



PARKS+RECREATION

MASTER PLAN • WHITESTOWN

Adopted March 27, 2018

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This plan was prepared with the assistance, direction, and cooperation of the Town of Whitestown Town Council, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and the citizens of the Town of Whitestown.

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INTRODUCTION



MISSION STATEMENT

“Whitestown Parks and Recreation is dedicated to connecting parks and people, by providing environmentally friendly outdoor recreation opportunities for citizens of Whitestown and surrounding communities. We strive to build a greener, healthier community for the children of tomorrow.”

GOAL OF THE PLAN

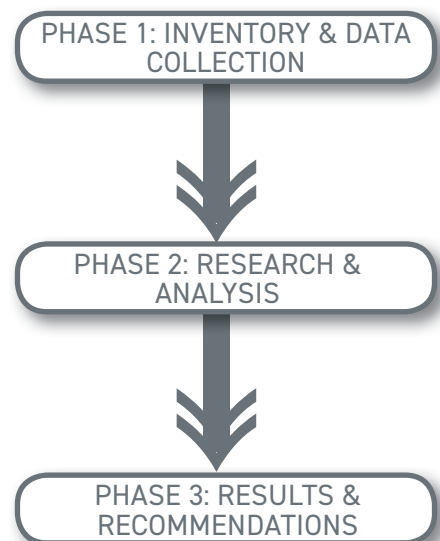
The general purpose of this plan is to serve as a guide for decisions relating to the updating, improvement, and expansion for the Whitestown Parks and Recreation Department.

OVERVIEW

The town of Whitestown is located approximately 22 miles northwest of Indianapolis in Boone County. Whitestown’s population has grown by about 173 percent since 2010. In 2016 a special census was completed and the town’s population is 7,814 persons and is expected to continue growing. With a rapidly growing population, the town’s parks and recreation needs are also expanding.

PLAN METHODOLOGY

This plan was developed through an extensive process of property inventory, data collection, research, park staff interviews, and public input. The results of this process informed and shaped the outcomes of the recommendations of the plan. The information collected during this process is also summarized within the content of the plan to help inform future decisions which will arise from unknown future external influences and changes in community needs.



DEFINITION OF PLANNING AREA

A map of the planning area is shown on the following page in Figure 1.1. For the purposes of this plan the limits are generally considered to be the corporate limits of the town of Whitestown. Whitestown is located northwest of Indianapolis and southeast of Lebanon in Boone County. Whitestown incorporates three townships; Eagle, Perry and Worth. Northwest of Indianapolis and part of the MPO (Metropolitan Planning Organization)

CONCURRENT PLANNING

This plan was completed in conjunction with two other plans that influence parks and recreation. These plans Legacy Core Plan and the Bike and Pedestrian Plan and are summarized below.

LEGACY CORE PLAN



Whitestown's historic core is know as the Legacy Core and currently has a revitalization master plan underway that could have future impacts to the park and recreation department. These influences include:

- A proposed green buffer around the Legacy Core to protect against future development could become a part of the park system
- The town has developed the 2.4 mile Big Four Trail through the Legacy Core to serve as a recreational draw to Whitestown. This will ultimately connect to trails planned in Zionsville, Boone County, and Lebanon.
- As future development is expected to continue, developers will be encouraged to include neighborhood open spaces that could potentially become parks and added to the system

BIKE + PEDESTRIAN PLAN

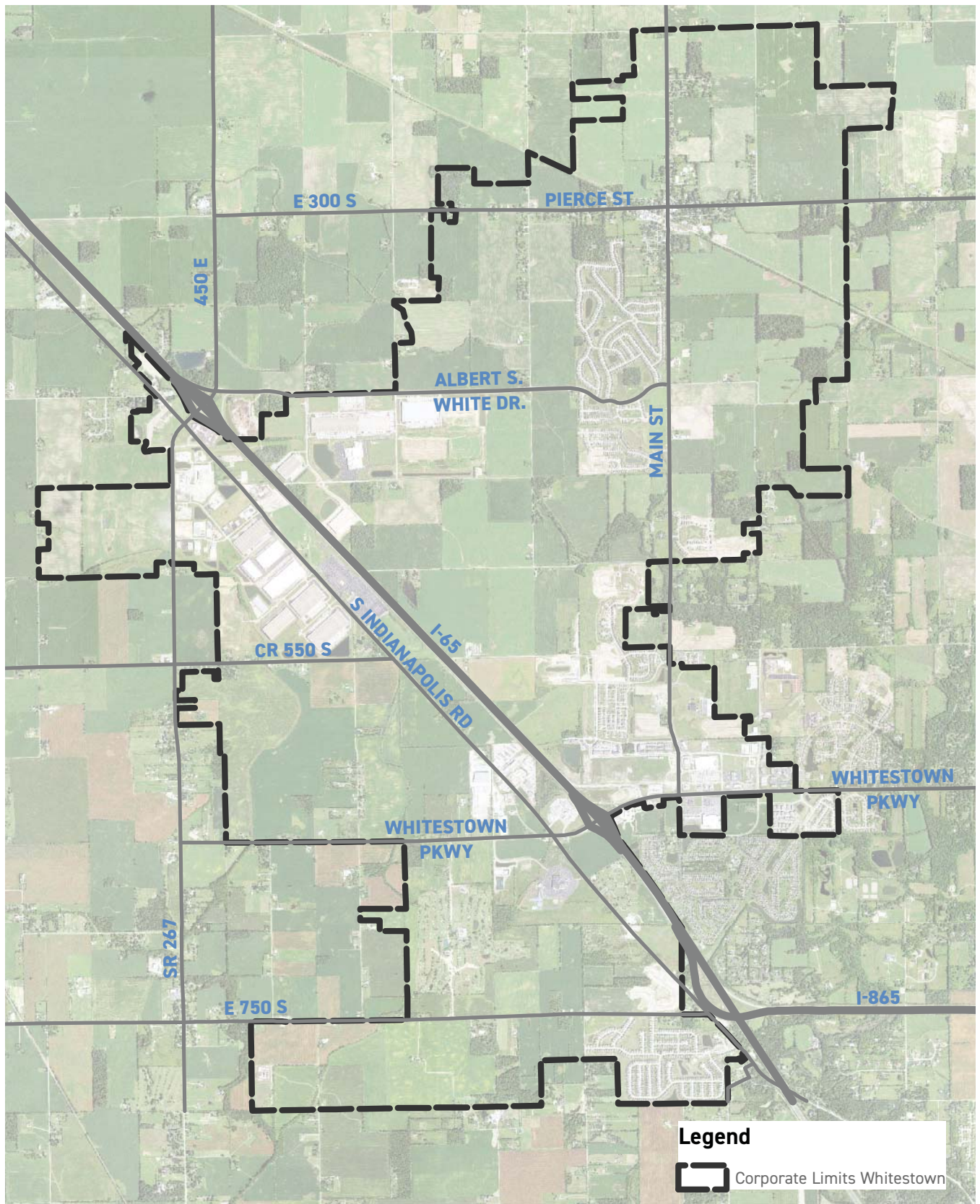


Whitestown also has a Bike Pedestrian Plan underway that will likely impact the park and recreation department in the future. These influences include:

- Proposed greenways that could become a part of the park system
- The network plan will provide new connections to parks within the system



Figure 1.1: Planning Area Map



RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

The top priorities that came from this plan are listed below. Extended information on system-wide goals and facilities goals can be found later in this document in Chapter 5 Recommendations.

- 1 To develop greenways to support Whitestown's goal to be the most walkable and bikeable town in the state of Indiana
- 2 To develop a Whitestown Community Center
- 3 To partner with youth sports organizations to expand the number of youth sports fields available in the greater Whitestown area
- 4 To upgrade existing parks with facilities to meet the needs of the growing Whitestown Community
- 5 To strategically add or expand parks to meet short and long-term recreation needs
- 6 To provide natural and passive recreation facilities
- 7 To provide staffing to support parks facilities and programming



THE COMMUNITY

OVERVIEW

Whitestown's Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2015. This update included a full community background and demographics. Most of this information is still pertinent to the town and can be referenced in the appendices. However, population census data has changed since 2015 and a snapshot of those changes is captured in this chapter.



FINAL
Adoption Date: September 16, 2015



COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT

POPULATION DATA

In 2000, Whitestown's population was 471 persons. By 2010, the town's population had grown to 2,867 persons and completed annexations to grow from 175 acres in size to 12,344 acres. Whitestown's growth is a notable factor for not only the County, but the state's region. This small suburb has grown so much that a special census was done in 2016 to truly capture the growth. This special census can be found in the appendices. Whitestown's population is now at 7,814 persons. The census data also showed that the median age of residents is 30.7 years old making Whitestown one of the youngest communities in the state.

Diversity has also been changing. The African American population has almost doubled since 2010 from 2.8% to 5.4% and the Asian population has gone from 2.9% to 6.4%. Growth in this community is just beginning and is expected to continue into the distant future. Population projections estimate 12,000 persons by 2020. According to 2016 data from United States Census Fact Finder, over 95% of the population has a high school diploma or more educational attainment. Over 51% of the population holds a bachelor's degree or higher. The labor force 16 years or over recorded in the last census was 3,619 people.

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC TAKEAWAYS

These demographic factors directly impacts future parks and recreation planning. As the Town has grown, it has also experienced challenges with establishing its identity in the area. The Town's boundaries do no overlap with school districts and the sheer number of new residents has caused confusion as to which parks are in Whitestown, Zionsville, or Boone County. Branding will be important to clarify which parks belong to Whitestown for residents. However, this has not yet resulted in significant non-resident use to the point where it is a burden to the Town. Since Whitestown has enacted park impact fees, it is able to capture revenue for parks as a part of growth.

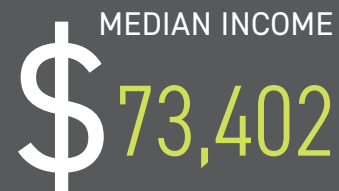
With rapid population growth, Whitestown Parks Department will also need to accommodate the growing population by providing more park facilities and amenities throughout the community. Whitestown is also a very young community with young families. Providing amenities oriented to these young families needs to



MEDIAN AGE

INDIANA: **35.2 YEARS**

WHITESTOWN: **30.7 YEARS**



OCCUPIED HOUSING

2010:

723 units

2015:

1,677 units



COMMUTE VIA PRIVATE VEHICLE
(ALONE OR CARPOOLING)

96%

WORK FROM HOME

4%

MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (MINUTES)



be the focus of park and recreation offerings. While the demographics analysis focuses on growth and new young families, the residents of the original town (Legacy Core) need to continue to be a focus with the parks department. With Panther Park (Town owned) and Lions Park (privately owned but open to the public) within walking distance from the Legacy Core, the area is well served. Amenities within these parks should reflect a broader demographic than just young families.

MANMADE, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

The planning area is served by a variety of state and local roadways. Whitestown Parkway crosses through Perry and Eagle Township to the south of the center of town. This collector highway connects the planning area to Zionsville and connects the west-southwest area to Interstate 65 (I-65). State Road 267 on the west side of the planning area provides connections to Brownsburg and to I-65. Through the center of town, County Road 650 East provides direct linkage between the Legacy Core and Whitestown Parkway.

The Town's proximity to the interstate and a major metropolitan center plays a major role in attracting development opportunities. This development includes housing, commercial enterprises and light industry, which draws on an existing work force and attracts new residents. New residents are clustering in typical suburban residential developments within and just outside the corporate limits. These are potential new park users, and creating destinations and pedestrian paths by which to reach them will drive economic development within the town.

The settlement of Whitestown at its current location was driven by the presence of the The Big Four Railroad. The Big Four Railroad began serving the region in 1852, and in 1861, Abraham Lincoln traveled this route on his way to his presidential inauguration. Its presence sponsored the growth of industries whose eventual departure left traces of their activities in and around the town. Today, the Big Four Railroad is currently being developed into the Big Four Trail (previously know as Farm Heritage Trail). Some portions between Lebanon and Thorn



Old Train Depot in Legacy Core (Image Sourced from whitestownhistory.com)



Town have already been completed including a 2.4 mile section through the Legacy Core. This shared-use trail will serve as an important focal point for the redevelopment of the Legacy Core, as well as the main east-west connector for the bicycle and pedestrian network. The trail route travels through Indiana hardwood forests, corn and soybean fields, and several small, historic Indiana towns. The trail will eventually span 50 miles.

Today, Whitestown is one of the fastest growing communities in Indiana. To the west, agricultural areas are being replaced with big box industrial/distribution centers. To the east, traditional subdivisions are being developed, along with mixed use and multi-family developments of varying densities. The rapid pace of development offers several significant challenges to the development of parks and recreation in the community. These include:

- **Connectivity to Parks** - Growth is occurring in pockets throughout the community. Within these pocks, there is strong connectivity with sidewalks, but there are gaps in connectivity between developments. A key focus for the town is working with developers to fill these gaps, or developing town infrastructure to accomplish this. This issue is addressed in more detail in the 2018 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.
- **Proximity to Parks** -The town's goal is to provide parks within 0.5 miles of every resident. The town has generally been able to meet this goal, with the exception of developed areas south of I-65. New parks are needed in that vicinity to meet the need. Later sections of this plan analyze this issue in detail.

- **I-65 Barrier** - I-65 presents a significant barrier to community connectivity. The Town is encouraging multiple steps to connect residents north and south of the interchange. First, the Town is working with INDOT to redevelop the existing interchanges, which would include adding trail connectivity through the interchanges. Additionally, a third interchange is under development which would be designed to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian connectivity through the interchange. Finally, Whitestown is also pursuing the development of a pedestrian overpass in order to provide a crossing opportunity without any vehicular conflicts.
- **Walking/Bicycling Culture** - In the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, Whitestown outlines a vision to increasingly become a community where people park their car when they get home from work, and walk/bike to evening activities. More on this strategy is included in the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.
- **Gaps in Recreation Needs** - Whiestown enacted park impact fees in order to provide funding for new park facilities required by growth. While that has allowed the community to keep pace with many needs (miles of trails, proximity to parks), some more expensive needs have not been met to date. Most notably, residents are interested in indoor recreation and aquatics offerings.



NATURAL FEATURES

Whitestown lies in the Eastern Corn Belt Plains in the Loamy, High Lime Till Plains ecoregion. This region is primarily a rolling plain with local end moraines. The soils typically have better natural drainage and are naturally more fertile. Originally beech forests and elm-ash swamp forests were common but today corn, soybean and livestock production is widespread. Isolated woodland patches are more common than large stands of forests. Woodland patches are isolated by agriculture fields.

Previously, Whitestown was mostly known as an agriculture community. However rapid population growth has brought new development into Whitestown transitioning this community into a less agriculturally centered community. The availability of agriculture land in Whitestown provides an opportunity for future development and open space. As agricultural fields are acquired, the Town needs to identify areas of open space that should be developed, preserved, or re-vegetated.

A number of small waterways lie within the planning area. Some of these include Jackson Run, Whitelick Creek, and Fishback Creek. These waterways have likely been impacted by agricultural practices and runoff affecting water quality. Most of these waterways are inaccessible to be public for recreational use. These resources provide Whitestown with an opportunity to create natural recreation area for the community in a mostly flat and agriculturally dominated area. Future development along these corridors should minimize impacts to waterways by implementing low-impact development strategies and using best management practices.

There are few, if any, compelling natural features for active recreation within the planning area. Eagle Creek Reservoir is about 10 miles to the south; Morse Reservoir is about 15 miles to the northeast. Sugar Creek lies about 14 miles north of town. Similarly, there are no significant hills, quarries, or other such features that typically attract park users. It is also difficult to

imagine using the small waterways within the planning area for recreational uses other than greenways, as water quality is likely impaired by surrounding land use.

OTHER PLANNING INFLUENCES

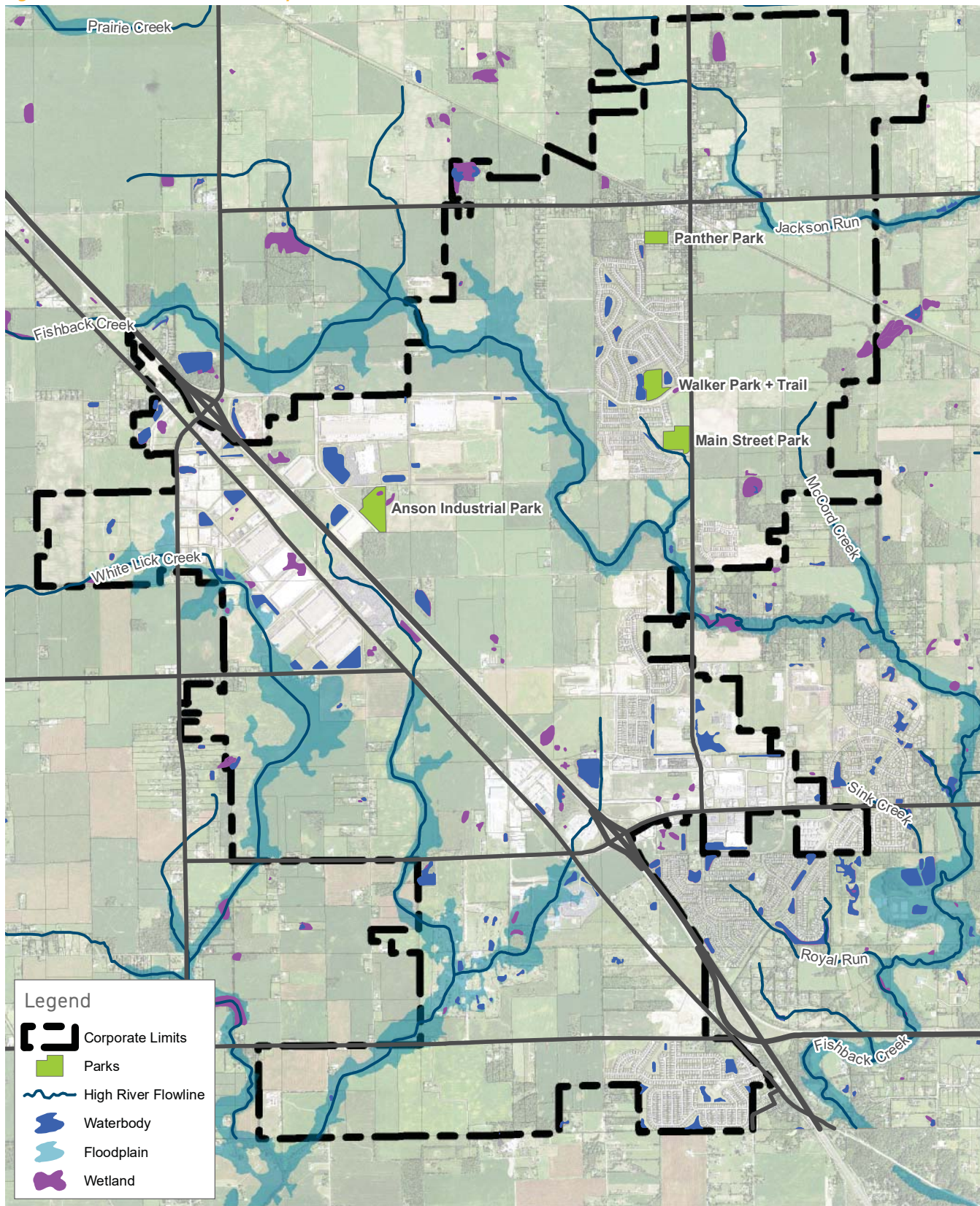
As the town rapidly builds out and replaces open agricultural space with development, action is needed in the short term to preserve natural areas for parks and open space. The town is taking several steps to accomplish this. These steps include:

- **Open Space Set Aside:** The town's 2015 Comprehensive Plan established recommendations to protect open space and natural resources. Specifically, the plan identifies a significant area south and east of the Legacy Core for Mixed Use/Open Space/Recreation needs. This land use category allows for pockets of development, but has the primary focus on open space, recreation, and urban agriculture.
- **Greenways Along Riparian Corridors -** The Town is in the process of adopting a Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan in early 2018. This plan includes the goal of developing greenways along riparian corridors. This will be established as a formal amendment to the Comprehensive Plan, which will require developers to set aside land for these greenways or incorporate them into development.

Because much of the open space in Whitestown has been agricultural land, it lacks interesting natural features for park development. While this is a consideration, it should not prohibit the town from acquiring available parcels. Instead, the Town should take a long view and focus on reforestation and re-vegetation of land when appropriate.



Figure 2.1: Natural Features Map



PLAN DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC INPUT METHODS

Public input was sought for this project in several key ways.

- A public survey was advertised online via social media to understand how the public uses the parks and what they expect out of the park system. The survey was open October 13, 2017 to November 1, 2017.
- A public input session was held on September 15, 2017 at the Boone Flavor Fest to gather public input on sports/active recreation and nature /passive recreation
- A stakeholder workshop was held on October 10, 2017 to understand stakeholder concerns and ideas for the parks system

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

An individual stakeholder meeting was held on October 10, 2017 with key community influences and users of the park system. Organizations represented include the Boys and Girls Club,

ZYSA, Trader's Point Athletics, Zionsville West Middle School, Perry Worth Elementary, Zionsville Youth Baseball and the Whitestown Parks Department. In total there was 8 attendees including Nathan Messer, Mitch Walters, Jessica Morrison, Peter O'Scanaill, Matt Doublestein, Amber Targgart, Adam Stevenson, and Sarah Webler. A copy of the meeting's notes can be found in the appendices.

Major talking points included traditional athletics, aquatics, passive recreation, greenways and trails, and programming. Key points that came from stakeholders included:

- Lack of youth sports fields
- No swimming facilities
- Utilizing underused facilities
- Adding a splash pad
- Lack of natural spaces
- Partnership with other organizations
- Adding trails for connections and safety
- In need of a Community Center
- More playgrounds for young children
- Parks need to be planned near new developments



Picture taken at Stakeholder meeting on October 10, 2017.



PUBLIC SURVEY

A survey with 30 questions was developed and distributed online via social media. The survey was open from October 13th, 2017 to November 1, 2017. In total, 282 people responded to the survey. A full copy of the survey results are included in the appendices.

The age survey results closely matched the local demographics of Whitestown with approximately 66% of respondents being 20-39 years old. The majority of respondents live in Whitestown (88.57%) and 58% of respondents live within a 5 to 10 minute walk from a park.

More than 46% of respondents visit the park on a weekly basis and more than 71% of respondents visit the parks on a monthly basis. Approximately 7% of the respondents visited the parks daily. Of those visiting park, Walker Park 1 is the most visited park at 41%, followed by Lions Club Community Park at 37%, then Walker Park 2 at 36%, and Panther Park at 31%.

Figure 3.1: Age

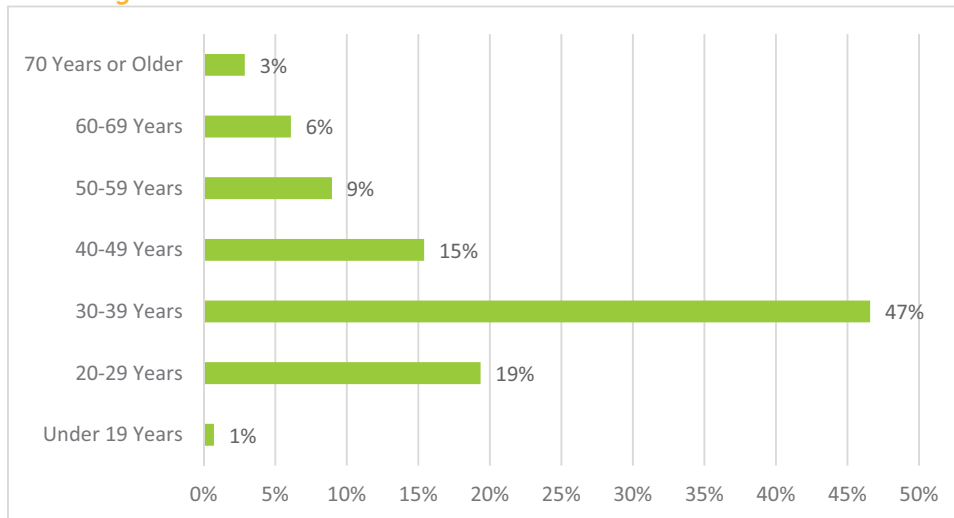
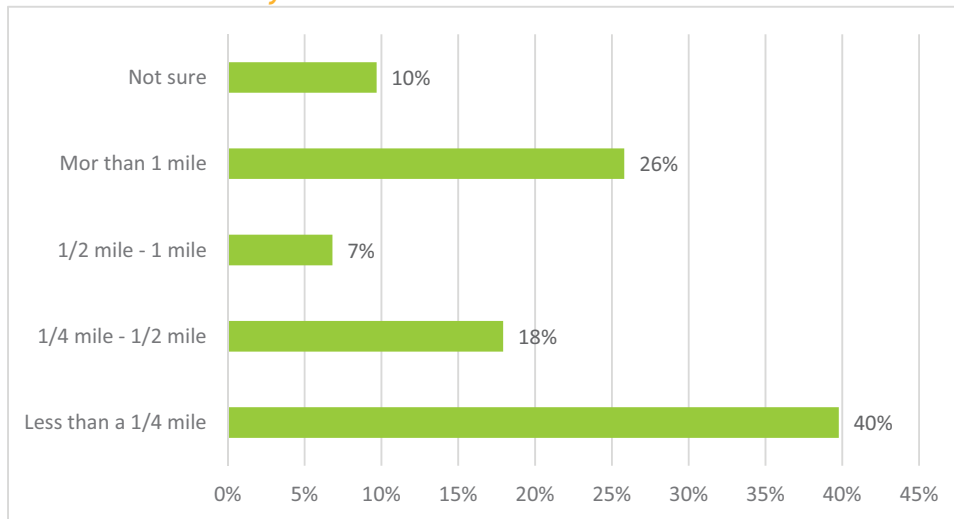


Figure 3.2: Park Proximity



Gateway Park, the Boys and Girls Club, ZYSA, and Wiley Square all came in under 11%. Nearly 97% of respondents feel safe when visiting the parks and approximately 67% say that parks are friendly towards those with disabilities.

The most popular activities were walking/jogging (86.7%) followed by bicycling (35.0%), picnicking (31.0%), town events/other festivals (31.0%), and shelter houses (30.1%). Many survey respondents think issues including promoting active lifestyles (73.8%), investing in youth (59.2%), and protecting/restoring the environment/natural areas (47.6%) are issues that should be addressed by the parks and recreation department.

The highest priorities for facilities improvements in the park system were restrooms in parks and on trails (64.1%), spray ground/splash park (57.3%), and natural areas (46.6%). Other popular recommendations included trail signage and mile markers (39.8%), internal loop trails (39.3%), indoor fitness equipment/weight room (38.4%), and an outdoor public pool (35.9%).

Figure 3.3: Frequency of Park Facilities Use

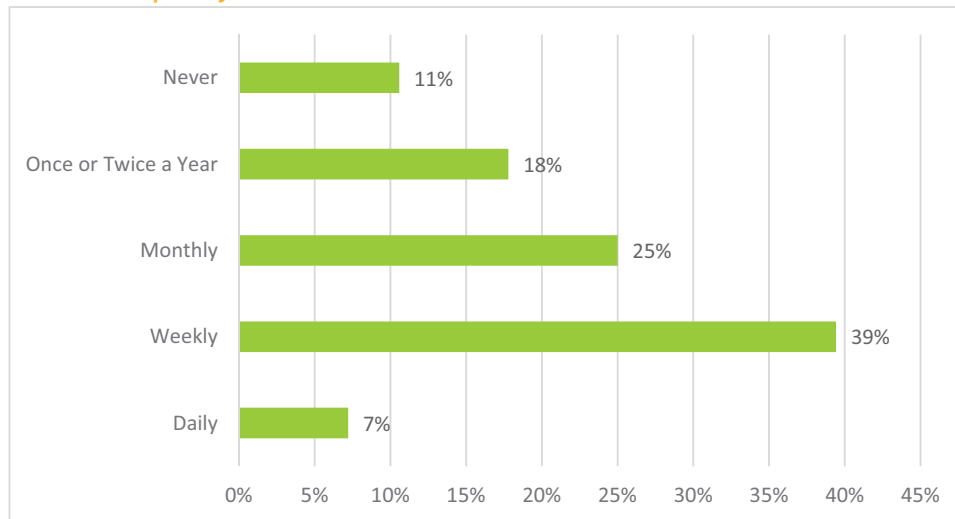
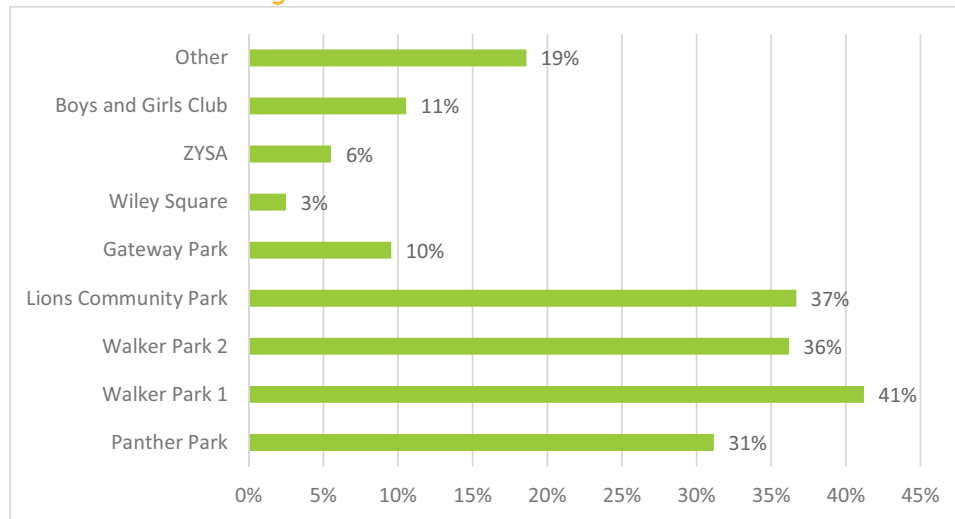


Figure 3.4: Use of Existing Park Facilities



Top results for programming needs included community events (69.9%), outdoor recreation (52.9%), fitness classes (49.5%), hobby/interest classes (45.6%), and swimming lesson/aquatic programs (41.3%).

The top three highest priority capital improvement projects from respondents included adding trail for walking/jogging/biking (53.9%), add splash pads/spray grounds (50.0%), and update/add playground equipment (33.7%).

Figure 3.5: Participation in Activities and Amenities

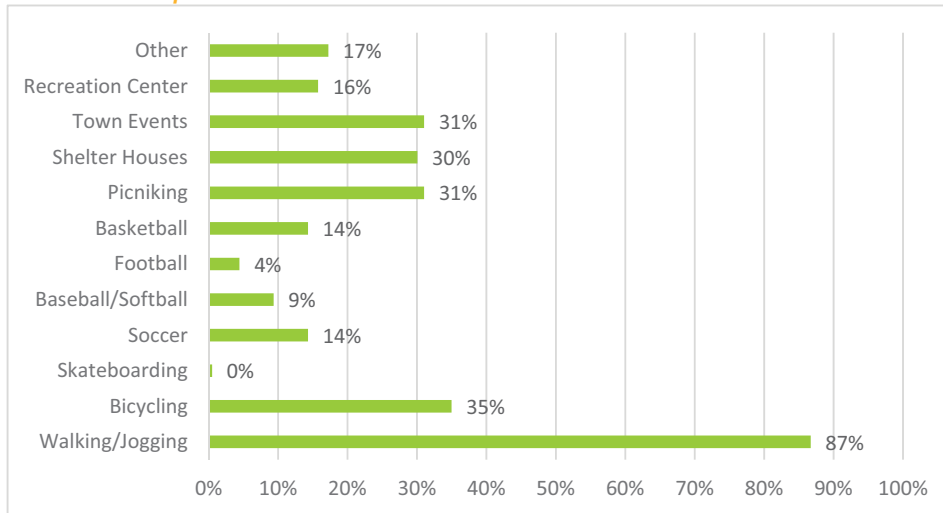
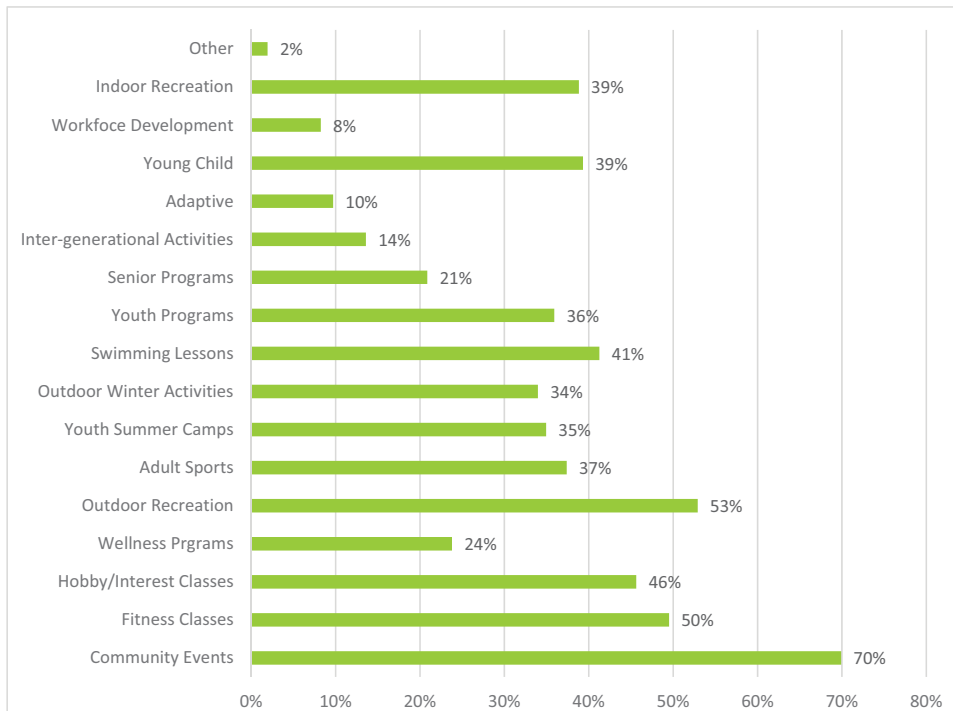


Figure 3.6: Programming Needs



PUBLIC INPUT SESSION

A public input session was held on September 15, 2017 at the Boone County Flavor Fest. Approximately 100-150 people visited the booth through the course of the evening, and provided input on the town planning projects. Discussions covered the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and the Legacy Core Plan.

