parking lot gate

New carpet

Public restrooms for meeting guests

Programming or Activity Needs / Improvements

Computer registration program

Facility or Building Needs / Improvements

More space

Park Audit Form

Page: 1 of 1

Park Site: PIONEER Park Acres: 115

Address: 1101 N. Indianapolis Road

Audit By: Philip Taznin Date: 12/12/01

The purpose of this form is to record thoughts, ideas, etc. regarding how this park could be improved. Such improvements could be with issues of maintenance, vandalism, circulation, park features, locations of park elements, new park elements, programming or activities, etc. In the space below describe the needs or improvements in the Primary or Secondary sections based on your assumption of importance. Use extra the back of this page for additional space. Turn the forms into the Superintendent when completed. Thank you!

Narrative Description / Commentary

Primary Uses Walk/ Jog, REUNIONS, SPECIAL EVENTS, Youth Sports
 Secondary Uses Pool/Swim, PROGRAMS
 Facilities and Amenities Aquatic Center, ball diamonds, OPENSPACE, SOCCER fields, shelter, SAND Volleyball courts, trails, playgrounds

Site Primary Needs / Improvements

MORE PARKING Playground @ Soccerfields
WATER FOUNTAIN GREENWAY connecting PARKS
Trail signs (NEW)
INSTALL TREE IDENTIFICATION POLES
NEW PLAYGROUND STRUCTURES
LANDSCAPING
BETTER RETENTION OF PLAYGROUND SURFACE
BATHROOMS
FINISH FRONT ENTRANCE
REPLACE CABLE POSTS ON INDIANAPOLIS Rd
WIDEN TRAIL

Site Secondary Needs / Improvements

TREE TRIMMING
CONTINUOUS MAINTENANCE OF LANDSCAPING
RESET OF STRAW DEAD SPOTS
ELECTRICAL ACCESS AROUND PARK
CLEAN CREEK
PERMANENT TOLL OFF by shelter 3

Programming or Activity Needs / Improvements

MORE NATURE PROGRAMS
MAKE FAMILY PROGRAMS
UTILIZE SAND VOLLEYBALL COURTS

Facility or Building Needs / Improvements

RESURFACE BASKETBALL COURT
NEW ROAD SIGNS
REMOVE GOLF CARTS @ SOCCER FIELDS



Park Audit Form

Page: 1 of 1

Park Site: Old Town Park Acres: 7

Address: _____

Audit By: Philip Farnin Date: 12/17/01

The purpose of this form is to record thoughts, ideas, etc. regarding how this park could be improved. Such improvements could be with issues of maintenance, vandalism, circulation, park features, locations of park elements, new park elements, programming or activities, etc. In the space below describe the needs or improvements in the Primary or Secondary sections based on your assumption of importance. Use extra the back of this page for additional space. Turn the forms into the Superintendent when completed. Thank you!

Narrative Description / Commentary _____

Primary Uses _____

Secondary Uses _____

Facilities and Amenities _____

Site Primary Needs / Improvements

BETTER TRASH DISPOSAL SYSTEM

NEW PLAYGROUND STRUCTURE

GREENWAY CONNECTING PARKS

REMOVE ELECTRIC FROM OLD SETTLERS

Site Secondary Needs / Improvements

MORE PARKING

WATER FOUNTAIN

Programming or Activity Needs / Improvements

Facility or Building Needs / Improvements

RESTROOMS PAINTED

RETREAT LOG CABIN

6. DO YOU BELIEVE THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD EXPAND THE EXISTING FAMILY AQUATICS CENTER?

Yes ___ No ___

A. If yes, what types of amenities should be provided? (Please rate the importance of each amenity using A, B & C with A being the most important & C being least important.)

- ___ Additional Deck Space
- ___ More Grassy Areas
- ___ Additional Water Features
- ___ Shelter Buildings for Larger Groups
- ___ Expanded Concessions
- ___ Additional Locker / Storage Space
- ___ Additional Lounge Chairs

Other: _____

7. DO YOU BELIEVE THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD DEVELOP A COMMUNITY CENTER?

Yes ___ No ___

A. If yes, what types of amenities should be provided? (Please rate the importance of each amenity using A, B & C with A being the most important & C being least important.)

