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4.2 Human Environment (Community Impact Assessment)

Minor editorial changes have been made to this section since the publication of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The I-69 Section 6 study area has been adjusted in study area maps and tables to be consistent with the Refined Preferred Alternative (RPA).

This section summarizes the trends and status of the social and demographic characteristics for the State of Indiana; Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties; and the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area. Topics discussed in this section include population, households, employment, education, and economic characteristics. Also discussed are transportation facilities, travel patterns, and accessibility; institutions such as religious facilities, health care facilities, and libraries; police, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS); and land use plans and zoning. This community impact assessment (CIA) provides the basis for evaluation of human environment impacts in **Chapter 5, Environmental Consequences**.

The socioeconomic study area is located in northern Morgan County, a small area of northwestern Johnson County, and southern Marion County. It is comprised of the Year 2010 Census Block Groups (BG) through which an I-69 Section 6 alternative passes or which are surrounded by one of these Block Groups. The block groups that comprise the socioeconomic study area are listed below and depicted on **Figure 4.2-1**. All references to study area in this section apply to the socioeconomic study area unless stated otherwise.

Johnson County: 6106.04,2; 6106.04,3; 6106.04,4; 6107.01,4; 6107.02,1

Marion County: 3702.01,1; 3702.01,2; 3702.01,4; 3702.02,1; 3702.02,3; 3703.02,1; 3801.00,1; 3801.00,2; 3801.00,3; 3806.00,1; 3806.00,2

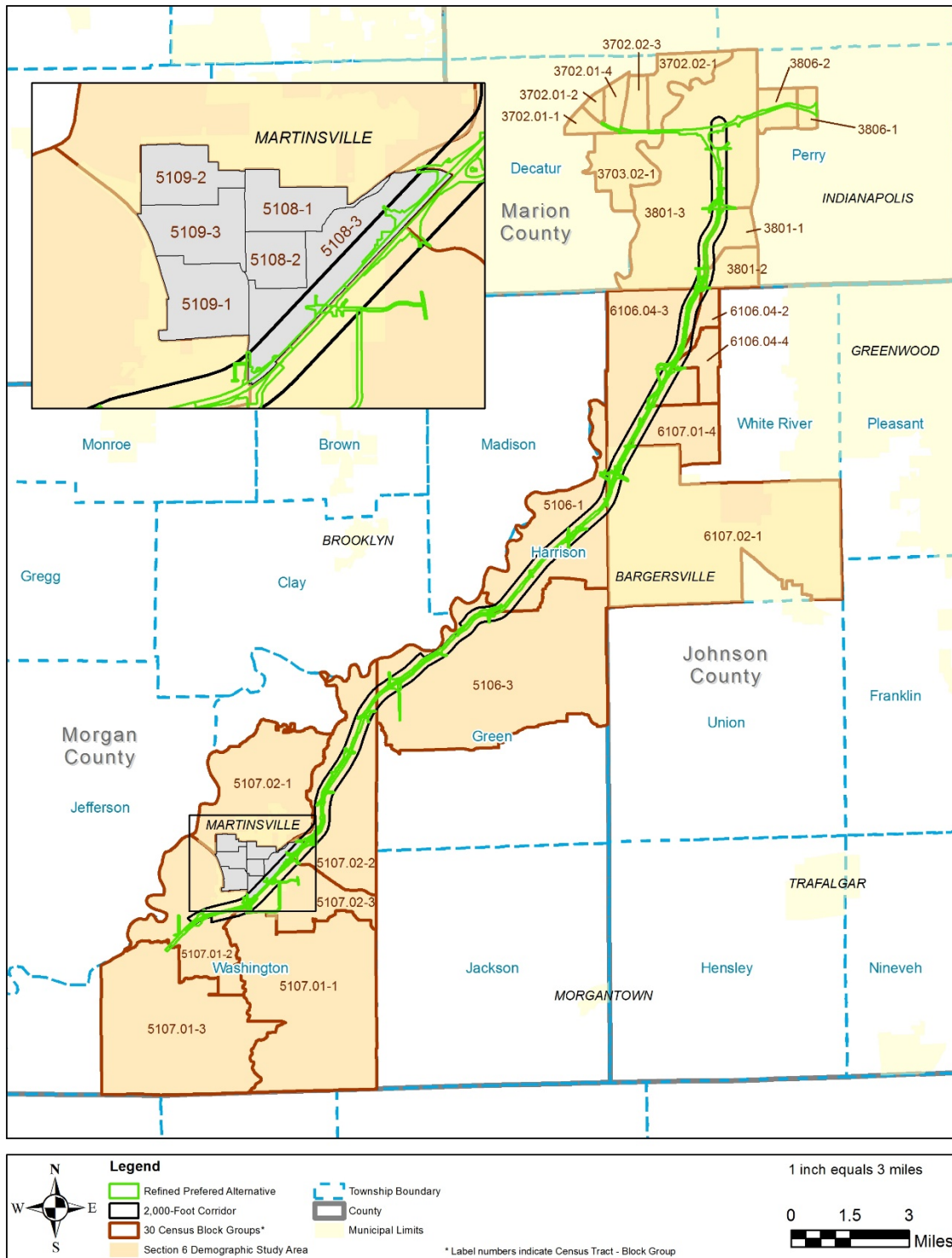
Morgan County: 5106.00,1; 5106.00,3; 5107.01,1; 5107.01,2; 5107.01,3; 5107.02,1; 5107.02,2; 5107.02,3; 5108.00,1; 5108.00,2; 5108.00,3; 5109.00,1; 5109.00,2; 5109.00,3

The City of Indianapolis and Marion County are a consolidated city-county government. This consolidation of city and county government was accomplished by an act of the Indiana state legislature in 1970. This unified political jurisdiction is unique to Indianapolis and Marion County and is not found elsewhere in Indiana.

For purposes of this section, reference is made to data associated with Marion County, including the city of Indianapolis and the four excluded cities that retained their local government autonomy (Beech Grove, Lawrence, Speedway, and Southport).



Figure 4.2-1: I-69 Section 6 Socioeconomic Study Area





4.2.1 Social Characteristics

4.2.1.1 Demographic Profile

According to the Year 2010 Census, the population of the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area was 60,074 people. The socioeconomic study area population comprises 5.3 percent of the combined populations of Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties, and 0.9 percent of the state. Of the total socioeconomic study area population, 18.3 percent (10,982 people) resided in Johnson County, 50.4 percent (30,317 people) resided in Marion County, and 31.3 percent (18,775 people) resided in Morgan County. **Table 4.2-1** through **Table 4.2-4** show population data for the United States; Indiana; Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties; and each block group included in the socioeconomic study area, as reported by the 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Table 4.2-1: Population Comparison, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Geographic Area	Population
United States	314,107,084
Indiana	6,542,411
Johnson County	143,789
Marion County	919,336
Morgan County	69,343
Socioeconomic study area Total	60,074

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01003

Table 4.2-2: Johnson County Population Comparison, 5-Year Estimates

Study Area (CT/BG)		Township*	Study Area Population
6106.04	2	White River	1,255
6106.04	3	White River	498
6106.04	4	White River	3,328
6107.01	4	White River	2,084
6107.02	1	White River	3,817
Johnson County Total			10,982

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01003

* Block Group may be located entirely or partially within township or city

CT = Census Tract, BG = Block Group within a Census Tract



Table 4.2-3: Marion County Population Comparison, 5-Year Estimates

Study Area (CT/BG)		Township*	City*	Study Area Population
3702.01	1	Decatur		1,323
3702.01	2	Decatur		638
3702.01	4	Decatur		1,832
3702.02	1	Decatur	Indianapolis	1,381
3702.02	3	Decatur		1,512
3703.02	1	Decatur		3,256
3801	1	Perry		3,992
3801	2	Perry		2,728
3801	3	Perry	Indianapolis	9,771
3806	1	Perry	Indianapolis	2,844
3806	2	Perry	Indianapolis	1,040
Marion County Subtotal				30,317

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01003

* Block Group may be located entirely or partially within township or city

CT = Census Tract, BG = Block Group within a Census Tract

Table 4.2-4: Morgan County Population Comparison, 5-Year Estimates

Study Area (CT/BG)		Township*	City*	Study Area Population
5106	1	Harrison		533
5106	3	Madison/Green		1,828
5107.01	1	Washington	Martinsville	305
5107.01	2	Washington	Martinsville	1,797
5107.01	3	Washington		955
5107.02	1	Washington	Martinsville	2,635
5107.02	2	Washington		1,164
5107.02	3	Washington	Martinsville	1,781
5108	1	Washington	Martinsville	779
5108	2	Washington	Martinsville	1,100
5108	3	Washington	Martinsville	1,882
5109	1	Washington	Martinsville	1,373
5109	2	Washington	Martinsville	1,263
5109	3	Washington	Martinsville	1,380
Morgan County Subtotal				18,775

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01003

* Block Group may be located entirely or partially within township or city

CT = Census Tract, BG = Block Group within a Census Tract



4.2.1.2 Special Populations

Special populations may have unique issues associated with development of the project. These populations could include college/university students in group housing, persons in non-English speaking households, or disabled, elderly, and low-income residents. Discussions of elderly populations, race, ethnicity, and low-income populations are included in **Section 4.2.1.4**.

College/University Students

The needs and concerns of college/university students may be slightly different from those of the community as a whole. Students are generally younger and are more likely to have lower incomes. Many students are temporary or seasonal residents. From a transportation standpoint, students are generally more transit dependent than the overall population.

While there are no colleges or universities located within the socioeconomic study area, the I-69 Section 6 project will have a positive impact regarding increased educational attainment by providing safe and efficient travel for students, staff, and faculty, just as it will for the rest of the traveling public.

The I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Tier 1 FEIS identifies “improve personal accessibility” as a core goal of the project. Providing additional access opportunities to major educational institutions is identified as one of the performance measures for improving personal accessibility. It is expressed as change in population within one hour of a major educational institution (defined by an enrollment of at least 5,000 students). This performance measure would include IUPUI (Indianapolis) and Ivy Tech (Indianapolis) for I-69 Section 6. The Indiana University Medical School, Butler University, Marian University, and Harrison College would also benefit.

Johnson County is home to Franklin College, located in the city of Franklin. The campus is approximately ten miles from the project corridor. This liberal arts institution has an enrollment of approximately 1,100 students. The list below includes universities located within or near one mile of the project area. There are many more educational institutions located in the Indianapolis metropolitan area.

- Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (enrollment 30,105)
- Ivy Tech Community College, Central Indiana Region Campuses (enrollment 8,131)
- University of Indianapolis (enrollment 4,169)

Disabled Individuals

Table 4.2-5 summarizes the estimated number of individuals with disabilities in the United States; State of Indiana; and Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties.¹ The estimates are for

¹ Recent disability data is not available from the U.S. Census Bureau at the city, town, or census block level.



sensory, physical, mental, self-care, homebound, and employment-related disabilities. Available data for 2010-2014 indicate that the Johnson County disabled population percentage is below the state level, while Marion and Morgan counties have a slightly higher percentage of disabled individuals than the state (13.4 percent and 14.7 percent, compared to 13.2 percent). No residential locations dedicated specifically to serving disabled individuals have been identified. Two nursing home and rehabilitation facilities have been identified in Martinsville: Grandview Health and Rehabilitation Center and the Waters of Martinsville. Both have a capacity of approximately 100 beds and staff of both have reported that their facility is routinely at or near capacity for long-term and short-term stays.

Organizations and programs available to assist disabled individuals in the socioeconomic study area include First Steps Point of Entry, Sycamore Services, Library Services for Home Bound, Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, CARS Early Childhood Education Center, and the Center for Behavioral Health. Access Ability Indiana provides tools and resources for persons with disabilities to accomplish their goals and provides communities with information to assist persons with disabilities.

Table 4.2-5: Disabled Population Estimates Between 2010 and 2014

Geographic Area	Total Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population with a Disability	Percent of Population Which is Disabled
United States	37,874,571	12.3%
Indiana	852,946	13.2%
Johnson County	14,021	9.9%
Marion County	121,544	13.4%
Morgan County	10,102	14.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02

<https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/data-profiles/2014/> Note: The U.S. Census Bureau includes disability status of the civilian non-institutionalized population as a consideration under its five-year estimates for selected social characteristics in the United States.

4.2.1.3 Community History

A detailed discussion of Indiana’s cultural past in prehistoric time can be found in **Section 4.4.1**. Indiana was named a Territory in 1800 when Congress, in response to rising population in the Northwest Territory, divided the area into the Ohio Territory and the Indiana Territory. The territorial seat of government was initially established at Vincennes, and then moved to Corydon in 1813. Indiana became the 19th state in the nation in 1816, and the Indiana legislature selected Indianapolis as the state capital in January 1824. This became effective on January 1, 1825.

Between 1816 and 1850, Indiana and lands that are now within the region surrounding I-69 Section 6 were transformed from an undisturbed natural landscape to a society of farmers and artisans. Towns grew, infrastructure developed, and farming became the mainstay of the



economy. Industries such as coal mining and limestone quarrying were also sources of economic livelihood. Coal mining was prevalent in the southwest part of the state, while limestone quarry operations were located in south central Indiana near Bedford and Bloomington. A notable number of German immigrants came to Indiana during this period to take advantage of the fertile farmland. Native-born settlers came to central Indiana via the Ohio River, primarily from the Upland South - Virginia, West Virginia, Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The construction of railroads enhanced agricultural development, providing farmers with access to more distant markets. The railroads also facilitated transport of raw materials in coal and limestone industries.

Johnson County was part of the “New Purchase,” a tract of land bought from the Delaware Indians. Prior to official organization, the first lands in the county went on sale at the land office in Brookville on October 4, 1820. Much of the county was covered by forests and wetlands, and converting the land to agricultural use was difficult. In answer to a petition submitted by George King, the General Assembly organized the county in December 1822, naming it in honor of Judge John Johnson of the Indiana Supreme Court. Franklin was designated as the county seat. When Indianapolis was selected as the location for the permanent state capital in 1824, Johnson County’s future development prospects were measurably increased.

Marion County–Indianapolis was a small settlement on the White River at the mouth of Fall Creek in 1821 when it became the county seat of Marion County. Initially the availability of federal lands for purchase in central Indiana made it attractive to new settlement. The first European Americans to permanently settle in the area arrived around 1819 or early 1820. In its early years most of the new arrivals to Indianapolis were Europeans and Americans with European ancestry.

The city’s growth was encouraged by its geographic location, 2 miles (3.2 km) northwest of the state’s geographic center. In addition to its designation as a seat of government in 1825, the flat, fertile soil, and central location within Indiana and Midwest, helped Indianapolis become an early agricultural center. Its proximity to the White River, which provided power for the town’s early mills in the 1820s and 1830s, and the arrival of the railroads, beginning in 1847, established Indianapolis as a manufacturing hub and a transportation center. An expanding network of roads, including National Road and the Michigan Road, connected Indianapolis to other major cities.

Morgan County, named after Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan, was founded in 1822. Located in the valley along the White River, Morgan County’s soil is fertile, and sandstone is the chief natural resource. Martinsville is the county seat and is located 30 miles southwest of Indianapolis. Martinsville was engaged in the shipping business as early as 1835, when flatboats carried local agricultural products of pork and grain downriver. Martinsville has remained a commercial and community center for southern Morgan County.

Five reports prepared for I-69 Section 6 provide a more detailed description of the prehistory and history of central Indiana, with a focus on the socioeconomic study area and neighboring areas important to the region’s development. Summaries of these reports are included in **Appendix M** along with other historical and cultural documentation related to the Section 106 process.



A detailed discussion of the cultural periods from prehistoric to historic times is included in the reports listed below. Summaries of these reports are provided in **Appendix M**.

- *Phase Ia Archaeological Literature Review for Section 6, Preliminary Alternatives in Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, and Morgan Counties*, McCord and Baltz 2015)
- *Phase Ia Archaeological Survey 1 for Section 6, Indian Creek South of Martinsville to Teeters Road, Morgan County* (McCord and Baltz, 2016)

A detailed discussion of the historical development of Morgan, Johnson, and Marion counties from 1740–1954, and an overview of the era from World War II into the 1970s is provided by the reports listed below. Summaries of these reports are provided in **Appendix M**.

- *Historic Property Report for Section 6, SR 39 to I-465* (Thayer, 2008)
- *Historic Property Report Additional Information, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6* (Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2015)
- *Additional Information Memorandum—No. 2, I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis: Tier 2 Studies Section 6* (Weintraut & Associates, Inc., 2016)

As one of Indiana’s early state highways, SR 37 initially extended from Indianapolis to Paoli as a two-lane roadway that followed the natural terrain of the area and passed through town centers with minimal access control. In a series of projects during the 1960s and 1970s, SR 37 was realigned and widened to its current configuration as a four-lane divided highway. The evolution of SR 37 and its changing relationship to surrounding development can be seen in a series of historic aerial photos from 1939 to 2014 in Appendix G of the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment provided in **Appendix G** of this DEIS.

When SR 37 was reconstructed, developed areas were bypassed and sections of the original roadway were abandoned in favor of a straighter and more direct route. The new four-lane roadway was constructed through predominately rural farmland. Near Martinsville, SR 37 formed an eastern bypass of the city. Construction of the new four-lane roadway generally pre-dates existing development adjacent to the roadway, including I-465. The new four-lane facility did not bisect communities or neighborhoods. As suburban development began in the late 1960s and 1970s, subdivisions and commercial developments were located adjacent to SR 37, which formed an edge of community development.

4.2.1.4 Population Trends

Age

Table 4.2-6 summarizes historical population and population projections for 2020, 2030, and 2040 for the nation; state; and Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties. Between 2000 and 2010, Johnson County had the highest growth rate at 17.5 percent, while Morgan County population



grew by 3.3 percent, and the state population grew by 6.6 percent. Historic population trends specific to the study area are not available because block group boundaries change over time.

As shown in **Table 4.2-7** through **Table 4.2-10**, age groupings of Indiana residents were similar to United States percentages in 2014. The socioeconomic study area counties are similar to the State of Indiana, with some variations. Marion County reflects the greatest variation, which could be associated with being a large urban county, versus the more suburban Johnson and Morgan counties.

The percentage of preschool children varies from 0 to 13.2 percent in Morgan County study area block groups. School aged children vary from 0 to 28.1 percent in these block groups. Johnson County BG 6106.04-3 has the highest young adult population (18-24) at 23.9 percent; Morgan County BG 5106-3 has the lowest at 0.5 percent. Morgan County BG 5106-1 has the highest percentage of elderly population (65+) at 36.0 percent and Marion County BG 3801-2 has the lowest at 3.1 percent.

Population estimates for 2015 have Marion County ranked first among Indiana's 92 counties, with Johnson County ranked 11th and Morgan County ranked 25th. Projections indicate that population growth will slow for the state from 5.68 percent between 2010 and 2020 to 2.66 percent between 2030 and 2040. Growth rates during these same periods are forecasted at 4.15 percent and 0.80 percent for Morgan County, at 5.68 percent and 2.66 percent for Marion County, and 7.76 percent and 5.72 percent for Johnson County. These trends parallel forecasted declines in U.S. population growth rates between 2010 and 2040.

Elderly Individuals

Elderly individuals are considered a vulnerable population. Challenges and concerns for the elderly include health care, social isolation, limited mobility, and fixed incomes. As noted in **Table 4.2-7**, over 11 percent of residents in the socioeconomic study area are 65 or older. Coordination with local senior centers and community organizations within the socioeconomic study area was conducted as part of public involvement and community outreach. The only concern noted as part of the public involvement process or from community leaders specifically related to elderly individuals was maintenance of local roadway connections. Some people expressed the opinion that elderly individuals would be less likely to utilize the interstate highway.

Three facilities with higher than average numbers of elderly persons were identified adjacent to SR 37. Plaza Drive Condominium Association is a 55 and older community located in the northwest quadrant of SR 37 and SR 39. Consisting of 15 duplex units, this is the only known 55 and older residential community identified within the socioeconomic study area.

Two nursing home and rehabilitation facilities are located in the socioeconomic study area: Grandview Health and Rehabilitation Center in Martinsville and the Waters of Martinsville. Both have approximately 100 beds and both are routinely at or near capacity for long-term and short-term stays. No other elderly communities were identified within the socioeconomic study area.



Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties are served by the Area 8 Agency on Aging, whose central office is in Indianapolis. Indiana's Area Agencies on Aging provide case management, information, and referrals to various services for persons who are aging or developmentally challenged.