The top results from the input session concluded that recreation opportunities desired by the community included aquatics with 40 votes, trails with 22 votes, and events and programming with 18 votes. Other top contenders included skate park/rock climbing/bocce ball with 14 votes and obstacles courses/fitness with 9 votes. A summary of these results are displayed on the following page in Figure 3.7.



Public participation at Boone Flavor Fest public input session on September 15, 2017.



Figure 3.7: Public Input Session Results


















PARKS+RECREATION

MASTER PLAN • WHITESTOWN

What should be in your parks?

Sports + Active Recreation

Place a dot in the box with the image that seems most appropriate.

  1	  2	7	  4	  5	40
  3	  6	8	  6	  7	7

Nature + Passive Recreation

Place a dot in the box with the image that seems most appropriate.

  7	  8	22	  10	  11	6
  9	  12	3	  12	  6	6

Results from the public input session on recreational opportunities for Whitestown.



SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

Each type of public input method used was beneficial to gaining a better perspective of the community and the expectations of the parks system. The following issues were the top issues discussed by both the public and by the stakeholders.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PUBLIC

- Adding aquatic recreation facilities and programming
- Community events, fitness, and outdoor recreation are programming needs
- Splash pads, restrooms, trails and natural areas are top rated needs
- Issues that need to be addressed by the parks and recreation department are promoting active lifestyles, protecting/restoring the environment, and investing in youth

KEY POINTS FROM THE STAKEHOLDERS

- Need to expand outdoor field capacity for Whitestown and Zionsville youth soccer, baseball, and football
- Indoor recreation opportunities include competitive swimming, indoor track, volleyball, gymnastics, and ice hockey
- Start protecting and restoring natural areas for long term goals
- Need more trails for a better connected bike and pedestrian network



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PARK SYSTEM INVENTORY

OVERVIEW

This chapter focuses on inventorying parks and recreation department structure, park locations, amenities, programming, community resources, and basic park accessibility.

MANAGEMENT & ORGANIZATION

LOCATION

WHITESTOWN MUNICIPAL COMPLEX

6210 Veterans Drive,
Whitestown, IN 46075
p (317) 769-6557 f (317) 769-0906

STAFF

Whitestown has two paid park employees including:

PARKS DIRECTOR

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nmesser@whitestown.in.gov
(317) 732-4537

EVENT COORDINATOR

Sarah Burns
sburns@whitestown.in.gov
(317) 732- 4552

PARK BOARD

The Parks Board for Whitestown was restructured under Ordinance 2017-03 on February 8, 2017. The Parks Board membership was previously compromised under IC 36-10-3-4 but the Town Council determined that it was in the best interest of Whitestown and the Whitestown Parks Department to restructure and reorganize the Parks Board with membership under IC 36-10-5-2. The Town Council members serve as ex officio members of the Parks Board. The restructured Parks Board has and maintains all authority and responsibility over the operation and maintenance of the Whitestown Parks Department. A copy of this ordinance can be found in the appendices.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING

Parks and Recreation hosts community events throughout the year. Most of these events are held at the Whitestown Municipal Complex and include:

- Farmer's Market
- Boone Flavor Fest
- Movie Nights
- Whitestown Brew Fest
- Halloween 5k
- Santa Parade and Event
- Community Gardens
- Easter Egg Hunt
- Fireworks Display

Other programming includes:

- Recreation on Wheels - initiative to bring fitness into neighborhoods



WHITESTOWN PARK SYSTEM

The Whitestown Park System is comprised of 4 facilities under parks department jurisdiction (see Figure 4.1). These facilities include Walker Park, Panther Park, and 2 future parks. The future parks are new additions to the park system but are not yet developed.

OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES

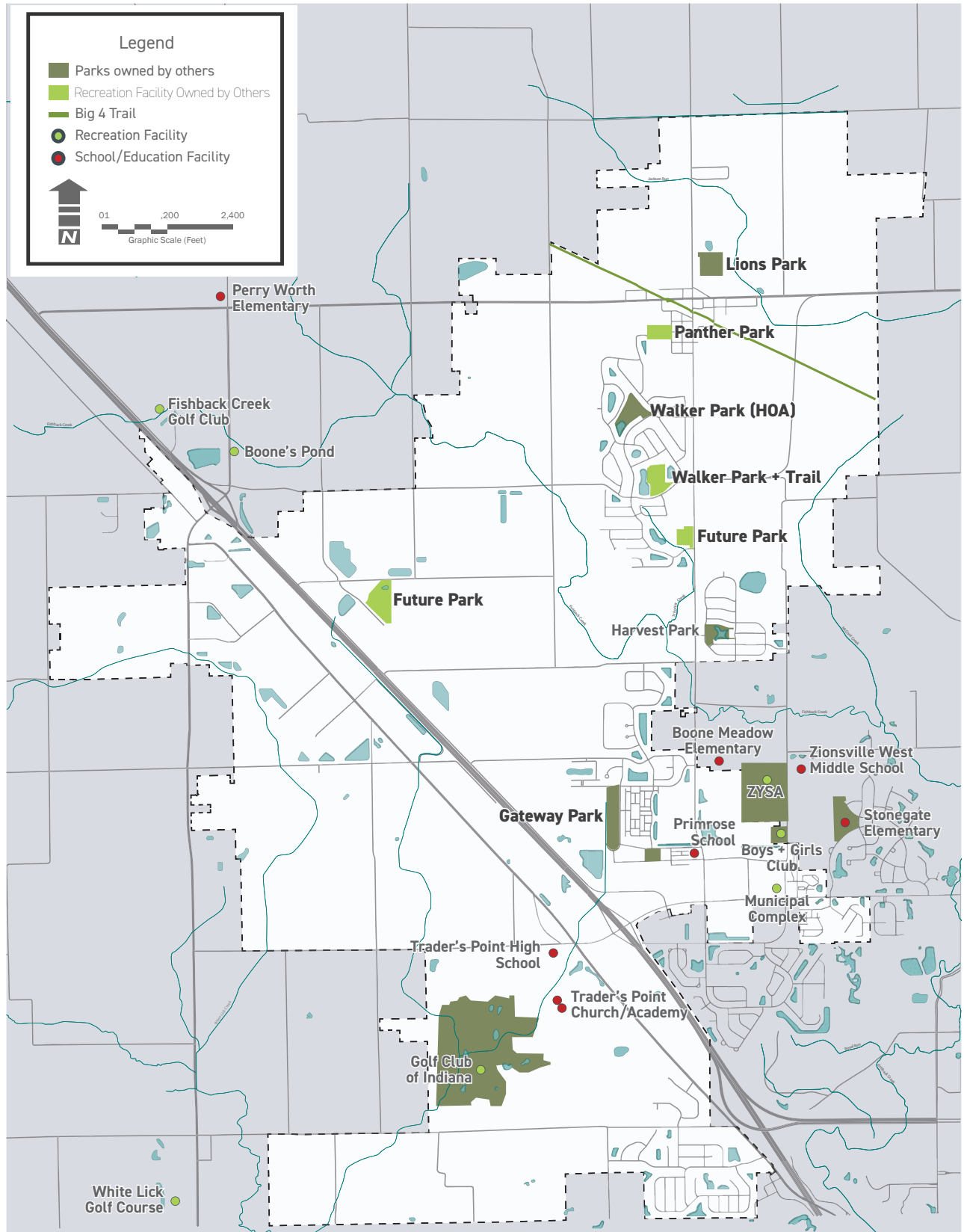
In addition to the facilities owned and run by the Parks department, there are a number of other recreational facilities in the community and surrounding communities that are utilized. However, it is also important to understand that these amenities support not only Whitestown but also other surrounding communities such as Zionsville and that some of these facilities private facilities. Whitestown Parks Department currently has no joint use agreement with schools in the community.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Lions Park - is a privately owned park but is accessible to the public. The park includes a playground, 24'x40' picnic shelter, a sand volleyball court, an outdoor basketball court, 3 youth baseball/softball fields, restroom facilities and a clubhouse. While this is not a town owned park, it is commonly used by the public, especially for youth sports. An inventory page has been provided in the appendices. Whitestown should seek acquisition if funding is available.
- Gateway Park - Gateway park is owned by Duke construction Limited Partnership/Anson. It includes open space and a paved loop trail that loops through and around the park. Since it is commonly used by the public an inventory page has been included in the appendices. Whitestown should seek acquisition if funding is available.
- Walker Park (HOA) - privately owned by the Homeowners Association but is accessible to the public. This park includes a pool, a wading pool, two small playgrounds, picnic tables, soccer field, open space, and a paved parking lot. There are two paths leading to the park and loop around to the pool.
- Wiley Park - privately owned park that includes a small patch of wooded naturalized area with a footpath running through it.
- Harvest Park - privately owned by the Homeowners Association with amenities including a playground, basketball court, and trails.
- ZYSA Soccer Facility - privately owned facility that offers soccer amenities including eight 13U+ fields, five 11U/12U fields, seven 9U/10U fields, twenty-two 5U-8U fields, and an indoor turf soccer field.
- Boys and Girls Club - facility includes two baseball/softball practice fields, an outdoor basketball court, and an indoor gymnasium.
- Trader's Point Church and Academy - privately owned within the community but offers amenities including a football/soccer field, two outdoor basketball courts, two indoor basketball courts (non-regulation size), a baseball/softball field, an outdoor playground, two indoor play structures and an indoor rock wall.
- Golf Club of Indiana - 175 acre golf course
- Whitestown Municipal Complex - offers an indoor multipurpose court. This court is available for rental to the public and is used for basketball, volleyball, and indoor soccer.
- Stonegate Elementary - offers two



Figure 4.1: Whitestown Park System Map



playgrounds, a picnic shelter, a soccer field, and two baseball/softball fields.

- Boone's Pond Public Fishing Area
- Zionsville West Middle School - features 2 soccer fields, 2 baseball diamonds, 2 softball fields, an outdoor track, 12 tennis courts and a playground
- Boone Meadow Elementary School - offers 2 playgrounds

TRAILS SYSTEM

The Town of Whitestown currently maintains 12.1 miles of trails. Trails along local streets are the responsibility of the Whitestown Street Department. Greenways and trails outside of street rights of ways are the responsibility of the Parks Department.

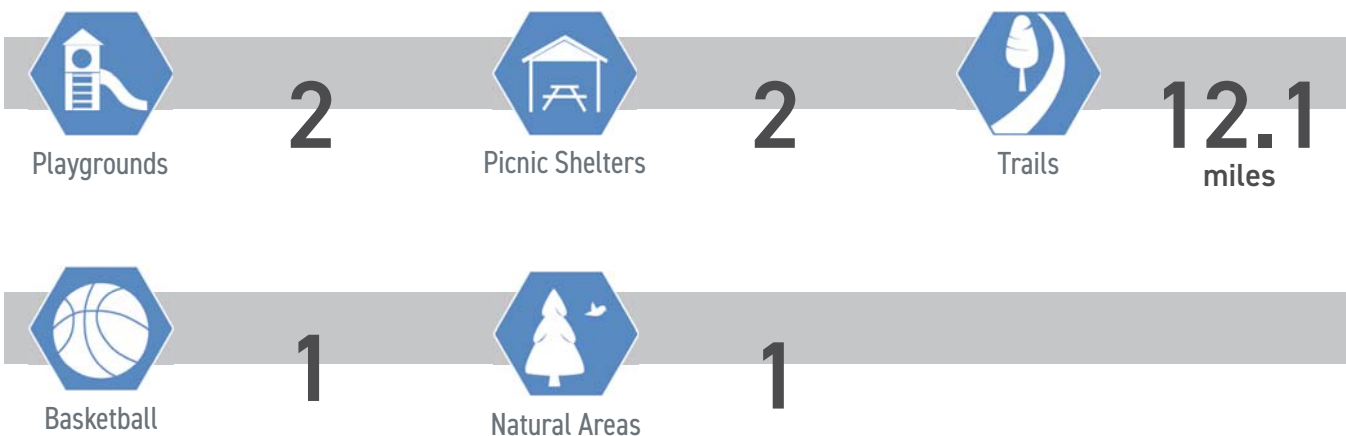
Existing trails that fall under the jurisdiction of the Whitestown Parks Department include the 2.4 mile Big Four Trail.

As noted previously, Whitestown is finishing a Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan to establish a future vision for trails and greenways in the community. This document establishes a joint vision for the development, operation and maintenance of trails in the community.



Big 4 Trailhead in Whitestown

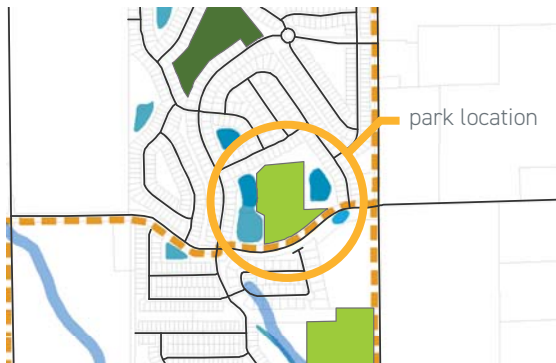
CURRENT PARK SYSTEM AMENITY SNAPSHOT + PARK INVENTORY SHEETS



WALKER PARK + TRAIL

ADDRESS: 6310 E. Albert S. White Dr.

OWNERSHIP: Town of Whitestown



LOCATION MAP



AERIAL

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

The park equipment is in fair condition and is geared toward younger children. Parking is limited. Trail access is good, and trails are in good condition. The woodlot has Ash trees removed yearly and contains a slag trail with benches throughout.



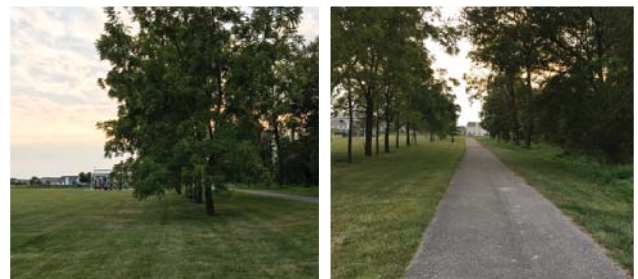
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
Size = 10.7 acres

AMENITIES



BASIC DESCRIPTION

Walker Park is owned by Whitestown Parks and Recreation. Park amenities includes a playground, picnic shelter, a wood naturalized area, and a paved parking lot.



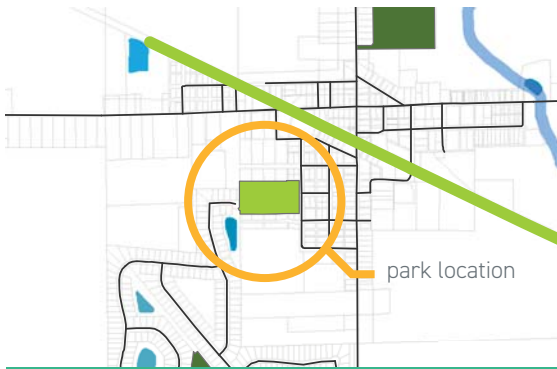
SITE PHOTOS



PANTHER PARK

ADDRESS: 300 S. Buck Street

OWNERSHIP: Town of Whitestown



LOCATION MAP



AERIAL

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

The park equipment is in fair condition, but is dated and is geared only toward young children. The concrete walk needs repairs, but the asphalt trail is in good condition. Parking is limited.



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Size = 5.0 acres

AMENITIES



BASIC DESCRIPTION

Panther Park is owned by Whitestown Parks and Recreation. This park includes a playground, picnic shelter, a basketball court, and a paved parking lot.



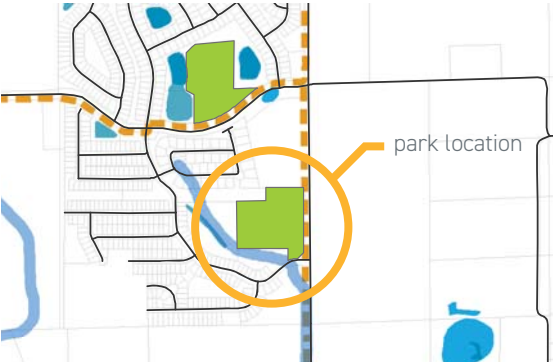
SITE PHOTOS



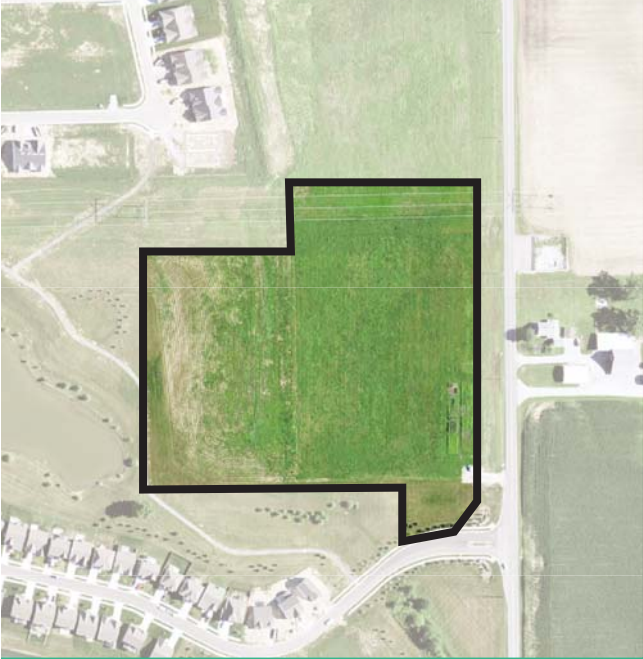
MAIN STREET PARK

ADDRESS: 4650 S Main St.

OWNERSHIP: Whitestown Parks and Recreation



LOCATION MAP



AERIAL

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

N/A



COMMUNITY PARK
Size = 11.0 acres

AMENITIES

Currently no amenities

BASIC DESCRIPTION

This future park planned off of Main Street next the Walker Homes Development. Whitestown owned a 7 acre parcel off of Main Street that was donated by Walker Farms when the development was being built. Beazer Homes (developer behind Walker Farms) owns the other 4 acre parcel and is working with the parks and recreation department to incorporate that land into the park. The current conceptual drawing in Figure 4.2 features basketball and tennis courts, a splash pad, restrooms and shelter, a sledding hill. Park funding is still needed. The park is expected to be constructed in 2018.

Figure 4.2: Future Park Concept

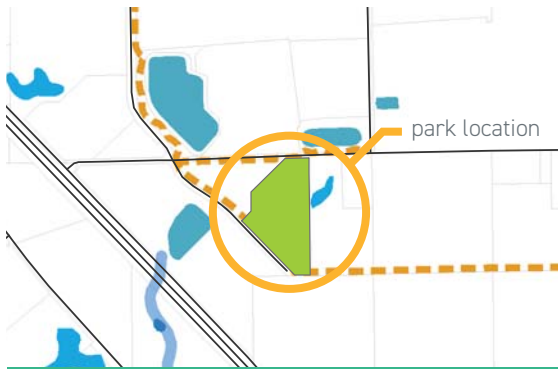


Image sourced from www.timesentinel.com

ANSON INDUSTRIAL PARK

ADDRESS: 4800 Anson Blvd

OWNERSHIP: Whitestown Parks and Recreation



LOCATION MAP



COMMUNITY PARK
Size = 15.3 acres

AMENITIES

Currently no amenities

BASIC DESCRIPTION

This area is a undeveloped park opportunity for the park system. Morning Dove Therapeutic Riding Inc. donated the land to the parks and recreation department. The site is approximately 15.3 acres in size. Items that could go there include a shelter, restrooms, basketball courts, trails and green space. There are woods and a pond located on the site that would likely be preserved for naturalize park space.



AERIAL

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

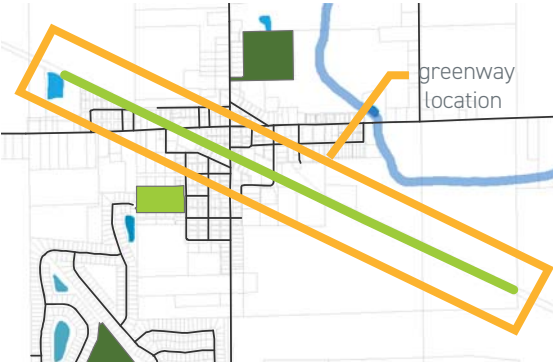
N/A



BIG 4 TRAIL

ADDRESS: N/A

OWNERSHIP: Whitestown Parks and Recreation



LOCATION MAP



AERIAL

CONDITION ASSESSMENT

N/A



GREENWAY
Size = 2.4 miles

AMENITIES

Currently no amenities

BASIC DESCRIPTION

The Big 4 Trail, previously known as the Farm Heritage Trail, has a 2.4 mile section through Whitestown. This trail is a shared-use trail and will serve as an important focal point for the redevelopment of the Legacy Core as well as the main east-west connector for the bicycle and pedestrian network. Land was acquired in 2017 to extend the Big 4 Trail 0.7 miles to Whitestown's southeast boundary.



ACCESSIBILITY AND UNIVERSAL DESIGN

TOWN OF WHITESTOWN EXISTING POLICY

The Town of Whitestown is dedicated to ensuring that all facilities and activities operated or funded by the town are fully accessible to and usable by all residents and visitors. The Town Council through the Town Manager's Designee office oversees the implementation and local enforcement of the Town's obligations under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other federal and state disability civil rights laws and accessibility laws. ADA concerns can be directed to the Town's Manager Designee via email (townmanager@whitestown.in.gov) or phone (317.769.6557).

Whitestown has a ADA Transition Plan that was completed in 2014. This plan establishes an ADA coordinator, outlines the grievance procedure, specifies Whitestown's self-evaluation/commitment and specifies ADA standards/guidelines.

PARK SYSTEM

While the Parks Department facilities have been inventoried, no formal evaluation of ADA compliance of facilities have been undertaken as part of this plan. It is recommended that a thorough evaluation of all facilities and programs be completed with an ADA specialist or coordinator in the future in order to assure the most current requirements are being met. Future funding eligibility may be dependent on having completed an ADA compliance evaluation.

Gateway Park was found to be generally accessible. The following issues were observed during the review of the existing park system and should have further evaluation completed. Parks with the highest potential need for

additional accessibility features include Walker Park 1, Panther Park, and Lions Park Inc. Walker Park 1 has no parking near the facility, however paved paths connect the playground, shelter and the road. The shelter is ADA accessible. The playground equipment is located on a mulch bed and is not accessible by ADA standards. Panther Park has a paved parking lot with ADA-compliant access to the shelter and loop path. There is currently no access to the basketball court, but the narrow grass band between the court and path can easily be paved to provide access. The playground equipment is located on a mulch bed and is not accessible. Lions Park Inc. is considered inaccessible due to a gravel surface. The playground is located on a mulch bed and is not accessible.

The future parks at Anson and Main Street have yet to be developed. These parks should be designed and built to be ADA compliant. The appendices contain additional information regarding ADA accessibility for parks. As the town continues to grow and new parks and trails are added to the system Whitestown Park and Recreation should focus on making all new facilities and amenities accessible.



NEEDS ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

This section looks at national and local trends relating to parks and recreation and compares those benchmarks to Whitestown's park system. Trends include park system sizing, indoor and outdoor facilities, and programming.

CURRENT PARK SYSTEM TRENDS

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (SCORP) AS A COUNTY STANDARD COMPARISON

According to the 2016-2020 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the top three reasons why residents participate in outdoor recreation are to be with family and friends, physical health and mental health. The SCORP also identifies the top five outdoor recreation activities that residents participated in more than once per week. These include:

- Walking, hiking, jogging, and running
- Gardening and landscaping
- Relaxation and spiritual renewal
- Bicycle Touring
- Outdoor Pool Swimming or Water Park

Desired future activities included:

- Walking, hiking, jogging, and running (pedestrian activities)
- Camping
- Fishing
- Swimming
- Canoeing, kayaking, and tubing

Indiana's Level of Service (LOS) Guidelines recommend 20 acres of public recreation area per every 1,000 residents within a local area such as a county, township, city, or town. Public recreation areas are described as being owned by the township, municipality, county, and being privately owned but open for public use. This excludes all schools as many schools do not allow public access to their outdoor facilities.

The Town of Whitestown is home to approximately 7,814 according to the special census conducted in 2016. Based on the recommendation of 20 acres per 1,000 people, Whitestown should be providing 156.3 acres of public recreation areas. Current existing acreage is 42 acres leaving a deficiency of almost 114.3 acres.

Table 01: County Comparison

SCORP County Comparisons				
Level	Population	Acreage		
		Recommended	Existing	Surplus/Deficiency
Boone County	61,915	1,238.3	853.8	-384.5
Whitestown	7,814	156.3	42	-114.3

Based on the 2016-2022 SCORP





NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION (NRPA) AS A CITY STANDARD COMPARISON

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) is a non-profit advocacy organization dedicated to the advancement of public parks, recreation, and conservation opportunities. According to the 2017 NRPA Americans' Engagement with Parks Survey, the top three reasons why residents go to parks is to be with friends and family (61%), to exercise and be physically active (56%), and to be closer to nature (55%). Other reasons included:

- To experience excitement and adventure (36%)
- To learn a skill or craft (13%)
- To have someone take care of their children (7%)

Other activities included:

- Walking, jogging, biking, and hiking (53%)
- Visit a local swimming pool or aquatic center, or playing a sport with family and friends (33%)
- Visit a local recreation/senior center (28%)
- Have children participate in out-of-school time programs (18%)
- Take part in classes or other activities at a local recreation center (17%)
- Participate in local sports league (16%)

PARK SYSTEM SIZE

The 2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review offers park and recreation professionals valuable benchmarks and insights that help guide agencies in evaluating how their agency is performing in comparison to other agencies, inform decisions on optimal service and facility offerings, and inform of expanded activities and offerings of agencies throughout the nation. The 2017 Performance Review key findings on park facilities were that agencies in jurisdictions with less than 20,000 residents, there is one park for every 1,331 residents and that a typical park and recreation in jurisdictions serving fewer than 20,000 residents typically have 10.5 acres per 1,000 residents. In addition, a typical park and recreation agency that manages or maintains trails for walking, hiking, running and/or biking has 10 miles of trails in its networks.

With population size is 7,814 people (special census 2016) and NRPA benchmarks, Whitestown should have approximately 5.9 parks totaling approximately 82 acres in the entire system. Whitestown's park system currently holds 4.0 parks totaling in 42 acres. The current trail network in Whitestown consists of 12.1 miles of trails.



INDOOR AND OUTDOOR PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

The 2017 Performance Review offers insight into facilities offered by other park and recreation agencies and also provides facility to persons ratios that is valuable in evaluating Whitestown's existing facilities and determine surpluses and deficiencies. Table 03 identifies target inventories for 2017 and 2020 and surplus and deficiencies based off of NRPA standards. Some surpluses identified were in playgrounds, trails and community gardens, however these facilities also serve multiple jurisdictions. Deficiencies in outdoor facilities included most facilities listed with tennis courts, youth baseball fields, youth soccer fields, and youth softball fields having the highest deficiencies . As for indoor facilities, there are mostly deficiencies in this category as Whitestown's park and recreation has only one indoor gym at the Municipal Complex.

THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND (TPL) AS A CITY STANDARD COMPARISON

The Trust for Public Land is a charitable organization that works to create parks and protect land for people to ensure community are healthy and livable communities. The Trust for Public Land's Center for City Park Excellence works to make cities more successful by providing

data for park professionals and planners on realities of urban park and recreation systems. The 2017 City Parks Facts metrics area generated by the Trust for Public Land's ParkScore analysis and evaluates how large cities are meeting the need for parks and recreation. According to this evaluation, the median of parkland as percentage of adjusted city area is 9.3 percent and the median of parkland per 1,000 resident is 13.1 acres. Additionally, the average percent of population that is within a walkable distance (1/2 mile radius) to access publicly owned parks is 66 percent. The 2017 City Facts also give insight into balancing natural and built park environments. The average percentage of parkland that is designed is 45 percent and the average percentage of parkland that is natural is 55 percent.

Based on the TPL standards of 13.1 acres per 1,000 residents, Whitestown should have 102.4 acres of parkland. Whitestown currently posses 42 acres of parkland which is a 60.4 acre deficiency.

Table 02: NRPA, TPL, and SCORP Standards Comparisons

	Park Acres/1,000 residents	Parkland as a Percentage of City Area	Percent of Population with a 1/2 Mile of Park	Percentage of Parkland that is Designed	Percentage of Parkland that is Natural	Miles of Trails
Local Median (SCORP)	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.0
National Median (NRPA)	10.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.0
National Median (TPL)	13.1	9.3%	66.0%	45.0%	55.0%	n/a
Indianapolis	13.4	5.1%	32.0%	44.0%	56.0%	n/a
Whitestown	5.4	1.8%	70.6%	22.3%	37.4%	12.1

Based on the 2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review, 2017 City Facts, and the 2016-2022 SCORP



Table 03: Current Amenities and Target Ratios

Amenity	NRPA Target Ratio (1)	Current Inventory	Current Ratio	Unit
Park System Size				
Acres of Park Land	10.5 acres/1,000 residents	42.0	0.5	Acres
Miles of Trails	1.5 miles /1,000 residents	12.1	1.0	Miles
Outdoor Facilities				
Playgrounds	1 / 3,633 residents	3.0	1.4	Ea.
Totlots	1 / 12,195 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Basketball Courts	1 / 7,080 residents	1.0	0.9	Ea.
Tennis Courts (outdoor only)	1 / 4,375 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Multiuse Courts -Basketball, Volleyball	1 / 15,250 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Diamond Fields: Baseball - Youth	1 / 6,453 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Diamond Fields: Baseball - Adult	1 / 19,226 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Diamond Fields: Softball - Youth	1 / 8,500 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Diamond Fields: Softball - Adult	1 / 12,468 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Diamond Fields: Tee-ball	1 / 15,439 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Rectangular Fields: Multi-purpose	1 / 12,468 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Rectangular Fields: Soccer Field - Youth	1 / 6,199 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Rectangular Fields: Soccer Field - Adult	1 / 12,226 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Rectangular Fields: Football Field	1 / 26,250 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Rectangular Fields: Lacrosse	1 / 27,332 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Rectangular Fields: Cricket	1 / 147,500 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Rectangular fields: Field Hockey Field	1 / 20,340 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Multipurpose Synthetic Field	1 / 34,242 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Overlay Field	1 / 10,820 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Swimming Pools (outdoor only)	1 / 33,040 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Ice Rink (outdoor only)	1 / 16,572 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Community Gardens	1 / 31,000 residents	1.0	4.0	Ea.
Dog Park	1 / 42,500 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Indoor Facilities				
Recreation Centers	1 / 27,591 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Gyms	1 / 28,856 residents	1.0	5.4	Ea.
Community Centers	1 / 29,227 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Senior Centers	1 / 48,822 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Fitness Centers	1 / 40,946 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Performance Amphitheater	1 / 48,000 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Nature Centers	1 / 105,000 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Stadiums	1 / 77,129 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Ice Rink	1 / 30,642 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Teen Centers	1 / 51,448 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Indoor Track	1 / 50,667 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.
Arena	1 / 57,300 residents	0.0	0.0	Ea.