- ___ Meeting / Banquet Room(s) for ___ Persons
- ___ Kitchen Facilities
- ___ Fitness / Wellness Programs / Activities
- ___ Daycare Center
- ___ Year-Round Activities / Programs
- ___ Multi-Purpose Room

Other: _____

B. Should a Community Center be used as a multi-use facility, or a specialized-use facility?

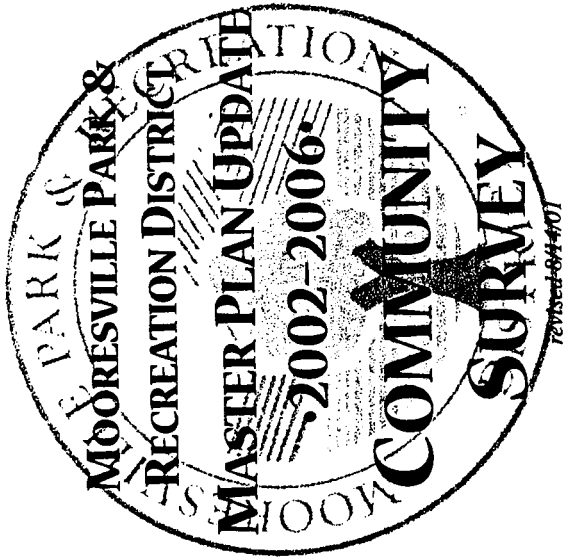
___ Multi-use ___ Specialized-use

C. Who should this facility serve? (Check all that apply.)

- ___ Mooresville / Brown Township Residents
- ___ Morgan County Residents
- ___ Special Interest Groups by Reservation
- ___ Different Age Groups at Designated Times
- ___ Fee Structure Should Depend on User

Other: _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS & SUGGESTIONS...



Please take a few minutes to fill out this public survey for the Mooresville Park and Recreation District Master Plan Update for 2002-2006. Your participation is greatly appreciated!

PERSONAL DATA

CHECK YOUR AGE GROUP:

- ___ under 16
- ___ 16-25 ___ 36-45 ___ 56-65
- ___ 26-35 ___ 46-55 ___ 65 & over

PLACE OF RESIDENCY:

(Please check only one)

- ___ Town of Mooresville / Brown Township
- ___ Madison Township
- ___ Monroe Township
- ___ Harrison Township / Clay Township
- ___ Morgan County
- ___ Other: _____

Thank you for your comments and suggestions! Please drop off or mail to...



Mooresville Park and Recreation District
 1101 North Indianapolis Road
 Mooresville, Indiana 46158
 (317) 831-7149

AUGUST 2001

4. WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO DESCRIBE THE ROLE OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT IN THE PROVISION OF PARK AREAS, FACILITIES, TRAILS, GREENWAYS AND WALKWAYS:

- A. How would you define the Department's current role?
- ___ Recreation Provider/ Activity Programmer
 - ___ Community Resource
 - ___ Leader for Community Partnering
 - ___ "Keepers of the Green"
 - ___ Promoter of Intercultural Interaction (*Ethnic Diversity*)

Other: _____

B. What type of role do you think they should play in the community?

5. WHAT KINDS OF PARK AREAS AND FACILITIES DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT FOR THE DEPARTMENT TO PROVIDE IN 5 YEARS?

B. How would you improve the quality of the existing park areas, facilities, trails and walkways?

C. What, if any, resources are not being provided that the Department should consider?

3. WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT?

	<i>Strength /Weakness</i>
Parks Department's Response to Community Needs	_____
Maintenance/Appearance of Parks & Facilities	_____
Traffic Patterns in & around the Parks/Facilities	_____
Park Safety	_____
Youth / Adult Sports Programs	_____
Teen Programs	_____
Summer Youth Camps/ Activity Programs	_____
Aquatics Programs/ Swimming Lessons	_____
Special Interest Programs/Activities	_____
Special Events/ Seasonal Programs	_____
Other:	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

1. WHAT ARE THE ACTIVITIES YOU, YOUR FAMILY, OR YOUR GROUP PARTICIPATE IN OR SERVICES YOU USE THAT ARE PROVIDED BY THE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT? (Check all that apply.)