Table 4.2-6: Population Trends and Projections, 1990-2040

Geographic Area	Population by Year					
	1990	2000	2010	2020*	2030*	2040*
United States	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	334,503,000	359,402,000	380,219,000
Number Change		32,712,033	27,323,632	28,090,462	28,847,000	28,173,000
% Change		13.15%	9.71%	9.10%	8.56%	7.70%
Indiana	5,544,159	6,080,485	6,483,802	6,852,121	7,335,890	7,407,660
Number Change		536,326	403,317	368,319	291,674	189,795
% Change		9.67%	6.63%	5.68%	4.26%	2.66%
Johnson County	88,109	115,209	139,654	151,396	163,506	173,426
Number Change		27,100	24,445	11,742	12,110	9,920
% Change		23.52%	17.50%	7.76%	7.41%	5.72%
Marion County	797,159	860,454	903,393	951,780	993,289	1,030,024
Number Change		11,585	17,411	13,422	12,110	9,920
% Change		10.63%	14.44%	9.73%	8.00%	6.07%
Morgan County	55,920	66,689	68,894	71,754	73,852	74,443
Number Change		10,769	2,205	2,860	2,098	591
% Change		19.26%	3.31%	4.15%	2.92%	0.80%

* - denotes projected value from US Census (United States Forecasts) and STATS Indiana (Indiana and county forecasts)

Sources: <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2014/summarytables.html>

<http://www.stats.indiana.edu/topic/population.asp>



Table 4.2-7: Comparative Population Characteristics by Age, 2014

Geographic Area	Population	Age					
		Preschool (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	Adult (18-24)	Adult (25-44)	Adult (45-64)	Elderly (65+)
United States	314,107,084	6.4%	17.1%	10.0%	26.4%	26.4%	13.7%
Indiana	6,542,411	6.5%	17.9%	10.1%	25.5%	26.5%	13.6%
Johnson County	143,789	6.6%	19.3%	8.5%	26.6%	26.0%	13.0%
Marion County	919,336	7.5%	17.4%	10.1%	29.2%	24.8%	10.9%
Morgan County	69,343	5.8%	18.5%	7.9%	24.0%	29.8%	14.1%
Study Area Total	60,074	7.0%	19.2%	7.4%	28.1%	26.7%	11.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001

<http://www.stats.indiana.edu/topic/population.asp>

Table 4.2-8: Johnson County Population Characteristics by Age, 2014

Geographic Area	Population	Age					
		Preschool (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	Adult (18-24)	Adult (25-44)	Adult (45-64)	Elderly (65+)
CT 6106.04, BG 2	1,255	5.2%	13.7%	1.9%	19.4%	30.8%	29.0%
CT 6106.04, BG 3	498	4.4%	5.6%	23.9%	19.3%	35.9%	10.8%
CT 6106.04, BG 4	3,328	5.4%	27.6%	12.2%	20.8%	30.2%	3.9%
CT 6107.01, BG 4	2,084	1.6%	22.6%	7.7%	22.8%	36.5%	8.8%
CT 6107.02, BG 1	3,817	6.5%	27.1%	2.9%	29.0%	26.1%	8.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001

<http://www.stats.indiana.edu/topic/population.asp>

CT = Census Tract. BG = Block Group within a Census Tract.



Table 4.2-9: Marion County Population Characteristics by Age, 2014

Geographic Area	Population	Age					
		Preschool (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	Adult (18-24)	Adult (25-44)	Adult (45-64)	Elderly (65+)
CT 3702.01, BG 1	1,323	8.2%	19.0%	12.0%	19.7%	25.6%	15.3%
CT 3702.01, BG 2	638	3.0%	14.1%	6.7%	23.0%	34.3%	18.8%
CT 3702.01, BG 4	1,832	9.7%	17.3%	11.5%	30.3%	19.1%	12.2%
CT 3702.02, BG 1	1,381	5.6%	16.7%	6.2%	22.4%	34.3%	14.8%
CT 3702.02, BG 3	1,512	4.8%	18.4%	9.3%	32.2%	18.1%	17.2%
CT 3703.02, BG 1	3,256	9.3%	24.5%	2.7%	37.8%	20.6%	5.1%
CT 3801, BG 1	3,992	4.8%	23.4%	5.7%	18.7%	37.9%	9.5%
CT 3801, BG 2	2,728	5.4%	12.2%	6.3%	31.1%	41.8%	3.1%
CT 3801, BG 3	9,771	8.8%	21.4%	7.3%	40.1%	14.7%	7.7%
CT 3806, BG 1	2,844	12.0%	20.8%	15.6%	30.8%	16.8%	4.0%
CT 3806, BG 2	1,040	1.9%	11.8%	1.4%	23.1%	46.0%	15.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001

<http://www.stats.indiana.edu/topic/population.asp>

CT = Census Tract. BG = Block Group within a Census Tract.

Table 4.2-10: Morgan County Population Characteristics by Age, 2014

Geographic Area	Population	Age					
		Preschool (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	Adult (18-24)	Adult (25-44)	Adult (45-64)	Elderly (65+)
CT 5106, BG 1	533	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	3.6%	5.4%	55.0%	36.0%
CT 5106, BG 3	1,828	9.8%	20.7%	0.5%	28.3%	30.3%	10.3%
CT 5107.01, BG 1	305	0.0% ²	11.8%	4.3%	26.6%	27.2%	30.2%
CT 5107.01, BG 2	1,797	5.9%	8.4%	11.9%	15.8%	34.1%	23.9%
CT 5107.01, BG 3	955	3.9%	24.3%	4.9%	32.7%	23.8%	10.5%
CT 5107.02, BG 1	2,635	4.0%	17.3%	9.2%	26.3%	30.2%	12.9%
CT 5107.02, BG 2	1,164	6.7%	18.6%	9.0%	12.2%	36.1%	17.4%
CT 5107.02, BG 3	1,781	9.0%	24.0%	3.2%	31.4%	20.3%	12.1%



Geographic Area	Population	Age					
		Preschool (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	Adult (18-24)	Adult (25-44)	Adult (45-64)	Elderly (65+)
CT 5108, BG 1	779	4.7%	6.2%	5.5%	32.5%	37.6%	13.5%
CT 5108, BG 2	1,100	8.4%	28.1%	4.7%	22.3%	21.0%	15.5%
CT 5108, BG 3	1,882	6.3%	18.4%	12.6%	21.8%	25.5%	15.5%
CT 5109, BG 1	1,373	13.2%	17.9%	3.2%	26.2%	22.2%	17.3%
CT 5109, BG 2	1,263	7.9%	12.7%	4.9%	33.3%	30.1%	11.2%
CT 5109, BG 3	1,380	8.8%	16.4%	15.1%	23.8%	22.5%	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001

<http://www.stats.indiana.edu/topic/population.asp>

CT = Census Tract. BG = Block Group within a Census Tract.

1. Block Group 5106-1 is located in a rural area containing the non-incorporated town of Waverly and includes the Waverly Elementary School. There are no know concentrations of elderly populations within this block group and it is unknown why no children under the age of 18 were noted in the census data.
2. Block Group 5107-1 is located in a rural area southeast of the city of Martinsville and is very sparsely populated. There are no know concentrations of elderly populations within this block group and it is unknown why no children under the age of 4 were noted in the census data.

Race and Ethnicity

From a racial and ethnic perspective, Johnson and Morgan counties are predominantly white and non-Hispanic, and Marion County is predominantly white and Black or African American. In 2014, the socioeconomic study area as a whole was 89.6 percent white. Johnson and Morgan counties were 93.5 percent and 97.5 percent white, respectively, and Marion County was 63.2 percent white. See **Table 4.2-11** through **Table 4.2-14**.

Minority populations in Marion County are more dense in neighborhoods north of the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area, near downtown Indianapolis and Center Township, and in areas north and east of downtown. See **Figure 4.2-2**.



Figure 4.2-2: Minority Populations in the Vicinity of I-69 Section 6

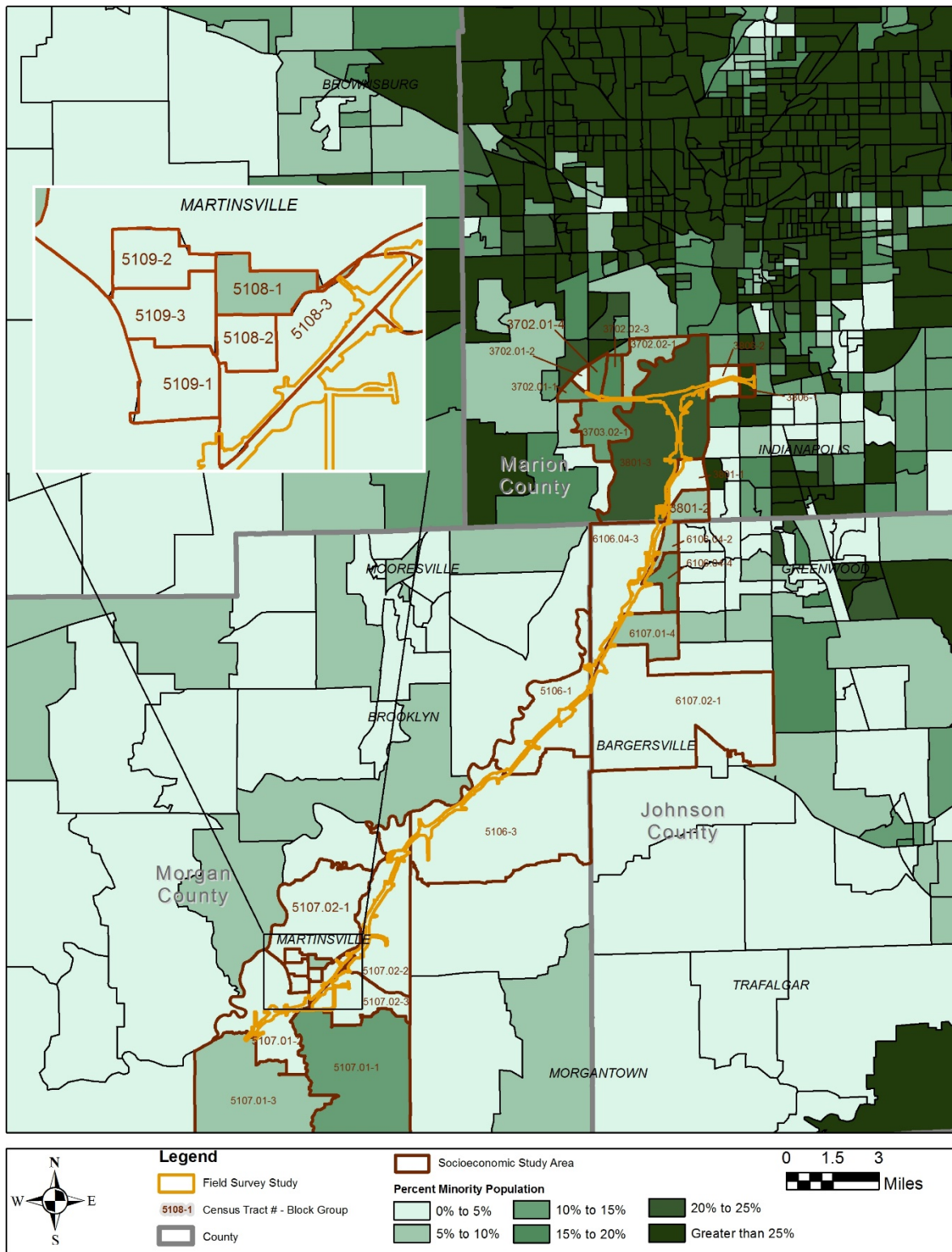




Table 4.2-11: Comparative Population Characteristics—Race and Ethnicity

Geographic Area	Total Population	One Race (Alone)							Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Origin ¹
		Population of One Race	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Race		
United States	314,107,084	304,981,333	231,849,713	39,564,785	2,565,520	15,710,659	535,761	14,754,895	9,125,751	53,070,096
	100.0%	97.1%	73.8%	12.6%	0.8%	5.0%	0.2%	4.7%	2.9%	16.9%
Indiana	6,542,411	6,401,274	5,519,313	598,423	15,286	114,674	2,076	151,502	141,137	411,536
	100.0%	97.8%	84.4%	9.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	2.3%	2.2%	6.3%
Johnson	143,789	141,474	134,480	2,700	253	2,753	14	1,274	2,315	4,716
	100.0%	98.4%	93.5%	1.9%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.9%	1.6%	3.3%
Marion	919,336	893,565	580,939	247,316	2,361	20,765	327	41,857	25,771	88,171
	100.0%	97.2%	63.2%	26.9%	0.3%	2.3%	0.0%	4.6%	2.8%	9.6%
Morgan	69,343	68,521	67,620	218	43	426	0	214	822	920
	100.0%	98.8%	97.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Study Area Total	60,074	58,858	53,841	1,648	5	1,037	14	2,313	1,216	3,108
	100.0%	98.0%	89.6%	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	3.9%	2.0%	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B02001 and Table B03003

¹Those reporting Hispanic or Latino origin may be included within various racial categories.



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Black or African Americans alone comprised 9.1 percent of the state’s population, while Johnson and Morgan counties recorded 1.9 percent and less than 1 percent respectively. Marion County’s percentage of Black or African Americans was considerably larger, at 27 percent of the population.

In other categories, the socioeconomic study area racial populations ranged from 0.1 percent to 0.6 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.1 percent to 11.5 percent Asian, and 0.1 percent to 5.1 percent some other race. Those reporting Hispanic or Latino Origin ranged from 1.2 percent to 9.6 percent.² The highest Hispanic/Latino concentration was in Marion County BG 1 of 3702.01 (5.8 percent). This value was lower than the national percentage (16.9 percent), lower than Marion County (9.6 percent), and lower than the state (6.3 percent).

FHWA administers its governing statutes to achieve environmental justice by identifying and avoiding discrimination and disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations and/or low-income populations. Environmental justice and project impacts on minority populations are addressed in detail in **Section 5.8**.

Table 4.2-12: Johnson County Population Characteristics—Race and Ethnicity

Geographic Area	Total Population	One Race (Alone)							Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Origin ²
		Population of One Race	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Race		
CT 6106.04, BG 2	1,255	1,192	1,178	--	--	--	14	--	63	--
	100.0%	95.0%	93.9%	--	--	--	1.1%	--	5.0%	--
CT 6106.04, BG 3	498	498	498	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CT 6106.04, BG 4	3,328	3,202	3,133	--	--	69 ¹	--	--	126	139
	100.0%	96.2%	94.1%	--	--	2.1%	--	--	3.8%	4.2%
CT 6107.01, BG 4	2,084	2,072	1,986	--	--	86 ¹	--	--	12	78
	100.0%	99.4%	95.3%	--	--	4.1%	--	--	0.6%	3.7%
CT 6107.02, BG 1	3,817	3,719	3,682	--	--	20 ¹	--	17	98	--
	100.0%	97.4%	96.5%	--	--	0.5%	--	0.4%	2.6%	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B02001 and Table B03003

CT = Census Tract. BG = Block Group within a Census Tract.

¹There is no identified Asian community within these block groups. These block groups consist of suburban subdivisions and scattered rural residential properties.

² Those reporting Hispanic or Latino origin may be included within various racial categories.



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Table 4.2-13: Marion County Population Characteristics—Race and Ethnicity

Geographic Area	Total Population	One Race (Alone)							Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Origin ¹
		Population of One Race	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Race		
CT 3702.01, BG 1	2,391	2,264	1,936	240	15	17	5	51	127	139
	100.0%	94.7%	81%	10.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	2.1%	5.3%	5.8%
CT 3702.01, BG 2	857	806	689	88	2	15	--	12	51	45
	100.0%	94.0%	80.4%	10.3%	0.2%	1.8%	--	1.4%	6.0%	5.3%
CT3702.01, BG 4	606	594	584	4	--	6	--	--	12	24
	100.0%	98.0%	96.4%	0.7%	--	1.0%	--	--	2.0%	4.0%
CT 3702.02, BG 1	1,224	1,210	1,178	12	--	17	--	3	14	12
	100.0%	98.9%	96.2%	1.0%	--	1.4%	--	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%
CT 3702.02, BG 3	1,574	1,528	1,414	60	4	29	1	20	46	43
	100.0%	97.1%	89.8%	3.8%	0.3%	1.8%	0.1%	1.3%	2.9%	2.7%
CT 3703.02, BG 1	2,642	2,541	2,235	141	14	114	--	37	101	127
	100.0%	96.2%	84.6%	5.3%	0.5%	4.3%	--	1.4%	3.8%	4.8%
CT 3801, BG 1	1,129	1,115	1,066	14	6	17	--	12	14	30
	100.0%	98.8%	94.4%	1.2%	0.5%	1.5%	--	1.1%	1.2%	2.7%
CT 3801, BG 2	666	652	637	3	2	3	--	7	14	13
	100.0%	97.9%	95.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	--	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%
CT 3801, BG 3	815	808	802	2	1	2	--	1	7	7
	100.0%	99.1%	98.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	--	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
CT 3806, BG 1	682	678	626	12	3	7	--	30	4	36
	100.0%	99.4%	91.8%	1.8%	0.4%	1.0%	--	4.4%	0.6%	5.3%
CT 3806, BG 2	1,415	1,395	1,373	8	1	13	--	--	20	14
	100.0%	98.6%	97.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	--	--	1.4%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B02001 and Table B03003

CT = Census Tract. BG = Block Group within a Census Tract.

¹ Those reporting Hispanic or Latino origin may be included within various racial categories.



Table 4.2-14: Morgan County Population Characteristics—Race and Ethnicity

Geographic Area	Total Population	One Race (Alone)							Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Origin ¹
		Population of One Race	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Race		
CT 5106, BG 1	533	533	533	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CT 5106, BG 3	1,828	1,808	1,808	--	--	--	--	--	20	19
	100.0%	98.9%	98.9%	--	--	--	--	--	1.1%	1.0%
CT 5107.01, BG 1	305	305	270	--	--	35	--	--	--	--
	100.0%	100.0%	88.5%	--	--	11.5%	--	--	--	--
CT 5107.01, BG 2	1,797	1,797	1,765	3	--	29	--	--	--	56
	100.0%	100.0%	98.2%	0.2%	--	1.6%	--	--	--	0.0%
CT 5107.01, BG 3	955	955	872	27	--	7	--	49	--	49
	100.0%	100.0%	91.3%	2.8%	--	0.7%	--	5.1%	--	5.1%
CT 5107.02, BG 1	2,635	2,615	2,520	54	--	21	--	20	20	34
	100.0%	99.2%	95.6%	2.0%	--	0.8%	--	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%
CT 5107.02, BG 2	1,164	1,114	1,114	--	--	--	--	--	50	--
	100.0%	95.7%	95.7%	--	--	--	--	--	4.3%	--
CT 5108, BG 1	779	779	737	--	--	42	--	--	--	--
	100.0%	100.0%	94.6%	--	--	5.4%	--	--	--	--
CT 5108, BG 2	1,100	1,075	1,075	--	--	0	--	--	25	--
	100.0%	97.7%	97.7%	--	--	0.0%	--	--	2.3%	--
CT 5108, BG 3	1,882	1,849	1,839	10	--	--	--	--	33	--
	100.0%	98.2%	97.7%	0.5%	--	--	--	--	1.8%	--
CT 5109, BG 1	1,373	1,373	1,362	--	--	--	--	11	--	11
	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	--	--	--	--	0.8%	--	0.8%
CT 5109, BG 2	1,263	1,259	1,252	2	5	--	--	--	4	--
	100.0%	99.7%	99.1%	0.2%	0.4%	--	--	--	0.3%	--
CT 5109, BG 3	1,380	1,380	1,351	18	--	--	--	11	--	45
	100.0%	100.0%	97.9%	1.3%	--	--	--	0.8%	--	3.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B02001 and Table B03003
 CT = Census Tract. BG = Block Group within a Census Tract.

¹ Those reporting Hispanic or Latino origin may be included within various racial categories.



Households and Housing

Recent household and housing data (**Table 4.2-15** through **Table 4.2-18**) indicates that 61.6 percent of Indiana's population lives in owner-occupied housing, which is greater than the national rate of 56.3 percent. Both Johnson and Morgan counties have higher rates of owner-occupied housing than the State of Indiana, while Marion County has a considerably lower rate at 47.7 percent. Johnson and Morgan counties have realized considerable suburban growth in the past 30 years, generally consisting of single family units. Marion County outpaces the other counties in the socioeconomic study area with renter-occupied housing at 38.6 percent.

On average, the socioeconomic study area has a lower percentage of vacant units than the state and nation. Nevertheless, Morgan County BG 5108-1 had the highest percentage of vacant housing (29.9 percent), which is over three times the value (8.6 percent) for Morgan County.

The total number of households in the socioeconomic study area comprises about 0.9 percent of households in the State of Indiana. Within the socioeconomic study area, about 37 percent of households include individuals under 18 years of age, and 19.4 percent contain individuals over 65 years of age. The highest concentrations of households with individuals under 18 are located in Johnson County BG6106.04-4 (58.9 percent) and Marion County BG3806-1 (49 percent).

The highest concentrations of households with individuals 65 and over are located in Morgan County BG 5106-1 (51.9 percent) and Johnson County BG 6106.04-2 (38.7 percent).



Table 4.2-15: Comparative Households and Housing Characteristics

Geographic Area	Total Households (HH)	HH with Individuals under 18	HH with Individuals over 65	Average HH Size	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units*	Owner Occupied Units**	Renter occupied Units**	Vacant Units*
United States	116,211,092	37,895,810	30,294,116	2.63	132,741,033	116,211,092	74,787,460	41,423,632	16,529,941
		32.6%	26.1%			87.5%	56.3%	31.2%	12.5%
Indiana	2,492,183	811,435	620,829	2.55	2,811,617	2,492,183	1,730,954	761,229	319,434
		32.6%	24.9%			88.6%	61.6%	27.1%	11.4%
Johnson County	52,873	19,608	12,654	2.67	57,738	52,873	38,308	14,565	4,865
		37.1%	23.9%			91.6%	66.3%	25.2%	8.4%
Marion County	361,648	112,929	72,983	2.50	418,747	361,648	199,813	161,835	57,099
		31.2%	20.2%			86.4%	47.7%	38.6%	13.6%
Morgan County	25,456	8,714	6,685	2.70	27,840	25,456	19,427	6,029	2,384
		34.2%	26.3%			91.4%	69.8%	21.7%	8.6%
City of Indianapolis	332,300	103,073	66,499	2.49	385,973	332,300	181,818	150,482	53,673
		31.0%	20.0%			86.1%	47.1%	39.0%	13.9%
City of Martinsville	4,499	1,589	1,206	2.49	5,052	4,499	2,619	1,880	553
		35.3%	26.8%			89.1%	51.8%	37.2%	10.9%
Study Area	22,524	8,344	4,378	2.58	24,418	22,524	16,381	6,142	1,894
		37.0%	19.4%			92.2%	67.1%	25.2%	7.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B11005, B11007, B25002, B25003, and B25010.