(1) Target ratio standards are from the 2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review

(2) Target inventory is calculated by multiplying the 2016 special census population data of 7,814 by the target ratio

(3) Target inventory is calculated by multiplying the 2020 projected population of 12,000 (based on 2016 special census) by the target ratio.



Table 03: Current Amenities and Target Ratios continued

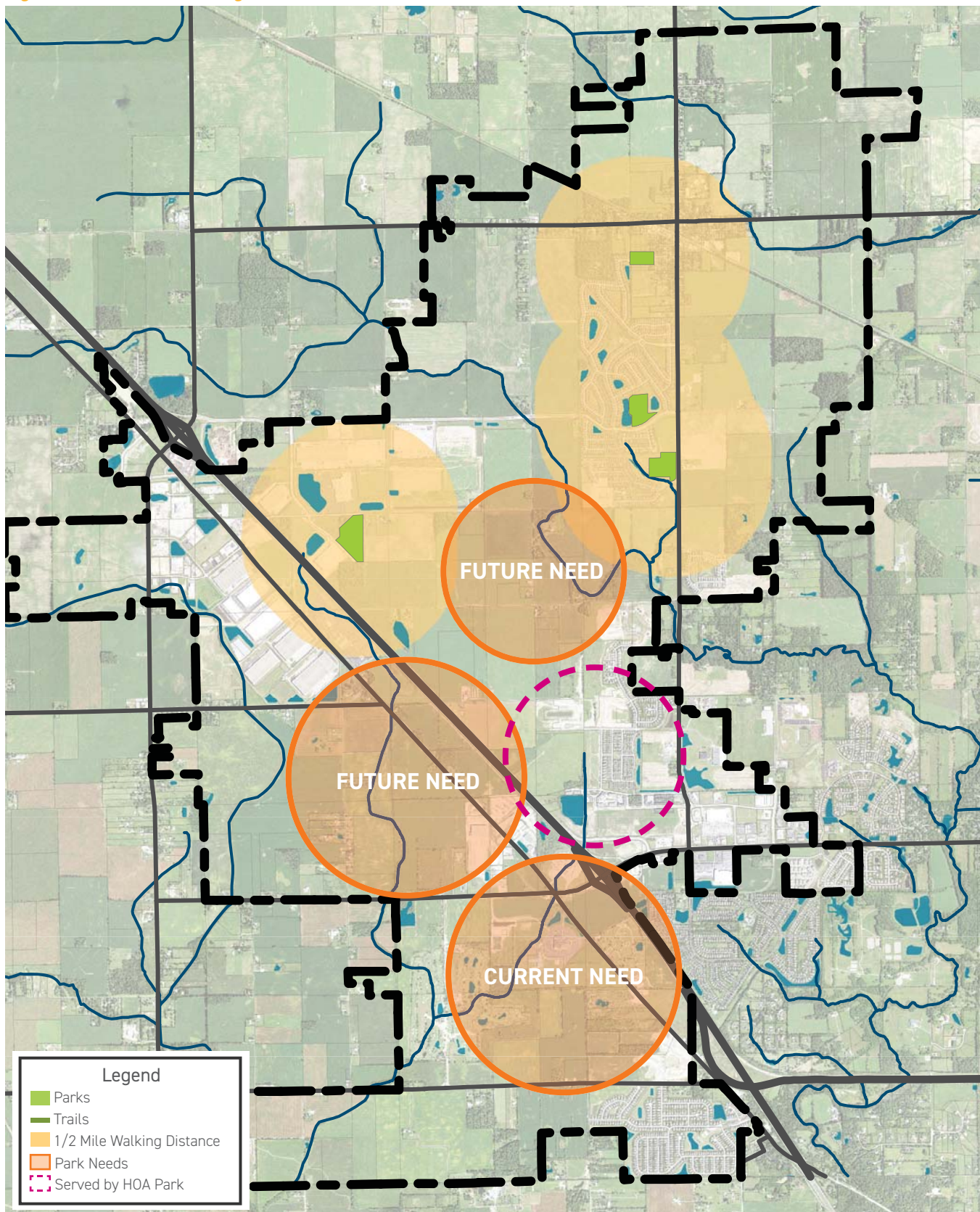
Target Inventory 2017 Data (2)	Target Inventory 2020 Data (3)	2017 Surplus/Deficit (4)	2020 Surplus/Deficit (5)
82.0	126.0	-40.0	-84.0
11.7	18.0	0.4	-5.9
2.2	3.3	0.8	-0.3
0.6	1.0	-0.6	-1.0
1.1	1.7	-0.1	-0.7
1.8	2.7	-1.8	-2.7
0.5	0.8	-0.5	-0.8
1.2	1.9	-1.2	-1.9
0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.6
0.9	1.4	-0.9	-1.4
0.6	1.0	-0.6	-1.0
0.5	0.8	-0.5	-0.8
0.6	1.0	-0.6	-1.0
1.3	1.9	-1.3	-1.9
0.6	1.0	-0.6	-1.0
0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.5
0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4
0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.6
0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.4
0.7	1.1	-0.7	-1.1
0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.4
0.5	0.7	-0.5	-0.7
0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3
0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4
0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4
0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3
0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3
0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4
0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2

(4) Based on NRPA standards and 2017 population data

(5) Based on NRPA standards and 2020 population data



Figure 5.1: 1/2 Mile Walking Distance from Parks



DISTANCE TO PARKS

As identified in Figure 5.1, Whitestown has kept pace with development by providing parks within one-half mile walking distance of public parks. Currently, 70.6 percent of residents are within one-half mile of a park. The one notable exception is the Eagles Nest subdivision on the far southeast side of Whitestown. To meet this need, new park facilities should be developed south of I-65, and preferably south of Whitestown Parkway. As the community continues to grow, additional parks facilities are expected to be needed in the central part of the community (in the vicinity of CR 500 S and CR 575 E) and south of I-65 (in generally north of Whitestown Parkway).

TRAILS AND GREENWAYS

Whitestown currently has 12.1 miles of trails in it's trail system. The previous standard used in 2013 Whitestown Park and Recreation Impact Fee was a 0.50 mile of trail per 1,000 residents. Based on that standard, Whitestown is providing an excess trail mileage per 1,000 residents (see Table 05). However, this standard does not consider the specific needs and desires of the community. Whitestown's main goal is to become the most walkable and bikeable community in Indiana. Public survey results also show that respondents are most interested in walking/jogging (87%) and bicycling (35%) activities/amenities at the parks. Survey results coupled with community goals justify a greater need to expand on the existing trail network.

Table 04 displays trail systems and population throughout various communities in Indiana. This table shows us that Whitestown is already going above and beyond other communities by providing 1.5 miles of trails per 1,000 residents. Moving into the future, Whitestown

Table 04: Trail Systems in Other Indiana Communities

CITY	MILES OF TRAIL	2016 POPULATION *	CURRENT TRAIL MILEAGE/ 1,000 RESIDENTS
Columbus	27.0	46,850	0.6
Bloomington	32.9	84,465	0.4
Muncie	13.4	69,010	0.2
Lafayette	27.0	71,782	0.4
Carmel	59.9	91,065	0.7
Fishers	104.0	90,127	1.2
Zionsville	20.0	26,784	0.7
Plainfield	20.0	31,409	0.6
Greenwood	20.0	56,545	0.4
Franklin	21.1	22,715	0.9
Whitestown	12.1	7,814**	1.5

(*) Based on 2016 Population Estimation U.S. Census Data

(**) Based on Special Census from November 2016

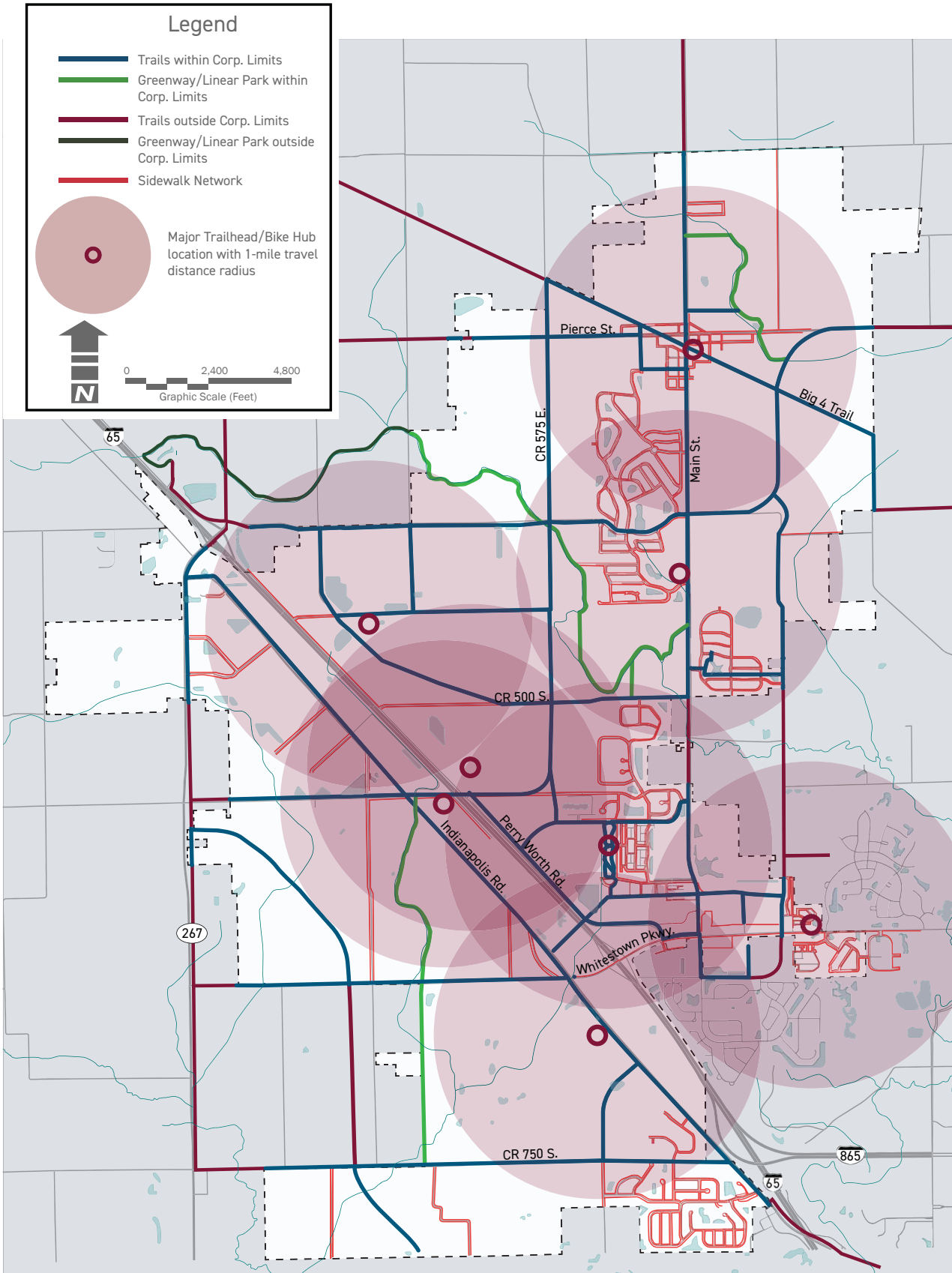
should maintain this standard. Whitestown has developed a vision for future trail and greenways as part of its Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan. A map illustrating this future plan is included on the following page in Figure 5.2.

CURRENT PROGRAMMING TRENDS

The 2015 NRPA Field Report identifies five trends that will impact the future of parks and recreation. Programming is one of these trends and a key to great park attendance. The public is less likely to visit parks unless they are attending programs and fewer programs can equate to reduced usage rates for parks, less support and reduced budgets. According to the 2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review, programming is a key outreach method that drives usage of park and recreation facilities, and when these become associated with registration fees can lead to the largest tax revenue source for most agencies.



Figure 5.2: Whitestown Bike and Pedestrian Plan



Agencies serving a population less than 20,000 people typically hold 35 fee-based programs. Social equity also needs to be factored in when deciding to hold fee-based programs. Department financial needs and providing recreational opportunities for all residents regardless of race, age or income must be balanced. The 2016-2022 SCORP suggests using tactics such as sliding or income-based fee scale, park prescriptions, and free park days.

Figure 5.3 is based of the 2016-2022 SCORP survey results on how much money residents were willing to spend per year on their favorite outdoor recreation. Approximately 28% of respondents said they would spend less than 100 dollars per year, while 22% said they would spend 101-250 dollars per year and 19% percent would spend 21-500 dollars per year.

The 2017 Performance Review identifies key programming activities offered by at least 60% of parks and recreation agencies. These include:

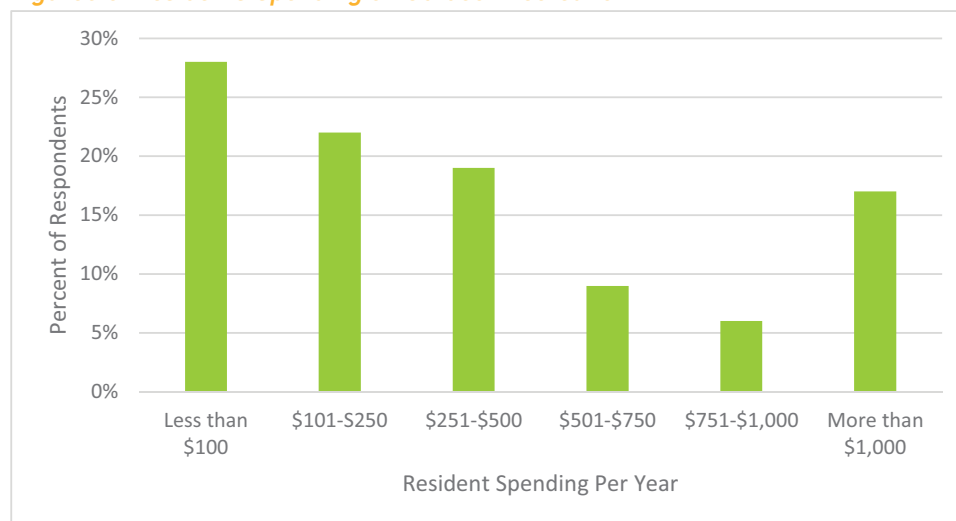
- Team sports (86%)
- Fitness enhancement classes (80%)
- Health and wellness education (80%)
- Themed special events (72%)

- Social recreation events (70%)
- Safety training (69%)
- Aquatics (66%)
- Trips and tours (65%)
- Martial arts (62%)
- Performing arts (61%)
- Visual arts (61%)

As for targeted programs for children, seniors, and people with disabilities agencies with less than 20,000 people offered:

- Summer camp (70.9%)
- Before school programs (16.2%)
- After school programs (41.1%)
- Preschool (26.7%)
- Full day care (2.1%)
- Specific teen programs (46.7%)
- Specific senior programs (68.2%)
- Programs for people with disabilities (33.8%)

Figure 5.3: Residents Spending on Outdoor Recreation



Based on the 2016-2022 SCORP



WHITESTOWN PARK AND RECREATION IMPACT FEE

A Recreation Impact Fee Zone Improvement Plan was completed in November of 2013 by Umbaugh. In this plan, a calculation of a recreation impact fee was completed for the purpose of financing capital improvement projects to the parks and recreation system of the Town of Whitestown. The town council adopted the park and recreation impact fee into its municipal code (Ord. 2013-24) January of 2014. The impact zone is co-terminus with the corporate boundaries of the town. The ordinance applies to all residential developments that are within the impact zone.

The impact fee recommended in the 2013 report for each residential dwelling unit is:

- \$953.00 for a single-family home
- \$715.00 for a multi-family home

The impact fee used projected populations provided by the town and target inventory standards drawn from NRPA data to identify current and target recreation facility inventories for a typical range of facilities on a 5-year plan. NRPA data was adjusted to reflect the needs of Whitestown based on community size. Larger projects such as a community center or splash park did not receive defined targets because they were determined at that time to be inappropriate facilities for a small town with a population that may remain below 6,000 through the planning period. Other projects that registered as a deficit by NRPA standards were adjusted to reflect an even state in order to accurately illustrate the expectations for a community like Whitestown. More information on the impact fee can be found in the appendix and more information on the impact fee ordinance can be found in the Whitestown Municipal Code.

The previous report provided a table that inventoried amenities and projected service ratios. It has been four years since the 2013 report was completed and amenity inventories and population data has changed. Table 05 on the following page takes the previous table target ratios and updates them based on current amenities and population data. The most significant changes in amenities were in the park system size and trails. The previous report included Lions Park, Walker Park+Trail, Walker Park (HOA) and Panther Park in the park system inventory totaling 27.4 acres. The park system now is inventoried to include Walker Park+Trail, Panther Park, Main Street Park, and Anson Industrial Park total 42 acres. This is a 153% increase in acreage for the park system. Another major difference is system amenities are trails. In 2013, the park system was inventoried to have 1.4 miles of trail which lead to a deficiency of 1.31 miles. Now the park system is inventoried to have 12.1 miles of trail. Other shortfalls from the 2013 report are still pertinent to this plan. These deficiencies include medium shelters, pavilion shelters, youth and regulation soccer fields, tennis courts, football fields, and volleyball pits. The previous amenities inventory and projected service ratios table can be found in the appendix.



Table 05: Updated 2013 Park and Recreation Impact Fee Current Amenities Inventory and Projected Target Ratios

Amenity	Target Ratio (1)	Current Inventory (Town Provided) (2)	Current Ratio (Town Provided)	Unit	Target Inventory 2017 Data (3)	Target Inventory 2020 Data (4)	Project Surplus/Deficit (5)	Project Surplus/Deficit (6)
Neighborhood Parks	1.00 acre/1000 people	15.7	2.0	Acres	7.8	12.0	7.9	3.7
Community Parks	5.00 acres/1000 people	26.3	0.7	Acres	39.1	60.0	-12.8	-33.7
Playgrounds	1.00 structure/2500 people	2.0	0.6	Ea.	3.1	4.8	-1.1	-2.8
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	1.00 structure/5000 people	2.0	1.3	Ea.	1.6	2.4	0.4	-0.4
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	1.00 structure/10,000 people	0.0	0.0	Ea.	0.8	1.2	-0.8	-1.2
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	1.00 structure/20,000 people	0.0	0.0	Ea.	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.6
Soccer - Youth Fields and Regulation Fields	1.00 field/10,000 people	0.0	0.0	Ea.	0.8	1.2	-0.8	-1.2
Baseball/Softball Fields-90' base path and 60' base path	1.00 field/5000 people	0.0	0.0	Ea.	1.6	2.4	-1.6	-2.4
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1.00 court/5000 people	1.0	0.6	Ea.	1.6	2.4	-0.6	-1.4
Tennis Courts	1.00 court/2000 people	0.0	0.0	Ea.	3.9	6.0	-3.9	-6.0
Trails (all surface miles)	1.50 miles/1000 people	12.1	1.0	Miles	11.7	18.0	0.4	-5.9
Dog Park	Undefined	0.0	0.0	Ea.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multi-purpose Fields (Open Space)	Undefined	0.0	0.0	Ea.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Football Fields	1.00 site/20,000 people	0.0	0.0	Ea.	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.6
Volleyball Pit	1.00 site/5000 people	0.0	0.0	Ea.	1.6	2.4	-1.6	-2.4
Splash Park	Undefined	0.0	0.0	SF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community Center	Undefined	0.0	0.0	SF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(1) Target ratio standards are from the 2013 Recreation Impact Fee Zone Improvement Plan for Whitestown
 (2) Includes Walker Park+Trail, Panther Park, Main Street Park, and 2 undeveloped parks (Anson + Main Street)
 (3) Target inventory is calculated by multiplying the 2016 special census population data of 7,814 by the target ratio
 (4) Target inventory is calculated by multiplying the 2020 projected population of 12,000 (based on 2016 special census) by the target ratio.
 (5) Based on NRPA standard from Impact Fee Report and 2017 population data
 (6) Based on NRPA standard from Impact Fee Report and 2020 population data

KEY ANALYSIS TAKEAWAYS

This analysis resulted in a number of observations and recommendations which help highlight potential improvements and future direction for the park system. Below is a summary of some of the primary takeaways of this analysis.

PARK SYSTEM SIZE

Based on national and local standards the Town of Whitestown has a park land deficiency ranging from 40 acres (NRPA standards) to 114.3 acres (SCORP). Parks per 2017 population is short with 4 parks per 7,814 residents. This means that the parks and recreation department needs work towards adding acreage to their inventory and possibly consider a new park location.

Based on the impact fee target ratios from 2013, Whitestown has a surplus of 7.9 acres for neighborhood parks and a deficiency of 12.8 acres for community parks. Whitestown needs to add more community park acreage. Acquisition of Lions Park and Gateway Park would be beneficial to the park system as these parks already offer amenities and are used often by the community.

OUTDOOR FACILITIES

Based on NRPA national standards Whitestown currently has a deficiency in most categories. The most significant categories are outdoor tennis courts (-1.8 facilities), youth soccer fields (-1.3 facilities), and youth baseball fields (-1.2 facilities). These amenities would be beneficial additions. However, it might not be necessary to add a youth soccer field due to the Zionsville Youth Soccer Association which is located just outside the corporate boundary limits.

Based on the impact fee target ratios from 2013, Whitestown has deficiency in tennis courts (-3.9 facilities), baseball/softball fields (-1.6 facilities), soccer fields (-0.8 facilities), and shelters (-0.8 medium shelters and -0.4 pavilion shelters). These results are similar to the NRPA standards and demonstrate that the park system could benefit from adding these amenities. Shelter standards are not present in the 2017 NRPA Performance Review and but previous ratios show that Whitestown could benefit from an added shelter.

INDOOR FACILITIES

Based on NRPA standards Whitestown is currently deficient in all categories for indoor facilities except for gyms. While the population size of Whitestown may not justify a specific indoor facility, deficiencies in all categories would justify a multi-use indoor facility such as combining a recreation center (-0.3 facilities), community center (-0.3 facilities), and fitness center (-0.2 facilities).

NATURAL PARKLAND

TPL standards are for percentage of parkland that is natural is 55%. Whitestown's current natural parkland inventory only included the newly acquired park off of Anson and Main Street making the total percentage 37.4% of natural parkland. These parks have not been designed or developed yet it would be an opportunity for the park system to provide a natural park for the community. Survey results show that naturalized parks are a desired amenity by the public.



PROGRAMMING

Currently Whitestown's programming only includes events and a new fitness initiative program. Based on the SCORP and the NRPA standards, Whitestown could be missing out on an opportunity to engage the community with the park system. Not providing programming limits park usage as programming is a key outreach method. As Whitestown continues to grow it will be imperative that the parks and recreation department add programming. The creation of a community center is a key opportunity for adding specific programming in and associated staff.

LOCATION OF SERVICES

In the previous parks plan it was noted in the needs analysis that a desired amenity would be to provide a park on the west side of I-65 where no facilities currently exist. This would still be an ideal zone for a new park facility as this area of the corporate limits is not in close proximity to any existing parks. Specifically, a new facility is needed near Eagle Nest subdivision. Additional facilities will likely be needed to support community growth.

TRAILS AND GREENWAYS

Whitestown's Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan outlines a bold vision for multi-modal transportation in the community. The Parks Department's role in the implementation of that plan is to encourage the development of greenways that are not developed within the roadway right-of-ways.



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RECOMMENDATIONS

OVERVIEW

The following section provides a detailed listing of plan recommendations for the Whitestown Park and Recreation system. These recommendations will assist the park and recreation department in making decisions that will be most beneficial for the community of Whitestown as they continue to expand over the next five years.

SYSTEM-WIDE GOALS

- 1 Develop greenways to support Whitestown's goal to be the most **walkable** and **bikeable** town in the state of Indiana

OBJECTIVES

- Implement the short term goals from the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan
- Implement Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan recommendations for linear parks/greenways
- Develop loop walking trails within community parks

- 2 Develop a Whitestown **Community Center**

OBJECTIVES

- Prepare a master plan for community center.
- The Community Center should include facilities needed to achieve local fitness, recreation and wellness/healthy lifestyle goals.
- Master planning should consider:
 - ◇ Indoor fitness programming such as basketball, volleyball, exercise classes, workout facilities and related activities
 - ◇ Indoor competition pool and/or an indoor recreation pool.
 - ◇ Outdoor aquatic center focused on recreation aquatics.
 - ◇ Indoor ice rink
 - ◇ Facility location

- 3 Partner with **youth sports organizations** to expand the number of **youth sports fields** available in the greater Whitestown area

OBJECTIVES

- Partner with Zionsville Youth Soccer Association to expand soccer facilities
- Partner with Zionsville Baseball Club to expand baseball/softball facilities



SYSTEM GOALS

4

Upgrade existing parks with facilities to meet the needs of the growing Whitestown Community

OBJECTIVES

- Upgrade playground amenities in community parks and provide age separated facilities (2 to 5, 5 to 12)
- Provide splash pads at community parks
- Create and implement a signage and wayfinding program for parks
- Provide public restrooms at all community parks

5

Strategically add or expand parks to meet short- and long-term recreation needs

OBJECTIVES

- Absorb open space from developments into the park system, when it will help meet park and recreation needs

6

Provide natural and passive recreation facilities

OBJECTIVES

- Identify and protect lands with natural and/or passive recreation value with Whitestown
- Work with county/regional partners to identify and protect lands with natural and/or passive recreation value in Boone County that could be accessed by Whitestown residents
- Develop and implement a reforestation plan within community parks and public spaces and promote reforestation community-wide.
- Develop and implement a nature education program to work side-by-side any reforestation programs.

7

Provide staffing to support parks facilities and programming

OBJECTIVES

- Develop a maintenance department dedicated to the parks. This can begin by adding one full time maintenance position for the parks department
- Develop and implement a maintenance plan for all existing parks, recreation facilities and trails (existing and planned) within the Whitestown Parks Department
- Add operations/support staff to assist in coordinating parks management, programming and maintenance



FACILITY GOALS

1 Main Street Park (new park at Walker Farms)

- 2 adult tennis, 2 jr. tennis
- 1 basketball court
- Splash pad
- Restroom
- Shelter
- \$4,000,000

2 Walker Park and Trail

- Upgrade facilities in 2018, including restroom and playground

3 Lions Park

- Acquire
- Transition to passive rec park after sports complex developed
- Reference the Legacy Core Plan

4 Gateway Park

- Acquire from Duke/Anson
- Add shelter
- ADA playground - with sensory features
- Add Splash Pad

5 Panther Park

- Adapt playground to 2-5 year olds and upgrade surfacing
- Add Restroom
- Add Splash Pad
- Alternate uses for open field
- Evaluate expanding to north



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ACTION PLAN

ACTION	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL SOURCE OF FUNDING	YEAR
Main Street Park			
Construct Park Improvements Project	\$5,000,000	Local Funding	2018
Walker Park & Trail			
Add Restrooms	\$95,000 to \$150,000	Local Funding	2019
Upgrade Playground and Surface	\$75,000 to \$150,000	Local Funding	2019
Lions Park			
Acquire Property	\$250,000	LWCF	2020
Construct Improvements	TBD	TBD	2021
Gateway Park			
Construct shelter and playground	TBD	LWCF, Local Funding	2019
Construct Splash pad	TBD	Local Funding	2021
Panther Park			
Adapt playground to 2-5 year olds and upgrade surfacing	\$75,000 to \$125,000	Local Funding	2019
Construct Restroom	\$95,000 to \$150,000	Local Funding	2018
Anson Industrial Park			
Add shelter	\$30,000 to \$60,000	LWCF	2018
Add restrooms	\$95,000 to \$150,000	LWCF	2018
Add basketball court	\$10,000 to \$15,000	LWCF	2018
Add trails	\$80,000 to \$95,000 per mile (gravel surface) or \$150,000 to \$200,000 per mile (paved)	LWCF	2018
Community Center			
Prepare Community Center Master Plan	\$100,000	Local Funding	2018
Construct Community Center	TBD	TBD	2021
Operations			
Add 1 full-time maintenance staff	\$35,000 to \$50,000 per year	Operating Budget	2018
Add operations/support staff	\$25,000 to \$40,000 per year	Operating Budget	2018
Add summer maintenance staff	\$25,000 to \$30,000 per year	Operating Budget	2019
Add Assistant Director	\$45,000 to \$60,000 per year	Operating Budget	2020
Develop/Implement maintenance plan for existing park facilities and amenities	N/A	N/A	2018-2022
Develop/ Implement signage and wayfinding program	\$1,000 to \$2,500 for standard signage	Staff Action, Local Funding	2018-2022



ACTION	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL SOURCE OF FUNDING	YEAR
Youth Sports			
Develop Plan for Youth Sports Field Expansion	\$50,000	Local Funding	2019
Acquire Land for Youth Sports Field Expansion	TBD	TBD	2021
Construct Youth Sports Field Expansion	TBD	TBD	2022



APPENDICES

The section includes the following appendices:

- Appendix A - 2017 Whitestown Special Census
- Appendix B - 2015 Comprehensive Plan: Community Background
- Appendix C - Stakeholder Meeting Minutes
- Appendix D - Public Survey Results
- Appendix E - Ordinance 2017-03
- Appendix F - List of References
- Appendix G - ADA Accessibility
- Appendix H - Impact Fee
- Appendix I - Inventory Sheets



APPENDIX A - 2017 SPECIAL CENSUS



SPECIAL CENSUS CONFIRMS POPULATION EXPLOSION

Population Grew Nearly 173% in Just 6 Years

For Immediate Release:

April 13, 2017

WHITESTOWN, Ind. – Town leaders knew Whitestown’s population has been booming and the demographics changing in recent years. But even they underestimated the growth, the diversity and the young average age of the community’s growing population.

A recently completed special census by the U.S. Census Bureau shows Whitestown’s population more than doubled from 2,867 in 2010 to 7,814 by November 2016. That represents an increase of more than 172% in just the past six years. The average age of residents dropped to 30.7 years old, making Whitestown among the youngest communities in the state. Boone County’s median age is 38 and Indiana’s median age is 35.2, according to the latest numbers available. Diversity is on the rise too, with the number of white households dropping to 83.8% -- below the state average of 85.8%.

“This is fantastic news for our community.” said Town Council President, Eric Miller. “Officially documenting our rapid growth means we qualify to receive more state and federal dollars that we can spend on things like roads, trails and amenities to serve our growing number of residents. Adding walking and biking paths and improving quality of life are top priorities as we grow.”

The population increase means Whitestown now qualifies for nearly \$1.5 million in additional state and federal funding over the next five years. In addition to dollars, the population growth secures Whitestown more liquor licenses; three beer-only licenses, three beer and wine (2 way) licenses and three beer, wine and spirits (3 way) licenses.

“Those additional liquor licenses can be used as an economic development tool, allowing us to attract more high-end restaurants and brew pubs to Whitestown, which our residents have been asking for.” said Town Manager, Dax Norton. Whitestown is eligible to receive those liquor licenses and the increased state and federal dollars immediately.

Town leaders had expected the special census to show a population of about 6,800 residents. The certified U.S. Census numbers show about a thousand more residents than anticipated. Whitestown has been recognized as the fastest growing community in the state of Indiana five years in a row. Projections show the growth will continue, swelling to an estimated 12,000 residents by the next decennial census in 2020.



Whitestown continues to experience a housing, business and industrial boom as well. Corporations like Cummins, Daimler Trucks North America, REGO-FIX, Telamon, AmerisourceBergen, Vroom, RPM Machinery, CSL Plasma, Weaver Popcorn, GNC, Kenco and Elliott Company are among the quality companies that have chosen to move to fast-growing Whitestown in just the past three years.

Whitestown leaders are also proud of the growing diversity of the small community. The Black or Africa American population has almost doubled in the last six years to 5.4% and the Asian population has more than doubled to 6.4%. Whitestown was the first of the communities in the donut counties surrounding Indianapolis to pass a Human Relations ordinance and create a Human Relations Commission to encourage inclusiveness and celebrate diversity back in April 2015.

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Chapter 2: Community Background

IN THIS CHAPTER

This Chapter details the history of the Town of Whitestown and existing conditions, serving as a starting point for the Plan's Vision and Elements.

- **Early History**
 - **Lincoln Funeral Train**
 - **Railroads**
- **Whitestown Incorporation**
- **Schools**
- **Utilities**
- **Annexations**
- **Anson**
- **Farm-Heritage Trail**
- **Infrastructure Improvements Projects**
- **Demographic Trends**
- **National Trends**
- **How Does Whitestown Compare?**
- **Whitestown Population Trends**
- **Whitestown Housing Trends**
- **Whitestown Economic Trends**



EARLY HISTORY

Indiana became a state in 1816. Two years later, the U.S. Government made an agreement, known as the “New Purchase Treaty,” with the Miami Indians. The agreement made way for many new Indiana counties, including Boone County, to be formed. The treaty opened the land to speculators and settlers in 1820. The first land purchase within the area that would later become Boone County was in September 1822.

