



Chapter 4—Affected Environment

4.1 Introduction

No substantive changes have been made to this introductory section since publication of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

The purpose of **Chapter 4**, *Affected Environment*, is to give a general overview of the existing social, economic, and natural characteristics of the Section 5 I-69 Study Area. This general overview is intended to provide a greater understanding of the Study Area and to place into context the impacts described in **Chapter 5**, *Environmental Consequences*. The following topics are discussed in this chapter:

- **Section 4.2 – Human Environment (Community Impact Assessment)** describes the social, economic, and physical characteristics within the Section 5 Study Area as well as the agricultural amenities.
- **Section 4.3 – Natural Environment** describes the geology, water resources, and ecosystems within the Section 5 corridor.
- **Section 4.4 – Cultural Resources** describes the various historical and archaeological resources in the Section 5 area of potential effects (APE).
- **Section 4.5 – Hazardous Materials** identifies known hazardous materials data collected from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).
- **Section 4.6 – Air Quality** describes the general conditions of the existing air quality and identifies areas of nonattainment.
- **Section 4.7 – Highway Noise** characterizes the current highway noise environment within the Study Area and identifies areas that already experience noise levels that exceed Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) standards.

Information presented in this chapter was derived from a number of sources including field surveys, public and agency input, literature reviews, and existing Geographic Information System (GIS) data. Throughout this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), analyses have focused within specific geographic areas or “study areas” appropriate for analysis of each type of potential impact. **Table 4.1-1** briefly describes each of these “study areas” and the resources or disciplines in which they are used.



Table 4.1-1: Definitions of “Study Area”

Name	Definition	Applicable Disciplines
Purpose & Need Study Area	Five-county area including Brown, Greene, Monroe, Morgan, and Owen counties (see Section 2.3 , <i>Purpose and Need</i>).	Needs Assessment, Project Performance Measures, Energy Impact Analysis
Study Area	The set of all Census Tract Block Groups that the approved I-69 corridor in Section 5 (which generally is 2,000 feet wide) passes through (see Figure 4.1-1 , figures are located at the end of each chapter unless otherwise noted). Some data sets are not available at Block Group level, and in such cases the representative Census Tract, county, and/or traffic analysis zones (TAZ) were used.	Socioeconomic Data
Section 5 Corridor	The Section 5 portion of the corridor is generally 2,000 feet in width other than one location as approved in the Tier 1 Record of Decision (ROD) (see Figure 1-3). There is one location in Morgan County where the Section 5 portion of the corridor narrows to a few hundred feet, near Indian Creek. Tier 2 studies identify a final alignment within the approved corridor.	Natural Resources
Area of Potential Effects (APE) - Above-ground	The APE is defined as an area centered on existing SR 37 and is generally not less than 4,000 feet wide (2,000 feet either side of this corridor). The APE also extends one mile north and one mile south of the Section 5 project limits. In some areas of relatively flat relief, the APE expands to incorporate any potential physical, temporary and long term visual, or audible impacts or alterations to aboveground National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) potentially eligible resources. The APE was also expanded to incorporate potential interchanges and intersection improvements (see Section 5.13.2.2 , <i>Area of Potential Effects</i>).	Above-ground Resources
Area of Potential Effects (APE) - Archaeological	For archaeological resources, the APE is defined through consultation with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources-State Historic Preservation Officer (IDNR-SHPO) as the right-of-way for the Preferred Alternative (see Section 5.14.2.2 , <i>Area of Potential Effects</i>).	Archaeological Resources



Table 4.1-1: Definitions of “Study Area”

Name	Definition	Applicable Disciplines
Indirect Impact Study Area	The 609 Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) associated with the Section 5 geographic scope, with 29 to 31 of these TAZs in Monroe and Morgan counties projected to have additional growth in population and/or employment associated with Section 5 of I-69 (see Section 5.24.3, Analysis , and Figure 5.24-1).	Indirect Impacts
Geographic Scope	Monroe and Morgan counties (see Section 5.24.3, Analysis).	Cumulative Impacts

Within **Chapter 4, *Affected Environment***, and **Chapter 5, *Environmental Consequences***, the term "Study Area," as defined above in **Table 4.1-1**, is used for the analysis of all social and economic impacts unless otherwise noted, and is shown in **Figure 4.1-1**. Natural resources are described and impacts analyzed within the approved 2,000-foot corridor, which is referred to throughout this document as the “Section 5 corridor.”



Section 4.1 Figure Index

(Figure follows this index.)

Figure Reference	Number of Sheets
Figure 4.1-1: Section 5 Study Area	1 Sheet



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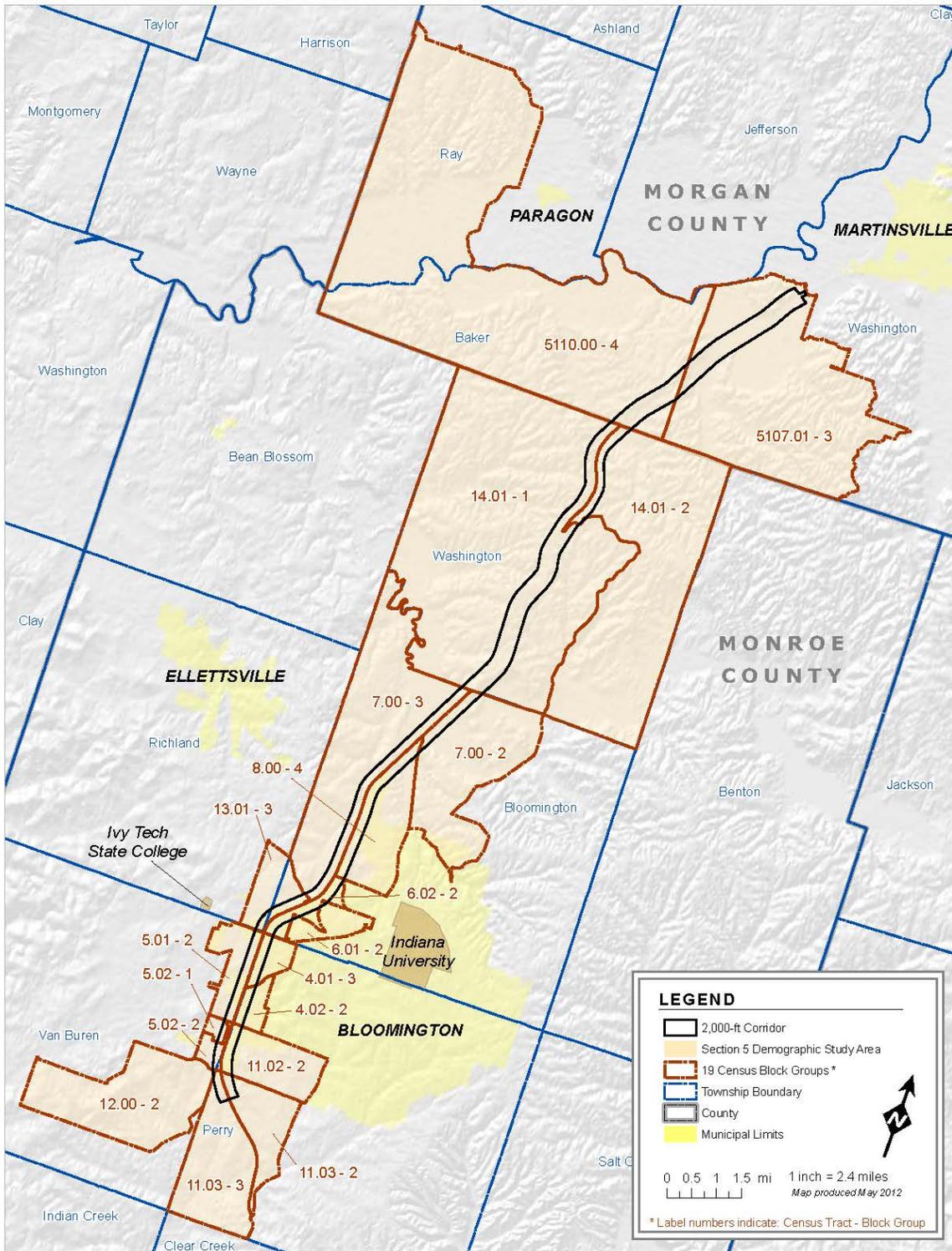


Figure 4.1-1: Section 5 Study Area



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4.2 Human Environment (Community Impact Assessment)

This *Human Environment* section summarizes the trends and status of the social and demographic characteristics for the State of Indiana, Monroe and Morgan counties, and the I-69 Section 5 Study Area. Topics discussed in this section encompass a broad spectrum of human conditions and activities. These include: population, households, employment, education, and economic characteristics. Also discussed are transportation facilities, travel patterns, and accessibility; institutions such as churches, health care facilities, and libraries; police, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS); and land use plans and zoning. Presenting the results of the Community Impact Assessment (CIA) in this section, provides the basis for evaluation of impacts presented in several sections in **Chapter 5, *Environmental Consequences***.

The Study Area, located in central and northern Monroe County and southern Morgan County, is composed of the Year 2010 Census Tract (CT) Block Groups (BG) through which the Section 5 corridor passes. The Study Area is identified below and depicted on **Figure 4.1-1** (figures are located at the end of each chapter unless otherwise noted).

Monroe County:

Census Tract 4.01-BG 3

Census Tract 4.02-BG 2

Census Tract 5.01-BG 2

Census Tract 5.02-BG 1 and BG 2

Census Tract 6.01-BG 2

Census Tract 6.02-BG 2

Census Tract 7-BG 2 and BG 3

Census Tract 8-BG 4

Census Tract 11.02-BG 2

Census Tract 11.03-BG 2 and BG 3

Census Tract 12-BG 2

Census Tract 13.01-BG 3

Census Tract 14.01-BG 1 and BG 2

Morgan County:

Census Tract 5107.01-BG 3

Census Tract 5110-BG 4

4.2.1 Social Characteristics

4.2.1.1 Demographic Profile

The following paragraphs provide a demographic profile of the Study Area. The data are derived from Year 2010 Census and generally offer a comparison of the Study Area with Monroe and Morgan counties, the State of Indiana, and the nation as a whole.

In 2010, the population of the Section 5 Study Area was 24,673 people. The Study Area population comprises 11.9 % of the combined populations of Monroe and Morgan counties and



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0.4% of the state. Of the total Study Area population, 90.5 % (22,321 people) reside in Monroe County and 9.5 % (2,352 people) reside in Morgan County. **Table 4.2-1** shows population data for the United States; Indiana; Monroe and Morgan counties; and the Study Area.

Table 4.2-1: Population Comparison, 2010 Census			
Geographic Area			Population
United States			308,745,538
Indiana			6,483,802
Monroe County			137,974
Morgan County			68,894
Bloomington			80,405
Study Area	Township*	City*	Study Area Population
Monroe County			
CT 4.01, BG 3	Perry	Bloomington	2,581
CT 4.02, BG 2	Perry	Bloomington	815
CT 5.01, BG 2	Van Buren	Bloomington	2,284
CT 5.02, BG 1	Van Buren	Bloomington	1,090
CT 5.02, BG 2	Van Buren	Bloomington	936
CT 6.01, BG 2	Bloomington	Bloomington	2,391
CT 6.02, BG 2	Bloomington	Bloomington	857
CT 7, BG 2	Bloomington	Bloomington	606
CT 7, BG 3	Bloomington	Bloomington	1,224
CT 8, BG 4	Bloomington	Bloomington	1,574
CT 11.02, BG 2	Perry	Bloomington	2,642
CT 11.03, BG 2	Perry	—	1,129
CT 11.03, BG 3	Perry	—	666
CT 12, BG 2	Van Buren	—	815
CT 13.01, BG 3	Richland	Bloomington	682
CT 14.01, BG 1	Washington	—	1,415
CT 14.01, BG 2	Washington	—	614
Subtotal			22,321
Morgan County			
CT 5107.01, BG 3	Washington	—	1,118
CT 5110, BG 4	Baker and Ray	—	1,234
Subtotal			2,352
Study Area Total			24 ,673
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2010 Census SF 1			
* 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 that may incur unique issues associated with project development could include group housing for college/university students; non-English speaking households; or disabled, elderly, and low-income residents. Discussions of elderly populations, non-English speaking populations, and low-income populations are included in **Section 4.2.1.4, *Population Trends***.

College/University Students

Monroe County has two public institutions of higher education: the Bloomington campuses of Indiana University (IU) and Ivy Tech Community College (Ivy Tech). Within the Study Area, Morgan County does not have any colleges or universities, but its residents are within commuting distance to higher education facilities in Indianapolis and Bloomington. The needs and concerns of college/university students may be slightly different from the community as a whole. Students are generally younger and are more likely to have lower incomes than the general public. Many students are temporary or seasonal residents and are less likely to be registered voters or to pay property taxes. From a transportation standpoint, students are generally more transit dependent than the overall population.

The IU campus is located about two and a half miles east of the project corridor in the City of Bloomington. IU's second semester 2011-12 enrollment was 40,479 students, with 90% enrolled as full-time students (IU, 2012). IU Bloomington has on-campus housing capacity for approximately 12,000 students, faculty, and staff. Off-campus student housing is primarily concentrated immediately west and south of the IU campus. IU provides a campus transit service that coordinates closely with Bloomington Transit.

During spring 2012, Ivy Tech had 6,231 students enrolled at the Bloomington campus located west of the project corridor, north of SR 48/3rd Street (Ivy Tech, 2012). Ivy Tech does not provide on-campus housing. Ivy Tech students can ride free on Rural Transit, which provides travel opportunities between Spencer, Ellettsville, Bloomington, IU, Ivy Tech, and Clear Creek on weekdays. Although several apartment complexes are located within the 2,000-foot corridor, none of them are specifically marketed as off-campus housing for the IU and Ivy Tech student population.

At least 18 apartment complexes with an estimated 2,000 units are located between IU and Ivy Tech in the vicinity of the Section 5 corridor. Based on proximity to the college and university campuses, a significant number of students could reside in these apartments. Additional student characteristics are discussed further within the age and low-income portions of **Section 4.2.1.4, *Population Trends***. As noted, students are considered a special population within the Section 5 Study Area. IU and Ivy Tech representatives participated on the Bloomington/Monroe County Community Advisory Committee (CAC) and continue to be invited for ongoing CAC meetings. In addition, an initial coordination meeting was held with IU on August 22, 2005; coordination with IU has been ongoing through the CAC.



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Disabled Individuals

Individuals with disabilities vary in their need for support services to achieve and maintain independence. **Table 4.2-2** summarizes individuals with sensory, physical, mental, self-care, homebound, and employment-related disabilities for the state of Indiana, Monroe County, and Morgan County. Recent disability data is not available from the U.S. Census Bureau at the city, town, or study area level. Available data for 2008-2010 indicate that the Monroe County disabled population percentage is below the state level. Morgan County has a slightly higher percentage of disabled individuals than the State of Indiana (13.4%, compared to 12.6%); however, no concentrations are known to exist within the Study Area. If further analysis or information regarding populations of disabled individuals in the study area becomes available during the public involvement process, then the information will be evaluated. Organizations and programs available to assist disabled individuals in the study area include Hire Potential Indiana and Stone Belt Center, which assist in the employment realm, and People and Animal Learning Services (PALS), which is a therapeutic horseback riding program (Monroe County United Way, 2003).

Geographic Area	Total civilian non-institutionalized population	Percent civilian non-institutionalized population
Indiana	803,022	12.6%
Monroe County	13,328	9.8%
Morgan County	9,174	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2008 to 2010 American Community Survey Estimates, based on data from a sample population.

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. Within the 2006 to 2010 data range, disability status is not available for Indiana, Monroe County, Morgan County, City of Bloomington, Town of Ellettsville, City of Martinsville, or Block Groups within the Study Area.

4.2.1.3 Community History

Three reports prepared for the Section 5 environmental studies provide a detailed prehistory and history of Southwestern Indiana, with a focus on the Study Area and neighboring areas important to the region’s development. These reports are *Phase Ia Archaeological Survey, I-69 Section 5, SR 37 to SR 39, Monroe and Morgan Counties, Indiana (DES No. 0300381), Revised* (April 2012); *Historic Property Report, Section 5, SR 37 South of Bloomington to SR 39* (May 2008); and *Historic Property Report, Additional Information* (January 2012). The latter two reports, along with other historical documentation, are available in **Appendix N, Section 106 Documentation**. Summaries of state and local histories based on these background documents appear in **Section 4.4.1, Overview**. A brief history of communities in the Study Area is provided in the following paragraphs.

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. The capital was moved to Indianapolis in 1825.

The years from 1816 to 1850 included Indiana's transformation from wilderness to a society of farmers and artisans. Towns grew, infrastructure developed, and farming became the mainstay of the economy. In addition, industries such as coal mining and limestone quarrying were also sources of economic livelihood. A notable number of Germans came to Indiana during this period to take advantage of the area's fertile farmland. Arriving via the Ohio River, native-born settlers were 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.

Monroe County, named in honor of James Monroe the fifth President of the United States, formally ceded from Orange County on January 14, 1818, and was organized on April 10, 1818. Bloomington became the county seat on April 11, 1818. Indiana University was established at Bloomington in 1820.

- **City of Bloomington** became a commercial and residential center as a result of IU and development of limestone quarrying operations. The first commercial quarrying in Monroe County began in 1827 at Stinesville. The expansion of railroads in the 1850s aided agricultural development, enabled expansion of the limestone industry, and contributed to growth of IU. While IU remains a major component of the Monroe County community, the economy has diversified over time from a predominantly limestone and industrial base to provide more jobs in the service, retail, and technology sectors.

Morgan County, named after Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan, was founded in 1822. Based on its location in the valley along the west fork of 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.

4.2.1.4 Population Trends

Table 4.2-3 summarizes historical population counts and population projections for 2020, 2030, and 2040 for the nation, state, and Monroe and Morgan counties. According to population data between 2000 and 2010, Monroe County added 17,411 residents, Morgan County added 2,205 residents, and the State of Indiana added 403,317 residents. Monroe County had the highest percentage change at 14.4%, where Morgan County growth occurred at 3.3% and the State encountered a 6.6% increase. Historic population trends for the Study Area are not available because Census geography at the Block Group level changes over time and is not directly comparable.



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Projections for the years 2020, 2030, and 2040 indicate population growth will slow for the State from 5.7% to 4.3% to 2.7%. Growth rates for Monroe and Morgan counties are expected to decline over that same time period from 9.7% to 8.0% to 6.1% for Monroe County and 4.2% to 2.9% to 0.8% for Morgan County. These trends generally are expected to follow overall declines in U.S. population growth rates between 2010 and 2040.

Table 4.2-3: 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	336,836,000	365,683,000	393,856,000
Number Change	22,167,674	32,712,033	27,323,632	28,090,462	28,847,000	28,173,000
% Change	9.8%	13.15%	9.71%	9.10%	8.56%	7.70%
Indiana	5,544,159	6,080,485	6,483,802	6,852,121	7,143,795	7,333,590
Number Change	53,935	536,326	403,317	368,319	291,674	189,795
% Change	1.0%	9.67%	6.63%	5.68%	4.26%	2.66%
Monroe County	108,978	120,563	137,974	151,396	163,506	173,426
Number Change	10,195	11,585	17,411	13,422	12,110	9,920
% Change	9.4%	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	3,921	10,769	2,205	2,860	2,098	591
% Change	7.5%	19.26%	3.31%	4.15%	2.92%	0.80%
City of Bloomington	60,633	69,291	80,405	86,648	97,506	105,314
Number Change	7,970	8,658	11,114	6,243	10,858	7,808
% Change	15.1%	14.28%	16.04%	7.76%	12.53%	8.01%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, Year 2010 Census SF 1, Table P1. STATS Indiana 2012. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table 1. Projections of the Population and Components of Change by Net International Migration Series for the United States: 2010 to 2050 (NP2009-T1) December 16, 2009.

* High, Low, Constant, and Zero Net International Migration series were produced and released as the 2009 National Projections. 2020, 2030, and 2040 projections shown in this table are Low Net since this data was the closest match to 2010 population data reported for by the Year 2010 Census.

In 2011,¹ Monroe County’s population was ranked 12th among Indiana’s 92 counties, down from its year 1990 ranking of 11th, while Morgan County was ranked 24th in both 1990 and 2011.

¹ STATS Indiana.



Age

As shown in **Table 4.2-4**, in 2010, age characteristics for Indiana residents were similar to United States percentages. Morgan County generally follows this same pattern. The City of Bloomington has the highest percentage (44.4%) of adults aged between 18 and 24, likely because of IU’s student population. As a result, Monroe County percentages are also higher (28.9%) for adults aged 18 to 24. The City of Bloomington includes the lowest percentage of elderly at 7.9%.

Within the Study Area, age trends are almost within a percentage point for preschool aged children and adults over 25. Nevertheless, Monroe County Census Tract 5.01-BG 2 included the greatest percentage of population aged 65 and over (24.2%) followed by Monroe County Census Tract 7-BG 2 (19.5%). Monroe County Census Tract 14.01-BG 1 (4.5%) and Census Tract 12-BG 2 (4.9%) included the lowest percentage of preschool aged children of all locations in the Study Area. Of the 19 Study Area Block Groups, seven include higher percentages of elderly than the state and national averages. Having the highest concentration of elderly, Monroe County Census Tract 5.01-BG 2 includes 24.2%, which is over 10% higher than state and national trends.

Table 4.2-4: Comparative Population Characteristics—Age							
Geographic Area	Population	Age					
		Preschool (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	Adult (18-24)	Adult (25-44)	Adult (45-64)	Elderly (65+)
United States	308,745,538	6.5%	17.5%	9.9%	26.6%	26.4%	13.0%
Indiana	6,483,802	6.7%	18.1%	10.0%	25.7%	26.5%	13.0%
Monroe County	137,974	4.7%	11.6%	28.9%	24.5%	20.1%	10.3%
Morgan County	68,894	6.2%	18.9%	7.7%	24.7%	29.5%	12.9%
City of Bloomington	80,405	3.9%	7.5%	44.4%	23.0%	13.3%	7.9%
STUDY AREA							
Monroe County							
CT 4.01, BG 3	2,581	5.7%	6.5%	43.4%	23.0%	12.6%	8.9%
CT 4.02, BG 2	815	8.3%	10.7%	24.8%	35.2%	14.8%	6.1%
CT 5.01, BG 2	2,284	7.2%	13.0%	7.9%	28.9%	18.8%	24.2%
CT 5.02, BG 1	1,090	6.6%	12.9%	13.2%	31.7%	24.0%	11.6%
CT 5.02, BG 2	936	5.1%	15.0%	8.7%	30.2%	29.1%	12.0%
CT 6.01, BG 2	2,391	10.2%	14.6%	20.4%	30.4%	18.1%	6.3%
CT 6.02, BG 2	857	9.8%	16.1%	12.3%	30.6%	23.3%	7.9%
CT 7, BG 2	606	5.3%	16.5%	7.3%	21.9%	29.5%	19.5%
CT 7, BG 3	1,224	5.1%	15.9%	5.1%	23.1%	35.9%	14.9%
CT 8, BG 4	1,574	5.8%	11.2%	11.6%	27.1%	26.9%	17.4%
CT 11.02, BG 2	2,642	8.8%	19.9%	7.0%	36.3%	20.3%	7.6%



Table 4.2-4: Comparative Population Characteristics—Age

Geographic Area	Population	Age					
		Preschool (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	Adult (18-24)	Adult (25-44)	Adult (45-64)	Elderly (65+)
CT 11.03, BG 2	1,129	5.2%	25.0%	5.0%	25.7%	29.8%	9.3%
CT 11.03, BG 3	666	5.4%	22.5%	5.4%	23.7%	31.1%	11.9%
CT 12, BG 2	815	4.9%	16.7%	6.0%	22.7%	37.5%	12.1%
CT 13.01, BG 3	682	6.6%	13.0%	7.9%	26.4%	32.0%	14.1%
CT 14.01, BG 1	1,415	4.5%	15.3%	4.7%	21.3%	39.2%	15.0%
CT 14.01, BG 2	614	6.0%	16.1%	6.0%	27.5%	32.7%	11.6%
Morgan County							
CT 5107.01, BG 3	1,118	6.6%	21.0%	6.8%	24.6%	30.6%	10.4%
CT 5110, BG 4	1,234	5.4%	19.6%	7.1%	21.6%	33.2%	13.0%
Study Area Total	24,673	6.7%	15.3%	13.2%	27.5%	25.1%	12.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Tables P12, P13, and PCT12.

Elderly Individuals

Elderly individuals have been identified by the Monroe County United Way (2003) as a vulnerable population. Elderly challenges and concerns may include health care, social isolation, limited mobility, and fixed incomes. As noted in **Table 4.2-4**, over 12% of residents in the Study Area are age 65 years or older. Nursing homes and assisted living facilities are located in both Monroe and Morgan counties, but none are located within the Study Area. Both Monroe and Morgan counties have established agencies that focus on serving elderly populations, including Area 10 Agency on Aging (including Monroe County), Area 8 Agency on Aging (including Morgan County), and the Coordinated Aging Services of Morgan County. Representatives from both Area 8 Agency on Aging and the Coordinated Aging Services of Morgan County have been active participants on the Bloomington/Monroe and Morgan County CACs. Additional meetings have been held with both service providers to discuss potential impacts to elderly populations (see **Section 11.3.1, Outreach Activities**).

Race

Census data indicate the Study Area generally had a lower concentration of minorities in 2010 than the state as a whole. The percentage of whites in Indiana was 84.3%, while whites comprised between 87.8 and 97.7% of the population in Monroe and Morgan counties. The Study Area as a whole was 89.3% white. From a racial and ethnic perspective, residents of the Study Area are predominantly white and non-Hispanic (see **Table 4.2-5**).

In 2010, Census data show Blacks alone, comprised 9.1% of the state’s population, while Monroe and Morgan counties recorded 3.3% and less than 1% respectively. The Study Area had a Black population of 4.4% (or 1,077 people), while the percentages of Blacks at the Block Group level ranged from zero to over 10% with the highest concentrations in Bloomington.



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In other categories, the Study Area racial populations ranged from 0.2% to 0.9% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.0% to 5.9% Asian, and 0.0% to 4.4% Some Other Race. Those reporting Hispanic or Latino Origin ranged from 0.4% to 13.4%. The highest Hispanic/Latino concentration was in Monroe County Census Tract 4.02-BG 2 (13.4%). This value was lower than the national percentage (16.3%), higher than for Monroe County (2.9%), and higher than for the State (6.0%). The highest concentrations of these minority groups were in Bloomington.

Table 4.2-5: Comparative Population Characteristics—Race and Ethnicity

Geographic Area	Total Population	One Race							Population of Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Origin
		Population of One Race	White Alone	Black or African American Alone	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone	Some Other Race Alone		
United States	308,745,538	299,736,465	223,553,265	38,929,319	2,932,248	14,674,252	540,013	19,107,368	9,009,073	50,477,594
Percent	100.0%	97.1%	72.4%	12.6%	0.9%	4.8%	0.2%	6.2%	2.9%	16.3%
Indiana	6,483,802	6,355,901	5,467,906	591,397	18,462	102,474	2,348	173,314	127,901	389,707
Percent	100.0%	98.0%	84.3%	9.1%	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	2.7%	2.0%	6.0%
Monroe County	137,974	134,554	121,109	4,491	353	7,214	62	1,325	3,420	4,029
Percent	100.0%	97.5%	87.8%	3.3%	0.3%	5.2%	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.9%
Morgan County	68,894	68,182	67,307	176	200	248	19	232	712	820
Percent	100.0%	99.0%	97.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Bloomington	80,405	78,029	66,751	3,671	214	6,399	42	952	2,376	2,823
Percent	100.0%	97.0%	83%	4.6%	0.3%	8.0%	0.1%	1.2%	3.0%	3.5%
STUDY AREA										
Monroe County										
CT 4.01, BG 3	2581	2482	2151	230	6	70	0	25	99	86
Percent	100.0%	96.2%	83.3%	8.9%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%	3.3%
CT 4.02, BG 2	815	786	678	74	5	18	0	11	29	28
Percent	100.0%	96.4%	83.2%	9.1%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%	3.6%	13.4%
CT 5.01, BG 2	2284	2210	1,930	102	9	135	0	34	74	99
Percent	100.0%	96.8%	84.5%	4.5%	0.4%	5.9%	0.0%	1.5%	3.2%	4.3%
CT 5.02, BG 1	1090	1067	961	50	2	18	1	35	23	70
Percent	100.0%	97.9%	88.2%	4.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.1%	3.2%	2.1%	6.4%
CT 5.02, BG 2	936	915	854	34	8	12	0	7	21	36
Percent	100.0%	97.8%	91.2%	3.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%	3.8%
CT 6.01, BG 2	2391	2,264	1,936	240	15	17	5	51	127	139
Percent	100.0%	94.7%	81%	10.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	2.1%	5.3%	5.8%
CT 6.02, BG 2	857	806	689	88	2	15	0	12	51	45
Percent	100.0%	94.0%	80.4%	10.3%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%	6.0%	5.3%
CT 7, BG 2	606	594	584	4	0	6	0	0	12	24
Percent	100.0%	98.0%	96.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%
CT 7, BG 3	1,224	1,210	1,178	12	0	17	0	3	14	12
Percent	100.0%	98.9%	96.2%	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%
CT 8, BG 4	1,574	1528	1,414	60	4	29	1	20	46	43
Percent	100.0%	97.1%	89.8%	3.8%	0.3%	1.8%	0.1%	1.3%	2.9%	2.7%
CT 11.02, BG 2	2,642	2,541	2,235	141	14	114	0	37	101	127
Percent	100.0%	96.2%	84.6%	5.3%	0.5%	4.3%	0.0%	1.4%	3.8%	4.8%



Table 4.2-5: Comparative Population Characteristics—Race and Ethnicity

Geographic Area	Total Population	One Race							Population of Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino Origin
		Population of One Race	White Alone	Black or African American Alone	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone	Some Other Race Alone		
CT 11.03, BG 2	1,129	1,115	1,066	14	6	17	0	12	14	30
Percent	100.0%	98.8%	94.4%	1.2%	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	2.7%
CT 11.03, BG 3	666	652	637	3	2	3	0	7	14	13
Percent	100.0%	97.9%	95.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%
CT 12, BG 2	815	808	802	2	1	2	0	1	7	7
Percent	100.0%	99.1%	98.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
CT 13.01, BG 3	682	678	626	12	3	7	0	30	4	36
Percent	100.0%	99.4%	91.8%	1.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.6%	5.3%
CT 14.01, BG 1	1,415	1,395	1,373	8	1	13	0	0	20	14
Percent	100.0%	98.6%	97.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.0%
CT 14.01, BG 2	614	607	603	0	2	0	0	2	7	7
Percent	100.0%	98.9%	98.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Morgan County										
CT 5107.01, BG 3	1,118	1,104	1,089	1	8	5	0	1	14	22
Percent	100.0%	98.7%	97.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	2.0%
CT 5110, BG 4	1,234	1,227	1,221	2	3	0	0	1	7	5
Percent	100.0%	99.4%	98.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%
Study Area Total	24,673	23,989	22,027	1077	91	498	7	289	684	843
Percent	100.0%	97.2%	89.3%	4.4%	0.4%	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	3.4%
<p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2010 Census SF 1 (Tables P3, P5, and QT-P6).</p> <p>CT = Census Tract. BG = Block Group within a Census Tract.</p>										

Households and Housing

According to recent household and housing data (Table 4.2-6), Indiana’s population at 71.5% has more owner-occupied housing than the nation at 66.6%. About half the Study Area locations have lower percentages of owner-occupied housing than the state. Both the City of Bloomington and therefore Monroe County have overall lower rates of owner-occupied units (35.7% and 55.2%, respectively) and higher percentages of renter occupied units (64.3% and 44.8%, respectively) because of the high IU student population and prevalence of rentable student housing. On average, the Study Area has a lower percentage of vacant units than the state and nation. Nevertheless, Monroe County Census Tract 6.01-BG 2 had the highest percentage of vacant housing (22.2%), which is almost double the value (11.8 %) for Monroe County.