Note: Study area average household size calculated by dividing total of averages of each BG by the number of BGs in study area

* Percentages are relative to total housing units ** Percentages are relative to total occupied units



Table 4.2-16: Johnson County Households and Housing Characteristics

Geographic Area	Total Households (HH)	HH with Individuals under 18	HH with Individuals over 65	Average HH Size	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units*	Owner Occupied Units**	Renter Occupied Units**	Vacant Units*
CT 6106.04, BG 2	586	148	227	2.14	586	586	570	16	--
		25.3%	38.7%			100.0%	97.3%	2.7%	--
CT 6106.04, BG 3	228	48	44	2.18	288	228	195	33	60
		21.1%	19.3%			79.2%	67.7%	11.5%	20.8%
CT 6106.04, BG 4	995	586	92	3.34	1,011	995	983	12	16
		58.9%	9.2%			98.4%	97.2%	1.2%	1.6%
CT 6107.01, BG 4	740	302	136	2.82	740	740	727	13	--
		40.8%	18.4%			100.0%	98.2%	1.8%	--
CT 6107.02, BG 1	1,304	570	234	2.93	1,610	1,304	1,027	277	306
		43.7%	17.9%			100.0%	63.8%	17.2%	19.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B11005, B11007, B25002, B25003, and B25010.

* Percentages are relative to total housing units. ** Percentages are relative to total occupied units.



Table 4.2-17: Marion County Households and Housing Characteristics

Geographic Area	Total Households (HH)	HH with Individuals under 18	HH with Individuals over 65	Average HH Size	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units*	Owner Occupied Units**	Renter Occupied Units**	Vacant Units*
CT 3702.01, BG 1	472	188	79	2.62	499	472	295	177	27
		39.8%	16.7%			94.6%	59.1%	35.5%	5.4%
CT 3702.01, BG 2	235	51	93	2.71	260	235	177	58	25
		21.7%	39.6%			90.4%	68.1%	22.3%	9.6%
CT 3702.01, BG 4	749	259	181	2.45	829	749	242	507	80
		34.6%	24.2%			90.3%	29.2%	61.2%	9.7%
CT 3702.02, BG 1	481	168	184	2.87	520	481	331	150	39
		34.9%	38.3%			92.5%	63.7%	28.8%	7.5%
CT 3702.02, BG 3	670	162	192	2.26	788	670	386	284	118
		24.2%	28.7%			85.0%	49.0%	36.0%	15.0%
CT 3703.02, BG 1	1,070	560	114	3.04	1,070	1,070	772	298	--
		52.3%	10.7%			100.0%	72.1%	27.9%	--
CT 3801, BG 1	1,603	596	247	2.49	1,644	1,603	1,370	233	41
		37.2%	15.4%			97.5%	83.3%	14.2%	2.5%
CT 3801, BG 2	1,223	367	85	2.23	1,223	1,223	1,118	105	--
		30.0%	7.0%			100.0%	91.4%	8.6%	--
CT 3801, BG 3	3,558	1,405	441	2.75	3,944	3,558	2,595	963	386
		39.5%	12.4%			90.2%	65.8%	24.4%	9.8%
CT 3806, BG 1	990	485	115	2.87	1,081	990	382	608	91
		49.0%	11.6%			91.6%	35.3%	56.2%	8.4%
CT 3806, BG 2	453	102	111	2.29	453	453	453	--	--
		22.5%	24.5%			100.0%	100.0%	--	--

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B11005, B11007, B25002, B25003, and B25010.

* Percentages are relative to total housing units. ** Percentages are relative to total occupied units.



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Table 4.2-18: Morgan County Households and Housing Characteristics

Geographic Area	Total Households (HH)	HH with Individuals under 18	HH with Individuals over 65	Average HH Size	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units*	Owner Occupied Units**	Renter occupied Units**	Vacant Units*
CT 5106, BG 1	318	0	165	1.68	334	318	290	28	16
		0.0%	51.9%			95.2%	86.8%	8.4%	4.8%
CT 5106, BG 3	695	222	139	2.63	736	695	483	212	41
		31.9%	20.0%			94.4%	65.6%	28.8%	5.6%
CT 5107.01, BG 1	135	25	44	2.26	170	135	109	26	35
		18.5%	32.6%			79.4%	64.1%	15.3%	20.6%
CT 5107.01, BG 2	901	159	142	1.89	957	901	373	528	56
		17.6%	15.8%			94.1%	39.0%	55.2%	5.9%
CT 5107.01, BG 3	323	128	73	2.96	323	323	223	100	0
		39.6%	22.6%			100.0%	69.0%	31.0%	0.0%
CT 5107.02, BG 1	847	310	210	2.79	910	847	760	87	63
		36.6%	24.8%			93.1%	83.5%	9.6%	6.9%
CT 5107.02, BG 2	398	95	138	2.92	398	398	362	36	0
		23.9%	34.7%			100.0%	91.0%	9.0%	0.0%
CT 5107.02, BG 3	604	328	160	2.95	619	604	427	177	15
		54.3%	26.5%			97.6%	69.0%	28.6%	2.4%
CT 5108, BG 1	391	73	82	1.99	558	391	284	107	167
		18.7%	21.0%			70.1%	50.9%	19.2%	29.9%
CT 5108, BG 2	357	187	105	3.08	392	357	285	72	35
		52.4%	29.4%			91.1%	72.7%	18.4%	8.9%
CT 5108, BG 3	659	269	102	2.70	761	659	391	268	102
		40.8%	15.5%			86.6%	51.4%	35.2%	13.4%
CT 5109, BG 1	519	207	178	2.65	528	519	300	219	9
		39.9%	34.3%			98.3	56.8	41.5	1.7
CT 5109, BG 2	508	113	119	2.27	615	508	230	278	107
		22.2%	23.4%			82.6%	37.4%	45.2%	17.4%
CT 5109, BG 3	512	231	146	2.70	571	512	242	270	59
		45.1%	28.5%			89.7%	42.4%	47.3%	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B11005, B11007, B25002, B25003, and B25010.

* Percentages are relative to total housing units ** Percentages are relative to total occupied units



School Enrollment and Educational Attainment

Educational attainment has been found to correlate with lifelong income levels. The increasing number of well-paying jobs in tech and knowledge-based industries that require an educated workforce is likely to tie income to education even more closely in the future. These industries are attracted to communities with a well-educated workforce. They expand the community’s tax base while their higher wages fuel spending, spur the local economy, and improve quality of life—all of which generally makes a community attractive to similar industries.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data show a correlation between education, unemployment rate, and median weekly earnings. The unemployment rate and median weekly earnings with some high school but no diploma was 8 percent and \$493, respectively; for a high school graduate, 5.4 percent and \$687; and for a bachelor’s degree, 2.8 percent and \$1,137. Thus, educational attainment could be expected to play an increasingly important role in the success or failure of a community’s economic development efforts and growth.³

Table 4.2-19 and **Table 4.2-20** summarize recent educational enrollment and attainment data from the Census Bureau for the nation, the state, Johnson, Marion and Morgan counties, and the socioeconomic study area. **Table 4.2-21** shows a comparison of educational attainment for adults 25 and over based on American Community Survey estimates.

Table 4.2-19: Education Enrollment Characteristics 2010 to 2014

Geographic Area	Enrollment by Age / Educational Level					
	Population 3 years and older and enrolled in school	Nursery School / Pre-School	Kindergarten	Elementary (grades 1-8)	High School (grades 9-12)	College or Graduate School
United States	82,735,509	4,996,054	4,214,718	32,842,376	17,053,876	23,628,485
	--	6.00%	5.10%	39.70%	20.60%	28.60%
Indiana	1,745,318	102,584	87,636	717,219	360,407	477,472
	--	5.90%	5.00%	41.10%	21.60%	27.40%
Johnson County	38,416	2,433	1,851	17,366	8,467	8,299
	--	6.30%	4.80%	45.20%	22.00%	21.60%
Marion County	244,857	14,729	11,999	101,344	49,249	67,536
	--	6.00%	4.90%	41.40%	20.10%	27.60%
Morgan County	16,675	781	781	8,048	4,125	2,940
	--	4.70%	4.70%	48.30%	24.70%	17.60%
Study Area	15,827	998	826	6,792	4,283	2,928
	--	6.30%	5.20%	42.90%	27.10%	18.50%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14001 and B14002

³ Source: http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm



Table 4.2-20: Educational Attainment Characteristics 2010 to 2014

Geographic Area	Educational Attainment									
	Population 25 years and over	Less than 9 th Grade	9 th – 12 th Grade, No Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College, No Degree	Associates Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate / Professional Degree	% High School Graduate or Higher	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
United States	209,056,129	12,193,679	16,394,069	58,440,600	44,241,558	16,580,076	38,184,668	23,021,479	--	--
	--	5.80%	7.80%	28.00%	21.20%	7.90%	18.30%	11.00%	86.30%	29.30%
Indiana	4,287,819	174,370	356,781	1,498,978	899,154	345,740	674,692	365,104	--	--
	--	4.10%	8.30%	35.00%	21.00%	8.10%	15.10%	8.50%	87.60%	23.60%
Johnson County	94,305	2,245	5,544	32,265	19,257	9,289	17,225	8,480	--	--
	--	2.40%	5.90%	34.20%	20.40%	9.80%	18.30%	9.00%	91.70%	27.30%
Marion County	596,981	30,260	60,028	172,741	126,571	41,778	108,254	57,349	--	--
	--	5.10%	10.10%	28.90%	21.20%	7.00%	18.10%	9.60%	84.90%	27.70%
Morgan County	47,005	1,223	4,379	19,726	9,902	4,475	4,763	2,537	--	--
	--	2.60%	9.30%	42.00%	21.10%	9.50%	10.10%	5.40%	88.10%	15.50%
Study Area	39,534	1,281	3,590	14,169	7,677	3,026	6,831	2,960	--	--
	--	3.20%	9.10%	35.80%	19.40%	7.70%	17.30%	7.50%	87.70%	24.80%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15003



Table 4.2-21: Percent Educational Attainment—Adults 25 Years or Older 2014

Geographic Area	No High School Diploma	High School Diploma Only	High School or More	Bachelor’s Degree or Higher
United States	13.7%	28.0%	29.1%	29.3%
Indiana	12.4%	35.0%	29.0%	23.6%
Johnson County	8.3%	34.2%	30.3%	27.3%
Marion County	15.1%	28.9%	28.2%	27.7%
Morgan County	11.9%	42.0%	30.6%	15.5%
Study Area	12.3%	35.8%	27.1%	24.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15003

The 2014 Census showed that, in general, educational attainment in the socioeconomic study area is higher than the state and Marion and Morgan counties, but lower than Johnson County. Within the socioeconomic study area, 87.7 percent of the population (25 and older) has completed high school.

Data reflect that Marion and Johnson counties had a similar percentage of persons holding a bachelor’s degree, at 18.1 percent and 18.3 percent. Morgan County was considerably less, with 10.1 percent of persons holding a bachelor’s degree.

Income and Persons Below Poverty Level

Table 4.2-22 identifies per capita income and median household income of the nation; the state; and Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties based on data gathered between 2010 and 2014. It also identifies income ranges for the socioeconomic study area.

Within the socioeconomic study area, Marion County had the highest percent of persons below the poverty level at 21 percent. However, all counties had similar percentages of youth at the poverty level, between 36.5 and 39.1 percent. The percent of elderly person at the poverty level ranged between 4.9 and 6.1 percent.

Johnson County had the highest median household income at \$60,644. Marion County had the lowest median household income at \$42,378. While these reflect considerable disparity, the range of per capita income for the three counties is more similar at \$24,145 to \$28,500. The fact that some jurisdictions lag behind national averages reinforces the importance of the primary goal of the I-69 project, to increase economic opportunities.



Table 4.2-22: Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Percent Living Below Poverty Level

Geographic Area	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Percentage Living Below Poverty Level		
				Total (Individuals)	Youth (Ages 0-17)	Elderly (Ages 65+)
United States	\$53,482	\$65,443	\$28,555	15.6%	33.3%	8.2%
Indiana	\$ 48,737	\$60,440	\$24,953	15.5%	35.1%	6.2%
Johnson County	\$60,644	\$ 72,062	\$28,500	10.9%	36.5%	6.1%
Marion County	\$42,378	\$52,317	\$24,145	21.0%	37.2%	4.9%
Morgan County	\$54,986	\$63,342	\$25,245	11.9%	39.1%	5.2%
Study Area Range of Values	\$21,786 - \$102,763	\$30,197- \$135,563	\$12,422 - \$98,169	--	--	--

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B19013, B19113, B19031 and B17001.

Note: Percentage living below poverty level data is not available in the Year 2010 – 2014 ACS 5-year estimates.

Table 4.2-23 through **Table 4.2-25** provide data for the individual Block Groups in the socioeconomic study area. Total population for the socioeconomic study area is 60,094 people. The percentage of the total socioeconomic study area population with the lowest per capita income was Morgan County CT 5109, BG 2 (\$12,422) and Marion County CT 3806, BG 1 (\$12,721) compared with the nation’s (\$28,555) and Indiana’s (\$24,953).

Low-income households and working poor are potentially vulnerable populations. Issues facing these populations include earning a living wage, homelessness, hunger, affordable day care, and high housing costs. Households above the poverty level, but still at economic risk, are more difficult to quantify. Poor relief is available to qualified households from the local township trustees.

Facilities and programs such as community kitchens and food banks provide food assistance. These organizations are located throughout Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties. The only known facility within the socioeconomic study area providing assistance directly to low-income populations is the food pantry associated with the First Church of the Nazarene located on John R. Wooden Drive in Martinsville. Representative organizations offering assistance are listed below.

- Johnson County Welfare Department
- United Way of Johnson County
- Meals on Wheels Inc.
- Decatur Township Trustee
- Exodus Refugee Immigration Inc.
- Great Harvest Food Pantry
- Hunger Inc.
- Indiana Latino Institute
- Marion Co. Div. of Family Resources



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- Perry Township Trustee
- Salvation Army Social Service Center
- United Way of Central Indiana
- Wellspring Center
- Churches in Mission
- Family and Social Services Administration - Morgan County
- Green Township Trustee, Morgan County
- Harrison Township Trustee
- Morgan County Division of Family Resources
- Morgan County Welfare office
- Morgan House I and II
- Red Barn
- South Central Community Action Program
- Washington Township Trustee
- WIC Office in Martinsville
- Bridges out of Poverty and Eastview Christian Church
- Manna Mission

Low-income service providers from the Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAP), local planners, Central Indiana Community Foundation, and the Area 8 Agency on Aging also provide assistance.

Several public transportation organizations service the three-county area, but service to the socioeconomic study area is limited. The Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation (IndyGo) provides bus transit service in Marion County. Access Johnson County provides limited fixed route operation in Greenwood and Franklin, and on-demand service in the rest of Johnson County. Connect Morgan County provides on-demand transit service in Morgan County. For more information, see **Section 4.2.2.5**.

Impacts to low income populations are considered by FHWA in the context of environmental justice to avoid disproportionately high and adverse effects. Environmental justice and project impacts on low-income populations are addressed in detail in **Section 5.8**.

Table 4.2-23: Comparative Incomes - Johnson County

Block Group	Total Population	Age (Percent)			Median Household Income Total	Median Family Income Total	Per Capita Income
		Youth (0-17)	Adult (18-64)	Elderly (65+)			
6106.04, 2	1,255	18.90%	53.50%	13.7%	\$58,750	\$72,434	\$35,696
6106.04, 3	498	10.00%	53.50%	13.6%	\$45,625	\$44,688	\$69,737
6106.04, 4	3,328	33.00%	54.40%	13.0%	\$96,103	\$104,250	\$31,616
6107.01, 4	2,084	24.20%	56.70%	10.9%	\$102,763	\$107,019	\$42,515
6107.02, 1	3,817	33.60%	50.40%	14.1%	\$94,286	\$101,917	\$40,349

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Tables B19013, B19113, B19301, and B01001.



Table 4.2-24: Comparative Incomes - Marion County

Block Group	Total Population	Age (Percent)			Median Household Income Total	Median Family Income Total	Per Capita Income
		Youth (0-17)	Adult (18-64)	Elderly (65+)			
CT 3702.01, BG 1	1,323	27.20%	57.30%	15.3%	\$46,071	\$77,019	\$22,603
CT 3702.01, BG 2	638	17.10%	64.00%	18.8%	\$73,633	\$75,125	\$26,177
CT 3702.01, BG 4	1,832	27.00%	60.90%	12.2%	\$36,603	\$46,042	\$20,061
CT 3702.02, BG 1	1,381	22.30%	62.90%	14.8%	\$36,298	\$55,357	\$16,828
CT 3702.02, BG 3	1,512	23.20%	59.60%	17.2%	\$40,411	\$43,750	\$19,819
CT 3703.02, BG 1	3,256	33.80%	61.10%	5.1%	\$58,870	\$52,813	\$19,455
CT 3801, BG 1	3,992	28.20%	62.30%	9.5%	\$84,361	\$98,169	\$35,958
CT 3801, BG 2	2,728	17.60%	79.20%	3.1%	\$60,162	\$70,207	\$28,135
CT 3801, BG 3	9,771	30.20%	62.10%	7.7%	\$63,105	\$75,240	\$23,638
CT 3806, BG 1	2,844	32.80%	63.20%	4.0%	\$21,786	\$44,891	\$12,721
CT 3806, BG 2	1,040	13.70%	70.50%	15.8%	\$61,763	\$76,875	\$29,065

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B19013, B19113, B19301, and B01001.

CT = Census Tract

BG = Block Group within a Census Tract

Table 4.2-25: Comparative Incomes - Morgan County

Block Group	Total Population	Age (Percent)			Median Household Income Total	Median Family Income Total	Per Capita Income
		Youth (0-17)	Adult (18-64)	Elderly (65+)			
CT 5106, BG 1	533	0.00%	64.00%	36.0%	\$49,643	\$54,219	\$33,778
CT 5106, BG 3	1,828	30.50%	59.10%	10.3%	61,250	89,432	28,517
CT 5107.01, BG 1	305	11.80%	58.10%	30.2%	41,488	42,250	21,856
CT 5107.01, BG 2	1,797	14.30%	61.80%	23.9%	32,375	38,750	19,567
CT 5107.01, BG 3	955	28.20%	61.40%	10.5%	55,046	56,435	22,710
CT 5107.02, BG 1	2,635	21.30%	65.70%	12.9%	81,354	83,398	29,925
CT 5107.02, BG 2	1,164	25.30%	57.30%	17.4%	89,375	94,052	29,468
CT 5107.02, BG 3	1,781	33.00%	54.90%	12.1%	49,906	48,774	20,391
CT 5108, BG 1	779	10.90%	75.60%	13.5%	57,578	71,518	28,145



Block Group	Total Population	Age (Percent)			Median Household Income Total	Median Family Income Total	Per Capita Income
		Youth (0-17)	Adult (18-64)	Elderly (65+)			
CT 5108, BG 2	1,100	36.50%	48.00%	15.5%	47,772	49,511	19,257
CT 5108, BG 3	1,882	24.70%	59.90%	15.5%	33,464	34,423	16,153
CT 5109, BG 1	1,373	31.10%	51.60%	17.3%	36,719	30,536	15,726
CT 5109, BG 2	1,263	20.60%	68.30%	11.2%	25,625	40,142	12,422
CT 5109, BG 3	1,380	25.20%	61.40%	13.4%	30,556	30,197	14,520

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, B19013, B19113, B19301, and B01001.
 CT = Census Tract BG = Block Group within a Census Tract

4.2.1.5 Neighborhoods and Community Cohesion

Neighborhoods may be part of a platted subdivision, apartment/townhome complex, mobile home park, or concentration of rural residences. A neighborhood is most often thought of in terms of a district or locality with unique characteristics of its place, character or inhabitants. The I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area is developed with a variety of residential uses. General housing characteristics are provided in **Table 4.2-26**.

Specific neighborhood characteristics were identified from information provided during the public involvement process, which included CAC meetings and coordination with local planners, and from review of on-line GIS data for socioeconomic study area counties. **Table 4.2-27** shows neighborhoods, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks (MHP) in the socioeconomic study area, with the name of the housing development and the number of units (approximated for larger subdivisions and complexes). Specific neighborhood characteristics such as exact number of units, age of units, tenure of residents, type of housing, and levels of community cohesion are discussed in the context of project impacts in **Section 5.2**.

The term “community cohesion” is used to describe patterns and networks of interaction within an area or group. Communities may be geographically contiguous, such as neighborhoods, or may be geographically disjoint or dispersed but unified by a common trait, such as language, institutional membership, abilities, activities, or dependencies. The degree to which these common traits are exhibited can correspond to strength of cohesiveness of the neighborhood.

Community cohesion can be evident to others or it might be only self-identified and less obvious to outside interests. The socioeconomic study area does not appear to exhibit the existence of neighborhoods in the traditional sense. Rather, development along SR 37 within the socioeconomic study area consists of modern subdivisions or dispersed development.