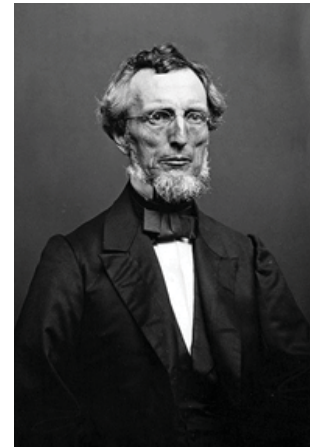
In 1828, the state authorized construction of Michigan Road from Indianapolis to Lake Michigan. Passing through the eastern part of Boone County, just east of Zionsville, the road became one of the most-traveled highways in the state. In 1829, legislation was passed in order to formally organize a new county northwest of Indianapolis. The new county, named in honor of legendary frontiersman Daniel Boone, was officially established on April 1, 1830, with a population of 622. JamesTown was expected to be the county seat, but state law required all county seats to be within two miles of the center of their counties, so in 1831, Lebanon became the county seat.

Throughout the 1830s and 1840s, railroads and canals competed for state funding. By 1849, just a little over 100 miles of track had been laid in the state, but in the 1850s there was an explosion of growth. In fact, by 1860, a remarkable 2,100 miles of Indiana railroad was in use! Boone County, situated between Indianapolis and Lafayette, was a beneficiary of this expansion. As the track routes were developed, the railroad determined to position a station along the tracks about every 8-10 miles. Accordingly, when the tracks were laid through Boone County in 1851, the Whitestown station was built on the land of Abram Neese in Section 19, approximately nine miles southeast of Lebanon on the rail line from Indianapolis to Lafayette. Several nearby Towns were formed along the same rail line, including Zionsville and ThornTown. The first train, *The Lafayette and Indianapolis*, passed through Whitestown on December 16, 1852.

Whitestown was initially called New GermanTown. As efforts were made to secure a post office, it was discovered that Indiana already had a Town

with that name (in Wayne County). So, in 1852, the Town name was changed to Whitestown to secure a post office. This was apparently in honor of U.S. Senator Albert Smith White, who served two terms in the United States House of Representatives (1837-1838 and 1861-1862), and one term in the US Senate (1839-1845). In

1845, he returned to Indiana where, among other roles, he served as president of the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad, whose rails ran through Whitestown. He re-entered politics in 1860 and was once again elected to the US House of Representatives (1861-1863). Mr. White famously served on the Select Committee on Emancipation and Colonization during the Lincoln administration. After his term in the House, he was appointed by President Lincoln to serve on a three-man commission formed in order to judge claims from citizens made against the government regarding attacks made by Native Americans. Thereafter he was named a judge for the U.S. District Court for Indiana where he served until his death in 1864. Senator White is buried in Greenbush Cemetery in Lafayette. His epitaph reads, “In all relations of life, admirable. As a friend, sincere. As a citizen, public spirited. As a lawyer, honest. As a legislator, wise. As a judge, without reproach.”



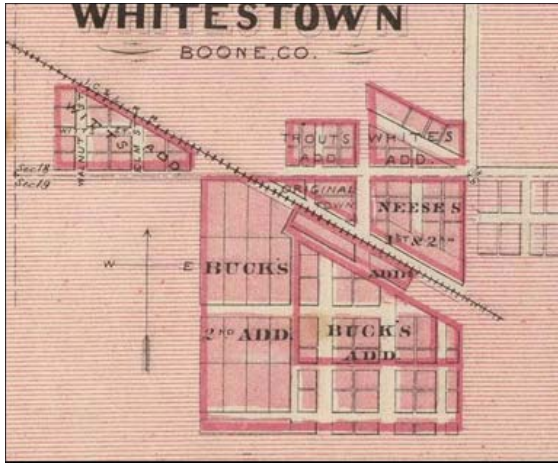
Senator Albert S. White
(1803-1864)

LINCOLN FUNERAL TRAIN

In the spring of 1865, a train carried the body of assassinated President Abraham Lincoln on a nearly two-week-long funeral procession from Washington, D.C. to Springfield, Illinois, where the 16th president’s body was laid to rest. The funeral train, called *The Lincoln Express*, consisted of no fewer than nine cars, including the funeral car, officers’ car, six passenger cars and one baggage car. A pilot train operated 10-15 minutes ahead of



2: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND



An Early Whitestown Map, c.1876
(Note: map contains obvious errors)

the actual funeral train. The procession left Washington on April 21, 1865, and proceeded across the Northern states, stopping for formal funeral ceremonies in 12 major cities. Mourners in smaller communities watched the train as it passed through their Towns, many of them holding makeshift memorial services along the 1600-mile route. The train passed through Whitestown at 1:00 a.m. on May 1 where reportedly, 100 people gathered around a single bonfire. It then continued on through Lebanon, ThornTown, and other Indiana communities on its way to Chicago, arriving there at 11:00 a.m. On May 4, 1865, Lincoln's body was placed in the reception vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois, though he wasn't officially buried until 1901, when his cemetery monument was completed.

RAILROADS

The railroad was the impetus of Whitestown's creation and the central component of its early history. Whitestown served as an early trading and merchant center along the railroad corridor since it was located in a prime agricultural area. It connected the village to other regional communities and provided swift delivery of goods and passengers in and out of Whitestown. The grain elevator and train depot were vital facilities in the new Town.

Henry C. Lord, then-president of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, acquired the Lafayette line after threatening to build a competing line through Crawfordsville. The Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad owners yielded and the two railroad companies were merged, becoming the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad on February 14, 1867. This event is noteworthy because it is the route through Crawfordsville that has stood the test of time. It is still active today, while the through-Whitestown route was completely abandoned nearly 30 years ago.

Over the years, due to mergers and buyouts, several different railroad companies operated the trains through Whitestown:

- 1852-1867 Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad
- 1867-1880 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad
- 1880-1889 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway
- 1889-1930 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, a.k.a. "The Big Four"
- 1930-1968 New York Central Railroad
- 1968-1976 Penn Central Company
- 1976 Conrail

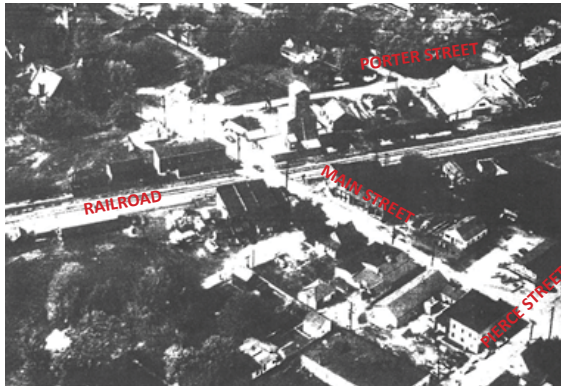
The 11.6 mile rail line from Zionsville to Lebanon, including the segment in Whitestown, was abandoned in 1976 (Docket USRA-574) as part of the Conrail reorganization; the remaining segment of the original line from Indianapolis to Lafayette was ultimately abandoned in 1985 (Docket AB-167-637-N).

WHITESTOWN INCORPORATION

In September 1946, a petition for the incorporation of the Town of Whitestown was entered into the minutes of the Board of Commissioners of Boone County. The petition was signed by more than one-third of the resident real estate owners and legal voters within a 121.57-acre description of the boundary of the proposed Town limits. It asked that an election be ordered to determine whether or not the Town should be incorporated.



In the October 1946 meeting of the Board, Clyde O. Laughner stated under oath that he posted copies of a notice of intent to present a petition for incorporation at the October Board meeting at three locations: McMakin Printing Office, Loren Pipes' filling station and Carl Livengood's Hardware Store. Mr. Laughner filed a survey and map of the proposed incorporated area and a census of the resident population of the area.



This aerial photo, looking southwest, appeared in the *Indianapolis News*, May 16, 1953 (road names added)

The Board, satisfied with the proof of notice and that more than one-third of the residents had signed the petition, ordered that an election be held at Clarence Pipes' Skating Rink between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on October 26, 1946. This election apparently did not take place.

In the minutes of the February 1947 Board meeting, the election was rescheduled for the same hours on March 1, 1947, with the statement that "the restraining order heretofore issued by the Boone Circuit Court of the State of Indiana restraining and enjoining this board from proceeding further in this matter has been dissolved and that the petitioners in that action have been denied an injunction to restrain this board from assuming or exercising any further jurisdiction of this matter." No further information about this restraining order was found in the Commissioners' records.

In the March 3, 1947 Board meeting, Richard Adney, Attorney of Incorporation of the Town of Whitestown, filed the election returns, inspector oaths, affidavits and lists of voter names with the Boone County Auditor. These were approved by

the Board and the following statement appears in their record: "And the Board now hereby declares, orders, adjudges that the territory referred to in the petition be incorporated as a Town under the laws of the State of Indiana, by the corporate name of the Town of Whitestown, Indiana."

A special census taken in 1948 set the Town's initial population at 499 (*Lebanon Reporter*, July 4, 1976). In the 1950 U.S. Census, the Whitestown population is shown to be 550. Ten years later, it reached its highest recorded 20th-century population at 613 residents.

SCHOOLS

In 1852, the state legislature established that local entities would administer the schools. As a result, in those days, townships, towns and cities each built and maintained independent schools for their children. Over 100 years later, the School Corporation Reorganization Act (1959) initiated a statewide dramatic change in the structure of Indiana schools. In the next ten years, the number of school corporations in Indiana dropped from



Whitestown High School, c.1928

900 to 400. In May 1963, at a public meeting, Worth Township residents voted 5:1 to join with the newly-organized Lebanon Community School Corporation (a consolidation of Center Township and Lebanon City Schools) in lieu of a liaison with Zionsville schools. Perry Township followed suit a month later. Soon thereafter, Zionsville, Eagle Township and Union Township would join to form a new school district of their own. After graduating its final senior class that spring, Whitestown High School was closed and students joined Lebanon schools the following year.



2: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

UTILITIES

As the Town grew, it became apparent that improved public sewer infrastructure was needed. In the 1970s, a new wastewater treatment plant was constructed on the southeast side of Town. Then, in July 2004, Boone County Utilities (BCU) was acquired by Whitestown. The BCU purchase was extremely significant to the development and growth of the Town. The expansion of the utility territory also initiated a large annexation which included the Anson Planned Unit Development (PUD) area. The Anson PUD was and continues to be a high growth area for mixed used development. Once this area was annexed, utilities continued to be expanded which initiated further annexations and growth for the Town.

Another significant development of the BCU purchase is the increased financial solvency of the Whitestown Utilities. By increasing the utility company customer base, it allowed the utility to grow and cement their relevance in the area. The utility is now poised to serve larger areas than the Town limits such as the City of Lebanon and Perry Township. The BCU purchase can be traced back as the watershed event that continues to shape Whitestown's Town limits and utility today.

The original treatment plant served the original Town sufficiently, but with the explosion of growth in the Town's population and territory over the last 10+ years, it has become inadequate. In 2014, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) issued a construction permit for a new \$20 million wastewater treatment plant on Town property along the county line southwest of the Town. Construction on the new plant began in 2014.

ANNEXATIONS

When the Town was incorporated in 1947, the boundary included approximately 122 acres (0.19 square miles). The next 50 years showed very little geographical growth as the Town boundary by 1998 had only increased to 175 acres (0.27 square miles) – a growth rate of less than 0.75%/year.

The next ten years would show remarkable growth in the Town, both in population and land area. Bolstered by the BCU purchase (see above) and the development of the Anson PUD, annexations enlarged the Town boundary to nearly 6,760 acres by 2008 – over 44%/year during that period.

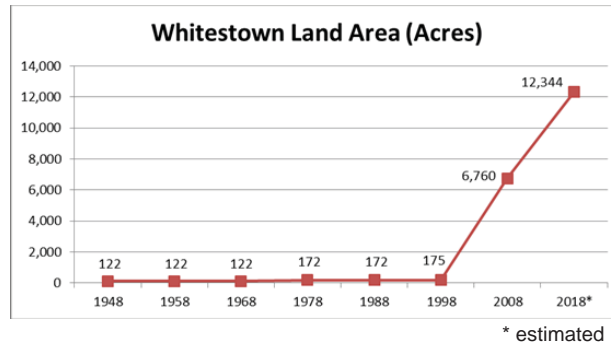


Table No. 2-1
Land Area of Communities in Indianapolis Area Counties
(Data from 2014 U.S. Census Gazetteer Files)

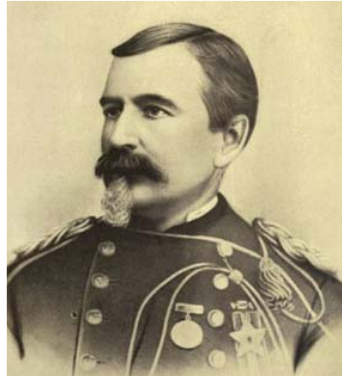
Community	County	Population Est.	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	"Density (Persons / Sq. Mile)"
Indianapolis	Marion	843,393	361.5	2,333.2
Zionsville	Boone	25,115	53.4	470.6
Carmel	Hamilton	85,927	47.5	1,810.2
Anderson	Madison	55,670	42.6	1,307.7
Fishers	Hamilton	83,891	34.4	2,437.7
Noblesville	Hamilton	56,540	31.6	1,789.2
Westfield	Hamilton	33,382	28.3	1,181.2
Greenwood	Johnson	53,665	24.9	2,151.9
Plainfield	Hendricks	30,097	22.2	1,358.6
Avon	Hendricks	13,708	18.1	757.6
Lebanon	Boone	15,781	15.6	1,009.9
Brownsburg	Hendricks	23,160	14.7	1,578.7
Whitestown	Boone	3,950	14.0	282.7
Franklin	Johnson	24,194	13.0	1,859.2
Greenfield	Hancock	21,249	12.9	1,653.1
Shelbyville	Shelby	19,253	11.6	1,664.9
Pendleton	Madison	4,219	11.2	377.1
Danville	Hendricks	9,424	6.9	1,359.9
Mooresville	Morgan	9,580	6.3	1,525.7
McCordsville	Hancock	5,183	4.7	1,098.1
Martinsville	Morgan	11,855	4.5	2,640.3



With several more annexations presently in process, it is anticipated that the Whitestown Town boundary will exceed 12,000 acres by 2018, positioning Whitestown as the tenth-largest community (measured by land area) in the nine-county Indianapolis area – 20% bigger than neighboring Boone County Seat, Lebanon.

ANSON

The Anson PUD is a 1700-acre, mixed-use, master-planned community located to the south/southwest of the original Town limits of Whitestown. The community is named for Boone County native son



Anson Mills (1834-1924)

Anson Mills (1834-1924), an accomplished civil engineer, Union Army officer, and entrepreneur who grew up in nearby ThornTown. The Anson PUD's proximity to Indianapolis and Chicago, and its easy access to Interstate 65, make it a desirable location for businesses, homes and recreation. The site was annexed into Whitestown in 2007.

At its inception in 2004, developer Duke Realty envisioned a community of 650 single-family homes, over 2000 Townhomes and apartments, 13 million square feet of office, industrial, flex, medical and retail space, and over 200 acres of green space, including trails, parks, lakes and streams. It was estimated that the Anson PUD businesses would directly employ nearly 25,000 people with another 12,000 jobs created at other area businesses that would support the community. The economic impact of the development was expected to exceed \$3.2 billion in Boone County each year. Construction on the first building in "AllPoints at Anson" began in 2006. Among the first companies to move into the area were Witham, Amazon.com, Medco, and ASI Limited. Retail giants such as CVS, Lowes and Meijer soon built new stores along Whitestown Parkway (formerly S.R.334), and assorted hotels,

places of worship, banks and restaurants were opened in the area.

Nearby neighborhoods, such as Walker Farms, Maple Grove, and Eagles Nest, although outside the perimeter of the Anson PUD, also contributed greatly to the explosion of new housing in the area, developing over 1,600 single-family lots since the turn of the century. By 2014, thousands of apartments, Townhomes, and free-standing single-family homes had been built in and around the Anson PUD. Still more apartments and neighborhoods are in various stages of development throughout Whitestown, and it is estimated that by 2020, nearly 5,000 new housing units will be completed in the Town.

FARM HERITAGE TRAIL

This multi-use trail, under development across Boone County, is part of a 60+ mile connection between The Cultural Trail in downtown Indianapolis and ProphetsTown State Park just north of Lafayette, Indiana. A 10-mile segment from the west side of Lebanon to the north side of ThornTown at Sugar Creek is open for use. The trail is expected to extend south through Whitestown along the former rail bed and connect to the existing Zionsville Rail Trail at Boone County Road 875 E.

The Farm Heritage Trail project will foster economic development in Whitestown. It will bring both residents and daytime population into the Legacy Core to shop, dine and enjoy recreational activities, and it will provide the backbone of an extensive network of planned trails throughout Whitestown. These trails will greatly impact the historic downtown area and all of Whitestown in many ways, including:

- Improved pedestrian/bicycle access will create a safe environment for visitors to the historic downtown Whitestown area as well as other parts of the Town.
- Creation of a network of recreational trails will promote health and fitness among the community.



2: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

- Alternative means of transportation to school or work will help reduce pollution in the environment of the community.
- Linking the diverse areas of the Town, including historic downtown Whitestown, athletic fields, proposed and existing parks, school playgrounds, neighborhoods, churches and shopping/retail areas, will result in a holistic network of destinations, allowing each to benefit from the others.
- Trailhead(s) in the historic downtown will give safe access to the Farm Heritage Trail and the local trail network. The trailhead(s) could include amenities such as a Bark Park, nature/wetland park, parking, and equestrian facilities.

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

At the time of the preparation of this report, the projects in Table 2-2 are in various stages of development in Whitestown:

Table No. 2-2

Project	Owner	Status
Fire Station #71 Addition	Whitestown Fire Department	Complete
New Town Hall / Police Station	Town of Whitestown	Complete
New Wastewater Treatment Plant	Whitestown Municipal Utilities	Complete
A.S.White Drive Bridge and Road Improvements at Fishback Creek	Boone County	Complete
New Roundabout at Indianapolis Road and Whitestown Parkway	Town of Whitestown	In design
Main Street Improvements	Town of Whitestown	In design
146th Street "Whitestown Bypass" Road Realignment	INDOT and Boone County	In design
Ronald Reagan Parkway Extension	INDOT and Boone County	In design
New Storage Building	Whitestown Municipal Utilities	Being bid
Farm Heritage Trail Whitestown Section	Whitestown Parks Department	Under Construction
Water Main Replacements	Whitestown Municipal Utilities	Under Construction
Perry Worth Road Realignment	Town of Whitestown	Under Construction
New Elevated Water Tank	Whitestown Municipal Utilities	Under construction
New Sanitary Forcemain and Lift Station Upgrades	Whitestown Municipal Utilities	Under construction
Whitestown Parkway Widening	Valenti-Held	Under construction
New Gas Main and Substation	Vectren Corporation	Under construction



EXISTING CONDITIONS

The planning process for a comprehensive plan is informed by not only the community's vision for the future but also by historical trends, demographic characteristics and physical data. The existing conditions provide a snapshot in time – they represent Whitestown today. This chapter compiles and analyzes demographic and economic data to answer two key questions during the planning process: “Where are we now?” and “Where are we going?”

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The demographic analysis considers characteristics such as population, age, race, ethnicity, place of work, and educational attainment to identify demographic trends that will impact the future housing, education, jobs, recreation, transportation, community facilities and other needs of Whitestown.

Data gathered and analyzed for the purposes of this comprehensive plan update was primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census on Population and Housing, and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unless otherwise stated, the data used in this analysis was derived from the most recent, readily available data from the U.S. Census. As the community continues to change and updated data is released, trends and projections should be verified to ensure that the assumptions made about Whitestown's population, demographics, education and economy remain true. Revising projections will be especially important due to the rapid rate of growth of Whitestown. Communities can change quickly during rapid growth spurts which will in turn create new and sometimes differing community needs.

NATIONAL TRENDS

The United States is at a significant point in terms of changing demographic trends, and these trends are reflected in communities across the nation. With this, we need to consider questions such as: Who will be living in our community 20 to 30 years from now? How do we attract younger generations to our community? And, what dynamics should we plan for today?

America is Growing

The U.S. population has doubled since 1950. With 308.7 million people in 2010, the United States experienced the second lowest growth rate in the past century from 2000-2010 of 9.7%. By 2040, it is projected that the United States' population will be 440 million.¹

The South and West had faster growth from 2000-2010 (14.3% and 13.8% respectively) than the Midwest and Northeast (3.9% and 3.2% respectively). In addition, just six states accounted for over half of the population increase in the U.S. in 2010 (Texas, California, Florida, Georgia, N. Carolina, and Arizona).¹

The country is still growing but how we are growing as a population is changing dramatically. Nationally, people are delaying marriage and children. U.S. birth rates for women under 40 have generally been declining since the 1990s and they have increased for women 40-44 to the highest levels since 1967. Additionally, the mean age for first time mothers in the U.S. is consistently increasing, currently at 25.2 years.²

The “Traditional American Family” is now non-traditional. Husband-wife households only account for 48% of all households in 2010; the first time this figure fell below 50% of all households. Single-parent households are also dramatically increasing, growing about 40% from 2000-2010 (about 10% of all households). Unmarried couple households also grew by 41% during this time, nearly four times faster than overall household population grew (about 7% of all households). Many of the younger generations are showing a living preference for urban areas over rural areas. Multi-generational households also increased by 4.4% nationally. Finally, one in four households in 2010 consisted of someone living alone (one-person households), of which, one in three of single householders were over the age of 65.³

¹ 2010 Census Brief: Population Distribution & Change

² CDC, National Vital Statistics Report, vol. 60, num. 2, November 2011

³ 2010 Census Brief: Households and Families, SF 1, S1101



2: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

America is Aging

Everyday 10,000 Baby Boomers reach the age of 65.⁴ By 2050, one in five people in the United States will be over the age of 65. It's not a secret that Baby Boomers are reaching retirement age, and second to the size of a population group, age and gender are typically the most important demographic characteristics of a population for public policy. In 2010, 13% of the U.S. population was over the age of 65 years; furthermore, one in three single-households were over the age of 65. Nationally, the older population is more likely to live inside a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Women continue to outnumber men at older ages, but this gap is narrowing; at the age of 89, there are about twice as many women as men.⁵

America is Becoming More Diverse

By 2050, the U.S. is projected to become a Majority-Minority population, meaning that the white, non-Hispanic population will no longer be the majority. This trend is already present in the younger age cohorts as well as the overall population in many areas of the country; one out of 10 counties in the U.S. already has a Majority-Minority. Additionally, there are several states and the District of Columbia where the population follows this pattern, including Texas, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico.⁶

More than 50% of the growth in total population in the U.S. from 2000-2010 was due to the increase in the Hispanic population (15.2 million of 27.3 million people). Hispanics are now the nation's largest minority and are projected to approach one in every three people by 2050.⁶

The Asian population is also growing significantly nationally; this population currently totals only 5% of the U.S. population but is expected to be 9% of the population by 2050.⁶

HOW DOES WHITESTOWN COMPARE?

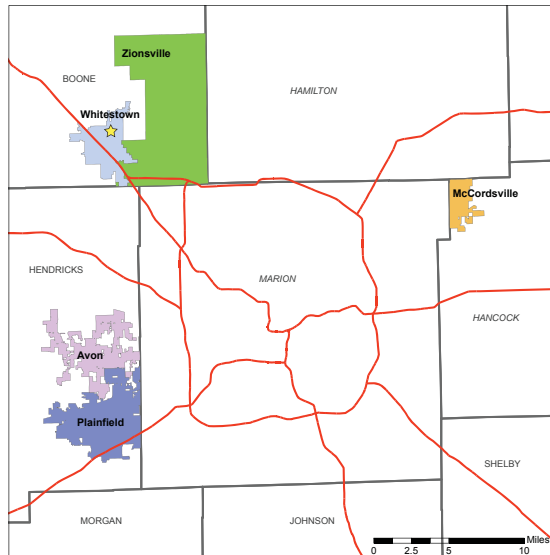
It is important to identify any trends that are unique to Whitestown and trends where Whitestown

mirrors county, regional, state or national trends. Comparison communities are used to help further identify these types of trends; this existing conditions analysis included the examination of peer communities in Indiana.

Each community was selected based on its geographic characteristics, demographic characteristics, and/or economic characteristics that share similarity to Whitestown. The comparison communities used in this analysis include:

- Avon, Hendricks County, Indiana
- McCordsville, Hancock County, Indiana
- Plainfield, Hendricks County, Indiana
- Zionsville, Boone County, Indiana

In addition, Boone County, the State of Indiana and the United States were used as comparisons.



Location of comparison communities

It is also important to note that census geographies are not static; boundaries can change or be redrawn entirely due to changes in political boundaries, population growth or other factors. For the purposes of comparing historical (such as 2000) and current (such as 2010) census data, the geographic areas are considered to be generally equivalent.

⁴ Pew Research Center (www.pewresearch.org)

⁵ 2010 Census Brief: The Older Population, SF 1

⁶ 2010 Census Brief: Overview of Race and Hispanic, SF 1, QT-P3



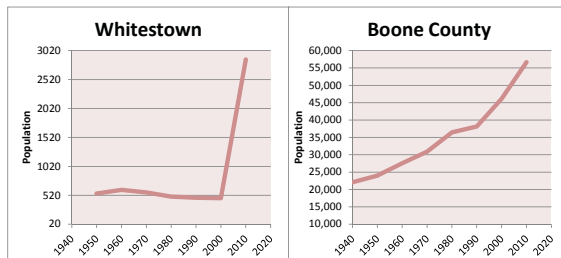
WHITESTOWN'S POPULATION TRENDS

Population

Whitestown's population in 2010 was 2,867 people, a 509% increase from 2000 (471). This exceptional increase is outpacing all comparison communities. From 2000 to 2010, Boone County, Indiana and the United States grew in population by 23%, 6.6% and 9.7% respectively.

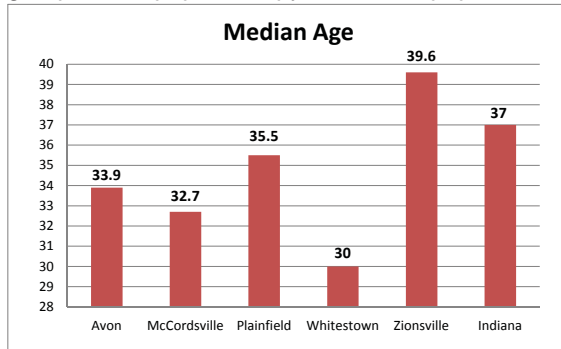
Table No. 2-3: Population Change

Community	Population Change (2000-2010)
Whitestown	509%
McCordsville	323%
Avon	99%
Zionsville	61%
Plainfield	50%



Age

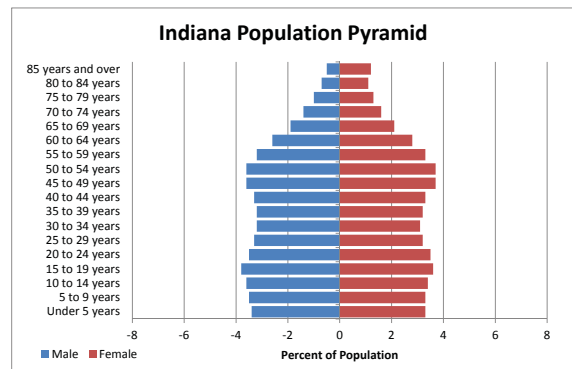
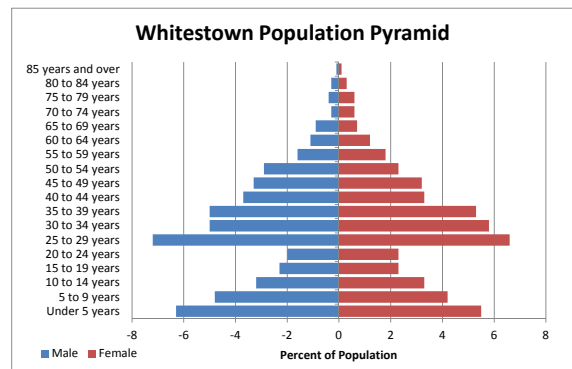
In 2010, the median age in Whitestown was 30 years old, lower than all of the comparison communities and significantly lower than Indiana's median age of 37. This young population demographic trend can clearly be seen in the 25–29 and 30–34 age groups in the population pyramid. This population is



considered post-college and is likely representative of young families moving to the area.

The distribution of all age groups captured by the census (by percentage of total population) can be seen in the 2010 population pyramids for both Whitestown and Indiana.

A stable population would have generally equal percentages for almost all age groups except the oldest. A population pyramid with a wide base



indicates high birth rates (growing population) while a narrow base indicates low birth rates (declining population).

Throughout the United States, the Baby Boomer generation is also usually very evident, producing a concentration in the chart from those born in the late 1940s to early 1960s (roughly 50–70 year old individuals today). Finally, the distribution of population between men and women generally follows state and national trends with women outnumbering men in the older age groups.

2: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Race & Ethnicity

Whitestown's racial composition generally exhibits less diversity than the comparison communities, with a higher percentage of the population identifying as White and a smaller as Hispanic or Latino origin.

DEFINING RACE & ETHNICITY:

Race and ethnicity are considered separate and distinct characteristics. Race categories include White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Other Race. Ethnicity refers to a person's origin. Examples of Hispanic origin could include a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South/Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino or Spanish can be any race.

Table No. 2-4: Racial Composition

Community	White (2000-2010)	Hispanic or Latino origin (2010)
McCordsville	85.6%	4.4%
Indiana	86.1%	6.0%
Plainfield	86.8%	4.0%
Avon	88.8%	4.3%
Whitestown	92.9%	3.5%
Zionsville	95.3%	2.1%

In 2010, 3.5% of Whitestown's population were of Hispanic or Latino origin, significantly less than Indiana (6.0%) and the United States (16.3%). Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic and Latino origin population grew by about 71% in Indiana and by about 31% in the United States. While Whitestown is less diverse than Indiana or the U.S., this segment of the population is likely to grow as national trends influence the Midwest and Indiana.

Education

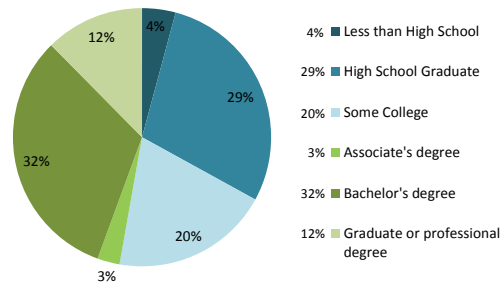
A similar percentage of Whitestown's population (25 years and older) has achieved a high school diploma or higher compared to the comparison communities. However, it is ahead of Indiana in this measure (See Table No. B-5).

In regard to higher education, 44.4% of the Whitestown population have earned a Bachelor's degree or higher. Measured against the comparison communities (higher than all but Zionsville), Indiana (22.4%) and the United States (27.9%), Whitestown is excelling in educational attainment.

Table No. 2-5: Education

Community	Educational Attainment: High School Graduate or Higher (2010)
Zionsville	98.1%
Whitestown	95.7%
Avon	95.3%
McCordsville	92.8%
Plainfield	88.7%
Indiana	86.2%

Educational Attainment



Population Trends Summary:

- Whitestown's population has increased more than five fold from 2000 to 2010.
- Whitestown is less diverse in terms of race and ethnicity when compared to Indiana and the comparison communities.
- Whitestown's population has a very young median age compared to Indiana and is lower than all the comparison communities.
- Whitestown has a high rate of educational attainment beyond the high school level.



WHITESTOWN'S HOUSING TRENDS

Households and Families

Whitestown had a total of 798 housing units in 2010 with an average of 2.72 people per household. Whitestown's household size is similar to most of the comparison communities but larger than Indiana and the United States (2.53 and 2.58 people/household respectively). Of Whitestown's households in 2010, about 74% of all households consisted of families, 19% were people living alone and 7% were non-families. Whitestown has significantly less one-person households (people living alone) when compared to the state (27%) and United States (27%). Additionally, about 44% of Whitestown's households had children under 18 years old (compared to only 33% in Indiana).

DEFINING HOUSEHOLDS:

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit (such as house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied as separate living quarters). The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

DEFINING FAMILIES:

A family is a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption that live together; all such people are considered as members of one family.