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Geographic Area	Households				Housing Occupancy					
	Total Households	Households with individuals under 18	Households with individuals 65 and over	Average household size	Total housing units	Occupied units*	Owner occupied units**	Renter occupied units**	Vacant units*	
United States	116,716,292	38,996,219	29,091,122	2.58	130,038,080	114,235,996	76,089,650	38,146,346	15,802,084	
Percent		33.4%	24.9%			87.8%	66.6%	33.4%	12.2%	
Indiana	2,502,154	832,668	598,795	2.52	2,778,459	2,465,402	1,763,781	701,621	313,057	
Percent		33.3%	23.9%			88.7%	71.5%	28.5%	11.3%	
Monroe County	54,864	12,478	10,006	2.24	58,231	51,388	28,360	23,028	6,843	
Percent		22.7%	18.2%			88.2%	55.2%	44.8%	11.8%	
Morgan County	25,765	9,216	6,307	2.65	27,840	24,925	19,969	4,956	2,915	
Percent		35.8%	24.5%			89.5%	80.1%	19.9%	10.5%	
City of Bloomington	31,425	5,205	4,694	2.09	33,121	29,060	10,374	18,686	4,061	
Percent		16.6%	14.9%			87.7%	35.7%	64.3%	12.3%	
STUDY AREA										
Monroe County										
CT 4.01, BG 3	1807	158	131	2.05	1061	961	207	754	100	
Percent		8.7%	7.2%			90.6%	21.5%	78.5%	9.4%	
CT 4.02, BG 2	1225	123	12	2.22	499	431	20	411	68	
Percent		10.0%	1.0%			86.4%	4.6%	95.4%	13.6%	
CT 5.01, BG 2	2329	298	226	2.13	1132	1013	536	477	119	
Percent		12.8%	9.7%			89.5%	52.9%	47.1%	10.5%	
CT 5.02, BG 1	1163	147	68	2.15	456	410	260	150	46	
Percent		12.6%	5.8%			89.9%	63.4%	36.6%	10.1%	
CT 5.02, BG 2	1070	194	104	2.32	508	486	352	134	22	
Percent		18.1%	9.7%			95.7%	72.4%	27.6%	4.3%	
CT 6.01, BG 2	1902	265	128	2.19	1104	859	304	555	245	
Percent		13.9%	6.7%			77.8%	35.4%	64.6%	22.2%	
CT 6.02, BG 2	598	98	34	2.23	331	282	70	212	49	
Percent		16.4%	5.7%			85.2%	24.8%	75.2%	14.8%	
CT 7, BG 2	643	83	69	2.51	215	205	196	9	10	
Percent		12.9%	10.7%			95.3%	95.6%	4.4%	4.7%	
CT 7, BG 3	1357	202	146	2.42	635	585	544	41	50	
Percent		14.9%	10.8%			92.1%	93.0%	7.0%	7.9%	
CT 8, BG 4	1749	202	171	2.26	905	796	587	209	109	
Percent		11.5%	9.8%			88.0%	73.7%	26.3%	12.0%	
CT 11.02, BG 2	2404	344	137	2.57	951	919	753	166	32	
Percent		14.3%	5.7%			96.6%	81.9%	18.1%	3.4%	
CT 11.03, BG 2	1101	152	43	2.87	391	375	354	21	16	
Percent		13.8%	3.9%			95.9%	94.4%	5.6%	4.1%	
CT 11.03, BG 3	748	77	50	2.73	278	251	208	43	27	
Percent		10.3%	6.7%			90.3%	82.9%	17.1%	9.7%	
CT 12, BG 2	738	127	57	2.55	369	336	228	108	33	
Percent		17.2%	7.7%			91.1%	67.9%	32.1%	8.9%	
CT 13.01, BG 3	547	33	56	2.09	337	306	181	125	31	
Percent		6.0%	10.2%			90.8%	59.2%	40.8%	9.2%	
CT 14.01, BG 1	1580	157	205	2.45	647	636	540	96	11	
Percent		9.9%	13.0%			98.3%	84.9%	15.1%	1.7%	
CT 14.01, BG 2	533	104	31	2.43	264	230	185	45	34	
Percent		19.5%	5.8%			87.1%	80.4%	19.6%	12.9%	



Table 4.2-6: Comparative Households and Housing Characteristics

Geographic Area	Households				Housing Occupancy					
	Total Households	Households with individuals under 18	Households with individuals 65 and over	Average household size	Total housing units	Occupied units*	Owner occupied units**	Renter occupied units**	Vacant units*	
Morgan County										
CT 5107.01, BG 3	1249	169	123	2.73	444	444	390	54	0	
Percent		13.5%	9.8%			100.0%	87.8%	12.2%	0.0%	
CT 5110, BG 4	938	90	95	2.78	337	337	320	17	0	
Percent		9.6%	10.1%			100.0%	95.0%	5.0%	0.0%	
Study Area Total	23,681	3,023	1,886	2.40	10,864	9,862	6,235	3,627	1,002	
Percent		12.8%	8.0%			90.8%	63.2%	36.8%	9.2%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2010 Census SF 1 Table P17 and Year 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey Estimates, based on data from a sample population, Table B250001.

Note: Study Area total calculated by dividing average of each BG by # of BG in Study Area

* Percentages are relative to total housing units

** Percentages are relative to total occupied units

The total number of households in the study area comprises about 1% of households in the State of Indiana. Within the Study Area, about 12.8% of households include individuals under 18 years of age, and 8.0% contain individuals over 65 years of age. The highest concentrations of individuals under 18 are located in Monroe County within Census Tract 5.02-BG 2; Census Tract 6.02-BG 2; Census Tract 12-BG 2; and Census Tract 14.01-BG 2. Percentages in these Block Groups range from 16.4 to 19.5%, which is well below the percentage reported for the state (33.3%).

The highest concentrations of Monroe County residents over 65 are located in Census Tract 7-BGs 2 and 3; Census Tract 13.01-BG 3; and Census Tract 14.01-BG 1. Morgan County Census Tract 5110-BG 4 also contains a higher concentration of residents over 65. These higher percentages from within both counties range from 10.1% to 13.0%, well below the percentage reported for the state (23.9%). In terms of average household size, Monroe County (at 2.24) is below the state average (of 2.52), while Morgan County (2.65) is above the state average.

School Enrollment and Educational Attainment

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

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and U.S. Census data show a correlation between education attained and both the unemployment rate (from 2011 values) and median weekly earnings (year 2012 dollars). The unemployment rate and median weekly



earnings for a person with some high school but no diploma was 14.1% and \$450, respectively; for a high school graduate, 9.4% and \$653; and for a bachelor’s degree, 4.3% and \$1,158. 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.

Table 4.2-7 summarizes recent educational enrollment and attainment data from the Census Bureau for the nation, the state, Monroe and Morgan counties, the City of Bloomington, and the Study Area. **Table 4.2-8** shows a comparison of educational attainment for adults 25 and over based on American Community Survey estimates.

	United States		Indiana		Monroe County		Morgan County		City of Bloomington		Study Area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School Enrollment												
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	80,939,002	--	1,723,172	--	58,822	--	17,231	--	44,512	--	NA	NA
Nursery school, preschool	4,924,145	6.1%	100,702	5.8%	1,599	2.7%	956	5.5%	630	1.4%	NA	NA
Kindergarten	4,113,849	5.1%	89,716	5.2%	1,192	2.0%	964	5.6%	602	1.4%	NA	NA
Elementary (grades 1-8)	32,578,808	40.3%	719,615	41.8%	9,584	16.3%	8,220	47.7%	3,485	7.8%	NA	NA
High school (grades 9-12)	17,532,181	21.7%	362,412	21.0%	4,215	7.2%	4,062	23.6%	1,429	3.2%	NA	NA
College or graduate school	21,790,019	26.9%	450,727	26.2%	42,232	71.8%	3,029	17.6%	38,366	86.2%	NA	NA
Educational Attainment												
Population 25 years and over	199,726,659	--	4,165,617	--	73,100	--	45,766	--	34,622	--	16,052	--
Less than 9 th grade	12,435,227	6.2%	180,416	4.3%	1,948	2.7%	1,778	3.9%	763	2.2%	497	3.1%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	17,463,256	8.7%	394,031	9.5%	4,530	6.2%	5,072	11.1%	1,605	4.6%	1,145	7.1%
High school graduate	57,903,353	29.0%	1,506,526	36.2%	17,727	24.3%	18,746	41.0%	5,452	15.7%	4,762	29.7%
Some college, no degree	41,175,904	20.6%	845,057	20.3%	13,741	18.8%	10,003	21.9%	5,834	16.9%	3,297	20.5%
Associate degree	15,021,920	7.5%	305,295	7.3%	3,964	5.4%	3,815	8.3%	1,487	4.3%	1,086	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	35,148,428	17.6%	597,152	14.3%	15,824	21.6%	4,284	9.4%	9,037	26.1%	3,278	20.4%
Graduate/professional degree	20,578,571	10.3%	337,140	8.1%	15,366	21.0%	2,068	4.5%	10,444	30.2%	1,987	12.4%
Percent high school graduate or higher	--	85.0%	--	86.2%	--	91.1%	--	85.0%	--	93.2%	--	89.8%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	--	27.9%	--	22.4%	--	42.7%	--	13.9%	--	56.3%	--	32.8%
<p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey Estimates, based on data from a sample population, Tables DP02 and B15002.</p> <p>Note: School enrollment data is not available in the Year 2010 Census at the Block Group (Study Area) level.</p> <p>NA = not available</p>												



Table 4.2-8: Educational Attainment—Adults 25 Years or Older (2006 to 2010)

Geographic Area	No High School Diploma	Percent	High School Only	High School or More (%)	Bachelor's Degree or Higher (%)
Indiana	574,447	13.8%	1,506,526	86.2%	22.4%
Monroe	6,478	8.9%	17,727	91.1%	42.7%
Morgan	6,850	15.0%	18,746	85.0%	13.9%
City of Bloomington	2,368	6.8%	5,452	93.2%	56.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey Estimates, based on data from a sample population - Table DP02.

The 2010 Census showed that, in general, educational attainment in the Study Area is higher than the state and Morgan County, but lower than Monroe County levels. Within the Study Area, 90% of the population (25 and older) has completed high school.

As would be expected for an area with two opportunities for higher education (IU and Ivy Tech), Monroe County and the City of Bloomington have the highest levels of residents with bachelor’s degrees or higher. In 2010, the percentage of individuals 25 and older who have a bachelor’s degree or higher was 22% for Indiana, 43% for Monroe County, 14% for Morgan County, and 33% for the Study Area.

The Monroe County Community School Corporation (MCCSC), the Metropolitan School District (MSD) of Martinsville, private schools, Ivy Tech, and IU provide instruction for students within the Study Area. During spring 2012, Ivy Tech had an enrollment of 6,231 students, and IU had 40,479 students.

Income and Persons Below Poverty Level

Table 4.2-9 identifies per capita income and median household income of the nation, the state, and Monroe and Morgan counties. It also identifies income ranges for the Study Area. **Table 4.2-10** includes data for individual Block Groups in the Study Area.

Within the Study Area, Census Tract 11.03-BG 2 in Monroe County recorded the highest median household income and median family income (\$77,443 and \$81,528, respectively). The lowest median household income and median family income occurs within Census Tract 6.01-BG 2 in Monroe County (\$17,734 and \$17,557, respectively). Between 2006 and 2010, median household incomes for the 19 Census Tract Block Groups within the Study Area ranged from \$17,734 to \$77,443 compared with \$47,697 at the state level. Generally, incomes were lower for Bloomington than other places within the Study Area, due in part to the concentration of IU students. Between 2006 and 2010, 10,929 residents were considered low income in Census Tracts that comprise the Study Area. Total income below poverty level data is not available at the Block Group level to directly correlate with the Study Area population. Coordination with the CAC and local service providers, such as township trustees, confirmed the distribution of income data.



Table 4.2-9: Comparative Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Percent Living Below Poverty Level

	United States	Indiana	Morgan County	Monroe County	Study Area Range of Values
Median Household Income					
Total	\$51,914	\$47,697	\$55,427	\$38,137	\$17,734 - \$77,443
Median Family Income					
Total	\$62,982	\$58,944	\$60,845	\$62,507	\$17,557 - \$81,528
Per Capita Income					
Total	\$27,334	\$24,058	\$23,972	\$21,882	\$14,230 - \$51,836
Percent Living Below Poverty Level*					
Total (Individuals)	13.8%	13.9%	10.1%	25.5%	5.3 – 55.9%
% of All Youths (Ages 0-17) Below Poverty Level	19.2%	18.9%	14.9%	19.1%	1.4 – 9.7%
% of All Elderly (Ages 65+) Below Poverty Level	9.5%	7.7%	6.8%	8.2%	0.0 – 2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, based on data from a sample population, Tables B19013, B19113, and B19301.

*Since poverty data by age and individual is no longer available in the Year 2010 Census at the Block Group level, percentage is reported based on applicable Census Tract data.

Table 4.2-10: Comparative Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Percent Living Below Poverty Level—Study Area, Only

Block Group	Total Population	Age (Percent)			Median Household Income Total	Median Family Income Total	Per Capita Income	Percent Living Below Poverty Level*		
		Youths (0-17)	Adult (18-64)	Elderly (65+)				% Total Population (Individuals)	% All Youths (0-17)	% All Elderly (65+)
Morgan County										
CT 5107.01, BG 3	1,118	27.6%	62.0%	10.4%	59,145	66,500	22,500	18.6%	9.7%	1.7%
CT 5110, BG 4	1,234	25.0%	62.0%	13.0%	60,809	72,625	22,689	11.1%	4.3%	0.3%
Monroe County										
CT 4.01, BG 3	2,581	12.2%	78.9%	8.9%	22,911	30,357	15,534	30.5%	4.8%	0.6%
CT 4.02, BG 2	815	19.0%	74.8%	6.1%	33,813	34,167	15,412	26.4%	5.7%	0.4%
CT 5.01, BG 2	2,284	20.2%	55.6%	24.2%	43,456	56,118	19,200	11.3%	5.3%	0.2%
CT 5.02, BG 1	1,090	19.5%	68.9%	11.6%	43,750	53,370	18,811	19.6%	6.9%	2.1%
CT 5.02, BG 2	936	20.1%	67.9%	12.0%	44,071	52,885	24,885	19.6%	6.9%	2.1%
CT 6.01, BG 2	2,391	24.8%	68.9%	6.3%	17,734	17,557	14,230	38.7%	8.2%	0.9%
CT 6.02, BG 2	857	25.9%	66.2%	7.9%	27,232	65,526	18,810	55.9%	1.4%	0.0%
CT 7, BG 2	606	21.8%	58.7%	19.5%	39,688	37,500	19,694	5.3%	1.7%	0.0%
CT 7, BG 3	1,224	21.0%	64.1%	14.9%	68,203	74,125	34,005	5.3%	1.7%	0.0%
CT 8, BG 4	1,574	17.0%	65.6%	17.4%	50,663	51,148	23,072	23.6%	4.7%	0.3%
CT 11.02, BG 2	2,642	28.7%	63.7%	7.6%	56,359	62,115	23,015	13.8%	2.9%	1.2%



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Table 4.2-10: Comparative Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Percent Living Below Poverty Level—Study Area, Only

Block Group	Total Population	Age (Percent)			Median Household Income Total	Median Family Income Total	Per Capita Income	Percent Living Below Poverty Level*		
		Youths (0-17)	Adult (18-64)	Elderly (65+)				% Total Population (Individuals)	% All Youths (0-17)	% All Elderly (65+)
CT 11.03, BG 2	1,129	30.2%	60.5%	9.3%	77,443	81,528	30,644	11.3%	2.9%	0.3%
CT 11.03, BG 3	666	27.9%	60.2%	11.9%	60,179	65,938	23,185	11.3%	3.5%	0.3%
CT 12, BG 2	815	21.6%	66.3%	12.1%	44,257	56,364	51,836	7.8%	2.4%	0.4%
CT 13.01, BG 3	682	19.6%	66.3%	14.1%	35,893	62,045	28,221	10.5%	3.9%	0.9%
CT 14.01, BG 1	1,415	19.8%	65.2%	15.0%	58,250	65,263	39,401	9.7%	4.2%	1.7%
CT 14.01, BG 2	614	22.1%	66.3%	11.6%	56,154	73,875	25,166	9.7%	4.2%	1.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, ACS 2006-2010, 2010 inflated values based on sample population.

* Since poverty data by age and individual is no longer available at Block Group level, percentage is reported based on applicable Census Tract data.

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

The percentage of the total population living below the poverty level was lowest in Monroe County Census Tract 7-BG 2 & BG 3 (5.3%), compared with the nation’s 13.8%, Indiana’s 13.9%, and Monroe and Morgan counties’ 10.1% and 25.5%, respectively. The percent of those younger than 18 living below poverty level was highest in Morgan County Census Tract 5107.01-BG 3 (9.7%), which was notably lower than the nation and state percentages (19.2% and 18.9%, respectively). All Study Area Block Groups in both Monroe and Morgan counties included smaller percentages of elderly people living below poverty than the state (7.7%) and nation (9.5%). The highest percentage is in Census Tract 5.02-BG 1 & BG 2 (2.1%).

Low-income households and working poor have also been identified as potentially vulnerable populations. Issues facing these populations include earning a living wage, homelessness, hunger, affordable day care, and high housing costs (United Way, 2003). Low-income populations are addressed in detail in **Section 5.8, Title VI / Environmental Justice**. Households above the poverty level, but still at economic risk, are more difficult to quantify. Poor Relief is available to some of these households from the local township trustees. Facilities and programs such as community kitchens and food banks provide additional food assistance. Low-income service providers from the South Central Community Action Program (CAP), local planners, and the Area 10 Agency on Aging have been active on the Bloomington/Monroe County CAC. Individual meetings have been held with township trustees from Perry, Van Buren, Washington, and Bloomington townships.



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. The Section 5 study area is heavily developed with a variety of residential uses. General housing characteristics are provided in **Table 4.2-11**. As would be expected in a community with a major university, the City of Bloomington has the lowest percent of owner-occupied housing due to its high student population.

Geographic Area	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	% Owner Occupied	% Renter Occupied	Vacancy Rate	Median Contract Rent	Median Value Owner Occupied
United States	130,038,080	114,235,996	66.6%	33.4%	12.2%	\$841	\$188,400
Indiana	2778459	2465402	71.5%	28.5%	11.3%	\$683	\$123,000
Monroe County	58,231	51,388	55.2%	44.8%	11.8%	\$727	\$146,700
Morgan County	27,840	24,925	80.1%	19.9%	10.5%	\$716	\$141,200
City of Bloomington	33,121	29,060	35.7%	64.3%	12.3%	\$717	\$160,900
Study Area	10,864	9,862	63.2%	36.8%	9.2%	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2010 Census SF 1 Table DP04 and Year 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey Estimates, based on data from a sample population, Table B250001.
N/A indicates data is not available.

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 2011 County Assessor’s Data. **Table 4.2-12** and **Figure 4.2-1** highlight neighborhoods, apartment complexes, and mobile home parks (MHP) encompassed in the Study Area. The table outlines locations, number of units (approximated for larger subdivisions and complexes), and current routes and distances to access SR 37. Given the large number of neighborhoods within the Study Area, specific neighborhood characteristics such as exact number of units, age of units, tenure of residents, type of housing, and levels of community cohesion will be discussed only as relevant to address project impacts in **Section 5.2, Social Impacts**.



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Table 4.2-12: Neighborhoods, Apartments, and Mobile Home Parks in Section 5 Study Area

Map ID*	Neighborhood / Apts / MHP	Location (East or West of SR 37)	Units **	Current Access to SR 37 / Distance	
				Primary	Secondary
1	Mosswood Estates	West, along Moss Lane north of Rockport Road	<10	Rockport Road: 1 - 2 miles	Fullerton Pike: 0 - 0.5 mile; Leonard Springs Rd: 2.5 miles
2	Squirrel Run Estates	West, along Nature Trail Drive, north of Rockport Road	<10	Rockport Road: 1 - 2 miles	Fullerton Pike: 0 - 0.5 mile; Leonard Springs Rd: 2.5 miles
3	Rolling Glen Estates	West, south of Bolin Lane	<30	Victor Pike: 0 - 0.5 mile	Rockport Road: 1 - 1.5 miles; Bolin Ln: 0.5 - 1 mile
4	Farmers Field Acres	West, north of Bolin Lane	<30	Victor Pike: 0 - 0.5 mile	Rockport Road: 1 - 1.5 miles; Bolin Lane: 0.5 - 1 mile
5	Archers	West, south of That Road	<20	That Road: 0 - 0.25 mile; Rockport Road: 0.5 - 1 mile	Fullerton Pike: 0.5 - 1 mile
6	Stanisfer	West, centered at Rockport Road/That Road intersection	82	That Road or Rockport Road: 0 - 0.5 mile	Fullerton Pike: 0.5 - 1 mile
7	Baily West	East, south of That Road	23	That Road: 0.25 - 0.5 mile	Victor Pike: 1 - 1.5 miles
8	Eagleview	East, north of That Road	<25	That Road: 0.25 - 0.5 mile	Victor Pike: 0.5 - 1 mile
9	Clear Creek	East, north of That Road	<150	That Road: 0.25 - 0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1.5 - 2 miles
10	Highlands	East, north of That Road	<400	That Road: 0.25 - 0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1.5 - 2 miles
11	Batchelor Heights	East, north of That Road	<175	That Road: 0.25 - 0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1.5 - 2 miles
12	Hays	East, north of That Road	<35	That Road: 0.25 - 0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1.5 - 2 miles
13	Somorsbe	East, south of Tapp Road	<45	Tapp Road: 1.5 - 2 miles	That Road: 1 - 1.5 miles
14	Willow Creek	East, south of Tapp Road	<115	Tapp Road: 1.5 - 2 miles	That Road: 1 - 1.5 miles
15	Country Club Hills / Manor	East, south of Tapp Road	<200	Tapp Road: 1.5 - 2 miles	That Road: 1 - 1.5 miles
16	Homestead	West, south of Fullerton Pike	<20	Fullerton Pike: 1 - 1.25 miles	Tapp Road: 2 - 2.5 miles
17	Garden Acres	West, north of Fullerton Pike	161	Fullerton Pike: 0-0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1 - 2 miles



Table 4.2-12: Neighborhoods, Apartments, and Mobile Home Parks in Section 5 Study Area

Map ID*	Neighborhood / Apts / MHP	Location (East or West of SR 37)	Units **	Current Access to SR 37 / Distance	
				Primary	Secondary
18	Woodhaven Estates	West, north of Garden Acres	144	Fullerton Pike: 0.25 – 0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1 – 1.5 miles
19	Van Buren Park	West, south of Tapp Road	372	Tapp Road: 0 – 0.5 mile	Fullerton Pike: 1.5 – 2 miles; SR 45/2 nd Street: 1.5 – 2 miles
20	Woodland Springs Apartments	West, south of Tapp Road	50	Tapp Road: 0.75 - 1 mile	SR 45/2 nd Street: 1.0 – 1.5 miles; Fullerton Pike: 1.25 – 1.5 miles
21	Hickory Heights MHP	West, north of Tapp Road	24	Tapp Road: 0 – 0.25 mile	SR 45/2 nd Street: 1.5 miles; Fullerton Pike: 2 miles
22	Poplar Hill	West, north of Tapp Road	15	Tapp Road: 0.1 – 0.25 mile	SR 45/2 nd Street: 1.5 miles; Fullerton Pike: 2 miles
23	Leonard Springs	West, south of SR 45/2 nd Street	75	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0.25 – 0.75 mile	Tapp Road: 0.75 – 1.25 miles
24	Westwood	West, west side of Curry Pike, north of SR 45/2 nd Street	46	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0.5 – 0.75 mile	Tapp Road: 1 – 1.25 miles
25	Wapehani Hills Apts.	East, south of SR 45/2 nd Street	<150	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0.1 – 0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1.25 -1.5 miles;
26	Oakdale Square	East, south of SR 45/2 nd Street	<290	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0.1 – 0.5 mile	Tapp Road: 1.25 -1.5 miles;
27	Basswood Apartments	East, north of SR 45/2 nd Street	<200	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0 – 0.25 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.75 – 1 mile
28	Bradford Ridge Apartments.	East, north of SR 45/2 nd Street	<75	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0 – 0.25 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.75 – 1 mile
29	Park Square Apartments	West, north of SR 45/2 nd Street, west side of Curry Pike	<400	SR 45/2 nd Street: 1 – 1.25 miles	SR 48/3 rd Street: 1 – 1.25 miles
30	Highland Village	West, north and south of SR 48/3 rd Street	>500	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.5 – 1 mile	SR 45/2 nd Street: 1.5 – 2 miles
31	Canterbury House Apartments	East; north of SR 45/2 nd Street; south of SR 48/3 rd Street	80	SR 45/2 nd Street: 1 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 3 miles
32	Forest Ridge / Copper Beech Apartments	East; north of SR 45/2 nd Street; south of SR 48/3 rd Street	<100	SR 45/2 nd Street: 1 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 3 miles
33	Fair Meadows	East, south of SR 48/3 rd Street	22	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.25 mile	SR 45/2 nd Street: 3 miles
34	Cory Lane Estates	East, north of SR 45/2 nd Street	<100	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0.5 – 0.75 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.75 – 1 mile



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Table 4.2-12: Neighborhoods, Apartments, and Mobile Home Parks in Section 5 Study Area

Map ID*	Neighborhood / Apts / MHP	Location (East or West of SR 37)	Units **	Current Access to SR 37 / Distance	
				Primary	Secondary
35	Shady Acres	East, north of SR 45/2 nd Street	<100	SR 45/2 nd Street: 0.5 – 0.75 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.75 – 1 mile
36	Longview MHP	East, south of SR 48/3 rd Street at RR crossing	83	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.5 mile	SR 45/2 nd Street: 2.75 miles
37	Maple Grove / Kimble Drive	East, north of SR 48/3 rd Street	100	SR 48/3 rd Street: 0.25 – 0.75 mile	Vernal Pike: 2 – 2.5 miles
38	Unnamed MHP	East, north of SR 48/3 rd Street (adjacent Waterman)	38	SR 48/3 rd Street: 1.5 miles	Vernal Pike: 1.5 miles
39	Waterman	East, north of SR 48/3 rd Street	73	SR 48/3 rd Street: 1.5 miles	Vernal Pike: 1.5 miles
40	Forest Homes	East, north of Vernal Pike at 11 th	<100	Vernal Pike: 0.5 – 1 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 1.5 – 2 miles
41	Dryer	East, north of Vernal Pike at 11 th	<45	Vernal Pike: 0.5 – 1 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 1.5 – 2 miles
42	E & N MHP	East, north of Vernal Pike at 11 th	<100	Vernal Pike: 0.5 – 1 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 1.5 – 2 miles
43	Garden Hill MHP(s)	West, Vernal Pike at Curry Pike	<250	Vernal Pike: 1 – 1.25 miles	SR 48/3 rd Street: 1.25 – 1.5 miles
44	Arlington Park Apartments	East, south of SR 46	<60	Vernal Pike: 0.5 mile	SR 48/3 rd Street: 2 miles; SR 46: 1.5 miles
45	Arlington Place	East, south of SR 46	<30	SR 46: 0.5 – 0.75 mile	Vernal Pike: 0.75 – 1 mile
46	Chandlersville	East, south of SR 46	<20	SR 46: 0.5 – 0.75 miles	Vernal Pike: 0.75 – 1 mile
47	Stonelake Park	East, north of SR 46	<40	SR 46: 0.25 mile	Acuff Road: 3.5 miles
48	Cascade Park	East, north of SR 46, along Kinser Pike	<100	SR 46: 0.5 – 0.75 mile	Acuff Road: 3 miles
49	Fritz Terrace	East, north of SR 46, along Kinser Pike	200	SR 46: 1 – 1.5 miles	Acuff Road: 1 – 1.5 miles
50	Norwest Woods	West, north of SR 46 along Arlington Road	30	Acuff Road (via Maple Grove Road): 0.75 mile	SR 46 (via Arlington Road): 1.5 – 1.75 miles
51	Stoneybrook	West, north of SR 46 along Arlington Road	<25	Acuff Road (via Maple Grove Road): 0.75 mile	SR 46 (via Arlington Road): 1.5 – 1.75 miles
52	Northwood Estates	East, south of Acuff Road on Kinser Pike	100	Acuff Road: 0.25 – 0.5 mile	Kinser Pike: 1 – 1.25 miles
53	Marlin Hills	East, along Old SR 37	<115	SR 37 Business Route: 2 - 2.5 miles	SR 45/2 nd Street: 3 miles
54	Kinser Pike / Acuff	East, north of Acuff Road on Kinser Pike	10	Acuff Road: 0.25 – 0.5 mile	Kinser Pike: 0.75 – 1 mile



Table 4.2-12: Neighborhoods, Apartments, and Mobile Home Parks in Section 5 Study Area

Map ID*	Neighborhood / Apts / MHP	Location (East or West of SR 37)	Units **	Current Access to SR 37 / Distance	
				Primary	Secondary
55	Lancaster Park / Cambridge Spring	West, south of Acuff Road on Maple Grove Road	80	Acuff Road: 0.25 – 0.75 mile	SR 46 (via Arlington Road): 2.0 – 2.5 miles
56	Arlington Park	West, north of Arlington Road	<115	Arlington Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles	Acuff Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles
57	Stone Hedge Manor	West, north of Arlington Road	<30	Arlington Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles	Acuff Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles
58	Shelburne Estates / Forest	West, north of Arlington Road	<40	Arlington Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles	Acuff Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles
59	Muirfield	West, north of Arlington Road	13	Arlington Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles	Acuff Road: 1.25 - 1.5 miles
60	Bell Road / Kinser Pike	West, north of Kinser Pike	15	Kinser Pike: 0.1 – 0.25 mile	Acuff Road: 1.25 – 1.5 miles
61	Showers	East, north of Walnut St, south of Wylie Road	21	Ellis Road: 0.1 to 0.5 mile	Wylie Road: 0.1 to 0.5 mile
62	Stonebelt / Purcell	West and East, north of Wylie Road	8	Stonebelt Drive: 0 – 0.1 mile Purcell Drive: 0 – 0.1 mile	None
63	Wayport Road	East, south of Wayport Road	5	Wayport Road (north): 0.25 – 0.5 mile	Via Private Driveway south: 0 – 0.25 mile
64	Canyon Estates	West, along Sample Road, north of Sample Road intersection	30	Sample Road: 0 – 0.5 mile	Simpson Chapel Road: 0.5 – 1 mile
65	Sample Road	West, along Sample Road, north of Sample Road intersection	<20	Sample Road: 0 – 0.5 mile	Simpson Chapel Road: 0.5 – 1 mile
66	Natures Haven	West, along Sample Road south of Simpson Chapel Road intersection	21	Simpson Chapel Road: 0.25 – 0.75 mile	Sample Road: 0.75 – 1.25 miles
67	Green Cedar Hills	West, along Sample Road south of Simpson Chapel Road intersection	6	Simpson Chapel Road: 0.25 – 0.75 mile	Sample Road: 0.75 – 1.25 miles
68	Windsor Private	East, south of Simpson Chapel Road	35	Simpson Chapel Road: 0.1 – 0.5 mile	None
69	Fox Hill Estates	East, along Fox Hollow Road (includes Fawn Ridge Road)	30	Fox Hollow Road: 0 – 1 mile	Sample Road (via Old SR 37): 4.5 – 5.5 miles
70	Crossover / Dittimore	West, along Crossover Road, Norm Anderson Road and Dittimore Road	20	Crossover Road or Chambers Pike: 0.25 – 0.5 mile	Crossover Road or Chambers Pike: 0.25 – 0.5 mile
71	Dittimore Road	West, along Dittimore Road	<40	Dittimore Road: 0.75 - 2 miles	Williams Road: 3.5 - 5 miles



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Table 4.2-12: Neighborhoods, Apartments, and Mobile Home Parks in Section 5 Study Area

Map ID*	Neighborhood / Apts / MHP	Location (East or West of SR 37)	Units **	Current Access to SR 37 / Distance	
				Primary	Secondary
72	Chambers Pike	East, along Chambers Pike	13	Chambers Pike: 0 – 0.5 mile	Fox Hollow (via Old SR 37): 6.5 – 7 miles
73	Sylvan Lane	West, along Sylvan Lane	15	Sylvan Lane: 0 – 0.5 mile	None
74	Ralston Woods 5 Acre Lots	West, along Burma Road	1	Burma Road: 0 - 0.25 mile	None
75	Burma Road	West, along Burma Road and Spradling Road	8	Burma Road: 0.5 – 1 mile	Crossover Road (via Buskirk Road and Dittimore Road): 8.5 – 9 miles
76	Bryants Creek	East, along Bryant's Creek Road	10	Bryant's Creek Road: 0.25 – 1.75 miles	Chambers Pike (via Old SR 37): 2 – 3.5 miles
77	Turkey Track	West, along Turkey Track Road, Paragon Road, Cramer Road, Ivan Trail	100	Paragon Road: 0.25 – 2 miles; Turkey Track Road (north): 0.25 – 2 miles; Turkey Track Road (south): 0.25 – 2.25 miles	Godsey Road (via Cramer Road): 2 – 4 miles
78	Old SR 37 (north)	East, along Old SR 37	13	Old SR 37 (north): 0 – 0.5 mile	Old SR 37/Jordan Road: 0.5 – 1 mile
79	Hacker Creek	East, along Old SR 37 and Hacker Creek Road	12	Old SR 37 (south): 0 – 0.5 mile;	Liberty Church Road: 0.1 – 0.5 mile
80	Liberty Valley	East, along Liberty Church Road, Liberty Loop Road, Jordan Road.	40	Liberty Church Road: 0.75 – 1.5 miles	Old SR 37 (north): 1.5 – 2 miles
81	Lands End	East, along Liberty Church Road, Liberty Loop Road, Jordan Road.	2	Liberty Church Road: 0.75 – 1.5 miles	Old SR 37 (north): 1.5 – 2 miles
82	Lynn Drive	East, off Jordan Road, north of Liberty Church Road	60	Old SR 37 (south)/Jordan Road: 0.5 – 1.75 miles	Old SR 37 (north)/Jordan Road: 0.75 – 1.0 mile
83	Legendary Hills	West, north of Liberty Church Road, south of Old SR 37	80	Legendary Drive: 0.25 – 1 mile	None

Source: Michael Baker Jr., Inc., 2012

* Map ID corresponds with **Figure 4.2-1**.