Table 4.2-26: Housing Characteristics

Geographic Area	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	% Owner Occupied ¹	% Renter Occupied	Vacancy Rate	Median Gross Rent	Median Value Owner Occupied
United States	130,038,080	114,235,996	66.6%	33.4%	12.2%	\$841	\$188,400
Indiana	2,811,617	2,492,183	69.5%	30.5%	11.4%	\$741	\$122,700
Johnson County	57,738	52,873	72.5%	27.5%	8.4%	\$841	\$142,600
Marion County	418,747	361,648	55.3%	44.7%	13.6%	\$781	\$117,400
Morgan County	27,840	25,456	76.3%	23.7%	8.6%	\$763	\$139,900
Study Area	24,418	22,524	67.1%	25.2%	7.8%	N/A	N/A

Source 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table DP04; Study Area from Tables B25022 and B25003.

N/A indicates data is not available

¹ Recent events suggest a trend toward lower home ownership. The Urban Land Institute, in "Emerging Trends in Real Estate 2016" states "the global financial crisis began with disruptive change in the bursting of the housing bubble, which, in turn, has been sorting itself out in a "change of state" whereby homeownership is pulling back from the nearly 70 percent of households seen at the extreme of the bubble to 63.4 percent in the second quarter of 2015." <http://uli.org/wp-content/uploads/ULI-Documents/Emerging-Trends-in-Real-Estate-United-States-and-Canada-2016.pdf>

Table 4.2-27: Neighborhoods, Apartments, and Mobile Home Parks in the I-69 Section 6 Study Area

Neighborhoods, Apartments Complexes, and Mobile Home Parks		
Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
2nd Artery	Aspen Lakes	1049-1099 S Home Ave
Achgills Dutch Village	Centerfield Subdivision	66-98 Sunnydale Drive
Achgills, Mnt Pleasant, Alvin	Continental Manor	Artesian Acres
Bluff Acres	Cottage Park On The River	Artesian Court
Bluffdale Farms	Dipples S Meridian Highlands	Bluff Meadows
Day Mini	Glenn's Valley	Champlain Meadows Subdivision
Doss Mini	Haggard Estates	Country Club Estates
Dresslar	Hi Acre Manor	Country View Apartments
Foster Mini-Subdivision	Horizons Apartments	Elm Jog Subdivision
James D. Haines	Killarney Hill At Murphy's Landing	Fewell & Rhoades Subdivision
Mount Pleasant	Kopetsky Park	Godsey 1st Subdivision
Oak Meadows Greenwood Mobile Home Community	Lighthouse Landing	Goldsmith Woods



Neighborhoods, Apartments Complexes, and Mobile Home Parks		
Oak Valley	Meridian Place	Governor's Pointe
Orme Park	Park View at Wellingshire	Harris Subdivision
Richards Bluffdale Farms	Perry Commons	Holden
Robert Martindale Subdivision	Southern Dunes	Jim Bothwell Subdivision
Speicher Mini	Sunshine Gardens	Lakeview Subdivision
Utterback Mini	The Townes at Wellingshire	Machinery & Foundry Ad
Wakefield West		Old Port Royal Subdivision
		Ollie Dalby's Subdivision
		Randolph Adams
		S26 T13 R2e Area 2
		Shelburne Addition
		Southfield Apartments
		Special Machinery & Foundry
		Spring Valley Mobile Home Park
		Sun Valley Mobile Home Park
		Sunrise Subdivision
		The Pine Apartments
		West Plaza Drive Condo Retirement
		Wetzel Trace
		Williamsburg Apartment Homes
		Williamsburg Subdivision
		Wolff's 8 th Subdivision
		Wolff's Subdivision

There are three distinct communities within the socioeconomic study area: suburban Morgan County/City of Martinsville identified as the southern portion of the project, rural Johnson and Morgan counties identified as the central portion of the project, and suburban Marion and Johnson County identified as the northern portion of the project. Each community has distinct development patterns, neighborhoods, community focal points, and activity centers. These communities are utilized as the community of comparison in the analysis of impacts to low-income or minority populations in **Section 5.8**. The physical characteristics of these communities are described in **Section 4.2.2**.

The southern portion of the project includes the city of Martinsville and the immediate area surrounding Martinsville. Martinsville was founded in 1822 and is the county seat for Morgan County. The population of Martinsville is approximately 12,000 people. Development has historically centered on the town square and courthouse, and consisting of typical small town features with commercial businesses in the center surrounded by residential development expanding out with population growth. Development have shifted to the vicinity of SR 37 since it was realigned east of downtown in the 1960s.



Outside of Indianapolis, Martinsville is the only incorporated city within the socioeconomic study area. Martinsville has a considerable history and exhibits neighborhood characteristics that range from old city center to first ring and second ring suburban development. SR 37 has defined the second ring suburban development east of Martinsville with mobile home parks and second ring subdivisions. Commercial developments such as Grand Valley Center, which includes Walmart, and a variety of retail outlets, stand-alone restaurants and fast food establishments are located adjacent to SR 37.

The central portion of the project area is rural in nature and is dominated by agricultural development with scattered residential development. Commercial development is limited to a few small businesses scattered throughout the corridor. Residential development consists of large lot scattered or grouped residential developments or small farms. These residents are occasionally clustered together but have limited cohesion. One exception is Foxcliff Estates, located just north of Martinsville. Foxcliff Estates consists of two neighborhoods, Foxcliff South and Foxcliff North. Each neighborhood has its own identity and homeowner's association, but collectively, they exhibit a strong sense of community.

The northern section of the project area is dominated by suburban subdivisions, large multi-unit apartment complexes, and commercial or light industrial development. Development around the interchange of I-465 and SR 37 is dominated by commercial and industrial use associated with the trucking industry, including truck washes, truck repair facilities, and truck stops.

Housing groups in the northern portion of the socioeconomic study area in Johnson and Marion counties are characterized more as subdivisions than neighborhoods. Subdivisions are typified by limited points of entry within an internal roadway network disconnected from adjacent developments. Subdivisions rely on homeowner associations to address the maintenance of common roads and infrastructure.

The current alignment of SR 37 through the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area has existed since the late 1960s. Earlier routes that connected Martinsville to Indianapolis utilized routes that are very proximate to present alignment of SR 37. Prior to the 1970s, the area between Martinsville and Indianapolis was generally rural and agricultural. Following the 1970s, areas along SR 37 in Johnson, Morgan and Marion counties began to realize a measure of suburban growth. With the current four-lane SR 37 route in place, new subdivision and neighborhoods were developed with setbacks from the SR 37 right of way. As a result, neighborhood impacts of upgrading SR 37 from a four-lane divided highway to an interstate are minimal.

In terms of community cohesion, SR 37 presently plays a major role in travel patterns and mobility for area residents, visitors, and emergency service providers (police, fire, and EMS). The majority of neighborhoods in the socioeconomic study area are close to the existing highway. Residents in these neighborhoods typically can travel directly from their neighborhood onto or across SR 37 via one or more access roads or crossings. While neighborhoods in close proximity to SR 37 depend on a variety of ways to get across the highway, neighborhoods situated farther from SR 37 depend on ways to get onto and off the highway in order to access the greater community.



4.2.2 Physical Characteristics

4.2.2.1 Current Land Use

Existing land use is identified using geographic information system (GIS)-based resources provided by the local planning departments and the Indiana Geological Survey. GIS updates included aerial photography interpretation, field review, and coordination with expert land use panels. Expert land use panels were developed for Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, and Marion counties with local planning department staff, developers, real estate experts, and major property owners in each county. The panels met over the course of the project to discuss existing and future land uses and trends. A detailed discussion of the expert land use panel is provided in **Section 5.24.2**. The **Human and Community Resources Map Series** provided at the end of **Section 5.3** shows direct land use impacts of the alternatives, including locations of neighborhoods in relation to alternatives, potentially relocated structures, and potential access changes.

The field survey study area for I-69 Section 6 contains 3,576 acres. Existing land use in the field survey study area is summarized in **Table 4.2-28**. The largest component of land use in the field survey study area is developed lands, which accounts for 54 percent of the area. This includes single family residences, mobile home parks, and multifamily residences (multifamily homes, apartments, and condominiums); commercial and industrial buildings, religious facilities, and cemeteries; public use and institutional facilities; and transportation, communication, and utility facilities and corridors. The commercial areas within I-69 Section 6 include strip malls, large commercial complexes, office buildings and complexes, retail areas, service-oriented facilities, and associated parking lots. It also includes the right of way of existing SR 37, which is 27 percent of all land in the field survey study area.

Transportation, communication, and utilities include roads, railroads, utility corridors, power substations, water and sewer facilities, and airports. Public use and institutional facilities include schools, universities, libraries, soccer fields, parks, golf courses, hospitals, fire and police stations, and communally-owned civic facilities. In general, land use within the field survey study area is more urbanized in and near the city of Martinsville and southern Marion County. These urbanized areas provide a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

Agricultural use accounts for 23 percent of land in the I-69 Section 6 field survey study area. Most of this agricultural property is between Martinsville and the southern boundary of Marion County, among scattered residential and commercial development. Most of this agricultural land use is row crops and specialty crops, followed by pasture used for hay production and grazing.

Water, wetland habitat, and strip mine/quarries/gravel pits are minor land uses in the I-69 Section 6 field survey study area. Collectively, these land uses are approximately 7 percent of the I-69 Section 6 field survey study area.



Table 4.2-28: Existing Land Use within the I-69 Section 6 Field Survey Study Area

Type of Land Use	Acres (% of total)	Description of Land Use
Developed Land	1938 (54%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Family Residential • Multi-family Residential • Mobile Home Parks • Commercial • Industrial • Transportation, Communications and Utilities • Religious Facilities and Cemeteries • Public Use and Institutional
Agricultural Land	806 (23%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Crop • Pasture (hay production and grazing lands) • Orchards, Groves, Nurseries, Specialty Crops • Agricultural Operations
Upland Habitat	619 (17%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Land • Early- to Mid- Successional Forest • Old Field • Forest Fragment
Water	102 (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streams and Rivers • Lakes, Reservoirs, and Ponds
Wetland Habitat	18 (1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forested Wetland • Scrub/Shrub Wetland • Emergent Wetland
Strip Mines/Quarries	93 (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarries and Gravel Pits
Total Existing SR 37 & I465 Right of Way in Study Area	983 (27%)	NOTE: Primarily within “Developed Land” Category above.
Total Land Area in Study Area*	3,576*	

Source: GIS Analysis

*Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

4.2.2.2 Land Use Plans and Zoning

Local land use and community plans identify long range goals and objectives, and provide a framework for planned development. Zoning ordinances provide specific guidance for local land use decisions. **Section 2.2** summarizes applicable transportation plans and policies. This section discusses local land use plans and zoning that will guide and influence future development patterns associated with the proposed project.

City of Martinsville

The *City of Martinsville Comprehensive Plan (2010)* provides a community future vision, along with goals and strategies. The plan establishes a long-term view of future land use goals and



supporting policies. A companion document, the *Morgan County SR 37/144 Corridor Plan*,⁴ was prepared as supplement for the Martinsville Comprehensive Plan. It states that “The combination of I-69 and current development pressures has clearly generated a need to develop a plan for how land should be developed both today and in the future. The State Road 37 corridor through Martinsville is one of most important areas of the community in terms of its impact on growth and development.”

The *Morgan County SR 37/144 Corridor Plan* includes recommendations for land use, public infrastructure, and site design to support development opportunities along the corridor. The plan focuses on the SR 37 corridor as a prime location for investment and job creation opportunities. It references the potential location of I-69 along the SR 37 corridor and frames connectivity preferences. In general, the city governs land use and development through its zoning ordinance.

Morgan County

The *Comprehensive Plan for Morgan County* (2010) includes goals for maintaining the community’s rural way of life, promoting growth and redevelopment in areas with existing infrastructure, capitalizing on economic development opportunities, developing attractive, affordable and livable neighborhoods, providing improved access to housing, employment, and commerce, providing safe and efficient transportation networks, providing county-wide park and recreation opportunities, improving intergovernmental cooperation, and ensuring the county becomes more sustainable by protecting environmental resources. These goals are supported in the county’s zoning ordinance.

The *Comprehensive Plan for Morgan County* addresses future growth while also addressing the community’s environmental protection goals. The county will seek to discourage development in areas that still retain an agricultural character, rural scenery, and small community feel. Specifically, with regard to I-69, the plan anticipates development of I-69 through Morgan County along the footprint of existing SR 37.

Interchanges locations and adjacent land use were recommended along the SR 37 (future I-69). Future land uses in the I-69 Section 6 field survey study area include managed lands east of the corridor, and industrial land northeast of the corridor. Agricultural uses, forests, and steep slopes were also taken into consideration during this process. The land use recommendations for the corridor are included on the future land use map in *Morgan County SR 37/144 Corridor Plan*.⁵

Johnson County

The intent of the *Johnson County Comprehensive Plan* (2011) is to provide a blueprint for the future. The plan notes the following vision for Johnson County: “In 2030, Johnson County will

⁴ http://www.martinsville.in.gov/egov/documents/1423862295_67195.pdf

⁵ <http://martinsvillechamber.com/pdf/MorganCountyCorridorPlan.pdf>



be a distinctive place where we honor traditions and plan for tomorrow...by creating a comfortable quality of life with connected unique communities and cooperative and efficient governments.” Johnson County has a zoning ordinance and subdivision control ordinance to guide land use development in support of this vision.

Specifically, with regard to I-69, the plan includes the following: “The future I-69, planned along existing SR 37 in the northwest corner of the county, will be a major driver of transportation needs in Johnson County, and specifically in White River Township. Interchanges with the new I-69 are anticipated at its crossings with County Line Road, Smith Valley Road, and SR 144.” Roadway improvements have been identified in the future thoroughfare plan for each of these cross-streets to handle the anticipated demand.

As a result of the I-69 extension and its interchanges, a greater demand will result for travel between these three roadways, with traffic distributed through White River Township’s roadway network. CR 600W was identified as requiring additional capacity to serve traffic between the interchanges at SR 144 and Smith Valley Road. CR 600W is preferred over CR 500 W to provide north-south access between the interchanges due to the existing constraints along CR 500 W, most notably the adjacent schools.⁶

Marion County

The comprehensive plan for Indianapolis and Marion County is actually a collection of over 100 plans, each separately adopted as a comprehensive plan segment. The comprehensive plan system is organized around seven distinct elements, with a primary system plan serving as the “master” plan for its element. Each primary system plan may have multiple supporting plans that are more limited in their geographic or topical scope. Elements for the plan include the following topic areas: Land Use, Vision + Values, Transportation, Resiliency, Neighborhood Strategies, Parks + Recreation, Specific Area, and Supporting Plans.

In June 2016, the City of Indianapolis released *Plan 2020*.⁷ The plan has three components. These are the Bicentennial Plan, Technical Plans, and Affiliate Projects. All plans can be viewed at <http://plan2020.com/overview/>. In 2015, Indianapolis adopted a new unified zoning ordinance to guide land use development in a manner consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and Regional Planning

Each Census-designated urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more is required to have a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) responsible for conducting a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive transportation planning process. Transportation planning is regional in scope, recognizing that the transportation system crosses governmental boundaries

⁶ http://co.johnson.in.us/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/JC_Comprehensive_Plan_032811.pdf

⁷ <http://plan2020.com/overview/>



and because improvement programs require cooperation and participation of all government entities. Marion County and portions of Johnson and Morgan counties are included in the Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) of the Indianapolis MPO.

The Census-designated urbanized area boundaries (UAB) and boundaries of the Indianapolis MPA are shown in **Figure 4.2-3**. An MPA must contain the Census Bureau defined urbanized area and the area expected to become urbanized in the next 20 years. **Section 2.2.3** provides a detailed discussion of the long-range transportation plan prepared by the Indianapolis MPO.

I-69 Section 6 improvements are included in the *2035 Long Range Transportation Plan and the current Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program* prepared by the Indianapolis MPO. See **Section 2.2.3**. The MPO is currently updating its Long-Range Transportation Plan to the year 2045. That planning process is anticipated to be complete in December 2017. INDOT is coordinating with the MPO regarding future plans for I-69 Section 6 and other INDOT projects in the Indianapolis MPA.

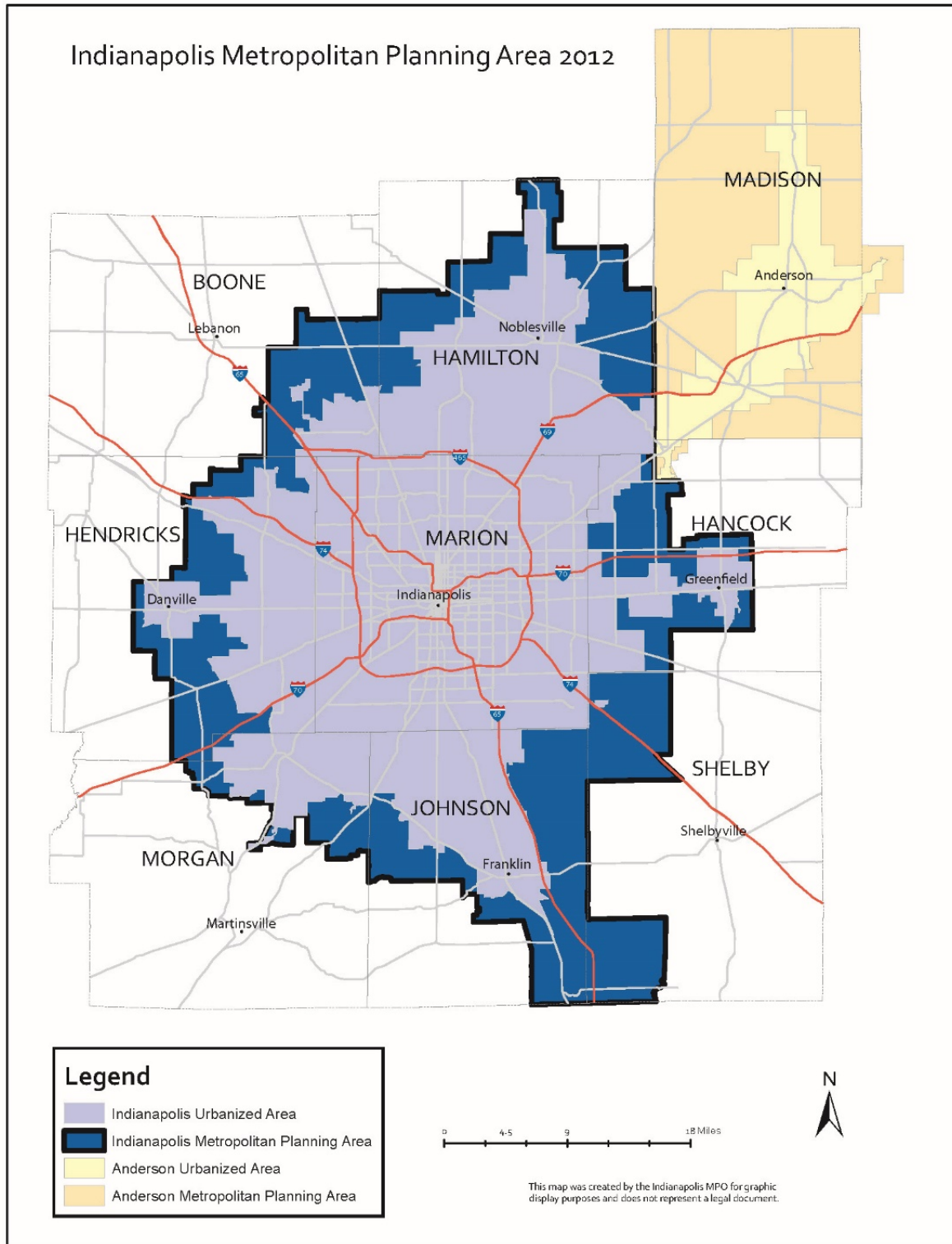
I-69 Community Planning Program

A commitment was made in Tier 1 to develop a community planning program (CPP) for the I-69 project as a Tier 2 activity. The program was developed to establish a regional strategy by providing resources to local communities to manage development growth associated with I-69. The program provided grants to local communities (cities, towns, and counties) to prepare land use plans, transportation plans, zoning and subdivision ordinances, special highway corridor “overlay zones,” or other local planning initiatives to manage new developments or to stimulate economic growth along the I-69 corridor. These planning projects were completed between 2007 and 2010.

The I-69 CPP was a two-phase effort. Phase 1 activities included developing community planning tools, preparing regional planning and economic development strategies for the entire I-69 corridor area, and establishing the framework for the Phase 2 program. The Phase 2 program provided grants of up to \$50,000 for communities to develop planning programs to capture the economic benefits and manage associated growth in a way to protect sensitive environmental resources which potentially could be impacted by development induced by the I-69 project. Neighboring communities could apply for joint grants. The total amount of these grants could be up to \$50,000 per community. For example, the joint grant described below for Martinsville, Mooresville, and Morgan counties totaled \$150,000. All community planning grants were awarded in 2007 and 2008. This Tier 1 commitment has been fully satisfied.

These grants totaled \$1,500,000 for the entire Evansville-to-Indianapolis corridor. Five communities in the vicinity of I-69 Section 6 were eligible to apply for I-69 CPP grants. The City of Martinsville, Town of Mooresville, and Morgan County opted to team together in their planning efforts and used the grant to develop the SR 37/SR 144 Corridor Plan (2010), comprehensive plan updates for Morgan County and Martinsville, and a comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance update for Mooresville. Johnson County received \$100,000 to develop a new comprehensive plan that framed challenges and opportunities associated with I-69.