- ___ Youth / Adult Sports Programs
 - ___ Special Interest Programs / Activities
 - ___ Family Aquatic Center Programs / Swimming Lessons
 - ___ Summer Youth Camps / Activity Programs
 - ___ Facility Rentals (*Picnic Shelters, Family Aquatic Center, etc.*)
 - ___ Special Events / Seasonal Programs
 - ___ Facility Rentals (*Picnic Shelters, Family Aquatic Center, etc.*)
- Other: _____

2. PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REGARDING THE MOORESVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION-PARK AREAS, FACILITIES, TRAILS AND WALKWAYS THAT YOU USE:

A. How would you rate the existing quality of the park areas, facilities, trails, greenways and walkways?

(1=excellent; 2=good; 3=fair; 4=poor)

- ___ Parks Department's Response to Community Needs
- ___ Maintenance/Appearance of Parks & Facilities
- ___ Traffic Patterns in & around Parks & Facilities
- ___ Park Safety
- ___ Youth / Adult Sports Programs
- ___ Teen Programs
- ___ Summer Youth Camps / Activity Programs
- ___ Aquatics Programs / Swimming Lessons
- ___ Special Interest Programs /Activities (*i.e., Civil War Re-enactment, etc...*)
- ___ Special Events (*i.e., Halloween Hike, Old Settlers Festival, etc.*)

Other: _____



Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department

2001 Public Survey

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 8/01

Averages Totals

PERSONAL DATA:

Age Group

	Average	Totals		
16-25	9.6%	8	9.6%	8
26-35	37.3%	31	37.3%	31
36-45	36.1%	30	36.1%	30
46-55	8.4%	7	8.4%	7
56-65	4.8%	4	4.8%	4
65 & over	3.6%	3	3.6%	3
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>83</u>

Place of Residency

	Average	Totals		
Town of Mooresville/Brown Township	20.0%	16	20.0%	16
Madison Township	6.3%	5	6.3%	5
Monroe Township	2.5%	2	2.5%	2
Harrison Township/Clay Township	1.3%	1	1.3%	1
Morgan County	12.5%	10	12.5%	10
Other	57.5%	46	57.5%	46
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>80</u>

1 What are the activities you, your family, or your group participate in or services you use that are provided by the Parks and Recreation Department? (Check all that Apply.)

	Average	Totals		
Youth/Adult Sports Programs	27.8%	32	27.8%	32
Special Interest Programs/Activities	7.8%	9	7.8%	9
Family Aquatic Center Programs/Swimming Lessons	41.7%	48	41.7%	48
Summer Youth Camps/Activity Programs	5.2%	6	5.2%	6
Facility Rentals (Picnic Shelters, Family Aquatic Center, etc.)	27.8%	32	27.8%	32
Special Events/Seasonal Programs	16.5%	19	16.5%	19
Other	0.9%	1	0.9%	1
			<u>127.8%</u>	<u>115</u>

2a How would you rate the quality of park areas, facilities, trails and walkways that Mooresville Parks and Recreation provides that you use?

Rate the EXISTING QUALITY of:

Parks Department's Response to Community Needs

	Average	Totals		
Excellent	48.1%	37	48.1%	37
Good	42.9%	33	42.9%	33
Fair	5.2%	4	5.2%	4
Poor	3.9%	3	3.9%	3
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>77</u>

Maintenance/Appearance of Parks & Facilities

	Average	Totals		
Excellent	59.0%	49	59.0%	49
Good	28.9%	24	28.9%	24
Fair	9.6%	8	9.6%	8
Poor	2.4%	2	2.4%	2
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>83</u>

Traffic Patterns in & around Parks & Facilities

	Average	Totals		
Excellent	50.0%	41	50.0%	41
Good	36.6%	30	36.6%	30
Fair	9.8%	8	9.8%	8
Poor	3.7%	3	3.7%	3
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>82</u>

Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department 2001 Public Survey

Prepared by: Lehman & Lehman, Inc. 8/01

			Averages	Totals
Park Safety				
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Excellent	60.0%	48	60.0%	48
Good	32.5%	26	32.5%	26
Fair	5.0%	4	5.0%	4
Poor	2.5%	2	2.5%	2
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>80</u>

			Averages	Totals
Youth/Adult Sports Programs				
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Excellent	50.0%	29	50.0%	29
Good	39.7%	23	39.7%	23
Fair	8.6%	5	8.6%	5
Poor	1.7%	1	1.7%	1
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>58</u>