** Approximated based on aerial photograph interpretation

MHP = Mobile Home Park

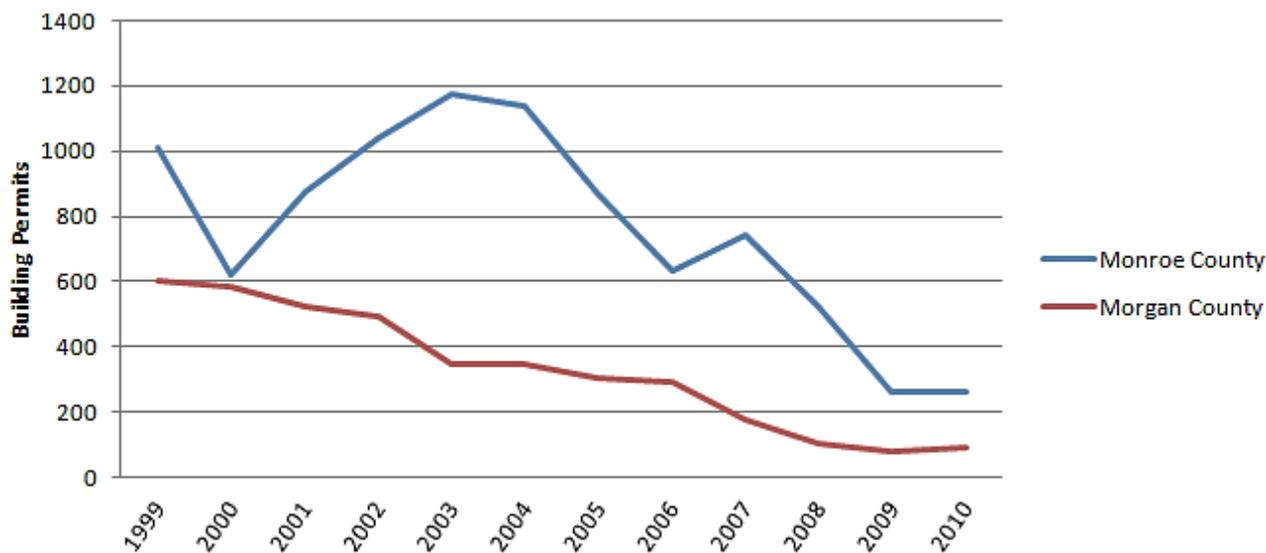


The term “community cohesion” is used to describe patterns of social networking or interaction within a community. Essentially, three larger communities occur within the Study Area: unincorporated Monroe County, City of Bloomington (including IU), and unincorporated Morgan County. Each community has distinct neighborhoods, community focal points, and activity centers. The physical characteristics of these communities are detailed in the following section under existing and future land use and community facilities and services.

In terms of community cohesion, SR 37 presently plays a major role in travel patterns and mobility for area residents, visitors and, perhaps most importantly, emergency service providers (police, fire, and EMS). The majority of neighborhoods in the Study Area exist in close proximity 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 road (or crossing) as identified in **Table 4.2-12**. The number and locations of these access points offer considerable flexibility for motorists traveling within or through the service area, which enhances the experience of community cohesion.

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. Such neighborhoods include those situated along SR 46 (which provides access between Bloomington and Ellettsville).

In addition to well-established neighborhoods, Monroe County generally experienced new community growth during the early and mid-2000s. These communities are comprised of suburban single-family neighborhoods and higher density developments. Much of this development occurred directly south of Martinsville, around Ellettsville, and around Bloomington (e.g., North Park subdivision). In general, Morgan County has encountered less rapid development. **Figure 4.2-2** illustrates the pace of construction in both counties as reflected in the number of building permits issued. A sharp decline in building permits has occurred since 2007 based on the economic recession. Of the residential units permitted in Monroe County, roughly one third were for single family residential units, while in Morgan County over 80% were for single family residential units.



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, 2010

Figure 4.2-2: Number of Building Permits Issued (Annually)

4.2.2 Physical Characteristics

4.2.2.1 Current Land Use

Existing land use presented in this document was determined based on an update of existing geographic information system (GIS)-based resources provided by the Monroe County Planning Department 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 both Monroe and Morgan counties and included staff members of the local planning departments, 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 found in **Section 5.24.2, Methodology**.

The approved corridor for Section 5 contains 5,086 acres. Existing land cover within the corridor is summarized in **Table 4.2-13** and depicted on **Figure 4.2-3**. Upland habitat is the largest component of land uses in the Section 5 corridor. Approximately 46.2% of the land in the Section 5 corridor is upland habitat of which 81% is forest land. This land cover type includes Morgan-Monroe State Forest between Bloomington and Martinsville. The Morgan-Monroe State Forest is also considered a managed land and is discussed under **Section 4.3.3.4, Managed Lands/Natural Areas** and **Section 5.22, Managed Lands and Natural Areas**.



Table 4.2-13: Summary of Existing Land Use Within the Section 5 Corridor

Types of Land Use	Acres (% of total)	Description of Land Use in Corridor
Developed Land	1,961 (38.6%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Family Residential • Multi-family Residential • Mobile Home Parks • Commercial • Industrial • Transportation, Communications and Utilities • Churches and Cemeteries • Public Use and Institutional
Agricultural Land	662 (13.0%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Crop • Pasture (hay production and grazing lands) • Orchards and Nurseries • Agricultural Operations
Upland Habitat	2,351 (46.2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Land • Scrub/Shrub Land • Herbaceous Cover
Water	68 (1.3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streams and Rivers • Lakes and Reservoirs
Wetland Habitat	54 (1.0%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forested Wetland • Scrub/Shrub Wetland • Emergent Wetland • Aquatic Bed Wetland
Strip Mines/ Quarries/ Gravel Pits	14 (0.3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extractive mining activities
Total Existing SR 37 Right-of-Way in Corridor	1,114 (22%)	NOTE: Primarily within “Developed Land” Category above.
Total Land Area in Corridor*	5,086*	

Source: Michael Baker Jr., Inc. 2012 based on data from Monroe County Planning Department and the Indiana Geological Survey

*The total area of the approved Section 5 corridor is 5,086 acres. Total land cover exceeds the total corridor area due to overlaps in certain land uses, such as forest overlapping a stream. Given the overlap, percentages will total greater than 100%.

The next largest component of land uses in the corridor is developed lands, which accounts for 38.6 % of the Section 5 corridor. This includes the right-of-way of existing SR 37, which is 22%



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of all land in the corridor. This land also includes single family residences, mobile home parks, and multifamily residences, which consist of multifamily homes, apartments, and condominiums. Developed land also includes commercial and industrial buildings, churches, and cemeteries; public use and institutional facilities; and transportation, communication, and utility facilities and corridors. The commercial areas within Section 5 include strip malls, large commercial complexes, office buildings and complexes, mall retail areas, service-oriented facilities, and associated parking lots.

Transportation, communication, and utilities include roads, railroads, utility corridors, power substations, water and sewer facilities, and airports. As noted above, SR 37 right-of-way accounts for 22% of the land area in the corridor. 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 Study Area is more urbanized in and near the City of Bloomington. These urbanized areas provide a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

13% of land in the Section 5 corridor is in agricultural use. The majority of these agricultural lands occur between Bloomington and Martinsville among scattered residential and commercial development. A majority of agricultural land throughout the corridor is used for row crops, followed by pasture (hay production and grazing).

Water, wetland habitat, and strip mine/quarries/gravel pits are minor land uses in the Section 5 corridor. Collectively, these land uses are approximately 2.7% of the Section 5 corridor.

4.2.2.2 Land Use Plans and Zoning

Local land use and community plans identify long range goals and objectives. Zoning ordinances guide local land uses. **Section 2.2, *Transportation Plans and Policies***, summarizes applicable transportation plans and policies, and this section further discusses local land use plans and zoning that may interact with the proposed project.

Monroe County

The *Monroe County Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2012)* consists of five broad goal areas that involve future property use policies, including economic development; residential development; transportation, infrastructure and public services; environmental conservation and natural resources; and intergovernmental cooperation. The plan is framed around encouraging and supporting central land use concepts of rural communities, employment development areas, and urban residential areas. The plan also meets goals and strategies of providing residential choices, environmental protection, focused development, and planned infrastructure improvement. The plan states SR 37 has been identified as a future corridor for the extension of I-69. The plan designates zoning for future land uses adjacent to SR 37 (**Figure 4.2-4**) as:

- Zones of employment, estate residential, and urban residential in incorporated areas south of Bloomington between Old State Road 37 and Tapp Road;



- Zones of estate residential and employment on the west side of SR 37 from Tapp Road to about Acuff Road; and
- Zones of rural residential and farm and forest both east and west of SR 37, north of Tapp Road to the Monroe County-Morgan County boundary.

Monroe County also has a zoning ordinance and subdivision control ordinance. Additional plans adopted by Monroe County include the *Thoroughfare Plan and Capital Improvement Program* (1996), *State Road 37 Corridor Plan* (2010), *Monroe County Alternative Transportation and Greenways System Plan* (2006), and the *Bloomington-Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) 2030 Transportation Plan* (2010). These transportation plans are discussed in **Section 2.2.4, Other Local Plans and Studies**.

City of Bloomington

The *City of Bloomington Growth Policies Plan* (2002, Amended 2005) provides a long-term view of land use goals and policies. **Figure 4.2-5** illustrates proposed land uses. The plan notes “The State Road 37 corridor on Bloomington’s west side is one of the most important areas of the community in terms of its impact on growth and development.” As a result, the Growth Policies Plan indicates that Bloomington Economic Development Corporation produced a corridor plan for SR 37 in March 2000. This plan includes recommendations for land use, public infrastructure, and site design for development along the corridor. The plan focuses on the SR 37 corridor as a prime location for employment development. It references the potential location of Interstate 69 along the SR 37 corridor. In general, the city governs land use and development through its Unified Development Ordinance and guides growth through environmental, neighborhood, and transportation planning plans.

Morgan County

The goals for the *Comprehensive Plan for Morgan County* (2010) include 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.

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. Future land use along the SR 37 (future I-69) corridor was established by first recommending locations for interchanges along the corridor and then recommending land use at each interchange. Future land uses in the Section 5 Study Area include agricultural both east and west of the corridor, managed lands east of the corridor, and industrial northeast of the corridor. Agricultural uses, forests, and steep slopes were also taken

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into consideration during this process. The land use recommendations for the corridor are included on the future land use map in the plan (**Figure 4.2-6**).

Morgan County also has a zoning ordinance to guide land use development. Although the Section 5 Study Area does not extend into current Martinsville City limits, the project team has collaborated with city representatives regarding land use and potential annexation and has reviewed the Plan for Martinsville, city zoning, and buffer zoning map (which extends south to Legendary Drive).

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and Regional Planning

Transportation planning in the Study Area is addressed at the local, regional, and state levels. 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 because the transportation system cuts across governmental boundaries and because improvement programs require cooperation and participation of all government levels. Bloomington, Ellettsville, and portions of Monroe County are included in the Bloomington/Monroe County MPO (BMCMPPO). The Census-designated Urbanized Area boundaries (UAB) and boundaries of the Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) are shown in **Figure 4.2-7**. An MPA must contain the Census Bureau defined Urbanized Area and the area expected to become urbanized in the next 20 years. The northern portion of Morgan County (north of the Section 5 Study Area) is included the Indianapolis MPO. **Section 2.2.3, Metropolitan Transportation Plans**, provides a detailed discussion of the BMCMPPO and applicable transportation plans.

In terms of regional planning, I-69 Section 5 specific improvements are included in the BMCMPPO *2030 Long Range Transportation Plan* for I-69 Corridor Improvements through Monroe County. The interchange/overpass/access treatments listed “are those recommended by the MPO, not necessarily the final design treatments endorsed by INDOT.” The portion of I-69 Section 5 located within the BMCMPPO’s Planning Area was incorporated as an amendment to the *Bloomington/Monroe County MPO Transportation Improvement Program [TIP] for Fiscal Years 2012-2015* during the BMCMPPO’s April 12, 2013, meeting. The BMCMPPO has since adopted the *Bloomington/Monroe County MPO Transportation Improvement Program Fiscal Years 2014–2017*. The construction of Section 5 within the BMCMPPO’s Planning Area also is contained in this recently-adopted TIP.

In INDOT’s Long-Range Transportation Plan, *Indiana’s 2013-2035 Future Transportation Needs Report*, I-69 Section 5 is identified as a high priority corridor. Furthermore, I-69 Section 5 is identified in INDOT’s *2014-2017 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program* with the estimated cost to complete the project.

I-69 Community Planning Program

A commitment was made in Tier 1 to develop a Community Planning Program (CPP) for the I-69 project. 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.

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 County totaled \$150,000.

These grants totaled \$1,500,000 for the entire Evansville-to-Indianapolis corridor. Eight communities in the vicinity of Section 5 were eligible to apply for I-69 CPP grants. The City of Bloomington had current planning measures in place and opted not to apply for funding. The Town of Ellettsville used the grant to complete a Capital Improvement Plan, an Open Space and Recreation Plan, a Preservation Plan for Wells Park Nature Area, and Citizen Planner training for Local Officials. Monroe County used the grant for the preparation of the *State Road 37 Corridor Plan* (2010). 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. **Section 7.2, Major Mitigation Initiatives**, describes the program in greater detail.

4.2.2.3 Travel Patterns and Accessibility

Throughout the Tier 2 Section 5 public involvement process, mobility and east-west connectivity (for both motorized and non-motorized transportation) have been identified as a travel pattern concern for residents, businesses, community facilities (churches, schools, etc.), and emergency service providers (police, fire, EMS). Existing roadways, bus routes, bicycle routes, and trails in the Bloomington area are shown on **Figure 4.2-8**. 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 Study Area have direct or nearly direct access to SR 37. **Table 4.2-14** lists all current access points along SR 37 and neighborhoods, businesses, and other areas to which they provide direct and/or indirect access.



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Certain residential clusters, neighborhoods, and businesses currently have only one access point onto or across SR 37; these include:

- Three residences on Stonebelt Drive
- Five residences on Purcell Drive
- Wayport Kennels
- Bloomington Auto Parts auto salvage yard
- Worms Way Garden Center
- Two Residences on Duxbury Drive
- Oliver Winery and one residence on Winery Road
- Windsor Private Estates neighborhood (approximately 35 residences)
- Daisy Hill Farm and one residence
- Poynter Sheet Metal
- Fifteen residences on Sylvan Lane
- Two residences on Sparks Lane
- Two residences on unnamed road south of Burma Road
- Four residences on Petro Road
- Seven residences on Cooksey Lane
- New Testament Baptist Church and four residences on Old SR 37 south of Liberty Church Road
- Four residences on unnamed road north of Liberty Church Road
- Legendary Hills neighborhood (approximately 80 residences)
- Seven residences west of SR 37 and four residences east on unnamed intersecting road

In addition, within both Monroe and Morgan Counties, SR 37 is an important transportation asset connecting Bloomington and Martinsville to the Greater Indianapolis area and beyond. In Monroe County, SR 37 provides the only continuous north-south access throughout the county. Monroe County is served by the regional roadway network with SR 37, SR 45, SR 46, and SR 48. Within the Study Area, Morgan County is connected to the regional roadway network via SR 37 and SR 39.

Local Roads

Many of the local roads within the urbanized limits of Bloomington that cross or parallel the Section 5 corridor assist residents, businesses, community facilities, and emergency service providers with flexible travel patterns to traverse the Study Area. The local roads providing access to SR 37 are shown below in **Table 4.2-14**. An evaluation of these roads was made when considering local road closures at the new highway versus the building of grade separations to maintain local travel on some of these roads (see **Section 5.6, Traffic Impacts**). Terminating some of these roads could result in considerable added travel distances for residents, school buses, fire/emergency response vehicles, residential service and delivery vehicles, or farm equipment.

Some of the local roads that cross or parallel the Section 5 corridor, particularly within the rural portions of the 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. An evaluation



was made when considering the use of these roads for revised local travel due to possible road closures at the new highway (see **Section 5.6, Traffic Impacts**).

Quarry Truck Traffic

Independent Limestone Company is located adjacent to the west side of the Section 5 corridor in the vicinity of Tramway Road in Monroe County. Independent Limestone Company uses Rockport Road as the truck route for access to SR 37.

B.G. Hoadley Quarries Inc. (Maple Hill quarry) and C & H Stone Company limestone mill are located adjacent to the east side of the Section 5 Corridor in the vicinity of Fullerton Pike and Rockport Road Intersection. Both utilize Rockport Road as the primary truck route and Fullerton Pike for secondary access for access to SR 37.

Reed Quarries, Inc. quarry and Hoosier Sawyer limestone mill are located adjacent to the east side of the Section 5 Corridor in the vicinity of Arlington Road in Monroe County. Both utilize Prow Road to Acuff Road as the primary truck route and Arlington Road to W. Gourley or SR 46 for secondary access routes.

B.G. Hoadley Quarries Inc. limestone mill is located adjacent to the west side of the Section 5 Corridor in the vicinity of Arlington Road in Monroe County. The Hoadley mill utilizes Arlington Road to either SR 46 or Prow Road as truck routes for access to SR 37.

Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
That Road at-grade intersection	20 residences to Rockport Road, 10 residences on East Lane	Approximately 50 residences and one church on That Road east to Victor Pike	Neighborhoods on That Road west of Rockport Road, southwest on Rockport Road and south on Stanisfer Lane & Stanisfer Court	Neighborhoods off Baily Drive (Jeremy Drive, Viola Drive, Nicole Drive (30 residences)	Stanisfer (southwest); Baily (southeast)
Rockport Road at-grade intersection	Monroe Hospital and 20 residences west to That Road	10 residences east to Fullerton Pike	Residences west of That Road, south on Stanisfer Lane	Quarry and neighborhoods west of Fullerton Pike	Stanisfer (southwest):
Fullerton Pike at-grade intersection	Monroe Hospital & 4 business parcels west to That Road; Fullerton Cemetery and 17 residences west to Leonard Springs Road; residences on Judd Avenue, Sharon Drive, etc. (Woodhaven Estates) north to Tapp Road (>200 residences)	2 large open parcels, quarry and 4 residences to Rockport Road	Residential neighborhoods west of Leonard Springs Road	5 residential parcels east of Rockport Road (pavement ends)	Woodhaven Estates (northwest)



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Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
Tapp Road at-grade intersection	Entrance to Mobile Home Park, 35 residences west to Leonard Springs Road neighborhoods on Yonkers Street, Fairington Drive, etc. (Van Buren Park) south to Fullerton Pike (>200 residences)	Southern Indiana Surgery Center, large open parcels, entrance to Clear Creek Trail, Hoadley Quarry, and Assisted Living Center	Residential Neighborhoods west of Leonard Springs Road	Residential neighborhoods east of Adam's Street	Van Buren Park (southwest)
SR 45/2 nd Street /Bloomfield Road Interchange	Retail stores (Wal-Mart, Sams Club), businesses and residences west to Curry Pike, neighborhoods along Hickory Leaf Drive, Oak Leaf Drive, etc. (>100 residences) (south); businesses and light industry on Liberty Drive (north)	Entrance to Oakdale apartment complex, neighborhood on Stone Drive (10 residences), neighborhood (residences and apartment bldgs) along Weimer Road, entrance to Wapehani Mountain Bike Park (south); Entrance to Twin Lakes Park (north)	Businesses and residences beyond Curry P ke	Major access route to City of Bloomington	Oakdale Square Apartments & Wapehani Apartments (southeast); Basswood Apartments & Bradford Ridge Apartments (northeast); Rolling Ridge (east), Rolling Meadows (southeast)
Indiana RR Overpass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SR 48/3 rd Street Interchange	Entrance to Whitehall Pike shopping center, retail businesses along 3rd St to Curry Pike (north); Kmart and retail businesses and restaurants to Liberty Drive (south)	Hotels and restaurants on Franklin Road (north); movie theater, Fair Meadow neighborhood around Wynnedale Road 10 residences (south)	Businesses and residences (Highland Village) beyond Curry Pike	Residences along Kimble Drive (northeast); Major access route to City of Bloomington and IU	Fair Meadow (southeast); Maple Grove/Kimble Drive (northeast); Highland Village (west)
Whitehall Crossing Boulevard at-grade intersection	Entrance to Whitehall Pike shopping center	NA	NA	NA	NA
CSX Railroad Underpass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
Vernal Pike at-grade intersection	Businesses and light industry along Industrial Highway (south); residences and businesses on Hensonburg Road, residences on Vernal Pike to Woodyard Road, State Police facility on Packinghouse Road, Vernia Mills quarry (north)	Residences on Knuckles Road (1), Lemon Lane and Gray Street (30), residences (25) and businesses (2) on Crescent Road (south)	Neighborhood and businesses on Vernal Pike beyond Curry P ke, residences and businesses on Woodyard Road beyond Vernal P ke	Residences and businesses beyond 17th St (north) and 11th St (south)	Lemon Lane (Gray St Knuckles Road); Crescent Road; Garden Hill (Curry Pike); Arlington Park Apartments (17th St); Forest Homes (11th St)
SR 46 Interchange	Businesses and residences on Curry Pike (south), future North Park Mixed Use Development (north and south)	Cascade Heights Neighborhood off Monroe Street (<100) (south); businesses (2) 10 residences on Stonelake Drive (north)	Ellettsville (main route)	Residences, businesses along Kinser P ke (north and south); City of Bloomington and IU (main route)	Cascade Heights (southeast); Stonelake Park (northeast); North Park (west)
Arlington Road Overpass	(No direct access with SR 37, but serves as east-west access across SR 37, and north-south access across SR 46)	(No direct access with SR 37, but serves as east-west access across SR 37, and north-south access across SR 46)	Canterbury Court apartment complex; neighborhoods along Maple Grove Road and MGRRH (north); Hoadley Quarry, neighborhoods in vicinity of Arlington Road	Quarry, residences (10), high school, churches & assisted living center on Prow Road (north); north-south access across SR 46, neighborhoods off Arlington Road to 17th Street	Canterbury Court Apartments, Stoney Brook & Northwest Woods (east); Lancaster Park (northwest in MGRRH); Arlington Place (southeast)
Acuff Road at-grade intersection	Open parcels, Maple Grove Road & MGRRH	Future Acuff-Kinser TIF (north); quarry, residences (10), high school, churches & assisted living center on Prow Road (south);	Arlington Road (south); Maple Grove Road (northwest)	Northwood Estates neighborhood along Rosewood Court (100 residences), Cascades Park & Golf Course	Lancaster Park (northwest in MGRRH); Northwoods Estates (east); Fritz Terrace (southeast)
Kinser Pike at-grade intersection	12 residences along Bell Road, rural parcels and 12 residences along Kinser Pike north to Bottom Road	Rural parcels and residences on Kinser P ke (4) south to Bayles Road	Rural parcels on Bottom Road north to Maple Grove Road	Residences along Kinser P ke south to Acuff Road, neighborhoods south of Acuff Road	Bell Road/Kinser Pike (west); Kinser Pike/Acuff (southeast)
Bottom Road at-grade intersection	Bucher Poole wastewater treatment plant, rural parcels on Bottom Road north to Maple Grove Road	NA	Neighborhoods north and west on Maple Grove Road, MGRRH	NA	North MGRRH



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Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
Walnut Street Interchange	NA	Rural parcels, 3 residences, 4 businesses & Par 3 golf course along SR 37 Business (aka Walnut Street), Stonemill Road to Bayles Road	NA	Rural and residential parcels on Whisnand Road east to Old SR 37; Major access route to City of Bloomington and IU	Whisnand Road (east)
Connaught Road at-grade intersection	NA	Hoosier Energy main operations facility, one private residence	NA	NA	NA
Ellis Road at-grade connection	NA	Hoosier Energy main operations facility, 8 residences on Ellis Road	NA	Residences on Showers Road south to Mel Curry Road, residences and rural parcels on Mel Curry Road east to Old SR 37	Showers Road (includes Ellis Road)
Griffith Cemetery Road at-grade connection	Griffith Cemetery (south), 1 residence (north)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wylie Road at-grade intersection	NA	5 residences and rural parcels along Wylie Road; Showers Road neighborhood (12 residences)	NA	Residences and rural parcels along Wylie Road east to Old SR 37; residences and rural parcels on Showers Road south to Mel Curry Road, residences and rural parcels on Mel Curry Road east to Old SR 37	Showers Road (includes Ellis Road)
Stonebelt Drive /Purcell Drive at-grade intersection	(Stonebelt Drive): 3 residences and Stonebelt Shriners Club	(Purcell Drive): 5 residences	NA	(No indirect Access)	Stonebelt Drive (west); Purcell Drive (east)
Unnamed at-grade intersection	2 residences on unnamed road/driveway	1 residence, Washing Township Water building (both have access to Wayport Road)	NA	Wayport Road through private driveway only	NA
West Wayport Road /Wayport Road at-grade intersection	Wooded parcels with 3 residences	Gas station, furniture store, feed store,	NA	5 residences and wooded parcels on Wayport (south); access via unpaved drive north to Sample Road	Wayport Road



Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
Sample Road at-grade intersection	10 residences to Canyon Court	Floor covering store, farm and 4 residences east to unpaved road connecting south to Wayport Road	Residential neighborhood along W Sample Road north to Simpson Chapel Road	Rural-residential, farms & wooded parcels along Sample Road east to Old SR 37	Canyon Estates (southwest); W Sample Road (west); Natures Heaven & Green Cedar Hills (along W Sample Road south of Simpson Chapel Road)
Unnamed at-grade intersection	Wayport Kennels and 1 residence	Bloomington Auto Parts auto salvage yard	NA	NA	NA
Unnamed at-grade connection	NA	Worms Way Garden Center, 1 residence, Carlton-Huff Cemetery	NA	NA	NA
Simpson Chapel Road /Winery Road at-grade intersection	Scholar's Bakehouse, Soft Light store, Simpson Chapel church and 2 Cemeteries (old & new), Star of Indiana charter bus facility	2 residences and wooded parcels on Duxbury Drive, Oliver Winery and 1 residence on Winery Road (north), Windsor Private Estates neighborhood (35 residences)	Residences, farms and wooded parcels west on Simpson Chapel Road & southwest on Williams Road to Bottom Road, residences along W Sample Road (south), businesses on Lee Paul Road (north)	NA	W Sample Road (west); Natures Heaven & Green Cedar Hills (along W Sample Road south of Simpson Chapel Road); Windsor Private (southeast)
Lee Paul Road at-grade connection	3 residences, 3 businesses (Sims-Pedigo construction, TK Construction, Star of Indiana)	NA	Residences on Simpson Chapel Road, and south-southwest on Williams Road	NA	W Sample Road (west); Natures Heaven & Green Cedar Hills (along W Sample Road south of Simpson Chapel Road)
Fox Hollow Road at-grade connection	NA	United Pentecostal Assembly, Parker Pools, 5 residences to Fawn Ridge Road, 15 residences on Fawn Ridge	NA	Residences in Fox Hollow Estates (Reynard Drive, Vixen Drive) and on Fox Hollow Road to Old SR 37	Fox Hollow Estates
Private Driveway at-grade (west only)	1 residence (also has access at Lee Paul Rd)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unnamed at-grade connection	1 residential parcel	Daisy Hill Farm	NA	NA	NA



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Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
South Crossover Road /Norm Anderson Road at-grade connection	4 residences on Norm Anderson Road, Hoosier Energy substation, 3 residences and business (Walls rentals) on Crossover Road north to Dittmore	NA	Residences on Collier Cemetery Road, Tillford Road and Dittmore Road, west to Bottom Road	NA	Crossover/Dittmore
Private Business Driveway at-grade (east only)	NA	Direct entrance to Poynter Sheet Metal	NA	NA	NA
North Crossover Road /Chambers Pike at-grade intersection	4 residences on Norm Anderson Road, Hoosier Energy substation, 3 residences and business (Walls rentals) on Crossover Road north to Dittmore Road	13 residences and open wooded parcels north on Chambers Pike (to north apex)	Residences on Collier Cemetery Road, Tillford Road and Dittmore Road, west to Bottom Road	Residences and rural parcels on Chambers Pike east to Old SR 37	Crossover/Dittmore (west); Chambers Pike (east)
Sylvan Lane /East Sparks Lane at-grade intersection	15 residences on Sylvan Lane	2 residences on Sparks Lane	NA	NA	Sylvan Lane
Unnamed access roads at-grade (west only)	2 residences	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burma Road at-grade connection (west only)	4 residences on Burma Road to Spradling Road, 4 residences on Spradling Road	NA	Residences on Burma Road east and southeast to Buskirk Road;	NA	Burma Road
Bryant's Creek Road at-grade connection (east only)	NA	6 residences east to forest	NA	4 residences east to Old SR 37	Bryant's Creek
Turkey Track Rd (south) /Wyatt Road /Cooksey Lane at-grade intersection	2 residences on Wyatt Road; 10 residences on Turkey Track Road north to E Bryant's Creek Road	4 residences on Petro Road, 7 residences on Cooksey Lane	Residences on Turkey Track Road north to Paragon Road, residences on E Bryant's Creek Road to Paragon	NA	Turkey Track (west); Cooksey (East)
Private Driveway at-grade (east only)	NA	1 residence	NA	NA	NA



Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
Paragon Road /Pine Road at-grade intersection	2 residences on Paragon Road west to Turkey Track Rd, 3 residences and Zion Church on paragon Road to Cramer Road	4 residences on Pine Boulevard to Old SR 37, 1 residence on south segment of Brehob Lane (south segment)	Residences on Turkey Track Road south to SR 37, north to SR 37, residences on Cramer Road residences along Paragon Road to Union Road and north to Godsey Road; residences on Paragon Road west to Salem Church Road and SR 67 (town of Paragon)	Morgan-Monroe State Forest (south)	Turkey Track
Private Driveway at-grade (east)	NA	1 residence	NA	NA	NA
Private Driveway at-grade (east)	NA	1 residence	NA	NA	NA
Turkey Track Road /Old SR 37 at-grade intersection	9 residences on Turkey Track Road to Paragon Road	13 residences on Old SR 37 to Brehob Lane (north segment), 10 residences on Brehob Lane (north segment)	Residences on Turkey Track south to SR 37, north to SR 37, residences on Cramer Road, residences along Paragon Road to Union Road and north of Morgan-Monroe State Forest (south) to Godsey Road; residences on Paragon Road west to Salem Church Road and SR 67 (town of Paragon)	Morgan-Monroe State Forest (south)	Turkey Track (west); Brehob (East)
Old SR 37 at-grade intersection	4 residences, New Testament Baptist Church	8 residences to Hacker Creek Rd	NA	Residences and farms on Hacker Creek Road to Old SR 37, Morgan-Monroe State Forest (south), residences and farms along Liberty Loop east and north to L berty Church Road	Hacker Creek



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Table 4.2-14: Summary of Current Access Along SR 37

Access Point	Directly Serves		Indirectly Serves		Neighborhood/ Community Clusters
	West	East	West	East	
Liberty Church Road /Godsey Road at-grade intersection	Idle Zone (boat sales/repair), golf driving range, farm parcels on Godsey	2 residences on Liberty Church Road to W Hacker Creek Road; residences, farms and Liberty Church on Liberty Church Road (to Liberty Loop	Farm parcels and residences on Godsey Road west to Cramer Road	Residences and farm parcels east and south on Liberty Loop Road, Morgan-Monroe State Forest (south), neighborhood and farm parcels east on Liberty Loop Road, and north on Jordan Road to Old SR 37 and Burton Lane	Liberty Loop
Unnamed at-grade intersection (west only)	Farm Parcels (no residences)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unnamed at-grade intersection	4 residences and farm parcels	Farm parcel & outbuildings (no residence)	NA	NA	NA
Legendary Drive at-grade connection (west only)	1 residence on unnamed road south, 1 residence on unnamed road north; Legendary Hills neighborhood (80 residences)	NA	NA	NA	Legendary Hills
Old SR 37 at-grade connection (east only)	NA	Businesses (Hillview Motel, Buggy Works, Hunter Storage) on Old SR 37, 12 residences on Old SR 37 north to Jordan	NA	Residences and farms on Jordan Road south	Old SR 37
Unnamed at-grade intersection	7 residences	4 residences	NA	NA	NA
Old SR 37 (Jordan Road) at-grade connection	Farm parcels and concrete facility	Farm parcels and 1 residence south to Burton Lane/Jordan Road, farm parcels (north)	NA	Residences and farms on Burton Lane north to Martinsville; residences & farms on Jordan Road; businesses on Old SR 37 (south)	NA

Source: Michael Baker Jr., Inc., 2012.