Table No. 2-6: Number of Households

Community	Number of Households (2010)	Family Households (2010)	Average Household Size (2010)
Plainfield	9,747	69.3%	2.57
Zionsville	5,129	75.5%	2.75
Avon	4,457	75.9%	2.77
McCordsville	1,653	80.0%	2.90
Whitestown	1,053	73.5%	2.72

Table No. 2-7: Households Described

Community	Householder Living Alone (2010)	Households with persons 18 Years or Younger (2010)
McCordsville	15.1%	50.4%
Whitestown	18.5%	44.2%
Avon	19.4%	45.6%
Zionsville	22.0%	44.1%
Plainfield	25.7%	37.1%
Indiana	26.9%	33.3%

Housing

The median housing value in Whitestown in 2010 was \$159,400, which is considerably higher than the state (\$123,000). It is also similar to most of the comparison communities with the exception of Zionsville (\$355,800). The median rent was \$1,060 per month in Whitestown; this is higher than all comparison communities.

Table No. 2-8: Home Value

Community	Median Home Value (2010)	Median Rent (2010)
Zionsville	\$355,800	\$939
McCordsville	\$192,000	\$1,025
Avon	\$166,900	\$900
Whitestown	\$159,400	\$1,060
Plainfield	\$143,600	\$824
Indiana	\$123,000	\$683

Approximately 9.4% of housing units in Whitestown were vacant in 2010. This is slightly lower than Indiana (10.5%) but higher than all of the comparison communities. While the homeowner vacancy rate (2.8% vacant) is similar to the comparison communities, the rental vacancy rate (13.7%) is significantly higher than all communities except Zionsville (16.0%). In 2010, about 84% of Whitestown's housing units were owner-occupied and about 16% were renter-occupied. The percentage of owner-occupied housing units is similar to the comparison communities but higher than Indiana (72%).

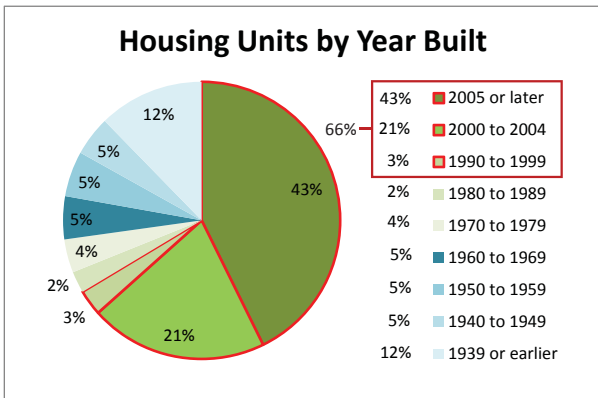


2: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Table No. 2-9: Housing Vacancies

Community	Owner Occupied Housing Units/ Homeowner Vacancy Rate (2010)	Rental Vacancy Rate (2010)
McCordsville	83.4% / 1.7%	4.2%
Plainfield	72.1% / 2.0%	7.0%
Zionsville	80.2% / 2.1%	16.0%
Whitestown	83.7% / 2.8%	13.7%
Avon	82.8% / 3.4%	6.7%

Over 66% of Whitestown's housing units were built in 1990 or later (outlined red in the chart below). While this covers new housing developments over the past 25 years, it also indicates significant growth and/or redevelopment within the Town. Only Avon (87%) and McCordsville (78%) have experienced a larger percentage of their housing stock being built since 1990. In contrast, only 26% of all housing units in Indiana were built since 1990.



Housing Trends Summary:

- Whitestown has a smaller percentage of one-person households (19%) than Indiana (27%) and a higher percentage of households with school-aged children (44% in Whitestown compared to 33% in Indiana).
- The median housing value is similar to most comparison communities (\$159,400) and has a higher median rent (\$1060/month).
- Whitestown has a comparable homeowner vacancy rate (2.8%) and a higher rental vacancy rate (13.7%).

- Whitestown has a newer and growing housing stock with over 66% of all housing units being constructed since 1990.

WHITESTOWN'S ECONOMIC TRENDS

Total Workforce and Unemployment

Of Whitestown's population 16 years and older, 80.6% are in the labor force in 2010. Compared to Indiana (66%) and the United States (65%), Whitestown's rate of participation in the labor force is significantly higher as a percentage of total population. The employed civilian labor force in Whitestown is 1,077 people.

Commuting & Place of Work

About 91% of Whitestown's workers used a private vehicle (either by driving alone or carpooling) while traveling to work, the lowest percentage of all comparison communities. The percentage of people walking to work in Whitestown is 2%, higher than all the comparison communities. The percentage of workers working at home was 6%, higher than all comparison communities but McCordsville (6.6%). The mean travel time to work is approximately 24 minutes for Whitestown's workers.

Table No. 2-10: Commute Time

Community	Mean Travel Time to Work (2010)
Indiana	22.8 minutes
Zionsville	23.4 minutes
Plainfield	23.6 minutes
Whitestown	23.9 minutes
Plainfield	26.9 minutes
Avon	27.7 minutes

Approximately 40% of Boone County workers worked within the county, reflecting that 60% of workers are leaving Boone County for employment. Additionally, 40% worked in Marion County, 9% in Hamilton County, 10% worked in another Indiana County, and 1% worked outside of Indiana.

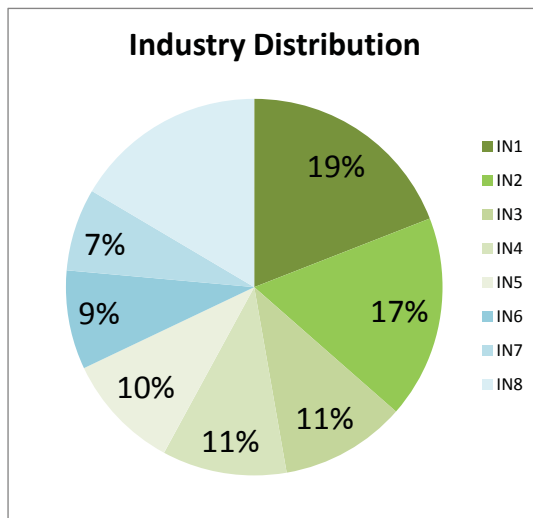


Industries & Occupations

The largest industry in Whitestown in 2010 was the retail trade (19%) followed by education, healthcare and social assistance (17%).

Table No. 2-11 Industries

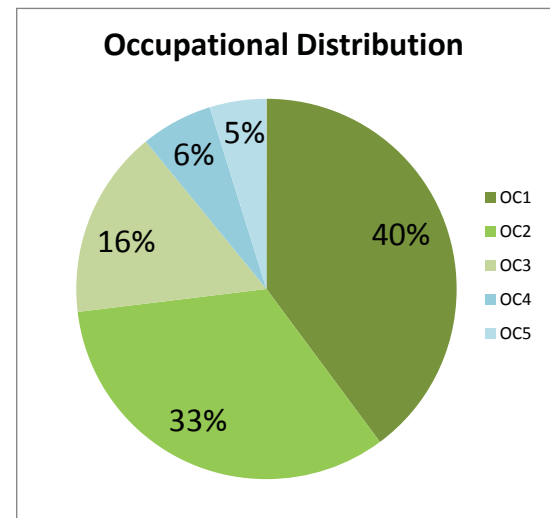
Industry	Industry Description	Percent of Labor Force
IN1	Retail trade	19%
IN2	Educational services, and health care and social assistance	17%
IN3	Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	11%
IN4	Manufacturing	11%
IN5	Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10%
IN6	Construction	9%
IN7	Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	7%
IN8	Other services, except public administration	7%
IN9	Wholesale trade	4%
IN10	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	3%
IN11	Public administration	2%
IN12	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1%
IN13	Information	0%



The largest occupations in Whitestown in 2010 were management, business, science and arts occupations (40%) followed by sales and office occupations (33%). These two occupations totaled 73% of the occupations held by workers in Whitestown.

Table No. 2-12: Occupations

Occupation	Occupation Description	Percent of Labor Force
OC1	Management, business, science, and arts occupations	40%
OC2	Sales and office occupations	33%
OC3	Service occupations	16%
OC4	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6%
OC5	Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5%



2: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Income

Whitestown's median household income in 2010 was \$75,682, 28% higher than Indiana (\$58,944). When compared to the comparison communities, Whitestown is in the middle of median household incomes. Whitestown's per capita income also follows this trend. Per capita income is frequently used in measuring a standard of living but can be skewed because it does not reflect income distribution.

Table No. 2-13: Income

Community	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)
Zionsville	\$126,433	\$48,692
Avon	\$80,378	\$30,525
McCordsville	\$78,611	\$29,832
Whitestown	\$75,682	\$32,025
Plainfield	\$64,833	\$25,179
Indiana	\$58,944	\$24,058

Economic Trends Summary:

- Whitestown has a larger number of persons commuting to work by means other than a private vehicle than most communities.
- The percentage of residents who are part of the workforce is much higher than most communities and unemployment is estimated to be 2.7%.
- The median household income is about \$75,682; this is higher than Indiana, but lower than many of the comparison communities.



APPENDIX C - STAKEHOLDER MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Notes

Town of Whitestown

Parks and Recreation Master Plan

Stakeholders Meeting

October 10, 2017

Attendees:

- Nathan Messer
- Mitch Walters
- Jessica Morrison
- Peter O'Scanaill
- Matt Doublestein
- Amber Targgart
- Adam Stevenson
- Sarah Webler

1. TRADITIONAL ATHLETICS

- Nathan has been talking to ZYSA, Trader's Point Athletics, Zionsville Baseball Club (ZBC), and the Boys & Girls Club about their wants and needs
 - ✓ Whitestown currently has no little league baseball or football fields – participants have to go to Lebanon for baseball and Carmel for football
 - ✓ Lions Club fields are over full
 - ✓ ZYSA would like to expand – they are at capacity and have to turn people away
 - They currently have 58 acres
 - Need around 80 acres
 - Their indoor field is at capacity Nov-Mar
 - Need indoor field expansion
 - Their tournament brought in 255 teams this year (local schools and churches donated parking space)
 - Love the location, just need more space and there isn't any around them
 - ✓ Whitestown needs fields that can accommodate field time/practice space for larger tournaments in other areas
 - Also to take care of their own residents – they are losing kids to club sports in other towns
 - ✓ Trader's Point has limited facilities that are in constant demand (1 indoor gym and 1 turf field)
 - Needs baseball and softball facilities
 - Trader's Point Church facilities are always booked up
 - ✓ Whitestown residents also use the two small fields at Mulberry Fields in Zionsville
- Nathan has had swim clubs reach out, but Whitestown has no swim facilities
- Grand Park is maybe too fancy for Whitestown – can do something similar, but not as costly
- Linear parks are important for the movement of people during big events like the ZYSA tournament



- Volleyball – parents at Perry-Worth school have asked about this sport
 - ✓ Families travel elsewhere for club volleyball
 - ✓ It would be nice to have an indoor facility that easily converts from basketball to volleyball
 - ✓ 2 league teams have reached out to Nathan
- Gymnastics/Tumbling – Realtor has had new and prospective residents ask about this for their kids
- Perry-Worth Elementary has a nice gym that is not well-used, could help fill some of these needs, at least temporarily
 - ✓ There is a need for an ice hockey facility
 - ✓ There is a need for tennis – Zionsville Schools Athletic Complex has indoor tennis courts

2. AQUATICS

- Competitive swim clubs are what keep the facilities going – reciprocal relationship
- A lot of families at the Boys & Girls Club ask about swimming lessons, but Whitestown has no facility for that
- There are a lot of requests for splash pads, and some are in the plans
 - ✓ Future regulations may require lifeguards for splash pads in the case of events like a “code brown” for a recirculating system
 - ✓ Non-recirculating systems are costly and waste too much water
- Lebanon Pool is amazing and always packed – if you put something like that in the center of Whitestown, you have an instant community gathering space
- Mulberry Fields (Zionsville) splash pads are always packed
- The Monon Center is an amazing indoor/outdoor facility for their aquatics
- Perhaps it could be a private/public partnership – restaurant/pub at the pool

3. PASSIVE RECREATION

- Whitestown doesn’t have much in the way of great natural spaces for parks – surrounded by agricultural fields. Would have to start from scratch – restoring wetlands, prairie lands, and woodlands – long term goals.
- There are tons of dead Ash trees in the remaining woodlots
- It is tough to convince people to sacrifice tax dollars to set aside potentially developable land for future nature parks. Perhaps partner with universities or organizations like the Lilly Foundation to help fund these ventures.
- Can put boardwalks and piers around detention ponds.
- Boone’s Pond is very popular – bring more attention to it.

4. GREENWAYS + TRAILS

- Important to get everything connected
- Gets kids off the streets and into a safe space to ride and walk



PROGRAMMING

- Adult Classes – how to ride a bike, learn an instrument, cooking classes, computer classes, etc.
- Lions Park already has a learn to ride event
- Non-Profit organizations are always looking for spaces for their events (indoor and outdoor)
- Need a community center in the park for classes and events (computer lab?)
- Whitestown does not have a library (so no computer lab)

5. MISC

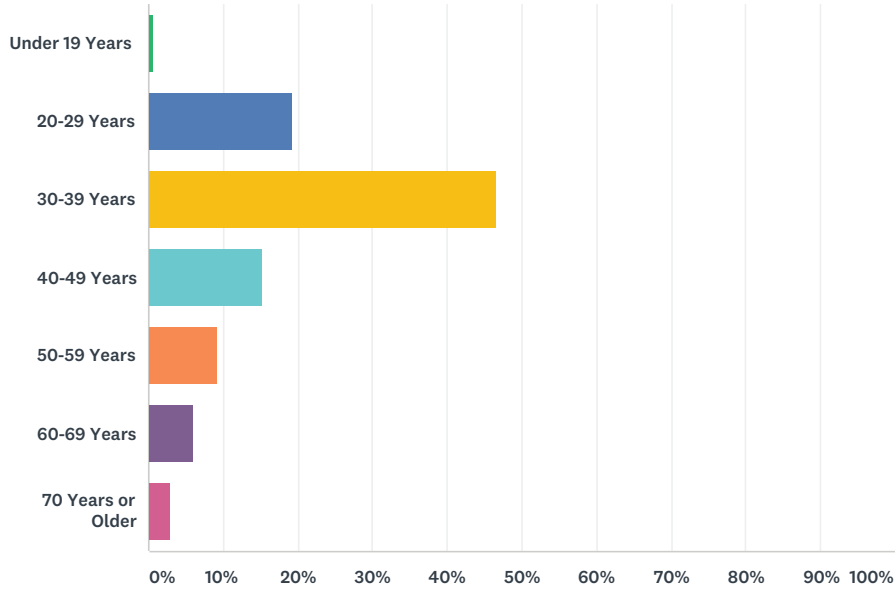
- There is a need for playgrounds/playspaces geared toward young children
- If funding is provided through the tax payer base, how much free access would be provided to residents, versus charging admission?
- How do you gauge the actual need, so that you get an adequate return on investment? How do you determine how to spend your dollars?
- Need multi-purpose facilities
- Need MORE TREES. GOOD TREES.
- Parks need to be planned near new developments



APPENDIX D - PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS

Q1 What age group do you belong to?

Answered: 281 Skipped: 1

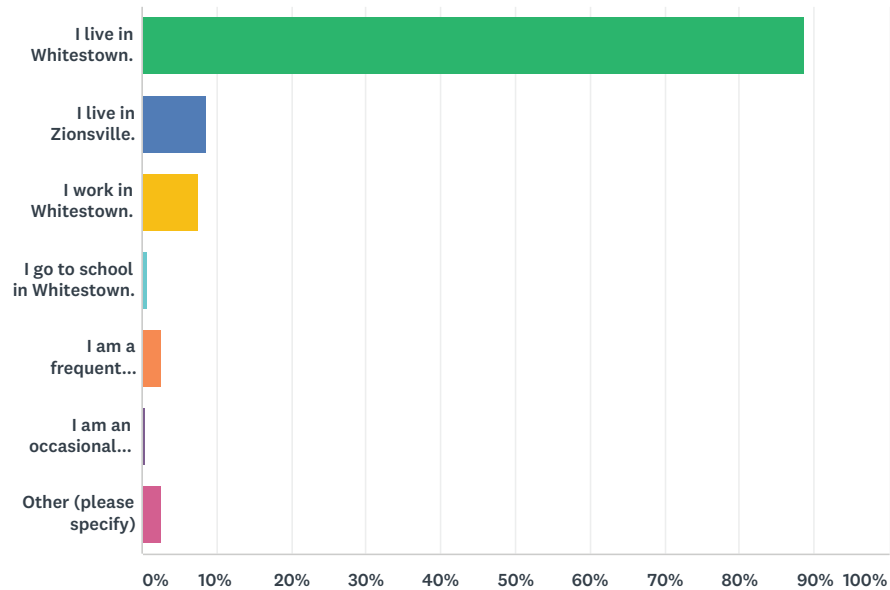


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 19 Years	0.71%	2
20-29 Years	19.22%	54
30-39 Years	46.62%	131
40-49 Years	15.30%	43
50-59 Years	9.25%	26
60-69 Years	6.05%	17
70 Years or Older	2.85%	8
TOTAL		281



Q2 Please select the answers that best describe your relationship to Whitestown. Choose all that apply:

Answered: 282 Skipped: 0

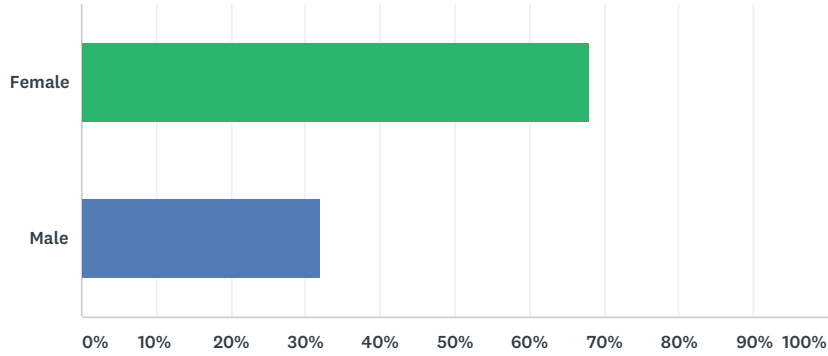


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I live in Whitestown.	88.65%	250
I live in Zionsville.	8.51%	24
I work in Whitestown.	7.45%	21
I go to school in Whitestown.	0.71%	2
I am a frequent visitor to Whitestown, but do not live or work in the town.	2.48%	7
I am an occasional visitor to Whitestown.	0.35%	1
Other (please specify)	2.48%	7
Total Respondents: 282		



Q3 What is your gender?

Answered: 282 Skipped: 0

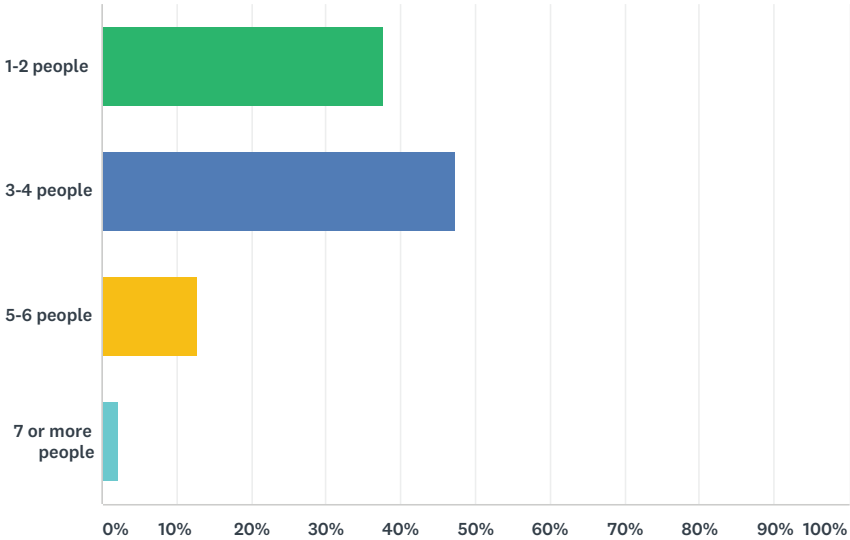


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Female	68.09%	192
Male	31.91%	90
TOTAL		282



Q4 How may people are in your family, or reside within your home?

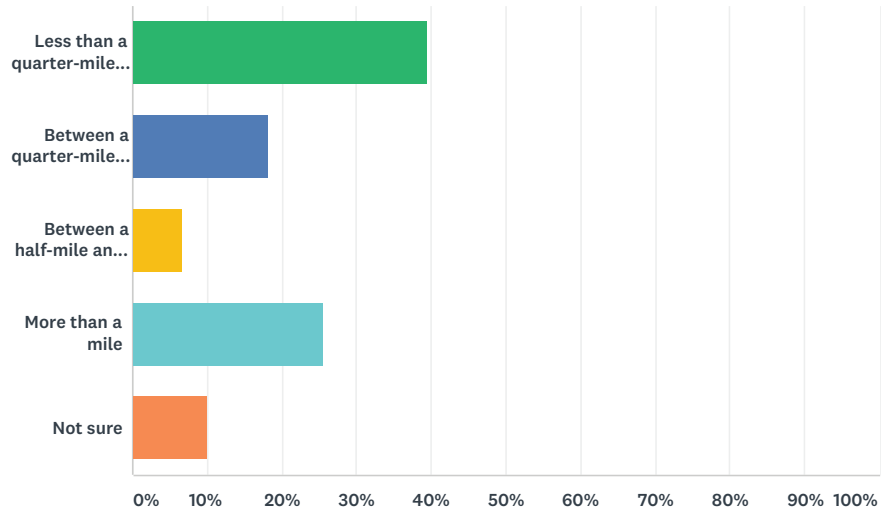
Answered: 281 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1-2 people	37.72%	106
3-4 people	47.33%	133
5-6 people	12.81%	36
7 or more people	2.14%	6
TOTAL		281

Q5 How close do you live to the nearest park?

Answered: 281 Skipped: 1

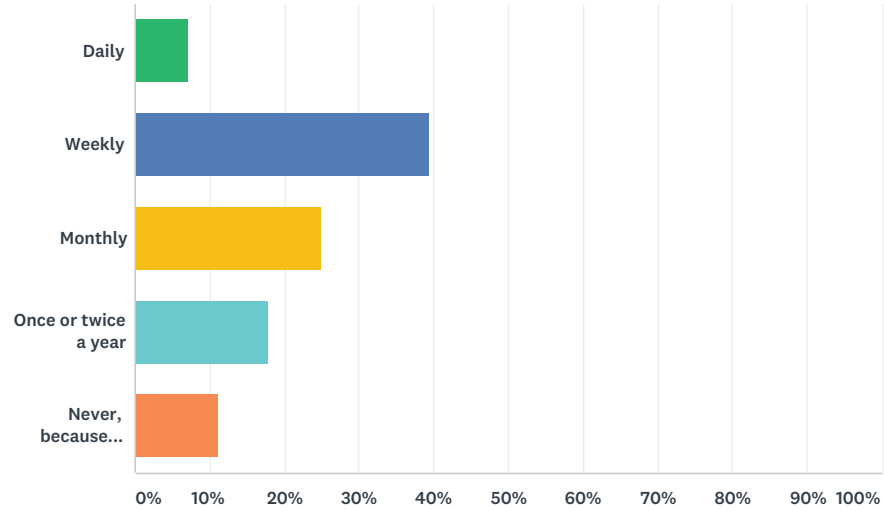


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than a quarter-mile (5-minute walk)	39.50%	111
Between a quarter-mile and a half-mile (10 minute walk)	18.15%	51
Between a half-mile and one mile (more than a 10 minute walk)	6.76%	19
More than a mile	25.62%	72
Not sure	9.96%	28
TOTAL		281



Q6 How often do you use park facilities?

Answered: 209 Skipped: 73

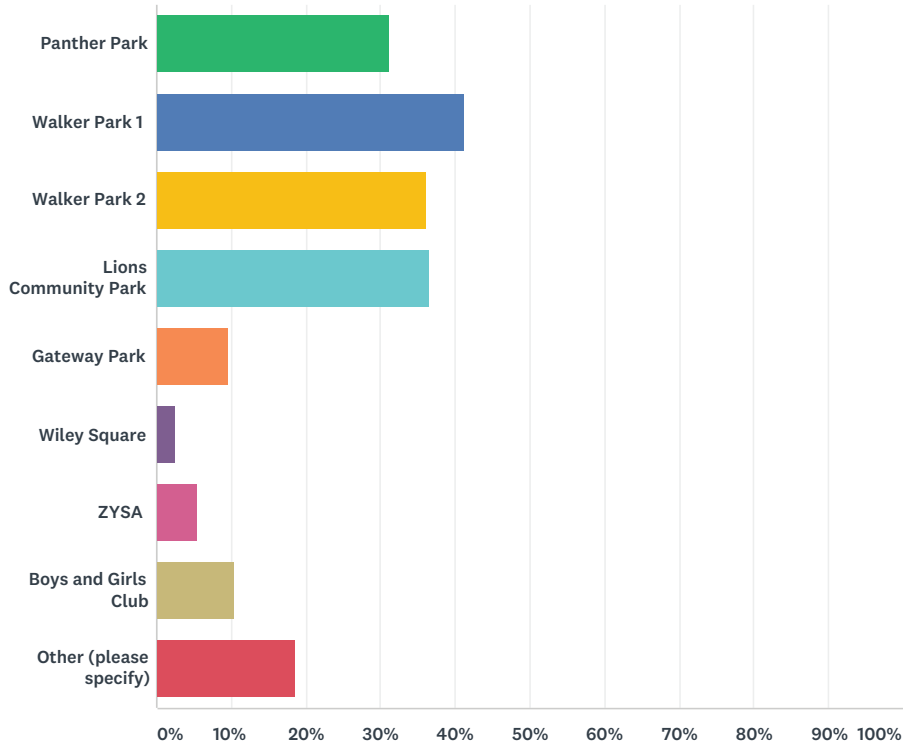


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Daily	7.18%	15
Weekly	39.23%	82
Monthly	24.88%	52
Once or twice a year	17.70%	37
Never, because...	11.00%	23
TOTAL		209



Q7 If you do use park or recreation facilities, which ones do you use? (Check all that apply.)

Answered: 199 Skipped: 83

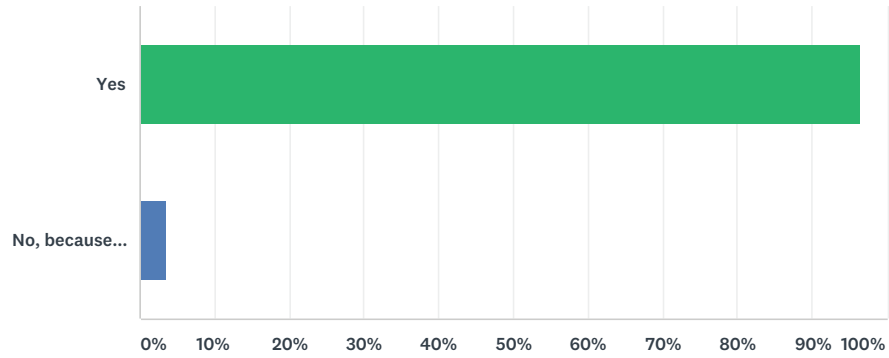


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Panther Park	31.16%	62
Walker Park 1	41.21%	82
Walker Park 2	36.18%	72
Lions Community Park	36.68%	73
Gateway Park	9.55%	19
Wiley Square	2.51%	5
ZYSA	5.53%	11
Boys and Girls Club	10.55%	21
Other (please specify)	18.59%	37
Total Respondents: 199		



Q8 Do you feel safe when you visit parks in Whitestown?

Answered: 202 Skipped: 80

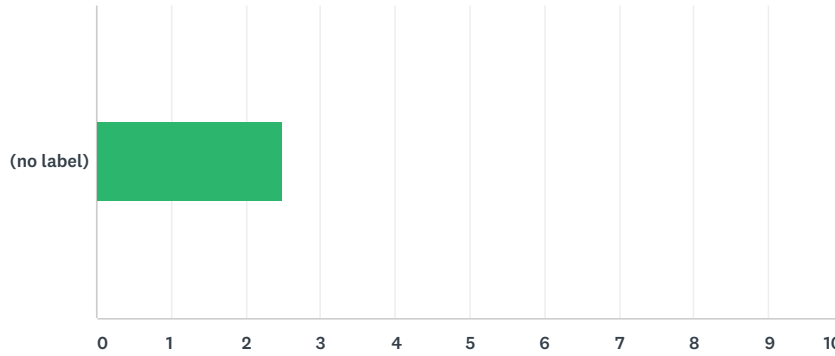


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	96.53%	195
No, because...	3.47%	7
TOTAL		202



Q9 The facilities and equipment are clean, functional and in good condition. (This question applies to Panther Park and Walker Park 2 ONLY.)

Answered: 189 Skipped: 93

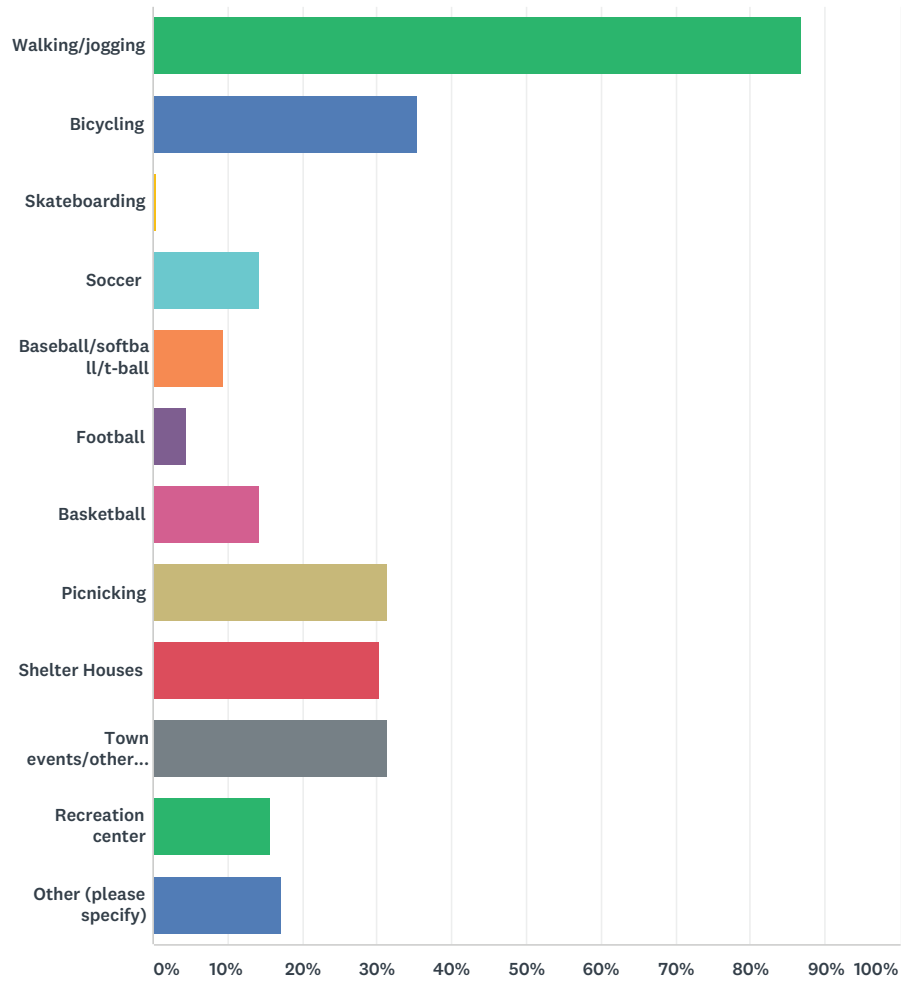


	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NO OPINION	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	6.88%	46.56%	37.57%	8.47%	0.53%	189	2.49
	13	88	71	16	1		



Q10 What activities or amenities do you participate in or use at the parks? (Check all that apply.)