Figure 4.2-3: Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area





The City of Indianapolis elected not to pursue a planning initiative associated with groundwater protection. **Section 7.2** describes the I-69 Community Planning Program in greater detail.

4.2.2.3 Travel Patterns and Accessibility

The transportation network in the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area primarily serves motorized vehicles and, to a lesser extent, some non-motorized transportation modes. The local network provides transportation connectivity for the areas between Martinsville and Indianapolis that do not utilize I-65 or I-70. Throughout the Tier 2 I-69 Section 6 public involvement process, mobility and east-west connectivity (for both motorized and non-motorized transportation) have been identified as a travel concern for residents, businesses, community facilities (religious facilities, schools, etc.), and emergency service providers (police, fire, EMS).

Roadways, along with existing and planned trails for bicycles and pedestrians in the areas between Martinsville and I-465 are shown in **Figure 4.2-4**. Motorists traveling onto and across SR 37 currently have a variety of access options offering flexible travel patterns. Many neighborhoods, businesses, and community facilities in the socioeconomic study area have direct or nearly direct access to SR 37.

There are currently no dedicated bike lanes in the socioeconomic study area, but there are a number of planned bike trails and bike route improvements within and proximate to the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area. For instance, the Bluff Road Regional Bike Route runs from the Johnson County line north along Bluff Road to Meridian Street and the city center. Additional information can be found at **Section 4.2.2.5**.

Local Roads

Many local roads within the socioeconomic study area cross or parallel the planned route of I-69 Section 6 to provide residents, businesses, and emergency service providers with flexible travel patterns to traverse the region. **Table 4.2-29** lists all roads which currently have access to SR 37 in I-69 Section 6. These traffic patterns were considered when identifying local service road configurations and grade separations at I-69 (see **Section 3.5.3**). Future access and circulation for residents, school buses, fire/emergency response vehicles, residential service and delivery vehicles, or farm equipment is addressed in **Section 5.6**.

Some of the local roads that cross or parallel the I-69 Section 6 corridor, particularly within the rural portions of the socioeconomic study area, have substandard roadway conditions. These conditions include unimproved surfaces, narrow widths, inadequate roadway geometry (steep vertical grades and sharp horizontal curves), and/or drainage problems including seasonal flooding. These conditions were considered in developing local service road configurations (see **Section 5.6**).

Figure 4.2-4: Existing Trails in the I-69 Section 6 Study Area

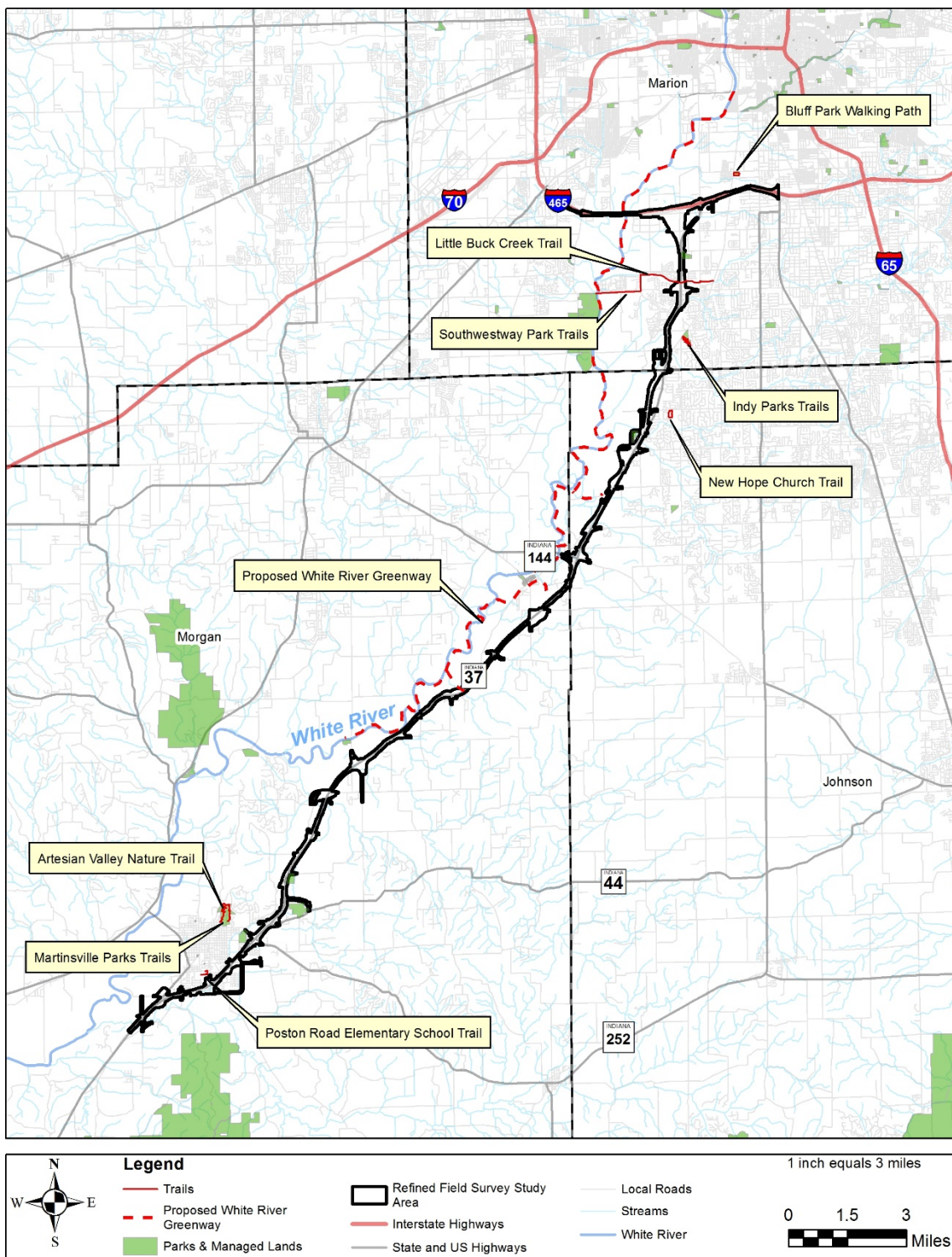




Table 4.2-29: Summary of Roads with Current Access to SR 37

Access Points (Alphabetical)		
Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
Bluff Acres Drive	Banta Road	Big Bend Road
Bluffdale Road	County Line Road	Burton Lane
Fairview Road	Edgewood Avenue	Country Club Road/Carmichael Road
Huggin Hollow Road/CR 800/Banta Road	Epler Avenue	Cragen Road
Olive Branch Road	I-465/Harding Street	East Morgan Street/Twin Branch Road
Smith Valley Road	I-465/I-69	Egbert Road
SR 144	Southport Road	Ennis Road (CR 500 E)
Stones Crossing	Thompson Road	Glenn Street
Travis Road	Wicker Road	Grand Valley (Gardner)
		Henderson Ford Road
		Industrial Drive
		New Harmony Road
		Ohio Street
		Old SR 37 (3 locations)
		Old SR 37 West/ Myra Ln
		Perry Road
		SR 252/ Hospital Drive
		SR 39
		SR 44/Rueben Drive
		Teeters Road
		Waverly Road
		Whiteland Road

Specialty Truck Traffic

Trucks that haul aggregate and related materials from sand and gravel pits are prevalent in the study area. Generally, these sand and gravel pits align with the White River and areas west of SR 37. Most of these sand and gravel operations have direct access to SR 37. Trucks carrying heavy aggregate loads can create challenges for maintaining efficient traffic queues on state highways. These trucks cannot always clear a left turn lane at a signal, creating backups at intersections. Following is a listing of quarries and other specialized trucking locations that currently access SR 37. Additional detail regarding mineral resources is provided in **Section 5.15**.

Irving Materials – Greenwood Plant
 6695 W. Smith Valley Road – via Smith Valley Road to SR 37
 Greenwood, IN 46142



Martin Marietta – Belmont Plan
5620 S. Belmont Avenue – via Epler Avenue and S. Belmont Avenue to SR 37
Indianapolis, IN 46217

Hanson Aggregates Midwest – Harding Street Sand and Gravel
4200 S. Harding Street – via Harding Street to SR 37 and I-465
Indianapolis, IN 46217

Hanson Aggregates Midwest – Harding Street Quarry
4200 S. Harding Street – via Harding Street to SR 37 and I-465
Indianapolis, IN 46217

Rogers Group – Morgan County Sand and Gravel
1500 Rogers Road – via Rogers Road to SR 37
Martinsville, IN 46151

Martin Marietta Aggregates – Waverly Aggregates
8520 Old SR 37 – via Old SR 37 to SR 144 and Waverly Road to SR 37
Martinsville, IN 46151

VNCA Prairie LLC – Mooresville Plant
8366 E. SR 144 – via SR 144 to SR 37
Mooresville, IN 46158

Beaver Gravel Corporation – Waverly Plant
8553 SR 144 – via SR 144 to SR 37
Mooresville, IN 46158

J.W. Jones
5506 SR 37 – via W. Perry Road to SR 37
Martinsville, IN 46151

Martin Marietta (proposed)⁸
Johnson County near White River – via Fairview Road to SR 37

4.2.2.4 Growth Trends and Issues

Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties have experienced the effects of suburbanization related to growth of the Indianapolis metropolitan area. These same communities use planning and zoning to encourage a balance of population and job growth and to guide this growth.

⁸ This proposed quarrying operation would be approximately 1,900 feet west of existing SR 37 just south of Fairview Road. As this FEIS was prepared, the proposal was subject to review and approval by state and local officials. This quarry would not be impacted by I-69 Section 6.



City of Martinsville

The City of Martinsville identified economic development opportunities related to I-69 in the *Martinsville Economic Development Plan* (2008). It anticipated closer ties between the Marion and Monroe county economies. Positioned between the economic powerhouses of Indianapolis and Bloomington, Martinsville has a great opportunity to participate in the growth of this regional economy. The economic development plan specifically identifies opportunities associated with the proposed expansion of I-69. It also notes perceived threats associated with the uncertainty of the alignment and access locations at the time the plan was prepared.

Martinsville also participated in the *Morgan County SR 37/144 Corridor Plan*. The plan provided recommendations on access location and design along I-69, as well as, development and land recommendations. Key development areas were identified as:

- Liberty Church Road (Although part of the I-69 Section 5 project area, it is but addressed here because anticipated development in considered in planning access near the SR 39 interchange.)
- SR 39 (Morton Avenue)
- Ohio Street (Mahalasville Road)
- SR 252/SR44
- Henderson Ford Road
- Big Bend Road
- SR 144

Morgan County

Within Morgan County, large-scale commercial and retail development, manufacturing, and industrial development generally occurs along SR 37, SR 144, SR 67, and I-70. The *Morgan County Comprehensive Plan* (2010) reports that it manages growth in terms of location, type, pattern, amount, and quality to address matters such as sprawl and agricultural preservation.

Morgan County has created a number of Tax Increment Finance areas along the I-69 corridor. The Morgan County Redevelopment Commission is actively pursuing the construction of wastewater treatment and associated infrastructure in order to be fully prepared to accommodate development associated with I-69. TIF districts are described in **Section 4.2.4.4**, and are mapped in **Figure 4.2-8**.

Johnson County

Only a small area of northwestern Johnson County area is in the socioeconomic study area. While Johnson County's growth has been primarily associated with the I-65 corridor, the completion of I-69 could provide additional development opportunities.



Marion County

I-69 has a short section located in Marion County, from the Marion County line north to I-465. I-69 should remedy congestion in the area on existing SR 37. With I-69 providing improved mobility, the corridor along this section of I-69 should realize development opportunities.

4.2.2.5 Community Facilities and Services

The following sections discuss community facilities and related services available within the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area. Features include schools, religious facilities, cemeteries, libraries, fire/police/EMS providers, hospitals, parks and recreation areas, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, utilities/infrastructure, and transit. **Figure 4.2-5** shows the location of schools, religious facilities, and cemeteries within and near the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area. These facilities are within a one-mile buffer from the I-69 Section 6 right of way.

Schools

Table 4.2-30 lists the school located within or near the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area. Perry Township schools provided input through involvement with the CAC and other schools participated in public involvement activities, but only Martinsville High School, the Tabernacle Christian School, and Waverly Elementary would be impacted by the completed project.

The Metropolitan School District (MSD) of Martinsville provides instruction for students within the southern portion of the socioeconomic study area. Martinsville High School is located west of SR 37 across from the Grand Valley Center commercial area. It serves grades 9 through 12. In the 2015-2016 school year, the school had enrollment of 1,559 students, with 99 administrators and teachers.⁹

Martinsville athletic curriculum offers tennis, baseball, softball, soccer, football, track, volleyball, gymnastics, wrestling, cheering leading and basketball at their facilities. The official access to the school is via Hospital Road. The MSD of Martinsville transportation administration center is located at 1390 Morton Avenue in the southern portion of the I-69 Section 6 corridor.

Martinsville Tabernacle Christian School, a private school, is located within the socioeconomic study area in Martinsville. The school address is 2189 Burton Lane. Waverly Elementary School is located within the socioeconomic study area in Waverly and is operated as part of the Mooresville Consolidated School District. The school address is 8525 Waverly Road.

⁹ Indiana Department of Education Compass website <https://compass.doe.in.gov>.



Figure 4.2-5: Schools, Religious Facilities, and Cemeteries in the I-69 Section 6 Study Area

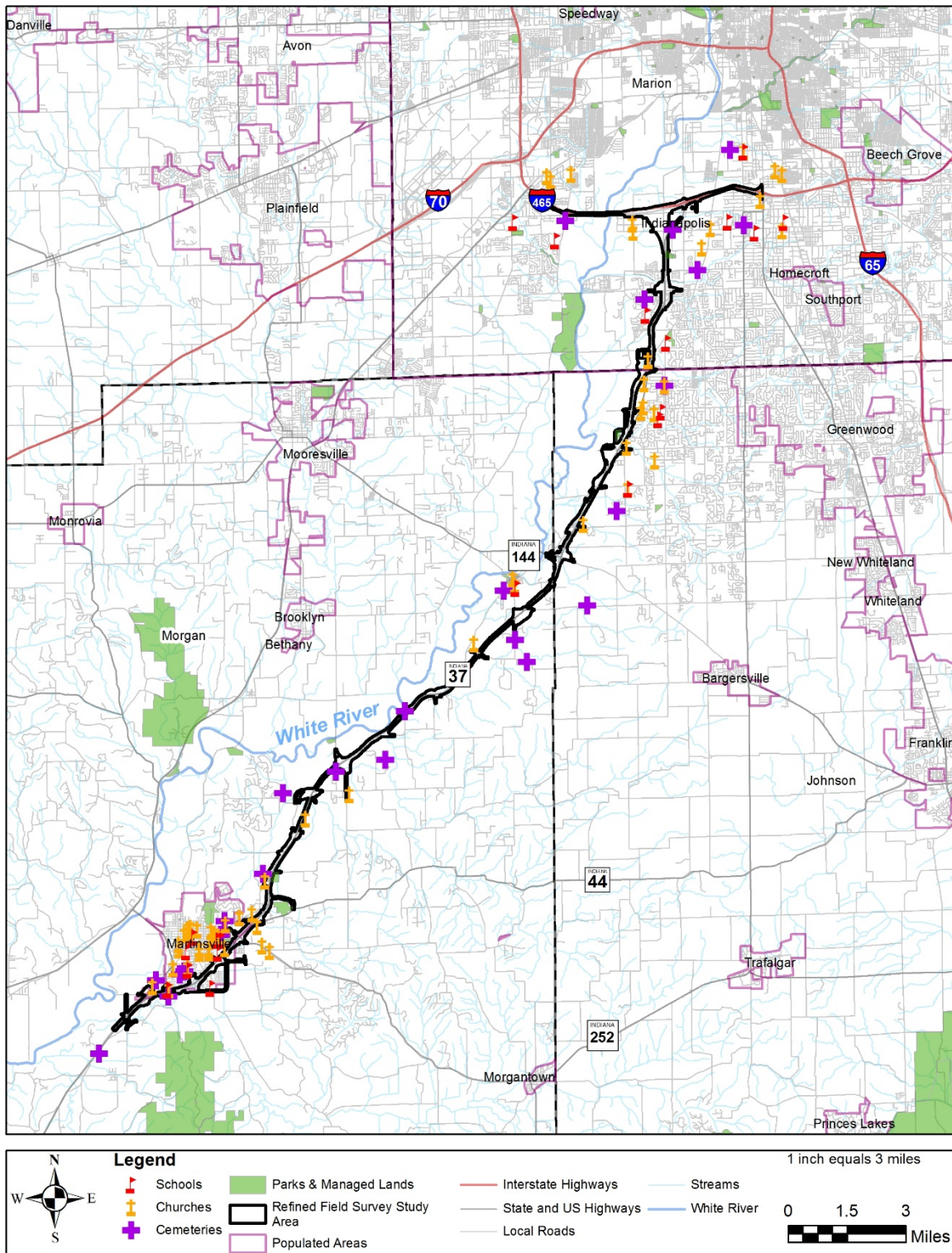




Table 4.2-30: Schools Located Within or Near the I-69 Section 6 Study Area

Name	Address	Public/Private?
Johnson County		
Center Grove Middle School North	202 N Morgantown Rd, Greenwood	Public
Pleasant Grove Elementary School	5199 W Fairview Rd, Greenwood	Public
St. Francis and Clare Catholic School	5901 Olive Branch Rd, Greenwood	Private
Marion County		
Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	5241 Brehob Rd, Indianapolis	Public
Blue Academy	5650 Mann Rd, Indianapolis	Public
Glenns Valley Elementary School	8239 Morgantown Rd, Indianapolis	Public
Gold Academy	5650 Mann Rd, Indianapolis	Public
Rise Learning Center	5391 S Shelby St, Indianapolis	Public
Rosa Parks-Edison Elem	7525 Wellingshire Blvd, Indianapolis	Public
Saint Roch School	3603 S Meridian St, Indianapolis	Private
Valley Mills Elementary School	5101 S High School Rd, Indianapolis	Public
William Henry Burkhart Elem	5701 Brill Rd, Indianapolis	Public
Morgan County		
Charles L Smith Elementary School	1359 E Columbus St, Martinsville	Public
Bell Intermediate Academy	1459 E Columbus St, Martinsville	Public
Martinsville High School	1360 E Gray St, Martinsville	Public
John R. Wooden Middle School	109 E Garfield St, Martinsville	Public
Poston Road Elementary School	139 E Poston Rd, Martinsville	Public
South Elementary School	500 East Mahalasville Rd, Martinsville	Public
Tabernacle Christian School	2189 Burton Ln, Martinsville	Private
Waverly Elementary School	8525 Waverly Rd, Martinsville	Public

Source: I-69 Section 6 GIS Analysis Metadata provided by The Polis Center for the source shapefile STATEWIDE_SCHOOLS.SHP, which is a point shapefile providing locations for public and non-public schools in Indiana.

Religious Facilities

Religious facilities within and near the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area are shown in **Figure 4.2-5** and are listed in **Table 4.2-31**. Within or in close proximity to the Section 6 corridor, 49 religious facilities rely on SR 37 for access by their congregations. To better understand potential concerns, an open house event was held on Wednesday May 4, 2016, at the I-69 Project Office in Waverly. The open house event was designed to obtain information from fire, police, EMS, schools, and religious facilities.

The Martinsville Baptist Tabernacle Church noted that plans for expanding its ministry may require additional facilities on its campus. This creates a challenge as they are currently landlocked. They attempted to expand their facilities via a request for a zoning change, but the Martinsville Planning Commission did not approve the rezoning request. Martinsville Baptist



Tabernacle representatives expressed concern about the access between SR 39 and Burton Lane along Plaza Drive. They feel this road is not adequate to carry through traffic.

On May 12, 2016, the project team met with representatives from the Prince of Peace Lutheran Church. Prince of Peace church representatives expressed the following concerns.

- Impacts to the church's septic fields and well water supply may be impacted. Extending City water and sewer to the church may be an option to mitigate the impacts to the septic and water supply.
- Impacts to church parking areas may occur. There is not much room for replacement parking, and it might have to be located such that church congregation members would have a steep walk between the building and their cars.
- Access to church-owned property located between the church and the golf course could be impacted. This could be addressed by providing a drive from the Morgan Street extension.
- Possible closure of one driveway could impact their traffic circulation.
- Loss of direct access from SR 37 would make it harder to navigate to the church.

A meeting with First United Methodist Church (UMC) of Martinsville was held on January 19, 2015, where the following questions and concerns were discussed.

- Will INDOT require right of way from their property? The Section 6 study has resumed and a project office is opened to the public. Individuals can speak with a representative there to find more information.
- Martinsville UMC is planning to erect a variable message sign. They asked if a permit from INDOT's District office is needed. The project team directed them to the Seymour district for more information. They were informed the church would be eligible for relocation benefits if the sign is moved as a result of the I-69 project.
- Martinsville UMC would like to coordinate with INDOT regarding the grade of the roadway and right of way fence near their facility during the design phase of the project.
- Martinsville UMC owns approximately 30 acres associated with their facility. It is planning to construct a walking trail from the shelter house to the main facility in 2015. The church has approximately 400 members, with approximately 220 members in attendance each week. It also operates an onsite daycare facility.
- The Church has contacted both Representative Peggy Mayfield and Senator Rodric Bray about sight distance problems with the guardrail on northbound State Road 37. Church representatives believe sight distance issues occur when low profile cars attempt to see around the guardrail when exiting the church.