			Averages	Totals
Teen Sports Programs				
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Excellent	44.0%	22	44.0%	22
Good	40.0%	20	40.0%	20
Fair	14.0%	7	14.0%	7
Poor	2.0%	1	2.0%	1
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>50</u>

			Average	Totals
Summer Youth Camps/Activity Programs				
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Excellent	42.3%	22	42.3%	22
Good	44.2%	23	44.2%	23
Fair	9.6%	5	9.6%	5
Poor	3.8%	2	3.8%	2
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>52</u>

			Average	Totals
Aquatics Programs/Swimming Lessons				
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Excellent	65.2%	45	65.2%	45
Good	27.5%	19	27.5%	19
Fair	5.8%	4	5.8%	4
Poor	1.4%	1	1.4%	1
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>69</u>

			Average	Totals
Special Interest Programs/Activities (i.e. Civil Ward Re-enactment, etc...)				
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Excellent	54.2%	32	54.2%	32
Good	39.0%	23	39.0%	23
Fair	3.4%	2	3.4%	2
Poor	3.4%	2	3.4%	2
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>59</u>

			Average	Totals
Special Events (i.e. halloween Hike, Old Settlers Festival, etc.)				
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Excellent	61.4%	35	61.4%	35
Good	31.6%	18	31.6%	18
Fair	5.3%	3	5.3%	3
Poor	1.8%	1	1.8%	1
			<u>100.0%</u>	<u>57</u>

- 2b How would you improve the quality of the existing park areas, facilities, trails and walkways?
 2c Are there resources that are not being provided that the Department should consider?
 3 What do you believe are the strengths and weaknesses of the Parks and Recreation Department?

Parks Department response to community needs

			Average	Totals
Strength	96.8%	60	96.8%	60
Weakness	3.2%	2	3.2%	2
				<u>62</u>

Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department 2001 Public Survey

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		Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
Maintenance/Appearance of Parks & Facilities					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	97.2%	70	97.2%	70
	Weakness	2.8%	2	2.8%	2
					<u>72</u>
Traffic Patterns in & around the Parks/Facilities					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	81.2%	56	81.2%	56
	Weakness	18.8%	13	18.8%	13
					<u>69</u>
Park Safety					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	93.9%	62	93.9%	62
	Weakness	6.1%	4	6.1%	4
					<u>66</u>
Youth/Adult Sports Programs					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	90.4%	47	90.4%	47
	Weakness	9.6%	5	9.6%	5
					<u>52</u>
Teen Sports Programs					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	79.2%	38	79.2%	38
	Weakness	20.8%	10	20.8%	10
					<u>48</u>
Summer Youth Camps/Activity Programs					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	90.7%	49	90.7%	49
	Weakness	9.3%	5	9.3%	5
					<u>54</u>
Aquatics Programs/Swimming Lessons					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	92.1%	58	92.1%	58
	Weakness	7.9%	5	7.9%	5
					<u>63</u>
Special Interest Programs/Activities					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	88.5%	46	88.5%	46
	Weakness	11.5%	6	11.5%	6
					<u>52</u>
Special Events/Seasonal Programs					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	90.7%	49	90.7%	49
	Weakness	9.3%	5	9.3%	5
					<u>54</u>
Other					
		<u>Average</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
	Strength	100.0%	4	100.0%	4
	Weakness	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
					<u>4</u>

4 We would like you to describe the role of the Parks and recreation Department in the provision of park areas, facilities, trails, greenways and walkways?

A. How would you define the Departments current role?

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
Recreation Provider/activity Programmer	78.3%	47	78.3%	47
Community Resource	45.0%	27	45.0%	27
Leader for Community Partnering	16.7%	10	16.7%	10
"Keepers of the Green"	23.3%	14	23.3%	14
Promoter of Intercultural Interaction (<i>Ethnic Diversity</i>)	15.0%	9	15.0%	9
Other	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
				<u>60</u>

Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department 2001 Public Survey

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Averages Totals

B. What type of role do you think they should play in the community?

5 What kinds of park areas and facilities should the department be providing in 5 years?

A. What do you believe are the most important goals?

6 Do you believe the Department should expand the existing family aquatics center?

	Average	Totals		
Yes	72.6%	61	72.6%	61
No	27.4%	23	27.4%	23
				<u>84</u>

If yes, what types of amenities should be provided? A=Least Important...C=Most Important