NA indicates not applicable

MGRRHD = Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District

4.2.2.4 Growth Trends and Issues

Both Monroe and Morgan counties have experienced the effects of suburbanization related to growth of the Indianapolis metropolitan area and Bloomington. The City of Bloomington and



Monroe County proactively use planning and zoning to encourage a balance of population and job growth and to guide this growth in ways to minimize environmental impacts and stress on the existing infrastructure. Morgan County and Martinsville also rely on planning and zoning methods but are limited by a much smaller staff to address growth issues.

City of Bloomington

In its *Growth Policies Plan* (amended 2005), the City of Bloomington identifies critical sub-areas as “specific locations that require the additional development of land use recommendations and parameters for considering future development, in coordination with infrastructure decisions and environmental protection.” This plan includes 10 critical sub-areas, four of which are located in the Section 5 Study Area and east of SR 37:

- *SR 37/Tapp Road Subarea*—which is generally south of Tapp Road, north of Fullerton Pike, and west of the Woolery Farm Planned Unit Development (PUD)—is intended to foster development of medical and corporate office land uses while ensuring preservation of valuable and sensitive environmental resources.
- *Twin Lakes Park North Subarea*—which is north of Bloomfield Road and south of 3rd Street—is intended to further residential development without compromising environmental preservation goals.
- *West 17th Street Subarea*—which is south of the SR 45/SR 46 bypass, west of Arlington Road, and north of the Crestmont/Bloomington Housing Authority neighborhood—is intended to encourage development of aggregated parcels for service, residential, and employment uses.
- *Acuff Road/Kinser Pike Subarea*—which is north of Acuff Road and west of Kinser Pike—is intended for development as corporate offices, light manufacturing, and potentially light retail and service uses.

Within Bloomington, IU recently completed over 50 major construction and renovation projects since 2004, including the Optometry Clinic in 2008, the Ashton Apartment Complex in 2010, and the Billy Hayes Track Reconstruction project in 2010. At present, IU is under construction on the Briscoe Quad Renovation and the Tulip Tree Renovation and anticipates completion during 2012.

Monroe County

According to the *Monroe County Comprehensive Plan* (2012), the greatest concentration of new development in unincorporated Monroe County has occurred near the Bloomington and Ellettsville corporate limits, in particular along SR 37 and SR 46. A popular area for new home construction is the area around Monroe Reservoir. In 1997, the County instituted development controls using an Environmental Constraints Overlay, which has helped ensure that growth near the lake and in the lake watershed will occur in a less-damaging, more environmentally

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conscious manner. In general, the county notes that zoning inconsistencies with nearby municipalities and environmental preservation are among growth issues the County faces.

Morgan County

Within Morgan County, manufacturing and industrial development generally occur along the SR 37 Corridor, SR 144 Corridor, SR 67 Corridor, and Interstate 70 Corridor. Large-scale commercial and retail development generally occur along the SR 37 Corridor. No major construction or redevelopment projects are underway in the Section 5 Study Area at this time. In terms of growth issues, the county reports in *Morgan County Comprehensive Plan (2010)* that it manages growth in terms of location, type, pattern, amount, and quality to address matters such as sprawl and agricultural preservation.

4.2.2.5 Community Facilities and Services

The following sections discuss community facilities and related services available within the Section 5 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.

Schools

The MCCSC and the MSD of Martinsville provide instruction for students within the Study Area. Bloomington High School North is the only public school within the 2,000-foot corridor. It is located north of Arlington Road, south of Acuff Road, and east of SR 37. The school address is 3901 North Kinser Pike, and it is part of the MCCSC. It serves grades 9 through 12. In 2009 the school had enrollment of 1,595 students and 92 administrators and teachers (Bloomington High School North, 2012). Bloomington High School North athletic curriculum offers tennis, baseball, softball, soccer, football, track, and basketball at their facilities located about one-quarter mile from SR 37. The official access to the school is via Kinser Pike, however additional access is available from Arlington Road or Acuff Road via Prow Road. The MSD of Martinsville bus administration center is located at 1390 Morton Avenue in the far northern portion of the 2,000-foot corridor. However, this location is not considered part of the Section 5 Study Area; therefore, potential impacts to this center will be addressed in the Section 6 Tier 2 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Tabernacle Christian School, a private school, is located within the 2,000-foot corridor in Martinsville. The school address is 2189 Burton Lane. However, this location is not considered part of the Section 5 Study Area; therefore, potential impacts to this school will be addressed in the Section 6 Tier 2 EIS.

Ivy Tech and IU are both located outside of the 2,000-foot corridor but are located within Monroe County. Ivy Tech is located just over one mile west of SR 37, near Daniels Way and SR 48/West 3rd Street. IU is located about two miles east of the corridor and north of SR 48/3rd Street. SR 37 is the primary travel corridor for students and visitors of these institutions. SR 48/3rd Street presently provides access to both campuses. IU could also be accessed from Vernal



Pike, Arlington Road, and SR 46. As discussed under **Section 4.2.1.2, Special Populations**, IU’s second semester 2012 enrollment was 40,479 students, and Ivy Tech’s enrollment was 6,231 students. Locations of schools in the Section 5 Study Area are provided on **Figure 4.2-9**.

Churches

In addition to conducting religious services, churches are often focal points for a variety of community services and events. The locations of churches within the Section 5 Study Area are depicted on **Figure 4.2-9**. Within or in close proximity to the Section 5 corridor, 19 religious facilities are expected to rely on SR 37 for their patrons’ access (**Table 4.2-15**). However, access patterns to religious facilities throughout Monroe and Morgan counties could be affected by changes in access to or across SR 37. To evaluate these issues, surveys were sent to approximately 50 religious facilities within Monroe and Morgan counties in September of 2004. During summer 2012, updated surveys were distributed to over 50 religious facilities and organizations. A total of 18 completed surveys were returned in 2012 providing detailed information regarding congregation size and location, services and activities, access to the facilities, and concerns I-69 development or impacts. Details of the 2012 survey responses are provided in **Section 5.3-5, Community Facilities and Services**. A copy of the survey is provided in **Appendix G, Survey of Churches**.

Table 4.2-15: Religious Facilities Located Within or Near the Section 5 - Distance from 2,000-ft. Corridor

Name	Address	Distance from 2,000-Ft Corridor
Emanuel Baptist Church	4001 S Rogers Street, Bloomington	2000 ft. east
Bloomington Holiness Church	3210 W Fullerton Pike, Bloomington	(within) west
Woodhaven Christian Church	3345 S Leonard Springs Road, Bloomington	1500 ft. west
United Pentecostal Church	515 S. Curry Pike, Bloomington	1500 ft. west
St. Paul United Methodist Church	4201 W. Third Street, Bloomington	2000 ft. west
Highland Village Church of Christ	4000 W. Third Street, Bloomington	2500 ft. west
Bloomington Baptist Church	111 S Kimble Drive, Bloomington	500 ft. east
Westside Church of Christ	1301 North Enterprise Drive, Bloomington	500 ft. west
Arlington Methodist Church	1820 Arlington Road, Bloomington	700 ft. east
Shepard of the Hills Wesleyan Church	3001 N. Prow Road, Bloomington	(within) east
Calvary Baptist Church	3501 N. Prow Road, Bloomington	(within) east
The Life Church	3575 N Prow Road, Bloomington	(within) east
Northside Christian Church	3993 N Prow Road, Bloomington	(within) east
Simpson Chapel	505 Simpson Chapel Road, Bloomington	(within) west



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Table 4.2-15: Religious Facilities Located Within or Near the Section 5 - Distance from 2,000-ft. Corridor

Name	Address	Distance from 2,000-Ft Corridor
United Pentecostal Assembly	8449 N. Fox Hollow Road, Bloomington	(within) east
Full Gospel Tabernacle	8799 N Crossover Road, Bloomington	(within) west
Zion Hill Church	3990 Paragon Road, Martinsville	(within) west
New Testament Baptist Church	4060 SR 37 South, Martinsville	(within) west
Liberty Christian Church	2010 Liberty Church Road, Martinsville	2000 ft. east

Source: Section 5 Religious Facilities Survey, Summer 2012

Cemeteries

Based on architectural resource fieldwork in Section 5, cemeteries were found located within the current right-of-way for 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 to I-69.

The following 16 cemeteries within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for architectural resources were located, viewed, and mapped via Global Positioning System (GPS) (**Figure 4.2-9**). These cemeteries will also be included in detailed engineering plans for Section 5 (**Appendix R, Preferred Alternative Plan & Profile Drawings**).

- Fullerton Cemetery
- Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery
- Griffith Cemetery
- Tourner/Ridge (Wylie) Cemetery
- Mulky Cemetery
- Carlton/Huff (Kendrick) Cemetery
- Simpson Chapel Cemetery (New)
- Simpson Chapel Cemetery (Old)
- Johnson/Naylor
- Campbell/Smith/Guy Cemetery
- Long Cemetery
- Liberty Church Cemetery
- Valhalla Memory Gardens Cemetery
- Anderson Cemetery
- Zion Hill Baptist Church Cemetery
- Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery

Three additional cemeteries could not be field verified:

- Iseminger Cemetery (unlocated)
- William/Bayliss Cemetery (unlocated)
- Smith/Jones Cemetery (unlocated)

Of these 16 cemeteries, eight are located in close proximity to at least one of the alternatives being considered as part of the Section 5 Tier 2 Study of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Project:

- Fullerton Cemetery



- Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery
- Griffith Cemetery
- Towner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery
- Carlton/Huff/Kendrick Cemetery
- Simpson Chapel Cemetery (New)
- Simpson Chapel Cemetery (Old)
- Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery

The remaining eight located cemeteries are further removed from any of the alternatives being considered as part of the Section 5 Tier 2 Study of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Project:

- Campbell/Smith/Guy Cemetery (105-115-35091)
- Valhalla Memory Gardens Cemetery
- Johnson/Naylor Cemetery
- Anderson Cemetery
- Mulky Cemetery (105-417-05031)
- Zion Hill Baptist Church Cemetery
- Long Cemetery
- Liberty Church Cemetery (109-386-60037)

The eight cemeteries located in close proximity to at least one of the alternatives being considered as part of the Section 5 Tier 2 Study of the I-69 Evansville to Indianapolis Project are described below:

- **Fullerton Cemetery** is located in a forested area on the south side of Fullerton Pike, 100 yards west of Sharon Road, approximately 1,527 feet from the right-of-way of existing SR 37. While the cemetery is not close to existing SR 37, it is adjacent to Fullerton Pike, which is slated for either a potential overpass or interchange at I-69. There are 8-12 stones ranging in date from 1865-1915. The property is owned by the Virginia Hoadley Tyte Trust, and the cemetery is not maintained.
- **Parks/Bell/Wampler Cemetery** is located south of Acuff Road, west of SR 37, east of Stout Creek, approximately 458 feet from the right-of-way of existing SR 37, and 531 feet from the existing pavement of the southbound lane. It is located in a vacant, wooded area east of Stouts Creek, within the boundary of the Maple Grove Road Rural Historic District. There are 34 stones with dates ranging from c. 1823-1855. The property is owned by Bruce and Marjorie Ann Furr. The cemetery is overgrown with brush and is not maintained.
- **Griffith Cemetery** is located at SR 37 and Wylie Road (west side of SR 37), approximately 33 feet from the edge of pavement of the southbound lane. There are approximately 11 stones ranging in dates from 1847-1947. The cemetery has been maintained by the Monroe County Bloomington Township trustee's office for many years.

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- **Tourner/Ridge/Wylie Cemetery** is located north of Wylie Road, east of SR 37 (behind a currently occupied residence), 308 feet from the right-of-way of existing SR 37 and 368 feet from the existing pavement or the northbound lane. It is located on private property and surrounded by a limestone stacked-rock fence. There are 18 stones ranging in date from 1848-1891. The cemetery is partially maintained, and the property owner has stated that it is visited once or twice per year.
- **Carlton/Huff/Kendrick Cemetery** is located within the current SR 37 right-of-way, approximately 43 feet from the edge of pavement of the northbound lane and approximately 100 yards west of the Worms Way retail store. The cemetery is located on property owned by the State of Indiana and is regularly maintained by Worms Way. There are four stones, and two known occupied spaces. The graves date to circa 1839-1849.
- **Simpson Chapel Cemetery (New)** is located at 500 W. Simpson Chapel Road, approximately 228 feet west of existing SR 37 and 319 feet from the edge of pavement of the southbound lane. The cemetery is active and has an estimated 500 burial spaces, of which approximately 374 were occupied as of 2011. The earliest date found on an existing stone was 1840. The cemetery property is owned and regularly maintained by the Simpson Chapel Methodist Church.
- **Simpson Chapel Cemetery (Old)** is located at the southwest corner of Simpson Chapel Road and Williams Road (west of the New Simpson Chapel Cemetery), approximately 945 feet from existing SR 37 and 1,323 feet from the edge of pavement of the southbound lane. The cemetery is no longer active and has approximately 100 occupied burial spaces with dates ranging from circa 1823-1900. The property currently is owned by Randall E. and Rita D. Hacker and is regularly maintained by the owner and the Simpson Chapel Methodist Church.
- **Stitt-Maxwell Cemetery** is located on the east side of SR 37 south of old SR 37 and north of Liberty Church Road, approximately eight feet from the current SR 37 right-of-way and 70 feet from the edge of pavement of the northbound lane. The cemetery is located on a large parcel of farmland owned by the Maxwell family; however, no Maxwell family members are interred there. There are 16 stones with dates ranging from circa 1830-1877. The cemetery has been maintained by the Morgan County Washington Township trustee's office for many years.

Cemeteries are further discussed in **Section 5.3.5, Community Facilities and Services.**

Libraries

No libraries are located within the 2,000-foot corridor; however, Study Area residents are served by the main Monroe County library in Bloomington at 303 E. Kirkwood Ave., the Ellettsville



Branch of the Monroe County library at 600 W. Temperance St. in Ellettsville, and the Morgan County Public Library at 110 S. Jefferson St. in Martinsville.

Fire Stations, Police Stations, and Emergency Medical Services

Four police organizations serve residents in the vicinity of the Section 5 Study Area, including the Bloomington Police Department, the Indiana University Police Department, the Ellettsville Police Department, and the Monroe County Sheriff's Department (from its Bloomington headquarters). Martinsville has a police station and a county sheriff's office. In addition, Monroe County has 14 fire stations, including five in Bloomington and others in surrounding townships. **Table 4.2-16** summarizes service providers who may respond within the Section 5 Study Area.

Only one fire, police, or emergency medical service (EMS) station is located within the 2,000-foot corridor: Bloomington Fire Station #2 at 209 South Fairfield Road. This fire station is located north of SR 48/3rd Street and about 500 feet east of SR 37. Nevertheless, several emergency service providers in the Study Area depend on access to, from, or across SR 37. Active coordination is underway with fire, police, and emergency medical service providers to discuss their current use of SR 37 for responses. Surveys were distributed to fire, law enforcement, and EMS providers near the Section 5 study area in September of 2004. During summer 2012, updated surveys were distributed to over 25 emergency and law enforcement officials. A total of 11 completed surveys were returned in 2012 providing detailed information about services provided, SR 37 usage, current and anticipated response times, highway access and travel patterns, and concerns about I-69 project development or impacts. Details of the 2012 survey responses are provided in **Section 5.3-5, Community Facilities and Services**. A copy of the survey is provided in **Appendix Z, Emergency Responder Coordination**. The locations of emergency service providers and hospitals are noted on **Figure 4.2-10**.



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Table 4.2.16: Summary of Emergency Medical Service Providers Near Section 5 Corridor

Service Provider	Station Location
Bloomington Fire Department	#1: 300 E. 4th Street
	#2: 209 S. Fairfield
	#3: 806 N. Woodlawn
	#4: 2201 E. 3 rd Street
	#5: 1907 S. Henderson
Bloomington Township Fire Department	#5: 5081 N. Old SR 37
	#15: 2115 W. Vernal Pike
Ellettsville Fire Department.	#7: 5080 W. SR 46 Bloomington
	#8: 900 Curry Pike, Bloomington
Indiana State Police	District # 33 2135 North Fee Lane, Bloomington
Indiana University Police Department	IU Campus, Bloomington
Martinsville Fire Department	59 S. Jefferson Street, Martinsville
Martinsville Police	59 S. Jefferson Street, Martinsville
Monroe County Sheriff	301 N. College Avenue, Bloomington
Morgan County Sheriff	160 North Park Avenue Martinsville
Van Buren Township Fire Station	#9: 2130 S. Kirby Road
	#19: 9019 W. Hinds Road
Washington Township Fire Station	#1: SR 44 & SR 37, Martinsville
<i>Source: Section 5 Fire, EMS, and Law Enforcement Surveys, Summer 2012</i>	

Hospitals

Three hospitals serve residents of the Study Area: Monroe Hospital and Bloomington Hospital in Bloomington and Morgan Hospital and Medical Center in Martinsville (**Figure 4.2-10**). Monroe Hospital is located within the 2,000-foot corridor adjacent to the southwest quadrant of the intersection of SR 37 and Fullerton Pike. Access to Monroe Hospital from SR 37 is presently available from Fullerton Pike. Monroe Hospital provides an emergency room with 10 examination rooms, 32 private rooms, surgical and orthopedic services, and physical therapy and rehabilitation.

Both Bloomington and Morgan hospitals are located beyond the 2,000-foot corridor. In 2002, Bloomington Hospital and Healthcare System (BHHS) served 365,000 patients from a nine-county area with 45% of their inpatients residing outside of Monroe County. The hospital’s emergency department handles over 67,000 visits annually and has over 300 physicians on staff



(Monroe County United Way, 2003). Morgan Hospital and Medical Center was established in 1924 and includes a critical care unit, emergency room, laboratory and radiology services, and a physician health center.

In addition to the three hospitals, additional medical facilities are located within the 2,000-foot corridor. Southern Indiana Medical Center is located east of SR 37, south of Tapp Road, and includes a concentration of healthcare providers for outpatient services including radiology, oncology, surgery, urology, and other medical offices. Meadows Hospital is located on North Prow Road, south of Acuff. It is a comprehensive behavioral health treatment center with inpatient and outpatient services.

Public Parks and Recreation Areas

Monroe and Morgan counties offer a variety of public parks and recreation areas ranging from the Hoosier National Forest to local parks. Existing and planned park and recreation areas within or adjacent to the 2,000-foot corridor include:

- **Wapehani Mountain Bike Park:** With 45.43 acres and five miles of single track mountain bicycle trails, this park was the first mountain bike park in the State of Indiana. This park is managed by the City of Bloomington. This park is located east of SR 37 between Tapp Road and Bloomfield Road.
- **Twin Lakes Sports Park:** With 50 acres providing four softball fields, a walking trail, and playground equipment, the park also offers an enclosed shelter available for rent (Twin Lakes Lodge). This park is managed by the City of Bloomington. This park is located east of SR 37 off Bloomfield Road.
- **Brown's Woods** and other planned conservation easements along Basswood Drive: This open space is located between multifamily developments but does not provide any recreational facilities. The property is privately owned by the Community Real Estate Holdings, LLC. The City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department is a critical partner in managing the land for the public's enjoyment. Brown's Woods is located north of the Twin Lake sports complex in Bloomington, on the east side of SR 37.
- **Bloomington High School North:** The school athletic curriculum offers tennis, baseball, softball, soccer, football, track, and basketball on school facilities located at the high school north of Arlington Road, south of Acuff Road, and east of SR 37. Although the general public may also use school recreational facilities, they are not managed for public recreation.
- **Morgan-Monroe State Forest:** Established in 1929, encompasses more than 25,000 acres in Morgan and Monroe counties. Camping, fishing, picnicking, hunting, gold panning, and hiking are popular activities within the state forest. This state forest is located primarily east of SR 37 at the Morgan-Monroe county line. Access from SR 37 is Pine Boulevard. Based upon communications with forest personnel and available management plans, the portions of the Section 5 Corridor that abut the Morgan-Monroe



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State Forest are part of the timber and wildlife harvesting land use and not used for recreational activities.

Two enclosed systems of existing multi-use trails are present in the study area. These trail networks are managed and maintained by the Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). The Bloomington System comprises gravel, natural, asphalt, and concrete trails located within and around Wapehani Mountain Bike Park, Twin Lakes Sports Park, and Griffy Lake Nature Preserve (**Figure 4.2-8**). The IDNR system is a cluster of natural trails located within the Morgan-Monroe State Forest.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Trails

Non-motorized travel in the study corridor primarily occurs on secondary roads crossing SR 37 such as Rockport Road, Tapp Road, SR 45/2nd Street (Bloomfield Road), SR 48/3rd Street/, Vernal Pike, and Arlington Road (Bloomington Bicycle Map 2011). Existing bicycle and pedestrian routes and trails are noted on **Figure 4.2-8**. No existing bicycle trails are located within the 2,000-foot corridor. Through participation in the CAC and additional meetings and collaborations, members of local bicycle clubs (in Bloomington) presented a variety of ideas and concerns regarding bicycle and pedestrian access and mobility. In particular, they emphasized a need for the ability to use bicycles to travel and commute throughout the Bloomington area – not just for recreational riding between parks or commuting only around the IU campus. They noted that, in recent years, SR 37 has increasingly been seen as a barrier to east/west travel for bicyclists and pedestrians, and they would like to see more and safer crossing points at interchanges and at over/underpasses.

Existing bicycle routes and trails are illustrated in **Figure 4.2-8**, and a recent planning effort by Monroe County has identified future regional bicycle routes in the *Monroe County Alternative Transportation & Greenways System* (May 2006). **Figure 4.2-11** illustrates the proposed vision for an enhanced bicycle and pedestrian network. The vision includes regional greenway opportunities, road improvement opportunities, freeway greenway opportunities, and district opportunities as defined below in relation to I-69.

- **Regional Greenway Opportunities** – defined as linear corridor not associated with a vehicular roadway, may include active or former rail corridors, utility corridors, and stream corridors - Bloomington South Greenway, Clear Creek Spur Greenway, Western Monroe Rail Trail Greenway, Stinesville-Ellettsville Greenway, North Park Greenway, Beanblossom Greenway, and Northern Monroe County Greenway.
- **Road Improvement Opportunities** – defined as an alternative transportation opportunity that exists within a road right-of-way and may be immediately adjacent or separated from vehicular traffic, including highways, county roads, local streets, and bridges – Victor Pike, Rockport Road, Fullerton Pike, SR 46, Arlington Road, Acuff Road, Bottom Road, Sample Road, Chambers Pike, and Burma Road.



- **Freeway Greenway Opportunities** – constructed within road right-of-way, but separated from the high-speed facility of interstates or divided highways - along the proposed route of I-69.
- **District Opportunities** – commercial or mixed use within a five minute walk or 10 minute bike of a destination – North Park development.

The *Monroe County Alternative Transportation & Greenways System* identifies potential partnerships and funding sources, as well as noting implementation challenges such as cost, environmental, and regulatory constraints.

Other local studies and resolutions related to bicycle and pedestrian trails in the region are identified below. Development of the Refined Preferred Alternative 8 is as consistent with these plans as is reasonably feasible in the development of an interstate highway facility.

- *Bloomington Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation and Greenways System Plan* (2001, amended 2008): This plan is adopted as part of the Growth Policies Plan and identifies various existing and planned infrastructure needs for bicycle and pedestrian transportation, including facilities within the 2,000-foot I-69 Section 5 study area. The plan also provides prioritization, policy direction, and design considerations for these facilities.
- *Breaking Away: Journey to Platinum* (2011): This report was commissioned by the City of Bloomington Common Council and identifies facilities for bicyclists, among many other recommendations, to make Bloomington one of the most bicycle-friendly communities in America. The report focuses on methods within Engineering, Education, Enforcement, Encouragement, and Evaluation and Planning as a means for Bloomington to become a Platinum-level, Bicycle Friendly Community.²
- *Wapehani Mountain Bike Park: Resolution 11-27* (2011): Resolution 11-27 of the Redevelopment Commission of the City of Bloomington, Indiana provided \$30,000 in support of the Breaking Away Journey to Platinum recommendation to make Wapehani a regional draw for mountain bike enthusiasts as an IMBA (International Mountain Biking Association) designated Gateway Trail System. Improvements include trail rerouting, new trail development, trail features, and other park improvements. Most of the labor is reliant upon dedicated volunteers and most improvements of phase one (of a three phase plan) have been completed. Gateway Trail Systems aim to serve youth and family-friendly mountain biking riders in close proximity to urban areas. They can be built in small parks at a reasonable cost and with a minimal environmental footprint. Wapehani

² The League of American Bicyclists promotes a Bicycle Friendly Community Program (BCF) that “provides a roadmap to improve conditions for bicycling in your community and offers national recognition for communities that actively support bicycling. A Bicycle Friendly Community welcomes cyclists by providing safe accommodation for cycling and encouraging people to bike for transportation and recreation.” Source: <http://www.bikeleague.org/programs/bicyclefriendlyamerica/communities/>. Accessed 3/08/13.



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uses a series of looped trails designed for beginner, intermediate, and expert riders. Future activities include sanctioned mountain bike races and other community events. This resolution is also addressed in **Chapter 8, Section 4(f)**, and **Section 5.22, Managed Lands**.

- *Bloomington Bikeways Implementation Plan* (Burgess & Niple 2012): This bicycle facility feasibility and design document provides cross-sections, project designs, and design guidelines for a comprehensive list of various bicycle infrastructure throughout Bloomington, including locations within the I-69 study area.

Bicycle and pedestrian concerns expressed by local agencies and bicycle clubs in the DEIS comments have been further coordinated with INDOT and participating agencies.. See **Section 7.3.2, Social and Neighborhood**, within Chapter 7, *Mitigation and Commitments*, for a listing of pedestrian and bicycle-related commitments.

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. ADA Guidelines are incorporated into the Indiana Design Manual.

The National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) has issued the *Urban Bikeway Design Guide, Second Edition* in 2012. The publication provides guidelines intended to create safe bicycling conditions rather than actual design standards. “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 under the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (MUTCD).” The specific requests regarding bicycle/pedestrian accommodations received from the City of Bloomington and Monroe County follow the required features for conventional bike lanes as identified in the *Urban Bikeway Design Guide, Second Edition*.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Joint meetings were held with Section 6 to coordinate the activities of the proposed project with utility and service providers in the area. Meetings provided opportunities for the project team to identify potential areas of impact to these providers and for the providers to give input on the existing and planned extent of their infrastructure and their maintenance needs. Urban services boundaries currently are used in both Monroe and Morgan counties to identify the extent of water and sewer utilities and planned extensions. Utility providers and services to the Section 5 Study Area in Monroe and Morgan counties are as follows:

- **Utilities** - Residential and commercial growth relies heavily on the presence of existing utilities or the ease of expanding them to meet specific needs. Often, major utilities are located adjacent to roadways and other transportation corridors. As a result, heavy utility usage is anticipated along a corridor such as SR 37. The needs for utility relocations will be assessed in preparing cost estimates; utility relocations will be finalized during design. Throughout preparation of this EIS, the Project Team has maintained coordination with



utility service providers to identify locations of major utility features relative to the corridor. Utility service providers and known utilities in the Study Area include:

Electric — Hoosier Energy, Duke Energy, and the South Central Indiana Rural Electric Membership Corporation provide electric service in and near the corridor. Both Hoosier Energy and Duke Energy have systems of power lines and electric substations in the corridor. The substation located near Crossover Road serves both Hoosier Energy (69 kilovolt (kV) lines) and Duke Energy (239 kV lines). Currently available data indicates that within or adjacent to existing SR 37 right-of-way, one 230 kV power line, five 138 kV power lines, and 12 69 kV power lines occur. An important Duke Energy overhead power transmission line runs parallel to SR 37 on the west side of the highway between Fullerton Pike and SR 48/3rd Street.

Water — City of Bloomington Utilities (CBU), Washington Township Water Corporation, the Town of Ellettsville (previously served by the Maple Grove Water District), and the City of Martinsville provide water service. With the exception of a few private water lines, the remainder of Monroe and Morgan county residents, businesses, and facilities use well systems. Over 150 water lines are within or adjacent to the existing SR 37 right-of-way. A water tower is located 100 feet westward of the corridor, north of Crossover Road. A pump house is within the existing SR 37 right-of-way on the west side, north of the SR 37/Old SR 37 intersection. A booster station is located 60 feet east of existing SR 37 right-of-way, north of Purcell Drive and south of Wayport Road. Another booster station is located near Legendary Hills, about 250 feet east of existing SR 37 and just south of the Section 5 corridor's northern terminus (where Section 6 begins). A master meter is located north of Showers Road.

Wastewater — CBU, the Town of Ellettsville, and the City of Martinsville provide sanitary wastewater services. The remainder of landowners in Monroe and Morgan Counties use septic systems. No sewage treatment plants are located within the Section 5 corridor. Approximately 165 sewer lines exist, mostly within the Bloomington Municipal Boundary.

Monroe and Morgan counties have not specifically adopted “Enhanced Septic System Regulations”, as recommended in the I-69 Planning Toolbox for those areas with karst geology. Nevertheless, Monroe County has detailed septic system regulations, some of which pertain specifically to karst-sensitive areas and sinkholes. In addition, both Monroe and Morgan counties implement Indiana State Statute Rule 410 IAC 6-8.3 pertaining to residential onsite sewage systems.

These considerations are important in the context of I-69 development because human activity and pollution of karst landscapes can have a detrimental impact on water quality in areas with karst features, as well as on communities and biological systems relying on them. Failing septic systems are a potential hazard in these landscapes and enhanced regulation of these systems is a measure outlined in the I-69 Planning Toolbox. Typically, enhanced regulations include increased minimum setbacks from sinkholes and



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caves, increased separation distance between septic system drainage fields and bedrock, mandatory periodic maintenance, and the reservation of an additional drainage field.

Stormwater — CBU has numerous storm sewer systems within the corridor to manage storm drainage and surface water. Much of the storm sewer network occurs in proximity to City of Bloomington streets.

Natural Gas — Vectren Energy has gas facilities within the project corridor for distribution, transmission, and underground storage. Along with numerous natural gas pipes, Vectren has two 16-inch high pressure steel transmission gas lines, one of which is located between Fullerton Pike and SR 48/3rd Street. This line supplies western Monroe County. The second Vectren line is located between Liberty Church Road/Godsey Road and Section 5's northern terminus. Typically, these two lines are about 48 inches beneath existing ground. The study area also includes the Hindustan gas dome, which is a natural gas reserve site located east of SR 37 near Chambers Pike.

Communications (Cable/Internet) — Smithville Communications provides cable and internet services to customers within the project corridor. Smithville facilities exist within the corridor from the southern terminus up to Burma Road. There are many proposed conflicts throughout this length that will require relocation coordination during the final design phase. Comcast also provides cable service within the vicinity of the project.

Communications (Telephone) — AT&T and Indiana Fiberworks have facilities within the project area. The Section 5 corridor includes two cellular phone towers, one south of Ellis Road and east of SR 37 and one west of SR 37 near Lee Paul Road. Another cellular phone tower is located outside of the Section 5 corridor along Pine Boulevard.

Communications (Fiber Optic) — IU has a fiber optic communications line within the project corridor. This line serves as the direct communications and back-up for IU from Indianapolis. IU's fiber optic line begins at the SR 46 interchange and continues northward through the corridor. Typically, the line is approximately 30 inches beneath existing ground level. I-Light, a unique collaboration among Indiana colleges and universities, state government, and private sector broadband providers, is a high-speed fiber optic network that connects Indiana member sites to state, national, and international research and education communities.