See related comments from Prince of Peace Lutheran Church and First United Methodist Church and responses in **Volume III, Comments and Responses**, Part A, Public Comments - Individuals (PI) Section of this FEIS.



Table 4.2-31: Religious Facilities Located Within or Near the I-69 Section 6 Study Area

Religious Facilities	
Johnson County	
Grace Apostolic Tabernacle	Southland Community Church
Mount Pleasant Christian Church Community Center	SS Francis & Clare Roman Catholic Church
New Hope Church	Stones Crossing Church
Smith Valley United Methodist Church	
Marion County	
Aldersgate Church	Pentecostals of Indianapolis - Apostolic Lighthouse
Capital City Baptist Church	Saint Roch Roman Catholic Church
Center Church	Sunshine Gardens Wesleyan Church
Glenns Valley United Methodist Church	Tallwood Chapel
Mars Hill Nazarene Church	University Heights Independent Christian Church
Marwood Southern Baptist Church	
Morgan County	
Agape House	First United Methodist Church
Calvary Apostolic Church	Gateway Tabernacle Church
Calvary Heights Baptist Church	Martinsville Baptist Tabernacle
Church of Christ	Martinsville Church of God
Church of Christ Morgan Street	Martinsville Seventh Day Adventist Church
Church of the Firstborn	Prince of Peace Lutheran Church
CJCLDS - Martinsville	Revelation Life Church
Eastview Christian Church	River Valley Christian Church
Emmanuel Apostolic Church	Saint Martin's Catholic Church
Faith Missionary Church	Spirit of Life Praise Center
Faith Missionary Church	St Mary Episcopal Church
First Baptist Church	Trinity Nazarene Church
First Christian Church	Waverly Baptist Church
First Church of God	Waverly Chapel
First Church of the Nazarene	Waverly United Methodist Church
First Presbyterian Church	

Cemeteries

Based on previous records and fieldwork in I-69 Section 6, five cemeteries were found to be located near or within the current right of way of SR 37, immediately adjacent to the right of way, or alongside roads that may be impacted as a result of the upgrade of SR 37. The following five cemeteries within approximately 100 feet of the right of way were located, viewed, and

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mapped via global positioning system (GPS). These cemeteries are shown in **Figure 4.2-5** and in the **Human and Community Resources Map Series** provided at the end of **Section 5.4**.

1. Wilson Family Cemetery – Behind Holiday Inn in Martinsville located on South Burton Street, south of SR 37.
2. Williams Bradford Cemetery – Henderson Ford Road, southeast of SR 37
3. Old Mount Olive Cemetery – West of SR 37, north of Cragen Road intersection
4. Bell Cemetery – North of Epler Road and east of SR 37
5. Stockwell/Hammans/Cain Cemetery – Near Martinsville Golf Course accessed by Teeters Road, west of SR 37

Other cemeteries near the socioeconomic study area include Greer (Bagley/Trent), Koons, Nebo Memorial Gardens, Hilldale, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lowe, Mallow, Stitt Maxwell, Mount Pleasant, Round Hill, Shiloh and Whiley, Liberty, Bethel Methodist, Rooker Run, Liberty Church, Whetzel, Bluff Creek, New Butterfield, St. Martins Catholic, Centenary, Bethesda, Cramer, Rhoades, Sand Creek, Winding River Golf Course, Congregation Shara Tefill, Tilton-Alcorn, Old Butterfield, West Newton Friends, Centennial, Mooresville, Brooklyn, Greenlawn, Monical, Fowler-Mundy, West Newton, Beeler-Mars, Bethel, Calvary, Salem, Salem Methodist, West White Lick, North Branch, South Park, and Old Mooresville. Potential impacts to cemeteries are discussed in **Section 5.3.5**.

Libraries

Morgan County Public Library has a branch facility in the northwest quadrant of the SR 37 and SR 144 intersection. It is referred to as the Waverly Branch and has study/meeting rooms and internet access.

Fire Stations, Police Stations, and Emergency Medical Services

Officials hosted an open house event on May 4, 2016 at the I-69 Section 6 Project Office in Waverly for EMS agencies to share input on the impact of the projects. The following organizations had representatives at the event:

- Green Township Fire Department
- Harrison Township Fire Department
- Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department
- Johnson County Sheriff
- Martinsville Fire Department
- Morgan County Department of Emergency Management
- White River Township Fire Department
- Morgan County EMS
- Morgan County Sheriff



Following is a summary of the comments shared at the Open House.

- Most EMS departments noted that I-69 should offer a net increase in access for EMS accessing emergency incidents. The intersections, underpasses, and overpasses will provide more effective access than many of the current unsignalized, at-grade crossings.
- Some noted concern about the design of I-69 Section 6 access ramps and their ability to accommodate the turning movements of top-heavy EMS vehicles.
- Some mentioned the need to coordinate on the location, design, and construction of access doors within sound barrier walls to access water hydrants.
- The White River Township Fire Department (WRTFD) has the greatest likelihood of being directly impacted by the project due to its location near the intersection of SR 37 and Smith Valley Road. WRTFD representatives highlighted the significant negative impacts that the I-69 Section 6 alternatives create for their facility. They indicated that the relocation of Fire Station 53 at 850 S. Mullinix Road to a previously purchased land parcel would allow them to provide more effective EMS services. Station 53 is currently located near the planned Smith Valley Road interchange. This location is anticipated to have heavy traffic, which can delay responding to an emergency incident. WRTFD representatives asked about the potential to pursue a facilitated relocation in advance. See related comments from WRTFD and responses in **Volume III, Comments and Responses**, Part A, Local Government (LG) Section of this FEIS.
- The Harrison Township Fire Department noted that traffic at Old 37 and SR 144 backs up during rush hour periods, and a bottleneck is created by eastbound traffic on SR 144 turning left (north) onto SR 37. The left turn signal cycle appears to be too short to clear the turn lane. Waverly Road requires an overpass to link communities to the south and east of Waverly to the elementary school and Waverly EMS services.

I-69 Section 6 team members met with a representative of the Indianapolis Fire Department (IFD) at the project office on May 9, 2016. The IFD representative noted the location of Fire Station 34 just east of SR 37 and emphasized the importance of maintaining access across I-69 for Edgewood Avenue to link with Belmont Avenue.

Five police organizations serve residents in the vicinity of the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area, including the Martinsville Police Department, Johnson County Sheriff Department, Marion County Sheriff Department, the Monroe County Sheriff Department, and the Indianapolis State Police. Active coordination will continue with fire, police, and emergency medical service providers to share information about the project and to discuss potential impacts their agencies. The locations of emergency service providers and hospitals are shown in **Table 4.2-32**.

The Indiana University Health Morgan Hospital in Martinsville is the only hospital facility within or near the one-mile buffer area from I-69 Section 6 right of way. As shown in **Figure 4.2-6**, it is located near the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR 37 and SR 252. Access from SR 37 is presently available from SR 252 or Hospital Drive. The hospital provides short term acute care and has 47 rooms. Health care services include emergency services, oncology



services, intensive care, and cardiac rehab. In 2015, the hospital logged 506 patient days and 198 total discharges. This facility does not have a trauma center. EMS officials indicate that most trauma victims are taken to regional medical centers in Indianapolis.

In addition to this local hospital, several regional hospitals and healthcare facilities are located in the Indianapolis area, including Indiana University Health Methodist Hospital, Indiana University Health University Hospital, Sydney and Lois Eskenazi Hospital, Richard L Roudebush VA Medical Center, Peyton Manning Children's Hospital, Riley Children's Hospital, Community Hospital, Saint Francis Mooresville, Saint Vincent Hospital, and Saint Vincent Heart Center of Indiana.¹⁰

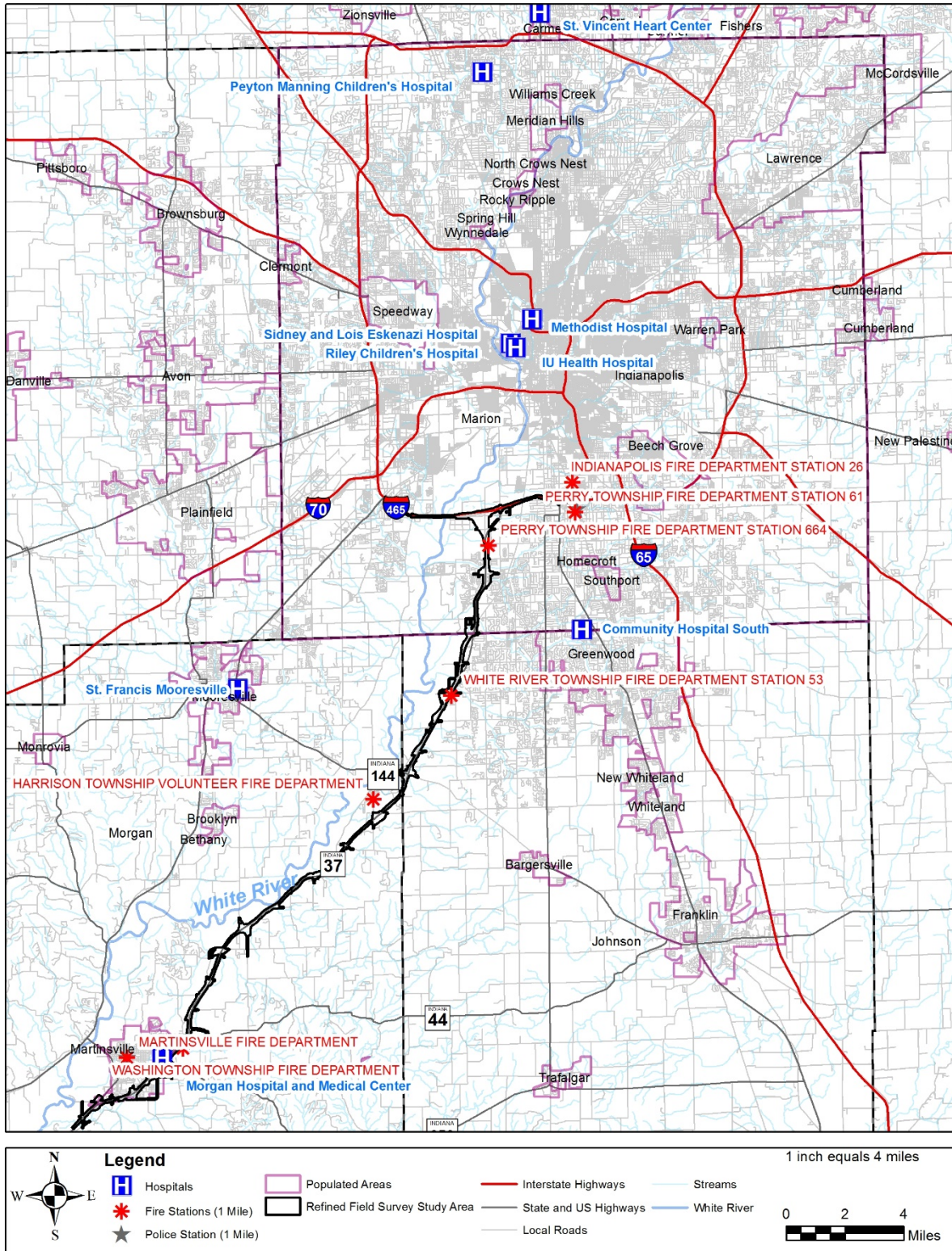
Table 4.2-32: Emergency Service Providers in and Near I-69 Section 6 Study Area

Service Provider	Station Location
Statewide	
Indiana State Police	100 N Senate Ave, Indianapolis
Johnson County	
Bargersville Fire Station	89 South Baldwin Street, Bargersville
Bargersville Police Station	15 Baldwin Street, Bargersville
Johnson County Sheriff	1091 Hospital Rd, Franklin
White River Township Fire Department	850 South Mullinix Road, Greenwood
Marion County	
Homecroft Police Department	4925 Shelby St. #500, Indianapolis
Indianapolis Fire Department Station 26	1080 East Hanna Avenue, Indianapolis
Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department	1150 Shelby St, Indianapolis
Marion County Sheriff	40 Alabama St., Indianapolis
Perry Township Fire Department	1925 West Edgewood Avenue, Indianapolis
Perry Township Fire Department	850 South Mullinix Road, Indianapolis
Morgan County	
Green Township Fire Department	6475 Maple Grove Rd, Martinsville
Harrison Township Fire Station	8475 Waverly Rd, Mooresville
Madison Township Fire Station 31	10023 N Kitchen Rd, Mooresville
Martinsville Fire Department	160 W Morgan St, Martinsville
Martinsville Fire Department	59 S Jefferson St, Martinsville
Martinsville Police	59 S. Jefferson Street, Martinsville
Morgan County Department of Emergency Management	59 S Jefferson St, Martinsville
Morgan County EMS (Ambulance Services)	59 S Jefferson St, Martinsville
Morgan County Sheriff	160 North Park Avenue, Martinsville
Washington Township Fire Station	SR 44 & SR 37, Martinsville

Source: I-69 Section 6 Fire, EMS, and Law Enforcement Open House

¹⁰ American Hospital Directory <https://www.ahd.com/>

Figure 4.2-6: Emergency Service Providers and Hospitals near I-69 Section 6 Study Area





Public Parks and Recreation Areas

Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties offer a variety of public parks and recreation areas. Existing and planned park and recreation areas within or adjacent to the socioeconomic study area include:

- **Glenns Valley Nature Park:** Glenns Valley Nature Park was originally called Bluff Road Estates. Indy Parks has made several improvements to this property. Part of the park has been converted into a nature area and is being maintained to encourage the growth of native Indiana plants.
- **Morgan-Monroe State Forest:** The Morgan-Monroe State Forest, located approximately 0.8 mile southeast of I-69 Section 6, encompasses over 25,000 acres in Morgan and Monroe counties. It was designated in 1929 and is comprised of forested ridges and valleys. The forest offers various family-oriented outdoor activities including picnic shelters; hiking trails; three fishing lakes; primitive camping; and hunting for white tail deer, ruffed grouse, turkey, squirrel, fox, and raccoon during appropriate seasons. Most of the area is listed as public use which can include recreational activities and various timber and wildlife harvesting activities.
- **Millard Sutton/Amos Butler Audubon Sanctuary Nature Preserve:** The Millard Sutton/Amos Butler Audubon Sanctuary Nature Preserve is a 76-acre forested floodplain located along the west bank of the White River approximately 0.7 mile west of SR 37 in Johnson County (Amos Butler Audubon, 2016). It is privately owned by the Central Indiana Land Trust, Inc. (CILTI) and was purchased with funding from the Amos W. Butler Audubon Society, the Indianapolis Audubon chapter. The property is included in the IDNR Classified Forest and Wildlands Program. The nature preserve is the largest known great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) nesting site in Indiana with more than 500 great blue heron nests (IDNR (3), 2016). To protect the nesting herons, the nature preserve is not open to the public.
- **Southwestway Park:** Southwestway Park is a 587-acre regional park owned by Indy Parks and Recreation that includes natural and cultural landscapes (Center for Earth and Environmental Science IUPUI, 2016). The park is located approximately two miles west of SR 37 on Southport Road adjacent to the White River. Park amenities include a trail system used for hiking, running, and horseback riding. The park contains soccer fields, baseball diamonds, and the Winding River Golf Course (Indy Parks and Recreation (2), 2016).

Natural communities within Southwestway Park include mesic-dry upland forest, mesic floodplain forest, wet-mesic floodplain forest, wet floodplain forest, and several wetland communities including sedge meadow, circumneutral seep, and marsh (Center for Earth and Environmental Science IUPUI, 2016). Two conservation easements are located adjacent to the north and south of Southwestway Park. These conservation easements are owned by Indy Parks and Recreation and include natural oxbow lakes and wetlands, wooded riverine wetlands, and woodlands. These properties help to increase acreage for habitat restoration and passive recreation adjacent to Southwestway Park (Polston, 2005).



Local Community Parks and Open Space

Several community parks, open spaces, and public access sites are located within or near I-69 Section 6. Owners of these public properties include the City of Martinsville, Morgan County, Johnson County, Marion County, and IDNR. In addition, two recreational properties that are privately owned are also located near I-69 Section 6. These properties provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, habitat conservation, and environmental education.

Four parks owned by the City of Martinsville are located near I-69 Section 6. The **Jimmy Nash City Park**, Martinsville's largest park, is a 113-acre property containing a fishing pond, pool, walking and hiking trails, shelters, tennis courts, playground, basketball goals, and family pavilion. It is located on the north side of Martinsville approximately one mile west of SR 37. The **Doris Daily Park**, located approximately 0.85 mile northwest of SR 37, includes just under one acre of green space with large trees, a gazebo, and picnic area. The **Walter Martin Park**, located on North Mulberry Street approximately 1.5 miles northwest of SR 37, is a small neighborhood park with a playground, basketball goals, and picnic area. **Victory Park**, located approximately 0.5 mile northwest of SR 37, is a small neighborhood green space located at the intersection of South Street and Sycamore Street. (City of Martinsville, 2016)

The **Morgan County Fairgrounds**, located approximately 0.2 mile northwest of SR 37 on Hospital Drive, host the annual Morgan County Fair as well as other special events and contests, such as pageants and youth talent contents. The county fair includes a midway with amusement rides, livestock competitions, concerts, and other activities (Morgan County Fair, 2016).

The **Henderson Ford White River public access site** is located approximately 4.5 miles north of Martinsville and 0.7 miles north of SR 37 on Henderson Ford Road (IDNR (5), 2016). It provides opportunities for recreational activities on the White River, such as canoeing, kayaking, and fishing. The IDNR, Division of Fish and Wildlife public access program was initiated in 1953 to provide free access to Indiana waters for anglers and boaters. The program is part of a broader statewide access initiative. To date, the program has funded portions of the acquisition, development, and maintenance of approximately 366 public access sites (IDNR (4), 2016).

Waverly Park is located at the intersection of Whetzel Street and Old SR 37 adjacent to the White River in the community of Waverly. It is approximately 0.7 mile northwest of I-69 Section 6. The 55-acre park is located in a floodplain at the site of historic downtown Waverly. In 2008, severe flooding destroyed many structures on the site. FEMA provided Morgan County with grant funds to clear the site of unusable structures for preparation as a future public park. This park was opened in 2016. Park plans, including recreation of the town square, wetlands, community gardens, event space, boardwalk paths, trails, a gazebo, a storm water swale, a boat launch, and a covered bridge over the White River, are being constructed in phases (Morgan County Parks and Recreation, 2016).

Independence Park is a 13.5-acre park located approximately 1.8 miles east of SR 37 in Johnson County. The park is owned by Johnson County Parks and Recreation. It was developed in 2000 and includes Indiana's first all-accessible playground area for persons with disabilities.



Independence Park is the only publicly owned green space park located in White River Township (Johnson County Parks and Recreation, 2016).

The **Center Grove Little League baseball diamonds** are located northwest of the SR 37 and Smith Valley Road intersection and southwest of Honey Creek. The park includes nine baseball diamonds, parking, and concession stands. The park is privately owned and provides youth baseball facilities to anyone who lives within the White River Township boundaries or has been approved to play via waiver if living outside the White River Township boundary (Center Grove Youth Baseball, 2016).

Lake Haven Retreat, also known as Kamper Korner, is a 22-acre recreational vehicle (RV) campground located approximately two miles south of Indianapolis at the intersection of SR 37 and Edgewood Avenue. The campground provides a 5-acre stocked lake used for fishing, RV camping sites, tent camping sites, an event hall, and paddle boat rental. Lake Haven Retreat is privately owned (Lake Haven Retreat, 2016).

Bluff Road Park is a 4-acre park located at the intersection of Hanna and Bluff Roads in Perry Township. The park is home to organized softball, soccer, and rugby leagues. The park features a playground for youth along with a small picnic shelter with three tables and a grill. The softball fields are maintained and leased as part of a youth sports agreement.

Martinsville Country Club is an 18-hole public golf course located north of Martinsville on the west side of SR 37. The eastern boundary of the course is approximately 400 feet west of SR 37. Access to the golf course is from Teeters Road.

Foxcliff Golf Course is an 18-hole private course of located north the Martinsville Country Club and its eastern boundary is three-quarters of mile west of existing SR 37.

Bluff Creek Golf Course is an 18-hole public golf course located west of SR 37 along Old State Road 37. The eastern boundary of the course is approximately 400 feet west of SR 37.

Southern Dunes Golf Course is an 18-hole public championship course and 9-hole par three course. The course is located approximately one-half mile west of SR 37 on both the north and sides of Wicker Road.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails

Existing trails within or near the I-69 Section 6 project area include the following:

- **Poston Road Elementary School Trail:** one-third mile trail to access the Poston Road Elementary School, located a quarter mile west of SR 37 in Martinsville, south of E. Poston Road.
- **Martinsville Parks Trails:** 1.7 miles of trails throughout Jimmy Nash City Park in Martinsville, located one half mile west of SR in Martinsville, north of Harrison Street.