Additional Deck Space

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	60.0%	21	60.0%	21
B = Of Some Importance	25.7%	9	25.7%	9
C = Least Importance	14.3%	5	14.3%	5
				<u>35</u>

More Grassy Areas

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	51.9%	14	51.9%	14
B = Of Some Importance	22.2%	6	22.2%	6
C = Least Importance	25.9%	7	25.9%	7
				<u>27</u>

Additional Water Features

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	76.0%	38	76.0%	38
B = Of Some Importance	22.0%	11	22.0%	11
C = Least Importance	2.0%	1	2.0%	1
				<u>50</u>

Shelter Buildings for Larger Groups

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	54.2%	13	54.2%	13
B = Of Some Importance	33.3%	8	33.3%	8
C = Least Importance	12.5%	3	12.5%	3
				<u>24</u>

Expanded concessions

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	72.5%	29	72.5%	29
B = Of Some Importance	20.0%	8	20.0%	8
C = Least Importance	7.5%	3	7.5%	3
				<u>40</u>

Additional Locker / Storage Space

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	37.0%	10	37.0%	10
B = Of Some Importance	44.4%	12	44.4%	12
C = Least Importance	18.5%	5	18.5%	5
				<u>27</u>

Additional Lounge Chairs

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	69.4%	25	69.4%	25
B = Of Some Importance	25.0%	9	25.0%	9
C = Least Importance	5.6%	2	5.6%	2
				<u>36</u>

Other

	Average	Totals		
A = Most Important	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
B = Of Some Importance	100.0%	1	100.0%	1
C = Least Importance	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
				<u>1</u>

Mooresville Parks and Recreation Department 2001 Public Survey

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Averages Totals

7 Do you believe the Department should develop a Community Center?

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
Yes	82.9%	68	82.9%	68
No	17.1%	14	17.1%	14
				<u>82</u>

If yes, what types of amenities should be provided? A=Least Important...C=Most Important

Meeting/Banquet Room(s) for ___ Persons

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
A = Most Important	52.3%	23	52.3%	23
B = Of Some Importance	36.4%	16	36.4%	16
C = Least Importance	11.4%	5	11.4%	5
				<u>44</u>

Kitchen Facilities

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
A = Most Important	42.4%	14	42.4%	14
B = Of Some Importance	48.5%	16	48.5%	16
C = Least Importance	9.1%	3	9.1%	3
				<u>33</u>

Fitness/Wellness Programs/Activities

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
A = Most Important	66.0%	31	66.0%	31
B = Of Some Importance	29.8%	14	29.8%	14
C = Least Importance	4.3%	2	4.3%	2
				<u>47</u>

Daycare Center

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
A = Most Important	55.9%	19	55.9%	19
B = Of Some Importance	32.4%	11	32.4%	11
C = Least Importance	11.8%	4	11.8%	4
				<u>34</u>

Year Round Activities/Programs

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
A = Most Important	71.4%	35	71.4%	35
B = Of Some Importance	26.5%	13	26.5%	13
C = Least Importance	2.0%	1	2.0%	1
				<u>49</u>

Multi-Purpose Room

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
A = Most Important	57.9%	22	57.9%	22
B = Of Some Importance	34.2%	13	34.2%	13
C = Least Importance	7.9%	3	7.9%	3
				<u>38</u>

Other

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
A = Most Important	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
B = Of Some Importance	100.0%	1	100.0%	1
C = Least Importance	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
				<u>1</u>

B. Should a Community Center be used as a multi-use facility, or a specialized-use facility?

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
Multi-Use	94.5%	69	94.5%	69
Specialized-Use	5.5%	4	5.5%	4
				<u>73</u>

C. Who should this facility serve? (Check all that apply)

	Average	Totals	Averages	Totals
Mooresville/Brown Township Residents	21.9%	30	21.9%	30
Morgan County Residents	20.4%	28	20.4%	28
Special Interest Groups by Reservation	19.7%	27	19.7%	27
Different Age Groups at Designated Times	14.6%	20	14.6%	20
Fee Structure Should Depend on user	21.9%	30	21.9%	30
Other	1.5%	2	1.5%	2
				<u>137</u>