Answered: 204 Skipped: 78



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walking/jogging	86.76%	177
Bicycling	35.29%	72
Skateboarding	0.49%	1
Soccer	14.22%	29
Baseball/softball/t-ball	9.31%	19
Football	4.41%	9
Basketball	14.22%	29

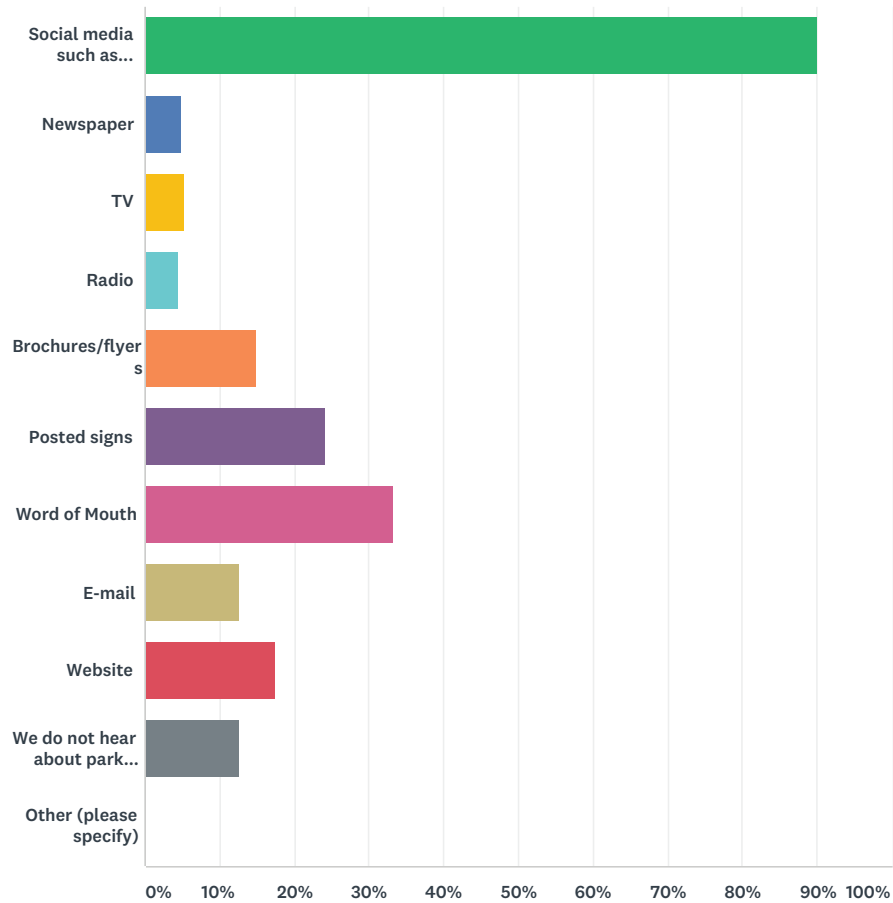


Picnicking	31.37%	64
Shelter Houses	30.39%	62
Town events/other festivals	31.37%	64
Recreation center	15.69%	32
Other (please specify)	17.16%	35
Total Respondents: 204		



Q11 How do you or your family find out about programs and events? (Check all that apply.)

Answered: 208 Skipped: 74



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube	89.90%	187
Newspaper	4.81%	10
TV	5.29%	11
Radio	4.33%	9
Brochures/flyers	14.90%	31
Posted signs	24.04%	50
Word of Mouth	33.17%	69
E-mail	12.50%	26
Website	17.31%	36

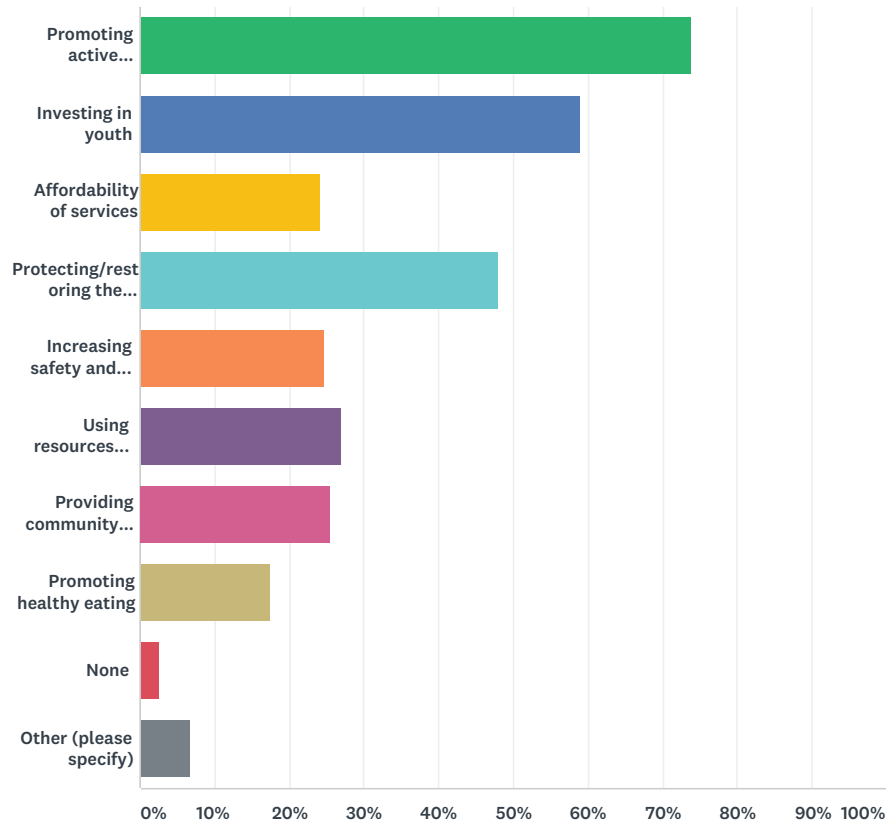


We do not hear about park events	12.50%	26
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 208		



Q12 Which of the following community issues should be addressed by the Whitestown Parks and Recreation Department?

Answered: 207 Skipped: 75



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Promoting active lifestyles	73.91%	153
Investing in youth	58.94%	122
Affordability of services	24.15%	50
Protecting/restoring the environment/natural areas	47.83%	99
Increasing safety and security	24.64%	51
Using resources efficiently/recycling	27.05%	56
Providing community outreach and volunteer opportunities	25.60%	53
Promoting healthy eating	17.39%	36
None	2.42%	5
Other (please specify)	6.76%	14

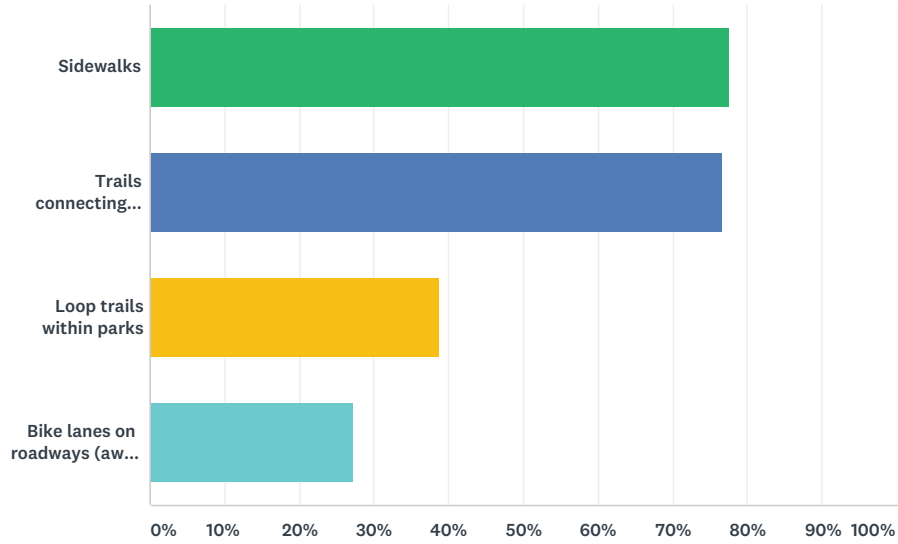


Total Respondents: 207



Q13 Which of the following is most important for walking in the community? (Check all that apply.)

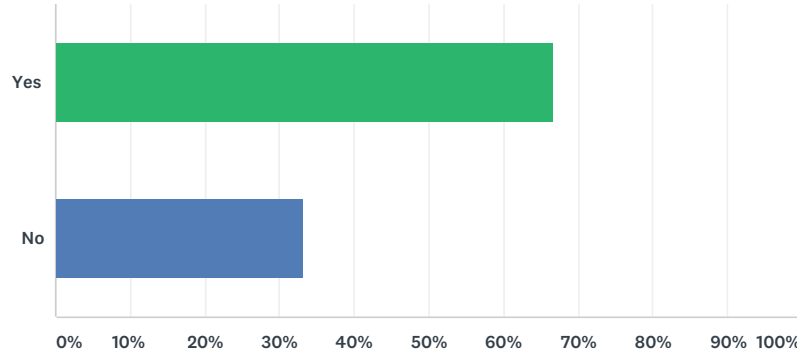
Answered: 209 Skipped: 73



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Sidewalks	77.51%	162
Trails connecting parks, schools and neighborhoods	76.56%	160
Loop trails within parks	38.76%	81
Bike lanes on roadways (away from pedestrians)	27.27%	57
Total Respondents: 209		

Q14 Are Whitestown parks friendly for those with disabilities?

Answered: 168 Skipped: 114

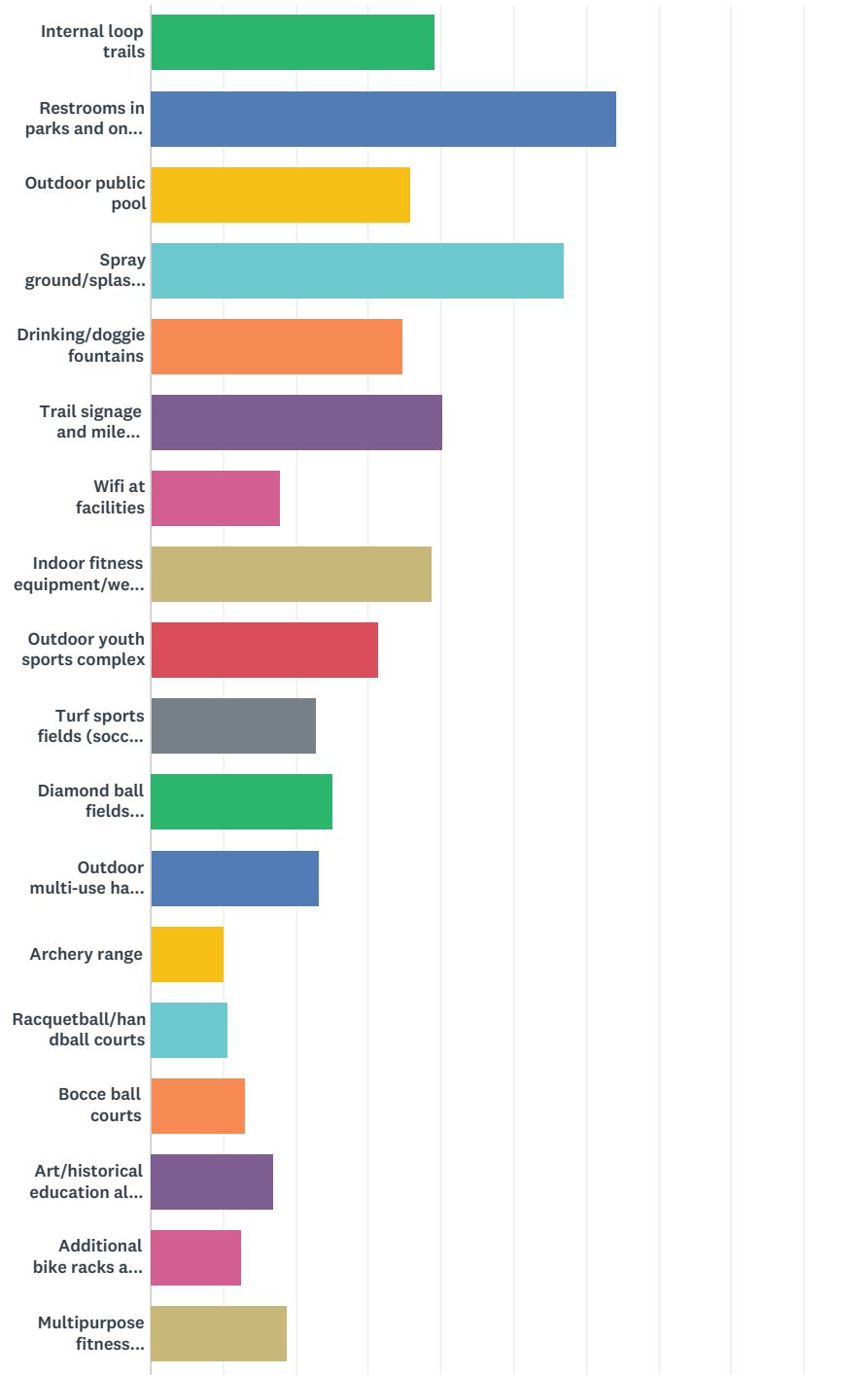


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	66.67%	112
No	33.33%	56
TOTAL		168



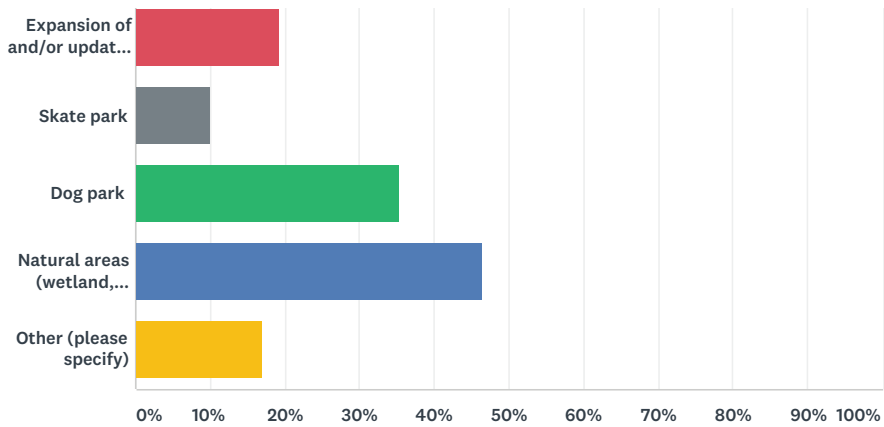
Q15 What facilities/improvements are needed in the Whitestown park system? (Check all that apply.)

Answered: 207 Skipped: 75



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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Internal loop trails	39.13%	81
Restrooms in parks and on trails	64.25%	133
Outdoor public pool	35.75%	74
Spray ground/splash park	57.00%	118
Drinking/doggie fountains	34.78%	72
Trail signage and mile markers	40.10%	83
Wifi at facilities	17.87%	37
Indoor fitness equipment/weight room	38.65%	80
Outdoor youth sports complex	31.40%	65
Turf sports fields (soccer, football, cricket, etc.)	22.71%	47
Diamond ball fields (baseball, softball, etc.)	25.12%	52
Outdoor multi-use hard surface court	23.19%	48
Archery range	10.14%	21
Racquetball/handball courts	10.63%	22
Bocce ball courts	13.04%	27
Art/historical education along trails	16.91%	35
Additional bike racks at facilities	12.56%	26
Multipurpose fitness classrooms	18.84%	39
Expansion of and/or update of parking at facilities	19.32%	40
Skate park	10.14%	21
Dog park	35.27%	73
Natural areas (wetland, forest, prairie, etc.)	46.38%	96
Other (please specify)	16.91%	35

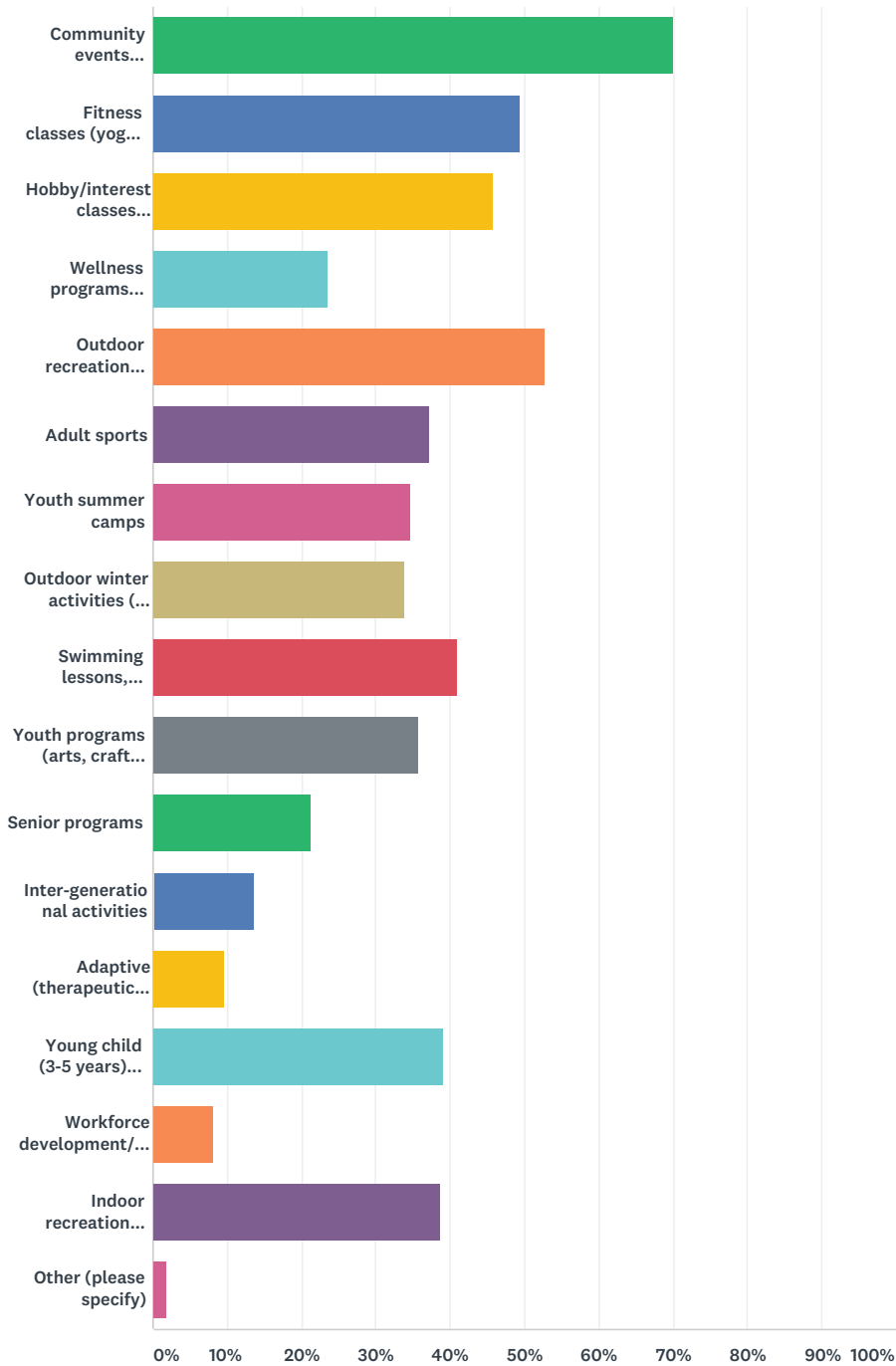


Total Respondents: 207



Q16 What programming is needed in the Whitestown park system? (Check all that apply.)

Answered: 207 Skipped: 75

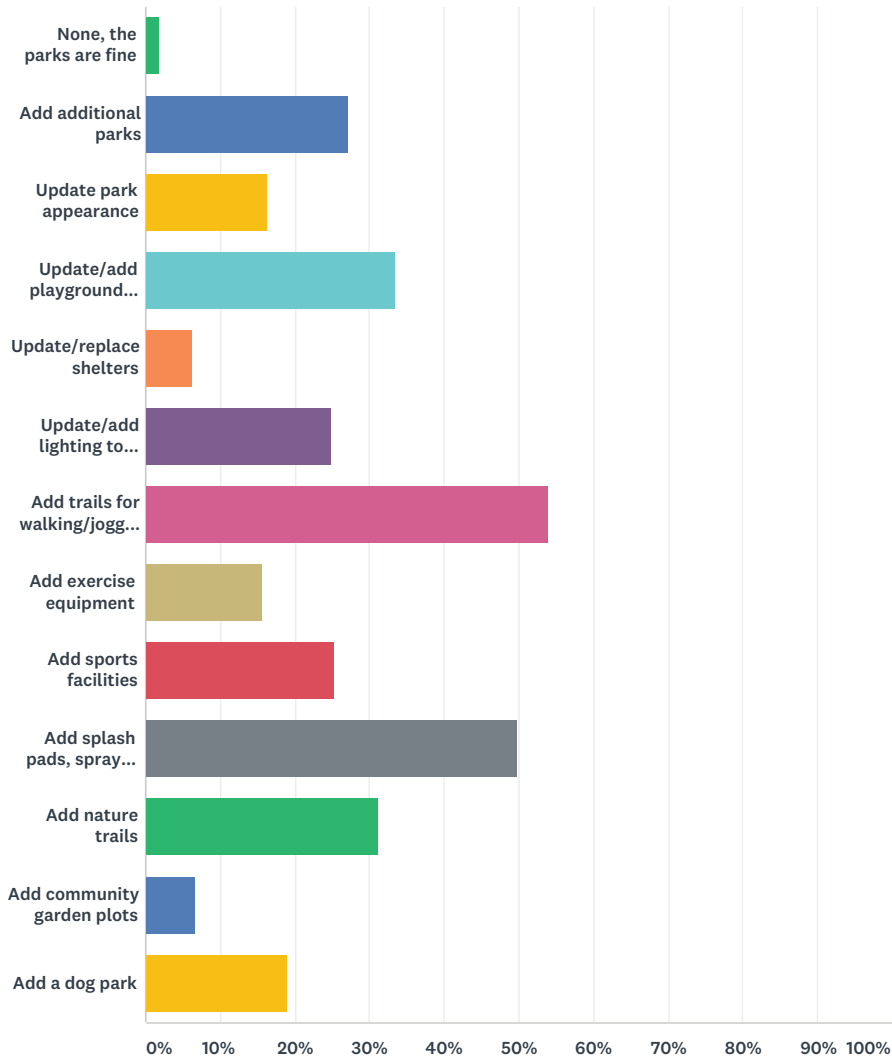


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community events (festivals, 5k races, concerts, etc.)	70.05%	145
Fitness classes (yoga, martial arts, zumba, etc.)	49.28%	102
Hobby/interest classes (crafts, gardening, cooking, etc.)	45.89%	95
Wellness programs (nutrition, health counseling, etc.)	23.67%	49
Outdoor recreation (hiking, fishing, etc.)	52.66%	109
Adult sports	37.20%	77
Youth summer camps	34.78%	72
Outdoor winter activities (ice skating, XC skiing, etc.)	33.82%	70
Swimming lessons, aquatic programs	41.06%	85
Youth programs (arts, crafts, adventure, etc.)	35.75%	74
Senior programs	21.26%	44
Inter-generational activities	13.53%	28
Adaptive (therapeutic) recreation	9.66%	20
Young child (3-5 years) programs	39.13%	81
Workforce development/life skills classes	8.21%	17
Indoor recreation opportunities	38.65%	80
Other (please specify)	1.93%	4
Total Respondents: 207		



Q17 Of the following capital improvement projects, which is of the highest priority to you? (Please choose three.)

Answered: 209 Skipped: 73



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None, the parks are fine	1.91%	4
Add additional parks	27.27%	57
Update park appearance	16.27%	34
Update/add playground equipment	33.49%	70
Update/replace shelters	6.22%	13

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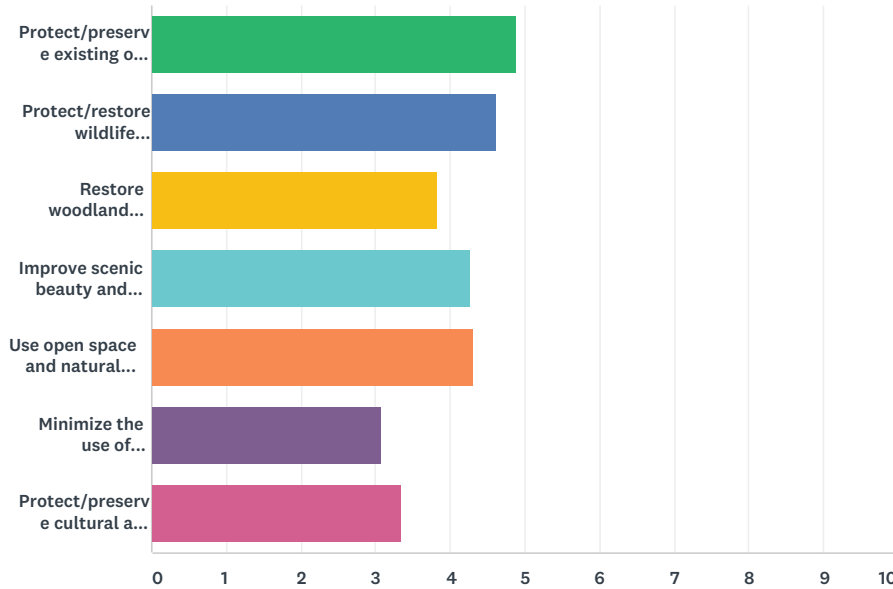


Update/add lighting to parks	24.88%	52
Add trails for walking/jogging/biking	54.07%	113
Add exercise equipment	15.79%	33
Add sports facilities	25.36%	53
Add splash pads, spray grounds	49.76%	104
Add nature trails	31.10%	65
Add community garden plots	6.70%	14
Add a dog park	19.14%	40
Total Respondents: 209		



Q18 With respect to Whitestown's open space and natural areas, how important are the following? (Rank in order of most to least important, with 1 being most important and 7 being least important.)

Answered: 194 Skipped: 88



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
Protect/preserve existing open space and natural areas	27.65% 47	15.29% 26	17.06% 29	16.47% 28	10.59% 18	7.65% 13	5.29% 9	170	4.89
Protect/restore wildlife habitat	16.86% 29	20.93% 36	16.86% 29	17.44% 30	13.37% 23	9.88% 17	4.65% 8	172	4.62
Restore woodland ecosystem	3.53% 6	14.71% 25	20.59% 35	16.47% 28	20.00% 34	16.47% 28	8.24% 14	170	3.83
Improve scenic beauty and aesthetics	17.44% 30	19.19% 33	11.05% 19	13.95% 24	14.53% 25	11.05% 19	12.79% 22	172	4.27
Use open space and natural areas for recreation	19.44% 35	15.56% 28	14.44% 26	12.78% 23	13.33% 24	12.78% 23	11.67% 21	180	4.30
Minimize the use of pesticides	9.55% 17	6.74% 12	7.87% 14	13.48% 24	14.04% 25	17.42% 31	30.90% 55	178	3.08
Protect/preserve cultural and historic resources	8.33% 15	8.89% 16	14.44% 26	11.11% 20	13.89% 25	20.56% 37	22.78% 41	180	3.34





ORDINANCE 2017-03

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE
TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA,
RESTRUCTURING THE WHITESTOWN PARKS BOARD

WHEREAS, the Town of Whitestown, Indiana ("Whitestown" or "Town") maintains a department for public park and recreation facilities and programs in and around the Town ("Whitestown Parks Department") according to Indiana law; and

WHEREAS, Indiana law permits Whitestown to establish and maintain a public park and recreation board for overseeing the Whitestown Parks Department ("Whitestown Parks Board") under various statutes, including but not limited to Ind. Code § 36-10-3-1 *et seq.* and/or Ind. Code § 36-10-5-1 *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, the membership of the Whitestown Parks Board is currently comprised under Ind. Code § 36-10-3-4; and

WHEREAS, the Whitestown Town Council has determined that it is appropriate and in the best interest of Whitestown and the Whitestown Parks Department to restructure and reorganize the Whitestown Parks Board with membership under Ind. Code § 36-10-5-2.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED by the Town Council of the Town of Whitestown, Indiana as follows:

Section 1. The Whitestown Parks Board is hereby reorganized and restructured with the membership of a park authority under Ind. Code § 36-10-5-2(b)(1). Accordingly, the members of the municipal legislative body of Whitestown shall hereafter serve as ex officio members of the Whitestown Parks Board. All other membership on the Whitestown Parks Board, other than the members of the municipal legislative body, is therefore dissolved, and all authority of the Whitestown Parks Board shall be transferred and invested in the members as reconstituted by this Ordinance. The Whitestown Parks Board, as restructured hereunder, shall have and maintain all authority and responsibility over the operation and maintenance of the Whitestown Parks Department, including but not limited to all property, facilities, programs, personnel, and rules and regulations of the Whitestown Parks Department, as may be permitted by Indiana law.

Section 2. The Whitestown Parks Board may, from time to time, establish advisory committees interested in the Town, public parks, playgrounds, recreational facilities, programs and properties, having authority and responsibility as directed by the Whitestown Parks Board.

Section 3. It is the intent of Whitestown that this Ordinance and the acts hereunder not abrogate or alter the prior and currently applicable rules and regulations relating to the Whitestown Parks Department, subject only to the transfer of functions attendant to the restructuring of the Whitestown Parks Board as set forth herein. To that end, all prior rules and regulations of the Whitestown Parks Board are ratified and reaffirmed until such other time as the reconstituted Whitestown Parks Board determines otherwise. All prior ordinances or resolutions in conflict with the restructuring of the Whitestown Parks Board as set forth in this Ordinance are hereby superseded to the extent in conflict herewith.





Section 4. The provisions of this Ordinance are separable, and if a court of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this Ordinance unconstitutional, invalid, or unenforceable for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

Section 5. This Ordinance is effective immediately upon passage.

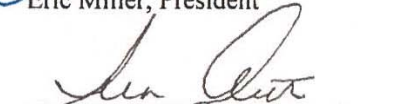
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Whitestown, Indiana Town Council this 8th day of February, 2017.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN
OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

YAY/NAY


Eric Miller, President


Yes


Susan Austin, Vice President

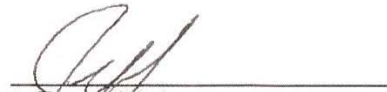
Ye.


Kevin Russell

YAY



Clinton Bohm

Yes


Jeffrey Wishek

YES

ATTEST:


Matt Sumner, Clerk-Treasurer
Town of Whitestown, Indiana

2608305



APPENDIX F - LIST OF REFERENCES

- 2017 NRPA Americans' Engagement With Parks Survey
- 2017 NRPA Agency Performance Review
- 2016-2020 Indiana Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- The Trust for Public Land 2017 City Facts
- U.S. Census Bureau American Fact Finder



APPENDIX G - ADA ACCESSIBILITY REFERENCES

12/27/2017

Enrolled Act, House Bill 1159

First Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2013)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2012 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE ENROLLED ACT No. 1159

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning civil procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SOURCE: IC 34-6-2-49; (13)HE1159.1.1. -->

SECTION 1. IC 34-6-2-49, AS AMENDED BY P.L.90-2010, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2013]: Sec. 49. (a) "Governmental entity", for purposes of section 91 of this chapter, IC 34-13-2, IC 34-13-3, and IC 34-13-4, means the state or a political subdivision of the state. **For purposes of IC 34-13-2, IC 34-13-3, and IC 34-13-4, the term includes a charter school.**

(b) "Governmental entity", for purposes of section 103(j) of this chapter, means the state or a political subdivision of the state.

SOURCE: IC 34-13-3-3; (13)HE1159.1.2. --> SECTION 2. IC 34-13-3-3, AS AMENDED BY SEA 345-2013, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2013]: Sec. 3. A governmental entity or an employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment is not liable if a loss results from the following:

- (1) The natural condition of unimproved property.
- (2) The condition of a reservoir, dam, canal, conduit, drain, or similar structure when used by a person for a purpose that is not foreseeable.
- (3) The temporary condition of a public thoroughfare or extreme sport area that results from weather.
- (4) The condition of an unpaved road, trail, or footpath, the purpose of which is to provide access to a recreation or scenic

area.

(5) The design, construction, control, operation, or normal condition of an extreme sport area, if all entrances to the extreme sport area are marked with:

- (A) a set of rules governing the use of the extreme sport area;
- (B) a warning concerning the hazards and dangers associated with the use of the extreme sport area; and
- (C) a statement that the extreme sport area may be used only by persons operating extreme sport equipment.

This subdivision shall not be construed to relieve a governmental entity from liability for the continuing duty to maintain extreme sports areas in a reasonably safe condition.

- (6) The initiation of a judicial or an administrative proceeding.

<http://www.in.gov/legislative/bills/2013/HE/HE1159.1.html>

1/4



(7) The performance of a discretionary function; however, the provision of medical or optical care as provided in IC 34-6-2-38 shall be considered as a ministerial act.

(8) The adoption and enforcement of or failure to adopt or enforce:

(A) a law (including rules and regulations); or

(B) in the case of a public school or charter school, a policy;

unless the act of enforcement constitutes false arrest or false imprisonment.

(9) An act or omission performed in good faith and without malice under the apparent authority of a statute which is invalid if the employee would not have been liable had the statute been valid.

(10) The act or omission of anyone other than the governmental entity or the governmental entity's employee.

(11) The issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of, or failure or refusal to issue, deny, suspend, or revoke any permit, license, certificate, approval, order, or similar authorization, where the authority is discretionary under the law.

(12) Failure to make an inspection, or making an inadequate or negligent inspection, of any property, other than the property of a governmental entity, to determine whether the property complied with or violates any law or contains a hazard to health or safety.

(13) Entry upon any property where the entry is expressly or impliedly authorized by law.