- **New Hope Church Trail:** one-half mile asphalt trail around the New Hope Church campus, located three quarter miles east of SR 37, south of Fairview Road.
- **Indy Parks Trails:** one mile of gravel trails through the Glens Valley Nature Park.
- **Southwestway Park Trails:** 2.3 miles of trails that used by both hikers and mountain bike enthusiasts. There are plans to connect this property to the east of SR 37 via the Tibbs Avenue to White River Connection. This is being pursued by Indy Park Greenways. Plans also include a proposed crossing of SR 37 at a point between Banta Road and Southport Road. This property is adjacent to Winding River Golf Course.
- **Little Buck Creek Greenway:** 0.40-mile section and 0.54-mile section along Little Buck Creek, located north of Southport Road.
- **Bluff Park Trail:** 0.39 miles of crushed stone trail circling Bluff Park at the southeast corner of Hanna Avenue and Bluff Road.
- **US Bicycle Route 50 (Southport Road):** The US Bicycle Route 50 is mapped along Southport Road at SR 37. The Indianapolis Parks and Recreation Department provided a letter of support for the route, but the designation is made through a recommendation by the State DOT and approval by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). The designated bicycle routes utilize existing roads and trails.
- **Bluff Road Regional Bike Route:** runs from the Johnson County line north along Bluff Road to Meridian Street and the city center.

Regional Greenway Opportunities – Road Improvement Opportunities

Planned trails within or near the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area include the following:

Morgan County Greenway: The vision for this project is to create a multi-use greenway corridor that will parallel the White River. The route is scenic and largely undeveloped, allowing many ways for the trail to reflect the character of the community. The primary feature of the corridor will be a new multi-use path along the White River. Walking, biking, and running will be encouraged. The potential also exists to construct parallel equestrian trails along the route, either initially or as a future phase of the project. This segment of the river is also suitable for canoeing and kayaking.

White River Whetzel Trace Greenway: The Full Circle Master Plan, prepared by the Indy Parks and Department of Public Works, shows this greenway extending north through Johnson and Marion counties along the White River and connecting to the Little Buck Creek Trail. The Morgan County Comprehensive Plan indicates a potential concern with I-69 Section 6 near Cragen Road. The plan recommends a grade separated crossing of the White River linking the proposed greenway with the southeastern part of Morgan County. This greenway is also referenced in the Indianapolis MPO *Vision Plan-Morgan County Regional Pedestrian Plan*, November 2006.



Little Buck Creek Greenway: Planned additions will provide for three-mile trail connecting Perry Township with the South White River Greenway and Southwestway Park Trails.

Central Indiana Regional Bikeways Plan: The Regional Bikeways Plan provides a strategy to expand the opportunities available to cyclists in Central Indiana through 2035. This plan is a component of the Indianapolis MPO *2035 Long-Range Transportation Plan* (2014) and it updates and builds on the efforts of the *Indianapolis Bicycle and Pedestrian System Plan* (2000), the *Regional Pedestrian Plan* (2006) and the *Indianapolis Regional Center and Metropolitan Planning Area Multimodal Corridor and Public Space Design Guidelines* (2007).

Section 7.3.2 provides a listing of pedestrian and bicycle-related commitments associated with the construction of I-69 Section 6. All bicycle and pedestrian facilities within the project limits will be designed to meet the requirements for sidewalks and non-motorized vehicle use facilities as described in Chapter 51 of the *Indiana Design Manual*. Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines are incorporated into the *Indiana Design Manual*.

The National Association of City Transportation Officials issued the *Urban Bikeway Design Guide, Second Edition* in 2012. The publication provides guidelines intended to create safe bicycling conditions. Most of these treatments are not directly referenced in the current version of the *AASHTO Guide to Bikeway Facilities*, although they are virtually all (with two exceptions) permitted in the *Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Meetings were held with utility and service providers to identify potential areas of impact of I-69 Section 6 and to discuss infrastructure and maintenance needs. The needs for utility relocations are assessed in preparing preliminary designs and cost estimates. Additional detail regarding utility relocations will be finalized during final design. Utility service providers and known utilities in the socioeconomic study area include the following:

- **Electric** — Hoosier Energy, Duke Energy, Indianapolis Power and Light (IPL), Johnson County REMC and the South Central Indiana REMC provide electric service in and near the corridor. All have varying amounts of electric infrastructure in the project area.

IPL has a 13 KV transmission mainline and overhead taps from Waverly to Indianapolis, with approximately 17 crossings of SR 37. These services run parallel to SR 37 in multiple locations. IPL identified the following transmission lines: 138 KV near Wicker and Southport Road, 345 KV east of SR 37 near I-465, two 138 KV lines at Waverly Road, 138 KV at Egbert Road, and 138 KV at the planned intersection of I-69 and I-465.

- **Water** — Indiana American Water indicates it has water mains located at SR 37 and Fairview on the west side of the road. Mapleturn Utilities, Inc. provides water and sanitary sewer to over 600 houses along the west side SR 37, north of Martinsville. Citizens Energy Group (CEG)-Water indicated it has a number of water lines in or near the project area but would like to have more detailed plans on the alignment of the project before identifying infrastructure that could be impacted.



There are numerous water service lines that might be impacted by the I-69 Section 6 project. An early estimate may be 10-15 water mains and more than 75 service lines. Most of these lines would be impacted by local service road construction since water lines within SR 37 right of way are more limited. All water lines would be located and the need for adjustments would be identified in the project design phase (see utilities discussion in **Section 5.3.5**).

- **Wastewater** — CEG-Sanitary indicated that it has sanitary sewer infrastructure at multiple locations in Marion County. The cities of Martinsville and Indianapolis provide wastewater services. Other developed areas utilize septic systems. No sewage treatment plants are located within the I-69 Section 6 corridor. The Morgan County Redevelopment Commission has plans to construct a wastewater treatment plant to serve their new Tax Increment Finance development area at SR 37 and SR 144.
- **Stormwater** — The project area has numerous storm sewer systems to manage storm drainage and surface water. Urbanized areas and larger subdivisions have an engineered, storm sewer network. In less developed and more rural areas, storm water is managed with open ditches, creeks, and streams.
- **Natural Gas** — CEG has a 20-inch transmission line running from Fairview Road north to Raymond and Harding Streets, and another pipeline along the west side of SR 37. A 4-inch gas main runs along Bluff Road and crosses SR 37 south of Wicker Road.
- **Other Energy Pipeline Infrastructure** — Indiana Map documents the presence of energy pipeline infrastructure in or near the socioeconomic study area. These include:
 - 20-inch natural gas transmission line operated by Texas Gas Transmission near Stones Crossing, running north along SR 37 and connecting with a Citizens Gas transmission line south of Fairview Ave.
 - 16-inch transmission line operated by Indiana Gas Company (IGC) along SR 37 south of Martinsville.
 - Twin 16-inch transmission operated by IGC/Vectren Energy Delivery under SR 37 north of Big Bend Road. The north 16-inch gas line was recently constructed by Vectren to service the Indianapolis Power & Light Eagle Valley plant.
 - 6-inch main operated by IGC along SR 37 north of the intersection of Big Bend Road and SR 37.
 - 6-inch transmission main operated by IGC along Stones Crossing Road, crossing under SR 37 and terminating in Waverly.
- **Petroleum Products** — Enterprise Products indicated it has a 14-inch petroleum pipeline (1,000 psi) that runs under SR 37 between Southport Road and Stop 11 Road. Indiana Map indicates that a 12-inch crude pipeline operated by BP Oil Pipeline Company runs under SR 37 near intersection of Big Bend and SR 37.
- **Communications (Telephone)** — AT&T and CenturyLink have facilities within the project area, and cellular phone towers are located at numerous locations along the I-69



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Section 6 corridor. AT&T indicated it foresees no conflicts associated between the project and existing infrastructure.

- **Communications (Fiber Optic)** — The location of fiber optics infrastructure is generally confidential and has not been identified. However, the Morgan County Redevelopment Commission has expressed interest in leveraging high speed data infrastructure along SR 37 to help foster the development of technology and information business sectors.

Local and State Road System

The primary transportation facility in the socioeconomic study area is SR 37. Existing transportation facilities that intersect with SR 37 are shown in **Table 4.2-29**. These include four state roads, numerous city/county roads, and other rural roads.

Railroads

The I-69 Section 6 corridor has no at grade railroad crossing. Indiana Rail Road Company operates a parallel line to the east of SR 37 that passes under I-465 to downtown Indianapolis. Improvements to I-465 may impact the Indiana Rail Road.

Airports

No airports are located in the socioeconomic study area of I-69 Section 6. The nearest airport with national and international air carrier service is Indianapolis International Airport, which is 4.5 miles from the intersection of SR 37 and I-465. The closest local airport is the Greenwood Municipal Airport, which provides general aviation services and is 6.25 miles east of SR 37.

Transit

The Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation (IndyGo) provides bus transit services for Marion County. The IndyGo system 2016 map shows no transit routes serving the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area.

There is no fixed route transit service in the socioeconomic study area, although some demand-response transit service is available. Public transit in Johnson County is provided by Access Johnson County, which has a mission of serving the needs of all Johnson County residents, with emphasis on elderly, disabled, low-income, and other mobility disadvantaged citizens. Fixed route operations are provided in Greenwood and Franklin. Other portions of the county are provided with demand-responsive service. The *2014 Indiana Public Transit Annual Report* states ridership for Access Johnson County¹¹ as 111,300.

¹¹ Reported as part of *Access Johnson, Shelby and Access Brown County in 2014 Indiana Public Transit Annual Report* at http://www.in.gov/indot/files/Transit_2014PublicTransitReport.pdf



Transit service in Morgan County is provided by Connect Morgan County, operated by Coordinated Aging Services for Morgan County (CASMC). Connect Morgan County Public Transportation provides transit service to persons of any age (including wheelchair transport, portable oxygen, attendants, and service animals) within Morgan County, to destinations within Morgan County on a demand-responsive basis. The *2014 Indiana Public Transit Annual Report* states ridership for Access Johnson County¹² as 101,530.

The Central Indiana Council on Aging (CICOA) operates a transportation service called Way2Go. Way2Go provides senior transportation services for persons residing in Marion County. Johnson County Senior Services provides transportation services for Johnson County seniors. Coordinated Aging Services for Morgan County provide transportation services for Morgan County seniors (see above). These senior transit providers are not for profit organizations.

4.2.3 Farmland

Agriculture's contribution to Indiana's gross domestic product amounts to \$31.2 billion according to data provided by the Indiana State Department of Agriculture.¹³ Agriculture and food processing are an intrinsic part of the state's economy, contributing \$11.2 billion annually in agricultural products sold and supporting 107,500 jobs in Indiana.

Farmland within the I-69 Section 6 field survey study area is located in the Martinsville Hills and Tipton Till Plain and New Castle Till Plain and Drainage Ways physiographic divisions. See **Section 4.3.1.1** for further discussion of these physiographic divisions. For a detailed discussion of potential impacts to farmland as a result of this project, see **Section 5.4** and **Section 5.24**.

4.2.3.1 Prime Farmland

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) defines prime farmland as “land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses. The land could be cropland pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to acceptable farming methods” (USDA-NRCS, 2002).

Prime farmland does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage. Developed land or undeveloped land within a Census-designated Urbanized Area is therefore, categorically excluded from consideration.

¹²Reported as part Morgan/Hendricks County in 2014 Indiana Public Transit Annual Report at http://www.in.gov/indot/files/Transit_2014PublicTransitReport.pdf

¹³ <http://www.in.gov/isda>



Often, land that is well suited to agriculture (flat, well drained land) is also easiest to develop. As a result, some of Indiana’s farmland is being converted to industrial, commercial, and residential uses. NRCS estimates that prime and important agricultural soils are being converted at a rate of 3 to 4 times that of less productive non-prime farmland (USDA-NRCS, 2002).

A detailed discussion on farmland trends in Indiana is found in the Tier 1 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Appendix F. Coordination with the NRCS regarding potential impacts to prime farmland in the I-69 Section 6 project corridor is described in **Section 5.4**.

Figure 4.2-7 illustrates prime farmland soils and the urbanized areas of SR 37 area between Martinsville and Indianapolis and specifically within the I-69 Section 6 field survey study area. Johnson County has the most prime farmland within the field survey study area with 490 acres. Morgan County has the second highest number of acres of prime farmland (478), and Marion County has 295 acres of prime farmland in the field survey study area.

4.2.3.2 Agriculture: Johnson, Marion, and Morgan Counties

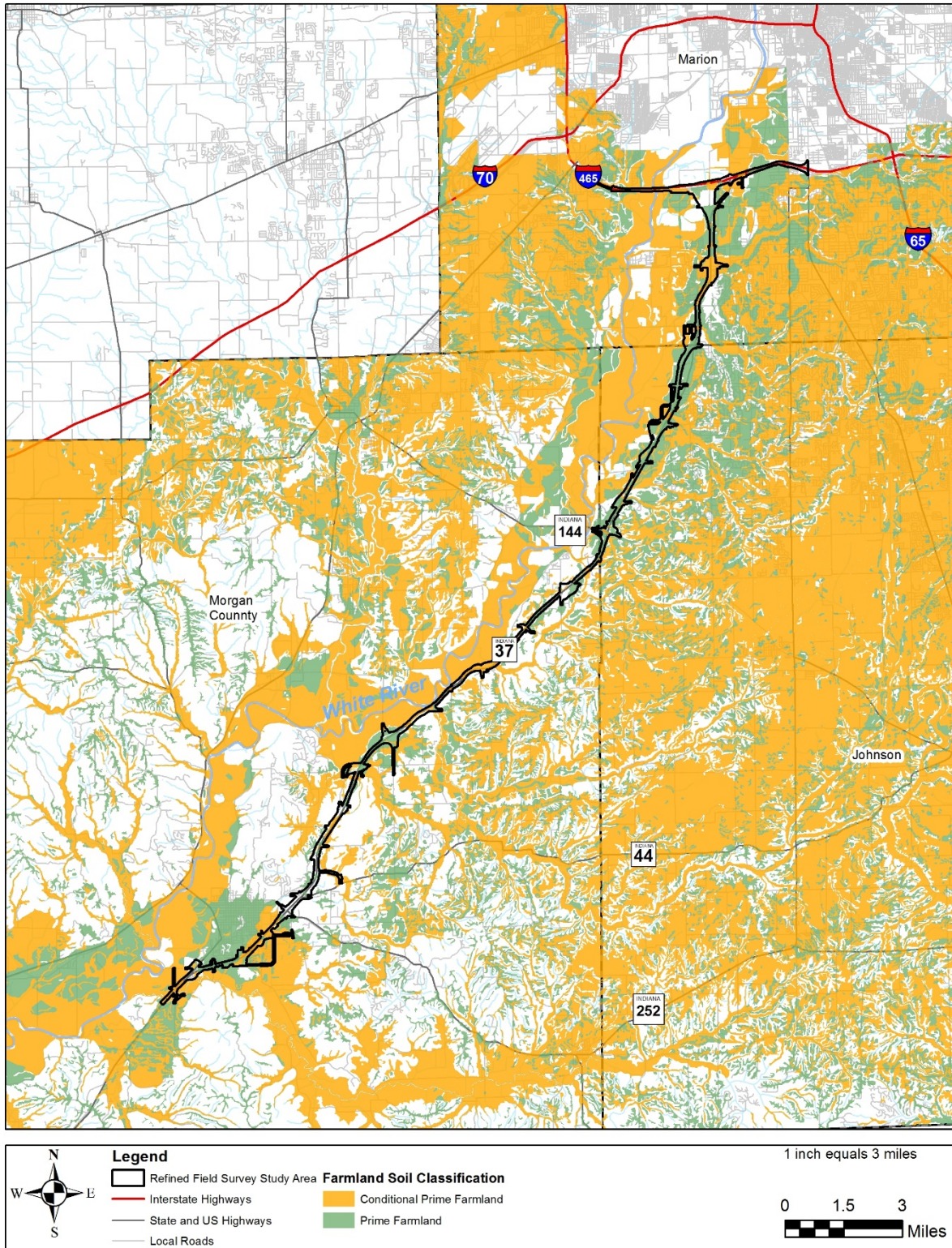
As shown in **Table 4.2-33**, Johnson County has the largest number of acres being used for agriculture among field survey study area counties, followed by Morgan County, then Marion County. The I-69 Section 6 field survey study area has about 806 acres of land in agricultural use, which is approximately 23 percent of its area. A complete discussion of farmland impacts is provided in **Section 5.4**.

Table 4.2-33: Agricultural Land Use

Description	Total Land Area	Land in Farms (% of Total Area)	Number of Farms	Ave. Size of Farms (acres)	Ave. Value (Land, Bldgs.) per acre	Harvested Cropland (acres)
Indiana	23,307,520	14,720,396 (63.1%)	58,695	251	5,354	12,146,538
Johnson County	204,800	144,646 (70%)	562	257	3,896	129,323
Marion County	253,440	20,075 (7.9%)	231	87	6,422	15,130
Morgan County	252,800	137,189 (54.2%)	583	235	4,922	111,197

Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture - County Data Indiana Table 1
 USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/Indiana/

Figure 4.2-7: I-69 Section 6, Prime Farmland





4.2.4 Economic Characteristics

The socioeconomic study area is anchored by the City of Martinsville on the south and the City of Indianapolis on the north. Developed areas of the socioeconomic study area have a variety of residential development with complimentary retail and commercial development. The following sections provide background on labor force, employment, and other economic features of the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area.

4.2.4.1 Labor Force Characteristics

Table 4.2-34 presents the labor force characteristics and comparative data for the United States; Indiana; and Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties. Comparative data at the Census Block Group level is not available. Marion County has the largest labor force at 713,052. It also has the highest percentage of civilian workforce unemployed at 11.2 percent.

Table 4.2-34: Labor Force Characteristics

Populations	United States	Geographic Area			
		Indiana	Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
Population 16 years and over	248,775,628	5,131,317	110,311	713,052	54,604
In Labor Force:	158,965,511	3,288,362	75,433	483,194	35,359
Percent of 16 and over	63.9%	64.1%	68.4%	67.8%	64.8%
In Civilian Labor Force:	157,940,014	3,285,205	74,841	482,830	35,313
Percent of 16 and over	63.5%	64.0%	67.8%	67.7%	64.7%
Employed	143,435,233	2,994,736	69,551	428,929	32,505
Percent of 16 and over	57.7%	58.4%	63.0%	60.2%	59.5%
Unemployed	14,504,781	290,469	5,290	53,901	3,040
Percent of 16 and over	5.8%	5.7%	4.8%	7.6%	5.1%
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	9.2%	8.8%	7.1%	11.2	8.0%
Armed Forces	1,126,503	3,157	529	364	46
Percent of 16 and over	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.01%	0.1%
Not in Labor Force	83,569,867	1,842,955	34,878	229,858	19,245
Percent of 16 and over	35.0%	35.9%	31.6%	32.3%	32.5%
Currently Available Unemployment Rate, April 2016 (seasonally adjusted/non-seasonally adjusted)	5.0% / 4.7%	5.2% / 4.8%	Not Available / 4.0%	Not Available / 4.9%	Not Available / 4.7%

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table DP03.

For data profiles for additional geographies, search on American FactFinder:

http://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/navigation/1.0/en/d_dataset:ACS_14_5YR/d_product_type:DATA_PROFILE/

Unemployment Rates: Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate. Non-seasonally adjusted and seasonally adjusted. County-level data available only non-seasonally-adjusted.

<http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/nav.asp?id=217>



Approximately 68.4 percent of the population in Johnson County, 67.8 percent in Marion County, and 64.8 percent in Morgan County were considered to be in the labor force. Comparative April 2016 data from the Indiana Department of Workforce Development indicates that the unemployment rates for Johnson, Marion and Morgan counties (4.0 percent, 4.9 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively) were both lower than the State of Indiana and the country as a whole (4.7 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively). Comparable data is not available for the socioeconomic study area at the Census Block Group level.

4.2.4.2 Major Employers and Industries

A data set was obtained to identify business in the I-69 Section 6 study. This data was provided by InfoGroup and identified businesses within one mile from the center line of existing SR 37. InfoGroup is a recognized leader in providing data, analytics and marketing services.

Major employers were identified as those having more than 250 employees. Four firms met this criterion of major employer, but none would be relocated as part of the I-69 Section 6 project. These businesses are listed below.

- IU Health Morgan, 2209 John R Wooden Drive, Martinsville, IN 46151
- Stoops Freightliner, 1851 W. Thompson Road, Indianapolis, IN 46217
- Ermco Electric, 1625 W Thompson Road, Indianapolis, IN 46217
- Walmart Supercenter, 410 Grand Valley Boulevard, Martinsville, IN 46151

Many businesses in the I-69 Section 6 project area have employment less than 250. These include commercial properties and services along SR 37, such as restaurants, gas stations, hotels, automobile or golf cart dealerships or repair facilities, and storage facilities. Light industrial and commercial business are concentrated at the northern edge of the socioeconomic study area, primarily north of Epler Road. Many businesses in this area are involved with or service the trucking industry such as Circle City Tank Wash, J and E Tire, and Truckomat Corporation.

With the exception of businesses involved with the trucking industry that require convenient access to I-465, most businesses are located to serve high traffic volumes associated with SR 37. Commercial properties such as gas stations, restaurants, and small retail facilities such as drug stores or strip retail centers are clustered around intersections with major crossroads. These businesses may be relocated as part of the I-69 Section 6 project, or they may relocate voluntarily in response to changes in travel patterns. Relocation of small retail businesses to different locations in the area is not anticipated to affect the overall employment within the socioeconomic study area.

4.2.4.3 Local Employment and Income

Table 4.2-35 shows the employment by industry of persons living in the United States; Indiana; and Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties. Comparative data by Census Block Groups is not



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available for the socioeconomic study area. The industry category with the greatest employment in Morgan County is education, health, and social services (19.3 percent), followed by manufacturing (16.2 percent). These are comparable to percentages for the State of Indiana (23.2 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively). Johnson and Marion counties also have the largest percentage of persons working in education, health, and social service industries. The second largest sector for Johnson County was manufacturing, while in Marion County it was retail.