- **Local and State Road System:** The primary transportation facility in the Study Area is SR 37. Other existing transportation facilities within the Study Area that intersect with SR 37 are outlined in **Table 4.2-14** and include four state roads, numerous city/county roads, and other rural roads. Interchanges with SR 45/2nd Street, SR 46, and SR 48/3rd Street are proposed with the alternatives for detailed study in Section 5 and are further discussed in **Chapter 5, *Environmental Consequences***.
- **Railroads:** Freight service is the only available railroad service in the vicinity of the Section 5 Study Area. The Section 5 corridor intersects with rail lines used by the



Indiana Rail Road Company and CSX Transportation Company. These lines are located just north and south of SR 48/3rd Street at SR 37. One crossing is an underpass, and the other is an overpass.

- **Airports:** The only airport in the vicinity of Section 5 is the Monroe County Airport, which is a small commercial airport west of SR 37. The airport, originally named Kisters Field, is located four miles southwest of Bloomington at 972 South Kirby Road. While scheduled commercial air service has been available in the past, none currently exists. The nearest airports for many national and all international locations are Indianapolis International Airport (approximately 60 miles), Louisville International Airport (approximately 103 miles), and Evansville Regional Airport (approximately 121 miles).

Transit

Monroe County has three transit service providers: Bloomington Transit, IU Campus Bus Service, and Monroe Rural Transit (a service of Area 10 Agency on Aging). Morgan County does not have any formal transit system. Nevertheless, the Coordinated Aging Service provides three cars and one van for local transportation for the elderly within the greater Martinsville area. Bloomington Transit's routes are illustrated on **Figure 4.2-8** with two routes that cross SR 37 in the Study Area:

- Route 3 crosses SR 37 at SR 48/3rd Street, connecting Curry Pike and Whitehall Crossing with downtown Bloomington and the College Mall area.
- Route 4 crosses SR 37 at SR 45/2nd Street (Bloomfield Road) and connects the Leonard Springs Road area with the Bloomington Hospital, downtown Bloomington, and southern areas of Bloomington.

Two additional routes (Routes 1 and 2) provide transit access in the Study Area, connecting Bloomington High School North and the Vernal Pike/Arlington Road areas east of SR 37 with downtown Bloomington; however, these routes do not cross SR 37.

Area 10 Agency on Aging provides limited rural transit service, primarily for elderly and/or disabled persons in Owen and Monroe counties and connects at certain points to the Bloomington Transit and IU bus systems. Anyone in the community may use the fixed route service between Spencer, Ellettsville, and Bloomington. Rural Transit also provides Bloomington Paratransit, which is a door-to-door service for the handicapped in Monroe County. Main routes used by Rural Transit to cross SR 37 include: SR 48/3rd Street, Vernal Pike, and SR 46.

4.2.3 Farmland

Farmland is one of Indiana's most important resources. Agriculture and food processing are an intrinsic part of the state's economy, contributing \$17 billion annually and supporting 500,000 jobs in Indiana (Indiana Land Resources Council, 1999). Prior to European settlement, there was little farmland, with most of the state covered in forests and wetlands. Farmland acreage in



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Indiana reached its maximum in the early 1900s and has been declining since. Although farmland acreage is declining, farmland production continues to increase.

Farmland within Section 5 is located in the Mitchell Plateau, Norman Upland, and Martinsville Hills physiographic divisions. The Mitchell Plateau is a limestone, somewhat flat to rolling plain with many caves, sinkholes, and continuous tracts of forests. Norman Upland is characterized by the underlying Mississippian Age siltstone bedrock of the Borden Group, and in the Study Area it remains relatively flat among a maze of dendritic ridges. Martinsville Hills is distinguished from the other sections due to modification by pre-Wisconsin glaciations and the generally thin layer of pre-Wisconsin glacial drift. For a detailed discussion of potential impacts to farmland as a result of this project, see **Section 5.4, Farmland**, and **Section 5.24, Indirect and Cumulative Impacts**.

Prime Farmland

Prime farmland is land that is best suited for growing crops. 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 Census-designated Urbanized Area is therefore, categorically excluded from consideration.

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. From 1997 to 2007, approximately 75,197 acres of farmland was lost annually to other uses.³ Much of this is prime farmland. 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 more detailed discussion on farmland trends in Indiana is found in the Tier 1 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Appendix F, *Agricultural Land Baseline and Trends*. Coordination with the NRCS regarding potential impacts to prime farmland in the Section 5 project corridor is described in **Section 5.4, Farmland Impacts**.

Figure 4.2-12 illustrates the distribution of prime farmland soils and the urbanized areas of Bloomington and Martinsville. Monroe and Morgan counties do not have any acres of statewide, unique, or local important farmland soils (USDA-NRCS, 2011). Within the Section 5 corridor, prime farmland soils outside of the urban area are concentrated at Beanblossom Bottoms in

³ USDA, Year 2007 Census of Agriculture, “Historical Highlights: 2007 and Earlier Census Years,” available from: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_State_Level/Indiana/st18_1_001_001.pdf (last accessed May 17, 2013).



Monroe County and between Turkey Track Road and the City of Martinsville in Morgan County for a total of 1,200 acres in Monroe County and 625 acres in Morgan County.

Agriculture: Morgan and Monroe Counties

With 252,360 acres, Monroe County ranks 49th among the state’s 92 counties in total land area and 86th in land area in agricultural use with 53,538 acres, which is 21.2% of the county’s land area. With 258,540 acres, Morgan County ranks 41st among the state’s 92 counties in total land area and 70th in land area in agricultural use with 114,136 acres, which is 44.1% of the county’s land area. In comparison, the total area of land Indiana devoted to agricultural use is 64.4% according to the USDA 2007 Census of Agriculture (see **Table 4.2-17**).

Description	Monroe County	Morgan County	Indiana
Total Land Area (acres)	252,360	258,540	22,924,685
Land in Farms (and % of Total Area)	53,538 (21.2%)	114,136 (44.1%)	14,773,184 (64.4%)
Number of Farms	481	642	60,938
Average Size of Farms (acres)	111	178	242
Average Value (Land, Bldgs.) per Acre	\$3,641	\$3,907	\$3,583
Harvested Cropland (acres)	22,747	88,863	12,108,940
Pastureland (acres)	15,434	11,201	986,522
Woodland (acres)	11,959	9,474	1,020,287
<i>Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Year 2007 Census of Agriculture. This census is taken every five years covering the years ending in "2" and "7."</i>			

The Section 5 corridor has about 662 acres of land in agricultural uses, as illustrated in **Figure 4.2-3**, which is approximately 13% of the corridor. Of this total agricultural land, about 494 acres of land is used for row crops. This is approximately 75% of the agricultural land use.

Table 4.2-18 summarizes the agricultural production in Morgan and Monroe counties and state rankings according to USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service: Indiana, 2010-2011. Monroe County ranked 11th statewide for hay (other) production, which is one of the predominant agricultural crops in the Section 5 corridor. Monroe County also ranked 88th statewide in corn and 88th in soybeans. Morgan County ranked 29th statewide in hay (other) and 61st in corn and 65th in soybeans. **Table 4.2-19** compares the production of the main crops in the two counties over the most recent three-year period for which the data are recorded. Outreach meetings were held in February 2005 with two of the largest agricultural operations in the area: Oliver Winery in Monroe County and Maxwell Farms, a large family farm operation that produces primary crops in Morgan County. Overall agricultural operations and access needs and concerns were discussed. While Oliver Winery stated a greater concern for impacts to customer access from SR 37, the Maxwell Farms representatives discussed access issues associated with heavy and oversized farm equipment and leased parcels on both sides of SR 37.



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Table 4.2-18: Agricultural Production and State Ranking—Monroe and Morgan Counties

Description	Monroe County		Morgan County	
	Planted/ Harvested (Thousands of Acres)	Rank in State	Planted/ Harvested (Thousands of Acres)	Rank in State
Corn (2010)	6,100 / 5,900	88	47,000 / 46,500	61
Soybeans (2010)	7,500 / 7,400	88	40,600 / 40,400	65
Hay - Alfalfa (2010)	NA / 2,340	54	NA / 2,940	40
Hay – Other (2010)	NA / 8,620	13	NA / 3,670	25
Wheat (2010)	NA / NA	NA	900 / 750	75
	Number of Animals**	Rank in State	Number of Animals**	Rank in State
All Cattle (Jan 2011)	5,900	53	7,000	45
Beef Cows	NA	NA	3,000	19
Mi k Cows	NA	NA	100	62
Hogs (2007)	131	78	5,180	67
Sheep (2007)	287	62	731	24
Chickens (2007)	459	57	1,160	25
Turkeys (2007)	41	22	33	23

Source: USDA Indiana Agricultural Statistics 2010-2011.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/1011/11index.asp.

NA indicates data is not available

** Number in thousands of animals



Table 4.2-19: Production Inventory of Principal Crops—2008 Through 2010: Monroe and Morgan Counties

Year	Corn		Soybeans		Wheat*		Hay**		Total	
	Monroe	Morgan	Monroe	Morgan	Monroe	Morgan	Monroe	Morgan	Monroe	Morgan
Planted Acres (thousands of acres)										
2008	6,000	47,600	7,300	47,000	800	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,100	94,600
2009	6,000	50,000	7,200	41,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,200	91,100
2010	6,100	47,000	7,500	40,600	N/A	900	N/A	N/A	13,600	88,500
Average	6,030	48,200	7,330	42,900	270	300	N/A	N/A	13,630	91,400
Harvested Acres (thousands of acres)										
2008	4,700	39,800	7,200	46,300	600	N/A	11,100	6,000	23,600	92,100
2009	5,700	49,300	7,100	40,900	N/A	N/A	13,100	3,000	25,900	93,200
2010	5,900	46,500	7,400	40,400	N/A	750	11,000	6,600	24,300	94,300
Average	5,430	45,200	7,230	42,530	200	250	11,720	5,200	24,590	93,190
Production (thousands, 000)										
	Bushels		Bushels		Bushels		Tons			
2008	671,000	5,334,000	273,400	1,911,900	39,100	N/A	29,400	20,100		
2009	880,000	8,640,000	322,200	2,093,300	N/A	N/A	28,600	6,900		
2010	818,000	6,657,000	277,000	1,797,000	N/A	39,200	25,100	17,600		
Average	789,667	6,877,000	290,867	1,934,067	13,033	13,067	27,700	14,867		
State Marketing Year Average Price										
	Per Bushel		Per Bushel		Per Bushel		Per Ton			
2008	4.10		10.20		5.91		144.00			
2009	3.66		9.80		4.27		124.00			
2010	5.50		11.80		5.12		115.00			
Average	4.42		10.60		5.10		127.67			
Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and Indiana Agricultural Statistics: 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011 Editions										
N/A indicates data is not available										
*Data for wheat is not available on the individual county level for wheat for most years										
** Data for planted hay is not provided as part of the Indiana Agricultural Statistics										
*** Year 2008 Hay reported as total hay, including both alfalfa and other.										

4.2.4 Economic Characteristics

Bloomington is a major employment center in the proposed I-69 corridor, exceeded in size only by Indianapolis and Evansville. The Bloomington area has a diverse employment base. According to the *Monroe County Comprehensive Plan*, the focus of economic development plans is on attracting higher-paying jobs and providing the means for the local work force to acquire the necessary skills to fill those jobs. Relatively, Martinsville and Morgan County have



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a much smaller economic base than neighboring Monroe County. The following sections provide background on labor force, employment, and other economic features of the Section 5 Study Area.

4.2.4.1 Labor Force Characteristics

Table 4.2-20 presents the labor force characteristics and comparative data for the United States, Indiana, and Monroe and Morgan counties. Comparative data at the Census Block Group level is not available. Approximately 59.6% of the population in Monroe County is over the age of 16, and 66.1% in Morgan County were considered to be in the labor force. Of these, approximately 93% were employed. The work force of Monroe County accounts for 2.1% of the state labor force, compared to 1.1% for Morgan County.

Table 4.2-20: Labor Force Characteristics					
Populations	GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
	United States	Indiana	Monroe County	Morgan County	Study Area
Total 16 years and over	238,733,844 100.0%	4,996,762 100.0%	114,616 100.0%	53,061 100.0%	Not Available
In Labor Force:	155,163,977	3,279,674	68,275	35,060	Not Available
Percent 16 and over	65.0%	65.6%	59.6%	66.1%	
Civilian Labor Force:	154,037,474	3,274,429	68,043	35,040	Not Available
Percent 16 and over	64.5%	65.5%	59.4%	66.0%	
Employed	141,833,331	2,999,570	63,504	32,000	
Percent 16 and over	59.4%	60.0%	55.4%	60.3%	
Unemployed	12,204,143	274,859	4,539	3,040	
Percent 16 and over	7.9%	8.4%	6.7%	8.7%	
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	5.1%	5.5%	4.0%	5.7%	
Armed Forces	1,126,503	5,245	232	20	Not Available
Percent 16 and over	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	
Not in Labor Force	83,569,867	1,717,088	46,341	18,001	Not Available
Percent 16 and over	35.0%	34.4%	40.4%	33.9%	Not Available
Currently Available Unemployment Rate, May 2012 (seasonally adjusted / non-seasonally adjusted)	8.2% / 7.9%	7.9% / 7.8%	Not Available / 6.6%	Not Available / 7.6%	Not Available

CT = Census Tract **BG** = Block Group within Census Tract

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, Table DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics, and Indiana Workforce Development (unemployment rate). Accessed on June 19, 2012.

Note: Comparable data is not available for the Census Tracts or Block Groups in the Study Area. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are not available for Monroe or Morgan County.

Comparative May 2012 data from the Indiana Workforce Development Cabinet indicates that the unemployment rates for Monroe and Morgan counties (6.6% and 7.6%, respectively) were both



lower than the State of Indiana and country as a whole (7.8% and 7.9%, respectively). Comparable data is not available for the Study Area at the Census Tract or Block Group level.

4.2.4.2 Major Employers and Industries

Table 4.2-21 lists the major business and industrial employers in Monroe and Morgan Counties. The majority of these major employers are located in Bloomington (Monroe County), and the largest single employer is IU east of the project area. IU employs approximately 7,000 people. The other major business/industrial employers in Bloomington are Cook Group, Inc., Indiana University Health Bloomington, Monroe County Community Schools, and Baxter Healthcare Pharmaceuticals. Employment at these locations ranges from 3,300 to 1,110. The largest employer in Morgan County is the IU Health Morgan Hospital & Medical Center with an estimated 300 employees.

Employer	Type of Business/Service	Location	Number of Employees
Indiana University	Education	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	7,000
Cook Group, Inc.	Medical Appliances & Equipment	Bloomington and Ellettsville, Monroe Co.	3,300
Indiana University Health Bloomington	Medical Services	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	2,246
Monroe County Community School Corporation	Education	Monroe Co.	1,882
Baxter Healthcare Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceuticals	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	1,110
General Electric	Refrigerators	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	650
Cook Pharmica	Pharmaceuticals	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	422
Internal Medicine Associates	Medical Services	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	393
Richland Bean Blossom Schools	Education	Ellettsville, Monroe Co.	384
LJM Enterprises	Health & Development	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	384
ModusLink PTS	Electronic Remanufacturing	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	380
Author Solutions	Self Publishing	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	358
Finelight Strategic Marketing	Marketing/Advertising/PR/Interactive	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	347
Stone Belt ARC	Assembly	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	333
Wal-Mart	Retail	Bloomington, Monroe Co.; Martinsville, Morgan Co.	316
Tree of Life Midwest	Natural & Gourmet Food	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	304
Ivy Tech Community	Education	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	300



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Table 4.2-21: Top Employers in the Section 5 Areas of Monroe and Morgan Counties

Employer	Type of Business/Service	Location	Number of Employees
College			
IU Health Morgan Hospital & Medical Center	Medical Services	Martinsville, Morgan Co.	300
Centerstone	Health Care	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	290
Weddle Bros. Construction	Construction	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	287
TIS	Printing	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	275
Cook Polymer Technologies	Medical Plastic Extrusion	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	265
Crider & Crider, Inc.	Construction & Development	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	250
Poynter Sheet Metal	Sheet Metal Contractor	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	250
The Herald-Times	Newspaper	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	235
Smithville	Telecommunications	Bloomington, Monroe Co.; Ellettsville, Monroe Co.	214
Garden Villa	Nursing Care	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	212
Carlisle	Off Road Braking Systems	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	200
Indiana University Credit Union	Credit Union	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	199
K-Mart	Retail	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	186
Four Winds Marina	Resort & Marina	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	185
Old National Bank	Bank	Bloomington, Monroe Co.; Martinsville, Morgan Co.	181
Hoosier Energy	Utility	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	177
Lowe's	Home Improvement	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	173
Macy's	Department Store	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	150
Printpack, Inc.	Plastic Bakery Bags	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	150
Target	Department Store	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	150
TASUS	Plastic Injection Molding	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	150
Huse Incorporated	Restaurants	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	146
Big Red Liquors	Liquor Stores	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	132
Sears	Department Store	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	130



Table 4.2-21: Top Employers in the Section 5 Areas of Monroe and Morgan Counties

Employer	Type of Business/Service	Location	Number of Employees
Whitestone Acquisition	Disposable Diapers	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	130
Rogers Group, Inc.	Construction/Supply	Bloomington, Monroe Co.; Martinsville, Morgan Co.	126
AT&T	Telecommunications	Bloomington and Ellettsville, Monroe Co.; Martinsville, Morgan Co.	119
Harrell-Fish, Inc.	Mechanical Contractors	Bloomington, Monroe Co.	100

Source: Bloomington Economic Development Corporation and Indiana Department of Workforce Development, 2012
Note: The table does not include employment in city and county government.

4.2.4.3 Local Employment and Income

Table 4.2-22 shows the employment by industry of persons living in the United States, Indiana, Monroe County, and Morgan County. Comparative data by Census Tract or Block Groups is not available for the Study Area.

The industrial category that employs the largest percentage of people who live in Monroe County are Education, Health and Social Services (35.9%), followed by Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services (13.2%), which are reflective of its high university student population when compared to the State of Indiana (22.0% and 8.7%, respectively). In 2010, total employment in Monroe County was 68,275. Average wage and salary earnings per job were \$33,440 in 2010. Higher-paying job sectors include manufacturing at \$56,909 average annual earnings per job, health care at \$49,897, government at \$46,748, and specialized sectors such as information services at \$45,957. The retail sector has lower-paying jobs, averaging \$23,847. A higher number of part-time jobs in this sector may contribute to its lower average annual earnings.

In Morgan County, Education, Health and Social Services has the largest percentage (17.5%), followed by Manufacturing (15.8%), reflecting its medical services and supporting manufacturing. In 2010, total employment in Morgan County was 35,060. Average wage and salary earnings per job were \$32,591 in 2010. Among the sectors with sizeable employment bases, higher-paying jobs include manufacturing at \$56,366 average earnings per job, government at \$48,661, construction at \$37,746, and health care at \$39,736. The retail sector has lower-than-average paying jobs, at \$24,541 annual earnings per job. A higher number of part-time jobs in this sector may contribute to its lower average annual earnings.



Table 4.2-22: Employment by Industry

Industry	United States		Indiana		Monroe County		Morgan County		Study Area
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	141,833,331	1.9%	42,278	1.4%	302	0.5%	503	1.6%	Not Available
Construction	2,634,188	7.1%	192,135	6.4%	3,120	4.9%	3,681	11.5%	Not Available
Manufacturing	10,115,885	11.0%	571,087	19.0%	5,945	9.4%	5,054	15.8%	Not Available
Wholesale trade	15,581,149	3.1%	87,562	2.9%	1,033	1.6%	949	3.0%	Not Available
Retail trade	4,344,743	11.5%	338,943	11.3%	5,880	9.3%	3,274	10.2%	Not Available
Transportation and warehousing, & utilities	16,293,522	5.1%	158,605	5.3%	1,627	2.6%	2,932	9.2%	Not Available
Information	7,183,907	2.4%	54,897	1.8%	1,728	2.7%	452	1.4%	Not Available
Finance, insurance, real estate, & rental & leasing	3,368,676	7.0%	166,630	5.6%	2,875	4.5%	1,704	5.3%	Not Available
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services	9,931,900	10.4%	224,561	7.5%	4,600	7.2%	2,440	7.6%	Not Available
Educational, health & social services	14,772,322	22.1%	660,356	22.0%	22,783	35.9%	5,612	17.5%	Not Available
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	31,277,542	8.9%	259,622	8.7%	8,408	13.2%	2,468	7.7%	Not Available
Other services (except public administration)	12,566,228	4.9%	140,598	4.7%	2,783	4.4%	1,805	5.6%	Not Available
Public administration	6,899,223	4.8%	102,296	3.4%	2,420	3.8%	1,126	3.5%	Not Available
Total Civilian Labor Force, Employed	141,833,331	100.0%	2,999,570	100.0%	63,504	100.0%	32,000	100.0%	Not Available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey DP03.

Table 4.2-23 shows employment characteristics by occupation for persons living in the United States, Indiana, Monroe County, and Morgan County as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2006-2010 American Community Survey. Comparative data by Census Block Groups is not available for the Study Area. The two occupational categories with the largest percentages of people who live in Monroe and Morgan County are the Management, Professional, and Related Occupations category (43.1% and 27.2%, respectively); and the Sales and Office category (21.0% and 24.3%, respectively). Comparing these figures with those for the same categories for Indiana indicates that the percentages are similar. Statewide, more people are in the Management, Professional, and Related Occupations category (31.3%) than the Sales and Office (24.5%).



Table 4.2-23: Employment Characteristics by Occupation

Occupation	United States		Indiana		Monroe County		Morgan County		Study Area
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Management, professional, & related occupations	50,034,578	35.3%	940,029	31.3%	27,397	43.1%	8,716	27.2%	Not Available
Service	24,281,015	17.1%	491,144	16.4%	12,067	19.0%	5,243	16.4%	Not Available
Sales and office	36,000,118	25.4%	733,842	24.5%	13,309	21.0%	7,788	24.3%	Not Available
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance*	13,940,273	9.8%	286,699	9.6%	3,876	6.1%	4,845	15.1%	Not Available
Production, transportation, & material moving	17,577,347	12.4%	547,856	18.3%	6,855	10.8%	5,408	16.9%	Not Available
Total—Civilian Labor Force, Employed	141,833,331	100.0%	2,999,570	100.0%	63,504	100.0%	32,000	100.0%	Not Available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey DP03.

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

The American Community Survey includes data collected relative to commuting patterns and modes of transportation to work. **Table 4.2-24** presents data for persons living in Indiana, Monroe County, Morgan County, and the Study Area. Since means of transportation data is no longer available at Census Block Group level, percentage is reported based on applicable Census Tract data to provide an overview of conditions that could be expected within the Census Block Groups that comprise the Study Area. Compared with 68.5% of employees who live and work in the same county for the State of Indiana, 87.7% of Monroe County residents stay within the county for employment and only 38.7 % of Morgan County residents commute within Morgan County for work. This data is not available at the study area level.

Mode of travel for trips to work by persons living in the Study Area is predominantly by car, truck, or van (91.7%). Approximately 79.9% drive alone while 11.8% carpool. These percentages are comparable with those reported for the state as a whole and each of the counties.

Table 4.2-25 and **Table 4.2-26** show the number of workers commuting to and from Monroe and Morgan counties. Approximately 14,937 workers commute into Monroe County while 5,142 commute out of the county. The presence of IU and education/related businesses/industries contributes to the influx of commuters. The county contributing the largest number (3,577 or 24%) of the commuters to Monroe County is Lawrence County, while 2,990 come from Greene County and 2,185 from Owen County. The largest number of commuters out of Monroe County goes to Marion County (1,039), which contains Indianapolis, the largest city and major employment center in the vicinity of the I-69 project. 3,303 commuters commute into Morgan County while 17,222 commute out of the county. The largest number of commuters out of Morgan County goes to Marion County (11,365 or 70%). Marion County also contributes the largest number of commuters into Morgan County (985 or 30%).



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Table 4.2-24: Commuting Patterns—Indiana, Monroe County, Morgan County, and Study Area

Commuters	Indiana		Monroe County		Morgan County		Study Area*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	2,932,461	100.0%	61,990	100.0%	31,293	100.0%	100%
Worked in county of residence	2,010,096	68.5%	54,372	87.7%	12,099	38.7%	N/A
Car, truck, or van	2,704,567	92.2%	52,084	84.0%	29,251	93.5%	91.7%
Drove alone	2,425,993	76.0%	46,203	82.7%	25,914	74.5%	79.9%
Carpooled	278,574	10.4%	5,881	9.5%	3,337	9.5%	11.8%
Public transportation	30,940	4.9%	2,071	1.1%	13	3.3%	2.3%
Walked	65,118	2.8%	4,023	2.2%	670	6.5%	1.7%
Other means**	37,112	1.7%	1,215	1.3%	370	2.0%	1.0%
Worked at home	94,724	4.1%	2,597	3.2%	989	4.2%	3.3%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.8	--	18.3	--	28.7	--	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey DP03 and B08006

N/A = not available

* Since means of transportation data is no longer available at Block Group level, percentage is reported based on applicable Census Tract data

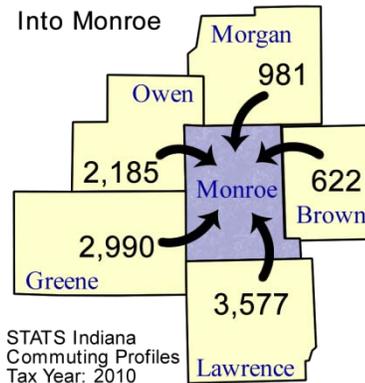
** Other means includes bicycles, taxicabs, motorcycles



Table 4.2-25: Monroe County, Indiana, Work/Residence Patterns Based on Indiana IT-40 Returns for Tax Year 2010

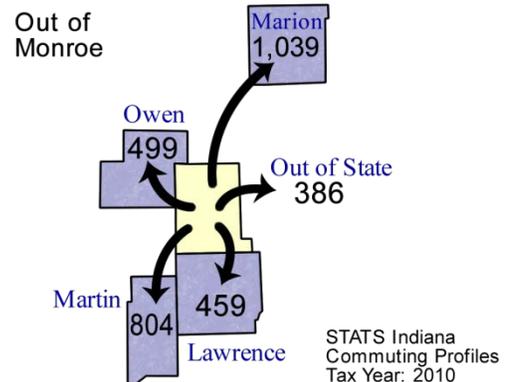
Top 5 counties sending workers INTO Monroe County:

Lawrence County	3,577
Greene County	2,990
Owen County	2,185
Morgan County	981
Brown County	622
Total of above	10,355 Workers
(12.2% of Monroe County workforce)	



Top 5 counties receiving workers FROM Monroe County:

Marion County	1,039
Martin County	804
Owen County	499
Lawrence County	459
Out of State	386
Total of above	3,187 Workers
(4.2% of Monroe County labor force)	



Note: Morgan County ranked 6th, receiving 320 workers FROM Monroe County.

Workers	
Number of people who live in Monroe County and work (implied resident labor force)	75,263
Number of people who live AND work in Monroe County	70,121
Total number of people who work in Monroe County (implied work force)	85,058
Commuters	
Number of people who live in Monroe County but work outside the county	5,142
Number of people who live in another county (or state) but work in Monroe County	14,937

Source: STATS Indiana, Annual Commuting Profile, <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/commuting.asp>. Accessed on July 10, 2012.

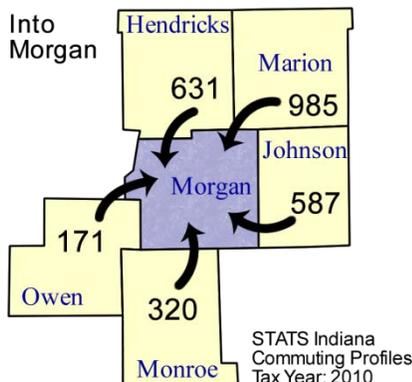


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Table 4.2-26: Morgan County, Indiana, Work/Residence Patterns Based on Indiana IT-40 Returns for Tax Year 2010

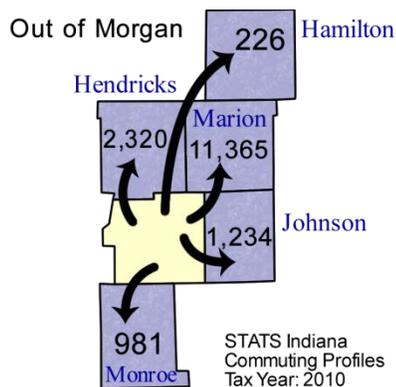
Top 5 counties sending workers INTO Morgan County:

Marion County	985
Hendricks County	631
Johnson County	587
Monroe County	320
Owen County	171
Total of above	2,694 Workers
(8.6% of Morgan County workforce)	



Top 5 counties receiving workers FROM Morgan County:

Marion County	11,365
Hendricks County	2,320
Johnson County	1,234
Monroe County	981
Hamilton County	226
Total of above	16,126 Workers
(35.6% of Morgan County labor force)	



Workers

Number of people who live in Morgan County and work (implied resident labor force)	45,306
Number of people who live AND work in Morgan County	28,084
Total number of people who work in Morgan County (implied work force)	31,387

Commuters

Number of people who live in Morgan County but work outside the county	17,222
Number of people who live in another county (or state) but work in Morgan County	3,303

Source: STATS Indiana, Annual Commuting Profile, <http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/commuting.asp>. Accessed on July 10, 2012.



4.2.4.4 Local Tax Base

Property taxes in Indiana are levied on two types of possessions—real property including land and the facilities built thereon and personal property, such as campers, mobile homes, machinery, and equipment. The value of property is assessed one year and taxed on that value the following year. In 2002 the basis of tax assessments was changed to “market based value” rather than “true tax value.” Generally, tax rates were lowered while the assessed values went up. There was not necessarily an increase in the amount of taxes levied.

The property tax structure is determined by the State Legislature but is administered by the County Assessor, an elected official. Elected Township Trustees 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 4.2-27** presents the property tax rates for the County Townships within the Study Area. This information is provided as background information to support **Section 5.5, Economic Impacts**, where potential impacts to local tax bases are discussed.

Table 4.2-27: 2011 Property Tax Rates by Township within Study Area		
District	District Name	Tax Rate*
Monroe County		
4	Bloomington Township	1.4420
5	Bloomington City/Township	1.9472
8	Perry Township	1.2794
9	Bloomington City/Perry Township	1.9474
11	Richland Township	1.7463
15	Van Buren Township	1.3778
Morgan County		
3	Baker Township	0.9471
18	Ray Township	0.9447
20	Washington Township	1.0687
<p>Source: STATS Indiana, 2011 Property Tax Rates (Net Tax Rates).</p> <p>* 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% of \$100 ($0.010687 \times \\$100 = \\$1.07$).</p>		



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Table 4.2-28 summarizes the total assessed property values in 2010 for Monroe and Morgan counties. Monroe County property is assessed at nearly double the value of Morgan County property (\$9.7 versus \$4.8 billion). Monroe County has a higher percentage of total assessed value in business and personal property (29%) compared to Morgan County’s 18%. However, Morgan County has a higher percentage of residential and agricultural property.

Property Type	Monroe County	Morgan County
Homesteads	\$4,980,506,913	\$3,162,041,900
Other Residential	\$1,823,738,200	\$554,096,100
Ag Business/Land	\$128,604,500	\$254,333,000
Business Real/Personal	\$2,845,109,897	\$870,166,190
Total	\$9,777,959,510	\$4,840,637,190

Source: Indiana Legislative Services Agency: 2010 County Property Tax Report
Note: Homesteads are owner-occupied primary residences.

Retail sales tax is collected on the sale of merchandise in the State of Indiana. The gross retail (sales) tax is charged at a rate of 7% on the gross income received on the sales, lease or rental of tangible personal property. Use tax is paid on purchases made outside of Indiana when sales tax is not collected. Use tax is also paid at a rate of 7% of the purchase price. 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 4.2-29** summarizes the retail sales and tax in Monroe and Morgan counties. In 2010, Monroe County had almost three times the value of total retail sales compared to Morgan County. This would be anticipated based on the retail sector employment noted in **Table 4.2-25** and **Table 4.2-26**.