(14) Misrepresentation if unintentional.

(15) Theft by another person of money in the employee's official

custody, unless the loss was sustained because of the employee's own negligent or wrongful act or omission.

(16) Injury to the property of a person under the jurisdiction and control of the department of correction if the person has not exhausted the administrative remedies and procedures provided by section 7 of this chapter.

(17) Injury to the person or property of a person under supervision of a governmental entity and who is:

(A) on probation; or

(B) assigned to an alcohol and drug services program under IC 12-23, a minimum security release program under IC 11-10-8, a pretrial conditional release program under IC 35-33-8, or a community corrections program under IC 11-12.

(18) Design of a highway (as defined in IC 9-13-2-73), toll road project (as defined in IC 8-15-2-4(4)), tollway (as defined in IC 8-15-3-7), or project (as defined in IC 8-15.7-2-14) if the claimed loss occurs at least twenty (20) years after the public highway, toll road project, tollway, or project was designed or substantially redesigned; except that this subdivision shall not be construed to relieve a responsible governmental entity from the continuing duty to provide and maintain public highways in a reasonably safe condition.

(19) Development, adoption, implementation, operation, maintenance, or use of an enhanced emergency communication system.

(20) Injury to a student or a student's property by an employee of a school corporation if the employee is acting reasonably under a:

(A) discipline policy adopted under IC 20-33-8-12; or

(B) restraint and seclusion plan adopted under IC 20-20-40-14.

(21) An act or omission performed in good faith under the apparent authority of a court order described in IC 35-46-1-15.1 that is invalid, including an arrest or imprisonment related to the enforcement of the court order, if the governmental entity or employee would not have been liable had the court order been valid.

(22) An act taken to investigate or remediate hazardous substances, petroleum, or other pollutants associated with a brownfield (as defined in IC 13-11-2-19.3) unless:

(A) the loss is a result of reckless conduct; or

(B) the governmental entity was responsible for the initial placement of the hazardous substances, petroleum, or other

pollutants on the brownfield.

(23) The operation of an off-road vehicle (as defined in IC 14-8-2-185) by a nongovernmental employee, or by a governmental employee not acting within the scope of the employment of the employee, on a public highway in a county road system outside the corporate limits of a city or town, unless the loss is the result of an act or omission amounting to:

(A) gross negligence;



- (B) willful or wanton misconduct; or
- (C) intentional misconduct.

This subdivision shall not be construed to relieve a governmental entity from liability for the continuing duty to maintain highways in a reasonably safe condition for the operation of motor vehicles licensed by the bureau of motor vehicles for operation on public highways.

(24) Any act or omission rendered in connection with a request, investigation, assessment, or opinion provided under IC 36-9-28.7.

SOURCE: IC 34-31-10; (13)HE1159.1.3. --> SECTION 3. IC 34-31-10 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2013]:

Chapter 10. Limited Liability Arising From the Public Use of School Facilities for Physical Fitness Activities

Sec. 1. The limited liability provided in this chapter is in addition to any immunity or limited liability provided by the Indiana tort claims act (IC 34-13-3).

Sec. 2. This chapter does not apply to an activity if the participant is paid by the school to participate in the activity.

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "community use physical fitness activity" means an activity in which the general public is invited to use:

- (1) school property;
- (2) school equipment; or
- (3) a school facility;

to participate in a physical fitness activity that is approved as described in section 12 of this chapter.

Sec. 4. (a) As used in this chapter, "inherent risk of a physical fitness activity" means a condition, danger, or hazard that is an integral part of:

- (1) a physical fitness activity;
- (2) the use of exercise equipment; or
- (3) the use of a facility provided by a school;

as determined by a reasonable person considering the nature of the activity, equipment, or facility.

(b) The term includes the negligent acts of a participant that may contribute to injury to the participant or others, including:

- (1) failing to follow instructions;
- (2) failing to exercise reasonable caution while engaging in an activity; or
- (3) failing to obey written warnings or postings.

Sec. 5. (a) As used in this chapter, "participant" means a person who is engaging in a community use physical fitness activity.

(b) The term does not include the following individuals if the individual is using the school's facilities in the course of school employment or is participating in an activity as part of an official school function:

- (1) A school employee.
- (2) A person providing, directing, or supervising a physical fitness activity.
- (3) A student who attends the school or another school in the school corporation of the school.

Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "school" means:

- (1) a public school (as defined in IC 20-18-2-15); or
- (2) an accredited nonpublic school (as defined in IC 20-18-2-12).

Sec. 7. Except as provided in sections 8 through 10 of this chapter, a school is not liable for the death or injury of a participant that results from an inherent risk of a physical fitness activity. A participant or the representative of a participant may not:

- (1) make a claim against;
- (2) bring or maintain an action against; or
- (3) recover damages from;

a school for injury, loss, damage, or death of a participant that results from the inherent risk of a physical fitness activity.

Sec. 8. Section 7 of this chapter does not prevent or limit the liability of a school:

- (1) that has actual knowledge of, or that knows or reasonably should have known of, a dangerous



condition on the property, facilities, or equipment used in the community use physical fitness activity;

(2) that fails to properly train a school employee or other person providing, directing, or supervising the community use physical fitness activity, if the school provides an employee or

other person to provide, direct, or supervise the activity and the act or omission of the school employee or other person proximately causes the injury, loss, damage, or death; or

(3) for an act or omission that is the result of willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.

Sec. 9. Section 7 of this chapter does not prevent or limit the liability of a school that receives monetary consideration for a community use physical fitness activity from any person other than a government agency unless the school:

(1) posts and maintains a sign on which is printed the warning notice set forth in section 11 of this chapter; or

(2) has received a signed release from the participant indicating that the participant has received written notice of the warning set forth in section 11 of this chapter.

Sec. 10. If there is a written contract between a school and a participant for the provision of a community use physical fitness activity, section 7 of this chapter does not prevent or limit the liability of a school unless the contract contains the warning notice set forth in section 11 of this chapter.

Sec. 11. (a) The warning notice described in sections 9 through 10 of this chapter must state the following:

WARNING

Under Indiana law, a school is not liable for an injury to, or the death of, a participant in physical fitness activities at this location if the death or injury results from the inherent risks of the physical fitness activity.

Inherent risks of physical fitness activities include risks of injury inherent in exercise, the nature of a sport, the use of exercise equipment, or the use of a facility provided by a school. Inherent risks also include the potential that you may act in a negligent manner that may contribute to your injury or death, or that other participants may act in a manner that may result in injury or death to you.

You are assuming the risk of participating in this physical fitness activity.

(b) If the warning notice set forth in subsection (a) is posted on a sign as described in section 9(1) of this chapter, the warning must be posted on the sign in letters at least one (1) inch in height and the sign must be placed in a location where participants will likely be present during the school physical fitness activity.

(c) If the warning notice set forth in subsection (a) is included in a written contract as described section 10 of this chapter, the notice

must be in at least 14 point boldface type.

Sec. 12. A board of school trustees, a board of school commissioners, a school board of an incorporated town and city, or township school trustees must approve the types of activities that may occur at a school as a community use physical fitness activity under section 3 of this chapter.

HEA 1159 _ Concur

Figure

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National Network

Information, Guidance and Training on the Americans with Disabilities Act

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1-800-949-4232 V/TTY
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Overview of Revised Regulations

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has amended its regulations implementing Title II and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which apply to public (state and local governments) and private entities (public accommodations and commercial facilities), respectively. These revised regulations took effect on March 15, 2011, with some exceptions. Fact Sheets in this series are available on each of these topics.

Summary of Changes

Effective Communication

- A covered entity must communicate effectively with individuals with disabilities who are companions of customers, clients, patients, etc., to the same extent the entity communicates with companions without disabilities.
- Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) services are now considered an auxiliary aid that may be used to facilitate effective communication.
- A covered entity must not rely on an individual accompanying a person with a disability to provide interpreting services except in limited circumstances.
- A qualified reader is an individual who is able to read effectively, accurately and impartially using any specialized vocabulary.

Examinations and Courses

- If an entity requires documentation of disability before granting an accommodation request, then the documentation requirement needs to be reasonable and limited to the need for the modification, accommodation, or auxiliary aid or service requested.

- Prior modifications received in similar situations should be granted considerable weight.
- A covered entity must respond in a timely manner to requests for modifications.

Places of Lodging

- The revised regulations impact how places of lodging manage their reservation processes, including providing information about accessible features through reservation systems, hold and release of accessible guest rooms, and working with third party reservation providers, as well as the dispersion of accessible guest rooms.

Service Animals

- A service animal is defined as a dog individually trained to perform work or tasks to benefit a person with a disability.
- Other species of animals, wild or domestic, whether trained or untrained, are not service animals.
- Covered entities may also need to make reasonable modifications in policies to allow individuals with disabilities to use miniature horses individually trained to perform disability-related tasks.

Ticketing

- Clarification is provided on issues related to ticketing for accessible seating at events in both publicly and privately owned venues. Guidance is provided on requirements related to pricing; purchasing multiple tickets; providing information about accessible seating features, locations and availability; hold and release of tickets for accessible seating; ticket transfer; the





Title II and Title III Revised Regulations: Overview of Revised Regulations

secondary ticket market; and prevention of fraud.

Wheelchairs and Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices (OPDMDs)

- Wheelchairs must be permitted in all areas open to pedestrian use.
- An “other power-driven mobility device” (OPDMD) is any mobility device powered by batteries, fuel or other engines, used by individuals with disabilities as their mobility device of choice, whether designed primarily for use by individuals with disabilities or not (such as the Segway® PT). Such devices must be permitted unless the covered entity can demonstrate that the class of device cannot be operated in accordance with legitimate safety requirements.

Detention and Correctional Facilities

- Inmates or detainees must have equal access to services, programs and activities and be housed in the most integrated setting appropriate
- Three percent of newly constructed or altered cells must be accessible to individuals with mobility disabilities

Overview of the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design

- Compliance with the 2010 ADA Standards is required for all new construction and alterations undertaken on or after March 15, 2012.
- “Safe harbor” means that elements, spaces, or facilities built or altered in compliance

with 1991 Standards, or the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) in the case of state or local government entities, do not have to be brought into compliance with 2010 Standards unless the element, space, or facility undergoes an alteration on or after March 15, 2012.

- Safe harbor provisions do not apply to existing elements which were not specifically addressed in the 1991 Standards but which are subject to new requirements in the 2010 Standards. Such spaces and elements include jails and prisons; court facilities; and recreational facilities such as golf courses, swimming pools, play areas, exercise machines and equipment, and amusement rides; among others.

Parking

- Under the safe harbor provision, parking facilities that comply with the 1991 Standards do not have to be brought into compliance with the 2010 Standards until the facility is altered. If a parking lot undergoes an alteration (re-stripping, re-surfacing, etc.) it must be brought into compliance with the 2010 Standards to the maximum extent feasible.
- One of every six accessible parking spaces, or fraction thereof, must be “van-accessible.”
- Hospital and rehabilitation outpatient facilities require an increased number of accessible parking spaces in visitor and patient parking area

Content was developed by the Mid-Atlantic ADA Center, and is based on professional consensus of ADA experts and the ADA National Network.



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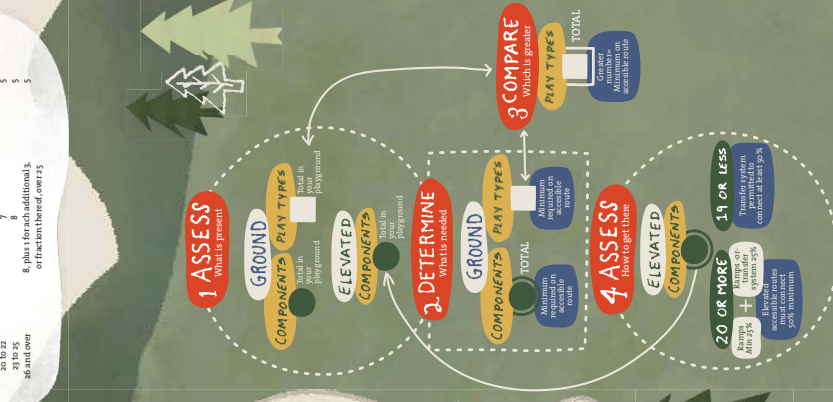
IPEMA'S CHECKLIST FOR ACCESS

PLAY AREA COMPONENT ACCESSIBILITY FLOW CHART

Americans with Disabilities Act - Scoring
Table 402.2.1.2 Number and Types of Ground Level Play Components Provided

Number of Elevated Play Components Provided	Net applicable	ABA Chapter 2 - Scoring Requirements
1	Not applicable	Not applicable
2 to 4	1	1
5 to 10	2	2
11 to 13	3	3
14 to 16	4	3
17 to 19	5	3
20 to 22	7	5
23 to 25	8	5
26 and over	8	5

8, plus 1 for each additional 5 or fraction thereof over 15.



1. Public Playgrounds must have an accessible route to the play area at least 36" wide with a maximum slope of 1:20 and maximum cross slope of 1:48. The route to the play area is an accessible route. Minimum width is 36" and the route must be clear of any obstructions over 120 or 58", is treated as a ramp with handrails and landings.

2. Within the play area, the accessible route must be at least 36" wide with a maximum slope of 1:20 and maximum cross slope of 1:48. The route to the play area is an accessible route. Minimum width is 36" and the route must be clear of any obstructions over 120 or 58", is treated as a ramp with handrails and landings.

3. Within the play area, the accessible route must be at least 60" wide with a maximum running slope of 1:16, a maximum cross slope of 1:48 and a minimum overhead clearance for small play areas of less than 8000 sq ft of 6'6". For play areas of 8000 sq ft or greater, with a maximum running slope of 1:16, a minimum cross slope of 1:48 and a minimum overhead clearance of 8'0".

4. Composite play structures that include ramps that connect elevated play components as a means of access must meet the following criteria:
 • Elevated ramps must be at least 15" wide, maximum running slope of 1:12 and maximum length of 44' (2 feet) before providing a landing.
 • Elevated ramps must include handrails on both sides meeting hand-gripping criteria and with a height between 20-28". Elevated ramps with handrails, barriers or railings must have a minimum height of 24" above the ramp surface must have edge curbing at least 2" high for the entire ramp length. No handrail extensions are required.
 • When elevated ramps change in direction, a minimum 60" diameter level landing must be provided at which the ramp meets the bottom of each run.
 • Transfer steps are maximum of 8" high and include handrails to aid movement.
 • Minimum 30" by 48" transfer space must be provided on and parallel to the 24" long minimum side of the transfer platform. The side of the transfer platforms serving the transfer space shall be unobstructed.

5. Composite play structures that include ramps that connect elevated play components as a means of access must meet the following criteria:
 • Elevated ramps must be at least 15" wide, maximum running slope of 1:12 and maximum length of 44' (2 feet) before providing a landing.
 • Elevated ramps must include handrails on both sides meeting hand-gripping criteria and with a height between 20-28". Elevated ramps with handrails, barriers or railings must have a minimum height of 24" above the ramp surface must have edge curbing at least 2" high for the entire ramp length. No handrail extensions are required.
 • When elevated ramps change in direction, a minimum 60" diameter level landing must be provided at which the ramp meets the bottom of each run.

6. Elevated ramps and accessible platforms attached at ramp levels shall have no openings on surface greater than 1/4" and no openings in rail less than 1/4" on top or 1/2" with a 2:1 beveled edge.

7. Wheelchair-accessible platforms for access/gates play components shall require guardrail or barrier. Openings be narrowed to 15" or less.

8. Advisory Reach ranges for accessible manipulative and interactive sensory and communication components: 15" to 48" for 3-5 year old and 48" to 58" for 5-8 year old and 40-36" for 3-4 year old user age groups.

9. Ground level upper body equipment included in the accessible route shall have a mobility device must be less than 54" above protective surfacing.

10. Composite play structures must have elevated accessible routes by ramp and/or transfer systems to connect large composite play structures with more than 20 elevated play components must have at least 5% of the elevated play components connected by elevated ramp.

11. Composite play structures must have elevated accessible routes by ramp and/or transfer systems to connect large composite play structures with more than 20 elevated play components must have at least 5% of the elevated play components connected by elevated ramp.

12. Play areas must have the minimum number of accessible play components and types on the accessible routes provided in accordance with Table 402.2.1.2 and shall comply with 1008.4 EXCEPTION: If at least 50 percent of the elevated play components are provided in accordance with Table 402.2.1.2 and shall comply with 1008.4 play area shall not be required to comply with 402.2.1.2

13. Ground level play tables and components for 3-5 year old must have a minimum vertical clearance of at least 24" high, a minimum depth of at least 17" and a minimum width of at least 17". The top of playing surface shall not exceed 31".

Public Playground Accessibility Checklist

1. Public Playgrounds must have an accessible route (206.1-2 Accessible Routes) to the play area at least 60" wide, maximum running slope of 1:20 and maximum cross slope of 1:48 (403.3 Slope). The route to the play area is an accessible route. Minimum width is 36" (403.5.1 Clear Width) and the maximum slope is 1:12 (405.2 Slope). Any running slope over 1:20 or 5% is treated as a ramp with handrails and landings (403.6 Handrails). For further clarification refer to Chapter 4, Accessible Routes, DOJ ADA 2010.
2. Within the play area, the safety surfacing must comply with ASTM F 1292-99 or -04 Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment when located within the use zone for proper impact attenuation. All accessible routes within the play area, clear floor or ground spaces at play components required to be accessible and turning spaces must comply with ASTM 1951-99 Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment (1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces).
3. Within the play area, the accessible route must be at least 60" wide, with a maximum running slope of 1:16, a maximum cross slope of 1:48 and a minimum of 80" overhead clearance. For small play areas of less than 1000 square feet in total size, the accessible route must be at least 44" wide, with a maximum running slope of 1:16, a maximum cross slope of 1:48 and a minimum of 80" overhead clearance. (1008.2 Accessible Routes, 1008.2.4 Clear Width, 1008.2.5 Ramps).
4. Composite play structures that include a transfer system as a means of access must meet the following criteria (1008.3 Transfer Systems):
 - Transfer platform height must be between 11-18" with clear minimum width of 24" and depth of 14"
 - Transfer steps are maximum of 8" high and include handholds to aid movement.
 - Minimum 30" by 48" transfer space must be provided adjacent to the transfer platform. The 48" long minimum dimension of the transfer space shall be centered on and parallel to the 24" long minimum side of the transfer platform. The side of the transfer platform serving the transfer space shall be unobstructed.
5. Composite play structures that include ramps that connect elevated play components as a means of access must meet the following criteria (1008.2.5 Ramps):
 - Elevated ramps must be at least 36" wide, maximum running slope of 1:12 and maximum length of 144"(12inches) before providing a landing.
 - Elevated ramps must include handrails on both sides meeting hand-gripping criteria and with a height between 20-28". Elevated ramps with handrails, barriers beyond the ramp edge and barriers not extending within 1" of the ramp surface must have edge curbing at least 2" high for the entire ramp length. No handrail extensions are required.
 - When elevated ramps change in direction, a minimum 60" diameter level landing must be provided at both the top and the bottom of each run.
6. Elevated ramps and accessible platforms attached at ramp levels shall have no openings on surface greater than 1/2" and vertical change in level less than 1/4" or up to 1/2" with a 2:1 beveled edge (303 Changes in Level).
7. Openings on elevated ramp accessible platforms for access/egress play opportunities must be narrowed to 15" or less. (ASTM F1487-11, Section 7.5.5.2 (1-4)).
8. Advisory Reach ranges for accessible manipulative and interactive sensory and communicative components must have reach range heights between 18-44" for 5-12 year old user age group and 20-36" for 2-5 year old user age group (Advisory 1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space).



9. Ground level upper body equipment intended for use by a person using a mobility device must be less than 54" above protective surfacing, (ASTM F1487-11, Section 8.3.3).
10. Ground level play tables and components must have a minimum vertical knee clearance of at least 24" high, a minimum depth of at least 17" deep and a minimum width of at least 30". The maximum top of playing surface shall not exceed 31" (1008.4.3 Play Tables).
11. Composite play structures must have elevated accessible routes by ramp and or transfer systems to connect at least 50% of the elevated play components (240.2.2 Elevated Play Components). Large composite play structures with more than 20 elevated play components must have at least 25% of the elevated play components connected by elevated ramps (1008.2.1 Ground Level and Elevated Play Components, Exception 1).
12. Play areas must have the minimum number of accessible play components and types on the accessible routes per the following criteria: Remember it is one of each type at ground level and 50% elevated that must be accessible. The trigger to use the table is for Additional Number and Types. Where elevated play components are provided, ground level play components shall be provided in accordance with Table 240.2.1.2 and shall comply with 1008.4 Play Components.
EXCEPTION: If at least 50 percent of the elevated play components are connected by a ramp and at

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT: SCOPING

ADA CHAPTER 2: SCOPING REQUIREMENTS

Table 240.2.1.2 Number and Types of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on Accessible Routes

Number of Elevated Play Components Provided	Minimum Number of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on an Accessible Route	Minimum Number of Different Types of Ground Level Play Components Required to be on an Accessible Route
1	Not applicable	Not applicable
2 to 4	1	1
5 to 7	2	2
8 to 10	3	3
11 to 13	4	3
14 to 16	5	3
17 to 19	6	3
20 to 22	7	4
23 to 25	8	4
26 and over	8, plus 1 for each additional 3, or fraction thereof, over 25	5

least 3 of the elevated play components connected by the ramp are different types of play components, the play area shall not be required to comply with 240.2.1.2 .



APPENDIX H - IMPACT FEE PLAN

*Town of Whitestown,
Indiana*

*Recreation Impact Fee Zone
Improvement Plan*

November 11, 2013



*Umbaugh
Indianapolis, Indiana*





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November 11, 2013

Members of the Town of Whitestown
 Town Council
 6320 S. Cozy Lane
 Whitestown, IN 46075

Members of the Town of Whitestown
 Park Board
 6320 S. Cozy Lane
 Whitestown, IN 46075

In connection with the calculation of the recreation impact fee for the purpose of financing capital improvements to the Parks & Recreation system of the Town of Whitestown, we have, at your request, compiled this special purpose report (the "Report") including the following schedules and appendices:

Page(s)

3-7	General Comments
8	Summary of Impact Fee Calculation
9	Estimated Population 2013-2023
10	Estimated Housing Unit Growth and Impact Fee Equivalent
11	Current Amenities Inventory and Community Service Ratios for 2013 Population
12	Projected Amenities Needs to Meet Estimated Population Level of Service
13	Estimated Cost of Park & Recreation Amenities
14	Estimated Cost of Raising Current Inventory to 2013 Target Level of Service Standards
15	Estimated Impact Fee Cost of 2018 Improvements
16	Estimated Impact Fee Cost of 2023 Improvements
17	Estimated Annual Impact Fee Revenues
18	Estimated Non-Local Revenue Credit
19	Estimated New Population Share of Capital Budget
20	Estimated Annual Impact Fee Revenues and Expenditures
21	Summary of Parks & Recreation Acreage
22	Historical Parks & Recreation Capital Expenditures from Budgeted Sources

Appendix A	Map of Impact Zone
Appendix B	Whitestown Parks & Recreation Master Plan



Members of the Town of Whitestown
Town Council
Members of the Town of Whitestown
Park Board
Re: Recreation Impact Fee
November 11, 2013
Page Two

These schedules are intended for use by Town of Whitestown officials, the Planning Department, and their respective advisors, for use in connection with implementation of the recreation impact fee within the Town of Whitestown. The use of these schedules should be restricted to this purpose.

The schedules and underlying assumptions are based upon information provided to us by the Town of Whitestown Planning Department, the Town of Whitestown Parks & Recreation Department, Green3 LLC, and their respective advisors. In the preparation of the schedules contained in this Report, assumptions were made as noted regarding certain future events. As is the case with such assumptions regarding future events and transactions, some or all may not occur as expected and the resulting differences could be material. We have not examined the underlying assumptions nor have we audited or reviewed the historical data. Consequently, we express no opinion nor provide any other form of assurance thereon nor do we have a responsibility to prepare subsequent reports.





TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Town of Whitestown, Indiana (the “Town”) is pursuing the adoption of a recreation impact fee through an ordinance (the “Impact Fee Ordinance”) pursuant to IC 36-7-4-1300 through IC 36-7-4-1342 (the “Enabling Legislation”). This report is intended to serve as the “Zone Improvement Plan” for the establishment of a new recreation impact fee (the “Impact Fee”) pursuant to the Enabling Legislation.

The 2013 Impact Fee calculation is based on the infrastructure information and amenity level of service standards compiled by Green3, LLC through the process of developing the Whitestown Parks and Recreation Master Plan (the “Master Plan”) dated April 15, 2013, and the Whitestown Impact Fee Advisory Committee (herein defined) and was calculated based on an analysis of recreation infrastructure needs over a 10-year planning horizon (2014-2023). It is anticipated that the Town Common Council will adopt an ordinance (the “Impact Fee Ordinance”) approving the Zone Improvement Plan and the Impact Fee on December 10, 2013. The Impact Fee Ordinance will be effective six months after the date of adoption, anticipated to be June 10, 2014, through June 10, 2019.

Impact Zone

The Enabling Legislation requires the Town to define the geographic area for the recreation infrastructure (the “Impact Zone”) that is analyzed in the Zone Improvement Plan. For the purposes of this Zone Improvement Plan, the Impact Zone is defined as the area in which the Town of Whitestown has planning and zoning jurisdiction. Appendix A contains the planning and zoning map for the Town, which illustrates the Impact Zone.

Impact Fee Advisory Committee

As a part of the process of establishing the Impact Fee, the Town was required to form an “Impact Fee Advisory Committee” that consisted of between five and ten members, with at least 40% of the members representing the development, building, and real estate industries. The Impact Fee Advisory Committee convened by the Town consisted of Nathan Messer, Steve Cook, David Compton, Monique Clupper and Sam Sorter. The Impact Fee Advisory Committee met several times to discuss the Impact Fee and the Zone Improvement Plan.

Amenities and Level of Service Standards

The amenity types addressed in this Zone Improvement Plan were determined by the Impact Fee Advisory Committee. The Master Plan was used as a “baseline” document to begin the evaluation and determination of various amenities and level of service standards for the calculation of the Impact Fee.



GENERAL COMMENTSSummary of Impact Fee Calculation – Page 8

This schedule illustrates the calculation of the Impact Fee of \$953 for a detached single family housing unit. The costs to be funded through the Impact Fee are based on the estimated 2023 cost of infrastructure improvements to meet projected level of service, with credits and deductions for the estimated non-local revenue contribution to recreation capital projects and the contribution of new residents to the annual capital projects budget through traditional means. Historically the Town has received no non-local funding such as grants for parks projects, though grants recently received by the Town are being used to fund current deficits; therefore the deduction for that funding source is zero in this calculation.

The Impact Fee for a detached single family housing unit is adjusted to \$715 for a multi-family housing unit in order to reflect the varying needs for recreation infrastructure imposed by such of developments. The adjustment factors for these units were calculated based on population information from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Estimated Population 2013-2023 – Page 9

This schedule illustrates the historical populations of the Town of Whitestown for the time period of 2003-2012 as provided by the Whitestown Planning Department, the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 Census, and STATS Indiana. The population and building permit estimates for 2013 through 2023 were developed through analyzing historical population and building trends for the Town and developing future projections. The estimates assume that population growth for the Town will remain level over the 10-year planning horizon.

Estimated Housing Unit Growth and Impact Fee Equivalent – Page 10

This schedule illustrates the projected residential unit growth for the Town over the planning horizon of 2014 to 2023 as shown on page 9 and adjusts it for the different development types. The adjustment factors for these units were calculated based on population information from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau. The adjustment is made in recognition of the varying recreation infrastructure needs created by different residential development types.

Current Amenities Inventory and Community Service Ratios for 2013 population – Page 11

This schedule illustrates the impact fee study amenities and analyzes the current inventory versus the level of service standards for the amenities defined by the Master Plan and adjusted by the Impact Fee Advisory Committee for the purposes of calculating the Impact Fee. The target inventory was calculated by multiplying the target level of service ratios for the respective amenities types by the estimated 2013 population of 4,185. The inventory deficits identified in this analysis must be addressed by the Town using funding methods other than Impact Fee revenues, and they must be addressed prior to spending any Impact Fee revenues on that amenity type.



GENERAL COMMENTSCurrent Amenities Inventory and Community Service Ratios for 2013 population – Page 11 (cont'd)

The target ratios included in this Zone Improvement Plan for soccer fields, tennis courts, dog parks, multi-purpose fields, football fields and community centers represent the ratios used for recreation Impact Fee calculation purposes only. The Town will track the needs for these additional amenities and if the Town determines that it will pursue the construction of any of these amenities it will utilize non-Impact Fee funds for construction costs.

Projected Amenities Needs to Meet the Estimated Population Level of Service – Page 12

The estimated amenities needs to service the projected 2018 and 2023 population of the Town are illustrated in this schedule. To determine the amenities inventory needs for the 2018 and 2023 populations, the level of service target ratios from page 11 are multiplied by the estimated population for the respective years from page 9.

The projected deficits and surpluses are calculated based on the assumption that the 2013 target inventory is reached for each amenity. Revenues from the Impact Fee may only be used to fund amenities that have identified future deficits due to the estimated population growth.

Estimated Cost of Park & Recreation Amenities – Page 13

The estimated costs of the various recreation amenities are shown in this schedule. These costs are based on information provided by Green3, LLC and RecSource Aquatics, Inc.

Estimated Cost of Raising Current Inventory to 2013 Target Level of Service Standards – Page 14

The estimated cost of bringing the current recreation inventory up to the 2013 target level of service standards is shown in this schedule. Per the Enabling Legislation, the current inventory for each amenity must meet the level of service standards defined in the Zone Improvement Plan for the Impact Fee before Impact Fee revenues may be spent on that amenity type. Based on the current inventory for each amenity and the target level of service ratios defined in the Impact Fee Zone Improvement Plan the total estimated cost of bringing the current recreation amenities inventory up to the level of service standards defined on page 11 is \$729,340. A land donation to the Town through the Anson Development will meet the current land deficit. Additionally, the Town is a recipient of an RTP Grant, which will be used to meet the current trail mileage deficit. Existing budgetary resources, private resources, grants and other non-local revenues will be utilized to the extent that they are available to meet the remaining current amenities deficits.



GENERAL COMMENTSEstimated Impact Fee Cost of 2018 Improvements – Page 15

The estimated cost of amenities needed to serve the estimated 2018 population of the Town is shown in this schedule. The Impact Fee will be effective June 10, 2014, and will expire June 10, 2019. This schedule is meant to illustrate the estimated costs of new amenities needed to serve the 2018 population. The estimated cost amount is based on the costs identified on page 13, and adjusted to reflect an assumed annual inflation rate of 2.50%.

Estimated Impact Fee Cost of 2023 Improvements – Page 16

The estimated cost of amenities needed to serve the estimated 2023 population of the Town is shown in this schedule. The Enabling Legislation specifies that the impact fee calculation be based on the estimated costs of infrastructure over a 10-year planning horizon. Thus, the total cost identified in this schedule is used as the total cost of infrastructure that may be funded using the Impact Fee revenues. The estimated cost amount is based on the costs identified on page 13, and adjusted to reflect an assumed annual inflation rate of 2.50%.

Estimated Annual Impact Fee Revenues – Page 17

This schedule shows the estimated annual revenues for the Impact Fee. The estimated revenues are calculated by multiplying the estimated residential units for each year by the Impact Fee for the respective residential development type.

Estimated Non-Local Revenue Credit – Page 18

The projected credit for non-local revenues used for recreation infrastructure is shown in this schedule. It is assumed that 42% of the estimated cost of all impact-fee related land acreage needs will be met through the use of impact fee revenues, with the rest being acquired through private donations with an estimated value of \$357,120 (either through donations of funds or donations of actual park acreage). This assumption is based on the historical land acquisition patterns for the Town, which are shown on page 21.

The Town has also been awarded an RTP Grant of \$150,000 for trail construction by the State of Indiana. It is assumed that the grant will fund the current trail mileage shortfall. Combined with the non-local credit calculation for land acquisition, the total non-local revenue credit amount is \$507,120.



GENERAL COMMENTSEstimated New Population Share of Capital Budget – Page 19

This schedule shows the calculation of the estimated share of the annual capital expenditures on recreation amenities from existing budgetary means that will be funded by new residents. The annual capital budget is funded from sources including (but not limited to) property taxes, financial institutions taxes, commercial vehicle excise taxes, auto/aircraft excise taxes and other local revenue sources. It is assumed that the capital budget amount of \$12,000 will be held constant into the future, and new residents will pay a share proportional to their makeup of the total population of the Town. Based on these assumptions, it is assumed that new residents will contribute 47.92% of the total capital projects budget in 2023, or \$37,720 over the entire 10-year planning horizon.