Table 4.2-36 shows employment characteristics by occupation for the United States; Indiana; and Johnson, Marion, and Morgan Counties as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010-2014 American Community Survey. Comparative data by Census Block Groups is not available for the socioeconomic study area. Management, professional, and related occupations category and the sales and office category are two occupational categories with the largest occupational percentage values for the persons reflected in all of the geographic areas referenced in the table.

Table 4.2-35: Employment by Industry

Industry	United States	Indiana	Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	2,807,292 2.0%	43,012 1.4%	801 1.2%	1,130 0.3%	458 1.4%
Construction	8,843,718 6.2%	170,233 5.7%	4,382 6.3%	22,856 5.3%	3,151 9.7%
Manufacturing	14,955,235 10.4%	557,011 18.6%	10,777 15.5%	47,242 11.0%	5,270 16.2%
Wholesale trade	3,937,598 2.7%	77,131 2.6%	1,677 2.4%	13,736 3.2%	896 2.8%
Retail trade	16,598,718 11.6%	345,696 11.5%	8,861 12.7%	54,140 12.6%	3,613 11.1%
Transportation and warehousing, & utilities	7,066,666 4.9%	153,815 5.1%	4,114 5.9%	26,963 6.3%	2,787 8.6%
Information	3,064,078 2.1%	46,221 1.5%	1,278 1.8%	7,627 1.8%	318 1.0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, & rental & leasing	9,467,555 6.6%	156,626 5.2%	4,236 6.1%	28,782 6.7%	1,869 5.7%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services	15,618,627 10.9%	235,406 7.9%	6,577 9.5%	49,079 11.4%	2,438 7.5%
Educational, health & social services	33,297,237 23.2%	693,937 23.2%	14,667 21.1%	95,460 22.3%	6,265 19.3%



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Industry	United States	Indiana	Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	13,610,162 9.5%	267,695 8.9%	5,195 7.5%	44,429 10.4%	2,717 8.4%
Other services (except public administration)	7,112,579 5.0%	140,856 4.7%	4,059 5.8%	19,098 4.5%	1,491 4.6%
Public administration	7,055,768 4.9%	107,097 3.6%	2,927 4.2%	18,387 4.3%	1,232 3.8%
Total Civilian Labor Force, Employed	143,435,233 100.0%	2,994,736 100.0%	69,551 100.0%	428,929 100.0%	32,505 100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, Table DP03.

Table 4.2-36: Employment Characteristics by Occupation

Industry	United States	Indiana	Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
Management, professional, & related occupations	52,234,574 36.4%	964,687 32.2%	25,080 36.1%	143,797 33.5%	9,414 29.0%
Service	26,053,338 18.2%	513,303 17.1%	10,275 14.8%	80,105 18.7%	5,110 15.7%
Sales and office	34,935,133 24.4%	707,351 23.6%	18,480 26.6%	111,309 26.0%	7,873 24.2%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance*	12,875,934 9.0%	261,696 8.7%	6,476 9.3%	31,453 7.3%	4,252 13.1%
Production, transportation, & material moving	17,336,254 12.1%	547,699 18.3%	9,240 13.3%	62,265 14.5%	5,856 18.0%
Total—Civilian Labor Force, Employed	143,435,233 100.0%	2,994,736 100.0%	69,551 100.0%	428,929 100.0%	32,505 100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey, Table DP03

* Farming, fishing, forestry no longer available as separate occupational category. Natural Resources has been added to construction and maintenance category.

Commuting Patterns

Most people in the three-county area commute to work by car, truck, or van. Marion County has the highest percent of persons using public transit at 2 percent. The majority of commuters drive alone. The values are similar to those reported for the state as a whole.



Table 4.2-37, Table 4.2-38 and Table 4.2-39 show the number of workers commuting to and from Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties. Marion County has 184,711 workers commuting into Marion County and 47,753 commuting out of Marion County. Both Johnson and Morgan counties have more persons commuting out from their county than into their county. The *American Community Survey* includes data on commuting patterns and modes of transportation to work. Table 4.2-40 presents data for persons living in Indiana, Johnson County, Marion County, and Morgan County.

Table 4.2-37: Johnson County, Indiana, Work/Residence Patterns

<p>Top 5 counties sending workers INTO Johnson County:</p> <p>Marion County 6,974 Morgan County 1,385 Shelby County 946 Bartholomew County 849 Brown County 607 Total of above 10,761 Workers</p> <p>(14.1 percent of Johnson County workforce)</p>		<p>STATS Indiana Commuting Profiles Tax Year: 2014</p>
<p>Top 5 counties receiving workers FROM Johnson County:</p> <p>Marion County 27,036 Bartholomew County 2,679 Out of State 936 Hamilton County 806 Hendricks County 797 Total of above 32,254 Workers</p> <p>(32.7 percent of Johnson County labor force)</p>		<p>STATS Indiana Commuting Profiles Tax Year: 2014</p>
Workers		
Number of people who live in Johnson County and work (implied resident labor force)		98,561
Number of people who live AND work in Johnson County		63,141
Total number of people who work in Johnson County (implied work force)		76,298
Commuters		
Number of people who live in Johnson County but work outside the county		35,420
Number of people who live in another county (or state) but work in Johnson County		13,157

Source: STATS Indiana, Annual Commuting Trends Profile, <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/commuting.asp>. Accessed on June 6, 2016

Based on Indiana IT-40 Returns for Tax Year 2014



Table 4.2-38: Marion County, Indiana, Work/Residence Patterns

<p>Top 5 counties sending workers INTO Marion County:</p> <p>Hamilton County 54,371 Hendricks County 33,452 Johnson County 27,036 Hancock County 15,032 Boone County 10,910 Total of above 140,801 Workers (20.3 percent of Marion County workforce)</p> <p>STATS Indiana Commuting Profile Tax Year: 2014</p>	
<p>Top 5 counties receiving workers FROM Marion County:</p> <p>Hamilton County 14,499 Hendricks County 9,229 Johnson County 6,974 Out of State 2,914 Boone County 2,514 Total of above 36,130 Workers (6.5 percent of Marion County labor force)</p> <p>STATS Indiana Commuting Prof Tax Year: 2014</p>	
Workers	
Number of people who live in Marion County and work (implied resident labor force)	557,109
Number of people who live AND work in Marion County	509,356
Total number of people who work in Marion County (implied work force)	694,067
Commuters	
Number of people who live in Marion County but work outside the county	47,753
Number of people who live in another county (or state) but work in Marion County	184,711

Source: STATS Indiana, Annual Commuting Trends Profile, <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/commuting.asp>. Accessed on June 6, 2016.

Based on Indiana IT-40 Returns for Tax Year 2014



Table 4.2-39: Morgan County, Indiana, Work/Residence Patterns

<p>Top 5 counties sending workers INTO Morgan County:</p> <p>Marion County 1,128 Hendricks County 720 Johnson County 658 Monroe County 323 Owen County 188 Total of above 3,017 Workers</p> <p>(9.4 percent of Morgan County workforce)</p>	
<p>Top 5 counties receiving workers FROM Morgan County:</p> <p>Marion County 10,895 Hendricks County 2,669 Johnson County 1,385 Monroe County 1,166 Out of State 256 Total of above 16,371 Workers</p> <p>(35.5 percent of Morgan County labor force)</p>	
<p>Workers</p> <p>Number of people who live in Morgan County and work (implied resident labor force) 46,052</p> <p>Number of people who live AND work in Morgan County 28,463</p> <p>Total number of people who work in Morgan County (implied work force) 32,131</p>	
<p>Commuters</p> <p>Number of people who live in Morgan County but work outside the county 17,589</p> <p>Number of people who live in another county (or state) but work in Morgan County 3,668</p>	

Source: STATS Indiana, Annual Commuting Trends Profile, <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/commuting.asp>. Accessed on June 6 2016.

Based on Indiana IT-40 Returns for Tax Year 2014



Table 4.2-40: Commuting Patterns—Indiana, Johnson, Marion and Morgan Counties*

Commuters	Indiana	Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
Workers 16 years and over	2,942,663 100.0%	69,184 100.0%	420,892 100.0%	31,809 100.0%
Car, truck, or van*	2,711,377 92.1%	64,357 93.0%	386,272 91.8%	30,166 94.8%
Drove alone	2,447,724 83.2%	58,950 85.2%	344,813 81.9%	27,065 85.1%
Carpooled	263,653 9.0%	5,407 7.8%	41,459 9.9%	3,101 9.7%
Public transportation	31,259 1.1%	225 0.3%	8,585 2.0%	19 0.1%
Walked	61,470 2.1%	958 1.4%	8,193 1.9%	335 1.1%
Other means**	42,304 1.1%	706 1.0%	5,356 1.3%	394 1.2%
Worked at home	96,253 3.3%	2,938 4.2%	12,486 3.0%	895 2.8%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.4	25.9	22.8	28.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey DP03 and B08006

*Car, truck or van is the sum of drove alone and carpooled

** Other means includes bicycles, taxicabs, and motorcycles

4.2.4.4 Local Tax Base

Property taxes in Indiana are levied on real property including land and the facilities built thereon, and personal property. Personal property taxes are levied against equipment used in the production of income or held as an investment, billboards, foundations for the equipment, and all other tangible property other than real property.

The property tax structure is determined by the Indiana State Legislature, but it is administered by the County Assessor, an elected official. Elected Township Assessors are responsible for assessing property in each township. Property taxes are used to fund services of local government including police, fire protection, libraries, parks, and partial school funding. **Table 4.2-41** presents the property tax rates for the townships within the socioeconomic study area. This information is provided as background information to **Section 5.5**, where potential impacts to local tax bases are discussed.



Table 4.2-41: 2016 Property Tax Rates by Township within Study Area

County	District	District Name	Tax Rate*
Johnson	37	White River Township	1.7320
Marion	501	Perry Township	2.9739
Morgan	9	Green Township	1.0279
	11	Harrison Township	1.1664
	20	Washington Township	1.0473

Source: STATS Indiana, 2016 Property Tax Rates (Net Tax Rates).

* The percent used to calculate the amount of taxes to be paid annually per every \$100 of a property's assessed value. For example, if a property in Washington Township has an assessed value of \$100, the tax on the property would be 1.0687 percent of \$100 (0.010687 x \$100) = \$1.07).

Table 4.2-42 summarizes the total assessed property values in 2015 for Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties. Marion County property value is significantly higher than Johnson and Morgan counties. Johnson and Morgan counties do exceed Marion County in assessed property values for agricultural business and land.

Table 4.2-42: 2015 Gross Assessed Property Values (Pay 2015)

Property Type	Johnson County	Marion County	Morgan County
Homesteads	\$6,073,970,050	\$26,697,885,276	\$2,998,048,194
Other Residential	\$1,279,135,540	\$10,797,175,550	\$604,217,407
Ag Business / Land	\$305,265,300	\$75,419,900	\$360,742,046
Business Real / Personal	\$2,523,989,020	\$24,386,738,653	\$903,618,168
Total	\$10,182,359,910	\$61,957,219,379	\$4,866,625,815

Source: 2015 Property Tax Report with Comparison to 2014 - Legislative Services Agency

http://iga.in.gov/static-documents/d/b/d/3/dbd31a19/2015_ALLSTATE.pdf

Retail sales tax is collected on the sale of merchandise in Indiana at a rate of 7 percent on the gross income received on the sales, lease or rental of tangible personal property. Use tax is paid at a rate of 7 percent on purchases made outside of Indiana when sales tax is not collected. Counties and other jurisdictions may levy additional sales and use taxes such as the County Innkeepers Tax, Food and Beverage Tax, and Motor Vehicle Rental Excise Tax. **Table 4.2-43** summarizes the retail sales and tax in Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties. In 2014, Marion County had significantly greater total retail sales compared to Johnson and Morgan counties.



Table 4.2-43: Retail Sales in 2015

Retail Sales	Value in Johnson County	Value in Marion County	Value in Morgan County
Total Sales	\$2,830,387,398	\$60,632,690,479	\$1,235,473,672
Total Taxable Sales	\$719,289,007	\$9,850,760,635	\$339,857,553
Sales Tax Due	\$50,816,971	\$789,332,985	\$23,801,849
Use Tax Due	\$1,674,541	\$80,570,197	\$1,293,080
Collection Allowance	\$224,577	\$2,610,804	\$89,852

Source: STATS Indiana and Indiana Department of Revenue, 2014

Note: The Indiana Department of Revenue allows businesses that own business locations throughout the state to consolidate their sales tax on a return. Therefore, the total sales, sales tax due and use tax for all of these businesses is reported under one county. This in effect understates the total sales and sales tax for some counties and overstates total sales and sales tax in other counties. The collection allowance is available when the payment is remitted timely. The deduction allows a retail merchant to retain a percentage of the amount due on sales tax and the tire fee. This is 0.83 percent of the sales tax due

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) enables local economic development officials to collect property tax revenue attributable to increased assessed value resulting from new investments within a designated area (TIF district). Once a TIF district is established, property tax revenue attributable to new assessed value in the district accrues to the redevelopment district rather than traditional taxing units (schools, city, township, county, etc.). The new revenue can be used to pay for infrastructure or other improvements within the designated area.

Typically, TIF revenue is used to retire debt incurred to fund infrastructure or other improvements, but it also has been used as a pay as you go basis, where there is no loan bonding against future TIF revenues. While the majority of TIF districts in Indiana incur debt, many communities have used TIF revenue beyond bond service requirements to make further infrastructure investments in the TIF district.

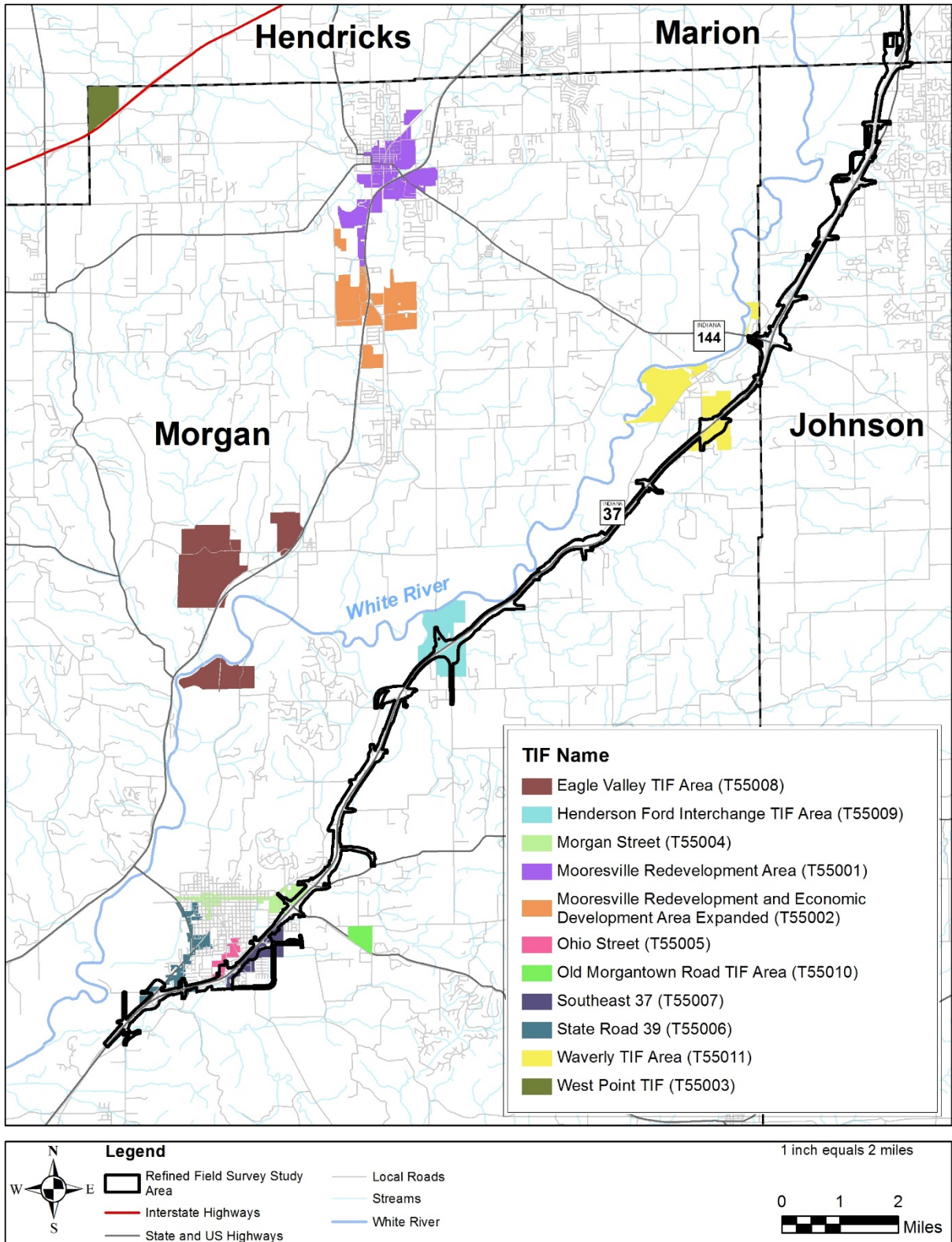
Eleven local TIF districts have been identified in or near I-69 Section 6. Four are located in the City of Martinsville (Ohio Street, Morgan Street, SR 39, Southwest 37), and four are located just outside the city limits in Morgan County along or near SR 37 (Eagle Valley, Henderson Ford Interchange, Old Morgantown Road and Waverly). All of the TIF districts are generating TIF revenue. **Figure 4.2-8** depicts these TIF districts.

Tourism

The Johnson, Marion, and Morgan county tourism base is diverse with shopping, wineries and brewpubs, festivals, cultural events, and outdoor recreation. Indianapolis-Marion County is a national tourism destination. Indianapolis hosts dozens of conferences each year and boasts an impressive resume of hosting professionals sporting events ranging from the annual Indianapolis 500 Mile Race to Super Bowl XLVI.



Figure 4.2-8: I-69 Section 6 Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Districts





The most recent county-level analysis of tourism-related travel and spending by the Indiana Office of Tourism Development was prepared in 2006.¹⁴ Marion County was ranked first in tourism spending, Johnson County was eighth, and Morgan County was thirty-first.

At its annual meeting held January 28, 2016, Visit Indy (the group responsible for promoting tourism for the Indianapolis area) reported that 2015 conventions, which account for nearly one-fifth of total visitors, resulted in an estimated \$1 billion in economic impact for Indianapolis. Further, they reported that 27.4 million tourists (which includes all visitors) generated \$4.5 billion in total economic impact in 2015.

Tourism Events

Tourism was a major component of economic development forecasts in the Tier 1 analysis. A significant portion of the increases in jobs and personal income in the Indianapolis region was due to increases in tourism and tourism-related spending. Completion of the I-69 Section 6 project will make these tourism venues more accessible, allowing more people to attend these events from greater distances.

Tourism events are held throughout the year in communities in the I-69 Section 6 socioeconomic study area. Following is listing of some of the more significant tourism events hosted in Johnson, Marion, and Morgan counties:

Johnson County

- May Franklin Strawberries on the Square Downtown
- July Franklin Firecracker Festival Indiana Masonic Home Circle
- July Franklin/Johnson County 4-H & Agricultural Fair Fairgrounds.
- August Franklin Beer and Bluegrass Festival Downtown
- September Bargersville Harvest Moon Fall
- October Greenwood Fall Harvest Festival
- October Franklin Fall Festival Downtown
- December Franklin Holiday Lighting Downtown

¹⁴ www.visitindianatourism.com/sites/default/files/documents/Indiana-County-Rank-Order-Tables-0609.pdf.



Marion County

February	Indianapolis Boat Sport & Travel Show Indiana State Fairgrounds
March	Indianapolis Flower and Patio Show Indiana State Fairgrounds
March	Indianapolis St. Patrick's Day Celebration Downtown
May	Indianapolis 500 Festival Downtown and Indianapolis Motor Speedway®
June	Indianapolis Vintage Indiana Wine and Food Festival Military Park
June	Eagle Creek Folk Festival Marina at Eagle Creek Park
June	Indianapolis Talbot Street Art Fair
August	Indianapolis Indiana State Fair State Fairgrounds
September	Indianapolis Indiana Vision Expo Indiana State Library
October	Indianapolis Heartland Film Festival and screenings throughout the city
November	Indianapolis Christmas Gift and Hobby Show Indiana State Fairgrounds

Morgan County

July	Martinsville Artie Fest 2016 Courthouse Square
September	Paragon Homecoming Festival Union and Main Streets
September	Martinsville Fall Harvest Celebration Hunter's Honey Farm
October	Martinsville/Morgan County Fall Foliage Festival Courthouse Square
October	Mooresville Arts in the Park Pioneer Park
December	Mooresville Victorian Christmas Downtown Main St

Regional Attractions

A majority of Marion County’s attractions are concentrated in downtown Indianapolis. With a significant convention space, along with professional football and basketball venues, downtown Indianapolis is well positioned to expand the tourism sector of its economy.

In addition to large sporting and convention spaces, Indianapolis also offers a variety of permanent attractions including museums, art galleries, theaters, and diverse cultural heritage centers. Several notable places of interest near the socioeconomic study area are listed below.



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With the exception of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, these are located in or near downtown Indianapolis.

- Lucas Oil Stadium
- Victory Field
- Bankers Life
- Indianapolis Convention Center
- Children's Museum of Indianapolis
- Indianapolis Motor Speedway Museum
- Indiana War Memorial
- The Eiteljorg Museum
- Indiana State Museum