Retail Sales	Value in Monroe County	Value in Morgan County
Total Sales	\$2,355,465,886	\$ 633,102,826
Total Taxable Sales	\$610,836,969	\$ 248,413,518
Sales Tax Due	\$42,926,699	\$ 17,460,933
Use Tax Due	\$3,339,814	\$ 1,204,682
Collection Allowance	\$198,164	\$ 60,306

Source: STATS Indiana and Indiana Department of Revenue, 2011
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 would get reported under one county. This in effect understates the total sales and sales tax for some counties and overstates the sales tax in other counties

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) enables local economic development officials to collect the property tax revenue attributable to increased assessed value resulting from new investments

within a designated area (TIF district). Once a TIF district is established, the property tax revenue attributable to new assessed value within the district accrues to the redevelopment district rather than the 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 on a cash basis. While the vast majority of TIF districts in Indiana incur debt, many communities have used any additional TIF revenue beyond that necessary for bond service to make further infrastructure investment in the TIF district. TIF is identified as a tool to encourage economic development as part of the I-69 Community Planning Program “toolbox.”

Four local TIF districts have been identified as relevant to the I-69 Project in Section 5 (**Figure 4.2-13**); three are located in the City of Bloomington (SR 37/Tapp Road TIF, Whitehall/West Third TIF, and Kinser Pike/Prow Road TIF), and one is located just outside the city limits in Monroe County (North Park TIF). Of the four, only one (Whitehall/West Third TIF) is currently developed and providing revenue.

4.2.4.5 Tourism

Monroe County’s tourism base is diverse with shopping, wineries and brewpubs, festivals, cultural events, and outdoor recreation. According to the Bloomington/Monroe County Convention and Visitors Bureau, the tourism/hospitality industry is the third largest industry in Monroe County, bringing over three million visitors to the area each year. Tourism accounts for nearly four thousand jobs in the Bloomington area and \$225 million dollars each year in economic impact to the community. Convention & Visitors Bureau’s website is located at <http://www.visitbloomington.com>.



Figure 4.2-14: Monroe County Courthouse

A majority of the attractions are concentrated in downtown Bloomington and many cultural and sporting events, including highly popular Big Ten football and basketball games, are associated with IU. **Figure 4.2-14** and **Figure 4.2-15** show two of the local attractions in Bloomington. Annual festivals unique to the Bloomington area include:

- Bloomington Early Music Festival, features a series of concerts, opera and oratorios, workshops, and pre-concert talks (May)
- The IU Summer Music Festival includes an array of orchestral, jazz, chamber, and outdoor band concerts, and a fully-staged production produced by IU Opera Theater (June-August)

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- Lotus World Music and Arts Festival, includes live performances by artists from around the world, and free events with art and music (Fall)
- Fourth Street Festival of the Arts (Labor Day weekend)
- Bloomington Beer Festival (October)
- Arts Fair on the Square (June)
- IU Little 500 bicycle race (April)
- Hilly Hundred bicycle tour (October)
- Monroe County Fair (July/August)
- Taste of Bloomington (June)
- Canopy of Lights celebration and the Chimes of Christmas concert (November/December)
- PRIDE annual gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender film festival (January)
- Winter Wine Festival (February)
- Indiana Limestone Sculpture Symposium (June)
- Monroe County Fall Festival, held in Ellettsville (September)
- Martinsville Fall Foliage Festival (October)



Figure 4.2-15: IU Little 500 Bike Race

In addition to annual events and festivals, Monroe County offers a variety of permanent attractions including museums, art galleries, theaters, and diverse cultural heritage centers. **Figure 4.2-16** shows the Tibetan Mongolian Buddhist Cultural Center. Several places of interest around the Study Area are highlighted in **Figure 4.2-17**. Examples include:

- BEAD - Bloomington Entertainment & Arts District (galleries throughout downtown Bloomington and IU campus area)
- John Waldron Arts Center
- Monroe County History Center
- Mathers Museum of World Cultures
- Buskirk-Chumley Theatre
- Starlite Drive-in Theatre
- Leo R. Dowling International Center
- Neal-Marshall Black Culture Center
- Tibetan Mongolian Buddhist Cultural Center

- Asian Culture Center
- Helene G. Simon Hillel Center
- El Centro Comunal Latino and La Casa Latino Cultural Center (Latino cultural centers)
- Dagom Gaden Tensung Ling Monastery

Bloomington’s numerous restaurants and taverns are popular tourist destinations and offer a wide variety of national and international cuisine. In particular, an array of international restaurants along 4th Street near the IU campus includes African, Asian, Indian, Italian Mediterranean, Mexican, Moroccan, Tibetan, Thai, Turkish, and other authentic international menus. Monroe County also features several notable wineries and breweries. One of its largest wineries is located along SR 37:

- Oliver Winery, 8024 N. State Road 37, located on SR 37 (within the 2,000-foot corridor), Indiana’s largest and oldest operating winery.

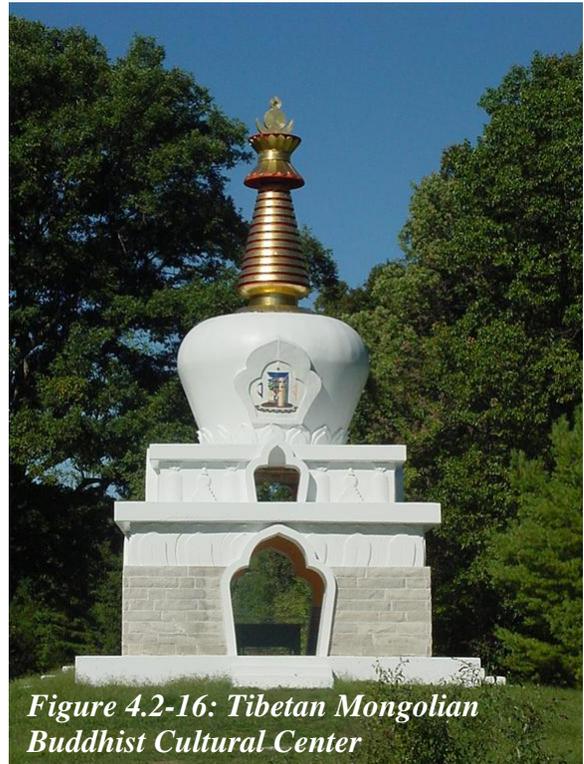


Figure 4.2-16: Tibetan Mongolian Buddhist Cultural Center

Outdoor activities such as biking, hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing are also popular attractions in Monroe and Morgan Counties. Common local destinations include:

- Wapehani Mountain Bike Park, located adjacent to SR 37 between SR 45/2nd Street and Tapp Road in Bloomington, features 45.43 acres of rolling trails for mountain bike use and hiking. The park includes about five miles of trails incorporating a series of looped trails designed for beginner, intermediate, and expert riders.
- Morgan-Monroe State Forest, located along both sides of SR 37 near the Morgan/Monroe County line, includes more than 24,000 acres in Morgan and Monroe counties. The forest land encompasses many steep ridges and valleys, and is forested with some of the state's finest hardwoods. Fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, and hunting are year round recreation attractions.
- Monroe Lake is located southeast of Bloomington. The 10,750 acre lake and 23,952 acre total recreation area is a destination for boating, camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, and swimming. The Monroe Lake area is home to nine boat launch ramps, eight State Recreation Areas, a resort and marina, nature center, two swimming beaches, fishing piers, and a gas dock. There are 322 camp sites at the lake. It is the largest lake exclusive to Indiana and is the site of the state's bald eagle reintroduction program.

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- Griffy Lake Nature Preserve, located north of downtown Bloomington, includes 1,200 wooded acres with several hiking trails, and a 109-acre lake used for boating and fishing. Tours led by naturalist guides are also available.
- Golf Courses: Bloomington area golf courses include Cascades Golf Course, located east of SR 37 along Kinser Pike, Bloomington Country Club, located east of SR 37 on Tapp Road, and the IU Golf Course, located south of Griffy Lake.

Finally, the history and heritage of Monroe County’s limestone quarry industry has generated considerable interest as a potential tourist attraction. In October 2005, the Indiana Department of Tourism, in conjunction with the Indiana Wildlife Federation and IU formed the Indiana Limestone Heritage Parks project, dedicated to preserving the unique cultural and historical landscape created by the Indiana limestone industry in Lawrence and Monroe counties. The *Indiana Limestone Heritage Parks Project Final Report* (October 2005), reviewed several locations as possible parks, including the Woolery Limestone Mill (see **Figure 4.2-18**), located on Tapp Road, one mile east of SR 37. According to the report, amenities of the Woolery area include:

- A working quarry that is slated to complete its activity in the next two years and is potentially for sale.
- Several quarries that have been inactive for more than 50 years and have become overgrown with natural vegetation.
- A vista of massive piles of discarded stone blocks that have been randomly placed.
- A trailhead for a walking and biking trail linked to the city system with expansion plans that could access other quarry sites.
- The Woolery Stone Mill, a limestone building on site that served as the offices of the Woolery Stone Company.
- Redevelopment potential, including a conceptual design plan for converting the former stone mill to upscale condominiums, a 100-room hotel and conference center, plus a restaurant and a brewpub.

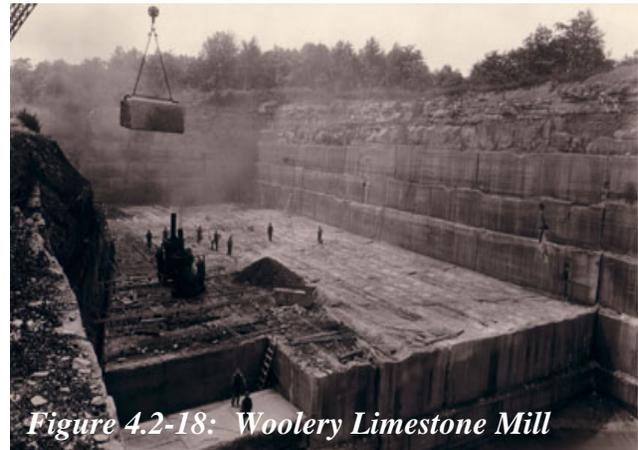


Figure 4.2-18: Woolery Limestone Mill



Section 4.2 Figure Index

(Figures follow this index, except as otherwise noted)

Figure Reference	Number of Sheets
Figure 4.2-1: Distribution of Neighborhoods	5 Sheets
Figure 4.2-2: Number of Building Permits Issued (Annually)	(p. 4.2-24)
Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use	8 Sheets
Figure 4.2-4: Monroe County Recommended Land Use Map	1 Sheet
Figure 4.2-5: Bloomington Growth Policies Plan Map	1 Sheet
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Figure 4.2-14: Monroe County Courthouse	(p. 4.2-69)
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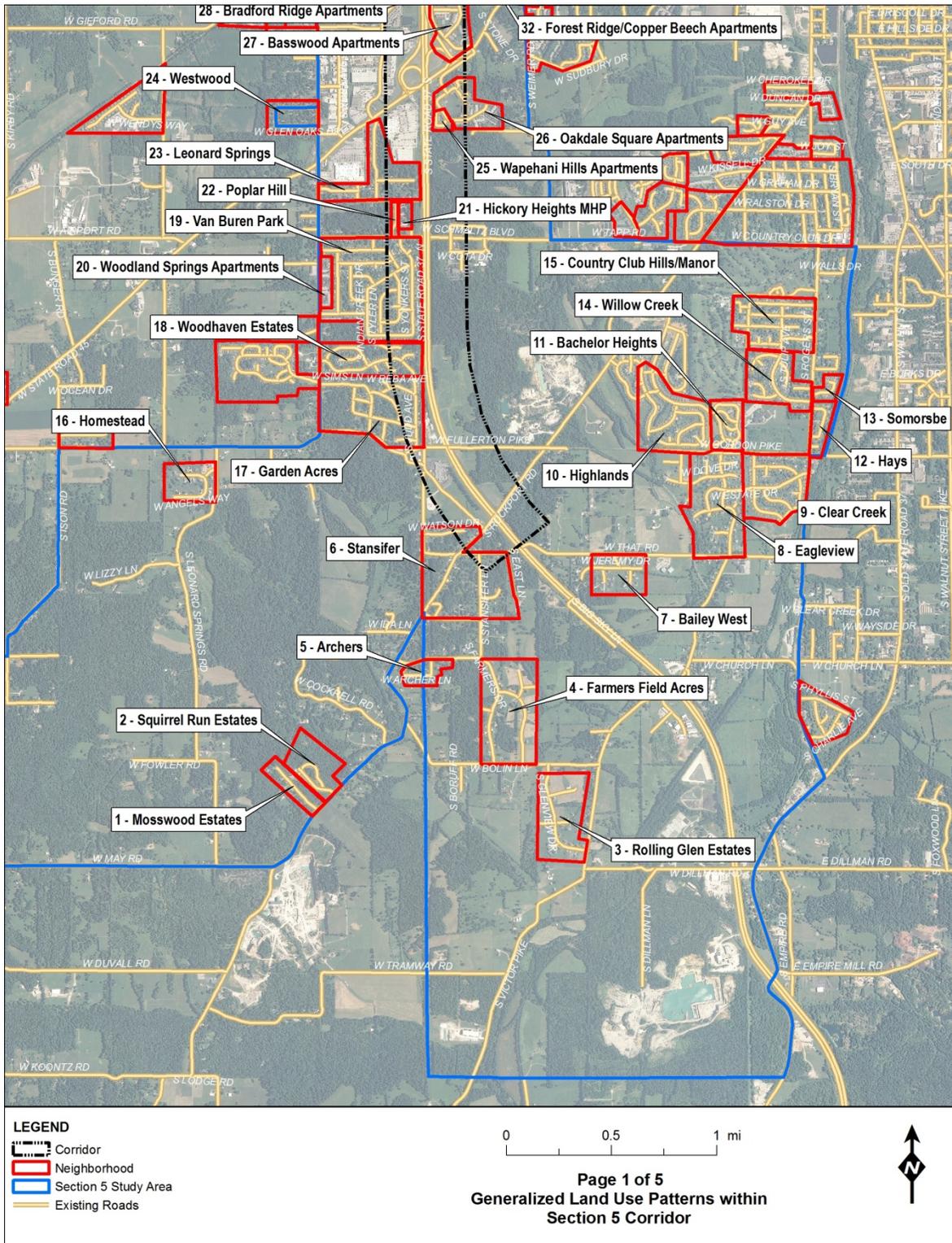


Figure 4.2-1: Distribution of Neighborhoods (Sheet 1 of 5)

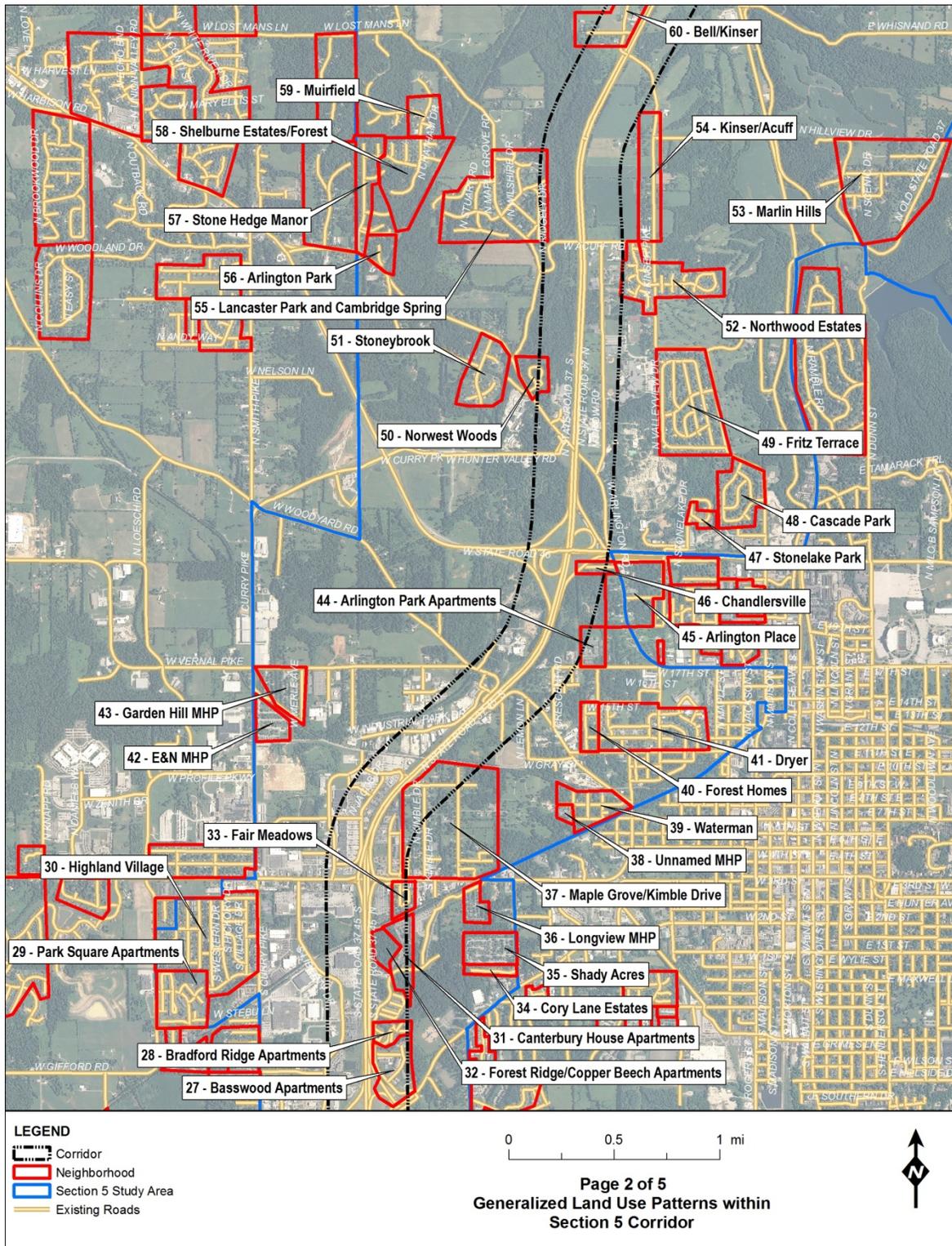


Figure 4.2-1: Distribution of Neighborhoods (Sheet 2 of 5)



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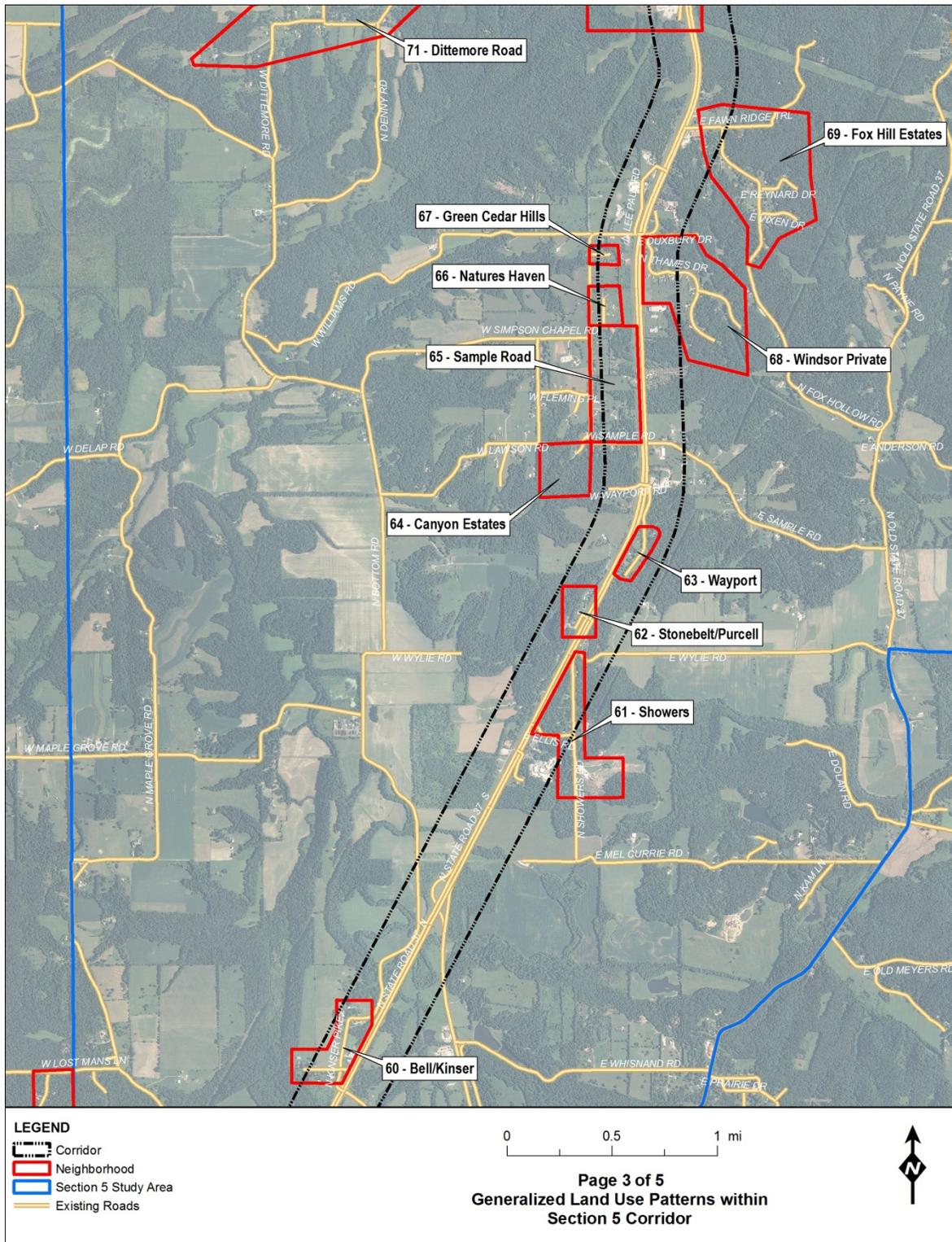


Figure 4.2-1: Distribution of Neighborhoods (Sheet 3 of 5)

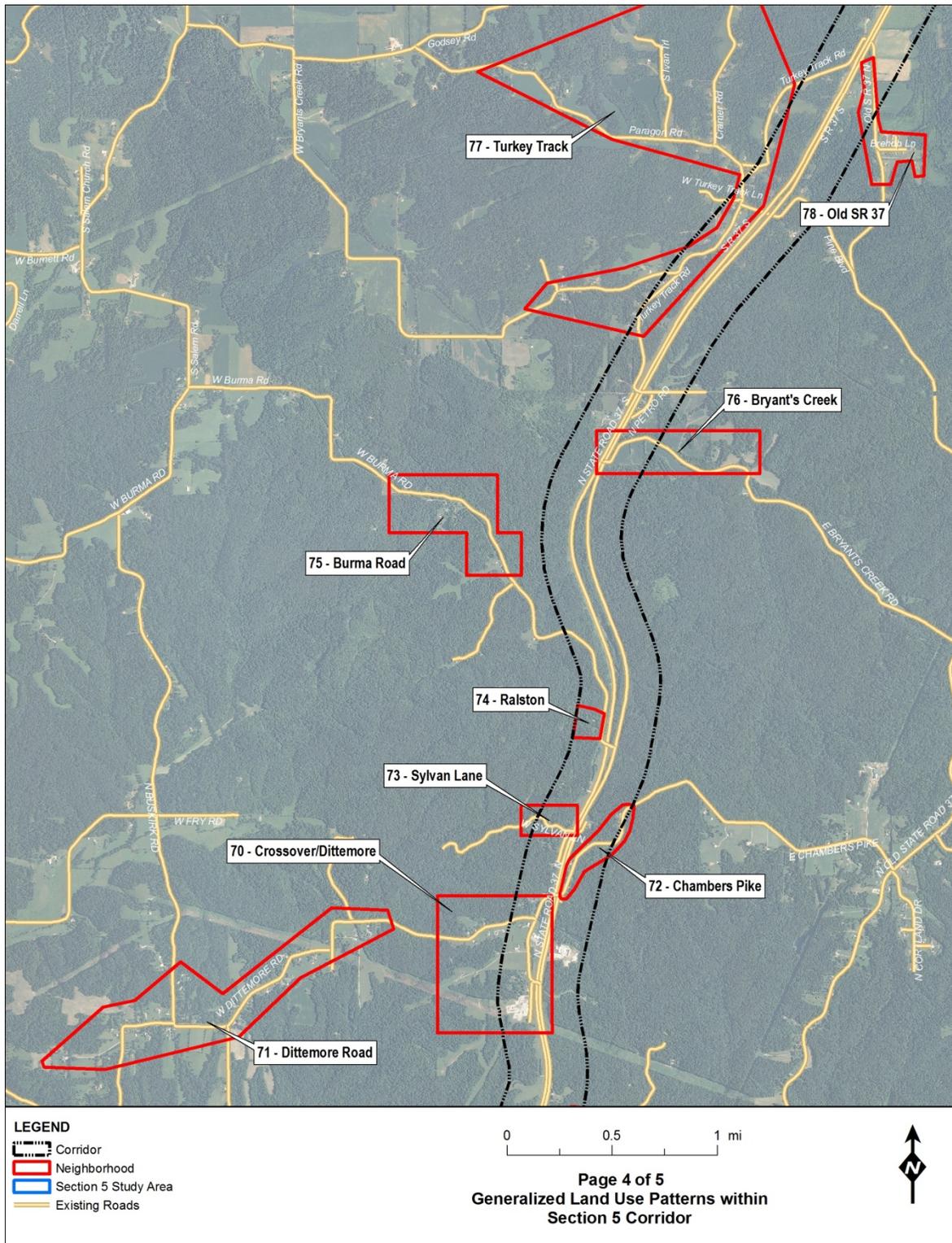


Figure 4.2-1: Distribution of Neighborhoods (Sheet 4 of 5)

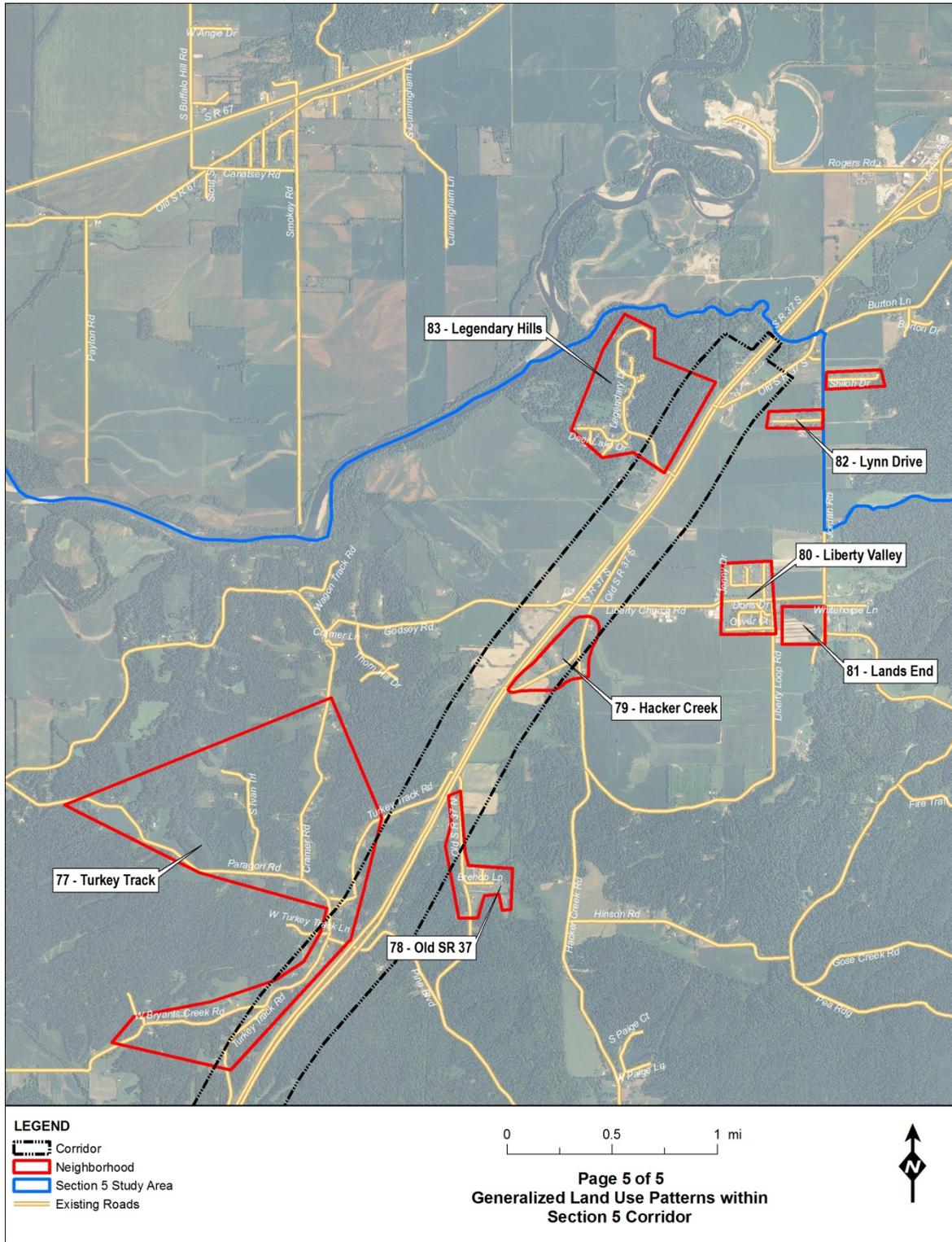


Figure 4.2-1: Distribution of Neighborhoods (Sheet 5 of 5)

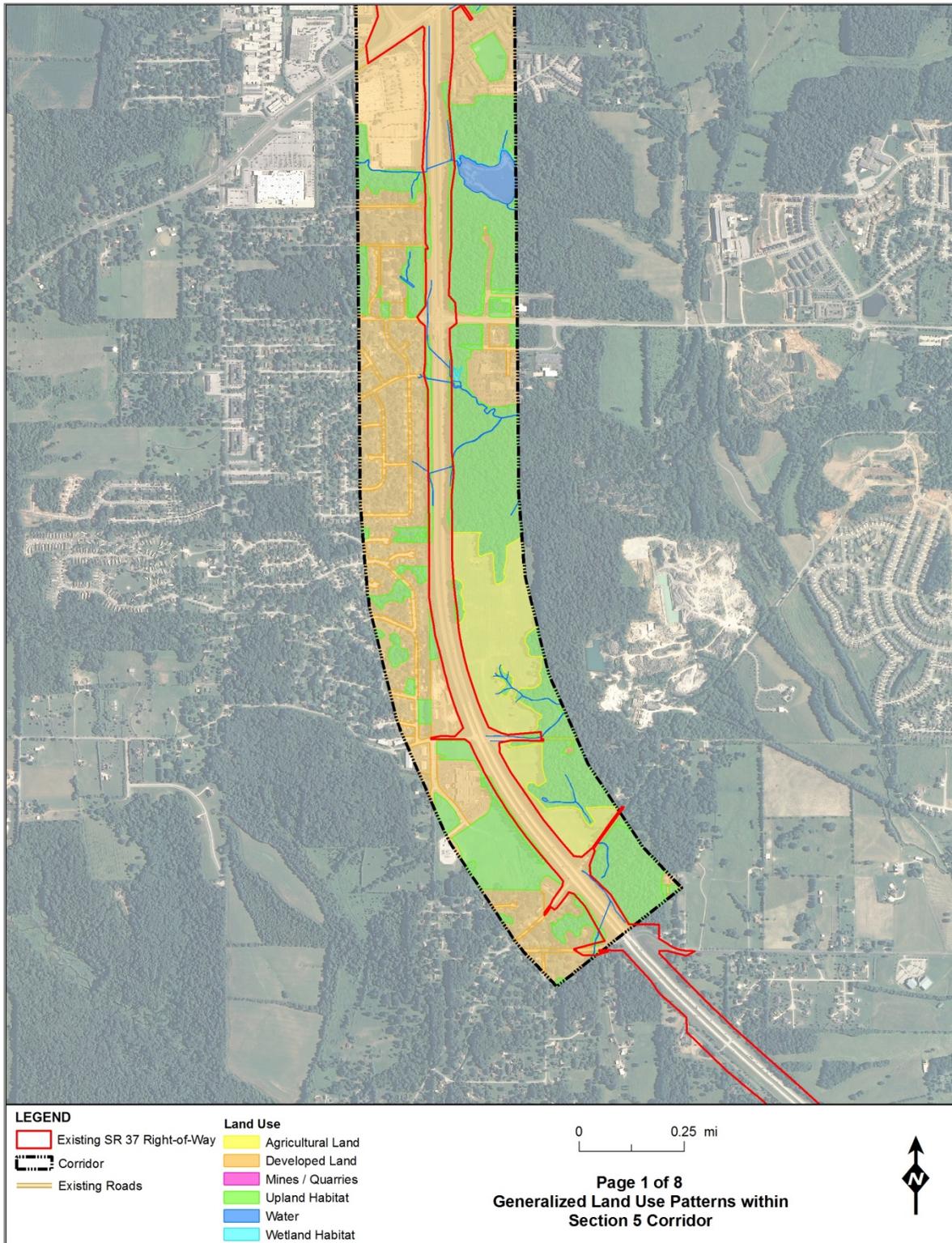


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 1 of 8)

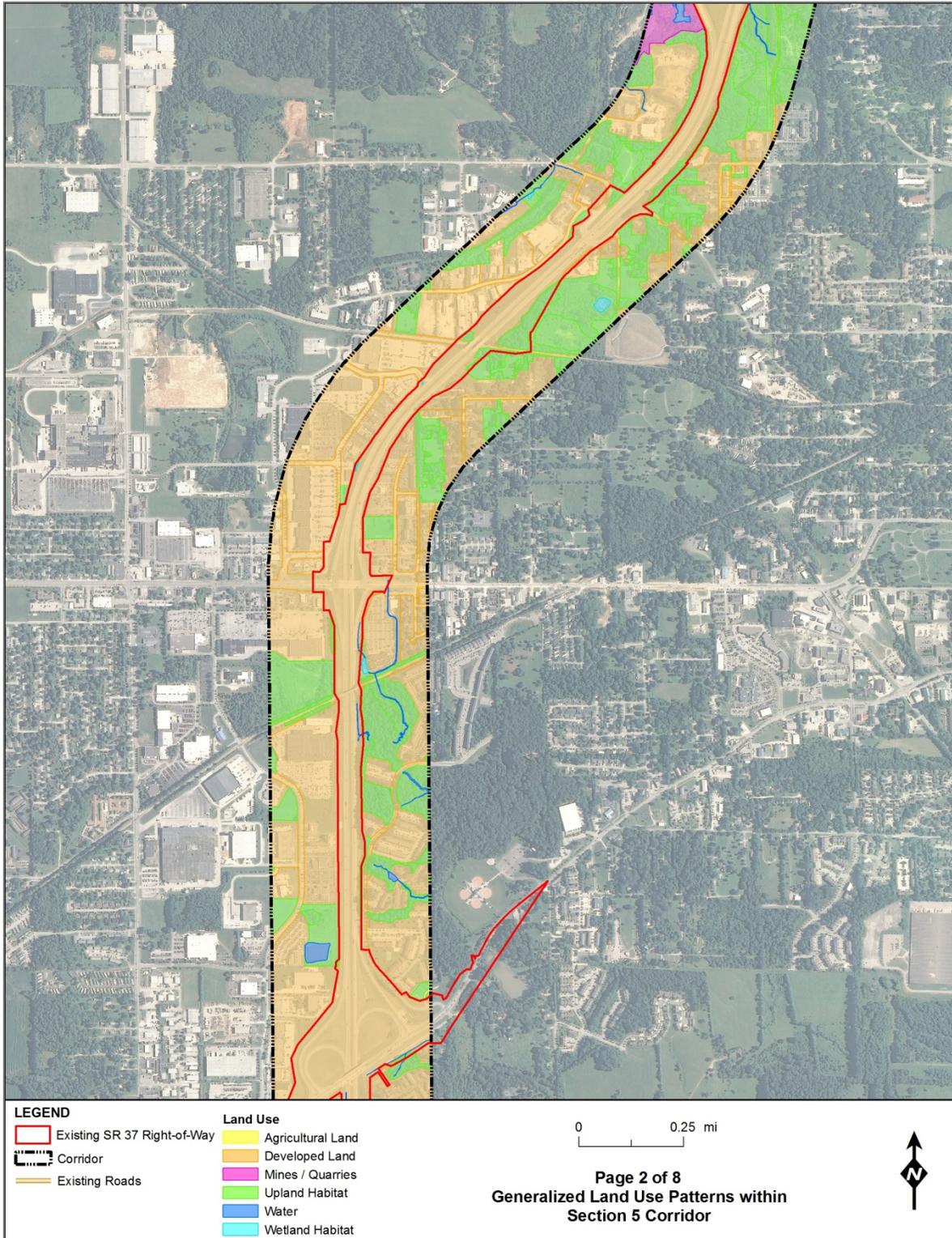


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 2 of 8)

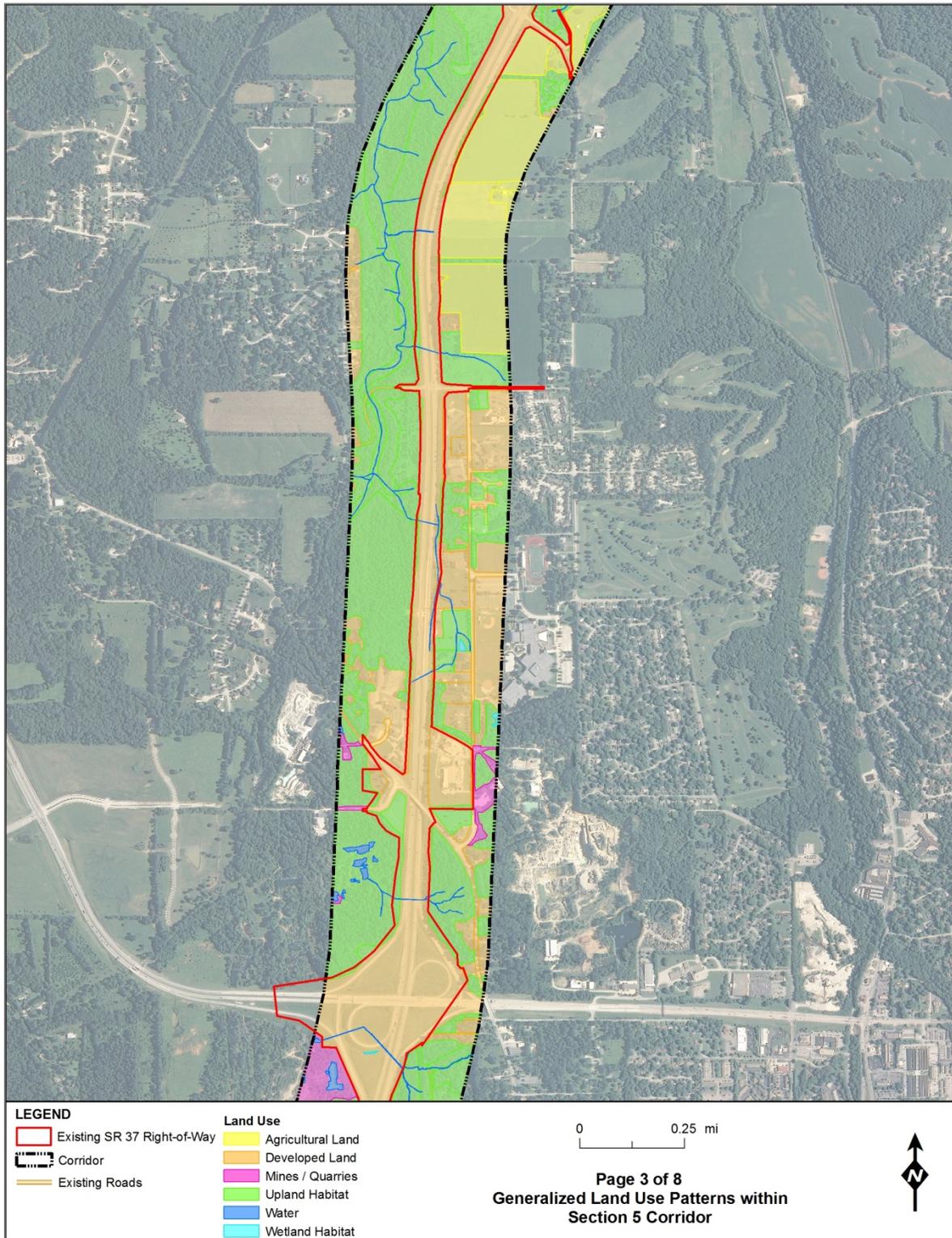


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 3 of 8)

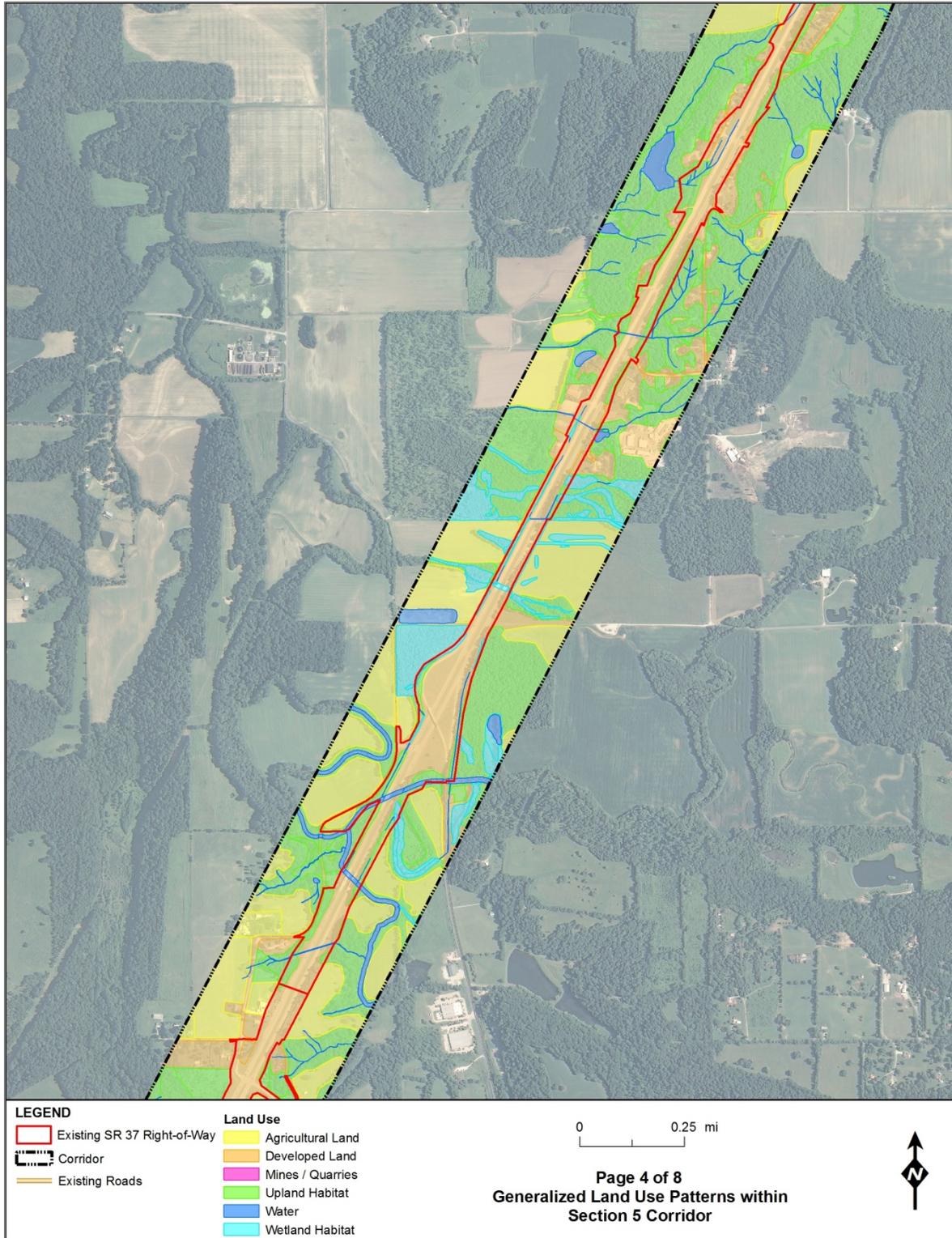


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 4 of 8)

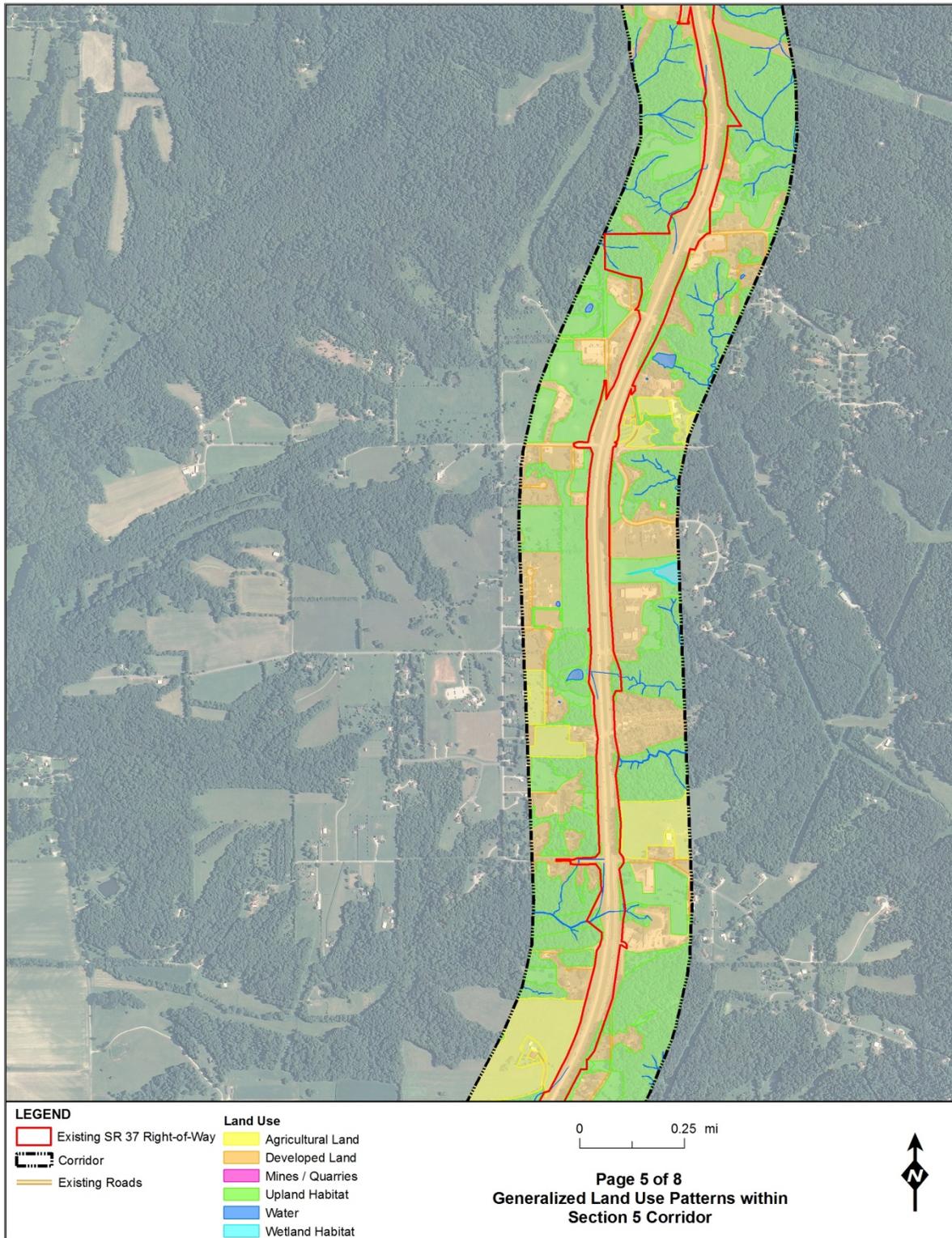


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 5 of 8)

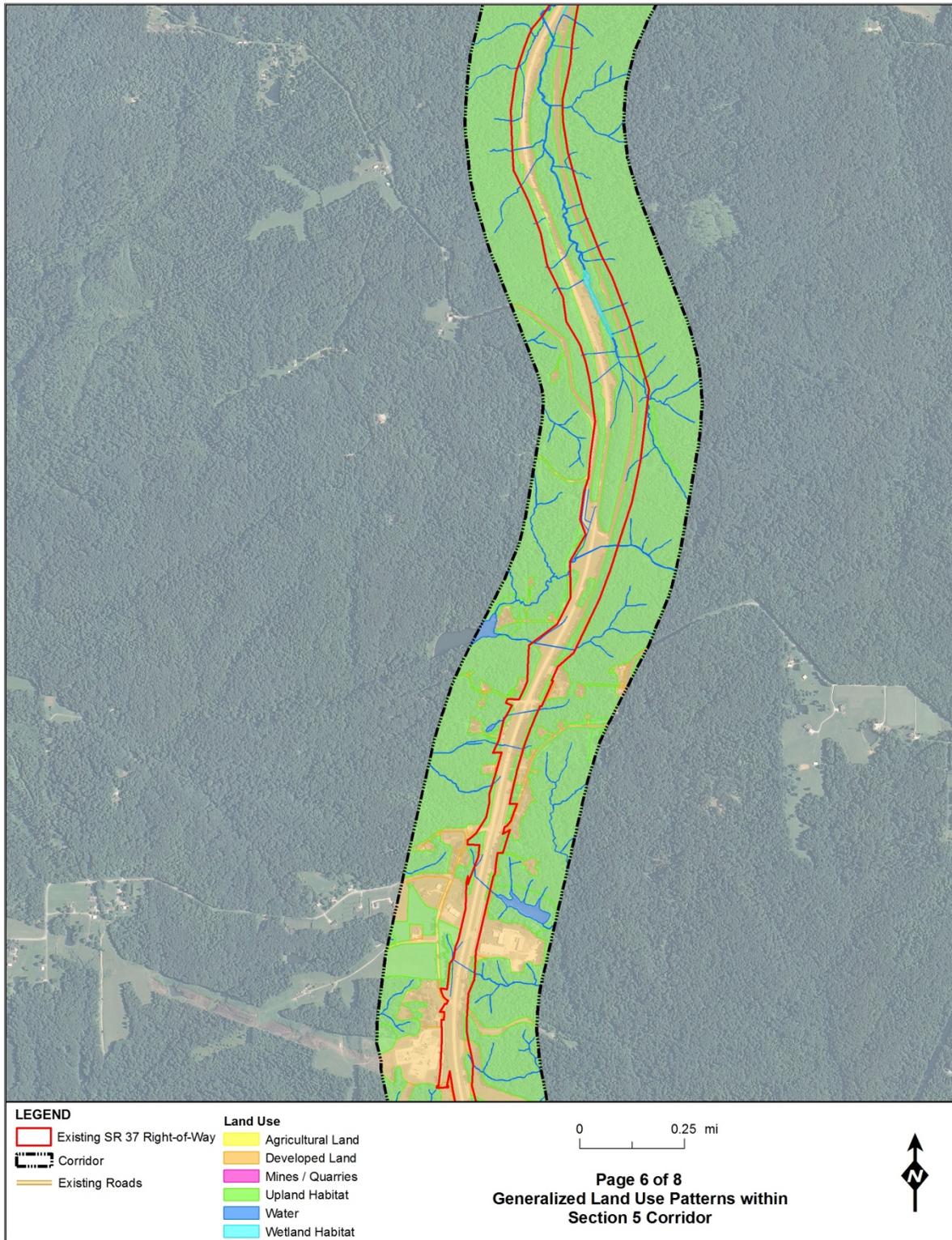


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 6 of 8)

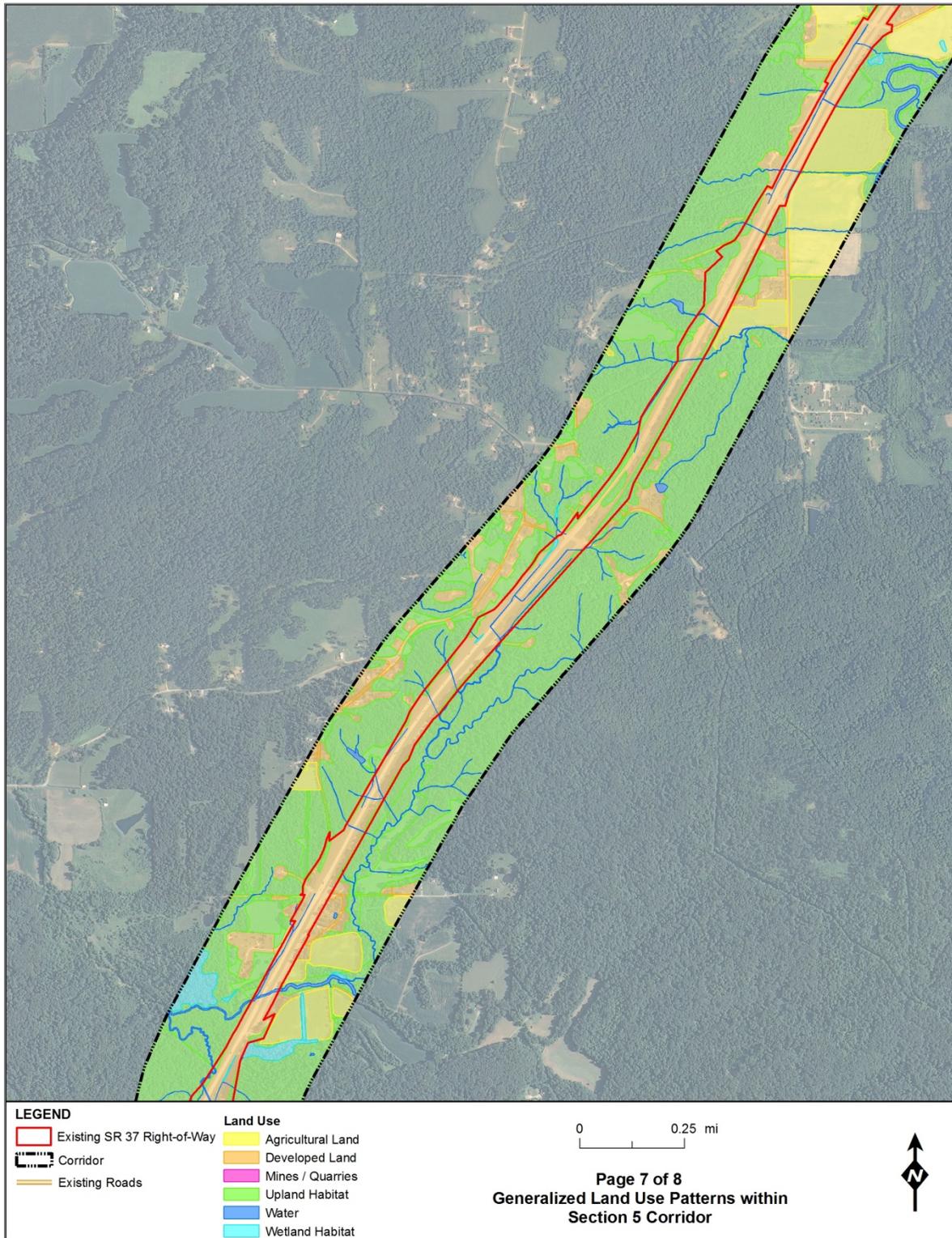


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 7 of 8)

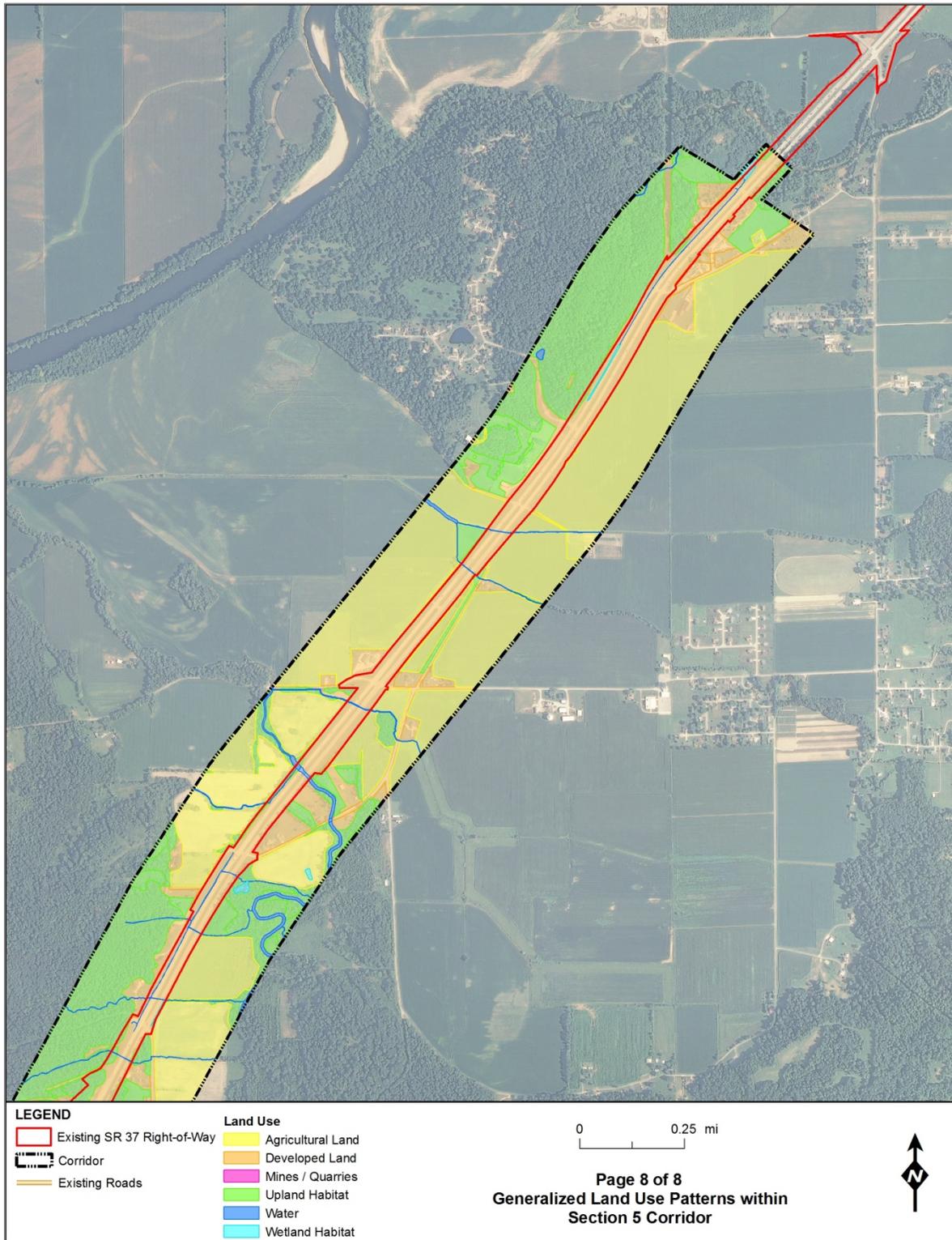
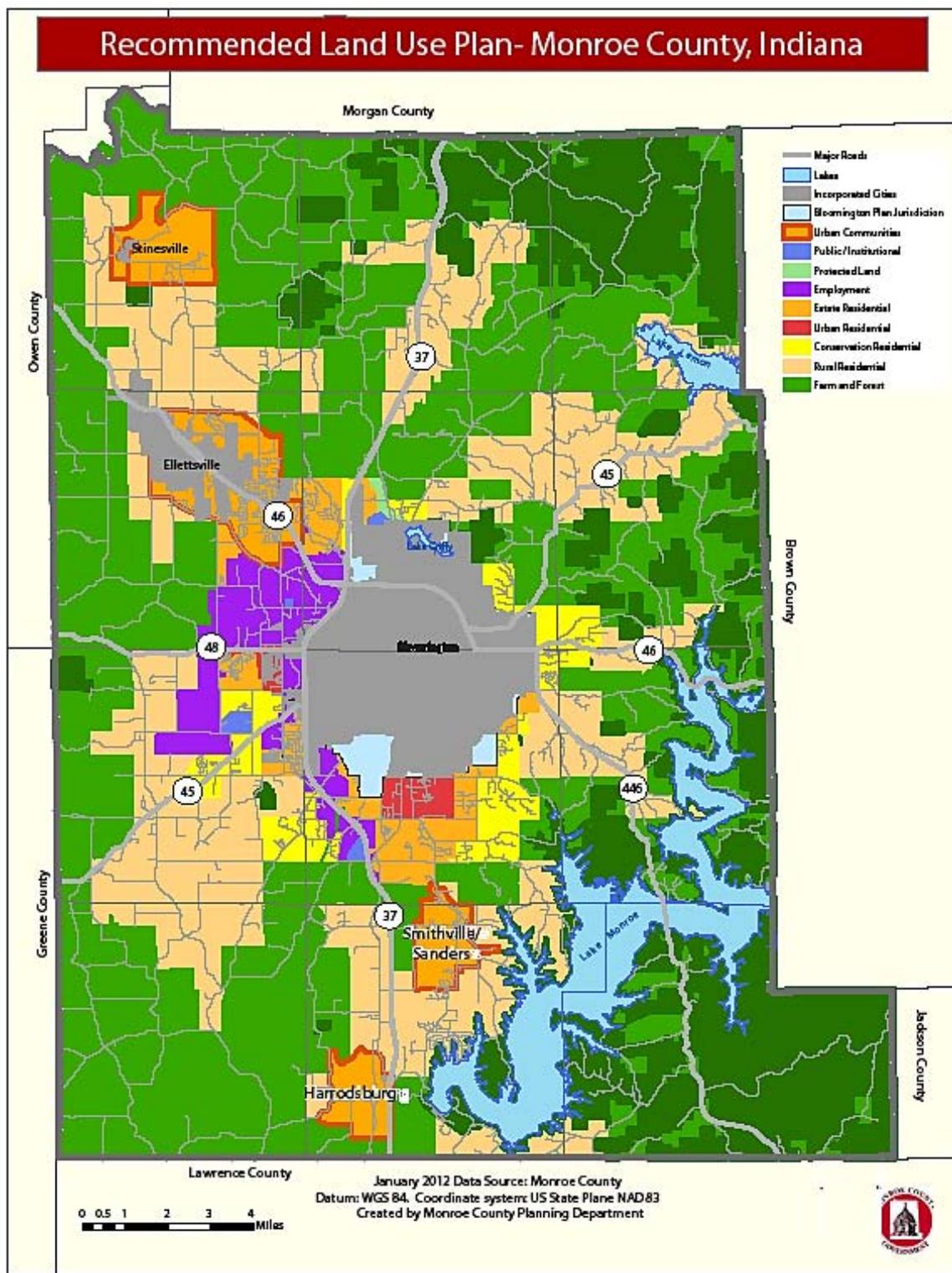
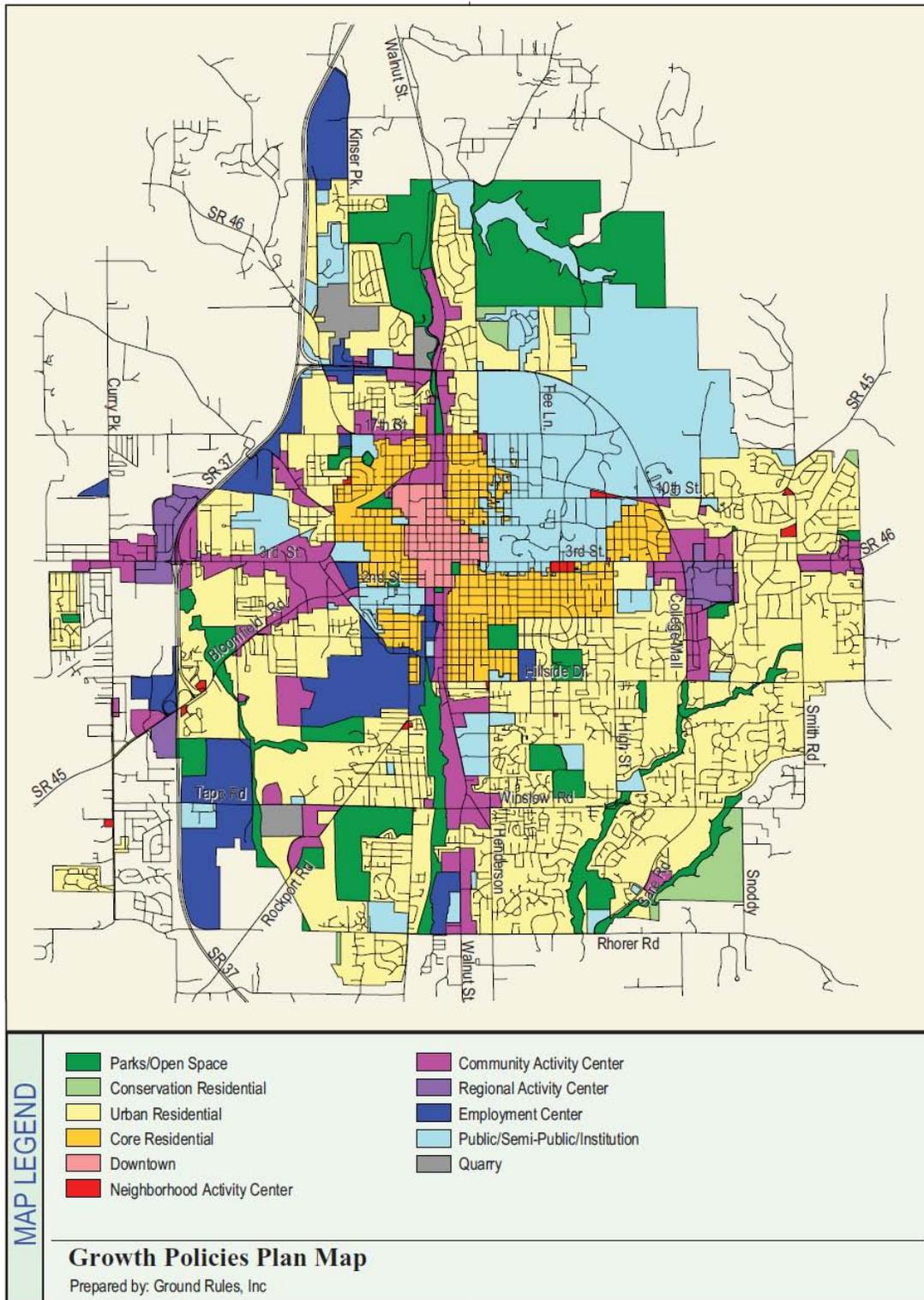


Figure 4.2-3: Existing Land Use (Sheet 8 of 8)



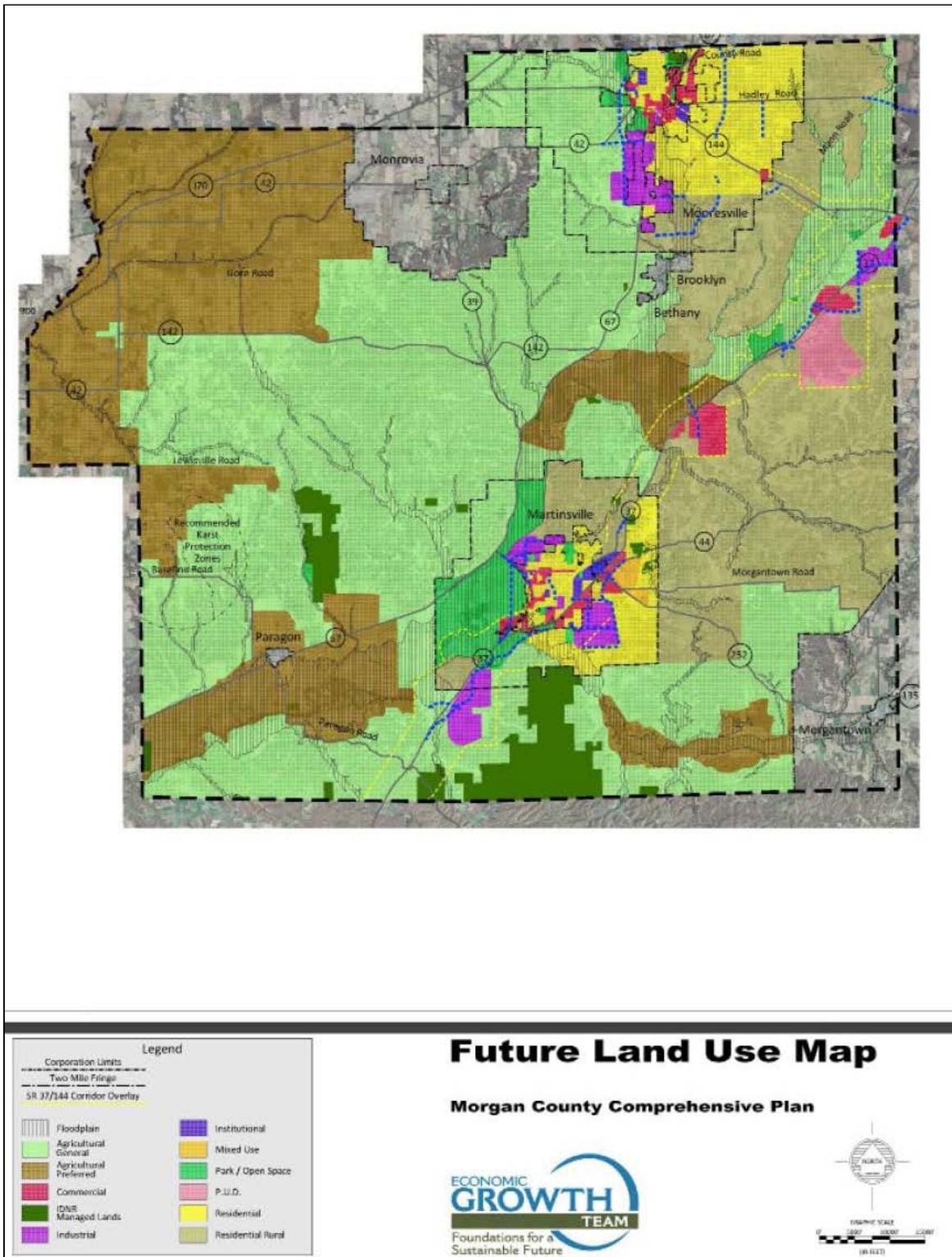
Source: Monroe County Planning Department, Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2012)

Figure 4.2-4: Monroe County Recommended Land Use Map



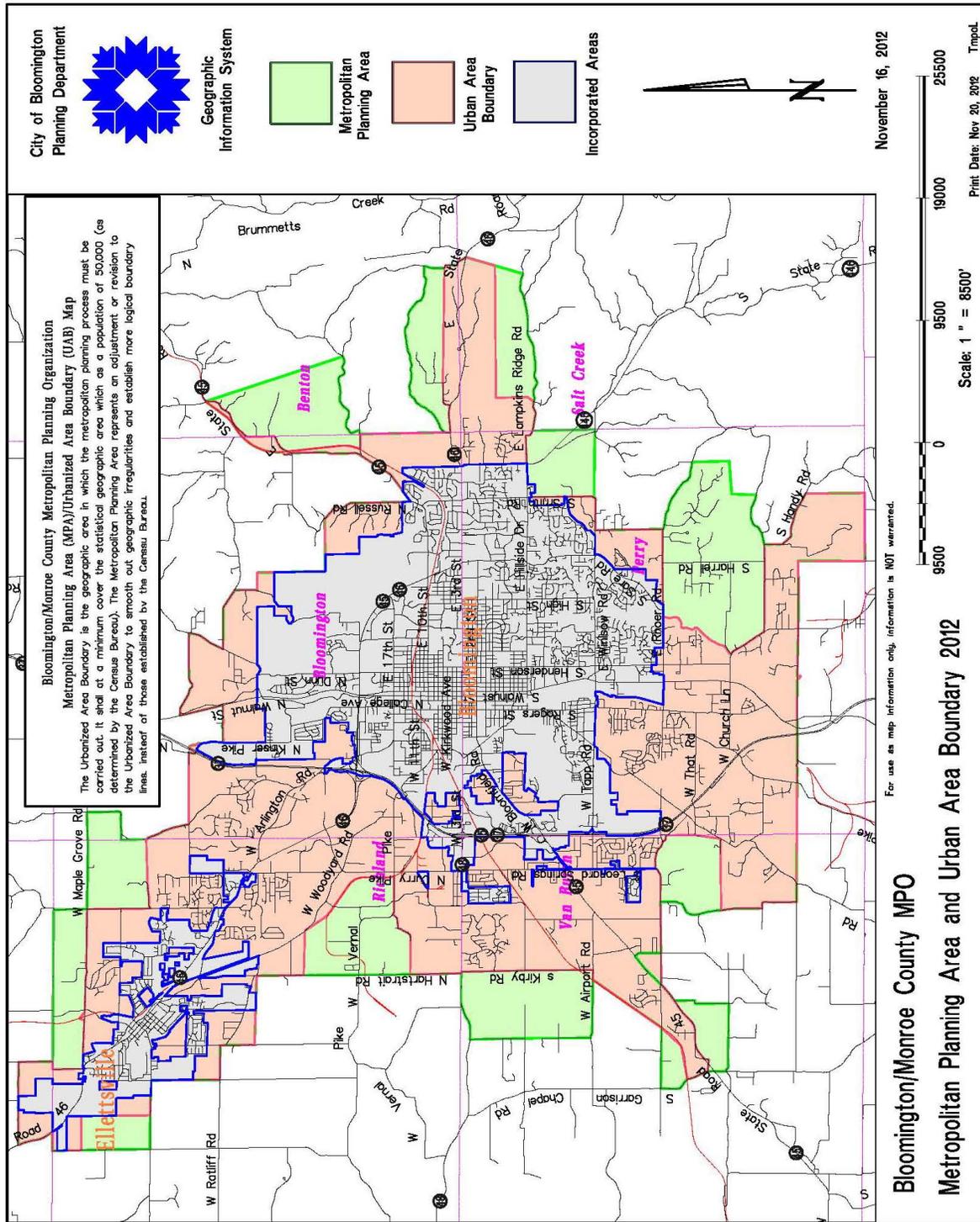
Source: City of Bloomington Planning Department, Growth Policies Plan (2002, amended 2005)

Figure 4.2-5: Bloomington Growth Policies Plan Map



Source: Morgan County 2010, Comprehensive Plan for Morgan County (2010)

Figure 4.2-6: Morgan County Future Land Use Map



Source: Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization, 2012

Figure 4.2-7: Bloomington/Monroe County MPO Adopted Metropolitan Planning Area & Urban Area Boundary Map

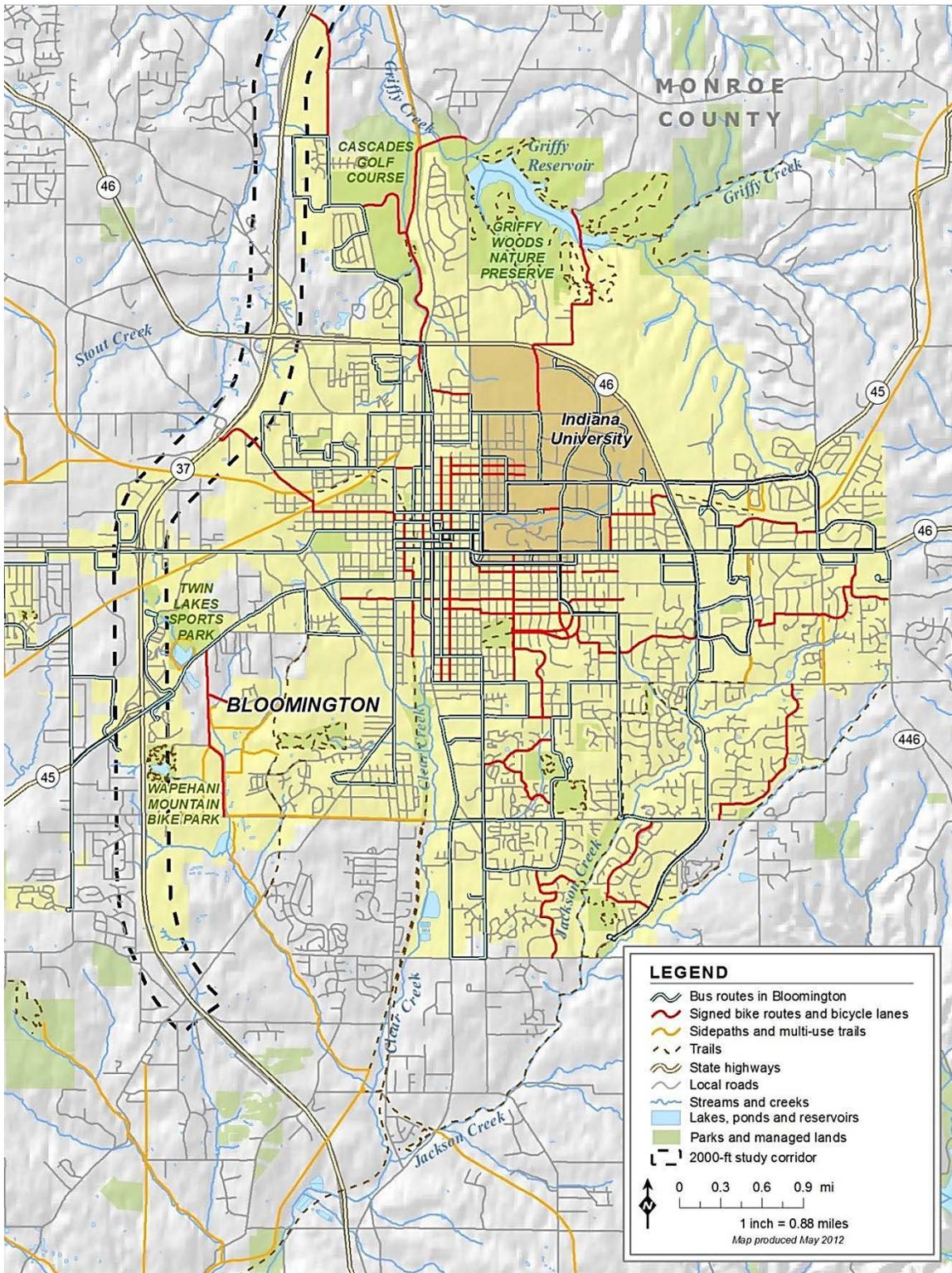


Figure 4.2-8: Roadways, Transit, Bicycle Routes, and Trails - Bloomington Area

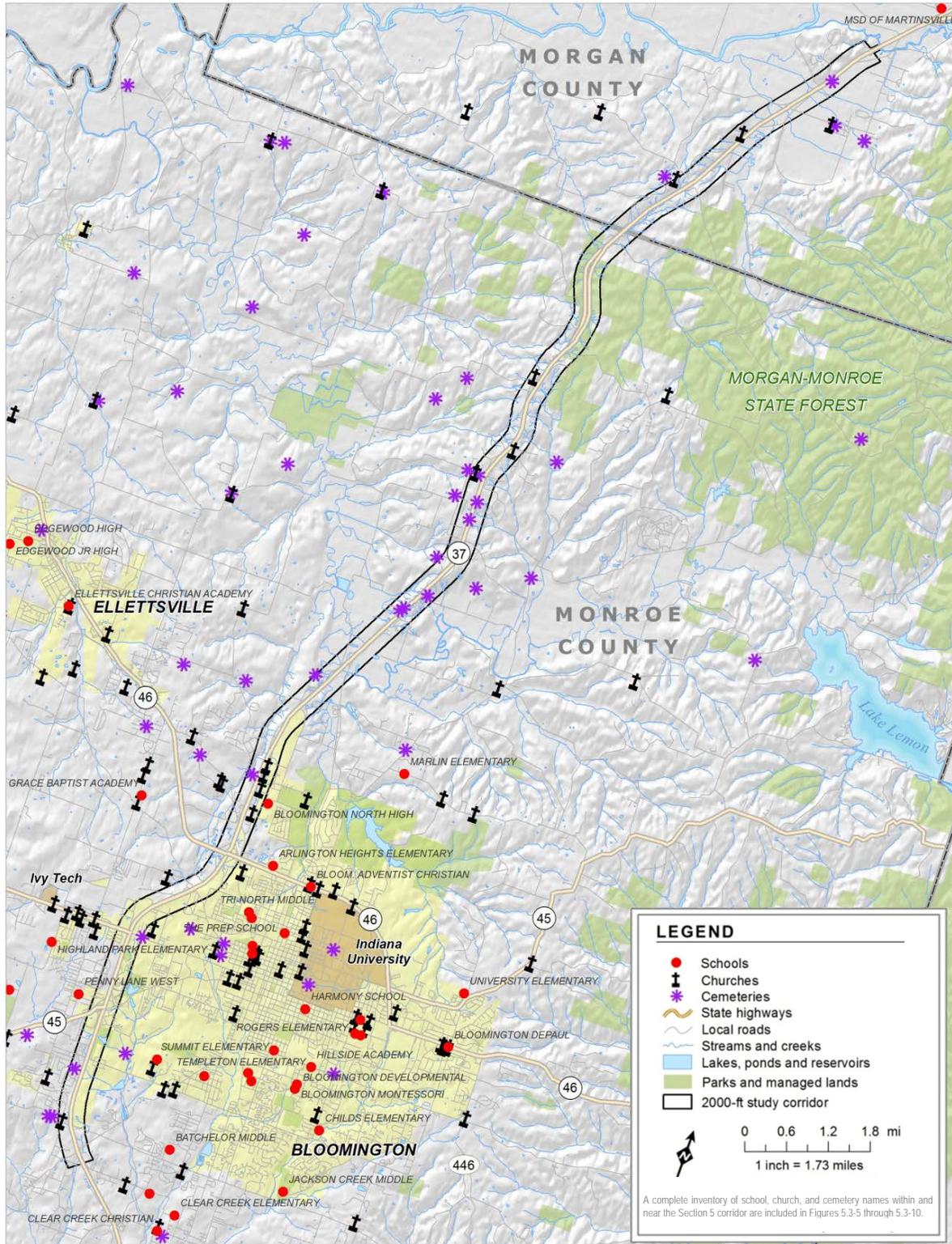


Figure 4.2-9: Schools, Religious Facilities, and Cemeteries

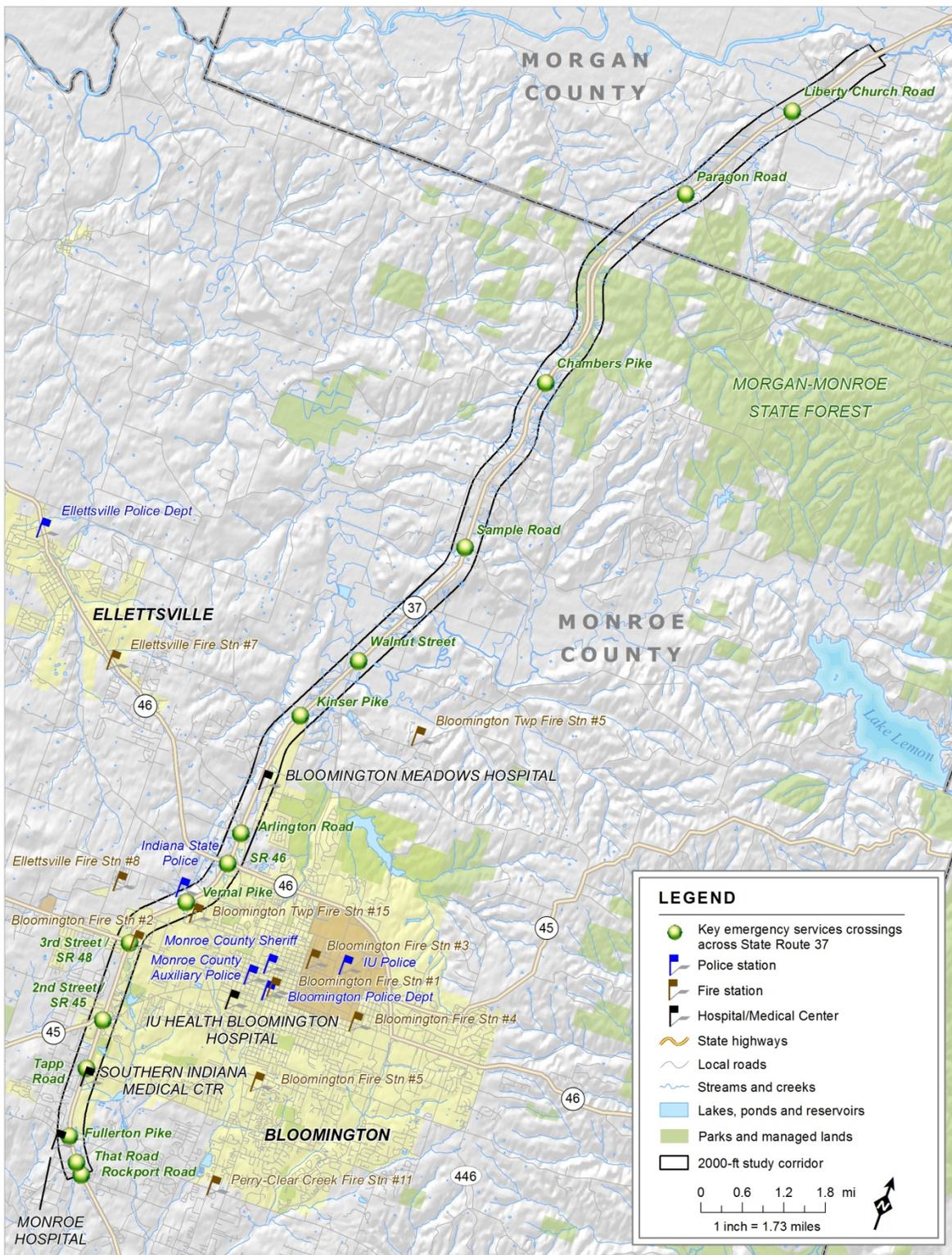


Figure 4.2-10: Police, Fire, and Medical Facilities

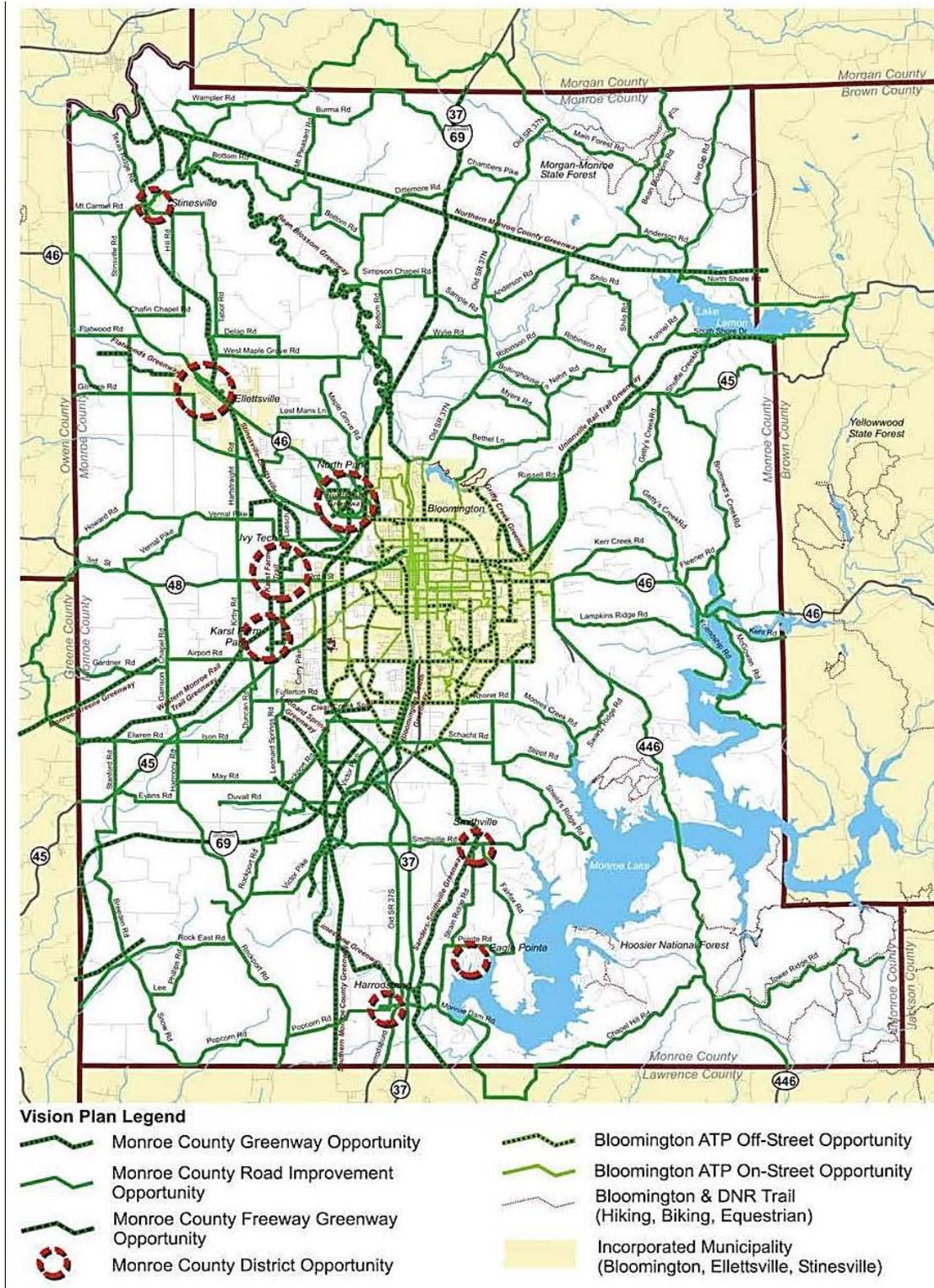


Figure 4.2-11: Monroe County Alternative Transportation Vision Plan



Figure 4.2-12: Prime Farmland Soils

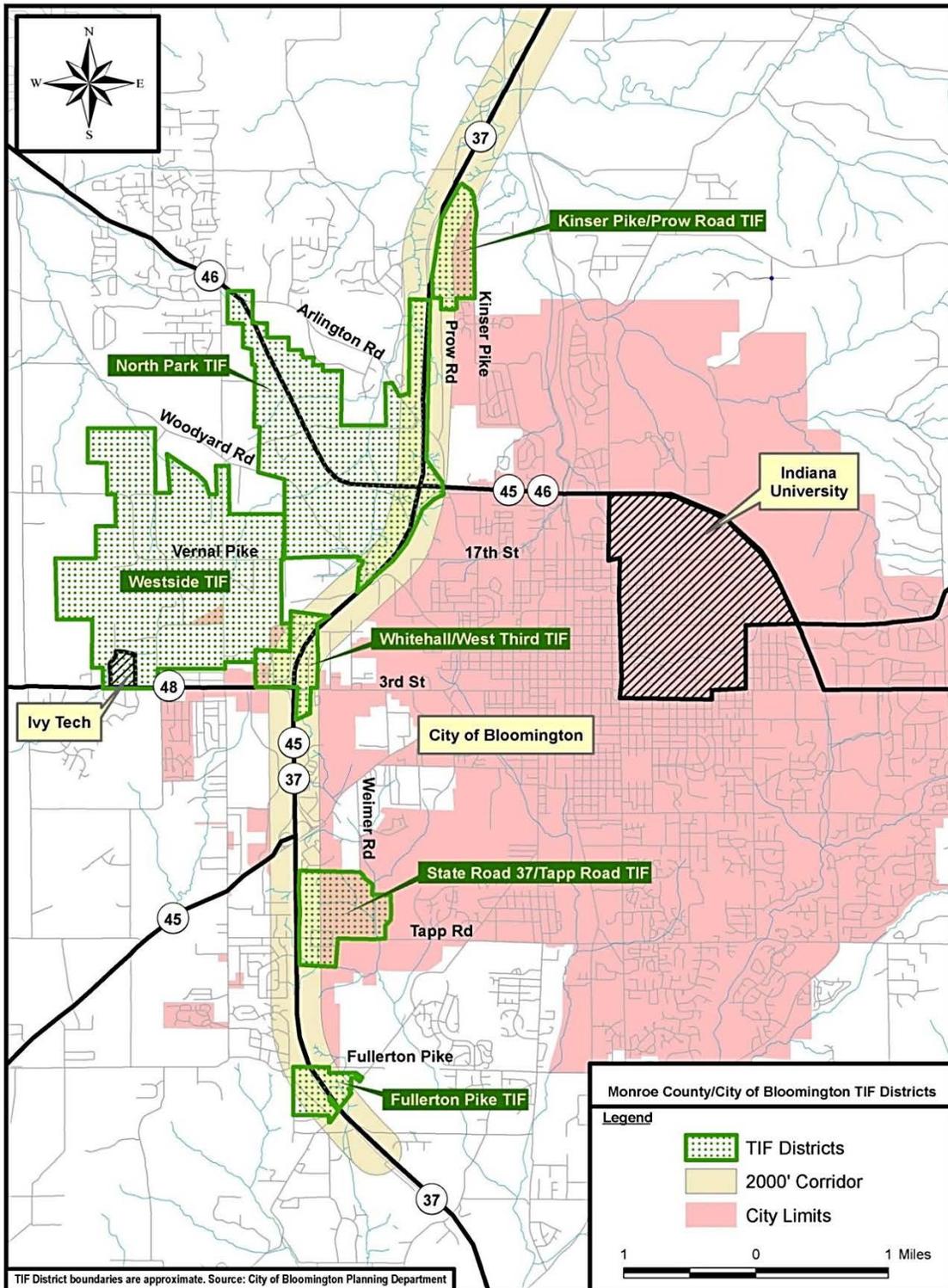


Figure 4.2-13: Monroe County/City of Bloomington TIF Districts

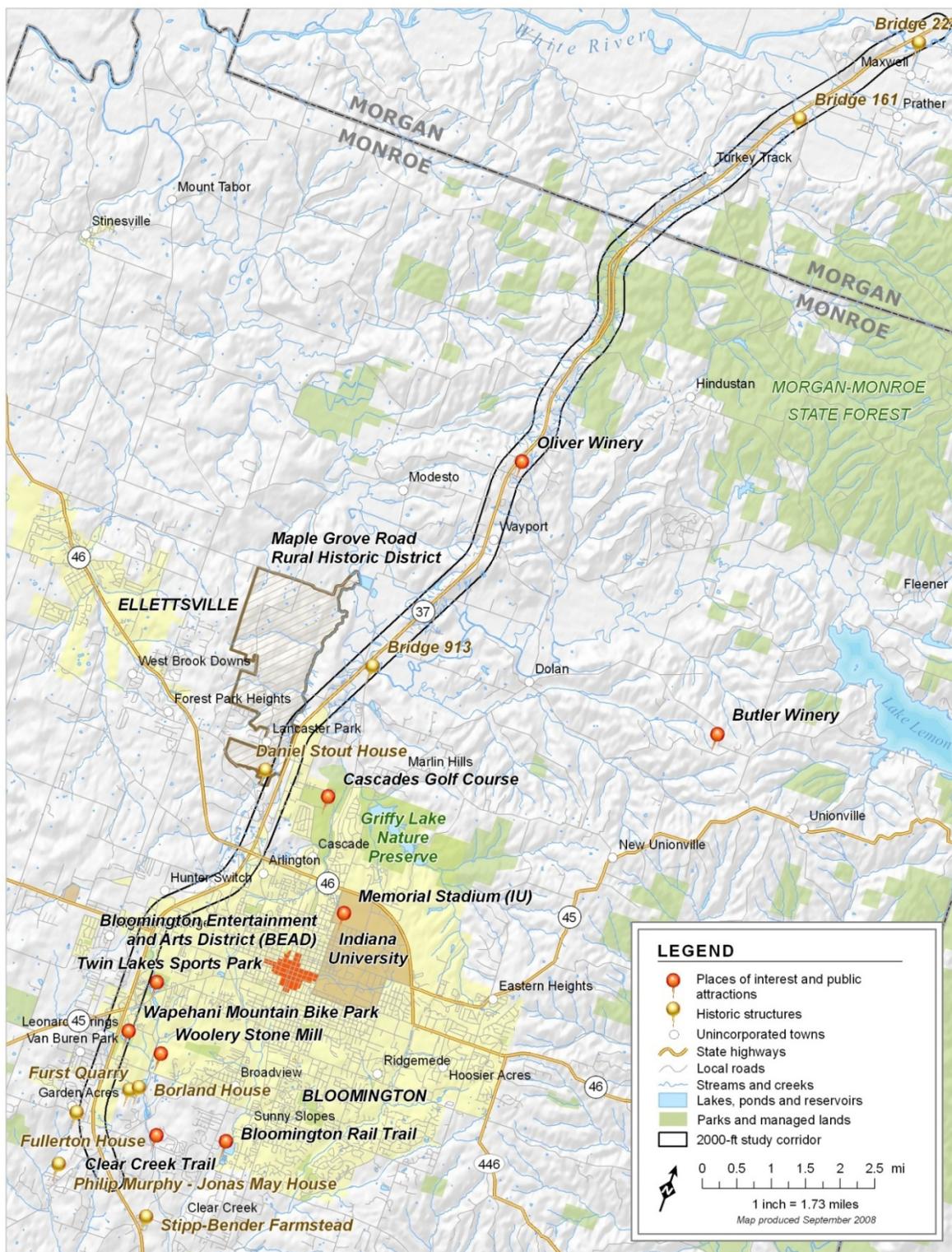


Figure 4.2-17: Places of Interest