Estimated Annual Impact Fee Revenues and Expenditures – Page 20

The estimated annual revenues from the Impact Fee, the estimated new population's contribution to bond principal and the estimated new population's contribution to the capital budget are compared to the estimated expenditures of these revenues over the 10-year planning horizon are shown in this schedule. The estimates are based on the accumulation of revenues and the estimated need for new amenities as dictated by population growth and the level of service standards.

Summary of Parks & Recreation Acreage – Page 21

The Town's recreation land inventory is shown in this schedule. The inventory is broken out by the individual parks and the method used for acquisition of the park land. The breakout between acreage acquired through donation and acquired through purchase is illustrated. Historically, 58% of park land has been acquired through donations, and it is assumed that this pattern will continue through the planning horizon.

Historical Parks & Recreation Capital Expenditures from Budgeted Sources – Page 22

This schedule shows the historical capital expenditures of the Town on recreation amenities for 2008 through 2012. This information was provided by the Town of Whitestown.



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA
SUMMARY OF IMPACT FEE CALCULATION

Impact Fee Calculation:

Cost of meeting 2023 Level of Service needs		\$1,907,931 (1)
Less: Estimated non-local revenues		(507,120) (2)
Less: New resident capital budget contribution		<u>(37,720) (3)</u>
Capital costs to be funded by Impact Fees		1,363,091
Divided by projected equivalent housing units		<u>1,430 (4)</u>
Impact Fee for single-family unit		<u><u>\$953</u></u>

Impact Fee Schedule by Development Type (5):

Single-family home	100%	\$953
Multi-family home	75%	\$715

- (1) See page 16.
- (2) See page 18.
- (3) See page 19.
- (4) See page 10.
- (5) Adjustment percentages based on population per household census data for the Town of Whitestown.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report
dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED POPULATION 2013-2023

Year	Population	Annual Change	New Residential Units		
			Total	Single Family	Multi-Family
Historical (1)					
2003	625				
2004	687	62			
2005	755	68			
2006	830	75			
2007	912	82			
2008	2,327 (2)	1,415			
2009	2,583	256	88	88	
2010	2,867	284	110	66	44
2011	2,911	44	195	129	66
2012	3,800	889	153	153	
Projected (3)					
2013	4,185	385	150	120	30
2014	4,570	385	150	120	30
2015	4,955	385	150	120	30
2016	5,340	385	150	120	30
2017	5,725	385	150	120	30
2018	6,110	385	150	120	30
2019	6,495	385	150	120	30
2020	6,880	385	150	120	30
2021	7,265	385	150	120	30
2022	7,650	385	150	120	30
2023	8,035	385	150	120	30

(1) Per the Town of Whitestown Planning Department.

(2) The Town of Whitestown completed a significant annexation which was effective in 2008.

(3) Based on historical and projected housing growth information provided by the Town of Whitestown and the average household size for owner and renter occupied housing per the 2010 Census.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED HOUSING UNIT GROWTH AND IMPACT FEE EQUIVALENT

Year	Estimated Housing Unit Growth (1)		Total	Housing Unit Adjustment Percentage (2)		Adjusted Equivalent Housing Unit Growth (3)		Total
	Single Family	Multi-Family		Single Family	Multi-Family	Single Family	Multi-Family	
2014	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2015	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2016	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2017	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2018	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2019	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2020	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2021	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2022	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
2023	120	30	150	100%	75%	120	23	143
Totals	1,200	300	1,500			1,200	230	1,430

(1) See page 9.

(2) Based on population per household data for Whitestown from the 2010 Census.

(3) Represents equivalent housing units for the impact fee calculation.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)





TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

CURRENT AMENITIES INVENTORY AND COMMUNITY SERVICE RATIOS FOR 2013 POPULATION

Amenity	Target Ratio (1)	Current Ratio (Town Provided) (2)	Current Inventory (Town Provided) (3)	Unit	2013 Target Inventory (4)	2013 Inventory Surplus/ (Deficit)
Neighborhood Parks (1-10 acres)	1.00 acres/1,000 people	3.87 acres/1,000 people	16.20	Acres	4.19	12.01
Community Parks (11-100 acres)	5.00 acres/1,000 people	2.68 acres/1,000 people	11.20	Acres	20.93	(9.73)
Playgrounds	1.00 structure/2,500 people	1.00 structure/2,092 people	2.00	Ea.	1.67	0.33
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	1.00 structure/5,000 people	1.00 structure/1,395 people	3.00	Ea.	0.84	2.16
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	1.00 structure/10,000 people	0.00 structures/4,185 people	0.00	Ea.	0.42	(0.42)
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	1.00 structure/20,000 people	0.00 structures/4,185 people	0.00	Ea.	0.21	(0.21)
Soccer - Youth and Regulation Fields	N/A	0.00 fields/4,185 people	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00
Baseball/Softball Fields (60' and 90' base path)	1.00 field/5,000 people	1.00 field/2,092 people	2.00	Ea.	0.84	1.16
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1.00 court/5,000 people	1.00 field/2,092 people	2.00	Ea.	0.84	1.16
Tennis Courts	N/A	0.00 courts/4,185 people	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00
Trails (all surface miles)	0.50 miles/1,000 people	0.50 miles/1,495 people	1.40	Miles	2.09	(0.69)
Dog Park	N/A	0.00 sites/4,185 people	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00
Multi-purpose Fields	N/A	1.00 field/2,092 people	2.00	Ea.	0.00	2.00
Football Fields	N/A	0.00 fields/4,185 people	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00
Volleyball Pit	1.00 site/5,000 people	1.00 sites/4,185 people	1.00	Ea.	0.84	0.16
Splash Park	1.00 site/8,000 people	0.00 sites/4,185 people	0.00	Ea.	0.52	(0.52)
Community Center	N/A	0.00 s.f./4,185 people	0.00	S.F.	0.00	0.00

(1) Per the 2013 Parks and Recreation Master Plan prepared by Green 3, LLC.

(2) Represents the current ratio provided by Town owned/managed facilities. Calculated by dividing the current inventory of Town owned/managed amenities by the estimated 2013 Whitestown population of 4,185.

(3) Represents the current inventory of amenities owned/managed by the Town.

(4) Based on the Target Ratios multiplied by the estimated 2013 population of 4,185 for the Town of Whitestown.

(5) Included for planning purposes only.

(6) As defined by the Impact Fee Advisory Committee.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)

TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

PROJECTED AMENITIES NEEDS TO MEET ESTIMATED POPULATION LEVEL OF SERVICE

Amenity	Level of Service Target Ratio	2013 Inventory (Town Provided)	Unit	2013 Target Inventory	Year 2018		Year 2023	
					Target Inventory	Inventory Surplus/ (Deficit)	Target Inventory	Inventory Surplus/ (Deficit)
Neighborhood Parks (1-10 acres)	1.00 acres/1,000 people	16.20	Acres	4.19	10.09	8.04	8.16	
Community Parks (11-100 acres)	5.00 acres/1,000 people	11.20	Acres	20.93	(9.62)	40.18	(19.25)	
Playgrounds	1.00 structure/2,500 people	2.00	Ea.	1.67	(0.44)	3.21	(1.21)	
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	1.00 structure/5,000 people	3.00	Ea.	0.84	1.78	1.61	1.39	
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	1.00 structure/10,000 people	0.00	Ea.	0.42	(0.19)	0.80	(0.38)	
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	1.00 structure/20,000 people	0.00	Ea.	0.21	(0.10)	0.40	(0.19)	
Soccer - Youth and Regulation Fields	N/A	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Baseball/Softball Fields (60' and 90' base path)	1.00 field/5,000 people	2.00	Ea.	0.84	0.78	1.61	0.39	
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1.00 court/5,000 people	2.00	Ea.	0.84	0.78	1.61	0.39	
Tennis Courts	N/A	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Trails (all surface miles)	0.50 miles/1,000 people	1.40	Miles	2.09	(0.97)	4.02	(1.93)	
Dug Park	N/A	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Multi-purpose Fields	N/A	2.00	Ea.	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	
Football Fields	N/A	0.00	Ea.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Volleyball Pit	1.00 site/5,000 people	1.00	Ea.	0.84	(0.22)	1.61	(0.61)	
Splash Park	1.00 site/8,000 people	0.00	Ea.	0.52	(0.24)	1.00	(0.48)	
Community Center	N/A	0.00	S.F.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

(1) See page 11.

(2) See page 11. Based on the Target Ratios multiplied by the estimated 2013 population of 4,185 for the Town of Whitestown.

(3) Based on the Target Ratios multiplied by the estimated 2018 population of 6,110 for the Town of Whitestown.

(4) Based on the Target Ratios multiplied by the estimated 2023 population of 8,035 for the Town of Whitestown.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED COST OF PARK & RECREATION AMENITIES

Amenity	Target Service Ratio (1)	Estimated Unit Cost (2)	Unit
Neighborhood Parks (1-10 acres)	1.00 acres/1,000 people	\$25,000	Acres
Community Parks (11-100 acres)	5.00 acres/1,000 people	25,000	Acres
Playgrounds	1.00 structure/2,500 people	144,000	Ea.
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	1.00 structure/5,000 people	86,000	Ea.
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	1.00 structure/10,000 people	115,000	Ea.
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	1.00 structure/20,000 people	214,000	Ea.
Soccer - Youth and Regulation Fields	N/A	162,000	Ea.
Baseball/Softball Fields (60' and 90' base path)	1.00 field/5,000 people	347,000	Ea.
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1.00 court/5,000 people	92,000	Ea.
Tennis Courts	N/A	92,000	Ea.
Trails (all surface miles)	0.50 miles/1,000 people	289,000	Miles
Dog Park	N/A	81,000	Ea.
Multi-purpose Fields	N/A	202,000	Ea.
Football Fields	N/A	214,000	Ea.
Volleyball Pit	1.00 site/5,000 people	23,000	Ea.
Splash Park	1.00 site/8,000 people	372,000 (3)	Ea.
Community Center	N/A	290	S.F.

(1) See page 11.

(2) Per Green 3, LLC.

(3) Per RecSource Aquatics, Inc.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report
dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWNS, INDIANA

ESTIMATED COST OF RAISING CURRENT INVENTORY TO 2013 TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Amenity	Target Service Ratio (1)	Unit Cost (2)	Current Inventory (Town Provided) (1)	2013 Target Inventory (1)	2013 Inventory Surplus/ (Deficit) (1)	Cost to Meet 2013 Need (3)	Anticipated Funding Source (3)
Neighborhood Parks (1-10 acres)	1.00 acres/1,000 people	\$25,000	16.20	4.19	12.01	\$0	
Community Parks (11-100 acres)	5.00 acres/1,000 people	25,000	11.20	20.93	(9.73)	243,250	Anson Donation
Playgrounds	1.00 structure/2,500 people	144,000	2.00	1.67	0.33	0	
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	1.00 structure/5,000 people	86,000	3.00	0.84	2.16	0	
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	1.00 structure/10,000 people	115,000	0.00	0.42	(0.42)	48,300	Budget/Private Sources
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	1.00 structure/20,000 people	214,000	0.00	0.21	(0.21)	44,940	Budget/Private Sources
Soccer - Youth and Regulation Fields	N/A	162,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Baseball/Softball Fields (60' and 90' base path)	1.00 field/5,000 people	347,000	2.00	0.84	1.16	0	
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1.00 court/5,000 people	92,000	2.00	1.16	0.84	0	
Tennis Courts	N/A	92,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Trails (all surface miles)	0.50 miles/1,000 people	289,000	1.40	2.09	(0.69)	199,410	RTP Grant
Dog Park	N/A	81,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Multi-purpose Fields	N/A	202,000	2.00	0.00	2.00	0	
Football Fields	N/A	214,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Volleyball Pit	1.00 site/5,000 people	23,000	1.00	0.84	0.16	0	
Splash Park	1.00 site/8,000 people	372,000	0.00	0.52	(0.52)	193,440	Budget/Private Sources
Community Center	N/A	290	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Total						\$729,340	

(1) See page 11.

(2) See page 13.

(3) Per State law, impact fees cannot be used to finance projects needed to meet current infrastructure deficits. The Parks budget is funded through property taxes, financial institutions taxes, commercial vehicle excise taxes, auto/aircraft excise taxes, food and beverage taxes and other local revenue sources.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)





TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED IMPACT FEE COST OF 2018 IMPROVEMENTS

Amenity	Target Service Ratio (1)	Unit Cost (2)	Current Inventory (Town Provided) (1)	2013 Target Inventory (1)	2018 Target Inventory (3)	2018 Inventory Surplus/ (Deficit) (4)	Cost to Meet 2018 Need (5)
Neighborhood Parks (1-10 acres)	1.00 acres/1,000 people	\$28,300	16.20	4.19	6.11	10.09	\$0
Community Parks (11-100 acres)	5.00 acres/1,000 people	28,300	11.20	20.93	30.55	(9.62)	272,246
Playgrounds	1.00 structure/2,500 people	163,000	2.00	1.67	2.44	(0.44)	71,720
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	1.00 structure/5,000 people	97,400	3.00	0.84	1.22	1.78	0
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	1.00 structure/10,000 people	130,100	0.00	0.42	0.61	(0.19)	24,719
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	1.00 structure/20,000 people	242,200	0.00	0.21	0.31	(0.10)	24,220
Soccer - Youth and Regulation Fields	N/A	183,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Baseball/Softball Fields (60' and 90' base path)	1.00 field/5,000 people	392,600	2.00	0.84	1.22	0.78	0
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1.00 court/5,000 people	104,100	2.00	0.84	1.22	0.78	0
Tennis Courts	N/A	104,100	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Trails (all surface miles)	0.50 miles/1,000 people	327,000	1.40	2.09	3.06	(0.97)	317,190
Dog Park	N/A	91,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Multi-purpose Fields	N/A	228,600	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0
Football Fields	N/A	242,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Volleyball Pit	1.00 site/5,000 people	26,000	1.00	0.84	1.22	(0.22)	5,720
Splash Park	1.00 site/8,000 people	420,900	0.00	0.52	0.76	(0.24)	101,016
Community Center	N/A	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total							\$816,831

(1) See page 11.

(2) See page 13. Assumes 2.50% annual inflation from 2013 cost estimates.

(3) See page 12.

(4) Assumes that the 2013 Target Inventory is reached for amenities with 2013 deficiencies.

(5) Represents the estimated cost to meet amenities deficits caused by population growth. The cost is based on the unit cost for each amenity type (adjusted for inflation) multiplied by the 2018 Inventory Deficits.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)

TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED IMPACT FEE COST OF 2023 IMPROVEMENTS

Amenity	Target Service Ratio (1)	Unit Cost (2)	Current Inventory (Town Provided) (1)	2013 Target Inventory (1)	2023 Target Inventory (3)	2023 Inventory Surplus/ (Deficit) (4)	Cost to Meet 2023 Need (5)
Neighborhood Parks (1-10 acres)	1.00 acres/1,000 people	\$32,000	16.20	4.19	8.04	8.16	\$0
Community Parks (11-100 acres)	5.00 acres/1,000 people	32,000	11.20	20.93	40.18	(19.25)	616,000
Playgrounds	1.00 structure/2,500 people	184,500	2.00	1.67	3.21	(1.21)	223,245
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	1.00 structure/5,000 people	110,200	3.00	0.84	1.61	1.39	0
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	1.00 structure/10,000 people	147,200	0.00	0.42	0.80	(0.38)	55,936
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	1.00 structure/20,000 people	274,100	0.00	0.21	0.40	(0.19)	52,079
Soccer - Youth and Regulation Fields	N/A	207,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Baseball/Softball Fields (60' and 90' base path)	1.00 field/5,000 people	444,200	2.00	0.84	1.61	0.39	0
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1.00 court/5,000 people	117,800	2.00	0.84	1.61	0.39	0
Tennis Courts	N/A	117,800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Trails (all surface miles)	0.50 miles/1,000 people	370,000	1.40	2.09	4.02	(1.93)	714,100
Dog Park	N/A	103,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Multi-purpose Fields	N/A	258,700	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0
Football Fields	N/A	274,100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Volleyball Pit	1.00 site/5,000 people	29,500	1.00	0.84	1.61	(0.61)	17,995
Splash Park	1.00 site/8,000 people	476,200	0.00	0.52	1.00	(0.48)	228,576
Community Center	N/A	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total							\$1,907,931

- (1) See page 11.
- (2) See page 13. Assumes 2.50% annual inflation from 2013 cost estimates.
- (3) See page 12.
- (4) Assumes that the 2013 Target Inventory is reached for amenities with 2013 deficiencies.
- (5) Represents the estimated cost to meet amenities deficits caused by population growth. The cost is based on the unit cost for each amenity type (adjusted for inflation) multiplied by the 2023 Inventory Deficits.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED ANNUAL IMPACT FEE REVENUES

Year	Estimated Housing Unit Growth (1)		Impact Fee Per Unit (2)		Estimated Impact Fee Revenues			Cumulative Revenues
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Single Family	Multi-Family	Single Family	Multi-Family	Total	
2014	120	30	\$953	\$715	\$114,360	\$21,450	\$135,810	\$135,810
2015	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	271,620
2016	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	407,430
2017	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	543,240
2018	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	679,050
2019	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	814,860
2020	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	950,670
2021	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	1,086,480
2022	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	1,222,290
2023	120	30	953	715	114,360	21,450	135,810	1,358,100
Totals	1,200	300			\$1,143,600	\$214,500	\$1,358,100	

(1) See page 9.

(2) See page 8.

(3) Represents the average fee per multi-family unit, based on the fees per unit for a duplex/condominium/townhome and apartments as shown on page 9.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED NON-LOCAL REVENUE CREDIT

Estimated land deficiency for plan horizon (acres)	19.25 (1)
Less: Estimated land acquisition through impact fee purchase (acres)	<u>(8.09) (2)</u>
Estimated land acquisition through donation (acres)	11.16
Estimated 2023 price per acre of land	<u>\$32,000 (3)</u>
Estimated non-local revenue credit for land	357,120
Estimated cost of trail shortfall to be funded by grant	<u>150,000 (4)</u>
Total estimated non-local revenue credit	<u><u>\$507,120</u></u>

- (1) See page 12.
- (2) Assumes that 42% of the estimated land acquisitions will be made through impact fee purchase based on historical land acquisition trends for the Town as illustrated on page 21.
- (3) See page 16.
- (4) The Town has been awarded a \$150,000 grant to fund additional trail mileage.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report
dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED NEW POPULATION SHARE OF CAPITAL BUDGET

Budget Year	Capital Budget (1)	New Population Percentage of Total Population (2)	New Population Contribution to Capital Budget (3)
2014	\$12,000	8.42%	\$1,010
2015	12,000	15.54%	1,860
2016	12,000	21.63%	2,600
2017	12,000	26.90%	3,230
2018	12,000	31.51%	3,780
2019	12,000	35.57%	4,270
2020	12,000	39.17%	4,700
2021	12,000	42.40%	5,090
2022	12,000	45.29%	5,430
2023	12,000	47.92%	5,750
Total			\$37,720

(1) Assumes the Town's future capital projects expenditures for park projects remains constant through the planning horizon of 2023.

(2) Based on the current and projected population of the Town of Whitestown as shown on page 9.

(3) Assumes the contribution of new residents to the capital projects budget is proportional to the number of new residents compared to the total population of the town of Whitestown.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

ESTIMATED ANNUAL IMPACT FEE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Amenity	Base Unit Cost (2)	Estimated Cost (1)										Total			
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023				
Neighborhood Parks (1-10 acres)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community Parks (11-100 acres)	49,152	50,304	51,648	52,992	54,336	55,680	57,024	58,368	59,712	61,056	62,400	63,744	65,088	66,432	67,776
Playgrounds	29,520	30,260	31,000	31,740	32,480	33,220	33,960	34,700	35,440	36,180	36,920	37,660	38,400	39,140	39,880
Shelters, Small (up to 50 people)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelters, Medium (50-99 people)	115,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pavilion/Shelter (100-199 people)	214,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soccer - Youth and Regulation Fields	162,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baseball/Softball Fields (60' and 90' base path)	347,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Basketball Courts	92,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennis Courts	289,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails (all surface miles)	81,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dog Park	202,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Fields	214,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Football Fields	23,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volleyball Pit	372,000	0	93,792	96,144	98,496	100,848	103,200	105,552	107,904	110,256	112,608	114,960	117,312	119,664	122,016
Splash Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Center	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cost	167,532	174,356	171,057	172,492	168,686	174,861	174,551	175,161	175,161	150,466	150,466	172,255	172,255	172,255	172,255
Estimated Impact Fee Revenues (3)	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810	135,810
Estimated Non-Local Revenue Credit (4)	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712	35,712
Estimated Capital Budget Contribution (5)	1,010	1,860	2,600	3,230	3,780	4,270	4,700	5,090	5,430	5,750	6,060	6,370	6,680	7,000	7,320
Estimated Net Revenues/(Loss)	5,000	(974)	3,065	2,260	6,616	931	1,671	1,451	1,451	26,486	26,486	5,017	5,017	5,017	5,017
Beginning Balance	0	5,000	4,026	7,091	9,351	15,967	16,898	18,569	18,569	20,020	20,020	46,506	46,506	46,506	46,506
Ending Balance	\$5,000	\$4,026	\$7,091	\$9,351	\$15,967	\$16,898	\$18,569	\$20,020	\$20,020	\$46,506	\$46,506	\$51,523	\$51,523	\$51,523	\$51,523

(1) See page 13. Assumes 2.50% annual inflation from 2013 cost estimates.

(2) See page 13.

(3) See page 17.

(4) See page 18. Assumes the credit is applied equally each year over the 10-year plan horizon.

(5) See page 19.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

SUMMARY OF PARKS & RECREATION ACREAGE (1)

Purchased acreage		11.58
Donated acreage		
Panther Park	5.11	
Walker Parks	<u>10.71</u>	
Total donated acreage		<u>15.82</u>
Total acreage		<u><u>27.40</u></u>
Purchased acreage percentage		42%
Donated acreage percentage		58%

(1) Per the Town of Whitestown.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report
dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



TOWN OF WHITESTOWN, INDIANA

**HISTORICAL PARKS & RECREATION CAPITAL
EXPENDITURES FROM BUDGETED SOURCES**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Capital Expenditures</u>
	(1)
2008	\$0.00
2009	10,564.80
2010	26,061.77
2011	12,000.00
2012	2,152.68

(1) Per the Town of Whitestown.

(Subject to the comments in the attached report
dated November 11, 2013 of Umbaugh)



APPENDIX I - INVENTORY SHEETS

FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION			
Site code		Name of site WALKER PARK 02	
Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code) 6310 E ALBERT S. WHITE DR.			
Primary telephone number (317) 732-4537		Primary e-mail address nmesser@whitestown.in.gov	Site URL
Name of owner TOWN OF WHITESTOWN		Name of manager TOWN OF WHITESTOWN	
Type of facility: (Please check one)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park / Recreation Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic / Cultural Site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing / Boating Access Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Camping / Trailer Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Wildlife Area		
Type of area: (Please check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Township	
Time Open: <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year-round			
Total acres 10.7	Land acres 10.7	Water acres	Wetlands acres

PICNIC AND PLAYGROUND AREAS	
Is there a Picnic Area on this site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is there a Playground on this site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

ATHLETIC AREAS		
Site code		
Please record "Number of" each of the following:		
AMENITY	CHECK IF THIS SITE HAS AT LEAST ONE (1) OF THE FOLLOWING	MULTI-USE (check, if applicable)
Disc Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboard Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fields		
Baseball / Softball Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courts		
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes:		



CAMPING OR LODGING FACILITIES

Is there a Campground on this site? Yes No

GOLF FACILITIES

Is there a Public Golf Course on this site? Yes No

SHOOTING OR ARCHERY FACILITIES

Is there a Public Shooting Range on this site? Yes No

Is there a Public Archery Range on this site? Yes No

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Is this site open for any Winter Activity use? Yes No

TRAILS

Are there any Trails located on this site? Yes No

If Yes, please contact Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Outdoor Recreation for addition to Trails Inventory.

WATER

Is there a Pool on this site? Yes No

Is there a Splash Pad, Water Park, or other Water Feature? Yes No

Is there a Pond, Lake, River, or Creek on this site with public access? Yes No

Notes:



FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION

Site code		Name of site LIONS PARK INC.	
Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code) 300 S. BUCK STREET			
Primary telephone number (317) 732-4537		Primary e-mail address nmesser@whitestown.in.gov	Site URL
Name of owner WHITESTOWN LIONS PARK INC.		Name of manager TOWN OF WHITESTOWN	
Type of facility: (Please check one)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park / Recreation Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic / Cultural Site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing / Boating Access Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Camping / Trailer Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Wildlife Area		
Type of area: (Please check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Township	
Time Open: <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year-round			
Total acres 11.2	Land acres 11.2	Water acres	Wetlands acres

PICNIC AND PLAYGROUND AREAS

Is there a Picnic Area on this site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is there a Playground on this site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

ATHLETIC AREAS

Site code		
Please record "Number of" each of the following:		
AMENITY	CHECK IF THIS SITE HAS AT LEAST ONE (1) OF THE FOLLOWING	MULTI-USE (check, if applicable)
Disc Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboard Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fields		
Baseball / Softball Fields	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courts		
Basketball	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes:		



CAMPING OR LODGING FACILITIES

Is there a Campground on this site? Yes No

GOLF FACILITIES

Is there a Public Golf Course on this site? Yes No

SHOOTING OR ARCHERY FACILITIES

Is there a Public Shooting Range on this site? Yes No

Is there a Public Archery Range on this site? Yes No

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Is this site open for any Winter Activity use? Yes No

TRAILS

Are there any Trails located on this site? Yes No

If Yes, please contact Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Outdoor Recreation for addition to Trails Inventory.

WATER

Is there a Pool on this site? Yes No

Is there a Splash Pad, Water Park, or other Water Feature? Yes No

Is there a Pond, Lake, River, or Creek on this site with public access? Yes No

Notes:



FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION

Site code		Name of site PANTHER PARK	
Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code) 300 S. BUCK STREET			
Primary telephone number (317) 732-4537	Primary e-mail address nmesser@whitestown.in.gov		Site URL
Name of owner TOWN OF WHITESTOWN		Name of manager TOWN OF WHITESTOWN	
Type of facility: (Please check one)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park / Recreation Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic / Cultural Site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing / Boating Access Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Camping / Trailer Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Wildlife Area		
Type of area: (Please check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Township	
Time Open: <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year-round			
Total acres 5.0	Land acres 5.0	Water acres	Wetlands acres

PICNIC AND PLAYGROUND AREAS

Is there a Picnic Area on this site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is there a Playground on this site?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

ATHLETIC AREAS

Site code		
Please record "Number of" each of the following:		
AMENITY	CHECK IF THIS SITE HAS AT LEAST ONE (1) OF THE FOLLOWING	MULTI-USE (check, if applicable)
Disc Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboard Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fields		
Baseball / Softball Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courts		
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes: RUDIMENTARY BASEBALL FIELD AND FENCE BACKSTOP		



CAMPING OR LODGING FACILITIES

Is there a Campground on this site? Yes No

GOLF FACILITIES

Is there a Public Golf Course on this site? Yes No

SHOOTING OR ARCHERY FACILITIES

Is there a Public Shooting Range on this site? Yes No

Is there a Public Archery Range on this site? Yes No

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Is this site open for any Winter Activity use? Yes No

TRAILS

Are there any Trails located on this site? Yes No

If Yes, please contact Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Outdoor Recreation for addition to Trails Inventory.

WATER

Is there a Pool on this site? Yes No

Is there a Splash Pad, Water Park, or other Water Feature? Yes No

Is there a Pond, Lake, River, or Creek on this site with public access? Yes No

Notes:

:



FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION

Site code		Name of site GATEWAY PARK	
Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code) GATEWAY E DR.			
Primary telephone number (317) 732-4537	Primary e-mail address nmesser@whitestown.in.gov		Site URL
Name of owner DUKE CONSTRUCTION		Name of manager TOWN OF WHITESTOWN	
Type of facility: (Please check one)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park / Recreation Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic / Cultural Site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing / Boating Access Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Camping / Trailer Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Wildlife Area		
Type of area: (Please check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Township	
Time Open: <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year-round			
Total acres 17.1	Land acres 17.1	Water acres	Wetlands acres

PICNIC AND PLAYGROUND AREAS

Is there a Picnic Area on this site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is there a Playground on this site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

ATHLETIC AREAS

Site code		
Please record "Number of" each of the following:		
AMENITY	CHECK IF THIS SITE HAS AT LEAST ONE (1) OF THE FOLLOWING	MULTI-USE (check, if applicable)
Disc Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboard Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fields		
Baseball / Softball Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courts		
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes:		



CAMPING OR LODGING FACILITIES

Is there a Campground on this site? Yes No

GOLF FACILITIES

Is there a Public Golf Course on this site? Yes No

SHOOTING OR ARCHERY FACILITIES

Is there a Public Shooting Range on this site? Yes No

Is there a Public Archery Range on this site? Yes No

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Is this site open for any Winter Activity use? Yes No

TRAILS

Are there any Trails located on this site? Yes No

If Yes, please contact Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Outdoor Recreation for addition to Trails Inventory.

WATER

Is there a Pool on this site? Yes No

Is there a Splash Pad, Water Park, or other Water Feature? Yes No

Is there a Pond, Lake, River, or Creek on this site with public access? Yes No

Notes:

:



FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION

Site code		Name of site FUTURE PARK 01	
Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code) 4650 S MAIN ST.			
Primary telephone number (317) 732-4537		Primary e-mail address nmesser@whitestown.in.gov	
Name of owner WHITESTOWN PARKS AND RECREATION		Name of manager TOWN OF WHITESTOWN	
Type of facility: (Please check one)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park / Recreation Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic / Cultural Site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing / Boating Access Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Camping / Trailer Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Wildlife Area		
Type of area: (Please check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Township	
Time Open: <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year-round			
Total acres 11.0	Land acres 11.0	Water acres	Wetlands acres

PICNIC AND PLAYGROUND AREAS

Is there a Picnic Area on this site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is there a Playground on this site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

ATHLETIC AREAS

Site code		
Please record "Number of" each of the following:		
AMENITY	CHECK IF THIS SITE HAS AT LEAST ONE (1) OF THE FOLLOWING	MULTI-USE (check, if applicable)
Disc Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboard Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fields		
Baseball / Softball Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courts		
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes:		



CAMPING OR LODGING FACILITIES

Is there a Campground on this site? Yes No

GOLF FACILITIES

Is there a Public Golf Course on this site? Yes No

SHOOTING OR ARCHERY FACILITIES

Is there a Public Shooting Range on this site? Yes No

Is there a Public Archery Range on this site? Yes No

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Is this site open for any Winter Activity use? Yes No

TRAILS

Are there any Trails located on this site? Yes No

If Yes, please contact Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Outdoor Recreation for addition to Trails Inventory.

WATER

Is there a Pool on this site? Yes No

Is there a Splash Pad, Water Park, or other Water Feature? Yes No

Is there a Pond, Lake, River, or Creek on this site with public access? Yes No

Notes:

:



FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION

Site code		Name of site FUTURE PARK 02	
Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code) 4800 ANSON BLVD			
Primary telephone number (317) 732-4537	Primary e-mail address nmesser@whitestown.in.gov		Site URL
Name of owner WHITESTOWN PARKS AND RECREATION		Name of manager TOWN OF WHITESTOWN	
Type of facility: (Please check one)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park / Recreation Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic / Cultural Site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated Nature Preserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir	<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing / Boating Access Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Camping / Trailer Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Wildlife Area		
Type of area: (Please check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Township	
Time Open: <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year-round			
Total acres 15.3	Land acres 15.3	Water acres	Wetlands acres

PICNIC AND PLAYGROUND AREAS

Is there a Picnic Area on this site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is there a Playground on this site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

ATHLETIC AREAS

Site code		
Please record "Number of" each of the following:		
AMENITY	CHECK IF THIS SITE HAS AT LEAST ONE (1) OF THE FOLLOWING	MULTI-USE (check, if applicable)
Disc Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skateboard Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fields		
Baseball / Softball Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football Fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courts		
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes:		



CAMPING OR LODGING FACILITIES

Is there a Campground on this site? Yes No

GOLF FACILITIES

Is there a Public Golf Course on this site? Yes No

SHOOTING OR ARCHERY FACILITIES

Is there a Public Shooting Range on this site? Yes No

Is there a Public Archery Range on this site? Yes No

WINTER ACTIVITIES

Is this site open for any Winter Activity use? Yes No

TRAILS

Are there any Trails located on this site? Yes No

If Yes, please contact Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Outdoor Recreation for addition to Trails Inventory.

WATER

Is there a Pool on this site? Yes No

Is there a Splash Pad, Water Park, or other Water Feature? Yes No

Is there a Pond, Lake, River, or Creek on this site with public access? Yes No

Notes:

:

